

# TCPware<sup>®</sup> for OpenVMS Network Control Utility Command Reference

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This manual is a command reference to the Network Control Utility (NETCU) for managing the TCPware for OpenVMS family of software products.

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**Operating System/Version:** VAX/VMS V5.5-2 or later, OpenVMS VAX V6.0 or later, or OpenVMS Alpha V6.1 or later

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# Contents

## Preface

Introducing This Guide.....	ix
What You Need to Know Beforehand .....	ix
How This Guide Is Organized .....	ix
Obtaining Technical Support .....	x
Licensing Information.....	x
Maintenance Services .....	xi
Reader's Comments Page .....	xi
Documentation Set.....	xi
Conventions Used .....	xii

## Chapter 1     Introducing NETCU

Introduction.....	1-1
Running NETCU .....	1-1
Summary of NETCU Commands .....	1-2
ARP Commands .....	1-2
Dynamic Host Configuration Commands.....	1-2
Multicasting Commands .....	1-3
NFS Commands .....	1-3
Parameter Setting Command .....	1-5
Routing Commands .....	1-5
Service Commands .....	1-6
Starting and Stopping Commands.....	1-7
Token Authentication Commands.....	1-7
Status Commands.....	1-8
Security Commands.....	1-9
Miscellaneous Commands .....	1-11
MAIL-CONFIG Command Summary .....	1-11

Creating Output Files .....	1-14
Exiting NETCU .....	1-15
Command Reference .....	1-15
Troubleshooting NETCU .....	1-15
NETCU and NETCP Startup Messages .....	1-15
NETCP OPCOM Messages .....	1-16
Most Important OPCOM Messages .....	1-16
OPCOM Message for Interfaces .....	1-17
OPCOM Messages for IP-over-DECnet Lines .....	1-17
NETCP.LOG File .....	1-17

## Chapter 2   NETCU Commands

ADD ACCESS_LIST .....	2-2
ADD ACE_USER .....	2-4
ADD ARP .....	2-6
ADD EXPORT .....	2-8
ADD GROUP .....	2-11
ADD KACL .....	2-13
ADD KDB .....	2-15
ADD KERBEROS USER .....	2-17
ADD MULTICAST_GROUP .....	2-18
ADD PROXY .....	2-19
ADD ROUTE .....	2-21
ADD SECONDARY .....	2-23
ADD SERVICE .....	2-24
CHECK GATED CONFIGURATION .....	2-30
CREATE ACE_USER_DATABASE .....	2-31
CREATE EXPORT .....	2-32
CREATE GROUP .....	2-33
CREATE KDB .....	2-34
CREATE PROXY .....	2-35
CREATE SRVTAB .....	2-36
DEBUG/IP .....	2-38
DEBUG/TCP .....	2-40
DEBUG/UDP .....	2-43
DEFINE/KEY .....	2-45
DEFINE TIMEZONE .....	2-48
DISABLE FORWARDING .....	2-49
DISABLE REDIRECTS .....	2-50
DUMP GATED STATE .....	2-51
DUMP KDB .....	2-52
DUMP NAMED .....	2-53
ENABLE FORWARDING .....	2-55
ENABLE REDIRECTS .....	2-56

EXIT .....	2-57
FIND ARP .....	2-58
FIND PROXY .....	2-59
FIND ROUTE .....	2-60
FLUSH .....	2-61
GET TGT .....	2-62
HELP .....	2-63
KILL CONNECTIONS .....	2-64
LOAD GATED CONFIGURATION .....	2-65
LOAD KDB .....	2-66
MODIFY KDB .....	2-67
MODIFY KERBEROS USER .....	2-69
MODIFY SERVICE .....	2-70
RELOAD GROUP .....	2-72
RELOAD NAMED .....	2-73
RELOAD PROXY .....	2-75
REMOVE ACE_USER .....	2-76
REMOVE ACCESS_LIST .....	2-77
REMOVE ARP .....	2-78
RELEASE DHCP .....	2-79
REMOVE EXPORT .....	2-80
REMOVE GROUP .....	2-81
REMOVE KACL .....	2-82
REMOVE KDB .....	2-84
REMOVE MULTICAST_GROUP .....	2-86
REMOVE PROXY .....	2-87
REMOVE ROUTE .....	2-89
REMOVE SECONDARY .....	2-90
REMOVE SERVICE .....	2-91
REMOVE TICKETS .....	2-92
SET .....	2-93
SET BG_ .....	2-95
SET DHCP .....	2-96
SET DOMAINNAME .....	2-97
SET FILTER .....	2-98
SET GATED TRACE .....	2-99
SET GATEWAY .....	2-101
SET INET .....	2-102
SET INTERFACE .....	2-103
Restrictions: .....	2-104
SET IPSO .....	2-106
SET KERBEROS_PASSWORD .....	2-110
SET LOG .....	2-111
SET MASTER_PASSWORD .....	2-112
SET NAMED DEBUG .....	2-114
SET NAMED MAXIMUM_TTL .....	2-115

SET NAMED_MINIMUM_TTL .....	2-116
SET OUTGOING_ACCESS_RESTRICTIONS .....	2-117
SET SSH /DEBUG .....	2-118
SET TIMEZONE .....	2-119
SHOW .....	2-120
SHOW ACE_USER.....	2-123
SHOW ACCESS_LISTS .....	2-124
SHOW ARP .....	2-125
SHOW CONNECTIONS.....	2-127
SHOW COUNTERS.....	2-129
SHOW DHCP .....	2-131
SHOW DNIP .....	2-135
SHOW EXPORT .....	2-136
SHOW FILTER .....	2-138
SHOW GATED TRACE .....	2-140
SHOW GROUP .....	2-141
SHOW HOST .....	2-142
SHOW INTERFACE.....	2-143
SHOW IPSO .....	2-145
SHOW KACL.....	2-147
SHOW KDB .....	2-148
SHOW KERBEROS_USER.....	2-150
SHOW MOUNT .....	2-151
SHOW MULTICAST_GROUPS .....	2-152
SHOW NETWORKS.....	2-153
SHOW OSPF .....	2-154
SHOW OUTGOING_ACCESS_RESTRICTIONS .....	2-162
SHOW PROXY .....	2-163
SHOW RIP.....	2-164
SHOW ROUTES .....	2-166
SHOW SERVICES.....	2-168
SHOW SNMP .....	2-171
Session Accounting.....	2-171
SHOW SSH .....	2-173
SHOW STATISTICS.....	2-174
SHOW TICKETS .....	2-177
SHOW TIMEZONE .....	2-178
SHOW NAMED_VERSION .....	2-179
SHOW VERSION .....	2-180
SPAWN.....	2-181
START/DNIP .....	2-182
START/INET .....	2-183
START/IP .....	2-184
Pseudo devices .....	2-190
START/PWIP .....	2-192
START/TCP .....	2-193

START/UCX .....	2-195
START/UDP .....	2-196
STASH MASTER_PASSWORD .....	2-197
STOP/DHCP .....	2-198
STOP/DNIP .....	2-199
STOP/DNS .....	2-200
STOP/GATED .....	2-201
STOP/INET .....	2-202
STOP/IP .....	2-203
STOP/NAMED .....	2-204
STOP/NETCP .....	2-205
STOP/PWIP .....	2-206
STOP/SERVER .....	2-207
STOP /SSH .....	2-208
STOP/TCP .....	2-209
STOP/UCX .....	2-210
STOP/UDP .....	2-211
TCPDUMP .....	2-212
TOGGLE GATED TRACING .....	2-213
UNMOUNT ALL .....	2-214
UPDATE DHCP .....	2-215
UPDATE GATED INTERFACES .....	2-216
USE .....	2-217
VERSION .....	2-218
WRITE .....	2-219

### Chapter 3 MAIL-CONFIG Commands

ADD GATEWAY .....	3-2
ADD LOCAL-DOMAIN .....	3-3
ADD QUEUE-GROUP .....	3-4
ATTACH .....	3-5
CLEAR .....	3-6
DELETE GATEWAY .....	3-7
DELETE LOCAL-DOMAIN .....	3-8
DELETE QUEUE-GROUP .....	3-9
ERASE .....	3-10
EXIT .....	3-11
GET .....	3-12
HELP .....	3-13
PUSH .....	3-14
QUIT .....	3-15
REMOVE GATEWAY .....	3-16
REMOVE QUEUE-GROUP .....	3-17
SAVE .....	3-18
SET ALIAS-FILE .....	3-19

SET DECNET-DOMAIN .....	3-20
SET DELIVERY-RECEIPTS.....	3-21
SET DISABLE-PSMAIL .....	3-22
SET DISALLOW-USER-REPLY-TO .....	3-23
SET FORWARDER .....	3-24
SET FORWARD-LOCAL-MAIL .....	3-25
SET FORWARD-REMOTE-MAIL .....	3-26
SET HEADER-CONTROL .....	3-27
SET HOST-ALIAS-FILE .....	3-28
SET LOCAL-MAIL-FORWARDER .....	3-29
SET LOCASE-USERNAME.....	3-30
SET POSTMASTER .....	3-31
SET QUEUE-COUNT.....	3-32
SET REPLY-CONTROL.....	3-33
SET RESENT-HEADERS.....	3-34
SET RETRY-INTERVAL .....	3-35
SET RETURN-INTERVAL .....	3-36
SET RFC822-TO-HEADER.....	3-37
SET SEND-BROADCAST-CLASS.....	3-38
SET SMTP-HOST-NAMES .....	3-39
SET START-QUEUE-MANAGER .....	3-40
SHOW .....	3-41
SPAWN.....	3-42
STATUS .....	3-43
USE .....	3-44
VERSION .....	3-45
WRITE .....	3-46

## Index

## Reader's Comments

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# Preface

## Introducing This Guide

This guide describes how to use the Network Control Utility (NETCU) to set up and manage a network and TCPware components. It is for end users and system managers.

## What You Need to Know Beforehand

Before using TCPware, you should be familiar with:

- The TCPware for OpenVMS products, components, features, and capabilities (see the User's Guide for more information)
- Computer networks in general
- Compaq Computer's OpenVMS operating system and file system

## How This Guide Is Organized

This guide has the following contents:

- Chapter 1, *Introducing NETCU*— provides an overview of NETCU, a summary of commands as they relate to each TCPware component or function, how to run NETCU, and how to send NETCU output to a file.
- Chapter 2, *NETCU Commands*— is an alphabetically organized, detailed description of each NETCU command.
- Chapter 3, *MAIL-CONFIG Commands*—is an alphabetically organized, detailed description of each MAIL-CONFIG command.
- Index to this guide.

## Obtaining Technical Support

You can use the following technical support services for information and help about TCPware and other Process Software products if you subscribe to Process Software's Product Support Services. (If you bought TCPware products through an authorized TCPware reseller, contact your reseller for technical support.) Contact Customer Support directly using the following methods:

- Electronic Mail

E-mail gets your questions to us quickly and allows us to respond as soon as we have information for you. Send e-mail to: **support@process.com**. Be sure to include your:

- Name
- Telephone number
- Company name
- Process Software product names and version numbers
- Operating system name and version number

Describe the problem in as much detail as possible. You will receive an immediate automated response telling you your call has been logged.

- Telephone

If calling within the continental United States or Canada, call Process Software Technical Support toll-free at 1-800-394-8700. If calling from outside the continental United States or Canada, dial 1-508-628-5074. Provide your name, company name, and telephone number. If no one is available to take your call immediately, a technical support representative will return your call as soon as possible.

- Fax

Sending a FAX to 508-879-0042 is another way to log a technical support call. Be sure the FAX includes all the information listed under "Electronic Mail" plus your FAX number as reference. Describe the problem in as much detail as possible. A diagram of your network is often very useful.

- World Wide Web

There is a variety of useful technical information available on our World Wide Web home page, **<http://www.process.com>** (select **Customer Support**).

- Internet Newsgroup

You can also access the VMSnet newsgroup **[vmsnet.networks.tcp-ip.tcpware](#)**. Process Software's Engineering and Customer Support professionals monitor and respond to this open forum newsgroup on a timely basis.

## Licensing Information

Each software product in the TCPware for OpenVMS family includes a software license which entitles you to install and use a TCPware for OpenVMS product on one computer. Please read and understand the *Software License Agreement* before installing the product. If you want to use a TCPware product on more than one computer, you need to purchase additional copies of the product. Contact Process Software or your distributor for details.



## Maintenance Services

Process Software offers a variety of software maintenance and support services. Contact us or your distributor for details about these services.

## Reader's Comments Page

In the back of each TCPware for OpenVMS guide is a Reader's Comments page. Return a completed copy of this page to Process Software or use e-mail to send us comments on the documentation.

Send e-mail to: **techpubs@process.com**. Please be as specific as possible about the location of your comments: include the exact title of the document, version, date, and page references as appropriate. Your comments about our documentation are very much appreciated.

## Documentation Set

The documentation set for TCPware for OpenVMS consists of the following:

- **Release Notes** for the current version of TCPware for OpenVMS—for all users, system managers, and application programmers. The *Release Notes* are available online on your TCPware for OpenVMS media and are accessible before or after software installation.
- **Installation & Configuration Guide**—for system managers and those installing the software. The guide provides installation and configuration instructions for the TCPware for OpenVMS products.
- **User's Guide**—for all users. This guide includes an introduction to TCPware for OpenVMS products as well as a reference for the user functions arranged alphabetically by product, utility, or service.
- **Management Guide**—for system managers. This guide contains information on functions not normally available to the general network end-user. It also includes implementation notes and troubleshooting information.
- **Network Control Utility (NETCU) Command Reference**—for users and system managers. This reference covers all the commands available with the Network Control Utility (NETCU) and contains troubleshooting information.
- **Programmer's Guide**—for network application programmers. This guide gives application programmers information on the callable interfaces between TCPware for OpenVMS and application programs.
- Online help—
  - Topical help, using **HELP TCPWARE [topic]**
  - Error messages help, using **HELP TCPWARE MESSAGES**

You can use help at the DCL prompt to find the following:

- Topical help—Access TCPware help topics only as follows:

```
$ HELP TCPWARE [topic]
```

The topic entry is optional. You can also enter topics and subtopics at the following prompt and its subprompts:

TCPWARE Subtopic?

Online help is also available from within certain TCPware components: FTP-OpenVMS Client and Server, Network Control Utility, (NETCU), TELNET-OpenVMS Client, NSLOOKUP, and TRACEROUTE. Use the **HELP** command from within each component.

Example:   NETCU> **HELP [topic]**

- Error messages help—Access help for TCPware error messages only as follows:

    \$ **HELP TCPWARE MESSAGES**

If the error message is included in the **MESSAGES** help, it identifies the TCPware component and provides a meaning and user action. See the **Instructions** under **MESSAGES**.

Conventions Used

Convention	Meaning
host	Any computer system on the network. The local host is your computer. A remote host is any other computer.
monospaced type	System output or user input. User input is in bold type. Example: Is this configuration correct? YES Monospaced type also indicates user input where the case of the entry should be preserved.
<i>italic type</i>	Variable value in commands and examples. For example, <i>user-name</i> indicates that you must substitute your actual username. Italic text also identifies documentation references.
[directory]	Directory name in an OpenVMS file specification. Include the brackets in the specification.
[optional-text]	(Italicized text and square brackets) Enclosed information is optional. Do not include the brackets when entering the information. Example: START/IP line address [info] This command indicates that the <i>info</i> parameter is optional.
{value   value}	Denotes that you should use only one of the given values. Do not include the braces or vertical bars when entering the value.
<b>Note!</b>	Information that follows is particularly noteworthy.
<b>CAUTION!</b>	Information that follows is critical in preventing a system interruption or security breach.
key	Press the specified key on your keyboard.
Ctrl/key	Press the control key and the other specified key simultaneously.

Convention	Meaning
Return	Press the Return or Enter key on your keyboard.
----->	Pointer to further reading or a cross-reference.



# Chapter 1

---

## Introducing NETCU

### Introduction

The Network Control Utility (NETCU) is the utility program system managers and operators use to configure and control networks that run TCPware.

This chapter summarizes the NETCU commands, by category, and describes how to run NETCU and send NETCU output to a file. Each command is described in detail in the next chapter, NETCU Commands.

### Running NETCU

Run NETCU directly from a terminal or from a command procedure. To run NETCU from your terminal, enter the following command at the DCL prompt:

```
NETCU
```

or

```
RUN TCPWARE:NETCU
```

The system displays the NETCU> prompt. NETCU is ready to accept your commands.

To have a startup command file execute each time you invoke NETCU, do the following:

- 1 Create a file containing the commands you want performed at the beginning of each NETCU session.
- 2 Define the NETCU\_STARTUP logical to point to the file.

For example, you can include the following in your LOGIN.COM file:

```
ASSIGN SYS$LOGIN:NETCUSTART.COM NETCU_STARTUP
```

When you start NETCU, the NETCU\_STARTUP logical points to the specified file (SYS\$LOGIN:NETCUSTART.COM for example) and processes all the commands. Note that they system ignores all commands following an EXIT or QUIT command in the file. NETCU ignores any "commented-out" command lines in files (such as SERVICES.COM) that are used as input to

NETCU. The commented-out line in the file should begin with the !, #, or ; character. NETCU does not execute the command line until you remove the character.

**Summary of NETCU Commands**

This section lists each NETCU command and summarizes its purpose. Related commands appear together.

**ARP Commands**

Use commands listed in Table 1-1 to maintain the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table. You rarely need to enter these commands since ARP maintains the table automatically.

**Table 1-1    NETCU ARP Commands**

Command	Purpose
ADD ARP	Adds an entry to the ARP table
FIND ARP	Displays an entry from the ARP table
FLUSH ARP	Flushes the ARP table
REMOVE ARP	Deletes an entry from the ARP table
SET INTERFACE/ARP_	Sets various ARP parameters for an interface
SHOW ARP	Displays the ARP table for the specified line
SHOW INTERFACE	Displays the ARP parameters set

**Dynamic Host Configuration Commands**

Use commands listed in Table 1-2 to maintain the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server.

**Table 1-2    NETCU Dynamic Host Configuration Commands**

Command	Purpose
RELEASE DHCP	Releases an address lease record
SET DHCP	Performs various DHCP operations
SHOW DHCP	Displays various DHCP information
STOP/DHCP	Shuts down the DHCP server

**Table 1-2 NETCU Dynamic Host Configuration Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
UPDATE DHCP	Instructs the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server to process the update file and add or remove the specified host and subclass declarations.

## Multicasting Commands

Use commands listed in Table 1-3 to join, leave, or show multicast host groups.

**Table 1-3 NETCU Multicasting Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
ADD MULTICAST_GROUP	Adds (joins) a multicast host group address to an interface or all interfaces
REMOVE MULTICAST_GROUP	Removes (leaves) a multicast host group address from an interface or all interfaces
SHOW MULTICAST_GROUPS	Displays the multicast host groups joined for an interface or all interfaces

## NFS Commands

Table 1-4 lists the NFS-related commands in NETCU. Each entry indicates whether the command is relevant to the NFS-OpenVMS Client, NFS-OpenVMS Server, or both.

**Table 1-4 NETCU NFS Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Relevant to</b>
ADD EXPORT	Adds an OpenVMS directory and associated NFS pathname to the EXPORT database	Server
ADD GROUP	Adds an NFS group to the GROUP database	Client
ADD PROXY	Adds an NFS user to the PROXY database	Client/Server
ADD SM[_BAK/]	Adds a host to the Network Status Monitor file (SM.DAT or SM_BAK.DAT)	Server
CREATE EXPORT	Creates an empty EXPORT database	Server
CREATE GROUP	Creates an empty GROUP database	Client
CREATE PROXY	Creates an empty PROXY database	Client/Server

**Table 1-4 NETCU NFS Commands (Continued)**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Relevant to</b>
FIND PROXY	Finds and displays a PROXY database entry	Client/Server
RELOAD GROUP	Implements changes made to the GROUP database	Client
RELOAD PROXY	Implements changes made to the PROXY database	Client/Server
REMOVE EXPORT	Removes an entry from the EXPORT database	Server
REMOVE GROUP	Removes an entry from the GROUP database	Client
REMOVE PROXY	Removes an entry from the PROXY database	Client/Server
REMOVE SM[_BAK/]	Removes a host from the Network Status Monitor file (SM.DAT or SM_BAK.DAT)	Server
SHOW EXPORT	Shows entries in the EXPORT database	Client/Server
SHOW GROUP	Shows entries in the GROUP database	Client
SHOW MOUNT	Shows the pathnames of exported directories and the hosts that mounted them	Client/Server
SHOW PROXY	Shows entries in the PROXY database	Client/Server
SHOW SM[_BAK/]	Shows entries in the Network Status Monitor file (SM.DAT or SM_BAK.DAT)	Server
SHOW STATISTICS	Displays statistics information on the NFS Server	Server
STOP/SERVER	Stops the NFS Server	Server
UNMOUNT ALL	Removes the client's mount list entries from one or more NFS servers	Client



## Parameter Setting Command

Table 1-5 contains the TCPware parameters you can set using the NETCU SET command. You usually do not need to enter these commands because they are issued during configuration.

**Table 1-5 NETCU SET Command**

Command	Sets
SET <i>parameter</i>	Connection backlog values Default IP datagram time-to-live value IP datagram time-out time Default type of service used Whether subnets are local Maximum size of TCP segments sent Minimum TCP retransmission time Maximum TCP retransmission time TCP persistence timer's initial value Default time zone offset or name

## Routing Commands

Table 1-6 lists the commands that configure and maintain routes. If you enter the necessary routing commands in the TCPWARE:ROUTING.COM file, TCPware executes them automatically at startup. If using GateD, do not also include routes in the ROUTING.COM file by using the ADD ROUTE command.

**Table 1-6 NETCU Routing Commands**

Command	NETCU Routing Commands
ADD ROUTE	Adds an entry to the routing table
CHECK GATED CONFIG	Checks a GateD configuration file for syntax errors
DUMP GATED STATE	Dumps the state of the GATED process to a file
ENABLE FORWARDING	Allows this host to act as a router between networks
DISABLE FORWARDING	Disables this host from acting as a router between networks
ENABLE REDIRECTS	Allows this host to return ICMP redirects to source hosts
DISABLE REDIRECTS	Disables this host from returning ICMP redirects to source hosts
FIND ROUTE	Displays an existing route from the routing table
FLUSH/ROUTE	Flushes the entire routing table

**Table 1-6 NETCU Routing Commands (Continued)**

<b>Command</b>	<b>NETCU Routing Commands</b>
LOAD GATED CONFIGURATION	Loads a GateD configuration file
REMOVE ROUTE	Deletes an entry from the routing table
SET GATED TRACE	Controls tracing in GateD
SET GATEWAY	Defines the internet address of the default gateway
SHOW GATED TRACE	Displays tracing in GateD
SHOW OSPF	Queries Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) gateways
SHOW RIP	Queries Routing Information Protocol (RIP) gateways
SHOW ROUTES	Displays the routing table
STOP/GATED	Stops the GateD process
TOGGLE GATED TRACING	Toggles tracing in GateD
UPDATE GATED INTERFACES	Rescans the GateD network interfaces

## Service Commands

Table 1-7 lists the commands that manage the master server of TCPware.

**Table 1-7 NETCU Service Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Purposes</b>
ADD ACCESS_LIST	Lets you control host access to services
ADD SERVICE	NETCP listens for TCP or UDP connections on the specified port
MODIFY SERVICE	Modifies information associated with a service
REMOVE ACCESS_LIST	Removes server access restrictions
REMOVE SERVICE	NETCP stops listening for connections on the specified port(s)
SHOW ACCESS_LIST	Prints or displays server access restrictions
SHOW SERVICES	Displays information for the specified port(s) and protocol(s)

## Starting and Stopping Commands

Table 1-8 lists the commands that start and stop the network. You do not need to enter these commands under normal circumstances. STARTNET.COM and SHUTNET.COM perform these functions automatically.

**Table 1-8 NETCU Starting and Stopping Commands**

Command	Purpose
KILL CONNECTIONS	Resets the TCP connection on specified device, address, or port
START/DNIP	Starts a DECnet-over-IP line
START/INET	Starts the INET device driver
START/IP	Starts the IP protocol for a particular interface
START/PWIP	Starts the PWIPDRIVER
START/TCP	Starts the TCP protocol
START/UCX	Starts UCX compatibility support
START/UDP	Starts the UDP protocol
STOP/DNIP	Stops a DECnet-over-IP line or lines
STOP/GATED	Stops the GateD process
STOP/INET	Stops the INET device driver
STOP/IP	Stops the IP protocol for a particular interface
STOP/NETCP	Stops the Network Control Process (NETCP)
STOP/PWIP	Stops the PWIPDRIVER
STOP/SERVER	Stops the NFS Server
STOP/TCP	Stops the TCP protocol
STOP/UCX	Stops UCX compatibility support
STOP/UDP	Stops the UDP protocol

## Token Authentication Commands

Table 1-9 lists the commands that manage the TCPware ACE/Client user database used by Token Authentication. The TCPware ACE/Client user database is stored in the TCPWARE:ACECLIENT\_USER.DAT file. If you create a new database, the existing database file

is renamed to TCPWARE:ACECLIENT\_USER\_OLD.DAT.

**Table 1-9 NETCU Token Authentication Commands**

Command	Purpose
ADD ACE_USER	Adds a username to the TCPware ACE/Client database
CREATE ACE_USER_DATABASE	Creates a new database and renames the old one
REMOVE ACE_USER	Removes an entry from the database
SHOW ACE_USER	Shows the entries in the database

## Status Commands

Table 1-10 lists the commands that show the status of various network activities. The table also lists the UNIX netstart command that shows similar information. The DEBUG commands require LOG\_IO privilege along with either SYSPRV or BYPASS privilege.

**Table 1-10 NETCU Status Commands**

Command	Purpose
DEBUG/IP	Displays information about IP datagrams sent and received over the network
DEBUG/TCP	Displays information about TCP segments sent and received over the network
DEBUG/UDP	Displays information about UDP datagrams sent and received over the network
SET [/NO]/LOG	Controls logging of non-error events in the NETCP.LOG file or another specified log file.
SHOW <i>parameter</i>	Shows values set using the SET <i>parameters</i> command
SHOW ACCESS_LIST	Prints or displays server access restrictions
SHOW ARP	Displays the entire ARP table for the specified lines
SHOW CONNECTIONS	Displays a list of the active internet connections (similar to the netstat -a command)
SHOW COUNTERS	Displays statistics counters for TCPDRIVER and UDPDRIVER
SHOW DHCP	Displays the current DHCP address lease records

**Table 1-10 NETCU Status Commands (Continued)**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
SHOW DNIP	Displays information about currently configured DECnet over IP tunnels
SHOW GATED TRACE	Displays tracing in GateD
SHOW HOST	Displays the official host name, internet address(es), and alias host names for a specified host name or IP address
SHOW INTERFACE	Displays packet rate information for an interface
SHOW MULTICAST_GROUPS	Displays the multicast host groups joined for an interface or all interfaces
SHOW NETWORKS	Displays IPDRIVER network information for each line and IPDRIVER datagram counters (similar to the <code>netstat -i</code> command)
SHOW OSPF	Queries Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) gateways
SHOW RIP	Queries Routing Information Protocol (RIP) gateways
SHOW ROUTES	Displays the routing table
SHOW SERVICES	Displays information about protocols and ports NETCP services
SHOW SNMP	Displays the SNMP counters maintained by the local host
SHOW STATISTICS	Displays statistics information on the NFS Server

## Security Commands

Table 1-11 lists the commands that control various security functions. Many of these commands are only available with the TCPware Security-Plus product.

**Table 1-11 NETCU Security Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
ADD KACL	Adds a Kerberos access control list (ACL) for accessing the Kerberos database (KDB)
ADD KDB	Adds an entry to the KDB
ADD KERBEROS USER	Used by the Kerberos administrator to remotely add a user to the KDB

**Table 1-11 NETCU Security Commands (Continued)**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
CREATE KDB	Creates (initializes) the KDB
CREATE SRVTAB	Creates an encrypted service table file for authenticating principals
DUMP KDB	Dumps the contents of the KDB into an ASCII text file
GET TGT	Gets the ticket-granting ticket (TGT) used to obtain Kerberos service tickets
LOAD KDB	Loads the KDB from an ASCII text file
MODIFY KDB	Modifies an entry in the KDB
MODIFY KERBEROS USER	Used by the Kerberos administrator to remotely modify a Kerberos user's password
REMOVE KACL	Removes a Kerberos ACL for gaining access to the KDB
REMOVE KDB	Removes an entry from the KDB
REMOVE TICKETS	Removes outstanding tickets from the KERBV4.TICKET file
SET /NO/FILTER	Loads the specified address filter file and associates the filter list with the specified line, or removes a previously associated filter list from specified line
SET /NO/IPSO	Enables (or disables) processing of IPSO labels (levels and protection authorities) for specific lines (ports or network interfaces) or for system processing
SET KERBEROS_PASS	Remotely changes a Kerberos user password
SET MASTER_PASS	Changes the KDB master password
SET /NO/OUTGOING	Loads (or removes) an outgoing access restrictions file
SHOW FILTER	Displays the current address filter list for specified line
SHOW IPSO	Displays IPSO information on datagrams
SHOW KACL	Shows the Kerberos ACL entries for access to the ID
SHOW KDB	Shows entries in the KDB
SHOW KERBEROS USER	Used by Kerberos administrator to remotely show users added to the KDB
SHOW OUTGOING	Shows all outgoing access restrictions

**Table 1-11 NETCU Security Commands (Continued)**

Command	Purpose
SHOW TICKETS	Displays a list of active user tickets in the KERBV4.TICKET file
STASH MASTER_PASS	Stashes the master password in a protected file

## Miscellaneous Commands

NETCU supports the miscellaneous commands listed in Table 1-12.

**Table 1-12 Miscellaneous NETCU Commands**

Command	Purpose
ADD SECONDARY	Adds a secondary address, such as to implement cluster alias failover
REMOVE SECONDARY	Removes a secondary address
DEFINE/KEY	Associates an equivalence string and a set of attributes with a key on the keyboard
EXIT	Exits from NETCU and returns to DCL
HELP	Displays NETCU online help
SET DOMAINNAME	Sets the local host's domain name
SET/SHOW INTERFACE	Sets (shows) interface related parameters and options
SET /NO/LOG	Starts (or stops) NETCP logging
SET PASSWORD	Sets the TCPware software password for your system
SHOW SNMP	Display the SNMP counters maintained by the local host
SHOW TIMEZONE	Displays the local time zone
SHOW VERSION	Displays the current version of TCPware for OpenVMS
SPAWN	Executes DCL commands without exiting from NETCU

For details on configuring electronic mail, refer to the *Management Guide*.

## MAIL-CONFIG Command Summary

Table 1-13 lists the commands you can run from the MAIL-CONFIG prompt.

The DCL command `$ TCPWARE CONFIGURE/MAIL` brings up the MAIL-CONFIG prompt.

**Table 1-13 MAIL-CONFIG Command Summary**

<b>MAIL-CONFIG Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
ADD GATEWAY	Adds a mail gateway to another domain.
ADD LOCAL-DOMAIN	Adds a domain to a list of domains that the TCPware SMTP symbiont considers to be local. If users send mail to hosts beyond the local domains, TCPware forwards the mail to the mail hub specified by the FORWARDER parameter. The local domain list affects mail forwarding only when the FORWARD-REMOTE-MAIL parameter is TRUE.
ADD QUEUE-GROUP	Forms a mail queue grouping of nodes in a cluster, or adds new nodes to an existing queue group.
ATTACH	Attaches your terminal to another process.
CLEAR	Erases all information from the current configuration; same as ERASE.
DELETE GATEWAY	Deletes a mail gateway.
DELETE LOCAL-DOMAIN	Deletes a domain from TCPware's list of local domains.
DELETE QUEUE-GROUP	Deletes a queue group or removes a node from a queue group. When a node is removed from a named queue group, it becomes part of the default queue group.
ERASE	Erases all information from the current configuration; same as CLEAR.
EXIT	Saves the configuration file and exits from MAIL-CONFIG.
GET	Reads in a TCPware SMTP configuration file. (Functionally equivalent to USE.)
HELP	Invokes MAIL-CONFIG command help.
PUSH	Accesses the DCL command interpreter.
QUIT	Prompts you to save the configuration file if it has been modified, then exits MAIL-CONFIG.
REMOVE GATEWAY	Functionally equivalent to DELETE GATEWAY.



**Table 1-13 MAIL-CONFIG Command Summary (Continued)**

<b>MAIL-CONFIG Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
REMOVE QUEUE-GROUP	Functionally equivalent to DELETE QUEUE-GROUP.
SAVE	Saves the current configuration file.
SET ALIAS-FILE	Identifies the file that holds mail aliases.
SET DECNET-DOMAIN	Sets the domain name for DECnet mail.
SET DELIVERY-RECEIPTS	Specifies whether mail receipts are sent when incoming mail containing Delivery-Receipt-To: or Return-Receipt-To: headers is submitted to the SMTP queue.
SET DISABLE-PSMAIL	When TRUE, the TCPware SMTP symbiont looks for messages addressed through PSImail, usually of the form PSI%address::user, and returns them to the sender marked user unknown.
SET DISALLOW-USER-REPLY-TO	When set to TRUE, prevents VMS MAIL users from setting a Reply-To: header address with the logical name TCPWARE_SMTP_REPLY_TO.
SET FORWARDER	Specifies the host that will forward mail messages to other hosts.
SET FORWARD-LOCAL-MAIL	Forwards mail addressed to users on the local host to a central mail hub specified by the FORWARDER parameter.
SET FORWARD-REMOTE-MAIL	Forwards mail addressed to users on non-local hosts to a central mail hub specified by the FORWARDER parameter.
SET HEADER-CONTROL	Specifies which RFC-822 message headers should be included in messages delivered to local VMS MAIL users.
SET HOST-ALIAS-FILE	Specifies a file from which TCPware obtains a list of hosts aliases.
SET LOCAL-MAIL-FORWARDER	Forwards local mail to a specific host.
SET POSTMASTER	Identifies the user responsible for mail on the system.
SET QUEUE-COUNT	Specifies the number of mail processing queues that should be created on a particular system.

**Table 1-13 MAIL-CONFIG Command Summary (Continued)**

<b>MAIL-CONFIG Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
SET REPLY-CONTROL	Specifies how Internet mail headers should be mapped to the VMS MAIL "From" header.
SET RESENT-HEADERS	When FALSE, the TCPware SMTP symbiont omits the Resent-From, Resent-To, and Resent-Date headers that are usually included when a message is forwarded using a VMS MAIL forwarding address.
SET RETRY-INTERVAL	Specifies the amount of time that elapses before another attempt is made to send a message after a failed attempt.
SET RETURN-INTERVAL	Specifies the amount of time that a message can remain in the processing queue before it is returned to sender.
SET SEND-BROADCAST-CLASS	Specifies the broadcast class to use to deliver immediate SEND messages.
SET SMTP-HOST-NAMES	Sets the host name from which all outgoing mail appears to be sent and aliases for which this host accepts incoming mail.
SET START-QUEUE-MANAGER	Determines whether START_SMTP.COM starts the VMS queue manager if it is not already running.
SHOW	Displays the current configuration.
SPAWN	Executes a single DCL command.
STATUS	Indicates whether the SMTP configuration has been modified.
USE	Reads in a non-standard configuration file.
VERSION	Displays the MAIL-CONFIG version and release information.
WRITE	Saves the current configuration file.

## Creating Output Files

You can send output to a file for the DEBUG command and any SHOW command except SHOW EXPORT, SHOW GROUP, SHOW MOUNT, SHOW PROXY, and SHOW STATISTICS. Enter the /OUTPUT=*filespec* qualifier after the command. For example, the following command sends all output for the SHOW CONNECTIONS command to the file MYFILE.TXT:

```
SHOW CONNECTIONS/OUTPUT=MYFILE.TXT
```

## Exiting NETCU

To exit NETCU, use the EXIT command or type **Ctrl/Z**. NETCU exits with the last error status, if any. DCL command procedures can use the \$STATUS and \$SEVERITY symbols to test for success or failure of the NETCU commands issued. A success status indicates that all commands succeeded. A warning, error, or severe status indicates that one or more commands failed to execute, either because of syntax errors or because of operational problems.

When possible, the status code is a System Service (defined in \$\$SDEF), RMS (defined in \$RMSDEF), or shared (defined in \$\$HRDEF) status. In some cases, status codes are TCPware private codes with a facility number of 1577.

## Command Reference

Each NETCU command is described in detail in the next chapter, NETCU Commands. The command descriptions include the command:

- Purpose, and any suggestions or restrictions that may apply
- Format
- Parameters (if any)
- Qualifiers (if any)
- Examples (when possible)

## Troubleshooting NETCU

This section describes:

- Error messages that NETCU and NETCP can display at startup time
- NETCP error messages that OPCOM displays
- The NETCP.LOG file

## NETCU and NETCP Startup Messages

This section lists messages that NETCU and NETCP may issue when you start-up the network.

**%TCPWARE\_NETCU-E-LPCNF, error configuring line port**  
**-SYSTEM-F-BADPARAM, bad parameter**

**Meaning:** Software other than TCPware might be using a TCP/IP protocol or your system might be running LAT without DECnet.

**Action:** Be sure TCPware is the only software using the TCP/IP protocols. If LAT is running without DECnet, perform one of the following steps:

- Start TCPware before starting LAT.

**%TCPWARE\_NETCU-E-LPSTART, error starting line port**  
**-SYSTEM-F-IVADDR, invalid media address**

**Meaning:** Two local lines have the same internet address.

**Action:** Be sure the internet addresses for all lines are valid, and that no duplicates exist. No two lines can use the same network (or subnet) number. Check the host for a bad SLIP line definition or ask if the host has two Ethernet interface cards. If there are two Ethernet cards, they cannot have the same network number, for example, 192.15.10.1 and 192.15.20.1.

## NETCP OPCOM Messages

OPCOM messages inform you when a major event occurs on the network. Some messages are informational (such as when an Ethernet line is being restarted after a fatal error), while others alert you to a problem (such as when an error occurs in trying to restart a port).

NETCP sends a message to OPCOM when a network event occurs. OPCOM formats the messages and adds some information (such as a timestamp). It then displays the messages on the operator's console and writes them to the SYS\$MANAGER: OPERATOR.LOG file. OPCOM messages should rarely occur.

All messages from NETCP OPCOM have the following prefix:

**Status report from TCPware(R) for OpenVMS NETCP:**

### ***Most Important OPCOM Messages***

The following are the most important NETCP OPCOM messages.

**Line *line-id* restarted after fatal error**

**Meaning:** The network controller reported a fatal error. The line was restarting automatically.

**Action:** Investigate the controller error, especially if it occurs repeatedly.

**Error restarting line *line-id* (prot-id protocol) after fatal error**

**Meaning:** The network controller reported a fatal error and TCPware could not recover from the error. An accompanying message displays the error reported by the controller during the restart attempt. After some failures, TCPware may periodically try to restart the controller. The prot-id value is IP, ARP, RARP, LTP (long trailer packets), or STP (short trailer packets).

**Action:** Investigate the controller error.

## ***OPCOM Message for Interfaces***

**CAUTION!** Maximum receive packet rate exceeded on line *line-id* (rate packets/second).

**Meaning:** The interface specified by *line-id* received more packets than were allowed. This may indicate that either the receive packet rate limit is too low or that a flood of packets were sent to the system and a network problem exists that should be corrected.

**Action:** If the limit is too low, raise it using SET INTERFACE /RECEIVE\_LIMIT. If a network problem exists, investigate it and correct it.

## ***OPCOM Messages for IP-over-DECnet Lines***

OPCOM may display the following messages for IP-over-DECnet lines.

**DECnet link lost on line *line-id***

**Meaning:** The communication path between systems is lost. Some possible causes can be that a modem line is down, a cable has been unplugged, or the peer system is shut down.

**Action:** If the problem persists, investigate the cause for the lost line.

**DECnet line *line-id* reconnected to peer**

**Meaning:** The lost line was reconnected. Network operation is back to normal.

**MTU for line *line-id* too small, ignoring packets larger than *mtu* bytes**

**Meaning:** The peer end of the IP over DECnet line is sending datagrams that are larger than TCPware can handle.

**Action:** Increase the maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the IP-over-DECnet line at the receiving host, or lower it at the sending host. You can reset the MTUs for the receiving host by using the NETCU START/IP command or by reconfiguring the network.

**Shutting down line *line-id* after receiving fatal error**

**Meaning:** A fatal error was detected. This message is usually accompanied by another OpenVMS message which specifies the exact error.

**Action:** See your OpenVMS documentation.

## **NETCP.LOG File**

The TCPWARE:NETCP.LOG file logs each NETCP master server connection. You can use this file to obtain details on server errors, and to monitor access and security violations.

The NETCP.LOG file shows:

- When the connection was established

- Which protocol is servicing the connection
- The internet addresses of both hosts
- The name of the server process created

Before you examine the NETCP.LOG file, issue the NETCU SHOW SERVICES command. This command writes the current server information to the NETCP.LOG file.

Example 1-1 shows part of a sample NETCP.LOG file.

### **Example 1-1    NETCP.LOG File**

---

```
TCPware(R) for OpenVMS  NETCP  Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software  
** 1-JAN-2001 09:24:18 NETCP Master Server started.
```

## Chapter 2

---

### NETCU Commands

This chapter contains a detailed description of each NETCU command. The commands are in alphabetical order.

The commands are summarized by category in Chapter 1. That chapter also describes how to run NETCU and how to send NETCU output to a file.

The descriptions include the command:

- Purpose and any suggestions or restrictions that apply
- Format
- Parameters (if any)
- Qualifiers (if any)
- Examples, when possible

## ADD ACCESS\_LIST

Controls incoming access restrictions for a remote host. Incoming access restrictions affect only TCP connections for servers the master server process starts. Requires OPER privilege.

Define a service using the ADD SERVICE or MODIFY SERVICE command with the /ACCESS\_LIST qualifier that points to the appropriate list number. The access list should be defined in SERVERS.COM.

### Format

**ADD ACCESS\_LIST** *list condition ia [mask]*

### Parameters

#### *list*

Number of the incoming access restrictions list (1 to 65535).

#### *condition*

Condition of permitting or denying access. Valid keywords are PERMIT and DENY.

Any host you enter on the PERMIT list can access services. TCPware denies services to all other hosts. Use the DENY parameter when:

- You grant a network or group of hosts access to services, and
- You want to deny one or more hosts within the network or group from access to services

TCPware places (and honors) DENY entries before PERMIT entries except when there are duplicate host or network entries with a PERMIT that has a more restrictive mask, in which case the PERMIT entry comes first.

#### *ia*

Internet address of the network or host you enter on the list.

#### *mask*

Internet address mask. Specifies which bits are used when matching hosts against the incoming access list. TCPware uses the bits set when matching hosts against the ia. If you omit mask and the host portion of the ia is 0, TCPware uses the network or subnet mask. If the host portion is not 0, TCPware uses 255.255.255.255, where it matches the entire Internet address against *ia*.

### Qualifier

**/MESSAGE=***"text"*

Text message sent over the connection when TCPware denies access. Place the text in quotation marks (" "). Define one message for each incoming access list. If a message previously exists, the new text replaces it.

The message you define affects all hosts to which the specified list denies access. If omitted,



TCPware closes the connection if the list denies the host access.

Table 2-1 lists special characters you can use that have special meaning in the message.

**Table 2-1    Special Characters**

Use this character...	In place of this character...
\\	\
\r	carriage return
\n	line feed
\t	tab
\0	NULL

## Examples

- 1 Denies host 192.168.95.6 access to the server associated with list 56. Any host denied access by list 56 receives the message 550 You are not authorized to have access to this host followed by a line feed and carriage return.

```
ADD ACCESS_LIST 56 DENY 192.168.95.6 /MESSAGE="550 You are not
authorized to gain access to this host.\n\r"
```

- 2 Permits hosts on network 192.168.95.0 access to the server associated with list 56.

```
ADD ACCESS_LIST 56 PERMIT 192.168.95.0
```

- 3 Permits all hosts on network 172.16 access to the server associated with list 1203.

```
ADD ACCESS_LIST 1203 PERMIT 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
```

## ADD ACE\_USER

*Token Authentication only.*

Adds a username to the TCPware ACE/Client user database (the TCPWARE:ACECLIENT\_USER.DAT file). The ACE/Client authenticates the user if there is an entry in the database. You can only add one username with each command. Requires SYSPRV or BYPASS privilege.

To show the usernames added, use the SHOW ACE\_USER command. To remove a username, use the REMOVE ACE\_USER command. To create a new database and preserve the existing one under a new name, use the CREATE ACE\_USER\_DATABASE command.

### Format

**ADD ACE\_USER** *username*

### Parameter

*username*

Name of the user to add to the ACE/Client database.

### Example

Shows a sequence of adding new users to the TCPware ACE/Client user database and showing the results, showing the database file created, removing a user and showing the results, and creating a new database.

```
NETCU> ADD ACE_USER DIAMONDS
NETCU> ADD ACE_USER HEARTS
NETCU> ADD ACE_USER CLUBS
NETCU> ADD ACE_USER SPADES
NETCU> SHOW ACE_USER
TCPware ACE/Client Username Database
```

Username

```
CLUBS
DIAMONDS
HEARTS
SPADES
```

```
NETCU> ADD ACE_USER JOKER
NETCU> SHOW ACE_USER
TCPware ACE/Client Username Database
```

Username

```
CLUBS
DIAMONDS
```

HEARTS  
JOKER  
SPADES

NETCU> SPAWN DIR ACECLIENT\_USER\*

Directory SYS\$COMMON:[TCPWARE] ACECLIENT\_USER.DAT;1

NETCU> REMOVE ACE\_USER JOKER

NETCU> SHOW ACE\_USER

TCPware ACE/Client Username Database

Username

CLUBS  
DIAMONDS  
HEARTS  
SPADES

NETCU> CREATE ACE\_USER\_DATABASE

NETCU> SPAWN DIR ACECLIENT\_USER\*

Directory SYS\$COMMON:[TCPWARE]

ACECLIENT\_USER.DAT;1            ACECLIENT\_USER\_OLD.DAT;1

# ADD ARP

Adds an entry to an Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table. Each ARP table entry consists of an internet address paired with a physical address. Requires OPER privilege.

**Note!** You do not need to use this command under normal circumstances. ARP automatically maps internet addresses to physical addresses. Use this command in rare instances when a particular host does not support ARP.

## Format

**ADD ARP** *destination-ia physical-address*

## Synonym

**SET ARP** *destination-ia physical-address*

## Parameters

*destination-ia*

Internet address or host name of the ARP table entry.

*physical-address*

Ethernet, FDDI, or HYPERchannel address of the host specified by the *destination-ia*.

The standard physical address is in the format aa-bb-cc-dd-ee-ff, where for HYPERchannel physical addresses:

<i>aa</i>	is the global network address domain
<i>bb</i>	is the global network address network
<i>cc</i>	is the physical unit
<i>dd</i>	is the logical unit
<i>ee</i>	is the trunks-to-try mask
<i>ff</i>	is the flags mask

If *ee-ff* is 00-00, the value becomes FF-00.

If you do not specify an ARP server address when configuring the HYPERchannel line (HYP-n) and use the ADD ARP command to populate the ARP Table, a TCPware host can act as an ARP server. A TCPware host responds to ARP requests it receives for addresses in the ARP table that you add using the /PUBLISH qualifier.

## Qualifiers

### ***/LINE=*line**

Line id of the ARP table where you want NETCU to place the entry. When not specified, NETCU determines the ARP table on the basis of the internet address.

You must specify the */LINE* qualifier when the internet address is not a local address.

### **/LOCK**

Prevents ARP messages from changing the value of the physical address.

### **/PERMANENT**

Makes the entry permanent in the ARP table. Without */PERMANENT*, the entry may disappear from the ARP table if:

- The host does not receive a datagram within 10 minutes that has the destination-internet-address/physical-address pair
- The ARP table is full and the entry is the oldest entry in the table

If you enable Reverse Address Resolution Protocol (RARP) support for an Ethernet or FDDI line, TCPware only responds to RARP requests for entries marked */PERMANENT*.

### **/PUBLISH**

The local host responds to ARP requests for the specified internet address.

## Example

Places an entry in the ARP table for line QNA-0 (*/LINE=QNA-0*) that defines the Ethernet address for host ALPHA. This entry is permanent (*/PERMANENT*).

```
ADD ARP ALPHA AA-02-04-06-08-10/PERMANENT/LINE=QNA-0
```

## ADD EXPORT

*NFS Server only.*

Adds an entry to the EXPORT database that lets the NFS server export the server filesystems to a remote NFS client. Users at the NFS-Client can then mount the server filesystems. Requires write access to the TCPWARE:NFS\_EXPORT.DAT file. The EXPORT database is dynamic. Entries you add to the database become valid immediately. You do not need to restart the server.

If you are adding entries to the EXPORT database for the first time, read the EXPORT Database section in Chapter 14 of the *Management Guide*.

### Format

**ADD EXPORT "nfs-path" vms-directory**

### Parameters

**"nfs-path"**

NFS-style pathname used to reference the exported directory. Typically expressed as a UNIX-style pathname. Enclose in quotation marks (" ").

Although nfs-path can be arbitrary, it usually reflects the actual OpenVMS directory path. The NFS client user must refer to the same nfs-path in naming the mount point.

**vms-directory**

Directory on the local OpenVMS server that you want to export. The directory must include the device specification, as in the following example:

```
$DISK1: [SALES.RECORDS]
```

When you export a directory, the NFS client user can potentially have access to all files and directories below the export point. The device you export should be a "public" device. The Server does not implement volume protection. Also, the Server only supports Files-11 ODS-2 structure level disks.

### Qualifiers

**Note!** Many of the following qualifiers are specific to applications running on certain hosts. In these cases, it is critical to use the /HOST qualifier in combination with these qualifiers.

**/HOST=(host[,host...])**

Only specified host(s) can have access to the exported OpenVMS directory. NETCU allows either host names or internet addresses. Use the parentheses only if you specify a list of hosts (separated by commas). If you omit /HOST, any host can mount the exported directory.

**/CONVERT={STREAM\_LF (default) | STREAM\_CRLF}**  
**/NOCONVERT** (for use with TCPware's NFS Client)

/CONVERT converts files on reads to either STREAM\_LF (the default) for UNIX systems or STREAM\_CRLF for PC systems.

/NOCONVERT disables this conversion and must be specified when using the Server together with TCPware's NFS-OpenVMS Client.

**/EXPLICIT\_MOUNT**  
**/NOEXPLICIT\_MOUNT** (default)

/EXPLICIT\_MOUNT prevents users from subsequently mounting subdirectories of the mount point.

/NOEXPLICIT\_MOUNT allows subdirectory mounts.

**/FILENAME={ SRI (default) | PATHWORKS | PATHWORKS\_CASE }**

Uses the SRI International or PATHWORKS filename mapping schemes.

**SRI** is the default scheme between UNIX and OpenVMS systems.

**PATHWORKS** specifies non-case-sensitive filename mapping.

**PATHWORKS\_CASE** specifies case-sensitive filename mapping.

**/HIGHEST\_VERSION**  
**/NOHIGHEST\_VERSION** (default)

/HIGHEST\_VERSION returns only the highest version of files in directory requests.

/NOHIGHEST\_VERSION does not. All file versions still exist in either case.

**/PRIVILEGED\_PORT**  
**/NOPRIVILEGED\_PORT** (default)

/PRIVILEGED\_PORT requests that incoming requests originate from privileged ports only.

/NOPRIVILEGED\_PORT does not.

**/PROXY\_CHECK**  
**/NOPROXY\_CHECK** (default)

/PROXY\_CHECK specifies that mount requests only originate from users having mappings in the PROXY database.

/NOPROXY\_CHECK does not.

**/RFM=*option***

Record format (RFM) of newly created files. The options are **STREAMLF**, **STREAMCR**, **STREAM**, **FIXED**, and **UNDEFINED**.

**/SERVER\_ACCESS**  
**/NOSERVER\_ACCESS** (default)

/SERVER\_ACCESS requests the server to do access checking.

/NOSERVER\_ACCESS requests that both the server and client do the checking.

**/SUPERUSER\_MOUNT****/NOSUPERUSER\_MOUNT** (default)

**/SUPERUSER\_MOUNT** requests that only the superuser can mount a file system.

**/NOSUPERUSER\_MOUNT** does not.

**/VERSION={ DOT | SEMICOLON** (default) **| ALL | HIGHEST }**

**DOT** changes the file version display for exported filesystems to *file.ext.version* (a dot) for UNIX compatibility instead of the usual *file.extension;version* (a semicolon).

**SEMICOLON** (default) uses the regular semicolon.

**ALL** exports files with version numbers intact rather than the default of leaving the highest numbered version unnumbered.

**HIGHEST** is a synonym for **/HIGHEST\_VERSION**. Do not use **DOT** with **SEMICOLON**.

**/WRITE** (default)**/NOWRITE**

**/WRITE** requests that the client have read-write access to the filesystem.

**/NOWRITE** requests that the client have read access only.

## Example

Exports the directory **SALES.RECORDS** on device **\$DISK1**: as path **/vax/records** to hosts **ORCHID** and **ROSE**. Any subdirectories below **SALES.RECORDS** are also accessible. However, hosts **ORCHID** and **ROSE** cannot have access to or mount directories above **SALES.RECORDS** or other **SALES** subdirectories.

```
ADD EXPORT "/vax/records" $DISK1:[SALES.RECORDS] /HOST=(ORCHID,ROSE)
```



## ADD GROUP

*NFS Client only.*

Adds an entry to the GROUPNO TAG database that associates an OpenVMS user with an NFS group or list of groups. Requires SYSPRV privilege and write access to the TCPWARE:GROUP.DAT file.

If the GROUP database does not exist, use the CREATE GROUP command first to create an empty one. Use the REMOVE GROUP command to remove a group from the database.

**Note!** The GROUP database is static. Use the RELOAD GROUP command when you modify it.

### Format

**ADD GROUP** *nfs-group vms-identifier*

### Parameters

*nfs-group*

NFS group number found in the /etc/group file on the server. For example, if the users group appears in the /etc/group file as:

```
users:*:15:
```

use 15 as the *nfs-group*.

*vms-identifier*

Associates either an OpenVMS rights identifier or UIC (or wildcarded UIC) with the NFS group. Only associate one vms-identifier per NFS group. Use either of the following formats to enter the value:

Format	Description
"Name"	OpenVMS rights identifier or username
"Value"	UIC value in [group,member] or %Xnnnnnnnn format; you can use wildcard entries such as [200,*].

"Name" and "value" correspond to the columns associated with entries in the OpenVMS rights database. To have access to this database, use the commands:

```
$ SET DEFAULT SYS$SYSTEM
$ RUN AUTHORIZE
UAF> SHOW/IDENTIFIER *
```

For example, the following line may appear in the rights database:

Name	Value	Attributes
-----	-----	-----
USER	[ 000200,000200]	

## Qualifier

**/HOST=(*host*[,*host*...])**

Server host(s) on which the group identification is valid. If omitted, any remote host is valid for the group. /HOST accepts either host names or internet addresses. Use the parentheses with multiple host entries.

## Examples

- 1 Associates NFS group number 15 on server host IRIS with the "value" [200,\*], meaning "any user in group 200."

```
ADD GROUP /HOST=IRIS
_Group: 15
_Identifier: [200,*]
```

The *nfs-group* number derives from the entry in the */etc/group* file on the server for the users group:

```
> cat /etc/group
staff:*:10:
users:*:15:
```

- 2 Associates NFS group number 15 with the OpenVMS rights identifier, USERS. As in Example 1, the *nfs-group* number derives from the entry in the */etc/group* file on the server. Assuming that the USERS rights identifier exists in the rights database, any user granted this identifier would be in the group corresponding to GID 15 in NFS.

```
ADD GROUP 15 USERS
```

The resulting ADD GROUP entry would appear in the GROUP database as follows:

```
NFS GROUP Database V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software
Group  Name      Value      Host(s)
-----  ----      -
15      USERS      %X8001000C
```

## ADD KACL

Used by the Kerberos master administrator. Adds a Kerberos access control list (KACL) entry for access from a remote host to the Kerberos database using the Kerberos Administration Server. This ACL entry allows the Kerberos administrator to add (using ADD KERBEROS USER), modify (using MODIFY KERBEROS USER), or view (using SHOW KERBEROS USER) users' entries in the Kerberos database.

This command may only be executed if the local host is configured as a Kerberos Server. Requires OPER or SYSPRV privilege and entry of the Kerberos master password.

### Format

**ADD KACL** *access-type admin-username instance [realm]*

Enter Kerberos master password: **master-password**

Verifying, please re-enter: **master-password**

### Parameters

#### *access-type*

One of the following ACL access types:

Access type	Description
ADD	Kerberos administrator can add to the Kerberos database from a remote host (TCPware adds the username to the TCPWARE:ADMIN_ACL.ADD file)
MODIFY	Kerberos administrator can modify the Kerberos database from a remote host (TCPware adds the username to the TCPWARE:ADMIN_ACL.MOD file)
SHOW	Kerberos administrator can show entries in the Kerberos database from a remote host (TCPware adds the username to the TCPWARE:ADMIN_ACL.GET file)

#### *admin-username*

Kerberos administrator's username to add to the Kerberos database. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes. The Kerberos administrator entered must also have an administrator's entry in the Kerberos database (see ADD KDB for details).

#### *instance*

Value should be **admin** since the username is for a Kerberos administration user.

#### *realm*

Alternate Kerberos realm to use instead of the TCPWARE\_KERBV4\_REALM logical value. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

***master-password***

Kerberos password used for access to the Kerberos database. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

**Qualifiers**

**/PROMPT** (default)

**/NOPROMPT**

Specifies whether the system should prompt you for the master password.

/NOPROMPT reads the master password from the file created by STASH MASTER\_PASSWORD.

**Examples**

The three commands combined add KACLs for administrator account persephone to add, modify, and show entries, respectively, in the Kerberos database. The last command (with /NOPROMPT) does not prompt for the master password but rather causes it to be read from the file created by STASH MASTER\_PASSWORD.

```
ADD KACL ADD PERSEPHONE ADMIN HADES.COM
Enter Kerberos master password:
Verifying, please re-enter:
ADD KACL MODIFY PERSEPHONE ADMIN HADES.COM
Enter Kerberos master password:
Verifying, please re-enter:
ADD KACL SHOW PERSEPHONE ADMIN HADES.COM /NOPROMPT
```

## ADD KDB

Used by the Kerberos master administrator. Adds an entry to the Kerberos database after the database was created (using CREATE KDB) and the master password stashed (using STASH MASTER\_PASSWORD).

This command can only be executed if the local host is configured as a Kerberos Server. Requires OPER or SYSPRV privilege and entry of the Kerberos master password.

### Format

**ADD KDB** *principal password [instance]*

Enter Kerberos master password: *master-password*

Verifying, please re-enter: *master-password*

### Parameters

#### *principal*

Kerberos user's login name, or name of the Kerberos application service provided. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

#### *password*

Kerberos user's, administrator's, or application service's password. Specify "NULL" for a null password (not recommended, but allowed), or "RANDOM" to have a randomly generated password selected (recommended only for application services, not users or administrators). Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

#### *instance*

Usually omitted for a general Kerberos user; **admin** for an administrative user; or name of the machine on which the Kerberos application resides for an application service. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

#### *master-password*

Kerberos password used for access to the Kerberos database. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes. Use the /NOPROMPT qualifier if you do not want to be prompted for the password and want it read from TCPWARE:KSTASH.KEY file instead.

### Qualifiers

**/ATTRIBUTE=***attribute*

Attribute number from 0 to 65535. The default is 0.

**/EXP\_DATE=***date*

Expiration date of the KDB entry. The default is 31-DEC-2099 23:59.

**/KDBFILE=***file*

Name of the KDB file. The default is TCPWARE:PRINCIPAL.OK.

**/MAX\_LIFE=***minutes*

Maximum lifetime of the KDB entry, in minutes. The default is 255 minutes.

**/PROMPT** (default)**/NOPROMPT**

Specifies whether TCPware prompts you for the master password.

/NOPROMPT reads the master password from the file created by the STASH

MASTER\_PASSWORD command.

## Example

- 1 Creates an entry for username hermes, which has the Kerberos password herald. This entry will be used to grant username hermes a ticket-granting ticket from any remote host.

```
ADD KDB HERMES HERALD
```

```
Enter Kerberos master password:
```

```
Verifying, please re-enter:
```

- 2 Creates an entry for username zeus, who has a Kerberos password of olympus. This entry only grants username zeus a ticket-granting ticket from remote host athens (zeus must be on athens to get a TGT).

```
ADD KDB ZEUS OLYMPUS ATHENS
```

```
Enter Kerberos master password:
```

```
Verifying, please re-enter:
```

- 3 Creates an entry for the Berkeley R services on remote host bart. The "rcmd" is the name of the Kerberos application service provided on remote host bart.

```
ADD KDB "rcmd" "RANDOM" BART
```

```
Enter Kerberos master password:
```

```
Verifying, please re-enter:
```

- 4 Creates a Kerberos Administrator account for principal persephone, which has the Kerberos Administrator password spring, and an instance of admin. In this case, admin does not indicate the name of the machine from which persephone can access the Kerberos database; rather, it indicates that persephone is a Kerberos Administrator who can access the database from any remote host.

```
ADD KDB PERSEPHONE SPRING ADMIN
```

```
Enter Kerberos master password:
```

```
Verifying, please re-enter:
```

## ADD KERBEROS USER

For Kerberos client administrators. Adds a user to the Kerberos Server database. The default Kerberos administrator account name is the name of the OpenVMS account using this command. Requires OPER or SYSPRV privilege and entry of the Kerberos administrator's password.

### Format

**ADD KERBEROS USER** *username user-password*

Administrator password for *admin-account*: *admin-password*

### Parameters

*username*

Kerberos user's login name. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes.

*user-password*

Kerberos user's password. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes.

*admin-password*

Kerberos administrator's password. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes.

### Qualifier

**/ADMINISTRATOR=***admin-username*

Alternate Kerberos administrator name. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes. The default is the current OpenVMS account name, in lowercase.

### Example

Adds a new Kerberos user, achilles, to the Kerberos database. The password for user achilles is running.

```
ADD KERBEROS USER ACHILLES RUNNING /ADMIN=PERSEPHONE  
Administrator password for 'persephone':
```

## ADD MULTICAST\_GROUP

Adds a multicast host group address to the table of joined addresses for the interface or all interfaces. Once you add a multicast group address to an interface, applications can receive datagrams sent to that address. Requires OPER privilege.

### Format

**ADD MULTICAST\_GROUP** *internet-address*

### Parameter

*internet-address*

Internet address or host name of the multicast host group address.

### Qualifier

*/LINE=line-id*

Line ID of the interface on which to add the address. If omitted, TCPware adds the address to all active interfaces.

### Example

Adds the all-routers multicast address (224.0.0.2) to all active interfaces. Once added, applications receive datagrams sent to the multicast address.

```
ADD MULTICAST_GROUP 224.0.0.2
```



## ADD PROXY

*NFS Client and NFS Server.*

Registers an NFS or remote user as an OpenVMS username in the PROXY database. Requires SYSPRV privilege and write access to the TCPWARE:NFS\_PROXY.DAT file.

**Note!** If you omit the /CLIENT or /SERVER qualifier, or do not define the TCPWARE\_NFS\_DYNAMIC\_PROXY logical accordingly, you must use the RELOAD PROXY command to reload the database. (For details, see *Reloading the PROXY Database* in Chapter 14 of the *Management Guide*.)

### Format

**ADD PROXY** *vms-username*

### Parameter

*vms-username* (required)

OpenVMS username to which you want to map an NFS userid. The username must appear as in the OpenVMS User Access File (SYSUAF.DAT).

### Qualifiers

The /HOST, /UID, /GID, or /NFS qualifiers make the PROXY entry more restrictive. When you omit a qualifier, NFS-OpenVMS interprets it as a wildcard. For example, the command ADD PROXY SMITH/UID=210 creates an entry that lets a user with UID=210, but with any GID and from any host, use OpenVMS username SMITH.

**/HOST=(host[,host...])**

Host(s) from which the UID/GID identification is valid. Specify at least one host name. If omitted, NETCU allows any remote host with the matching identification.

/HOST accepts either host names or internet addresses. Use parentheses for multiple hosts.

**/UID=uid**

User's ID (UID). If omitted, NETCU accepts any UID for the *vms-username*.

**/GID=gid**

User's group ID (GID). If omitted, NETCU accepts any GID for the *vms-username*.

**/CLIENT**

**/NOCLIENT** (default)

/CLIENT notifies the Client to immediately update its loaded PROXY database with an entry for *vms username*.

/NOCLIENT does not notify the Client. This overrides any default action specified using the TCPWARE\_NFS\_DYNAMIC\_PROXY logical.

**/SERVER****/NOSERVER** (default)

/SERVER notifies the Server to immediately update its loaded PROXY database with an entry for *vms-username*.

/NOSERVER does not notify the Server. This overrides any default action specified using the TCPWARE\_NFS\_DYNAMIC\_PROXY logical.

**Examples**

The following examples range from most restrictive to least restrictive:

- 1 Registers a user with UID=210 and GID=5 at host ROSE to OpenVMS username SMITH for the NFS Server only.

```
ADD PROXY SMITH /UID=210 /GID=5 /HOST=ROSE /SERVER
```

- 2 Registers a user with UID=210 and GID=5 to OpenVMS username SMITH and dynamically reloads the PROXY database on both the Client and Server.

```
ADD PROXY SMITH /UID=210 /GID=5 /CLIENT /SERVER
```

- 3 Registers any user with GID=5, any UID, and at any host to OpenVMS username JONES.

```
ADD PROXY JONES /GID=5
```

- 4 Registers any user from host ORCHID to OpenVMS username JONES.

```
ADD PROXY JONES /HOST=ORCHID
```

## ADD ROUTE

Adds an entry to the routing table. Requires OPER privilege. (See also REMOVE ROUTE.)

### Format

**ADD ROUTE** *destination-ia* {*line* / *gateway-ia*}

### Synonym

**SET ROUTE** *destination-ia* {*line* / *gateway-ia*}

### Parameters

***destination-ia***

Internet address or host name of the destination host or network. Specify 0.0.0.0 to add a default gateway or use the SET GATEWAY command.

***line*** (*default*)

Line ID of the direct route interface. If you specify a value for *line*, you cannot specify a *gateway-ia*.

***gateway-ia***

Internet address or host name of the gateway for the host or network (see the /GATEWAY qualifier below).

### Qualifiers

**/GATEWAY**

Datagrams sent to the gateway. Do not use if specifying a line ID. If omitted, TCPware sends the datagrams to the destination IP address over the interface specified by *line*.

**{/HOST | /NETWORK}**

Use either one of these qualifiers to specify the type of route.

/HOST creates a host route for the host *destination-ia* identifies. /NETWORK creates a network route that leads to the network *destination-ia* identifies.

If you omit both, TCPware determines the type of route by looking at the host number part of *destination-ia*. If the host number is zero (0), TCPware assumes the route is a network route.

**/LOCK**

Disables ICMP redirect messages from changing the specified route.

**/MASK=*mask***

Internet address mask for the Classless Inter-domain Routing (CIDR) protocol. The mask specifies the bits to use for the network portion of a mask. Thus the traditional network masks would be

specified as:

Class A Network 255.0.0.0    Class B Network 255.255.0.0    Class C Network 255.255.255.0

If the mask is omitted, the destination address is derived by first checking interfaces for the same network number and, if one is found, the mask for that interface is used. Otherwise, the address is examined to determine if it is Class A, B, C, D, or E and a mask is created based on the class.

Network routes are sorted such that the routes with the most restrictive mask are searched before routes with a less restrictive mask. For example, a route with mask 255.255.255.0 is searched before a route with mask 255.255.0.0.

Do not create noncontiguous subnet masks. For example, a mask of 255.0.255.0 is not allowed.

## Examples

- 1 Places a new route in the local host's routing table. This route indicates that any traffic for network 172.16.10.0 (/NETWORK) must use gateway 172.16.1.5 (/GATEWAY). /LOCK indicates that an ICMP redirect message cannot modify this route.

```
ADD ROUTE 172.16.10.0 172.16.1.5/NETWORK/GATEWAY/LOCK
```

- 2 Adds a host route to the routing table (/HOST) and directs all datagrams for host 172.16.4.3 to gateway 172.16.1.16 (/GATEWAY).

```
ADD ROUTE 172.16.4.3 172.16.1.16/HOST/GATEWAY
```

- 3 Adds a route for the directly connected 172.16 network through the QNA-0 line.

```
ADD ROUTE 172.16.0.0 QNA-0
```

- 4 Adds a default route to gateway 172.16.0.5 (equivalent to SET GATEWAY 0.0.0.0)

```
ADD ROUTE 0.0.0.0 172.16.0.5/GATEWAY
```

## ADD SECONDARY

Adds an additional internet address recognized as a local address. Requires OPER privilege.

### Format

**ADD SECONDARY** *ia*

### Parameter

*ia*

Internet address you want recognized as a local address.

### Qualifier

**/CLUSTER\_LOCK**

Instructs the VMSccluster node to take the OpenVMS cluster-wide resource lock before adding the secondary address. If another node in the VMSccluster holds the lock, the node queues for the lock and adds the address when it acquires the lock.

### Examples

- 1 192.168.95.101 becomes an additional local address for the interface address(es).

```
ADD SECONDARY 192.168.95.101
```

- 2 The VMSccluster node queues for a resource lock on the specified address. When the node takes the lock, it adds the address as an additional local address. This node acquires the lock when no other node holds the lock or the node that holds the lock releases it (such as when you shut down TCPware or the node).

```
ADD SECONDARY 192.168.95.101 /CLUSTER_LOCK
```

# ADD SERVICE

Instructs NETCP to start listening for connections on the specified port for the TCP or UDP protocol. Requires OPER privilege.

The TCPWARE:NETCP.LOG file logs each connection serviced. You can review this file for details on server errors and to monitor access and security violations.

## Format

**ADD SERVICE** *port protocol [image]*

## Parameters

*port*

Name or port number the service uses. Any service name or port number (except 0) defined in the TCPWARE:SERVICES. file.

*protocol*

Protocol that services the connection. Table 2-2 lists the valid values.

**Table 2-2    Protocol Values**

Enter this value...	For...
BG_TCP	UCX-based servers on TCP
BG_UDP	UCX-based servers on UDP
TCP	TCPDRIVER-based servers
UDP	UDPDRIVER-based servers
STREAM, DGRAM	INETDRIVER-based servers

- If you use the BG\_TCP or BG\_UDP protocol values:
- You MUST specify /USERNAME=username and /INPUT=file. The file in this case is the name of the service’s startup command file. DO NOT use the image parameter. BG\_TCP and BG\_UDP run images from the startup command file only.
  - Use only the default create\_server\_process internal action routine (see the /ROUTINE qualifier).
  - DO NOT use the /OUTPUT or /ERROR qualifier.

*image*

File specification of the server you want executed. DO NOT use with BG\_TCP or BG\_UDP; use the /INPUT qualifier instead.

## Qualifiers

### ***/ACCESS\_LIST=list***

Incoming access restrictions list that controls which hosts have access to the server. Access restrictions affect TCP connections only.

If you define a list using this qualifier and do not add entries to the list, no hosts have access to this server. If the list contains entries, only the specified hosts have access. If you do not define an incoming access restrictions list, all hosts have access. The list value must be a number between 1 and 65535. 0 (no list) is the default.

Use the ADD ACCESS\_LIST command to define list entries, the REMOVE ACCESS\_LIST command to remove list entries, and the SHOW ACCESS\_LIST command to display entries.

### ***/ADDRESS=ip-address***

Adds the service for the specified address or hostname only. The default is 0.0.0.0.

### ***/BACKLOG=number-backlogged-connections***

Number of backlogged connections allowed for listening TCP services. If omitted, the value /BACKLOG=0 is used to indicate the default connection backlog (usually 128).

### ***/INACTIVITY\_TIMER=(TIME:minutes, CHECK\_INTERVAL:minutes)***

Sets an inactivity timer to kill idle NOLISTEN server processes (see the /NOLISTEN qualifier) for the TCP protocols (not used for UDP). A process is idle if there is no CPU activity for the amount of minutes specified:

<b><i>TIME:minutes</i></b>	Idle NOLISTEN processes are terminated after this amount of time (the default is infinite)
<b><i>CHECK_INTERVAL:minutes</i></b>	Checks for idle NOLISTEN processes each of these time intervals (the default is one minute)

### ***/LIMIT=number-servers***

Maximum number of active servers that can reside on this host for the specified port(s). TCPware always uses /LIMIT=1 for UDP ports, regardless of what you enter. For example, to add a service on port 21 supporting one active server, use /LIMIT=1. NETCP waits for the current service to process before it listens for a new connection on the same port.

### ***/LOG*** (default)

### ***/NOLOG***

/LOG starts logging of non-error events to the NETCP.LOG file. /NOLOG stops logging.

### ***/NOLISTEN***

Instructs NETCP to create the server process only when it detects a connection and not to hand off a socket or I/O channel. The default is to create the server process while listening for a connection. Use for the TCP protocols only (not for UDP).

**/OPTION=option**

Passes the process's STREAM device (INETn:) created using one of the following options:

Option	Description
<b>NONE</b> (default)	No special options
<b>HANDOFF</b>	Specifies to use a special handoff mechanism for passing the INETn: device to the created server process.
<b>/NO/KEEPALIVE</b>	Specifies whether to use keepalives for a STREAM (INET) or BG_TCP service. By default, these services are NOKEEPALIVE.
<b>/NO/MULTITHREADED</b>	Specifies whether the BG_TCP server is a multithreaded one; if so, the master server, once started, does not listen for additional connections. By default, all servers are NOMULTITHREADED.
<b>SHARE</b>	Specifies that TCPware set the INET device for shared access, allowing another process to assign the channel. This option is primarily for WIN/TCP servers.

TCPware ignores this qualifier if specified for non-STREAM services or services that do not use the create\_server\_process routine (see the /ROUTINE qualifier).

**/ROUTINE=routine-name**

NETCP internal action routine called when TCPware establishes a connection for the service. Table 2-3 lists the available routines.

**Table 2-3 Internal Action Routines**

Routine	Purpose	Protocol
create_rservice	Creates a Berkeley R service using NORMAL authorization checks	STREAM
create_rservice_kerberos	Creates a Berkeley R service using Kerberos authentication	STREAM
create_rservice_secure	Creates a Berkeley R service using SECURE authorization checks	STREAM
create_server_process	Creates a detached process	Any
create_telnet_session	Creates an interactive TELNET session	TCP or STREAM
ident_protocol	Starts the IDENT Server	TCP, UDP



**Table 2-3 Internal Action Routines (Continued)**

<b>Routine</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Protocol</b>
port_mapper_server	Starts the Port Mapper	TCP, UDP
report_tclb_metric	Creates a load balancing reply service	UDP
time_protocol	Starts the Time service	Any

The default routine is create\_server\_process. This routine is appropriate for all user-written servers (and must be used for BG\_TCP and BG\_UDP protocol values).

**/USERNAME=***username*

Use primarily with UCX devices (BG\_TCP or BG\_UDP protocol). If used with other devices, creates a detached process under the specified username.

## Other Qualifiers

The following qualifiers are a subset of those the DCL RUN/DETACHED command uses. In most cases, OpenVMS provides default values for any qualifiers that you do not specify.

Always use /UIC and /PRIVILEGES to ensure that the new process has OPER privilege. All server processes should have at least TMPMBX and NETMBX privileges.

See the DCL documentation for complete details on each of the following qualifiers.

**/ACCOUNTING** (default)

**/NOACCOUNTING**

**/AST\_LIMIT=***quota*

**/AUTHORIZE**

**/NOAUTHORIZE** (default)

**/BUFFER\_LIMIT=***quota*

**/DUMP**

**/NODUMP** (default)

**/ENQUEUE\_LIMIT=***quota*

**/ERROR=***filespec* (DO NOT use with BG\_TCP or BG\_UDP protocol)

**/EXTENT=***quota*

**/FILE\_LIMIT=***quota*

**/INPUT=***filespec* (Use with BG\_TCP and BG\_UDP protocols as the name of the service's startup command file)

**/IO\_BUFFERED=***quota*

**/IO\_DIRECT=***quota*

**/JOB\_TABLE\_QUOTA**=*quota*  
**/MAXIMUM\_WORKING\_SET**=*quota*  
**/OUTPUT**=*filespec* (DO NOT use with BG\_TCP or BG\_UDP protocol)  
**/PAGE\_FILE**=*quota*  
**/PRIORITY**=*n*  
**/PRIVILEGES**=(*privilege*[,...])  
**/PROCESS\_NAME**=*process-name*  
**/QUEUE\_LIMIT**=*quota*  
**/RESOURCE\_WAIT** (default)  
**/NORESOURCE\_WAIT**  
**/SERVICE\_FAILURE**  
**/NOSERVICE\_FAILURE** (default)  
**/SUBPROCESS\_LIMIT**=*quota*  
**/SWAPPING** (default)  
**/NOSWAPPING**  
**/UIC**=*uic*  
**/WORKING\_SET**=*quota*

If you omit /INPUT, /OUTPUT, or /ERROR, NETCP supplies the TCP, UDP, or INET device name for the connection when it creates the process. If you use /PROCESS\_NAME=*process-name*, NETCP uses up to 10 characters of the *process-name*. In addition, NETCP appends an underscore ( \_ ) and an ASCII decimal server number to the *process-name* to ensure that the *process-name* is unique.

## Examples

- 1 Starts the DAYTIMED server for host BART only. Since the qualifiers do not specify any values, NETCU uses the OpenVMS default values.

```
ADD SERVICE DAYTIME TCP TCPWARE:DAYTIMED /ADDRESS=BART-  
/PROCESS_NAME=DAYTIMED-
```

```
/NOACCOUNTING-  
/NOAUTHORIZE-  
/INPUT=NLA0:-  
/OUTPUT=NLA0:-  
/ERROR=NLA0:-  
/UIC=[SYSTEM]-  
/PRIVILEGES=(NOSAME,NETMBX,TMPMBX)
```

- 2 Starts the MYSERV service (defined in the TCPWARE:SERVICES. file) running over the BG\_TCP (UCX) protocol, using the MYSERV\_STARTUP.COM file, and creating a detached process under username SMITH.

```
ADD SERVICE MYSERV BG_TCP /INPUT=TK100:[MYSERV]MYSERV_STARTUP.COM  
/USER=SMITH
```

## CHECK GATED CONFIGURATION

Checks the syntax of a GateD configuration file. If no input file is specified, TCPware checks the default configuration file, TCPWARE:GATED.CONF. This command does not affect a running GateD process.

### Format

**CHECK GATED CONFIGURATION** [*file*]

### Parameter

*file*

Name of the configuration file to check. If omitted, defaults to TCPWARE:GATED.CONF.

### Example

Checks the syntax of a GateD configuration file called TEST.CONF located in the user's current working directory.

```
CHECK GATED CONFIGURATION TEST.CONF
```

## CREATE ACE\_USER\_DATABASE

*Token Authentication only.*

Creates a new ACE/Client user database and preserves the existing one under a new name. The new database is created in the TCPWARE:ACECLIENT\_USER.DAT file and is empty. If a previous database file exists, it is re to TCPWARE:ACECLIENT\_USER\_OLD.DAT. Requires SYSPRV or BYPASS privilege.

To...	Use this command...
add users to the database	ADD ACE_USER
show the usernames added	SHOW ACE_USER
remove a username	REMOVE ACE_USER

### Format

**CREATE ACE\_USER\_DATABASE**

### Example

Creates a new ACE/Client user database and renames the current one to \_OLD.DAT.

```
NETCU>  CREATE ACE_USER_DATABASE
NETCU>  SPAWN DIR ACECLIENT_USER*
```

```
Directory SYS$COMMON:[TCPWARE]
```

```
ACECLIENT_USER.DAT;1      ACECLIENT_USER_OLD.DAT;1
```

# CREATE EXPORT

*NFS Server only.*

Creates an empty EXPORT database. Requires write access to the TCPWARE:NFS\_EXPORT.DAT file.

**Note!** NFS Server installations create an empty EXPORT database. Use this command to supercede an existing EXPORT database only.

## Format

**CREATE EXPORT**

## Example

Shows the current EXPORT database, overwrites it, and shows that the database is now empty.

```
SHOW EXPORT
NFS EXPORT Database V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software
```

Path	Directory	Host(s)
----	-----	-----
/usr	\$DISK1:[SALES.RECORDS]	SIGMA

```
CREATE EXPORT
SHOW EXPORT
%TCPWARE-NETCU-I-NOENTRIES, no EXPORT entries found
```

## CREATE GROUP

*NFS Client only.*

Creates an empty GROUP database. Requires write access to the TCPWARE:NFS\_GROUP.DAT file.

**Note!** Client installation creates an empty GROUP database. Only use this command to supercede an existing GROUP database.

### Format

**CREATE GROUP**

### Example

Shows the current GROUP database, overwrites it, and shows that the database is now empty.

```
SHOW GROUP
NFS GROUP Database V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software
```

Group	Name	Value	Host(s)
-----	----	-----	-----
15	GROUP	%X8001000B	
15	GROUP_16	%X8001000E	

```
CREATE GROUP
SHOW GROUP
%TCPWARE-NETCU-I-NOENTRIES, no GROUP entries found
```

## CREATE KDB

Used by the Kerberos master administrator. Creates and initializes the Kerberos database (KDB). You must use **CREATE KDB** before starting the Kerberos Server or Administration Server. This command can only be executed if the local host is configured as a Kerberos Server. Requires **OPER** or **SYSPRV** privilege and entry of the Kerberos master password. See the **SHOW KDB** command for the output from **CREATE KDB**.

### Format

#### **CREATE KDB**

Enter Kerberos master password: *master-password*

Verifying, please re-enter: *master-password*

### Parameter

#### *master-password*

New Kerberos password to be used for access to the Kerberos database. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

**Note!** Keep the master password as secure as the password to the **SYSTEM** account. The Kerberos Server requires the KDB and a stashed Kerberos master password. See the **STASH MASTER\_PASSWORD** command for details.

### Qualifiers

#### **/KDBFILE=file**

Name of the KDB file. The default is **TCPWARE:PRINCIPAL.OK**.

#### **/REALM=realm**

Kerberos realm to use instead of the one defined by the default logical **TCPWARE\_KERBV4\_REALM**. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

### Example

Creates and initializes the Kerberos database while entering the Kerberos master password in the new KDB.

```
CREATE KDB
```

```
Enter Kerberos master password:
```

```
Verifying, please re-enter:
```



## CREATE PROXY

*NFS Client and Server.*

Creates an empty PROXY database. Requires write access to the TCPWARE:NFS\_PROXY.DAT file.

**Note!** Client and Server installation creates an empty PROXY database. Only use this command to supercede an existing PROXY database.

### Format

**CREATE PROXY**

### Example

Shows the current PROXY database, overwrites it, and shows that the database is now empty.

```
SHOW PROXY
NFS PROXY Database V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software
```

Username	UID	GID	Host(s)
-----	---	---	-----
BART	1116	15	
MARGE	1115	15	
LISA	1117	16	
HOMER	-2	-2	

```
CREATE PROXY
SHOW PROXY
%TCPWARE-NETCU-I-NOENTRIES, no PROXY entries found
```

## CREATE SRVTAB

Used by the Kerberos master administrator. Creates an encrypted service table file for a host to allow its Kerberos application services to authenticate principals.

If the application service is not on the local host, you should specify an *instance*, and the file will be named *instance*-NEW-SRVTAB. in the local directory. The file should then be copied (preferably hand-carried) to the remote host and renamed there to TCPWARE:SRVTAB. if an OpenVMS machine, /etc/srvtab if a UNIX machine, or some other file if another type of machine (check their documentation for details).

Make sure the necessary services were previously added for the instance in the Kerberos database (see ADD KDB). Otherwise the service table file will be empty. Requires OPER or SYSPRV privilege and entry of the Kerberos master password.

### Format

**CREATE SRVTAB** [*instance*]

Enter Kerberos master password: *master-password*

Verifying, please re-enter: *master-password*

### Parameters

*instance*

Name of the host on which the Kerberos application services reside. The necessary services must have been added for that host in the Kerberos database or the service table file will be empty. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes. If omitted, creates a service table for the local host and automatically creates the file TCPWARE:SRVTAB..

*master-password*

Kerberos password used for access to the Kerberos database. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes.

### Qualifiers

**/KDBFILE=***file*

Name of an alternate KDB file. The default is TCPWARE:PRINCIPAL.OK.

**/PROMPT** (default)

**/NOPROMPT**

Specifies whether TCPware prompts you for the master password. /NOPROMPT reads the master password from the file created by the STASH MASTER\_PASSWORD command.

**/REALM=***realm*

Kerberos realm to use instead of the one defined by the TCPWARE\_KERBV4\_REALM logical. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes.

## Examples

- 1 Creates the service table for the current host in the TCPWARE:SRVTAB. file.

```
CREATE SRVTAB  
Enter Kerberos master password:  
Verifying, please re-enter:
```

- 2 Creates the service table for remote host BART. Since /NOPROMPT was used, the master password is read from the file created by the STASH MASTER\_PASSWORDNO TAG command. (A service ticket entry for BART was previously created using ADD KDB rcmd "RANDOM" BART.) The name of the service table file will be BART-NEW-SRVTAB. and will be hand-carried to BART and renamed there to TCPWARE:SRVTAB., since BART is an OpenVMS system.

```
CREATE SRVTAB BART /NOPROMPT
```

## DEBUG/IP

Displays information about IP datagrams sent and received over the network. Use this information to debug IP network problems. Requires LOG\_IO privilege, along with either SYSPRV or BYPASS privilege.

The DEBUG/IP command displays the system time for the packet as mm:ss.cc (minutes, seconds, and hundredths of a second).

Press **Ctrl/C** to end the display and return to the NETCU prompt.

**Note!** To use the command output, you must understand the IP protocol and its header fields (see RFC 791). Contact Process Software if you need help.

### Format

**DEBUG/IP**

### Qualifiers

**/DATA=byte-count**

Maximum number of data bytes to display (the default is 16 bytes).

**/DECODE**

Shows all IP packets in TCPDUMP output format. You can combine /DECODE with any other qualifier except /OCTAL and /DECIMAL, since TCPDUMP output is in hex format.

**/HEADER**

Displays the IP header in bytes. By default, TCPware does not display the header since the important information contained in it appears in a decoded format.

**{/OCTAL | /DECIMAL | /HEXADECIMAL}**

Displays the data bytes in octal, decimal, or hexadecimal format. Hexadecimal is the default, which also displays printable ASCII characters for the bytes

You can only specify one of these qualifiers.

**/LINE=line-id**

Displays IP datagrams for the indicated line only.

**{/SIA | /LIA}=(ia[,mask])**

For transmitted packets, displays only packets the specified local internet address(es) sends. For received packets, displays only packets the specified local internet address(es) receives. For example, you can use this on a system with multiple interfaces to capture traffic to and from any particular interface.

This flag is optional if only one interface exists on the local system. If you omit the *mask* value, the parentheses are optional.

{/DIA | /RIA | /FIA}=(ia[,mask])

For transmitted packets, displays only packets the specified internet address(es) receives. For received packets, displays only packets the specified internet address(es) sends.

If you omit the *mask* value, the parentheses are optional.

**Note!** For the /SIA (/LIA) and /DIA (/RIA, /FIA) qualifiers, if you do not specify the mask value, TCPware determines the mask based on whether the host number portion of the address is 0 or non-zero. If non-zero, the mask is 255.255.255.255. If zero, the mask is the address mask for the network.

/PROTOCOL=*n*

Displays only packets for the specified IP protocol.

/OUTPUT=*filespec*

Uses the specified file instead of the terminal for output.

## Example

Returns information such as the following about IP datagrams for all network connections:

Transmit Time	Packet Size	Network Line	Source and Destination Addresses
59:27.00 XMIT	128 bytes	(QNA-0) pro=ICMP	192.168.5.71 -> 192.168.5.13
IP =45 00 00 80 00 00 00 00 3C 01 00 00 C0 2A 5F 47 C0 2A5F0D DATA=08 00 5C 32 FE FF 01 00 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07			
59:28.00 RCVD	128 bytes (QNA-0) pro=ICMP	192.168.5.13 -> 192.168.5.71	
IP=45 00 00 80 00 08 00 00 3c 01 3F CC F0 2A 5F 0D C0 2A 5F 47 DATA=00 00 64 32 FE FF 01 00 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07			
Receive Time	Header Information and Data		ASCII Representation

DEBUG/IP/HEADER

## DEBUG/TCP

Displays information about TCP segments sent and received over the network. Use this information to debug TCP network problems. Requires LOG\_IO privilege, along with either SYSPRV or BYPASS privilege.

The DEBUG/TCP command displays the system time for the packet as *mm:ss.cc* (minutes, seconds, and hundredths of a second).

Press **Ctrl/C** to end the display and return to the NETCU prompt.

**Note!** To use the command output, you must understand the TCP protocol and its header fields (see RFC 793). Contact Process Software if you need help.

### Format

#### DEBUG/TCP

### Qualifiers

#### **/DATA=byte-count**

Maximum number of data bytes to display (the default is 16 bytes).

#### **/DECODE**

Shows all IP packets in TCPDUMP output format. You can combine /DECODE with any other qualifier except /OCTAL and /DECIMAL, since TCPDUMP output is in hex format.

#### **/HEADER**

Displays the TCP header in bytes. By default, TCPware does not display the header since the important information contained in it appears in a decoded format.

#### **{/OCTAL | /DECIMAL | /HEXADECIMAL}**

Displays the data bytes in octal, decimal, or hexadecimal format. Hexadecimal is the default, which also displays printable ASCII characters for the bytes. You can only specify one of these qualifiers.

#### **{/SIA | /LIA}=(ia[,mask])**

For transmitted packets, displays only packets the specified local internet address(es) sends. For received packets, displays only packets the specified local internet address(es) receives. For example, you can use this on a system with multiple interfaces to capture traffic to and from any particular interface.

This flag is optional if only one interface exists on the local system. If you omit the *mask* value, the parentheses are optional.

#### **{/DIA | /RIA | /FIA}=(ia[,mask])**

For transmitted packets, displays only packets the specified internet address(es) receives. For received packets, displays only packets the specified internet address(es) sends. If you omit the *mask* value, the parentheses are optional.

**Note!** For the /SIA and /DIA qualifiers, if you do not specify the mask value, TCPware determines the mask based on whether the host number portion of the address is 0 or non-zero. If non-zero, the mask is 255.255.255.255. If zero, the mask is the address mask for the network.

**{/SPN | /LPN}=port**

For transmitted packets, displays only packets the specified port number sends. For received packets, displays only packets you the specified port number receives.

**{/DPN | /RPN | /FPN}=port**

For transmitted packets, displays only packets the specified port number receives. For received packets, displays only packets the specified port number sends.

**/OUTPUT=filespec**

Uses the specified file instead of the terminal for output.

## Example

Returns information such as the following about TCP segments for all network connections:

Receive Time	Connection State	Network Line	Source and Destination Addresses				
53:40.38 RCVD	LISTEN	44 bytes TCP3: SEQ=505278380	192.168.5.13,1045	->	192.168.5.71,21	D=0	ACK=0 W=16384 CTL=SYN
53:40.38 XMIT		44 bytes TCP3: SYN-RCVD SEQ=709626926	192.168.5.71,21	->	192.168.5.13,1045	D=0	ACK=505278381 W=16384 CTL=SYNACK
53:40.39 RCVD		40 bytes TCP3: SYN-RCVD SEQ=505278381	192.168.5.13,1045	->	192.168.5.71,21	D=0	ACK=709626927 W=16384 CTL=ACK
53:42.00 XMIT		134 bytes TCP3: ESTBLSHD SEQ=709626927	192.168.5.71,21	->	192.168.5.13,1045	D=94	ACK=505278381 W=16384 CTL=PSHACK
		DATA=32 32 30 20 65 74 61 2E 70 61 2E 70 72 6F 63 65 73 73 2E *220 eta.nene.*					
53:42.01 RCVD		40 bytes TCP3: ESTBLSHD SEQ=505278381	192.168.5.13,1045	->	192.168.5.71,21	D=0	ACK=709627021 W=16384 CTL=ACK
Transmit Time		Sequence number	Data Bytes	Acknowledgement Number	Window Size	Control Bit	Data and ASCII

## DEBUG/TCP

The system can display the following control bits after CTL=:

URG	Urgent pointer
ACK	Acknowledgment; if set, the ACK field contains the value of the next sequence number the sender expects to receive
PSH	Push function
RST	Reset the connection

SYN	Synchronize sequence numbers
FIN	Finished connection: no more data from the sender



## DEBUG/UDP

Displays information about UDP datagrams sent and received over the network. Use this information to debug UDP network problems. Requires LOG\_IO privilege, along with either SYSPRV or BYPASS privilege.

The DEBUG/UDP command displays the system time for the packet as *mm:ss.cc* (minutes, seconds, and hundredths of a second). Press **Ctrl/C** to end the display and return to the NETCU prompt.

**Note!** To use the command output, you must understand the UDP protocol and its header fields (see RFC 768). Contact Process Software if you need help.

### Format

#### DEBUG/UDP

### Qualifiers

#### **/DATA=byte-count**

Maximum number of data bytes to display (the default is 16 bytes).

#### **/DECODE**

Shows all IP packets in TCPDUMP output format. You can combine /DECODE with any other qualifier except /OCTAL and /DECIMAL, since TCPDUMP output is in hex format.

#### **/HEADER**

Displays the UDP header in bytes. By default, TCPware does not display the header since the important information contained in it appears in a decoded format.

#### **{/OCTAL | /DECIMAL | /HEXADECIMAL}**

Displays the data bytes in octal, decimal, or hexadecimal format. Hexadecimal is the default, which also displays printable ASCII characters for the bytes. You can only specify one of these qualifiers.

#### **{/SIA | /LIA}=(ia[,mask])**

For transmitted packets, displays only packets the specified local internet address(es) sends. For received packets, displays only packets the specified local internet address(es) receives. For example, you can use this on a system with multiple interfaces to capture traffic to and from any particular interface.

This flag is optional if only one interface exists on the local system. If you omit the *mask* value, the parentheses are optional.

#### **{/DIA | /RIA | /FIA}=(ia[,mask])**

For transmitted packets, displays only packets the specified internet address(es) receives. For received packets, displays only packets the specified internet address(es) sends. If you omit the *mask* value, the parentheses are optional.

**Note!** For the /SIA and /DIA qualifiers, if you do not specify the mask value, TCPware determines the mask based on whether the host number portion of the address is 0 or non-zero. If non-zero, the mask is 255.255.255.255. If zero, the mask is the address mask for the network.

**{/SPN | /LPN}=port**

For transmitted packets, displays only packets the specified port number sends. For received packets, displays only packets the specified port number receives.

**{/DPN | /RPN | /FPN}=port**

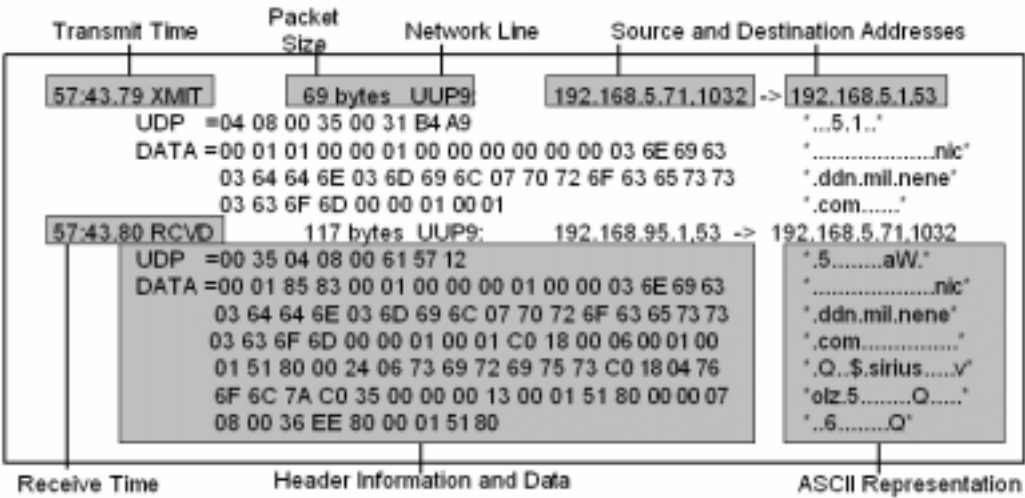
For transmitted packets, displays only packets the specified port number receives. For received packets, displays only packets the specified port number sends.

**/OUTPUT=filespec**

Uses the specified file instead of the terminal for output.

Example

Displays information about UDP datagrams for all network connections, includes the IP header information in bytes, and specifies the maximum number of data bytes to display (1,000), as in the following example:



DEBUG/UDP/HEADER/DATA=1000

## DEFINE/KEY

Associates an equivalence string and a set of attributes with a key on the terminal keyboard. You must use the /KEY qualifier in this command.

### Format

**DEFINE/KEY** *key-name equivalence-string*

### Parameters

#### *key-name*

Name of the key you want to define.

Table 2-4 lists the key-names in the first column. The remaining three columns indicate the key designations on the keyboards for the three different types of terminals that allow key definitions. All definable keys on VT52 terminals are on the numeric keypad. On VT100-type terminals, you can define the # and % keys as well as all the keys on the numeric keypad.

You can define three types of keys on terminals with LK201 keyboards: keys on the numeric keypad, on the editing keypad (except the \$ and ^ arrow keys), and on the function key row across the top of the terminal. You cannot define function keys F1 through F5.

The # and % keys and the F6 through F14 VT200 keys are reserved for command line editing. You must issue the DCL command SET TERMINAL/ NOLINE\_EDITING before defining these keys. You can also press ^V to enable keys F7 through F14 (^V does not enable the F6 key).

**Table 2-4 Key-Names**

Key-name	LK201	VT100-type	VT52
PF1	PF1	PF1	[blue]
PF2	PF2	PF2	[red]
PF3	PF3	PF3	[gray]
PF4	PF4	PF4	n/a
KP0,...,KP9	0,...9	0,...9	0,...9
PERIOD	.	.	.
COMMA	,	,	n/a
MINUS	-	-	n/a
ENTER	Enter	ENTER	ENTER
LEFT	<	<	<

**Table 2-4 Key-Names (Continued)**

Key-name	LK201	VT100-type	VT52
RIGHT	?	?	?
Find (E1)	Find	n/a	n/a
Insert Here (E2)	Insert_Here	n/a	n/a
Remove (E3)	Remove	n/a	n/a
Select (E4)	Select	n/a	n/a
Prev Screen (E5)	Prev_Screen	n/a	n/a
Next Screen (E6)	Next_Screen	n/a	n/a
HELP	Help	n/a	n/a
DO	Do	n/a	n/a
F6, ..., F20	F6, ....., F20	n/a	n/a

***equivalence-string***

String that you want to appear when you press the key. If the string contains spaces, enclose the equivalence string in quotation marks (" ").

**Qualifiers**

**/ECHO** (default)

**/NOECHO**

/ECHO echoes the equivalence string on your screen after you press the key. /NOECHO does not echo the equivalence string on your screen. Do not use /NOECHO with the /NOTERMINATE qualifier.

**/IF\_STATE=(state-name,...)**

**/NOIF\_STATE** (default)

/IF\_STATE defines which if-state you establish with the /SET\_STATE qualifier is in effect. If you omit /IF\_STATE or use /NOIF\_STATE, TCPware uses the current if-state. See the /SET\_STATE qualifier for details.

**/LOCK\_STATE**

**/NOLOCK\_STATE** (default)

/LOCK\_STATE specifies that the state set by the /SET\_STATE qualifier remains in effect until explicitly changed. /NOLOCK\_STATE specifies that the state set by /SET\_STATE is in effect only for the next definable key that you press or for the next read terminating character that you type. Use /LOCK\_STATE only with /SET\_STATE.

**/SET\_STATE=(*state-name*,...)**

**/NOSET\_STATE** (default)

/SET\_STATE defines the if-state to use when you press the defined key. The state-name is any alphanumeric string. The parentheses are for establishing multiple states. By including several state-names, you can define a key to have the same function in all the specified states. If you omit /SET\_STATE or use /NOSET\_STATE, the currently locked state is in effect.

**/TERMINATE**

**/NOTERMINATE** (default)

/TERMINATE terminates the current equivalence string when you press the defined key. Terminating the string usually executes the string. /NOTERMINATE lets you create key definitions that insert text intocommand lines, after prompts, or into other text you type.

## Example

Sets the F1 key on the keyboard to the “SMITH SECRET”::[USERS] string, sets the state to 1, and locks the state for that definition.

```
DEFINE/KEY F1 ""SMITH SECRET""::[USERS]" /SET_STATE=1/LOCK_STATE
```

## DEFINE TIMEZONE

Specifies the local time zone name that was either previously compiled into TCPware or is a name from a selected time zone in the time zone database files.

### Format

**DEFINE TIMEZONE** *localzone*

### Parameter

*localzone*

The name of the local time zone; for example, "MST."

### Qualifiers

**/LOG**

**/NOLOG (default)**

Displays a list of the time zones that are loaded, and a list of the compiled-in zones that were selected but not loaded because they were compiled-in.

**/SELECT**

**/SELECT=(rule1 [,rule2 [...]])**

Specifies a list of countries or time zones to load. Specifying a country loads all time zones in that country.

**/FILES**

**/FILES=(FILE1 [,FILE2 [...]])**

Specifies a list of files from which to load the time zone data. The default is TCPWARE:TIMEZONES.DAT. Locally-written rules are normally added to TCPWARE:TIMEZONES.LOCAL.

### Example

**1** This example defines the time zone to use as the United States local time zone MST.

```
NETCU DEFINE TIMEZONE mst
```

**2** This example defines the time zone to MST and loads Arizona time zone rules.

```
NETCU DEFINE TIMEZONE mst/SELECT="us/arizona"
```

## **DISABLE FORWARDING**

Disables forwarding of IP datagrams not destined for this host. Requires OPER privilege. TCPware disables forwarding by default. You should normally disable forwarding to prevent TCPware from routing datagrams between networks.

### **Format**

**DISABLE FORWARDING**

### **Synonym**

**DISABLE GATEWAY**

## **DISABLE REDIRECTS**

Disables returning ICMP redirect messages to sending hosts. This can be set if this host is to act as a router. Requires OPER privilege. Disabling redirects is only valid if forwarding is also enabled through ENABLE FORWARDING. ENABLE REDIRECTS is the default if forwarding is enabled.

### **Format**

**DISABLE REDIRECTS**



## DUMP GATED STATE

Tells GateD to dump its internal state into a text file. If you omit the filename, the default is TCPWARE:GATED.DUMP.

**Note!** The NETCU processing of this command is completed before GateD finishes processing it.

### Format

**DUMP GATED STATE [file]**

### Parameter

*file*

Name of the file to which to dump. If omitted, defaults to TCPWARE:GATED.DUMP.

### Example

Tells the GateD process to dump its internal state information to a file called TEMP.DUMP in the user's current working directory.

**DUMP GATED STATE TEMP.DUMP**

## DUMP KDB

Used by the Kerberos master administrator. Dumps the contents of the Kerberos database (KDB) into an ASCII text file. This command is useful for transferring the KDB from one machine to another. This command can only be executed if the local host is configured as a Kerberos Server. Requires OPER or SYSPRV privilege and entry of the Kerberos master password.

### Format

#### **DUMP KDB** *output-file*

Enter Kerberos master password: *master-password*

Verifying, please re-enter: *master-password*

### Parameters

#### *output-file*

Output file for the dump.

#### *master-password*

Kerberos password used for access to the Kerberos database. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

### Qualifiers

#### **/KDBFILE=***file*

Name of an alternate Kerberos database file from which the contents are dumped into an ASCII text file. The default is TCPWARE:PRINCIPAL.OK.

#### **/PROMPT** (default)

#### **/NOPROMPT**

Specifies whether TCPware prompts you for the master password. /NOPROMPT reads the master password from the file created by the STASH MASTER\_PASSWORD command.

### Example

Dumps the contents of the KDB into the foobar.txt file.

```
DUMP KDB FOOBAR.TXT
```

```
Enter Kerberos master password:
```

```
Verifying, please re-enter:
```

## DUMP NAMED

These commands are used for debugging NameD:Format

Commands	Description
DUMP NAMED CACHE	Dumps the current contents of the NameD cache to a file, TCPWARE:NAMED_DUMP.DB, in an RFC 883 format
DUMP NAMED STATISTICS (STATS)	Dumps the current NameD statistics to the TCPWARE:NAMED.STATS and the TCPWARE:NAMED.MEMSTATS files

### DUMP NAMED CACHE

### DUMP NAMED STATISTICS

### DUMP NAMED STATS

## Examples

### DUMP NAMED CACHE

**%TCPWARE\_NETCU-S-NORMAL, normal successful completion**

- 1 The NameD cache is dumped to the TCPWARE:NAMED\_DUMP.DB file, as in the following example:

```
; Dumped at Thu May  1 09:14:39 2001
;; ++zone table++
;95.168.192.in-addr.arpa (type 2, class 1, source NAMED.temp_sirius_rev)
;      time=862478265,lastupdate=862396837, serial=237,
;      refresh=86400, retry=600, expire=3600000, minimum=86400
;      ftime=862396837, xaddr=[0.0.0.0], state=0041, pid=0
;      z_addr[1]: [192.42.95.1]
;nene.com (type 1, class 1, source NAMED.HOSTS)
;      time=0, lastupdate=862396105, serial=6002,
;      refresh=0, retry=1800, expire=3600000, minimum=86400
;      ftime=862396105, xaddr=[0.0.0.0], state=0041, pid=0
; 48.168.198.in-addr.arpa (type 1, class 1, source NAMED.REV)
;      time=0, lastupdate=862321422, serial=91,
;      refresh=0, retry=600, expire=3600000, minimum=86400
;      ftime=862321422, xaddr=[0.0.0.0], state=0041, pid=0
; 0.0.127.in-addr.arpa (type 1, class 1, source NAMED.LOCAL)
;      time=0, lastupdate=850919099, serial=6001,
; refresh=0, retry=600, expire=3600000, minimum=86400
; ftime=850919099, xaddr=[0.0.0.0], state=0041, pid=0
;; --zone table--
; Note: Cr=(auth,answer,addtnl,cache) tag only shown for non-auth RR's
; Note: NT=milliseconds for any A RR which we've used as a nameserver
; --- Cache & Data ---
```

```
$ORIGIN .. 279304 IN NS D.ROOT-SERVERS.NET.
;Cr=answer [198.168.48.105]
      279304 IN NS E.ROOT-SERVERS.NET.
;Cr=answer [198.168.48.105]
```

```
.
.
.
```

The NAMESERVER.LOG file shows the following SIGNAL entries:

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%% NAMED 1-MAY-2001 10:55:57.73 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%TCPWARE_NAMED-I-SIGNAL, Request to dump current cache received.
```

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%% NAMED 1-MAY-2001 10:55:57.77 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%TCPWARE_NAMED-I-SIGNAL, dumping nameserver cache
```

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%% NAMED 1-MAY-2001 10:55:58.13 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%TCPWARE_NAMED-I-SIGNAL, nameserver cache dump completed
```

#### **DUMP NAMED STATS**

```
%TCPWARE_NETCU-S-NORMAL, normal successful completion
```

- 2** Dumps the current NamedD statistics in the NAMESERVER.LOG file, as in the following example:

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%% NAMED 1-MAY-2001 10:55:57.72 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%TCPWARE_NAMED-I-SIGNAL, Request to dump statistics received.
%%%%%%%%%%%%% NAMED 1-MAY-2001 10:55:57.73 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%TCPWARE_NAMED-I-STATUS, dumping nameserver stats
```

```
+++ Statistics Dump +++ (862478765) Thu May 1 09:26:05 2001
```

```
723      time since boot (secs)
```

```
723      time since reset (secs)
```

```
0        Unknown query types
```

```
++ Name Server Statistics ++
```

```
(Legend)
```

```
      RQ      RR      RIQ      RNXD      RFwdQ
```

```
      RFwdR      RDupQ      RDupR      RFail      RFErr
```

```
      RErr      RTCP      RAXFR      RLame      ROpts
```

```
      SSysQ      SAns      SFwdQ      SFwdR      SDupQ
```

```
      SFail      SFErr      SErr
```

```
(Global) 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

```
[192.168.12.34] 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

```
-- Name Server Statistics --
```

```
--- Statistics Dump --- (862478765) Thu May 1 09:26:05 2001
```

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%% NAMED 1-MAY-2001 09:26:05.87 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%
```

```
%TCPWARE_NAMED-I-STATUS, done dumping nameserver stats
```

## ENABLE FORWARDING

Enables the forwarding of IP datagrams not destined for this host. This is necessary if this host is to act as a router. Requires OPER privilege. TCPware disables forwarding by default. When you enable forwarding, the host receiving IP datagrams forwards them to another network if needed.

### Format

**ENABLE FORWARDING**

### Synonym

**ENABLE GATEWAY**

### Qualifier

**/ARP**

**/NOARP** (default)

Enables, or disables, ARP reply messages for remote internet addresses (also referred to as PROXY ARP). The network sends a reply only if there is a known route to the target internet address of the ARP request.

## **ENABLE REDIRECTS**

Enables ICMP redirects to notify sending hosts to redirect IP datagrams to another host. This can be set if this host is to act as a router. Requires OPER privilege. Enabling redirects is only valid if forwarding is also enabled through ENABLE FORWARDING. ENABLE REDIRECTS is the default if forwarding is enabled. To disable redirects, use the DISABLE REDIRECTS command.

### **Format**

**ENABLE REDIRECTS**

## **EXIT**

Saves the current configuration, if it has been modified, then quits.

Exits NETCU and returns to the DCL level.

### **Format**

**EXIT**

# FIND ARP

Displays a single entry from an ARP table. ARP tables map internet addresses to physical hardware addresses for FDDI, Ethernet, and HYPERchannel interfaces. You can display the entire ARP table for a network device using the SHOW ARP command. For the format of the ARP table entries, see the SHOW ARP command.

## Format

**FIND ARP** *destination-ia*

## Parameter

*destination-ia*

Internet address or host name of the ARP table entry.

## Qualifier

**/LINE=***line*

Line ID of the ARP table where you want NETCU to locate the entry. You must use this qualifier if the internet address is not a local network address. If omitted, TCPware determines the ARP table based on the internet address.

## Example

Finds the hardware (physical) address of the FLOWER.DAISY.COM internet address.

**FIND ARP**  
**\_Internet address: FLOWER.DAISY.COM**

Internet Address	Physical Address	Flags
-----	-----	-----
192.168.5.1	AA-00-04-00-01-08	



## FIND PROXY

*NFS Client and Server.*

Locates and displays a single entry in the PROXY database. Requires read access to the TCPWARE:NFS\_PROXY.DAT file.

On the Client, use this command to find the UIC assigned a specific user.

On the Server, use this command to determine which OpenVMS username the server uses when it receives a request from the specified UID, GID, and host name.

### Format

**FIND PROXY**

### Qualifiers

**Note!** You must specify *all three* of the following qualifiers.

**/HOST=host-name** (required)

Host on which the user is valid. This qualifier is required.

**/UID=uid** (required)

User's ID (UID). This qualifier is required.

**/GID=gid** (required)

User's group ID (GID). This qualifier is required.

### Example

Locates an OpenVMS username for an NFS user with UID=210, GID=5, at host ROSE.

```
FIND PROXY /UID=210 /GID=5 /HOST=ROSE
NFS PROXY Database V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software
```

Username	UID	GID	Host(s)
-----	---	---	-----
SMITH	210	15	ROSE

# FIND ROUTE

The FIND ROUTE command displays an existing route from the routing table for a specified host or network.

## Format

**FIND ROUTE** *destination-ia*

## Parameter

*destination-ia*

The internet address or host name of the host or network of the routing table entry.

## Example

Finds the routing table entry for the 192.168.5.21 host internet address.

The UNIL flag entry indicates that the route is "up" (functional), that it is a network (N) route, that the route is a network interface (I), and that someone locked the route (L) using the /LOCK qualifier. The number 2300 indicates that many datagrams have been transmitted using this route.

**FIND ROUTE**  
**\_Destination internet address: 192.168.5.21**

Destination	Gateway	Flags	RefCnt	UseCnt	Line
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
192.168.5.0	192.168.5.21	UNIL	0	2300	SVA-0

## FLUSH

Flushes the entire ARP table or routing table. Requires OPER privilege.

### Format

**FLUSH**

### Qualifiers

**/ARP**

Flushes the ARP tables and removes all but permanent entries. /NETWORK is an equivalent qualifier. Use the REMOVE command to remove a permanent ARP entry.

**/LINE=*line***

Line ID of the ARP table to flush. If omitted, NETCU flushes all the ARP tables.

**/ROUTE**

Flushes the routing table by removing all non-interface routes. An interface route is for an actual network interface.

## GET TGT

For Kerberos users. Gets the ticket-granting ticket (TGT) that allows you to get application service tickets. This process authenticates you to the Kerberos Server, which is considered to be a trusted, secure machine. TGTs are required to obtain an application service ticket from the Kerberos Server. The name of the ticket file is determined by the TCPWARE\_KERBV4\_TKFILE logical, usually set to SYS\$LOGIN:KERBV4.TICKET. You must enter your Kerberos password with the command. Your OpenVMS login name is used for the Kerberos username unless the /USERNAME qualifier specifies otherwise. GET TGT is equivalent to the UNIX command *kinit*.

### Format

#### GET TGT

Password: *password*

### Parameter

#### *password*

User's Kerberos password that authenticates the user to the Kerberos Server. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

### Qualifiers

#### /INSTANCE=*instance*

Usually omitted for a general Kerberos user; **admin** for an administrative user. (See your Kerberos administrator to determine your Kerberos instance name.) Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

#### /LIFETIME=*minutes*

Lifetime of the TGT in minutes ranging from 5 to 1275 minutes. The default lifetime is 480 minutes (8 hours).

#### /REALM=*realm*

Optional Kerberos realm to use instead of the one determined by the value of the logical TCPWARE\_KERBV4\_REALM. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

#### /USERNAME=*login-name*

Alternate login name. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

### Example

Gets a ticket-granting ticket for the logged-in user. If you logged in as SYSTEM, SYSTEM is used as the Kerberos username. If you logged in as FRED, FRED is used as the Kerberos username.

```
GET TGT
```

```
Password:
```

## HELP

Brings up the NETCU online help. NETCU uses the OpenVMS interactive help facility. To exit the help facility, press **Return** until you return to the NETCU> prompt.

### Format

**HELP** [*topic*]

### Parameter

*topic*

(Optional) Topic for which you want help.

## KILL CONNECTIONS

Resets the TCP connection on the specified device or the connections matching the internet address or port specification. Requires PHY\_IO and either SYSPRV or BYPASS privileges.

### Format

**KILL CONNECTIONS** [*device* / *qualifier*]

Specify either a device or one or both of the qualifiers listed below.

### Parameter

#### *device*

One of the following devices: TCP*n*, BG*n*, INET*n*.

When specifying a device, KILL CONNECTIONS kills active and listening connections for that device. TCPware resets the TCP connection and completes any pending QIOs with the SS\$\_THIRDPARTY status. When you omit the device, KILL CONNECTIONS kills only active connections (those not in a CLOSED or LISTEN state) that match the local or remote specification.

### Qualifiers

#### **/LOCAL=***ia.port*

Local address and port for incoming connections, in the format *ia.port*, where *ia* is the IP address or host name followed by a period, and *port* is the port number or service name. Use an asterisk (\*) as a wildcard in place of *ia* or *port*.

#### **/REMOTE=***ia.port*

Remote address and port for outgoing connections, in the format *ia.port*, where *ia* is the IP address or host name followed by a period, and *port* is the port number or service name. Use an asterisk (\*) as a wildcard in place of *ia* or *port*.

### Examples

- 1 Kills all outgoing TELNET (port 23) connections.

```
KILL CONNECTIONS /REMOTE=*.23
```

- 2 Kills all outgoing connections to host NIC.NEAR.NET.

```
KILL CONNECTIONS /REMOTE=NIC.NEAR.NET.*
```

- 3 Kills all incoming connections to any local IP address and port.

```
KILL CONNECTIONS /LOCAL=*.*
```

## LOAD GATED CONFIGURATION

Tells the GateD process to load a configuration file. If no file is specified, the default file TCPWARE:GATED.CONF is loaded.

**CAUTION!** If the GateD process detects an error in the configuration file being loaded, it stops running.

**Note!** The NETCU processing of this command is completed before GateD finishes processing it.

### Format

**LOAD GATED CONFIGURATION** [*file*]

### Parameter

*file*

Name of the configuration file to load. If omitted, defaults to TCPWARE:GATED.CONF.

### Example

This example tells the GateD process to load a new configuration file called TEST\_CONFIG.CONF from the system manager's current working directory.

```
LOAD GATED CONFIGURATION TEST_CONFIG.CONF
```

## LOAD KDB

Used by the Kerberos master administrator. Loads the Kerberos database from an ASCII text file, such as the one created using DUMP KDB. Useful for transferring the Kerberos database from one machine to another. The Kerberos database is in TCPWARE:PRINCIPAL.OK. This command can only be executed if the local host is configured as a Kerberos Server. Requires OPER or SYSPRV privilege and entry of the Kerberos master password.

### Format

**LOAD KDB** *input-file*

Enter Kerberos master password: *master-password*

Verifying, please re-enter: *master-password*

### Parameter

*input-file*

Name of the ASCII text file from which the Kerberos database contents are loaded.

*master-password*

Kerberos password used for access to the Kerberos database. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

### Qualifiers

**/KDBFILE=***file*

Name of an alternate Kerberos database file into which the contents are loaded from an ASCII text file. The default is TCPWARE:PRINCIPAL.OK.

**/PROMPT** (default)

**/NOPROMPT**

Specifies whether TCPware prompts you for the master password. /NOPROMPT reads the master password from the file created by the STASH MASTER\_PASSWORD command.

### Example

Loads the KDB using the foobar.txt file created with DUMP KDB.

```
LOAD KDB FOOBAR.TXT
```

```
Enter Kerberos master password:
```

```
Verifying, please re-enter:
```



## MODIFY KDB

Used by the Kerberos master administrator. Modifies an entry in the Kerberos database (KDB). Use qualifiers to make modifications to an entry. The Kerberos database is in TCPWARE:PRINCIPAL.OK. This command can only be executed if the local host is configured as a Kerberos Server. Requires OPER or SYSPRV privilege and entry of the Kerberos master password.

### Format

**MODIFY KDB** *principal* [*instance*]

Enter Kerberos master password: *master-password*

Verifying, please re-enter: *master-password*

### Parameters

#### *principal*

Kerberos user's login name, Kerberos administrator's login name, or name of the Kerberos application service. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes. You can enter \* to modify all principals.

#### *instance*

Usually omitted for a general Kerberos user; **admin** for an administrative user; or name of the machine on which the Kerberos application resides for an application service. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes. You can enter \* to modify all instances.

#### *master-password*

Kerberos password used for access to the Kerberos database. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

### Qualifiers

#### **/ATTRIBUTE=***attribute*

Attribute number, from 0 to 65535.

#### **/EXP\_DATE=***date*

Expiration date of the KDB entry.

#### **/KDBFILE=***file*

Name of the KDB file. The default is TCPWARE:PRINCIPAL.OK.

#### **/MAX\_LIFE=***minutes*

Maximum lifetime of the KDB entry, in minutes.

***/PASSWORD=new-kerberos-password***

Kerberos user's new password or application service's new password (usually **"RANDOM"**, which generates a random password for the service). Specify **"NULL"** for a null password. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

**/PROMPT** (default)

**/NOPROMPT**

Specifies whether TCPware prompts you for the master password. /NOPROMPT reads the master password from the file created by the STASH MASTER\_PASSWORD command.

## Examples

- 1 Modifies the password used for charon's entry in the database.

```
MODIFY KDB CHARON /PASSWORD=monday
Enter Kerberos master password:
Verifying, please re-enter:
```

- 2 Changes all instances of rcmd services to have a randomly-generated password.

```
MODIFY KDB RCMD * /PASSWORD="RANDOM"
Enter Kerberos master password:
Verifying, please re-enter:
```

## MODIFY KERBEROS USER

Used by the Kerberos administrator to modify a user password in the Kerberos database. The default Kerberos administrator account name is the name of the OpenVMS account using this command. Requires OPER or SYSPRV privilege and entry of the Kerberos administrator's password.

### Format

**MODIFY KERBEROS USER** *username new-password*

Administrator password for '*admin-account*': *admin-password*

### Parameters

*username*

Kerberos user's login name. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes.

*new-password*

New password of the Kerberos user account to change. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes.

*admin-password*

Kerberos administrator's password. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes.

### Qualifier

**/ADMINISTRATOR=***admin-username*

Alternate Kerberos administrator name. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes. The default name is the OpenVMS account name, in lowercase.

### Example

Administrator fred changes smith's Kerberos password.

```
MODIFY KERBEROS USER SMITH FOOBAR /ADMINISTRATOR=FRED
Administrator password for 'fred':
```

# MODIFY SERVICE

Modifies information associated with an existing service. Requires OPER privilege.

## Format

**MODIFY SERVICE** *port protocol [image]*

## Parameters

*port*

Name or port number for the service to modify. Any service name or port number (except 0) defined in the TCPWARE:SERVICES. file. The service must be active.

*protocol*

Protocol to service the connection. Table 2-5 lists the valid values.

**Table 2-5    Protocol Values**

Enter This Value...	For...
BG_TCP	UCX-based servers on TCP
BG_UDP	UCX-based servers on UDP
TCP	TCPDRIVER-based servers
UDP	UDPDRIVER-based servers
STREAM, DGRAM	INETDRIVER-based servers

*image*

File specification of the server you want executed. DO NOT use with BG\_TCP or BG\_UDP.; use the /INPUT qualifier instead.

## Qualifiers

See theADD SERVICE command for valid qualifiers. Remove an access list for a service by specifying /ACCESS\_LIST=0 (see Example 2).

## Examples

The commands in this example:

- Add access list number 1, permitting access for the host given.
- Modify the service on port 23 (creating a TELNET session) to correspond to access list number 1. This allows access only to those hosts on that access list (in this case just the host at address 192.168.5.3).

**1    ADD ACCESS\_LIST 1 PERMIT 192.168.5.3**

**MODIFY SERVICE 23 TCP /ACCESS\_LIST=1**

**SHOW SERVICE /FULL 23 TCP**

TCPware(R) for OpenVMS NETCP Services:

Protocol	Port	Active	Limit	Connects	Errors	Image
-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----
TCP	TELNET	0	NONE	0	0	
		/ROUTINE=CREATE_TELNET_SESSION				
		/ACCESS_LIST=1				

**2    SHOW ACCESS\_LISTS 1**

TCPware(R) for OpenVMS NETCP Access Lists:

List	Condition	InternetAddress	AddressMask	Access Denied Message
----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1	PERMIT	192.168.5.3	255.255.255.255	

## RELOAD GROUP

*NFS Client only.*

Implements changes made to the GROUP database without having to restart the client system.

Requires SYSLCK privilege.

**Note!** The GROUP database is normally static. The RELOAD GROUP command puts the changes into effect. Use this command sparingly. The Client can take a significant amount of time to reload the database. The reloading process blocks NFS activity.

### Format

**RELOAD GROUP**

## RELOAD NAMED

Reloads the Domain Name Services (DNS) name server's database files, if needed, by reading the NAMED.BOOT file and checking the zone information.

For example, if your name server is primary for five zones and you change the SOA record for one zone, RELOAD NAMED notices the change and reloads that zone. If you add a zone in the NAMED.BOOT file (for example, a secondary), it notices the change and starts a zone transfer to the primary to gain that zone.

### Format

#### RELOAD NAMED

### Examples

#### 1 RELOAD NAMED

%TCPWARE\_NETCU-S-NORMAL, normal successful completion

If executing this command after editing NAMED.BOOT and adding a secondary zone 95.168.192.in-addr.arpa with the primary nameserver to be 192.168.95.1, the following entry displays in the NAMESERVER.LOG file:

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%% NAMED 30-APR-2001 10:40:36.11 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%TCPWARE_NAMED-I-SIGNAL, Request to reload databases received.
```

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%% NAMED 30-APR-2001 10:40:36.12 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%TCPWARE_NAMED-I-RELOAD, reloading name server
```

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%% NAMED 30-APR-2001 10:40:36.16 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%TCPWARE_NAMED-I-MAIN, Ready to answer queries.
```

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%% NAMED 30-APR-2001 10:40:36.48 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%TCPWARE_NAMED-I-SUBPROC, created process 000001D4 to transfer zone
95.42.192.in-addr.arpa
```

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%% NAMED 30-APR-2001 10:40:37.51 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%TCPWARE_NAMED-I-XFERSUCCESS, zone 95.42.192.in-addr.arpa
transferred successfully
```

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%% NAMED 30-APR-2001 10:40:37.65 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%TCPWARE_NAMED-I-ZONEINFO,secondary zone "95.42.192.in-addr.arpa"
loaded (serial 237)
```

#### 2 RELOAD NAMED

%TCPWARE\_NETCU-S-NORMAL, normal successful completion

If executing this command after editing NAMED.BOOT and increasing the Serial Number, the following entry displays in the NAMESERVER.LOG file:

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%% NAMED 30-APR-2001 10:28:39.84 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%TCPWARE_NAMED-I-SIGNAL, Request to reload databases received.
```

```
%%%%%%%%%% NAMED 30-APR-2001 10:28:39.84 %%%%%%%%%%  
%TCPWARE_NAMED-I-RELOAD, reloading name server
```

```
%%%%%%%%%% NAMED 30-APR-2001 10:28:40.04 %%%%%%%%%%  
%TCPWARE_NAMED-I-ZONEINFO, primary zone "yours.com" loaded (serial 6002)
```

```
%%%%%%%%%% NAMED 30-APR-2001 10:28:40.07 %%%%%%%%%%  
%TCPWARE_NAMED-I-MAIN, Ready to answer queries.
```



## RELOAD PROXY

*NFS Client and Server.*

Implements changes made to the PROXY database without having to restart the Client or Server. Not necessary if the TCPWARE\_NFS\_DYNAMIC\_PROXY logical was defined as CLIENT or SERVER. Requires SYSLCK privilege.

**Note!** The PROXY database is normally static. The RELOAD PROXY command puts the changes into effect. Use this command sparingly. The Client can take a significant amount of time to reload the database. The reloading process blocks NFS activity.

### Format

**RELOAD PROXY** [*vms-username*[, *vms-username*, ...]]

### Parameter

*vms-username*

Reloads only the PROXY database entries for the specified username (or list of usernames separated by commas). This is useful for notifying the Client or Server of changes to the OpenVMS SYSUAF.DAT file, such as changes to the rights list or user privileges.

### Qualifiers

**Note!** If you omit both qualifiers, the PROXY database reloads on both the Client and Server.

**/CLIENT**

**/NOCLIENT**

/CLIENT reloads the PROXY database on the Client only. /NOCLIENT does not reload the database on the Client.

**/SERVER**

**/NOSERVER**

/SERVER reloads the PROXY database on the Server only. /NOSERVER does not reload the database on the Server.

# REMOVE ACE\_USER

*Token Authentication only.*

Removes a username from the TCPware ACE/Client user database (in the TCPWARE:ACECLIENT\_USER.DAT file). Requires SYSPRV or BYPASS privilege.

To...	Use this command...
add a new username to the database	ADD ACE_USER
show the usernames added	SHOW ACE_USER
create a new database	CREATE ACE_USER_DATABASE

## Format

**REMOVE ACE\_USER** *username*

## Parameter

*username*

Name of the user to remove from the ACE/Client database.

## Example

Shows a sequence of removing a user from the ACE/Client user database and showing the results.

```
NETCU> REMOVE ACE_USER JOKER
NETCU> SHOW ACE_USER
TCPware ACE/Client Username Database

Username
-----
CLUBS
DIAMONDS
HEARTS
SPADES
```

## REMOVE ACCESS\_LIST

Removes an incoming access restrictions list or a specific entry from a list. Requires write access to the appropriate file.

### Format

**REMOVE ACCESS\_LIST** *list* [*condition* [*ia* [*mask*]]]

### Parameters

*list*

Number of the incoming access restrictions list (1 to 65535).

*condition*

Sets the condition if access is permitted or denied. Valid keywords are PERMIT and DENY. DENY is the default for hosts not specified on the list.

*ia*

Internet address of the network or host specified on the list.

*mask*

Internet address mask, which specifies which bits to use when matching hosts against the incoming access restrictions list. Use set bits when matching hosts against the ia.

If you omit *mask* and the host portion of *ia* is 0, NETCU uses the network or subnet mask. If the host portion of *ia* is not 0, NETCU uses 255.255.255.255, where only the specified host is allowed access.

### Examples

- 1 Removes list 56.

```
REMOVE ACCESS_LIST 56
```

- 2 Removes all PERMIT entries from list 56.

```
REMOVE ACCESS_LIST 56 PERMIT
```

- 3 Removes the specified entry from list 56.

```
REMOVE ACCESS_LIST 56 PERMIT 192.168.5.0 255.255.255.0
```

## REMOVE ARP

Deletes an entry from an ARP table. Requires OPER privilege.

Each ARP table entry consists of an internet address paired with a physical address.

**Note!** You do not need to use this command under normal circumstances. ARP automatically maps internet addresses to physical addresses. Use this command in rare instances when a particular host does not support ARP.

### Format

**REMOVE ARP** *destination-ia*

### Synonym

**SET NOARP** *destination-ia*

### Parameter

*destination-ia*

Internet address or host name of the ARP table entry.

### Qualifier

**/LINE=***line*

Line id of the ARP table that contains the entry you want removed. If omitted, NETCU determines the ARP table on the basis of the internet address. You require /LINE when the internet address is not a local network address.

**Note!** Unlike some software, if you try to remove entries that do not exist you will not receive an error message.

## RELEASE DHCP

Forces the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server to act as if it heard a DHCP release message from a client. This command can be used for dynamically assigned IP addresses only. Requires SYSPRV or OPER privilege.

**Note!** The DHCP Protocol has no way to tell the client that the address is released, so this command must be used with caution.

### Format

**RELEASE DHCP *ip-address***

### Synonym

**REMOVE DHCP *ip-address***

### Parameter

*ip-address*

The IP address of the lease to release.

### Example

Releases the lease for IP address 192.168.5.220.

**RELEASE DHCP 192.168.5.220**

## REMOVE EXPORT

*NFS Server only.*

Removes an entry from the EXPORT database so that you can remove access to an exported directory for a single host or a list of hosts. Requires write access to the TCPWARE:NFS\_EXPORT.DAT file.

**Note!** The EXPORT database is dynamic. Any path that you remove from the database becomes invalid immediately. You do not need to restart the Server.

### Format

**REMOVE EXPORT "*nfs-path*"**

### Parameter

*"nfs-path"*

NFS-style pathname used to reference the exported directory. Typically expressed as a UNIX-style pathname. Enclose the pathname in quotation marks (" "). You must enclose the *nfs-path* in quotation marks (" ").

### Qualifier

**/HOST=(*host[,host...]*)**

Removes access to an *nfs-path* for a single host or a list of hosts. If omitted, NETCU removes *nfs-path* for all hosts.

### Example

Removes a record from the EXPORT database so that NFS host ORCHID can no longer mount an OpenVMS directory on the */vax/records* pathname.

```
REMOVE EXPORT "/vax/records" /HOST=ORCHID
```

## REMOVE GROUP

*NFS Client only.*

Removes a group mapping from the GROUP database. Requires write access to the TCPWARE:NFS\_GROUP.DAT file.

**Note!** The GROUP database is static. The RELOAD GROUP command puts changes into effect.

### Format

**REMOVE GROUP** *nfs-group* [*vms-identifier*,...]

### Parameters

*nfs-group*

NFS group number. If you specify *nfs-group* alone, NETCU removes the entire group from the database.

*vms-identifier*

OpenVMS rights identifier(s) or UIC(s) associated with the NFS group. If you specify one, NETCU removes only that identifier from the database; NETCU does not change the remaining entries for that group. See the ADD GROUP command for the valid format of *vms-identifier* entries.

### Qualifier

**/HOST=(***server***[,***server***...])**

Server host(s) on which the group number is valid. Either host names or internet addresses are valid. This qualifier removes the GROUP entry for the specified host(s) only. Use the parentheses with multiple *server* specifications.

### Example

Removes a record from the GROUP database so that you can no longer associate group number 15 with a group account on the client.

**REMOVE GROUP 15**

# REMOVE KACL

Used by the Kerberos master administrator. Removes a Kerberos access control list (KACL) entry for access to the Kerberos database. This entry disallows a Kerberos administrator from adding, modifying, or showing a Kerberos user’s entry in the Kerberos database from a remote host.

This command can only be executed if the local host is configured as a Kerberos Server. Requires OPER or SYSPRV privilege and entry of the Kerberos master password.

## Format

**REMOVE KACL** *access-type admin-username instance [realm]*

Enter Kerberos master password: *master-password*  
Verifying, please re-enter: *master-password*

## Parameters

*access-type*

Specify one of the following ACL types:

ACL Type	Description
<b>ADD</b>	Removes the ability to add to the Kerberos database (ADD KERBEROS USER)
<b>MODIFY</b>	Removes the ability to modify the Kerberos database (MODIFY KERBEROS USER)
<b>SHOW</b>	Removes the ability to show the Kerberos database (SHOW KERBEROS USER)

*admin-username*

Kerberos administrator’s username. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

*instance*

Value should be admin since the username is for a Kerberos administration user.

*realm*

Alternate Kerberos realm to use instead of the one determined by the value of the logical TCPWARE\_KERBV4\_REALM. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

*master-password*

Kerberos password used to access the Kerberos database. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.



## Qualifier

**/PROMPT** (default)

**/NOPROMPT**

Specifies whether TCPware prompts you for the master password. /NOPROMPT reads the master password from the file created by the STASH MASTER\_PASSWORD command.

## Example

Removes the KACL entry that allows Kerberos administrator persephone within the HADES.COM realm to show entries in the Kerberos database.

```
REMOVE KACL SHOW PERSEPHONE ADMIN HADES.COM
```

```
Enter Kerberos master password:
```

```
Verifying, please re-enter:
```

## REMOVE KDB

Used by the Kerberos master administrator. Removes an entry from the Kerberos database (KDB). This command can only be executed if the local host is configured as a Kerberos Server. Requires OPER or SYSPRV privilege and entry of the Kerberos master password.

### Format

**REMOVE KDB** *principal* [*instance*]

Enter Kerberos master password: *master-password*

Verifying, please re-enter: *master-password*

### Parameters

#### *principal*

Kerberos user's login name, Kerberos administrator's login name, or name of the Kerberos application service. You can enter \* to remove all principals. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

#### *instance*

Usually omitted for a general Kerberos user; **admin** for an administrative user; or name of the machine on which the Kerberos application resides for an application service. You can enter \* to remove all instances of the specified principal. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

#### *master-password*

Kerberos password used for access to the Kerberos database. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

### Qualifiers

#### **/KDBFILE=***file*

Name of the alternate KDB file. The default is TCPWARE:PRINCIPAL.OK.

#### **/PROMPT** (default)

#### **/NOPROMPT**

Specifies whether TCPware prompts you for the master password. /NOPROMPT reads the master password from the file created by the STASH MASTER\_PASSWORD command.

### Examples

- 1 Removes the Kerberos user entry, charon, from the database.

```
REMOVE KDB CHARON
```

```
Enter Kerberos master password:
```

```
Verifying, please re-enter:
```

- 2** Removes all instances of admin from the database.

```
REMOVE KDB * ADMIN
```

```
Enter Kerberos master password:
```

```
Verifying, please re-enter:
```

## REMOVE MULTICAST\_GROUP

Removes a multicast host group address from the table of joined addresses for the interface or all interfaces. Requires OPER privilege.

Once you remove a multicast from an interface, applications can no longer receive datagrams sent to that address.

Multicast host group address entries have a reference count. This command decrements the reference count and, if zero, removes the address.

**Note!** TCPware does not issue an error message if you try to remove an address you never added.

### Format

**REMOVE MULTICAST\_GROUP** *internet-address*

### Parameter

*internet-address*

Internet address or host name of the multicast host group address.

### Qualifier

**/LINE=***line-ID*

Line ID of the interface for which to remove the address. If omitted, TCPware removes the address from all active interfaces.

### Example

Removes the all-routers multicast address (224.0.0.2) from the SVA-0 Ethernet interface.

```
REMOVE MULTICAST_GROUP 224.0.0.2 /LINE=SVA-0
```

## REMOVE PROXY

*NFS Client and Server.*

Removes an entry from the PROXY database. Requires SYSPRV privilege and write access to the TCPWARE:NFS\_PROXY.DAT file.

**Note!** If you omit the /CLIENT or /SERVER qualifier, or do not define the TCPWARE\_NFS\_DYNAMIC\_PROXY logical accordingly, you must use the RELOAD PROXY command to reload the database. (For details, see *Reloading the PROXY Database* in Chapter 14 of the *Management Guide*.)

### Format

**REMOVE PROXY** *vms-username*

### Parameter

*vms-username*

OpenVMS account you want to remove from the PROXY database. You can use the wildcard \* in place of *vms-username* as long as you use one of the qualifiers below to be more selective about the update.

### Qualifiers

If you omit a /HOST, /GID, or /UID qualifier, the command removes all entries containing the *vms-username* account from the database.

**/HOST**=(*server*[,*server*...])

Server host(s) on which the user is valid. NETCU removes the PROXY entry for the specified host(s) only. Use the parentheses with multiple *server* specifications.

**/GID**=*gid*

User's group ID (GID). NETCU removes the PROXY entry for the specified GID only.

**/UID**=*uid*

User's ID (UID). NETCU removes the PROXY entry for the specified UID only.

**/CLIENT**

**/NOCLIENT** (default)

/CLIENT notifies the Client to immediately update its loaded PROXY database with an entry for *vms-username*. /NOCLIENT does not notify the Client. This overrides any default action specified using the TCPWARE\_NFS\_DYNAMIC\_PROXY logical.

**/SERVER**

**/NOSERVER** (default)

/SERVER notifies the Server to immediately update its loaded PROXY database with an entry for

*vms-username.* /NOSERVER does not notify the Server. This overrides any default action specified using the TCPWARE\_NFS\_DYNAMIC\_PROXY logical.

## Examples

- 1 Removes authorization for an NFS user at host MARIGOLD with UID=210 and GID=5 to use the OpenVMS username SMITH.

```
REMOVE PROXY SMITH /UID=210 /GID=5 /HOST=MARIGOLD
```

- 2 Removes authorization for all users at host CROCUS to use OpenVMS username JONES.

```
REMOVE PROXY JONES /HOST=CROCUS
```

- 3 Removes authorization for any user at host MARIGOLD to use any OpenVMS username.

```
REMOVE PROXY * /HOST=MARIGOLD
```

- 4 Removes all entries containing the OpenVMS username SMITH.

```
REMOVE PROXY SMITH
```

- 5 Removes authorization for a user with UID=210 and GID=5 to use the OpenVMS username SMITH and dynamically reloads the PROXY database on both the Client and Server.

```
REMOVE PROXY SMITH /UID=210 /GID=5 /CLIENT /SERVER
```

## REMOVE ROUTE

Deletes an entry from the routing table. Requires OPER privilege. (See also ADD ROUTE.)

### Format

**REMOVE ROUTE** *destination-ia gateway-ia*

### Synonym

**SET NOROUTE** *destination-ia gateway-ia*

### Parameters

*destination-ia*

Internet address or host name of the destination host or network.

*gateway-ia*

Gateway used to reach the host or network identified by the *destination-ia* parameter.

**Note!** If you added a route by specifying a line, specify 0.0.0.0 as the gateway address when removing the route.

### Qualifiers

**{/HOST | /NETWORK}**

Type of route. If omitted, NETCU determines the type of route by looking at the host number portion of the *destination-ia*. If the host number is zero (0), NETCU assumes the route is a network route.

**/MASK=mask**

Internet address mask for the Classless Inter-domain Routing (CIDR) protocol. The mask specifies the bits to use for the network portion of a mask. Thus the traditional network masks would be specified as:

Class A Network 255.0.0.0    Class B Network 255.255.0.0    Class C Network 255.255.255.0

If the mask is omitted, the destination address is derived by first checking interfaces for the same network number, and if one is found, the mask for that interface is used. Otherwise, the address is examined to determine if it is a class A, B, C, D, or E address and a mask will be created based on the class.

Network routes are sorted such that the routes with the most restrictive mask are searched before routes with a less restrictive mask. For example, a route with mask 255.255.255.0 is searched before a routes with mask 255.255.0.0.

Do not create noncontiguous subnet masks. For example, a mask of 255.0.255.0 is not allowed.

## REMOVE SECONDARY

Removes a secondary address previously added with the ADD SECONDARY command. If holding a cluster lock, you must use the /ABORT qualifier to force the removal of the secondary address. Requires OPER privilege.

### Format

**REMOVE SECONDARY** *ia*

### Parameter

*ia*

Internet address to remove and no longer recognize as a local address.

### Qualifier

**/ABORT**

Forces the release of a cluster lock and the removal of the secondary address. If omitted, TCPware removes only queued requests for the resource lock. /ABORT has no effect when someone added the secondary address without the /CLUSTER\_LOCK qualifier. TCPware always removes the secondary address.

### Example

Release the cluster lock on the address 192.168.5.101 and no longer recognize the address as a local address.

**REMOVE SECONDARY 192.168.5.101 /ABORT**



## REMOVE SERVICE

Stops listening for connections on the specified port. Requires OPER privilege. Removes nonactive server connections only unless you use the /ABORT qualifier, which removes all active connections. The TCPWARE:NETCP.LOG file logs each connection serviced. Review this file to obtain details on server errors, and to monitor access and security violations.

**CAUTION!** If you omit both port and protocol, NETCP removes all services from all ports.

### Format

**REMOVE SERVICE** [*port protocol*]

### Parameters

#### *port*

Service name or port to stop servicing. Any port number is acceptable. A service name must be defined in the TCPWARE:SERVICES. file. If specifying a *port* or *protocol*, you must use both. Use **0** as a wildcard to stop servicing all ports for the specified *protocol*.

#### *protocol*

Protocol for the service you want removed: **TCP**, **UDP**, **STREAM**, **DGRAM**, **BG\_TCP**, or **BG\_UDP**.

### Qualifier

#### **/ABORT**

Deletes all created active server processes.

#### **/ADDRESS=ip-address**

Removes the service for the specified address or hostname only. The default is 0.0.0.0.

### Examples

- 1 Stops listening for UDP connections on all ports.

```
REMOVE SERVICE 0 UDP
```

- 2 Stops listening for UDP connections on the TFTP port. NETCP retrieves the TFTP port number from the TCPWARE:SERVICES. file.

```
REMOVE SERVICE TFTP UDP
```

- 3 Stops listening for connections on all ports on host BART. Does not affect connections that are currently active.

```
REMOVE SERVICE/ADDRESS=BART
```

- 4 Stops listening for connections on all ports, and removes all active server processes.

```
REMOVE SERVICE/ABORT
```

## REMOVE TICKETS

For Kerberos users. Removes your ticket-granting ticket and application service tickets, if any. See the SHOW TICKETS command to view the user's ticket-granting ticket and any application service tickets contained in the user's ticket file. The name of the ticket file is determined by the value of the TCPWARE\_KERBV4\_TKFILE logical, usually set to SYS\$LOGIN:KERBV4.TICKET. REMOVE TICKETS is equivalent to the UNIX command kdestroy.

### Format

**REMOVE TICKETS**

### Qualifiers

**/BELL**

**/NOBELL** (default)

Specifies whether the terminal bell should sound when an error occurs when trying to remove tickets. The default is /NOBELL.

**/STATUS** (default)

**/NOSTATUS**

Specifies whether to display a message when removing tickets. The default is /STATUS.

### Example

Removes the ticket-granting ticket and application service tickets, if any.

**REMOVE TICKETS**

### Troubleshooting

%TCPWARE\_NETCU-W-NTKTTODES, no tickets to destroy

**Meaning:** The ticket file does not exist.

**Action:** Use the GET TGT command to create a ticket file entry.

%TCPWARE\_NETCU-I-TKTDESTR, tickets destroyed

**Meaning:** The ticket was successfully removed.

%TCPWARE\_NETCU-E-TKTNODES, tickets NOT destroyed

**Meaning:** Some error occurred while trying to delete the ticket file. Possible reasons are that the ticket file does not grant delete access, or you are not its actual owner.

## SET

Sets the value for the networking parameters described below. Requires OPER privilege.

**CAUTION!** Be careful when using SET to change parameter values. Make sure you fully understand the effect of these changes before making them. Use the defaults whenever possible.

### Format

**SET** *parameter value*

### Parameters and Values

#### **BACKLOG\_DROP\_THRESHOLD** *connections*

Sets the connection backlog threshold at which TCPware's "random drop" feature is enabled to address half-open connection flooding problems. When there are more half-open TCP connections on the backlog of a socket than the value set for the BACKLOG\_LIMIT parameter, and the BACKLOG\_DROP\_THRESHOLD value is equal to or less than the BACKLOG\_LIMIT value, TCPware drops the oldest half-open connection from the request queue. This makes room for new connections. (If you set BACKLOG\_DROP\_THRESHOLD greater than BACKLOG\_LIMIT under the same conditions, TCPware drops each new connection request.) The default BACKLOG\_DROP\_THRESHOLD value is 64.

#### **BACKLOG\_LIMIT** *connections*

Sets the maximum backlog of waiting connections that can be requested for a listening socket. (For a listen request on a socket that specifies a backlog value higher than the BACKLOG\_LIMIT, the latter value is still used, with no error returned.) Set BACKLOG\_LIMIT relatively high (together with a relatively lower value for BACKLOG\_DROP\_THRESHOLD) to deal with half-open connection flooding problems that denial-of-service attacks can cause. The default BACKLOG\_LIMIT value is 1024. Use the following formula to set an optimum BACKLOG\_LIMIT value in view of denial-of-service attacks:

Backlog-limit > (Attack-rate x Average-round-trip-time-per-connection)

For example, if the attack rate is 1000 connections per second and the average round trip time is 0.1 seconds, you should set the backlog limit to greater than 100 (=1000 x 0.1).

#### **GATEWAY\_MTU** *maximum-transmission-unit*

Maximum transmission units (MTU) of the interface, which determines the size of TCP segments for connections to nonlocal hosts. The default value is 0.

#### **IPDEFAULTTOS** *default-type-of-service*

Default type-of-service used for all outgoing datagrams that do not explicitly specify a value. The default value is 0.

#### **IPDEFAULTTTL** *default-time-to-live-hops*

Default time-to-live value transmitted in outgoing IP datagrams. The default value is 60.

#### **IPMAXFRAGMENTS** *max-fragmented-datagrams*

Maximum number of fragmented datagrams IPDRIVER holds for reassembly. TCPware discards any fragmented datagrams above the indicated value. The default value is 24. (Use **SHOW IPXMAXFRAGMENTS** to check the current value.)

**IPMAXROUTES** *max-routing-table-entries*

Maximum number of routing table entries allowed by IPDRIVER. The default value is 512. (Use **SHOW IPMAXROUTES** to check the current value.)

**IPMTTL** *default-multicast-time-to-live*

Default multicast time-to-live value used when sending multicast datagrams directly using IP. The default value is 1.

**IPREASMTIMEOUT** *reassembly-timeout-time*

IP datagram reassembly timeout time. If you do not receive all the datagrams for a fragment within this time interval, the system discards the partially received datagram. The default value is 30 seconds.

**SUBNETSARELOCAL** (default)  
**NOSUBNETSARELOCAL**

**SUBNETSARELOCAL** treats subnets as being local, where the MTU of the interface determines the maximum segment size of TCP segments for connections to other subnets on the same local network. **NOSUBNETSARELOCAL** specifies to use the **GATEWAY\_MTU** parameter value for the size of TCP segments.

**TCPDEFAULTTOS** *default-type-of-service*

Default type-of-service used for TCP connections. The default value is 0.

**TCPDEFAULTTTL** *default-time-to-live-hops*

Default time-to-live used for TCP connections. The default value is 64.

**TCPERSIST** *persistence-timer-value*

TCP persistence timer's initial value (in milliseconds). The default value is 400 milliseconds (0.4 seconds).

**TCPRTOMAX** *maximum-retransmission-time*

Maximum TCP retransmission time (in milliseconds). The default value is 62,000 milliseconds (62 seconds). If you configure TCPware with IP-over-X.25 support, you should reset the maximum retransmission time to 15000.

**TCPRTOMIN** *minimum-retransmission-time*

Minimum TCP retransmission time (in milliseconds). The default value is 600 milliseconds (0.6 seconds). If you configure TCPware with IP-over-X.25 support, you should reset the minimum retransmission time to 2000.

**UDPRECVLIMIT** *unsolicited-receives*

Default limit of UDP unsolicited receives, or datagrams buffered on a socket if there is no outstanding read before they are dropped.

## SET BG\_

Sets the TCP, UDP, and IP (raw) parameters for the BGDRIVER devices for UCX compatibility.

### Formats

**SET BG\_TCP {DROP\_TIMER | PROBE\_TIMER} *seconds***

**SET BG\_TCP {SEND | RECEIVE} *bytes***

**SET BG\_UDP {SEND | RECEIVE} *bytes***

**SET BG\_RAW {SEND | RECEIVE} *bytes***

### BG\_TCP Parameters and Values

**BG\_TCP DROP\_TIMER *seconds***

Maximum number of seconds to probe for idle TCP connections before a TCP connection close times out.

**BG\_TCP PROBE\_TIMER *seconds***

Number of seconds between probes for idle TCP connections. Also indicates the maximum number of seconds before a TCP connection request times out.

**BG\_TCP SEND *bytes***

Sets the message queue size for sending TCP messages.

**BG\_TCP RECEIVE *bytes***

Sets the message queue size for receiving TCP messages.

### BG\_UDP Parameters and Values

**BG\_UDP SEND *bytes***

Sets the message queue size for sending UDP messages.

**BG\_UDP RECEIVE *bytes***

Sets the message queue size for receiving UDP messages.

### BG\_RAW Parameters and Values

**BG\_RAW SEND *bytes***

Sets the message queue size for sending IP messages.

**BG\_RAW RECEIVE *bytes***

Sets the message queue size for receiving IP messages.

## SET DHCP

Performs the operations listed here (/debug, /newlog, /partnerdown) on the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server. Requires SYSPRV or OPER privileges.

### Format

**SET DHCP**

### Qualifiers

**/DEBUG=*value***

Sets the debug logging level to the given value. The value is a decimal integer that is a bitmask of debugging levels used to select messages to log to the debug log file and OPCOM (if configured). The debugging levels are (in decimal):

- 1 Severe Errors
- 3 Warnings
- 7 Informationals
- 15 Debug Messages
- 31 Dump Packets (Formatted)
- 63 Dump Packets (Hex)

By default, Severe Errors and Warnings are logged.

**/NEWLOG**

Starts a new debug log file. The existing log file is closed immediately. A new log file is created when the next log message is ready to be written.

**/PARTNERDOWN**

For DHCP Safe-Failover: Causes the DHCP server to transition into Partner Down state, which indicates that its safe-failover DHCP partner is down.

### Example

Sets the debug logging level to log severe error, warning, and informational messages.

**SET DHCP/DEBUG=7**

## SET DOMAINNAME

Sets the local host's domain name. Requires SYSNAM or SYSPRV privilege, and uses the setdomainname Socket Library subroutine.

**Note!** The TCPware startup command procedure, STARTNET.COM, sets the domain name to the name specified during network configuration.

### Format

**SET DOMAINNAME** *domain-name*

### Parameter

*domain-name*

Domain name or host name of the local host. Must be the name of the local host as other systems within the network know it.

## SET FILTER

SET FILTER loads the specified packet filter file and associates the filter list with the specified line(s). SET NOFILTER removes a previously associated filter list from the specified line(s). SET FILTER and SET NOFILTER require OPER privilege.

### Formats

**SET FILTER** *line* [, *line*...] *file*  
**SET NOFILTER** *line* [, *line*...]

### Parameters

*line*

Line ID of the network device.

*file*

Packet filter file that contains the packet filter list. The default file extension is .DAT.

See Chapter 21, *Packet Filtering*, of the *Management Guide* for the format of a packet filter file.

**Note!** An implicit deny terminates the list of entries in the packet filter file. Therefore, an entry in the list must explicitly permit a datagram. If the file has no entries and you set filtering for a line based on that file, it implicitly filters out all datagrams on that line. You can also filter out all traffic on a line using the command **SET FILTER line NLA0:**.

### Examples

- 1 Sets lines ESA-0 and FZA-0 to check the filters in the TCPWARE:FILTER-1.DAT file.

```
SET FILTER ESA-0,FZA-0 TCPWARE:FILTER-1.DAT
```

- 2 Removes an associated filter list from lines ESA-0 and FZA-0.

```
SET NOFILTER ESA-0,FZA-0
```

- 3 Filters out all traffic on line ESA-0.

```
SET FILTER ESA-0 NLA0:
```



## SET GATED TRACE

Tells the GateD process to turn on or off various tracing flags. This controls what is placed in the TCPWARE:GATED.LOG file. By default, minimal tracing is done.

**Note!** The NETCU processing of this command is completed before GateD finishes processing it.

### Format

**SET GATED TRACE** *qualifier*

### Qualifiers

**/ADVERTISE**

**/NOADVERTISE**

Sets tracing of route advertising.

**/ALL**

Turns on all tracing.

**/DETAILS**

**/NODETAILS**

Sets tracing of all send and receive information.

**/RECV\_DETAILS**

**/NORECV\_DETAILS**

Sets tracing of receive information.

**/SEND\_DETAILS**

**/NOSEND\_DETAILS**

Sets tracing of send information.

**/EVENTS**

**/NOEVENTS**

Sets tracing of normal events.

**/INTERFACES**

**/NOINTERFACES**

Sets tracing of network interface information.

**/NONE**

Turns off all tracing.

**/PACKETS**

**/NOPACKETS**

Sets tracing of packet sends and receives.

**/RECV\_PACKETS****/NORECV\_PACKETS**

Sets tracing of packet receives.

**/SEND\_PACKETS****/NOSEND\_PACKETS**

Sets tracing of packet sends.

**/PARSING****/NOPARSING**

Sets tracing of configuration file parsing.

**/POLICY****/NOPOLICY**

Sets tracing of policy decisions.

**/ROUTING****/NOROUTING**

Sets tracing of routing table changes.

**/STATES****/NOSTATES**

Sets tracing of state machine transitions.

**/SYMBOLS****/NOSYMBOLS**

Sets tracing of kernel symbols.

**/TASKS****/NOTASKS**

Sets tracing of task and job functions.

**/TIMER****/NOTIMER**

Sets tracing of timer functions.

## Example

This example tells the GateD process to turn on tracing of policy decisions and turn off tracing of state machine transitions.

```
SET GATED TRACE /POLICY /NOSTATES
```

## SET GATEWAY

Defines a default gateway. Requires OPER privilege.

The system uses a default gateway whenever you need to send an IP datagram to a host that is not on a local network and for which no other route is known.

**Note!** Traffic for a host routes through a default gateway unless a routing table entry exists for that host or its network. You can add entries to the routing table manually (see the ADD ROUTE command) or you can add them automatically (using ICMP redirect messages from a gateway).

### Format

**SET GATEWAY** *ia* [*ia...*]

### Parameter

*ia*

Internet address or host name of a default gateway on one of the local networks.

You can have any number of default gateways. Subsequent SET GATEWAY commands add an additional default gateway. To remove an individual default gateway, use the REMOVE ROUTE command. To remove all default gateways, use the SET GATEWAY 0.0.0.0 command.

When you use multiple SET GATEWAY commands, TCPware uses the first gateway on the list. If TCPware finds that the gateway is marked possibly down, it goes to the next gateway on the list in a round robin fashion until one responds.

## SET INET

Sets the TCP parameters for the INET devices. These commands affect services added using the STREAM protocol.

### Formats

**SET INET\_TCP DROP\_TIMER** *value*

**SET INET\_TCP PROBE\_TIMER** *value*

### INET\_TCP Parameters and Values

**INET\_TCP DROP\_TIMER** *value*

Maximum number of seconds to probe for idle TCP connections before a TCP connection close times out.

**INET\_TCP PROBE\_TIMER** *value*

Number of seconds between probes for idle TCP connections. Also indicates the maximum number of seconds before a TCP connection request times out.

## SET INTERFACE

Sets interface related parameters and options. The command is only meaningful if used with one or more of the qualifiers.

The /ARP\_ , /COMMON\_LINK, and /RECEIVE\_LIMIT qualifiers are only valid for Ethernet, FDDI, Token Ring, and Classical IP over ATM or LAN Emulation over ATM devices.

The /RECEIVE\_LIMIT qualifier is only valid for interfaces that use the VMS Communications Interface (VCI). If issued for other interfaces, the limit is set but not honored. Interfaces that do not implement this support show 0 for the maximum receive packet rate displayed by the SHOW INTERFACE command.

### Format

**SET INTERFACE** *line-id* *qualifier* [*qualifier* ...]

### Parameter

*line-id*

Line ID of the interface.

### Qualifiers

**/ARP\_AGE\_INTERVAL=seconds**

Controls how often to check the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) times. The default is 30 seconds.

**/ARP\_AGE\_LIMIT=seconds**

Controls how long an unused ARP entry is left in the cache. The default is 600 seconds (10 minutes).

**/ARP\_WAIT\_LIMIT=seconds**

Controls how long to wait for an initial ARP entry that is unresolved to be removed from the cache, or when a CONFEND entry times out and is removed from the cache. The default is 20 seconds, which translates into 30 seconds under most instances because a check is done only every 30 seconds (see /ARP\_AGE\_INTERVAL).

**Note!** Use the above /ARP\_ qualifiers carefully. They should not normally be changed.

**/ARP\_ENTRY\_LIMIT=entries**

Controls the size of the ARP cache (number of ARP entries) for an interface. The default is 512 entries.

**/COMMON\_LINK=line-ids**

The /COMMON\_LINK qualifier works for systems that have multiple interfaces on a common

Ethernet, FDDI, or Token Ring cable. The system manager configures this support using the following new NETCU SET command:

```
$ NETCU SET INTERFACE line-id/COMMON_LINK=(line-id,line-id,...)
```

With this command TCPware adds ARP entries for each device into the other device's ARP caches and internally links the interfaces together. A performance benefit of this linking occurs if data is to be transmitted on an interface that happens to be busy, TCPware assigns the data to the least busy linked interface for transmission.

This linking also provides a level of redundancy. If a linked interface is shut down using NETCU STOP/IP or if a fatal error is detected with the interface and an automatic restart can not be attempted, then any routing table entries or pseudo devices associated with the shut down interface will be failed over to one of the common link interfaces.

**Note!** If failover does occur, the interface is removed from the list of interfaces on the common link. If the interface is restarted, you must re-issue the NETCU SET INTERFACE/COMMON\_LINK command.

### **Restrictions:**

- The joined interfaces must be connected to the same cable.
- The joined interfaces must have the same MTU.
- The NETCU DEBUG/IP command shows the interface that a write is queued to. However, with linked interfaces, the datagram might actually be transmitted from a linked interface.
- If an interface on the common link is shut down and restarted via the NETCU START/IP command, you must re-issue the NETCU SET INTERFACE/COMMON\_LINK command to rejoin the interfaces.

It is also possible that when the interface is restarted some ARP entries for the interface may remain in other interfaces' ARP caches leading to a "Duplicate IP address!" message on the console. If the address reported is for another interface on the same machine, you can ignore this warning.

### **/RECEIVE\_LIMIT=*packets-per-second***

Sets the receive packet rate to the specified limit. Can be used to impose a limit on the number of packets to be received per second on an interface. If more than the specified number of packets are received in any one second period, the additional packets are dropped and, in some cases, an OPCOM message is generated (see below). If the value is set to 0, limiting is turned off (the default).

While you should not normally use a limit, you can in some situations do so where the network is unstable or prone to packet storms. In these cases, you need to determine an appropriate normal packet rate so as to determine the proper receive limit.

Use the SHOW INTERFACE command to display the packet rate limit and maximum receive packet rate values. The maximum receive packet rate can be useful in determining an appropriate limit for a system.

The OPCOM message Warning - maximum receive packet rate exceeded on line line-id (rate packets/second) is generated only when both the limit and previous maximum rate are exceeded. TCPware keeps a maximum rate for each interface and SET INTERFACE resets this rate.

The line ID for the offending interface is displayed in numeric form. To convert this to an ASCII line ID, use the SHOW FILTER numeric-id command to display the corresponding ASCII line ID, or see (Line ID Values) in Chapter 5, *IPDRIVER Services*, of the Programmer's Guide.

## Example

The SET INTERFACE command in this example resets the receive packet rate for the SVA-0 interface to 400 packets/second, with a resulting maximum receive packet rate change from 484 to 309 packets/second. The ARP entry limit parameter was reset to 1024 entries.

### 1 SHOW INTERFACE SVA-0

```
For Network Line SVA-0:
No receive packet rate limit has been set.
The maximum receive packet rate was 484 packets/second.
The ARP entry limit is 512 entries.
The ARP age check interval is 30 seconds.
The ARP entry age limit is 600 seconds.
The ARP entry wait limit is 20 seconds.
```

### 2 SET INTERFACE SVA-0 /RECEIVE\_LIMIT=400 /ARP\_ENTRY\_LIMIT=1024 SHOW INTERFACE SVA-0

```
For Network Line SVA-0:
The receive packet rate limit is set at 400 packets/second.
The maximum receive packet rate was 309 packets/second.
The ARP entry limit is 1024 entries.
The ARP age check interval is 30 seconds.
The ARP entry age limit is 600 seconds.
The ARP entry wait limit is 20 seconds.
```

### 3 SET INTERFACE EWA-0 /COMMON\_LINK=(EWA-1, PSD-0)

# SET IPSO

Enables or disables line-specific or system-specific processing of DoD Security Options (IPSO).  
Requires OPER privilege.

## Format

```
SET [NO]IPSO { /LINE / SYSTEM }
```

## Qualifiers

```
/LINE[(line-id, line-id ...)]
```

Defines the line or set of lines for which to set security options. (Lines are equivalent to ports or network interfaces, such as SVA-0.) Use parentheses for multiple lines separated by commas. If you omit line-id, the SET IPSO command affects all lines. You must use /LINE if you do not use /SYSTEM.

```
/[IN_ | OUT_]LABEL=(LEVEL=(min-level[,max-level]) -  
                  ,AUTHORITY={{auth1[,auth2,...] / ANY / NONE})
```

Sets the minimum and maximum security levels and list of authorities for incoming or outgoing datagrams. /IN\_LABEL specifies a label for incoming datagrams. /OUT\_LABEL specifies a label for outgoing datagrams. /LABEL by itself specifies a label for both incoming and outgoing datagrams. Use parentheses for multiple parameters separated by commas.

**LEVEL** sets the single (if just min-level) or minimum and maximum security levels. Use parentheses if setting both min-level and max-level separated by a comma. Valid security levels appear in Table 2-6. Specify the level either by its name (such as Top\_Secret) or hexadecimal value (such as %X3D). If you omit the LEVEL keyword (or, for that matter, the entire /LABEL type qualifier), the default level is Unclassified.

**Table 2-6    IPSO Security Levels**

Security Level	Hexadecimal Value
Top_Secret	%X3D
Secret	%X5A
Confidential	%X96
Unclassified	%XAB

**AUTHORITY** sets a protection authority (authority) or a list of authorities. Use parentheses for multiple authorities separated by commas. The predefined authorities appear in Table 2-7. Specify



the authority either by its name (such as GENSER) or its hexadecimal value (such as %X80).

**Table 2-7 IPSO Protection Authorities**

Protection Authority	Hexadecimal Value	Point of Contact
GENSER	%X80	Designated Approving Authority per DOD 5200.28
SIOP-ESI	%X40	DoD Joint Chiefs of Staff
SCI	%X20	Director of Central Intelligence
NSA	%X10	National Security Agency
DOE	%X08	Department of Energy

A single *authority* field can also be in the form "*auth1+auth2+...*" (such as "GENSER+SCI"), with a plus sign (+) between values embedded in quotes. Alternatively, you can use the logically OR'd hexadecimal value of the combined authorities (such as %X30 for "SCI+NSA"), or you can use the site-specific value from the TCPWARE:IPSO\_AUTHORITIES. file.

An AUTHORITY value of ANY means that the port will accept all authority fields in datagrams. If you omit the AUTHORITY keyword (or, for that matter, the entire /LABEL type qualifier), the default is a null authority (NONE).

### **/SYSTEM**

Specifies that the parameters on the command line are SYSTEM parameters. If set, these parameters are the first ones tested on outgoing datagrams and the last ones tested on incoming datagrams destined for the host. You must use /SYSTEM if you do not use /LINE.

### **/ERROR\_LABEL={(*LEVEL=level*, *AUTH={auth / NONE}*) / NONE}**

Sets labels for ICMP error messages to allow originators of out-of-range datagrams to receive these messages. Set a single level and single authority only. If omitted, the default is LEVEL=Unclassified and AUTHORITY=NONE. /ERROR\_LABEL=NONE means that the system should not return ICMP errors.

### **/EXTENDED\_ALLOWED=[([NO]IN, [NO]OUT)] (default)**

### **/NOEXTENDED\_ALLOWED=[(IN, OUT)]**

/EXTENDED\_ALLOWED specifies that you want Extended Security Option fields allowed on incoming or outgoing datagrams. You can selectively disallow security options using the NOIN and NOOUT keywords, or disallow them more generally using /NOEXTENDED\_ALLOWED. The default is /EXTENDED\_ALLOWED=(IN, OUT).

### **/FIRST**

### **/NOFIRST (default)**

Specifies that the IPSO Basic Option be the first option in the datagram header on outgoing datagrams. Some security systems require this.

If you previously specified /STRIP on a line, make sure to /NOSTRIP before using /FIRST. You cannot use /FIRST with /STRIP in a single command.

**/RECEIVE\_IMPLICIT\_LABEL**={(*LEVEL=level, AUTHORITY=auth -*  
*[, {REQUIRED | NOREQUIRED})] | NONE}*

Associates an implicit label with a received datagram. Use a single level and single authority only. REQUIRED specifies that you require a label and not to use an implicit one. NOREQUIRED specifies that you do not require a label and to use an implicit one. The default is NONE, which is Unclassified and a null authority.

**/TRANSMIT\_IMPLICIT\_LABEL**={(*LEVEL=level, AUTHORITY=auth -*  
*[, {ADD | NOADD})][, {REQUIRED | NOREQUIRED})] | NONE}*

Associates (or adds) an implicit label with a transmitted datagram. Use a single level and single authority only. See /RECEIVE\_IMPLICIT\_LABEL for a description of keywords and values.

The additional ADD keyword ensures that you actually add the basic security option containing this label to the datagram header.

If you previously specified /STRIP on a line, make sure to /NOSTRIP before using /TRANSMIT\_IMPLICIT. You cannot use the ADD keyword with /TRANSMIT\_IMPLICIT together with the /STRIP qualifier in a single command.

**/STRIP**

**/NOSTRIP** (default)

/STRIP strips security options from the datagram header on outgoing datagrams. Useful for routers and forwarding datagrams on which you do not want to impose security restrictions. Be careful using /STRIP if you want to have further IPSO checks performed.

## Examples

- 1 Sets the IPSO system parameters with a security level of Secret and a protection authority of DOE for both incoming and outgoing datagrams.

```
SET IPSO /SYSTEM /LABEL=(LEVEL=SECRET, AUTHORITY=DOE)
```

- 2 Sets a Secret security level and a DOE protection authority for incoming labeled datagrams on lines SVA-0 and ENA-0.

```
SET IPSO /LINE=(SVA-0,ENA-0) /IN_LABEL=(LEVEL=SECRET, AUTHORITY=DOE)
```

- 3 Specifies that all incoming datagrams on line SVA-0 should have a Secret security level and a protection authority of either SCI+NSA or just DOE.

```
SET IPSO /LINE=SVA-0 /IN_LABEL=(LEVEL=SECRET,  
AUTHORITY=( "SCI+NSA",DOE) )
```

- 4 Identical to the previous example except that the command uses hexadecimal values for the level and authorities.

```
SET IPSO /LINE=SVA-0 /IN_LABEL=(LEVEL=%X3D, AUTHORITY=(%X30,%X08) )
```

- 5 Sets an error label value for ICMP error messages in response to out-of-range datagrams. Note that you can specify only one level and one authority.

```
SET IPSO /ERROR_LABEL=(LEVEL=SECRET, AUTHORITY=DOE)
```

- 6 Specifies that any unlabeled transmitted datagrams implicitly use a "Secret DOE" label and to process any unlabeled received datagrams with an "Unclassified Null Authority" label.

```
SET IPSO /LINE=SVA-0 /TRANSMIT_IMPLICIT_LABEL=(LEVEL=SECRET,  
AUTHORITY=DOE) /RECEIVE_IMPLICIT_LABEL=NONE
```

- 7 Similar to example 6 except that this actually adds a basic security option with the specified label to the transmitted datagram.

```
SET IPSO /LINE=SVA-0 /TRANSMIT=(LEVEL=SECRET, AUTHORITY=DOE, ADD)  
/RECEIVE=NONE
```

- 8 Specifies requiring a label and not using an implicit one.

```
SET IPSO /LINE=SVA-0 /RECEIVE_IMPLICIT_LABEL=REQUIRED
```

- 9 Specifies not to process datagrams with Extended Security Option fields. The default is /EXTENDED\_ALLOWED.

```
SET IPSO /LINE=SVA-0 /NOEXTENDED_ALLOWED
```

## SET KERBEROS\_PASSWORD

For Kerberos users. Changes your Kerberos password.

**Note!** If you change your Kerberos password, your ticket-granting ticket (TGT) is deleted from your ticket file. You need to create a new TGT using the GET TGT command.

SET KERBEROS\_PASSWORD is equivalent to the UNIX command *kpasswd*.

### Format

**SET KERBEROS\_PASSWORD** [*username* [*instance*]]

Old password for username: *old-password*

New password for username: *new-password*

Verifying, please re-enter: *new-password*

### Parameters

*username*

Kerberos username for which to change the Kerberos password. If omitted, the OpenVMS username under which the user logged in is used. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

*instance*

Usually omitted for a general Kerberos user but can be the name of the machine from which you can obtain ticket-granting tickets and service tickets. Specify admin for an administrative user. (See your Kerberos administrator to determine your Kerberos instance.) Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

*old-password*

*new-password*

Old and new user passwords. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose them in double quotes.

### Example

Changes the Kerberos password for user persephone.

```
SET KERBEROS_PASSWORD PERSEPHONE
```

```
Old password for 'persephone':
```

```
New password for 'persephone':
```

```
Verifying, please re-enter:
```

## SET LOG

Sets the NETCP file for logging Network Control Program (NETCP) activity. When TCPware starts, it automatically logs to the TCPWARE:NETCP.LOG file. SET NOLOG stops NETCP logging. If no logging is set, SET LOG resets NETCP logging to another log file.

## SET LOG /NFS

Sets the NFSSERVER file for logging NFS server activity. When TCPware starts, it automatically logs to the TCPWARE:NFSSERVER.LOG file. SET NOLOG /NFS stops NFSSERVER logging. If no logging is set, SET LOG /NFS resets NFSSERVER logging to another log file.

## Format

**SET LOG**  
**SET NOLOG**  
**SET LOG /NFS**  
**SET NOLOG /NFS**

## Qualifiers

**/NEW [file]**

Closes the current NETCP log file and creates a new revision of that file. If a filename is indicated, the new log file name will be used for logging.

**/NEW/NFS [file]**

Closes the current NFSSERVER.LOG file and creates a new revision of that file. If a filename is indicated, the new log file name will be used for logging.

## Examples

- Closes the current NETCP log file (if open) and creates a new NETCP2.LOG file.

```
SET LOG /NEW TCPWARE:NETCP2.LOG
```

- Closes the current NETCP log file and creates a new revision of that file.

```
SET LOG /NEW
```

- Closes the current NFSSERVER log file (if open) and creates a new NFSSERVER2.LOG file.

```
SET LOG /NEW /NFS TCPWARE:NFSSERVER2.LOG
```

- Closes the current NFSSERVER log file and creates a new revision of that file.

```
SET LOG /NEW /NFS
```

## SET MASTER\_PASSWORD

Used by the Kerberos master administrator. Changes the Kerberos master password.

This command copies the contents of the current Kerberos database (or the contents of the alternate Kerberos database if the /KDBFILE qualifier is used) into a new ASCII text file (PRINCIPAL.TXT, located in your local directory). This new file also contains the new Kerberos master password.

Use LOAD KDB to load this new ASCII file into the Kerberos database using the old Kerberos password. Verification comes from matching the password typed to the one listed in the "old" Kerberos database.

After loading in the new database, use STASH MASTER\_PASSWORD to update the stashed, encrypted Kerberos master password file, TCPWARE:KSTASH.KEY. The master password entered must match the new master password created with SET MASTER\_PASSWORD.

Requires OPER or SYSPRV privilege and entry of the master password.

### Format

#### SET MASTER\_PASSWORD

Enter Kerberos master password: *old-master-password*

Verifying, please re-enter: *old-master-password*

Enter Kerberos master password: *new-master-password*

Verifying, please re-enter: *new-master-password*

### Parameter

#### *old-master-password*

Old Kerberos password used for access to the Kerberos database. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

#### *new-master-password*

New Kerberos password used for access to the Kerberos database. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

### Qualifier

#### **/KDBFILE=file**

Name of an alternate KDB file from which the old master password is verified. The default is TCPWARE:PRINCIPAL.OK.

## Example

Changes the Kerberos master password from tigger to pooh (not displayed).

```
SET MASTER_PASSWORD
```

```
Enter Kerberos master password: tigger [not displayed]
```

```
Verifying, please re-enter: tigger [not displayed]
```

```
Enter Kerberos master password: pooh [not displayed]
```

```
Verifying, please re-enter: pooh [not displayed]
```

```
%TCPWARE_NETCU-I-DORELOAD, do not forget to issue a NETCU LOAD KDB  
PRINCIPAL.TXT command to reload the database
```

# SET NAMED DEBUG

This command is used for debugging NameD:

Command	Description
SET NAMED DEBUG <i>n</i>	Sets the debug level. The larger the value of <i>n</i> , the more verbose the output.  A debug value of 0 sets the debug level to off.

When the server is busy, NETCU sends a message stating that your request has been queued, and it will be acted upon when it is the next one in the queue to be serviced. When the server is not busy, it performs your request while NETCU waits (except for the case of REREAD).

## Format

SET NAMED DEBUG

## Example

Defines the debug logical.

```
$ NETCU SET NAMED DEBUG 2
%TCPWARE_NETCU-S-NORMAL, normal successful completion
```



## SET NAMED MAXIMUM\_TTL

This command changes the maximum time-to-live (TTL) that resource records are cached from the default 604800 seconds (1 week) to the value given.

### Format

```
SET NAMED MAXIMUM_TTL n  
(SET NAMED MAX_TTL n)
```

### Parameter

*n*

is an integer value representing the maximum number of seconds the nameserver should cache a non-authoritative answer.

### Example

```
SET NAMED MAXIMUM_TTL 302400
```

## SET NAMED MINIMUM\_TTL

This command changes the minimum time-to-live (TTL) that resource records are cached from the default of zero (0) seconds to the value given.

**Note!** It is recommended you use this command only if there is a specific need. This could cause problems in that you may be caching resource records for longer than the authoritative administrator intended.

### Format

```
SET NAMED MINIMUM_TTL n  
(SET NAMED MIN_TTL n)
```

### Parameter

*n*  
is an integer value representing the minimum number of seconds the nameserver should cache a non-authoritative answer.

### Example

```
SET NAMED MINIMUM_TTL 0
```

## SET OUTGOING\_ACCESS\_RESTRICTIONS

SET OUTGOING\_ACCESS\_RESTRICTIONS loads the specified outgoing access restrictions file. The default file specification is TCPWARE:TCPWARE\_OUTGOINGRESTRICT.DAT.

**Note!** An outgoing access restrictions list loaded using this command supersedes any previously existing one.

SET NOOUTGOING\_ACCESS\_RESTRICTIONS removes the outgoing access restrictions file. Both commands require OPER privilege.

### Formats

**SET OUTGOING\_ACCESS\_RESTRICTIONS** *file*  
**SET NOOUTGOING\_ACCESS\_RESTRICTIONS**

### Parameter

*file*

Outgoing access restrictions file. The default file is TCPWARE:TCPWARE\_OUTGOINGRESTRICT.DAT. You can locate the file in system-specific directories such as TCPWARE\_SPECIFIC.

See Chapter 20, *Access Restrictions*, of the *Management Guide* for the format of an outgoing access restrictions file entry. You can also deny all access using the command:

**SET OUTGOING\_ACCESS\_RESTRICTIONS NLA0:**

### Examples

- 1 Loads the BARTRESTRICT.DAT file that contains outgoing access restrictions in the system-specific directories.

**SET OUTGOING\_ACCESS\_RESTRICTIONS TCPWARE\_SPECIFIC:BARTRESTRICT.DAT**

- 2 Restricts all outgoing access on the local system.

**SET OUTGOING\_ACCESS\_RESTRICTIONS NLA0:**

- 3 Removes all outgoing access restrictions for the local system.

**SET NOOUTGOING\_ACCESS\_RESTRICTIONS**

## SET SSH /DEBUG

Sets the debug level.

### Format

**SET SSH /DEBUG**

### Parameter

*level*

Entering zero turns off all debug information in the SSHD.LOG file. Entering a non-zero number turns on debug.

### Example

```
$ NETCU SET SSH /DEBUG=20
```

```
Debug level now 20
```

# SET TIMEZONE

Sets the offset from universal time and optional time zone name for the IP layer (used for ICMP timestamp replies). Requires SYSNAM and OPER privilege.

## Formats

**SET TIMEZONE** *+hh[mm[ss]] [name]*  
**SET TIMEZONE** *name*

## Parameters

*+hh[mm[ss]]*

Hours, minutes, and seconds offset from the universal time (UT). Use "+" for east of the central meridian, "-" for west. For example, +0400 is 4 hours east of the central meridian at Greenwich. In another example, Eastern Standard Time (EST) is five hours west of UT, so the offset is -0500.

*name*

(Optional) Name of the time zone. For example, EDT is for Eastern Daylight time. When using the SET TIMEZONE *name* syntax, use only the following known time zone names:

Time	Time Zone Name
Universal Time	"UT", "UTC" or "GMT"
North American Time	"EST", "EDT", "CST", "CDT", "MST", "MDT", "PST", "PDT"
Military Time	Any single uppercase letter "A" through "Z" except "J."  <b>Note!</b> We do not recommend using this format.

## Examples

- 1
- SET TIMEZONE -0500
- 2
- SET TIMEZONE EDT
- 3
- SET TIMEZONE +0100 MET
- 4
- SET TIMEZONE +0100 BST

## SHOW

Shows the values for a variety of networking parameters. See the SET command for additional details on these parameters.

### Format

**SHOW** *parameter*

### Parameters

#### ***BACKLOG\_DROP\_THRESHOLD***

Minimum backlog limit required on a listening port for "random" drop to take effect. (See the SET BACKLOG\_DROP\_THRESHOLD command.)

#### ***BACKLOG\_LIMIT***

Maximum listen backlog allowed for listening ports. (See the SET BACKLOG\_LIMIT command.)

#### ***BG\_TCP {DROP\_TIMER / PROBE\_TIMER / SEND / RECEIVE}***

DROP\_TIMER, PROBE\_TIMER, SEND, and RECEIVE parameters for BG\_TCP devices. (See the SET BG\_ commands for details on these parameters.)

#### ***BG\_UDP {SEND / RECEIVE}***

SEND and RECEIVE parameters for BG\_UDP devices. (See the SET BG\_ commands for details on these parameters.)

#### ***BG\_RAW {SEND / RECEIVE}***

SEND and RECEIVE parameters for BG\_RAW (IP) devices. (See the SET BG\_ commands for details on these parameters.)

#### ***GATEWAY\_MTU***

Maximum size of TCP segments for connections to nonlocal hosts. A value of 0 means that TCPware uses the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the interface to determine the size.

#### ***IPDEFAULTTOS***

Type-of-service used for all outgoing datagrams that do not explicitly specify a value.

#### ***IPDEFAULTTTL***

Time-to-live value transmitted in outgoing IP datagrams.

#### ***IPMAXFRAGMENTS***

Maximum number of fragmented datagrams IPDRIVER holds for reassembly.

#### ***IPMAXROUTES***

Maximum number of routing table entries allowed by IPDRIVER.

***IPMTTL***

Default multicast time-to-live value used when sending multicast datagrams directly using IP.

***IPREASMTIMEOUT***

IP datagram reassembly time-out time (in seconds).

***INET\_TCP {DROP\_TIMER / PROBE\_TIMER}***

DROP\_TIMER and PROBE\_TIMER parameters for INET devices. (See the SET INET\_ commands for details on these parameters.)

***SM[\_BAK]***

Shows the contents of the NFS-OpenVMS Server Network Status Monitor file, SM.DAT (or in the case of SHOW SM\_BAK, the backup file, SM\_BAK.DAT, that appears after a reboot). Use ADD SM[\_BAK] or REMOVE SM[\_BAK] to add nodes to or remove nodes from the file. (Do not edit the file directly.)

SHOW SM and SHOW SM\_BAK truncate host names at the 120th character so it is good practice to limit names to less than 120 characters when adding hosts to the table.

***SUBNETSARELOCAL***

Shows if the system treats subnets as being local. A value of 1 means to treat subnets as being local. 0 means not to treat subnets as being local.

***TCPDEFAULTTOS***

Default type-of-service value used for TCP connections.

***TCPDEFAULTTTL***

Default time-to-live value used for TCP connections.

***TCPPERSIST***

TCP persistence timer's initial value (in milliseconds).

***TCPRTOMAX***

Maximum TCP retransmission time (in milliseconds).

***TCPRTOMIN***

Minimum TCP retransmission time (in milliseconds)

***UDPRECVLIMIT***

Default limit of UDP unsolicited receives, or datagrams buffered on a socket if there is no outstanding read before they are dropped.

**Qualifier*****/OUTPUT=filespec***

Sends output to the specified file. If omitted, output displays on the terminal screen.

## Troubleshooting

```
%TCPWARE_NLM-F-TIMEOUT, device timeout
UDP send timeout
%TCPWARE_NLM-F-TIMEOUT, device timeout
NLM_RPC: Portmapper call failed
%TCPWARE_NLM-F-NOSUCHNODE, remote node is unknown
NLM_RPC: network error
```

One or more of these messages may indicate that a node being monitored by the NFS-OpenVMS Server Network Status Monitor has gone down or is unreachable. Use the **SHOW SM** (or **SHOW SM\_BAK**) command as indicated under the **SM[\_BAK]** parameter description.



## SHOW ACE\_USER

*Token Authentication only.*

Shows the authenticated users in the TCPware ACE/Client user database (the TCPWARE:ACECLIENT\_USER.DAT file). Requires SYSPRV or BYPASS privilege.

To...	Use This Command
add a new username to the database	ADD ACE_USER
remove a username from the database	REMOVE ACE_USER
create a new database	CREATE ACE_USER_DATABASE

### Format

**SHOW ACE\_USER** [*username*]

### Parameter

*username*

Name of the user to show in the ACE/Client database. If omitted, shows all the users in the database.

### Example

Shows a sequence of adding new users to the TCPware ACE/Client user database and showing the results.

```
NETCU> ADD ACE_USER DIAMONDS
NETCU> ADD ACE_USER HEARTS
NETCU> ADD ACE_USER CLUBS
NETCU> ADD ACE_USER SPADES
NETCU> SHOW ACE_USER
TCPware ACE/Client Username Database
```

```
Username
-----
CLUBS
DIAMONDS
HEARTS
SPADES
```

# SHOW ACCESS\_LISTS

Displays all incoming access restrictions lists or a specific list. Requires OPER privilege.

DENY entries usually appear before PERMIT entries for each list number. The exception is when there is a duplicate address (or network part of the address) with a more restrictive address mask, in which case the PERMIT entry comes first.

The Access Denied Message always appears next to the first entry for a list number, although the message may originally have been entered with another item in that list (using ADD ACCESS\_LIST /MESSAGE).

## Format

**SHOW ACCESS\_LISTS** [*list*]

## Parameter

*list*

Incoming access restrictions list number, from 1 to 65535.

## Qualifier

**/OUTPUT=***filespec*

Sends output to the specified file. If omitted, output displays on the terminal screen.

## Example

Shows access entries for list 16 and prints them in the ACCESS.TXT file.

**SHOW ACCESS\_LISTS 16 /OUTPUT=ACCESS.TXT**

TCPware(R) for OpenVMS NETCP Access Lists:				
List	Condition	Internet Address	Address Mask	Access Denied Message
16	DENY	192.168.5.23	255.255.255.255	"access not authorized"
	PERMIT	192.168.45.21	255.255.255.255	
	PERMIT	192.168.5.0	255.255.255.0	
	PERMIT	192.168.30.0	255.255.255.0	

## SHOW ARP

Displays the entire Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table for the specified Ethernet, FDDI, or HYPERchannel line. Returns and displays the internet address, its corresponding physical address (or incomplete if the address has not been resolved), and a flags field. The flags field can consist of:

Flags Field	Description
PERM	You cannot remove the entry from the table (created using ADD ARP /PERMANENT)
PUBL	Local host can respond to ARP requests for this entry (created using ADD ARP /PUBLISH)
LOCK	ARP messages cannot change the entry's physical address (created using ADD ARP /LOCK)
LASU	Last reference to this entry was a use rather than an update
CONF	Next use of this entry requires confirmation
PEND	Confirmation attempt is pending

The first table entry is for the local host's internet address.

### Format

**SHOW ARP** *line*

### Parameter

*line*

Network device line ID for the ARP table. You can only display one ARP table.

### Qualifiers

**/HOST\_NAMES**

Shows host names, if available, instead of IP addresses.

**/OUTPUT=filespec**

Sends output to the specified file. If omitted, output displays on the terminal screen.

**Example**

This command displays the ARP table for the QNA-0 network device. The Flags entries in this example indicate that the system manager used the /PERMANENT, /PUBLISH, and /LOCK qualifiers to set up the ARP table.

```
SHOW ARP QNA-0
TCPware(R) for OpenVMS Address Resolution Table for Network Line QNA-0:

Internet Address   Physical Address   Flags
-----
192.168.5.21      AA-00-04-00-15-08  PERM, PUBL, LOCK
192.168.5.1       AA-00-04-00-01-08  LASU, PEND
192.168.5.8       AA-00-04-00-08-08  CONF
```

## SHOW CONNECTIONS

Displays a list of the currently active internet connections (equivalent to the UNIX `netstat -a` command). The following information appears for each connection:

- Connection ID—TCP, UDP, INET, or BG device name.
- Receive queue count—Number of bytes in the receive queue.
- Send queue count—Number of bytes in the transmit queue.
- Local host internet address and port number.
- Remote host internet address and port number.
- State—Displayed for TCP connections only. See Table 3-2 in the *Programmer's Guide*.

NETCU SHOW CONNECTIONS displays 1024 TCP connections and 512 UDP connections before displaying ????. These characters mean there are more connections than NETCU SHOW CONNECTIONS can print.

### Format

**SHOW CONNECTIONS**

### Qualifiers

**/ALL** (default)

**/NOALL**

Displays all (/ALL) or does not display (/NOALL) listening connections.

**/CONTINUOUS**

Display of the information uses the OpenVMS Screen Management Facility, which updates it every two seconds. (NETCU does not highlight areas of change.) Do not use together with /OUTPUT. See the /CONTINUOUS qualifier for the SHOW COUNTERS command for the commands to use in the display.

**/HOST\_NAMES**

Displays the host name for an internet address, if it is available. TCPware ignores /CONTINUOUS if SYS\$OUTPUT is not a terminal class device or the terminal is not a scope.

**/LOCAL**

Includes the address and port for incoming and outgoing connections.

**/NUMERIC**

Displays port numbers in numeric form. If omitted, NETCU tries to translate these numbers into service names using the TCPWARE:SERVICES. file.

**/PID**

Displays the process ID associated with each device.

**/REMOTE**

Includes the address and port for incoming and outgoing connections.

**/TCP** (default)

**/NOTCP**

Displays (/TCP) or does not display (/NOTCP) TCP connections.

**/UDP** (default)

**/NOUDP**

Displays (/UDP) or does not display (/NOUDP) UDP connections.

**/OUTPUT=***filespec*

Sends output to the specified file. If omitted, output displays on the terminal screen. Do not use together with /CONTINUOUS.

# SHOW COUNTERS

Displays the TCPDRIVER and UDPDRIVER statistics counters.

## Format

**SHOW COUNTERS**

## Qualifiers

**/CONTINUOUS**

Display of the information uses the OpenVMS Screen Management Facility, which updates it every two seconds. (NETCU does not highlight areas of change.) Do not use together with /OUTPUT. Use the following commands when in the display:

<b>Ctrl/B</b>	Scroll display back one line
<b>Ctrl/B</b>	Scroll display one line
<b>Ctrl/W</b>	Repaint the screen
<b>Ctrl/C</b> or <b>Ctrl/Z</b>	Return to the NETCU> prompt

TCPware ignores /CONTINUOUS if SYS\$OUTPUT is not a terminal class device or the terminal is not a scope.

**/OUTPUT=filespec**

Sends output to the specified file. If omitted, output displays on the terminal screen. Do not use together with /CONTINUOUS.

**/RESET**

Resets the counters after their display. Requires OPER privilege.

## Example

For details on the TCP counters in the above example, see the IO\$\_SENSEMODE | IO\$\_M\_RD\_COUNT description in Chapter 3, *TCPDRIVER Services*, in the *Programmer's Guide*. For details on the UDP counters in the above example, see the IO\$\_SENSEMODE | IO\$\_M\_RD\_COUNT descriptions in Chapter 4, *UDPDRIVER Services*, in the *Programmer's Guide*.

**SHOW COUNTERS**

TCPware(R) for OpenVMS Counters:

Seconds since zeroed: 1776384

TCP segments transmitted: 2814

Delayed ACKS: 1491

Window updates: 18

Segments retransmitted: 58

Keep-alives/Persists: 56

Transmit errors: 0

Concatenated XDBs: 10

TCP segments received:2214

Out of sequence: 28

Receive errors: 0

Concatenated RDBs: 10

Seconds since zeroed: 1776382

UDP datagrams transmitted: 15

Transmit errors: 0 Receive errors: 0

UDP datagrams received:3008

Undelivered datagrams: 2923



## SHOW DHCP

Displays a variety of information about the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server and its configuration, depending on the qualifiers specified. The /LEASES qualifier is the default.

### Format

**SHOW DHCP**

### Qualifier

**/ALL**

Displays SHOW DHCP/SUBNET output for all subnets in the DHCP server configuration, then it displays brief information about all static assignments.

**/CLIENT\_IDENTIFIER=*client-id***

Displays details about all leases and static assignments that match the given client ID. Clients can have leases on multiple subnets simultaneously.

**/CONFIGURATION**

Writes all DHCP server configuration and lease information to a dump file. The default dump file is TCPWARE:DHCPD.DUMP. Use the /OUTPUT qualifier to specify a different dump file.

**/HARDWARE\_ADDRESS=*hardware-address***

Displays details about all leases and static assignments that match the given hardware address. Clients can have leases on multiple subnets simultaneously.

**/IP\_ADDRESS=*ip-address***

Displays the current lease binding details for the given IP address. The IP address must be in the dynamic pool. Statically-bound IP addresses are not supported.

**/ISKNOWN**

After specifying the /ISKNOWN qualifier, specify one of the following:

HOST *hardware-address-or-client-id*

SUBCLASS *class-name subclass-data*

If HOST is specified, shows whether the given hardware address or client identifier is "known", that is if there is a *host* declaration for that hardware address or client identifier. If SUBCLASS is specified, shows whether the given subclass data exists as a subclass within the given class.

**/LEASES**

For all subnets, displays brief information about the IP addresses that have leases (pending, active, or expired). Statically-assigned IP addresses are not shown. This is the default for the SHOW DHCP command if no qualifiers are specified.

**/OUTPUT=*filespec***

Sends output to the specified file. If not specified, output appears on the terminal screen (except for the SHOW DHCP/CONFIGURATION command; see the separate description).

**/POOLS**

Displays a table showing the number of IP addresses that are available for each IP address pool. An IP address pool corresponds to a shared-network statement, a subnet statement, or a *pool* statement in the DHCP configuration file.

**/STATUS**

Verifies whether the DHCP server is running and displays a message accordingly.

**/SUBNET=*ip-address***

Displays brief information about each IP address in the same shared network as the given IP address. Statically-assigned IP addresses are not shown.

**/VERIFY=(*option*, [*option...*])**

Inspects the syntax of the DHCP server configuration file and optionally the lease file and update file and displays any errors found. By default, the standard DHCP configuration file (TCPWARE:DHCPD.CONF) is checked. The options are as follows:

config[= <i>filename</i> ]	Specifies the name and location of the configuration file to verify. If not specified, the default configuration file is used.
lease[= <i>filename</i> ]	Specifies the name and location of the lease file to verify. If the filename is not specified, the default lease file is used (TCPWARE:DHCPD.LEASES). If the <i>lease</i> option is not specified, the lease file is not checked.
update[= <i>filename</i> ]	Specifies the name and location of the update file to verify. If the filename is not specified, the default update file is used (TCPWARE:DHCPD.UPDATES). If the <i>update</i> option is not specified, the update file is not checked.

**/VERSION**

Displays the version of the DHCP server.

**Examples****1 SHOW DHCP/VERIFY**

```
Copyright 2001, Process Software.  
All rights reserved.  
reading config file: tcpware:dhcpd.conf  
tcpware:dhcpd.conf line 8: Expecting numeric value  
ping-retries no;
```

^  
 exiting.

**2 SHOW DHCP/IP\_ADDRESS=10.10.10.100**  
 TCPware(R) for OpenVMS DHCP IP Address Information  
 IP Address 10.10.10.100  
 Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0  
 Default Gateway 10.10.10.1  
 State Leased (expired)  
 Lease Length 300 secs  
 Lease Obtained 10-Mar-2001 20:29:56 GMT  
 Lease Expires 10-Mar-2001 20:34:56 GMT (-33 secs)  
 Hardware Address 11 22 33 44 55 66  
 Client ID 74 65 73 74  
 "test"

**3 SHOW DHCP/ISKNOWN HOST 01:02:03:04:05:06**  
 Host 01:02:03:04:05:06 is known by hardware address

**4 SHOW DHCP/SUBNET=10.10.10.100**  
 TCPware(R) for OpenVMS DHCP Configured Addresses on Subnet

Address	Expires (GMT)	Client Address/Identifier
-----	-----	-----
Shared Network	10.10.10.0	
Pool 1		
10.10.10.104	<available>	
10.10.10.102	<abandoned>	
10.10.10.100	<expired>	74 65 73 74 "test"
10.10.10.103	10-Mar-2000 18:49:26	00 00 F8 00 00 BB "..ø..»"

Column	Content
Address	Shows the IP address.
Expires	Identifies the date and time the lease expires in Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), also known as Universal Coordinated Time (UTC). If there is no active lease, this column shows the state of the IP address.
Client Address/Identifier	Shows either the hardware address or the client identifier in two-digit hexadecimal groupings followed by the ASCII text equivalent.

**5 SHOW DHCP/POOLS**  
 TCPware(R) for OpenVMS DHCP Address Pool Availability

< Shared Network	Pool	Total	Abandoned	Reserved	Available
< -----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----
< local	total	44	5	0	15

<	1	44	5	0	15
< 10.12.1.0	total	128	2	0	57
<	1	111	0	0	54
<	2	11	2	0	0
<	3	6	0	0	3

Pool Heading	Description
Shared Network	The name from the <i>shared-network</i> statement or the subnet number from the <i>subnet</i> statement.
Pool	“Total” for the complete information for the shared network, otherwise a number identifying the pool. You can see which IP addresses are in which pools using the SHOW DHCP/ALL or SHOW DHCP/SUBNET command.
Total	The total number of IP addresses in the pool.
Abandoned	The number of IP addresses in the pool which were found in use on the network when they were thought to be free.
Reserved	If DHCP Safe-failover is in use, the number of IP addresses in the pool reserved for the secondary DHCP server. These addresses are unassigned but reserved for the secondary.
Available	The number of IP addresses in the pool available to be leased.

## SHOW DNIP

Displays information about the currently configured DECnet over IP tunnels.

### Format

**SHOW DNIP**

### Qualifier

*/OUTPUT=filespec*

Sends output to the specified file. If omitted, output displays on the terminal screen.

### Example

The status displayed by this command is the status of the TCP connection associated with the DNIP tunnel. NETCU has no knowledge of the state of the DECnet line and circuit associated with this tunnel. Use the DECnet NCP utility to show information about the DECnet state.

**SHOW DNIP**

**TCPware(R) for OpenVMS DECnet-over-IP Tunnels:**

DECnet Line	Remote Host	Local Port	Remote Port	Status
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
DNIP-0-0	alpha.nene.com	64215	64215	Established
DNIP-0-1	beta.yours.com	777	654	Established

# SHOW EXPORT

*NFS Client and Server:* Displays the NFS server's EXPORT database, the filesystem pathnames that the server exports, and any access restrictions that the server imposes on each pathname. If a local file, requires read access to the TCPWARE:NFS\_EXPORT.DAT file.

## Format

**SHOW EXPORT** [*server-host*]

## Parameter

*server-host*

NFS server host for which you want to display the EXPORT database. If omitted, NETCU examines the local server's EXPORT database.

## Qualifiers

**/BINDINGS**

Shows the device bindings for the NFS Server, as a device name and 32-bit value.

**/FULL**

Shows the full range of options. (See the ADD EXPORT command description for details on the qualifiers used for these options.)

**/PATH="server-path"**

Displays only filesystems matching the specified server path. You can include the standard OpenVMS wildcard characters (\* and %). Enclose the pathname in quotation marks (" ").

**/OUTPUT=filespec**

Uses the specified file instead of the terminal for output.

## Examples

- 1 Displays the local NFS server's EXPORT database. If there is no local NFS server, NETCU displays an error message. The display for a local NFS server includes the Directory header for the device and directory to which each exported pathname is equivalent on the local OpenVMS system.

```
SHOW EXPORT
NFS EXPORT Database V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software

Path      Directory      Host(s)
----      -
/user     SYS$SYSDEVICE:[USER]
/root     SYS$SYSDEVICE:[000000]
```

- 2 Displays a remote NFS server's export database. The display for the remote server does not include the Directory header.

**SHOW EXPORT IRIS.NENE.COM**

NFS EXPORT Database V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software

Server: iris.nene.com

Path	Host(s)
----	-----
/user	lambda.nene.com
/root	

## SHOW FILTER

Displays the current packet filter list for the specified line(s). Requires OPER privilege. The display also includes the number of permitted and denied packet hits so that you can flag potential access violations.

### Format

**SHOW FILTER** *line*[, *line*...]

### Parameter

*line*

Line ID of the network device.

### Qualifier

**/OUTPUT=***filespec*

Uses the specified file instead of the terminal for output.

### Example

Displays the filters for lines SVA-0. Note that source and destination address masks appear on the second line of each entry. In this partial filter list example, the entries:

- Permit local traffic. The number of packets permitted has been 47.
- Deny UDP datagrams on NFS port 2049. The number of packets denied has been 3.
- Permit TCP datagrams on ports greater than 1023 at a particular destination address. The number of packets permitted has been 11.
- Permit TCP datagrams at the same address on SMTP port 25. The number of packets permitted has been 19.
- Permit UDP datagrams at the same address on DNS port 53. The number of packets permitted has been 12.
- Permit all ICMP datagrams at the same address. The number of packets permitted has been 2.



**SHOW FILTER SVA-0**

TCPware(R) for OpenVMS Packet Filter List for SVA-0:

Action	Proto	Source Address/Mask	Source Port	Destination Address/Mask	Destination Port	Option	Hits
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
permit	ip	192.168.5.0		0.0.0.0			
		255.255.255.0		0.0.0.0			47
deny	udp	0.0.0.0		0.0.0.0	eq 2049		
		0.0.0.0		0.0.0.0			3
permit	tcp	0.0.0.0		192.168.5.0	gt 1023		
		0.0.0.0		255.255.255.0			11
permit	tcp	0.0.0.0		192.168.5.0	eq 2519		
		0.0.0.0		255.255.255.0			19
permit	udp	0.0.0.0		192.168.5.0	eq 53\		
		0.0.0.0		255.255.255.0			12
permit	icmp	0.0.0.0		192.168.5.0			
		0.0.0.0		255.255.255.0			2

# SHOW GATED TRACE

Shows what GateD tracing TCPware is currently doing. There may be a delay of several seconds before the GateD process returns the tracing information.

## Format

SHOW GATED TRACE

## Example

This example shows how to get the GateD tracing status.

```
SHOW GATED TRACE
Summary of GateD tracing
-----
State Machine Transitions Logging  is : 'ON'
Internal Events Logging             is : 'ON'
Policy Decision Logging             is : 'ON'
Task Information Logging            is : 'ON'
Timer Logging                      is : 'ON'
Routing Information Logging         is : 'ON'
General Send and Receive Logging   is : 'ON'
General Receive Logging            is : 'ON'
General Send Logging               is : 'ON'
Packet Send and Receive Logging    is : 'ON'
Packet Receive Logging             is : 'ON'
Packet Send Logging               is : 'ON'
Configuration File Parsing Logging is : 'ON'
Route Advertisement Logging        is : 'ON'
Kernel Symbols Logging            is : 'ON'
Network Interface Logging          is : 'ON'
```

## SHOW GROUP

*NFS Client only.*

Displays entries in the client's GROUP database. Requires read access to the TCPWARE:NFS\_GROUP.DAT file.

### Format

**SHOW GROUP** [*nfs-group*]

### Parameter

*nfs-group*

NFS group number for which to show database entries. If omitted, NETCU displays entries for all groups on the local client.

### Qualifiers

**/HOST=**(*server*[,*server*...])

Server host(s) on which the group number is valid. NETCU accepts either host names or internet addresses. Use the parentheses with multiple server specifications.

**/OUTPUT=***filespec*

Uses the specified file instead of the terminal for output.

### Example

Shows the NFS group number on host IRIS and corresponding OpenVMS group name and value.

```
SHOW GROUP /HOST=IRIS
```

```
NFS GROUP Database V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software
```

Group	Name	Value	Host(s)
-----	-----	-----	-----
15	USER	[200,*]	IRIS

## SHOW HOST

Displays the official host name, internet address (or addresses), and alias host names for a host, if found.

### Format

**SHOW HOST** *host[,host...]*

### Synonym

**FIND HOST** *host[,host...]*

### Parameter

*host*

Host name or internet address of the host whose information you want displayed.

### Qualifier

**/OUTPUT=***filespec*

Uses the specified file instead of the terminal for output.

### Example

Displays the official host name, internet address(es), and alias host names for a host.

```
SHOW HOST
 Host name or Internet address: DAISY

Host           DAISY.FLOWER.COM
Internet address 192.168.5.16
```

## SHOW INTERFACE

Displays the following information for the specified interface:

- Packet rate limit (if set)
- Maximum rate seen since the interface was started or the last SET INTERFACE command was issued
- Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) entry limit, age check interval, entry age limit, and entry wait limit values

For details on packet rate and ARP setting, see the SET INTERFACE command.

### Format

**SHOW INTERFACE** *line-id*

### Parameter

*line-id*

Line ID of the interface.

### Qualifier

**/OUTPUT=***filespec*

Uses the specified file instead of the terminal for output.

### Example

This example shows the packet rate limit and maximum receive packet rate for the SVA-0 interface. The subsequent SET INTERFACE command resets the receive packet rate to 400 packets/second. The final SHOW INTERFACE command shows the reset values. The ARP entry limit parameter was reset to 1024 entries.

```
SHOW INTERFACE SVA-0
For Network Line SVA-0:
No receive packet rate limit has been set.
The maximum receive packet rate was 484 packets/second.
The ARP entry limit is 512 entries.
The ARP age check interval is 30 seconds.
The ARP entry age limit is 600 seconds.
The ARP entry wait limit is 20 seconds.

SET INTERFACE SVA-0 /RECEIVE_LIMIT=400 /ARP_ENTRY_LIMIT=1024
```

SHOW INTERFACE SVA-0

For Network Line SVA-0:

The receive packet rate limit is set at 400 packets/second.

The maximum receive packet rate was 309 packets/second.

The ARP entry limit is 1024 entries.

The ARP age check interval is 30 seconds.

The ARP entry age limit is 600 seconds.

The ARP entry wait limit is 20 seconds.

## SHOW IPSO

Displays IPSO information on datagrams. Requires OPER privilege.

### Format

#### SHOW IPSO

If you omit all qualifiers, displays basic information for all lines and SYSTEM. You must use the /FULL qualifier to display additional counter information.

### Qualifiers

#### /FULL

Displays additional counter information.

#### /LINE[=(*line-id*, *line-id*...)]

Shows the IPSO options for a specific line or lines.

#### /SYSTEM

Shows the SYSTEM options.

### Example

Displays the full IPSO information for the system, including counter information.

```
SHOW IPSO /SYSTEM /FULL
TCPware(R) for OpenVMS IPSO Configuration for line SVA-0:

Label      Level      Authorities
-----
In:         UNCLASSIFIED to SECRET      SIOP-ESI
                                         GENSER
Out:        SECRET to SECRET      C1(DOE+SCI+SIOP-ESI)
Implied
  Receive:   None                  None
  Transmit:  SECRET                None
  ICMP Error: SECRET              C1(DOE+SCI+SIOP-ESI)
Label on received datagrams is required
      Incoming datagrams screened by IPSO
          0 contained a BSO
          0 were delivered to receivers
          0 contained extended options
          0 used implicit labelling
          0 were rejected as out-of-range
          0 were rejected due to containing ESO
      3226 lacked a required BSO
      Outgoing datagrams screened by IPSO
          12 contained a BSO
```

```
8 were successfully transmitted
0 contained extended options
0 used implicit labelling
0 were rejected as out-of-range
0 were rejected due to containing ESO
0 lacked a required BSO
```



## SHOW KACL

Used by the Kerberos master administrator. Shows the Kerberos access control list (KACL) entries for accessing the Kerberos database. Requires OPER or SYSPRV privilege and entry of the Kerberos master password.

### Format

**SHOW KACL** *admin-username instance [realm]*

Enter Kerberos master password: *master-password*

Verifying, please re-enter: *master-password*

### Parameters

#### *admin-username*

Kerberos administrator's username to remove from the Kerberos database. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

#### *instance*

Enter **admin**, since the username is for an administration user.

#### *realm*

Optional Kerberos realm to use instead of the TCPWARE\_KERBV4\_REALM logical value. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

#### *master-password*

Kerberos password used for access to the Kerberos database. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

### Qualifiers

**/PROMPT** (default)

**/NOPROMPT**

Specifies whether TCPware prompts you for the master password. /NOPROMPT reads the master password from the file created by the STASH MASTER\_PASSWORD command.

### Example

Shows the KACLs for Kerberos administrator account persephone, who has ADD, MODIFY, and SHOW privileges to the Kerberos database from any remote host within the hades.com realm.

```
SHOW KACL PERSEPHONE ADMIN HADES.COM
```

```
Enter Kerberos master password:
```

```
Verifying, please re-enter:
```

ACL Type	Kerberos user
-----	-----
ADD	persephone.admin@hades.com
MODIFY	persephone.admin@hades.com
SHOW	persephone.admin@hades.com

## SHOW KDB

Shows the entries in the Kerberos database (KDB). Requires OPER or SYSPRV privilege and entry of the Kerberos master password.

### Format

**SHOW KDB** *principal [instance]*

Enter Kerberos master password: *master-password*

Verifying, please re-enter: *master-password*

### Parameters

#### *principal*

Kerberos user's login name, or the name of the Kerberos application service provided. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

#### *instance*

Usually omitted for a general Kerberos user; admin for an administrative user; name of the machine on which the Kerberos application resides for an application service. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

#### *master-password*

Kerberos password used for access to the Kerberos database. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

### Qualifiers

#### **/KDBFILE=***file*

Name of the alternate KDB file. The default is TCPWARE:PRINCIPAL.OK.

#### **/PROMPT** (default)

#### **/NOPROMPT**

Specifies whether TCPware prompts you for the master password. /NOPROMPT reads the master password from the file created by the STASH MASTER\_PASSWORD command.

### Example

Shows the entry for the Kerberos administrator account persephone in the Kerberos database by reading the master password from the file created by the STASH MASTER\_PASSWORD command.

SHOW KDB PERSEPHONE ADMIN /NOPROMPT

Name : persephone  
Instance : admin  
Expiration Date : 31-DEC-2099 23:59  
Modification Date : 1-FEB-2001 09:21:09  
Attributes : 0  
Maximum Lifetime : 255  
Key Version : 1

## SHOW KERBEROS USER

For Kerberos administrators. Shows users added to the Kerberos database. The default Kerberos administrator account name is the name of the OpenVMS account using this command. Requires OPER or SYSPRV privilege and entry of the Kerberos administrator's password.

### Format

**SHOW KERBEROS USER** *username*

Administrator password for *admin-account*: *admin-password*

### Parameters

*username*

Kerberos user's login name. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes.

*admin-password*

Kerberos administrator's password. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes.

### Qualifier

**/ADMINISTRATOR=***admin-username*

Alternate Kerberos administrator name. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes. The default name is the current OpenVMS account name, in lowercase.

### Example

Shows an entry for user Smith in the Kerberos Server database. persephone is the current Kerberos administrator's OpenVMS account name.

```
show kerberos user "Smith"  
Administrator password for 'persephone':
```

# SHOW MOUNT

*NFS Client and Server.*

Displays a list of client hosts that mounted a file system served by a specified NFS server. Returns the mounted directories by the pathnames NETCU uses to export them, not the directory names as the OpenVMS system knows them.

## Format

**SHOW MOUNT** [*server-host*]

## Parameter

*server-host*

NFS server host from which to get the list of mounted file systems. If omitted, NETCU uses the local server.

## Qualifier

**/OUTPUT=***filespec*

Uses the specified file instead of the terminal for output.

## Examples

- 1 Because the user did not specify the server host name, the system displays the full domain name for the local server ZETA. In this example no client hosts have mounted any of the server file system.

```
SHOW MOUNT
NFS Mount List V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software
```

```
Server: ZETA.nene.com
Path      Host
----      -
```

- 2 Displays the list of client hosts and directories by pathnames for mounted file systems served by the specified server IRIS.

```
SHOW MOUNT IRIS
NFS Mount List V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software
```

```
Server: IRIS
Path      Host
----      -
/sales/records    bart.nene.com
/exported/spool    bart.nene.com
```

# SHOW MULTICAST\_GROUPS

Displays the joined multicast host group address table for the specified interface or all interfaces.

## Format

SHOW MULTICAST\_GROUPS [*line-id*]

## Parameter

*line-id*

Line ID of the interface for which to display the table. If omitted, the table includes all active interfaces.

## Qualifier

/OUTPUT=*filespec*

Uses the specified file instead of the terminal for output.

## Example

Displays the multicast host groups for the SVA-0 Ethernet interface. Note that the RefCnt (reference count) for 224.0.0.1, the all-hosts group address, is -perm-, which means that it is permanent and you cannot remove it.

```
SHOW MULTICAST_GROUPS
TCPware(R) for OpenVMS Multicast Host Groups:
```

Host Group Address	RefCntLine	Name
-----	-----	----
224.0.0.1	-perm-SVA-0	ALL-SYSTEMS.MCAST.NET
226.1.1.1	1SVA-0?	

## SHOW NETWORKS

Displays the IPDRIVER network information for each line, any active secondary addresses, and the IPDRIVER datagram counters. The network information consists of the following:

SHOW NETWORKS is equivalent to the UNIX `netstat -i` command.

### Format

**SHOW NETWORKS**

### Qualifiers

**/CONTINUOUS**

Display of the information uses the OpenVMS Screen Management Facility, which updates it every two seconds. (NETCU does not highlight areas of change.) Do not use together with /OUTPUT.

TCPware ignores /CONTINUOUS if SYSS\$OUTPUT is not a terminal class device or the terminal is not a scope. See the SHOW COUNTERS command for the screen commands to use.

**/OUTPUT=filespec**

Sends output to the specified file. If omitted, output displays on the terminal screen. Do not use together with /CONTINUOUS.

### Example

SHOW NETWORKS

TCPware(R) for OpenVMS Internet Network Information:

Line	Local Address	Subnet Mask	MTU	Xmits	Errs	Recvs	Errs	RBU
----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---
SVA-0	192.168.5.33	255.255.255.0		1500	1	0	1197	0 0
LPB-0	127.0.0.1	255.0.0.0		64512	0	0	0	0 0

Secondary Address      State

-----

192.168.5.102      Active, holding cluster lock

192.168.5.101      Inactive, queued for cluster lock

0      IP datagrams were transmitted, of which

0 were fragmented

0 were forwards

0 were ICMP requests/replies

0 were IGMP reports

263 IP datagrams/fragments were received, of which

0 were fragments

0 were forwarded

0 were ICMP requests/replies

0 were IGMP queries/reports

259 IP datagrams were delivered to receivers.

# SHOW OSPF

Queries OSPF routers. You can obtain a wide variety of detailed information from these routers using these commands.

All of the SHOW OSPF commands use a file called TCPWARE:OSPF\_DESTS.DAT. This is a file of OSPF destination records. Each record is a single line entry listing the destination IP address, the destination host name, and an optional OSPF authentication key (if the destination activates authentication).

**CAUTION!** Since the OSPF\_DESTS.DAT file may contain authentication information, you should restrict access to it.

**Note!** To stop the output of this command, enter a **Ctrl/C** at the command line.

## Format

SHOW OSPF *option*

## Options

ADVERTISE *area-id*  
*type*  
*ls-id*  
*adv-router*  
*index*  
*/OUTPUT=file*  
*/FILE=file*  
*/TIMEOUT=seconds*

Displays link state advertisements. The parameters and qualifiers for SHOW OSPF ADVERTISE are as follows::

Parameter and Qualifier	Description
<i>area-id</i>	OSPF area for which the query is directed.



Parameter and Qualifier	Description
<i>type</i>	<p>The available types are</p> <p><b>INTERFACES</b>—Requests the router links advertisements. Describes the collected states of the router's interfaces. For this request, the <i>ls-id</i> field should be set to the originating router's Router ID.</p> <p><b>ROUTERS</b>—Requests the network links advertisements. Describes the set of routers attached to the network. For this request, the <i>ls-id</i> field should be set to the IP interface address of the network's Designated Router.</p> <p><b>NETWORK_ROUTES</b>—Requests the summary link advertisements describing routes to networks. Describes the inter-area routes and enables the condensing of routing information at area borders. For this request, the <i>ls-id</i> field should be set to the destination network's IP address.</p> <p><b>BOUNDARY_ROUTES</b>—Requests the summary link advertisements describing routes to AS boundary routers. Describes the inter-area routes and enables the condensing of routing information at area borders. For this request, the <i>ls-id</i> field should be set to the Router ID of the described AS boundary router.</p> <p><b>EXTERNAL_ROUTES</b>—Requests the AS external link advertisements. Describes routes to destinations external to the AS. For this request, the <i>ls-id</i> field should be set to the destination network's IP address.</p>
<i>ls-id</i>	See the <i>type</i> parameter.
<i>adv-route</i>	Router ID of the router that originated this link state advertisement.
<i>index</i>	Indexes into a file of OSPF destination records.
<i>/OUTPUT=file</i>	Name of an output file to write the results to.
<i>/FILE=file</i>	Alternate file of OSPF destination records to use.
<i>/TIMEOUT=seconds</i>	Interval to wait for a response. Default is 20 seconds.

**AS *index****/OUTPUT=file**/FILE=file**/TIMEOUT=seconds*

Shows the Autonomous System (AS) external database entries. This table reports the advertising router, forwarding address, age, length, sequence number, and metric for each AS external route.

The parameters and qualifiers for SHOW OSPF AS are as follows:

<i>index</i>	Indexes into a file of OSPF destination records.
<i>/OUTPUT=file</i>	Name of an output file to write the results to.
<i>/FILE=file</i>	Alternate file of OSPF destination records to use.
<i>/TIMEOUT=seconds</i>	Interval to wait for a response. Default is 20 seconds.

### **DESTINATIONS/OUTPUT=file**

#### **/FILE=file**

This command displays the list of destinations and their indices described in an OSPF destination records file. The parameters and qualifiers for SHOW OSPF DESTINATIONS are as follows:

<i>/OUTPUT=file</i>	Name of an output file to write the results to.
<i>/FILE=file</i>	Alternate file of OSPF destination records to use.

### **ERRORS index**

#### */OUTPUT=file*

#### */FILE=file*

#### */TIMEOUT=seconds*

Shows the error log. This reports the different error conditions that can happen between OSPF routing neighbors and shows the number of occurrences for each. The parameters and qualifiers for SHOW OSPF ERRORS are as follows:

<i>index</i>	Indexes into a file of OSPF destination records.
<i>/OUTPUT=file</i>	Name of an output file to write the results to.
<i>/FILE=file</i>	Alternate file of OSPF destination records to use.
<i>/TIMEOUT=seconds</i>	Interval to wait for a response. Default is 20 seconds.

### **HOPS index**

#### */OUTPUT=file*

#### */FILE=file*

#### */TIMEOUT=seconds*

Shows the set of next hops for the OSPF router being queried. The parameters and qualifiers for SHOW OSPF HOPS are as follows:

<i>index</i>	Indexes into a file of OSPF destination records.
--------------	--

<b>/OUTPUT=</b> <i>file</i>	Name of an output file to write the results to.
<b>/FILE=</b> <i>file</i>	Alternate file of OSPF destination records to use.
<b>/TIMEOUT=</b> <i>seconds</i>	Interval to wait for a response. Default is 20 seconds.

**INTERFACES**    *index*  
                       **/OUTPUT=***file*  
                       **/FILE=***file*  
                       **/TIMEOUT=***seconds*

Displays all interfaces. This shows all the interfaces configured for OSPF. The information includes the area, interface IP address, interface type, interface state, cost, priority and the IP address of the DR and BDR of the network. The parameters and qualifiers for SHOW OSPF INTERFACES are as follows:

<i>index</i>	Indexes into a file of OSPF destination records.
<b>/OUTPUT=</b> <i>file</i>	Name of an output file to write the results to.
<b>/FILE=</b> <i>file</i>	Alternate file of OSPF destination records to use.
<b>/TIMEOUT=</b> <i>seconds</i>	Interval to wait for a response. Default is 20 seconds.

**LOG**    *index*  
           **/OUTPUT=***file*  
           **/FILE=***file*  
           **/TIMEOUT=***seconds*

Shows the cumulative log. This log includes input and output statistics for monitor requests, hellos, database descriptions, link state updates, and link state ACK packets. Area statistics are provided that describe the total number of routing neighbors and number of active OSPF interfaces. Routing table statistics are summarized and reported as the number of intra-area routes, inter-area routes, and AS external database entries.

The parameters and qualifiers for SHOW OSPF LOG are as follows:

<i>index</i>	Indexes into a file of OSPF destination records.
<b>/OUTPUT=</b> <i>file</i>	Name of an output file to write the results to.
<b>/FILE=</b> <i>file</i>	Alternate file of OSPF destination records to use.
<b>/TIMEOUT=</b> <i>seconds</i>	Interval to wait for a response. Default is 20 seconds.

**NEIGHBORS**    *index*  
                  */OUTPUT=file*  
                  */FILE=file*  
                  */TIMEOUT=seconds*  
                  */RETRANSMIT*

This command shows all OSPF routing neighbors. The information shown includes the area, local interface address, router ID, neighbor IP address, state and mode. The parameters and qualifiers for SHOW OSPF NEIGHBORS are as follows:

<i>index</i>	Indexes into a file of OSPF destination records.
<i>/OUTPUT=file</i>	Name of an output file to write the results to.
<i>/FILE=file</i>	Alternate file of OSPF destination records to use.
<i>/TIMEOUT=seconds</i>	Interval to wait for a response. Default is 20 seconds.
<i>/RETRANSMIT</i>	Displays the retransmit list of neighbors.

**ROUTING**    *index*  
                  */OUTPUT=file*  
                  */FILE=file*  
                  */TIMEOUT=seconds*

Shows the OSPF routing table. This table reports the AS border routes, area border routes, summary AS border routes, and the networks managed using OSPF. The parameters and qualifiers for SHOW OSPF ROUTING are as follows:

<i>index</i>	Indexes into a file of OSPF destination records.
<i>/OUTPUT=file</i>	Name of an output file to write the results to.
<i>/FILE=file</i>	Alternate file of OSPF destination records to use.
<i>/TIMEOUT=seconds</i>	Interval to wait for a response. Default is 20 seconds.

**STATE** *index*  
*/OUTPUT=file*  
*/FILE=file*  
*/TIMEOUT=seconds*  
*/RETRANSMIT*

Shows the link state database (except for ASEs). This describes the routers and networks making up the AS. The parameters and qualifiers for SHOW OSPF STATE are as follows:

<i>index</i>	Indexes into a file of OSPF destination records.
<i>/OUTPUT=file</i>	Name of an output file to write the results to.
<i>/FILE=file</i>	Alternate file of OSPF destination records to use.
<i>/TIMEOUT=seconds</i>	Interval to wait for a response. Default is 20 seconds.
<i>/RETRANSMIT</i>	Displays the retransmit link state database.

## Examples

- 1 Displays the OSPF cumulative log for index 1 in the OSPF\_DESTS.DAT file.

```

SHOW OSPF LOG 1
      Source <<192.168.5.31      izar.nene.com>>
IO stats
      Input  Output  Type
          2      0  Monitor request
          0      0  Hello
          0      0  DB Description
          0      0  Link-State Req
          0      0  Link-State Update
          0      0  Link-State Ack
ASE:  0 checksum sum 0

      LSAs originated: 39   received: 0
      Router: 39

      Area 0.0.0.0:
      Neighbors: 0   Interfaces: 0
      Spf: 1 Checksum sum CE9D
      DB: rtr: 1 net: 0 sumasb: 0 sumnet: 0

      Routing Table:
      Intra Area: 0   Inter Area: 0   ASE: 0

```

- 2 Displays the OSPF interface log for index 1 in the OSPF\_DESTS.DAT file.

```

SHOW OSPF INTERFACE 1
      Source <<192.168.5.31      izar.nene.com>>

```

**IO stats**

Input	Output	Type
6	0	Monitor request
0	0	Hello
0	0	DB Description
0	0	Link-State Req
0	0	Link-State Update
0	0	Link-State Ack

ASE: 0 checksum sum 0

LSAs originated: 39 received: 0  
Router: 39**Area 0.0.0.0:**Neighbors: 0 Interfaces: 0  
Spf: 1 Checksum sum CE9D  
DB: rtr: 1 net: 0 sumasb: 0 sumnet: 0**Routing Table:**

Intra Area: 0 Inter Area: 0 ASE: 0

- 3 Displays the OSPF destination records in the OSPF\_DESTS.DAT file.

**SHOW OSPF DESTINATIONS**

1: 192.168.5.31 izar.nene.com

- 4 Displays the OSPF link state database log for index 1 in the OSPF\_DESTS.DAT file.

**SHOW OSPF STATE 1**

Source &lt;&lt;192.168.5.31 izar.nene.com&gt;&gt;

**LS Data Base:**

Area: 0.0.0.0

Type	LinkState	ID	AdvRouter	Age	Len	Sequence	Metric	Where
Rtr	192.168.5.31	192.168.5.31	986	24	80000027	0		SpfTree

- 5 Displays the OSPF next hops log for index 1 in the OSPF\_DESTS.DAT file.

**SHOW OSPF HOPS 1**

Source &lt;&lt;192.168.5.31 izar.nene.com&gt;&gt;

**Next hops:**

Address	Type	Refcount	Interface
192.168.5.31	Direct	1	192.168.5.31 SVA-0

- 6 Displays the OSPF error log for index 1 in the OSPF\_DESTS.DAT file.

```

SHOW OSPF ERRORS 1
      Source <<192.168.5.31  izar.nene.com>>
Packets Received:
    3: Monitor request           0: Hello
    0: DB Description           0: Link-State Req
    0: Link-State Update        0: Link-State Ack

Packets Sent:
    0: Monitor response         0: Hello
    0: DB Description           0: Link-State Req
    0: Link-State Update        0: Link-State Ack

Errors:
    0: IP: bad destination      0: IP: bad protocol
    0: IP: received my own packet 0: OSPF: bad packet type
    0: OSPF: bad version        0: OSPF: bad checksum
    0: OSPF: bad area id        0: OSPF: area mismatch
    0: OSPF: bad virtual link   0: OSPF: bad authentication type
    0: OSPF: bad authentication key 0: OSPF: packet too small
    0: OSPF: packet size > ip length 0: OSPF: transmit error
    0: OSPF: interface down     0: OSPF: unknown neighbor
    0: HELLO: netmask mismatch   0: HELLO: hello timer mismatch
    0: HELLO: dead timer mismatch 0: HELLO: extern option mismatch
    0: HELLO: router id confusion 0: HELLO: virtual neighbor unknown
    0: HELLO: NBMA neighbor unknown 0: DD: neighbor state low
    0: DD: router id confusion   0: DD: externoption mismatch
    0: DD: unknown LSA type      0: LS ACK: neighbor state low
    0: LS ACK: bad ack          0: LS ACK: duplicate ack
    0: LS ACK: Unknown LSA type  0: LS REQ: neighbor state low
    0: LS REQ: empty request     0: LS REQ: bad request
    0: LS UPD: neighbor state low 0: LS UPD: newer self-gen LSA
    0: LS UPD: LSA checksum bad  0: LS UPD: received less recent LSA
    0: LS UPD: unknown LSA type

```

# SHOW OUTGOING\_ACCESS\_RESTRICTIONS

Displays all outgoing access restrictions. Requires OPER privilege. You can also direct output to a file that you can subsequently load as a new outgoing access restrictions file.

## Format

SHOW OUTGOING\_ACCESS\_RESTRICTIONS

## Qualifier

/OUTPUT=*file*

File output for the outgoing access restrictions. TCPware formats the information in the output file so that you can use it as an input file for the SET OUTGOING\_ACCESS\_RESTRICTIONS command.

See Chapter 20, *Access Restrictions*, in the *Management Guide* for the format of an outgoing access restrictions file entry.

## Example

Logs all connections, denies local users access to the SMTP port (25) over the network, and only permits general outgoing access for users with the INTERNET\_USER rights identifier.

SHOW OUTGOING\_ACCESS\_RESTRICTIONS  
TCPware(R) for OpenVMS Outgoing Access Restrictions List

Actions	Userid	Destination	Address	Destination Mask	Port
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----
LOG	*	0.0.0.0		0.0.0.0	
DENY	*	0.0.0.0		0.0.0.0	EQ 25
PERMIT	INTERNET_USER	0.0.0.0		0.0.0.0	



## SHOW PROXY

*NFS Client and Server.*

Displays the contents of the PROXY database. Requires read access to the TCPWARE:NFS\_PROXY.DAT file.

### Format

**SHOW PROXY** [*vms-username*]

### Parameter

*vms-username*

OpenVMS account entries you want to display. If omitted, the system displays the contents of the PROXY database determined by the qualifiers listed below.

### Qualifiers

**/HOST=(server[,server...])**

Displays the PROXY entries restricted to the specified server host(s) only, or for which there are no host restrictions given. Specify one or more server hosts (if multiple, separate by a comma and use the parentheses).

**/GID=gid**

NFS user's group ID (GID). NETCU displays only entries containing the specified GID.

**/UID=uid**

NFS user's ID (UID). The system displays only entries containing the specified UID.

**/OUTPUT=filespec**

Uses the specified file instead of the terminal for output.

### Example

Displays the PROXY database entries for user SMITH.

```
SHOW PROXY SMITH
```

```
NFS PROXY Database V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software
```

Username	UID	GID	Host(s)
-----	---	---	-----
SMITH	100	101	

## SHOW RIP

Used to request all routes known by a RIP gateway. The routing information in any routing packets returned is displayed numerically and symbolically. This command is intended to be used as a tool for debugging gateways, not for network management.

**Note!** To stop the output of this command, enter a **Ctrl/C** at the command line.

### Format

**SHOW RIP** *gateway-ia*

### Parameter

*gateway-ia*

Internet address or name of the gateway to be queried.

### Qualifiers

**/AUTHENTICATION=authkey**

Authentication password to use for queries. If specified, an authentication type of **SIMPLE** is used. The default authentication type is **NONE**.

**/NONAME**

Prevents the responding host's address from being looked up to determine the symbolic name.

**/POLL**

Requests information from the gateway's routing table. This is the default. If there is no response to the **/POLL** qualifier, the **/REQUEST** qualifier is tried.

**/REQUEST**

Requests information from the gateway's routing table. Unlike the **/POLL** qualifier, all gateways should support this command. If there is no response, the **/POLL** qualifier is tried.

**/TIMEOUT=seconds**

Number of seconds to wait for the initial response from a gateway. Default is 5 seconds.

**/TRACE**

Traces the RIP packets being sent and received by this command.

**/V1**

Sends the query as a RIP version 1 packet.

**/V2**

Sends the query as a RIP version 2 packet.

## Example

Shows the routers known by RIP gateway 192.33.23.2.

```
SHOW RIP 192.33.23.2
```

```
24 bytes from omega1.foobar.com(192.33.23.2):
```

net/mask	router	metric	tag
192.168.5.0/255.255.255.0	192.33.23.1	2	0000

# SHOW ROUTES

Displays the following internet routing information for each route:

- Destination internet address
- Gateway internet address
- Mask—Destination mask (displayed with /FULL only)
- Flags—Each flag is a one character code. The following list defines each flag:

Flag	Description
U =	Route is "up" (functional)
D =	Route may be “down”
N =	Network route
H =	Host route
G =	Gateway—Route uses a specific gateway
I =	Interface route—Route is an actual network interface
L =	Locked—Someone created the route with the /LOCK qualifier
R =	Dynamic route—Someone created the route using an ICMP redirect message
A =	Automatic route—Someone created the route using RIP or RAP
X =	Route marked for delete, will be deleted when no longer referenced

- Reference count—Number of connections currently using the route
- Use count—Number of datagrams transmitted using this route
- Line id—Line identification of the network interface used to send datagrams to this route's destination
- Path\_MTU associated with the route (displayed with /FULL only)

SHOW ROUTES is equivalent to the UNIX netstat -r command.

## Format

**SHOW ROUTES**

## Qualifiers

**/CONTINUOUS**

Display of the information uses the OpenVMS Screen Management Facility, which updates it every two seconds. (NETCU does not highlight areas of change.) Do not use together with /OUTPUT.

See the SHOW COUNTERS command for the screen commands to use. TCPware ignores /CONTINUOUS if SYS\$OUTPUT is not a terminal class device or the terminal is not a scope.

**/FULL**

Displays the full routing information.

**/HOST\_NAMES**

Shows host names, if available, instead of IP addresses.

**/OUTPUT=*filespec***

Sends output to the specified file. If omitted, output displays on the terminal screen. Do not use together with /CONTINUOUS.

## Examples

- 1 Displays the normal routing information for your current host.

**SHOW ROUTES**

TCPware(R) for OpenVMS Internet Routing Table:

Destination	Gateway	Flags	RefCnt	UseCnt	Line
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----
255.255.255.255	192.168.5.0	UH	0	0	SVA-0
all others (default)	192.168.5.126	UNG	0	665	SVA-0
192.168.5.0	192.168.5.21	UNIL	0	2300	SVA-0
127.0.0.0	127.0.0.1	UNIL	0	0	LPB-0

- 2 Displays the full routing information for your current host.

**SHOW ROUTES /FULL**

TCPware(R) for OpenVMS Internet Routing Table:

Destination	Gateway	Flags	RefCnt	UseCnt	Line
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----
192.168.142.0	192.168.142.7	UNIL	0	2196	SVA-0
MASK=255.255.255.0					
PATH_MTU=1500					
127.0.0.0	127.0.0.1	UNIL	0	1	LPB-0
MASK=255.0.0.0					
PATH_MTU=64512					

# SHOW SERVICES

Displays information on the protocols and ports the NETCP master server process services. Table 2-8 describes each piece of information SHOW SERVICES displays.

Table 2-8 Information Displayed by SHOW SERVICES

Output Heading	Provides
Protocol	Protocol name (TCP or UDP).
Port	Service name or number of the port.
Active	Count of how many servers are active for the port (except Server-TELNET).
Limit	Maximum number of servers that can be active for the port.
Connects	Total number of connections made to this service since someone added it.
Errors	Total number of errors associated with the service. (For example, errors result when resources are in sufficient to run the server, or the server image does not exist.) The TCPWARE:NETCP.LOG file logs each connection serviced. You can have this file obtain details on errors, and monitor access and security violations.
Image	Name of the server image.

## Format

SHOW SERVICES [*port protocol*]

## Parameters

*port*

Service name or port for which to display information. Accepts any service name defined in the TCPWARE:SERVICES. file. If you specify a port, you must also specify a *protocol*. If you omit both, shows service information for all ports and protocols. Use 0 as a wildcard.

*protocol*

Protocol for which to display information. Enter TCP, UDP, STREAM, DGRAM, BG\_TCP, or BG\_UDP. If you specify a port, you must also specify a *protocol*. If you omit both, NETCP shows service information for all ports and protocols.

## Qualifiers

/FULL

Displays complete information for each service.

**/NUMERIC**

Displays port numbers in numeric form. If omitted, NETCU tries to translate these numbers into service names using the TCPWARE:SERVICES. file.

**/OUTPUT=filespec**

Uses the specified file instead of the terminal for output.

**Examples**

- 1 Displays a summary of activity for all ports using the STREAM protocol. This is especially useful for determining if the R Services are running so that you can use RCP.

**SHOW SERVICES**

TCPware(R) for OpenVMS TCP Services:

Protocol	Port	Active	Limit	Connects	Errors	Image
-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TCP	discard	0	none	0	0	TCPWARE:DISCARD
TCP	daytime	0	none	0	0	TCPWARE:DAYTIMED
TCP	telnet	0	none	2	0	

**SHOW SERVICES 0 STREAM**

TCPware(R) for OpenVMS NETCP Services:

Protocol	Port	Active	Limit	Connects	Errors	Image
-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
STREAM	exec	0	none	0	0	
STREAM	login	0	none	0	0	
STREAM	shell	0	none	1	1	

- 2 Displays a full summary for the DISCARD service.

**HOW SERVICES/FULL DISCARD TCP**

TCPware(R) for OpenVMS NETCP Services:

Protocol	Port	Active	Limit	Connects	Errors	Image
-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TCP	discard	0	none	0	0	TCPWARE:DISCARD
						/ROUTINE=create_server_process
						/PROCESS_NAME=DISCARD
						/LOG
						/NOLISTEN
						/INACTIVITY_TIMER=(TIME:30, CHECK_INTERVAL:5)
						/INPUT=NLA0:
						/OUTPUT=NLA0:
						/ERROR=NLA0:
						/PRIVILEGES=(TMPMBX,NETMBX)
						/UIC=[SYSTEM]

```
/PRIORITY=4  
/AST_LIMIT=10  
/IO_BUFFERED=6  
/BUFFER_LIMIT=10240  
/IO_DIRECT=6  
/ENQUEUE_LIMIT=6  
/FILE_LIMIT=20  
/PAGE_FILE=10000  
/SUBPROCESS_LIMIT=0  
/QUEUE_LIMIT=8  
/WORKING_SET=200  
/EXTENT=500  
/MAXIMUM_WORKING_SET=300  
/NOACCOUNTING
```



## SHOW SNMP

Displays the SNMP counters maintained by the local host.

**Note!** This command can only display the local counters. It does not use the SNMP protocol to obtain the counters and therefore cannot display the counters maintained by a remote host.

### Format

**SHOW SNMP** *group[,group...]*

### Parameter

*group*

Can be one or more of **IP**, **ICMP**, **MIB\_VARIABLE**, **TCP**, or **UDP** separated by commas.

**MIB\_VARIABLE**[=*variable*]

MIB\_VARIABLE returns the value of the variable specified, or the entire MIB tree if no variable is specified. When MIB\_VARIABLE is used /HOST can be used to get information from a host other than the one that NETCU is running on. /COMMUNITY is used to specify the SNMP community string; the default value is public.

### Qualifier

**/COMMUNITY**=*community\_name*

**/HOST**=*host\_name*

These are only valid when MIB\_VARIABLE is specified.

The default value for /HOST is 127.0.0.1 (localhost).

**/OUTPUT**=*filespec*

Uses the specified file instead of the terminal for output.

### Examples

- 1 Displays the TCP SNMP counters.

```
SHOW SNMP TCP
```

- 2 Displays the TCP and UDP SNMP counters.

```
SHOW SNMP TCP,UDP
```

### Session Accounting

TCPware can record accounting information from services that have been enabled. Currently this includes FTP and SMTP. The accounting information includes information about when a network session took place and how much data was transferred. The accounting facility is enabled from

@TCPWARE:CNFNET ACCOUNTING and reads TCPWARE:ACCOUNTING.CONF for additional configuration information. The commands that can be in TCPWARE:ACCOUNTING.CONF are:

PORT< <i>port_number</i> >	The TCP port that the accounting program should listen on.
PEER< <i>ip-address</i> >	The IP address of a host that is allowed to log records with the accounting software.
FILENAME< <i>filename</i> >	The name of the file that the accounting records will be written to.

The format of the accounting records is described in  
TCPWARE\_ROOT:[TCPWARE.EXAMPLES]ACCOUNTING.H

A sample program using this is in TCPWARE\_ROOT:[TCPWARE.EXAMPLES]ACC\_DUMP.C

## SHOW SSH

Displays the currently logged in SSH sessions.

### Format

**SHOW SSH**

### Example

```
$ NETCU SHOW SSH
```

```
SSHD Master PID = 2320009e
```

```
Process "SSHD 0008" (pid 232000b8) - an SSH1 session
```

```
    User = OREILLY
```

```
    From system 222.222.22.22 port 1023
```

```
    Started: 03/01/2001 09:37:36
```

```
    Bytes in: 15  out: 562  (from child process: 49)
```

```
    PTD Device = _FTAll:
```

```
    Current child process = "OREILLY_@FTAll" (pid 232000b9)
```

# SHOW STATISTICS

*NFS Server only.*

Displays statistics information on the NFS Server, useful in troubleshooting if problems occur. Appends the statistics to the TCPWARE:NAMED.STATS file and appends the memory statistics to the TCPWARE:NAMED.MEMSTATS file. See below for the statistics returned. The Server must be running.

## Format

SHOW STATISTICS

## Qualifiers

/RESET

Displays the counter information, then resets the counters. Requires OPER privilege.

/TIMES

Displays the additional average and maximum times (in milliseconds) for certain NFS requests listed.

/OUTPUT=*filespec*

Uses the specified file instead of the terminal for output.

## Description

The NFS statistics returned by the SHOW STATISTICS command are:

Started	Date and time someone started the server.
Uptime	Total amount of time the server has been running.
Memory in use	Total amount of dynamic memory (in bytes) the NFS server uses. This includes memory allocated for the RPC server routines.
Threads	<p>NFS thread counters give the <i>total</i> threads available, the <i>current</i> number of threads in use, and the <i>maximum</i> number of threads that have been in use at one time.</p> <p>These statistics can give an indication of server load. If the <i>maximum</i> number of threads in use at one time is equal to the <i>total</i> threads available, you may want to increase the number of threads defined by the parameter NFS_THREADS.</p>
Files	<p>File system counters include the number of <i>opens</i> and <i>closes</i> performed by the server, the number of files <i>currently open</i>, and the <i>maximum</i> open files at one time since someone started the server.</p> <p>The number of files <i>currently open</i> and the <i>maximum open</i> files at one time can be an indication of the load on the server.</p>

<b>NFS</b>	<p>NFS counters return the total NFS procedure calls, and the total calls for each NFS procedure since you started the server. These counters can give an indication of the load on the server.</p> <p>total is the total number of calls  bad call is the number of bad calls  fail is the number of failed calls  null is the number of null calls  getattr is the number of get attribute calls  setattr is the number of set attribute calls  read is the number of reads  lookup is the number of lookups  mkdir is the number of make directory calls  write is the number of writes  create is the number of creates  remove is the number of removes  rename is the number of renames  rmdir is the number of directory removes  readdir is the number of address reads  statfs is the number of file system statistics calls  link is the number of create link to file calls  symlink is the number of create symbolic link calls  readlink is the number of read from symbolic link calls  other is the number of other calls</p>
<b>RPC</b>	<p>RPC counters provide information on RPC operations. This includes the total number of <i>receives</i>, <i>transmits</i>, <i>XID hits</i>, and <i>duplicate receives</i>.</p> <p>The <i>XID hits</i> counter gives the number of cached replies the NFS Server retransmitted. The <i>duplicate receives</i> counter gives the number of times the server received a duplicate request for an operation that was in progress at the time of the request. If either of these counters is excessive you may need to increase the timeout time on the NFS-Client host(s).</p>
<b>RPC Errors</b>	<p>RPC counters also returns the following error conditions: <i>receive</i> and <i>transmit errors</i>, <i>authentication errors</i>, <i>decode errors</i>, and <i>RPC program errors</i>.</p>

<b>MOUNT</b>	<p>MOUNT counters return the total MOUNT procedure calls, the calls for each MOUNT procedure since someone started the server, the total number of directory mounts since someone started the server, and the number of directories currently mounted.</p> <p>total is the number of MOUNT calls  bad call is the number of bad MOUNT calls  fail is the number of failed MOUNT calls  mount is the number of successful mounts  unmount is the number of successful dismounts  null is the number of null mounts  dump is the number of dumps from MOUNT calls  mnt export is the number of exported mounts  cur mount is the number of current mounts</p>
--------------	---

## Example

The command description section describes the output parameters for this example. The /TIME qualifier includes the average and maximum times for the indicated NFS requests.

### SHOW STATISTICS /TIME

```

NFS Show Statistics V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software
Started: 1-FEB-2001 07:24:05 Uptime: 14 07:05:53 Memory in use: 1414850
Threads:      total      40 current      0 max          11
Files:        opens       54 closes      54 cur. open    0 max.open     5
NFS:          total      2519 bad call    0 fail        0
  null        6 getattr   149 setattr    6 read        396 lookup     1381
ave:          0 ms        7 ms          82 ms        78 ms        20ms
max:          0 ms        40 ms         100 ms       180 ms        50 ms
  mkdir       0 write     396 create      6 remove      12 rename      18
ave:          0 ms        38 ms          83 ms        38 ms        117 ms
max:          0 ms       510 ms          90 ms       120 ms       130 ms
  rmdir       0 readdir   51 statfs      1 link        0 symlink     0
ave:          0 ms        32 ms          10 ms         0 ms         0 ms
max:          0 ms       230 ms          10 ms         0 ms         0 ms
  readlink    0 other      0 adfread     97 adfwrite    6
ave:          0 ms         0 ms           7 ms        27 ms
max:          0 ms         0 ms          50 ms        30 ms

RPC:          recv       2520 xmit         2520 xid hits    0 dup recv    0
RPC errors:   recv        0 xmit          0
  authweak    0 authother  0 decode      0 noproc     0 noprog     0
  progvers    2 systemerr  0

MOUNT:        total      1 bad call    0 fail        0
mount         1 unmount    0 null        0 dump        0 mnt export  0
mounts        1 cur. mount  1

```

## SHOW TICKETS

For Kerberos users. Displays your ticket-granting ticket (TGT) and any existing application service tickets. The name of the ticket file is determined by the value of the TCPWARE\_KERBV4\_TKFILE logical, usually set to SYS\$LOGIN:KERBV4.TICKET. SHOW TICKETS is equivalent to the UNIX command klist. See the GET TGT command for more information on getting ticket-granting tickets.

### Format

**SHOW TICKETS**

### Qualifiers

**/BRIEF**

**/NOBRIEF** (default)

/BRIEF lists only the acquired tickets and not the ticket files, principal names, issuance dates, or expiration dates.

**/SRVTAB**

Shows the contents of the TCPWARE:SRVTAB. file as a list of available Kerberos services. (See CREATE SRVTAB for more information on the TCPWARE:SRVTAB. file.)

**/TGT\_TEST**

**/NOTGT\_TEST** (default)

Checks whether the tickets are still valid and returns a success or failure exit status.

### Examples

- 1 Displays the name of the ticket file; ticket owner's principal name, issue and expiration dates; and service principal name of each ticket.

```
SHOW TICKETS
Ticket file:      SYS$LOGIN:KERBV4.TICKET
Principal:       fred@daisy.com
Issued           Expires           Principal
-----
Jun 1 10:11:12   Jun 1 18:11:12   krbtgt.daisy.com@daisy.com
```

- 2 Lists the available Kerberos services on BART as listed in its TCPWARE:SRVTAB. file.

```
SHOW TICKETS /SRVTAB
Server key file:  TCPWARE:SRVTAB.
Service          Instance          Realm          Key Version
-----
changepw         bart             daisy.com      1
rcmd             bart             daisy.com      1
```

## SHOW TIMEZONE

Displays the offset from universal time and optional timezone name.

### Format

**SHOW TIMEZONE**

### Examples

- 1 This is displayed if the time was set by the numerical value -0500.

```
SHOW TIMEZONE
Offset from universal time (UT) is -05:00:00
```

- 2 This is displayed if the time was set by the value **EST**.

```
SHOW TIMEZONE
Offset from universal time (UT) is -05:00:00 (EST)
```



## SHOW NAMED VERSION

Prints the current DNS server version number. (This is the version of BIND from which the TCPware DNS server is derived.)

When the server is busy, NETCU sends a message stating that your request has been queued, and it will be acted upon when it is the next one in the queue to be serviced. When the server is not busy, it performs your request while NETCU waits (except for the case of RELEAD). For example,

```
NETCU> show named version
Domain Name Server Version = named 8.1.2 for TCPware V5.5-1
      Process Software
tcpware_named_root:named.conf =
      sys$sysdevice:[engineering.schreiber.zonefiles]named.conf
```

### Format

**SHOW NAMED VERSION**

### Qualifiers

**/ALL**

Displays any patch versions of the executables along with their link date and times.

**/OUTPUT=filespec**

Uses the specified file instead of the terminal for output.

### Example

Shows the current TCPware version along with any patches and their link and date times.

```
SHOW NAMED VERSION /ALL
TCPware(R) for OpenVMS V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software

Build Revision 31
```

TCPware Image	Version	Link Date/Time
TCPWARE:BGDRIVER.EXE	TCPWARE V5.5	17-APR-2001 14:15:23
TCPWARE:CHARGEND.EXE	TCPWARE V5.5	17-APR-2001 14:17:23
TCPWARE:CHAT.EXE	TCPWARE V5.5	17-APR-2001 14:16:49

## SHOW VERSION

Displays the current version of the TCPware for OpenVMS software.

### Format

**SHOW VERSION**

### Qualifiers

**/ALL**

Displays any patch versions of the executables along with their link data and times. Also shows your maintenance agreement number (MAS) if you entered it during CNFNET configuration.

**/OUTPUT=filespec**

Uses the specified instead of the terminal for output.

### Example

**SHOW VERSION /ALL**

TCPware(R) for OpenVMS V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software

Build Revision 31

MAS number : <none entered in configuration>

TCPware Image	Version	Link	Date/Time
-----	-----	-----	-----
TCPWARE:BGDRIVER.EXE	TCPWARE V5.5	3-NOV-2001	14:15:23
TCPWARE:CHARGEND.EXE	TCPWARE V5.5	3-NOV-2001	14:17:23
TCPWARE:CHAT.EXE	TCPWARE V5.5	3-NOV-2001	14:16:49

Shows the current TCPware version along with any patches and their link and date times.

# SPAWN

Executes DCL commands within NETCU.

**Note!** You cannot SPAWN with CAPTIVE accounts.

## Format

**SPAWN** [*command-line*]

## Parameter

*command-line*

DCL command line you want executed. If omitted, NETCU spawns an interactive subprocess. To return to NETCU from an interactive subprocess, enter **LOGOUT**.

## Examples

- 1 Displays the time on your local host without leaving the NETCU utility.

```
SPAWN SHOW TIME
1-MAY-2001 14:02:48
NETCU>
```

- 2 Initiates DCL command mode and returns the DCL prompt.

```
NETCU> SPAWN
$ SHOW TIME
1-MAY-2001 14:02:51
$ LOGOUT
Process SMITH_1 logged out at 1-MAY-2001 14:02:54.34
```

## START/DNIP

Configures and starts a single DECnet over IP tunnel between the local host and another host.

**Note!** You would normally not use this command directly. Instead, you should configure DECnet over IP tunnels through CNFNET (as described in Chapter 27 of the *Management Guide*). TCPware then issues the START/DNIP command during STARTNET.

If you decide to use this command directly, keep in mind that it only establishes the TCP connection for the tunnel. It does not inform DECnet that the tunnel exists. For DECnet to use the tunnel, perform the following commands:

```
$ MCR NCP SET LINE dev-n-u STATE ON
$ MCR NCP SET CIRCUIT dev-n-u STATE ON
```

### Format

**START/DNIP** *line-name remote-host local-port remote-port*

### Parameters

#### *line-name*

DECnet line name (format dev-c-n) of the DECnet-over-IP tunnel to configure and start.

#### *remote-host*

Internet host name of the remote host establishing the tunnel.

#### *local-port*

TCP port number on the local host establishing the tunnel.

#### *remote-port*

TCP port number on the remote host establishing the tunnel.

### Example

Configures the tunnel DNIP-0-1 to connect to node BETA using TCP port number 777 on the local host and TCP port 654 on BETA. Attempts to establish a connection and start up the tunnel.

```
START/DNIP DNIP-0-1 BETA 777 654
```

## START/INET

Instructs the Network Control Process (NETCP) to start the INET device driver. Requires OPER privilege.

**Note!** Use the TCPware startup command procedure, STARTNET.COM, to start TCPware. See the *Installation & Configuration Guide* for details.

### Format

START/INET

# START/IP

Instructs NETCP to start the IP protocol. Issue this command for each network device that the local host supports. Requires OPER privilege.

**Note!** Use the TCPware startup command procedure, STARTNET.COM, to start TCPware. See the *Installation & Configuration Guide* for details.

## Format

**START/IP** *line ia [line-specific-info]*

## Parameters

*line*

Line ID for the network device. See Table 3-4 in the *Installation & Configuration Guide* for a full list of the supported network devices. You can use a wildcard symbol for the specific device number. For example, you can specify:

**START/IP SLIP-\* ...**

This assigns the lowest unused and unique line ID for the interface type. This also defines the TCPWARE\_LINE (global) symbol with the assigned line ID. For example:

```
NETCU START/IP SLIP-* 1.2.3.4 TTA2:
SHOW SYMBOL TCPWARE_LINE
TCPWARE_LINE = "SLIP-0"
```

Use this wildcard feature with any line type. However, it is less meaningful for line IDs related to physical device names (such as Ethernet and FDDI interfaces).

*ia*

Local host's internet address or host name for the line.

*line-specific-info*

Parameter used only for SLIP, IP-over-DECnet, HYPERchannel, and Compaq Wide Area Network Device Drivers lines, as in Table 2-9.

**Table 2-9    Line-Specific Information for Various Line Types**

For Line Type...	<i>Line-specific-info</i> is...
SLIP Lines	OpenVMS terminal device name for the SLIP line. If omitted for a SLIP line, NETCU assumes the TCPWARE_SLIP_ <i>n</i> system logical defined the device (where <i>n</i> is the line's controller number).

**Table 2-9 Line-Specific Information for Various Line Types (Continued)**

For Line Type...	<i>Line-specific-info</i> is...
IP-over-DECnet Lines	<p>Required DECnet link information. Enter it in the format:</p> <p><b><i>node-name::"TASK=object-name"</i></b></p> <p>where <i>node-name</i> is the listener node when issued from the master node, and the master node when issued from the listener node and <i>object-name</i> is the object used on the listener node; both the master and listener nodes must specify the same <i>object-name</i>:</p> <p>An IP-over-DECnet line has a master node at one end and a listener node at the other end.</p>
HYPERchannel Lines	<p>Local HYPERchannel interface address. The format for this parameter is <i>aa-bb-cc-dd</i>, where <i>aa</i>, <i>bb</i>, <i>cc</i>, and <i>dd</i> are hexadecimal values representing each byte of the address as follows:</p> <p>The value <i>aa</i> is the global network address domain (if none, specify 00)</p> <p>The value <i>bb</i> is the global network address network (if none, specify 00)</p> <p>The value <i>cc</i> is the physical unit</p> <p>The value <i>dd</i> is the logical unit</p> <p>NETCU uses the <i>cc-dd</i> portion of the address as the path address in the H269 driver's IO\$_ATTACH function. Always specify the 32-bit HYPERchannel address.</p>
Compaq Wide Area Network Device (WAN) Lines	<p>Quoted string of the line configuration options shown in Table 2-10. An example of <i>line-specific-info</i> is:</p> <p><b>"PROTO DDCMP POINT CLOCK INTER LINE SPEED 6400"</b></p> <p>Note that for the option specifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— You must include the quotation marks</li> <li>— You can use keyword abbreviations</li> </ul>

**Table 2-10 Compaq WAN Line Configuration Options**

Parameter	Option/Value	Description
PROTOCOL	DDCMP POINT LAPBE LAPB SDLC	Line protocol used.

**Table 2-10 Compaq WAN Line Configuration Options**

Parameter	Option/Value	Description
DUPLEX	HALF FULL	Defines whether the line operates in full or half duplex mode.
CLOCK	INTERNAL EXTERNAL	Defines whether the lines uses internal or external clocking.
CRC	<i>type</i>	Type of CRC used. <i>Not recommended.</i>
LINE SPEED	<i>speed</i>	Line speed. This setting is only useful if you specify CLOCK INTERNAL.
RECEIVE BUFFERS	<i>number</i>	Number of receive buffers.
RETRANSMIT TIMER	<i>time</i>	Retransmission time (for DDCCMP only).

For details on these parameters, such as the possible values for the line speed or CRC, see the *Compaq VAX Wide Area Network Device Drivers Programmer's Guide*.

## Qualifiers

### **/ARP\_SERVER=HC-address**

For HYPERchannel lines, the optional ARP server's HYPERchannel address. If specified, NETCU uses the ARP server to resolve all unknown addresses. If omitted, you must populate the Address Resolution Table before communicating with a peer.

The address format is the same as for the *line-specific-info* parameter for HYPERchannel lines. This must be a 32-bit HYPERchannel address.

### **/FLAGS=(option[,option...])**

Table 2-11 includes the *options* for Ethernet, FDDI, and Token Ring, as well as LAN emulation in an Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) network environment (known as Classical IP over ATM, or CLIP). Table 2-12 includes these options for PPP, SLIP, and CSLIP, and Table 2-13 includes them for DECnet over IP.

**Table 2-11 /FLAGS Options for Ethernet, FDDI, Token Ring, and CLIP**

/FLAGS Option	Description
NOBACKTOBACK	Disables transmitting back-to-back packets to the same physical address. TCPware uses back-to-back transmission by default.
NOBROADCAST	Disables receiving broadcast packets. Especially useful if an OpenVMS system has multiple Ethernet controllers connected to the same Ethernet. You must disable all but one controller to receive broadcasts.



**Table 2-11 /FLAGS Options for Ethernet, FDDI, Token Ring, and CLIP**

<b>/FLAGS Option</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>/NO/RARP</b>	Enables (RARP) or disables (NORARP) Reverse Address Resolution Protocol (RARP) support. The TCPware system only responds to RARP requests for permanent address entries in its ARP cache. RARP support is enabled by default for all Ethernet, FDDI, and Token Ring interfaces. RARP support is disabled for Classical IP over ATM (CLIP- <i>n</i> ) lines.
<b>/NO/TRAILERS</b>	Enables (TRAILERS) or disables (NOTRAILERS) trailer packet support. NOTRAILERS is the default.  <b>Note!</b> VCI and Classical IP over ATM do not support trailer packets.
<b>/NO/VCI</b>	Enables (VCI) or disables (NOVCI) VMS Communications Interface (VCI) support. If starting VCI fails or you use /FLAGS=NOVCI, TCPware uses the alternate interface.

**Table 2-12 /FLAGS Options for SLIP and CSLIP**

<b>/FLAGS Option</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>AUTOENABLE</b>	Enables sending compressed TCP/IP headers in SLIP packets if receiving compressed TCP/IP headers from the peer.
<b>COMPRESSED</b>	Enables sending compressed TCP/IP headers in SLIP packets.
<b>DOUBLEEND</b>	Enables sending the “end” character at the start of SLIP packets. This action is optional.  <b>Note!</b> We do not recommend the use of this option when both ends of the SLIP line connect to TCPware hosts increases processing overhead.
<b>FLOWCONTROL</b>	Enables a TCPware private extension to the SLIP protocol to allow use of XON/XOFF flow control over the serial link. You can use this option only when both ends of the SLIP line connect to TCPware hosts. It is especially useful when using reliable compression modems.
<b>(RCV=<i>n</i>)</b>	Sets the number of receive buffers used for the serial line. <i>n</i> may be from 1 to 9. The default is 6.

**Table 2-13 /FLAGS Options for DECnet over IP**

<b>/FLAGS Option</b>	<b>Description</b>
LISTENER	Issues commands for the passive end of the DECnet link. If omitted, NETCU assumes you issued the command for the master node.
(RETRY= <i>seconds</i> )	Specifies the retry interval when losing a DECnet link. When entered for the master node, it is the time interval between retries to establish a link. When entered for the listener node, it is the time interval between retries to create the object. The maximum retry time is 65535 seconds (about 18 hours). The default is 60 seconds.

**/MASK=*ia***

Sets the subnet mask to the specified address.

Use this qualifier to support subnets and supernets. If not specified, NETCU uses the default network mask for the internet address class. NETCU determines the network number from the internet address by ANDing the specified address with the mask.

Table 2-14 shows the default network masks for the network classes.

**Table 2-14 Network Classes and Masks**

<b>Class</b>	<b>Network Mask</b>	<b>Internet Address Range</b>
A	255.0.0.0	0. <i>rrr.rrr.rrr</i> —127. <i>rrr.rrr.rrr</i>
B	255.255.0.0	128.000. <i>rrr.rrr</i> —191.255. <i>rrr.rrr</i>
C	255.255.255.0	192.000.000. <i>rrr</i> —223.255.255. <i>rrr</i>

**/MTU=*n***

Sets the maximum transmission unit (MTU) to *n* for the line.

The maximum transmission unit is the byte size of the data portion of the largest packet you can transmit. If omitted, TCPware uses the default value for the line. The maximum allowable MTU value is 64512 bytes. Table 2-15 lists the default MTU for the line type.

**Table 2-15 Line Type Default MTU**

<b>Line Type</b>	<b>Default MTU</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Classical IP over ATM	1500	
Ethernet	1500	
FDDI	4352	

**Table 2-15 Line Type Default MTU (Continued)**

Line Type	Default MTU	Comments
HYPERchannel	4096	
IP-over-DECnet	2048	
IP-over-X.25	1500	Set the MTU to 576 bytes if the system should communicate with older version of IP-over-X.25 (RFC 877). Configure the MTU over 1500 bytes only be prearrangement with the other sites.
LAN Emulation over ATM	1500	
proNET	2040	
Token-Ring	4092	
WAN	1500	

**/UNNUMBERED\_INTERFACE**

Use this qualifier when starting an unnumbered interface, especially for SLIP lines. NETCU does not assign unnumbered interfaces a local address. However, you must specify an internet address (*ia*), as TCPware uses this address when originating datagrams for the interface if you do not explicitly specify a source address.

**Examples**

- 1 Starts the IP protocol for the QNA-0 line and sets the line's local internet address to 10.0.0.1.

```
START/IP QNA-0 10.0.0.1
```

- 2 Starts the IP protocol for the SLIP-0 line on device TXA7: and sets the line's local internet address to 192.168.5.6.

```
START/IP SLIP-0 192.168.5.6 TXA7:
```

- 3 Starts the IP protocol for DECnet line 4 for the listener node. The internet address is 192.168.5.2. LILAC is the master node and DGCFF is the object name of the listener.

```
START/IP DECNET-4 192.168.5.2-LILAC::"TASK=DGCFF"/FLAGS=LISTENER
```

- 4 Starts the IP protocol for the HYPERchannel HYP-0 line and sets the local internet address to 10.0.0.1. The local HYPERchannel address is 01-01-13-01 and ARP server's HYPERchannel address is 01-01-12-11.

```
START/IP HYP-0 10.0.0.1 01-01-13-01/ARP_SERVER=01-01-12-11
```

- 5 Starts the IP protocol for SJA1: (the second line on the first DSV11 controller). The device will run the DDCMP protocol at 19200 baud.

```
START/IP DSV-1 10.0.0.5 "PROTOCOL DDCMP POINT LINE SPEED 19200"
```

## Pseudo devices

You can start pseudo devices by using the START/IP command.

**Note!** Refer to the *Management Guide*, Chapter 1, for more information on pseudo devices.

## Format

**START/IP PSD-*n* *Internet-Address* *Real-Line-ID***

## Parameters

***n***

This is the pseudo device line-id number (from 0 to 255). The number is not meaningful, but must be unique for each pseudo device; it identifies the instance of the pseudo device.

***Internet-Address***

This is the Internet address of the TCPware system on the network.

***Real-Line-ID***

This is the line-id of the physical device.

Note the following with respect to standard START/IP qualifiers:

## Qualifiers

**/MASK**

This qualifier can be used to specify the network mask for the network.

**/ARP, /FLAGS, and /UNNUMBERED**

These qualifiers are not allowed and result in an error if specified.

**/MTU**

This qualifier, if specified, is ignored as the MTU used is that of the physical device.

## Example

In this example, a pseudo device is started that is associated with the ISA-0 device (this is the Ethernet network to which the system is connected). The Ethernet network has two IP network numbers assigned to it (192.116.1.0 and 192.168.2.0) and the system has two Internet addresses assigned to it, one on each network, 192.168.1.1 and 192.168.2.1.

NETCU START/IP ISA-0 192.168.1.1

NETCU START/IP PSD-0 192.168.2.1 ISA-0

## START/PWIP

Instructs NETCP to start the PWIPDRIVER. Requires OPER privilege.

PATHWORKS Version 5.0 and later and DECnet/OSI Version 6.0 and later use PWIPDRIVER for TCP/IP support.

**Note!** Use the TCPware startup command procedure, STARTNET.COM, to start TCPware. See the *Installation & Configuration Guide* for details.

### Format

**START/PWIP**

## START/TCP

Instructs NETCP to start the TCP protocol. Requires OPER privilege. You must start the Internet Protocol (IP) before you can start the TCP protocol. See the START/IP command.

**Note!** If you already started TCP, you can issue this command to change a parameter value. However, if you do not explicitly specify a parameter, it reverts to its default value as described below.

Use the TCPware startup command procedure, STARTNET.COM, to start TCPware. See the *Installation & Configuration Guide* for details.

### Format

**START/TCP**

### Qualifiers

**/KEEPALIVE** (default)

**/NOKEEPALIVE**

Determines if TCP sends KEEPALIVE probes to a peer to see if the peer is still there. If a connection is idle, TCP periodically sends KEEPALIVE probes to solicit a response. The KEEPALIVE probe assumes the peer is down and closes the connection if a specified time period elapses and there is no response. Process Software recommends that you set this qualifier to /NOKEEPALIVE if you or part of your organization are on a tariff network. Charges on such a network can be very high; for example, some X.25 networks. To change this qualifier, edit the STARTNET.COM file or add the appropriate command to the ROUTING.COM file.

**/MSS=bytes**

Sets the maximum segment size (MSS) to bytes. MSS is a TCP parameter that specifies the maximum number of bytes that TCP transmits in a single segment, which is the IP datagram size minus 40 bytes. The minimum MSS value is 512 bytes, the maximum is 61440, and the default is 16384 bytes. A host cannot send datagrams larger than the lesser of MSS and the MTU the network interface uses. Path MTU discovery (see /PATH\_MTU\_DISCOVERY) may dynamically adjust the MSS to the value advertised by the peer, and will never exceed it. If omitted, the value is set to 0, which means no limit, which is the preferred setting for most cases.

**/MWS=bytes**

Sets the maximum window size (MWS) to bytes. The MWS is a TCP parameter that specifies the number of bytes the peer is willing to receive (in one or more segments). The default MWS is 24576 bytes. The TCP protocol allows a top maximum window size of 65535.

TCPware supports a maximum MWS value of 262144 bytes. Restrict use of a window size of more than 65535 bytes to situations where there is a high bandwidth-times-round-trip-delay product; for example, in some satellite links. TCPware uses the Window Scale option by default (see the /WINDOW\_SCALE qualifier).

Communication over a high bandwidth times round trip delay product (like some satellite links) works best if you:

- Configure all systems with the same window size.
- Choose a window size that matches the actual bandwidth and delay. For example, a window size of 112500 should be about optimum for a bandwidth of 1.5 Mbit and round trip delay of 600 msec as shown here.

$\frac{1500000 \text{ bits/second} \times 0.6 \text{ seconds}}{8 \text{ bits/byte}}$	$= 112500 \text{ bytes}$
--	--------------------------

- Choose a window size that is slightly larger than the calculated value, rather than slightly smaller than the calculated value.

In some cases, a window size in excess of 65535 may slightly degrade Ethernet performance. This should not cause visible problems.

**Note!** You must configure the queue length of routers connected to the satellite link to buffer an entire window of data. TCPware sends the data on the Ethernet at full speed. Check the interface statistics on the satellite link route to see that it did not drop any packets.

**/PATH\_MTU\_DISCOVERY** (default)

**/NOPATH\_MTU\_DISCOVERY**

Enables or disables Path MTU discovery logic, which prevents excessive datagram fragmentation by dynamically discovering the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of an arbitrary internet path. Path MTU discovery is enabled by default.

Path MTU discovery is an IP protocol (described in RFC 1191) that uses the least value of the MTUs it finds among the hops on a datagram's path. It starts with the MTU set for the interface and looks for a smaller value embedded in an ICMP reply from any traversed router, until it can estimate an MTU low enough to prevent fragmentation. The host also periodically sends out an increased MTU value to test for upward changes in MTUs along the path.

**/PROTECTED\_PORTS** (default)

**/NOPROTECTED\_PORTS**

Enables or disables protection for ports below 1024. When protected, an application program must have BYPASS or SYSPRV privilege to listen on a port below 1024.

**/WINDOW\_SCALE** (default)

**/NOWINDOW\_SCALE**

Enables or disables sending the Window Scale option (one of the TCP extensions for high performance options described in RFC 1323) when establishing connections. Some TCP/IP implementations cannot handle this option or need to be updated to do so. With **/NOWINDOW\_SCALE**, TCPware does not send the Window Scale option, but continues to acknowledge its support for incoming connections specifying it.



## START/UCX

Instructs NETCP to start the BGDRIVER protocols. Requires OPER privilege.

**Note!** Use the TCPware startup command procedure, STARTNET.COM, to start TCPware. See the *Installation & Configuration Guide* for details.

### Format

START/UCX

## START/UDP

Instructs NETCP to start the UDP protocol. Requires OPER privilege.

You must start the Internet Protocol (IP) before you start the UDP protocol. See the START/IP command.

**Note!** If you already started UDP, you can issue this command to change a parameter value. However, if you do not explicitly specify a parameter, it reverts to its default value as described below. Use the TCPware startup command procedure, STARTNET.COM, to start TCPware. See the *Installation & Configuration Guide* for details.

### Format

**START/UDP**

### Qualifiers

**/MDS=*n***

Sets the maximum datagram size (MDS) to *n* bytes. UDPDRIVER will not transmit datagrams larger than *n*. The default MDS value is 16384. The maximum MDS value is 61440 bytes.

**/PROTECTED\_PORTS** (default)

**/NOPROTECTED\_PORTS**

Enables or disables protection for ports below 1024.

When protected, an application program must have BYPASS or SYSPRV privilege to open a port for a port number below 1024.

**/UNSOLICITED\_RECEIVE\_LIMIT=*n***

Sets the default limit of UDP unsolicited receives, or datagrams buffered on a socket if there is no outstanding read before they are dropped.

## STASH MASTER\_PASSWORD

Used by the Kerberos master administrator. Stashes the master password in the protected TCPWARE:KSTASH.KEY file.

You must use STASH MASTER\_PASSWORD after creating the Kerberos database (see CREATE KDB) and before starting the Kerberos Server or Administration Server.

Requires OPER or SYSPRV privilege and entry of the Kerberos master password.

**Note!** You must execute this command before starting the Kerberos Server or Administration Server.

### Format

#### STASH MASTER\_PASSWORD

Enter Kerberos master password: *master-password*

Verifying, please re-enter: *master-password*

### Parameter

*master-password*

Kerberos password used for access to the Kerberos database. Use the same password as the one created using CREATE KDB. Converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in double quotes.

### Example

Stashes the master password in the encrypted TCPWARE:KSTASH.KEY file.

```
STASH MASTER_PASSWORD
```

```
Enter Kerberos master password:
```

```
Verifying, please re-enter:
```

## **STOP/DHCP**

Shuts down the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server in an orderly manner.  
Requires SYSPRV or OPER privilege.

### **Format**

**STOP/DHCP**

## STOP/DNIP

Shuts down any or all DECnet over IP tunnel(s) currently configured and running on this host.

**Note!** You would normally not use this command directly. Instead, you should stop DECnet over IP tunnels through the SHUTNET.COM procedure described in the Chapter 27 of the *Management Guide*.

**Note!** If you decide to use this command directly, keep in mind that it only shuts down the TCP connection for the tunnel. It does not inform DECnet that the tunnel no longer exists. For DECnet to stop trying to use the tunnel, perform the following commands:

```
$ MCR NCP SET LINE dev-n-u STATE OFF
$ MCR NCP SET CIRCUIT dev-n-u STATE OFF
```

### Format

<b>STOP/DNIP <i>dev-n-u</i></b>	<b>Shuts down DECnet tunnel <i>dev-n-u</i></b>
<b>STOP/DNIP/ALL</b>	<b>Shuts down all DECnet over IP tunnels</b>

### Parameter

*dev-n-u*

DECnet line name of the DECnet-over-IP tunnel to shut down.

### Qualifier

/ALL

Shuts down all DECnet-over-IP tunnels on this host.

### Examples

- 1 Shuts down the single DECnet-over-IP tunnel DNIP-0-0 on this host.

```
STOP/DNIP DNIP-0-0
```

- 2 Shuts down all DECnet-over-IP tunnels on this host.

```
STOP/DNIP/ALL
```

## STOP/DNS

Instructs the nameserver to shut down. Stops the Domain Name Services (DNS) Resolver process (TCPware\_DNS).

**CAUTION!** Do not use this command in most cases. The DNS Resolver process is the last one shut down with SHUTNET.COM and the first one started with STARTNET.COM. If you use STOP/DNS and then restart TCPware without the DNS Resolver process present, you will get a series of error messages beginning with:

%SYSTEM-F-NOLOGNAM, no logical name match

%TCPWARE\_NETCU-E-IVPORT, invalid port number or service name

To restart the DNS Resolver after having used STOP/DNS, run TCPWARE:STARTUP\_RESOLVER.COM as follows:

\$ @TCPWARE:STARTUP\_RESOLVER DETACH

### Format

**STOP/DNS**

## STOP/GATED

Tells the GateD process to halt in an orderly manner.

**Note!** Do not use this command in most cases. Use the SHUTNET.COM GATED command instead.

### Format

**STOP/GATED**

## STOP/INET

Instructs NETCP to stop the INET device driver. Requires OPER privilege.

**Note!** Use the TCPware shutdown command procedure, SHUTNET.COM, to stop TCPware. See the *Installation & Configuration Guide* for details.

### Format

**STOP/INET**



## STOP/IP

Instructs NETCP to stop a line. Requires OPER privilege.

**Note!** Use the TCPware shutdown command procedure, SHUTNET.COM, to stop TCPware. See the *Installation & Configuration Guide* for details.

### Format

**STOP/IP** *line*

### Parameter

*line*

Line ID of the network device to be stopped.

### Examples

- 1 Stops the IP protocol on the SLIP-0 line.

```
STOP/IP SLIP-0
```

- 2 Stops the IP protocol on the SVA-0 ethernet interface.

```
STOP/IP SVA-0
```

## **STOP/NAMED**

Stops the nameserver.

### **Format**

**STOP/NAMED**

## STOP/NETCP

Stops the Network Control Process (NETCP) process. Requires OPER privilege. When you enter this command, NETCP shuts down the network and terminates itself.

**Note!** This command is for use by the SHUTNET.COM procedure only. To stop TCPware, use the SHUTNET.COM procedure. See the *Installation & Configuration Guide* for details.

### Format

STOP/NETCP

## **STOP/PWIP**

Stops the PWIPDRIVER. Requires OPER privilege. PATHWORKS Version 5.0 and later and DECnet/OSI Version 6.0 and later use PWIPDRIVER for TCP/IP support.

**Note!** Use the TCPware shutdown command procedure, SHUTNET.COM, to stop TCPware. See the *Installation & Configuration Guide* for details.

### **Format**

**STOP/PWIP**

## STOP/SERVER

*NFS Server only.*

Stops the NFS Server. Requires OPER privilege.

**Note!** We recommend you use the NFS-OpenVMS Server shutdown command procedure, SHUTNET.COM NFS, to stop the NFS server.

### Format

**STOP/SERVER**

## STOP /SSH

Shuts down all SSH server processes, terminating all active SSH sessions to this system. Does not affect SSH sessions outgoing from this system to other systems.

### Format

**STOP /SSH**

### Example

```
$ NETCU STOP /SSH
```

Starting shutdown of SSH Master server

## STOP/TCP

Instructs NETCP to stop the TCP protocol. Requires OPER privilege.

**Note!** Use the TCPware shutdown command procedure, SHUTNET.COM, to stop TCPware. See the *Installation & Configuration Guide* for details.

### Format

**STOP/TCP**

## STOP/UCX

Instructs NETCP to stop the BGDRIVER protocols. Requires OPER privilege.

**Note!** Use the TCPware shutdown command procedure, SHUTNET.COM, to stop TCPware. See the *Installation & Configuration Guide* for details.

### Format

**STOP/UCX**



## STOP/UDP

Instructs NETCP to stop the UDP protocol. Requires OPER privilege.

**Note!** Use the TCPware shutdown command procedure, SHUTNET.COM, to stop TCPware. See the *Installation & Configuration Guide* for details.

### Format

**STOP/UDP**

## TCPDUMP

TCPDUMP prints out the headers of packets on a network interface that match the boolean expression. The OpenVMS implementation currently only works with Compaq-compatible Ethernet cards. Some of the command line switches were changed from the UNIX version to support OpenVMS's case-insensitive command line.

PHY\_IO privilege is required to use TCPDUMP unless reading packets from a file. If using the TCPware drivers for packet capturing, LOG\_IO and SYSPRV or BYPASS privileges are also needed.

### Format

**TCPDUMP** [ *options/qualifiers* ] [ *expressions* ]

### Options and Qualifiers

**Note!** The command qualifiers are not available if using TCPDUMP as a foreign command on the DCL level. You can mix and match options and qualifiers on the NETCU level only. For a full description of the TCPDUMP command and its options, qualifiers, and expressions, see the *Management Guide*, Chapter 30, *Network Testing Tools*, the *TCPDUMP* section.

## TOGGLE GATED TRACING

Toggles GateD tracing on and off. This command opens and closes the GateD log file TCPWARE:GATED.LOG as needed.

**Note!**    The NETCU processing of this command is completed before GateD finishes processing it.

### Format

**TOGGLE GATED TRACING**

## UNMOUNT ALL

*NFS Client only.*

Removes all the mount list entries for the local client host on the specified NFS server or servers. Useful for notifying the remote server host that the server file systems are no longer mounted on the client in the event that the client system goes down and you need to reboot it.

**Note!** Unmounting is not the same as dismounting. UNMOUNT ALL does not dismount a mounted file system.

After using UNMOUNT, you can use SHOW MOUNT (in TCPware) or showmount (on a UNIX system server) to verify that the list entry you requested to be unmounted on the specified server(s) is no longer there. The mount list entries are in the /etc/rmtab file on most UNIX systems.

### Format

**UNMOUNT ALL**

### Qualifier

**/HOST=(server,server...)**

Server host or hosts. The parentheses are required for multiple servers. If omitted, the Client sends a broadcast message to all local network servers to remove the list entry for the local client host.

### Examples

- 1 Sends a broadcast message to all local network servers to remove the mount list entry for the local client host.

```
UNMOUNT ALL
```

- 2 Sends a request to hosts TAU and SIGMA to remove the mount list entry for the local client host.

```
UNMOUNT ALL /HOST=(TAU,SIGMA)
```

**Note!** The following message can occur after an UNMOUNT ALL request sent to a UNIX system server:

```
%TCPWARE_NETCU_E-CLNTCALLFAIL, RPC Client call failed, RPC: Remote  
system error
```

Ignore this message. However, confirm through a SHOW MOUNT command that the mount list entry was, in fact, removed.

## UPDATE DHCP

Instructs the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server to process the update file and add or remove the specified host and subclass declarations. See Chapter 4, *DHCP/BOOTP Server* of the *TCPware for OpenVMS Management Guide* for a description of the update file and commands.

### Format

UPDATE DHCP

### Qualifiers

**/OUTPUT=***filespec*

Sends output to the specified file. If not specified, output appears on the terminal screen.

**/FILENAME=***filespec*

Specifies the name and location of the file containing the update commands. Optional. The default is TCPWARE:DHCPD.UPDATES.

## **UPDATE GATED INTERFACES**

Tells the GateD process to rescan the network interfaces.

**Note!** The NETCU processing of this command is completed before GateD finishes processing it.

### **Format**

**UPDATE GATED INTERFACES**

## USE

Reads in a TCPware SMTP configuration file. After a USE, you can use the various configuration commands to modify the SMTP configuration. (Functionally equivalent to GET.)

## FORMAT

**USE** *config\_file*

## PARAMETERS

**config\_file**

Specifies the name of the SMTP configuration file to read in.

## **VERSION**

Displays the MAIL-CONFIG version and release information.

### **FORMAT**

**VERSION**



## WRITE

Writes the current TCPware SMTP configuration to SMTP configuration files. (Functionally equivalent to SAVE.)

## FORMAT

**WRITE** *config\_file*

## PARAMETERS

**config\_file**

Specifies the name of the file to which to write the current TCPware SMTP configuration. By default, the configuration is saved to the same file from which it was read.



## Chapter 3

---

### MAIL-CONFIG Commands

MAIL-CONFIG lets you examine, modify, and save configuration files for the SMTP mail system.

To invoke MAIL-CONFIG:

```
$ TCPWARE CONFIGURE /MAIL
```

At any MAIL-CONFIG prompt, type ? to list the available commands. Use the MAIL-CONFIG HELP command to view online help for each MAIL-CONFIG command.

Changes do not take effect until you do one of the following:

- Restart the SMTP service with the @TCPWARE:START\_SMTP.COM or @TCPWARE:START\_SMTP\_LOCAL.COM commands.
- Restart the SMTP component.
- Restart TCPware.
- Restart your system.

For details on configuring electronic mail, refer to the *Management Guide*.

## ADD GATEWAY

Adds a mail gateway to another domain. Specifies a gateway host to which mail for the specified host or domain will be forwarded.

**Note!** To define a mail gateway to an IP address (instead of a host name), you must enclose the IP address in square brackets.

### FORMAT

**ADD GATEWAY** *domain\_name hostname*

### PARAMETERS

#### **domain\_name**

Specifies the name of the domain for which the new gateway will handle mail. This can be a fully qualified host name (for example, WHORFIN.FLOWERS.COM) or a domain tag beginning with a dot (for example, .BITNET).

#### **hostname**

Specifies the name of the host that acts as a gateway for mail addressed to domain\_name.

## ADD LOCAL-DOMAIN

Adds a domain to a list of domains that the TCPware SMTP symbiont considers to be local. If users send mail to hosts beyond the local domains, TCPware forwards the mail to the mail hub specified by the FORWARDER parameter. The local domain list affects mail forwarding only when the FORWARD-REMOTE-MAIL parameter is TRUE.

### FORMAT

**ADD LOCAL-DOMAIN** *domain\_name*

### PARAMETERS

**domain\_name**

Specifies the name of a domain (for example, LOT-49.FLOWERS.COM) that TCPware considers to be local.

## ADD QUEUE-GROUP

Forms a mail queue grouping of nodes in a cluster, or adds new nodes to an existing queue group. The SMTP queues on the nodes in the group you create will share responsibility for handling mail messages generated on nodes within the group. If a node is not placed in a named queue group, it is made part of the default queue group.

### FORMAT

**ADD QUEUE-GROUP** *group\_name [node\_name\_list]*

### PARAMETERS

**group\_name**

Specifies the name of the queue group to add, or the name of an existing group to which nodes will be added.

**node\_name\_list**

Contains a list of names of VMScluster (SCS) nodes to add to the queue group.

## ATTACH

Detaches the terminal from the calling process and reattaches it to another process. Use the SPAWN SHOW PROCESS /SUBPROCESSES command to list the names of the subprocesses. Use the DCL LOGOUT command to return to the original process. If the TCPWARE\_DISABLE\_SPAWN logical is enabled, ATTACH does not work.

### FORMAT

**ATTACH** *process-name*

### PARAMETERS

**process\_name**

Specifies the name of a process to which you want your terminal attached. (Not all subprocesses can be attached; some testing may be required.)

## **CLEAR**

Clears all information from the current configuration. (Functionally equivalent to ERASE.)

## **FORMAT**

**CLEAR**



## **DELETE GATEWAY**

Deletes a mail gateway.

### **FORMAT**

**DELETE GATEWAY** *domain\_name*

### **PARAMETERS**

**domain\_name**

Specifies the name of the domain whose gateway will be deleted.

## **DELETE LOCAL-DOMAIN**

Deletes a domain from TCPware's list of local domains.

### **FORMAT**

**DELETE LOCAL-DOMAIN** *domain\_name*

### **PARAMETERS**

**domain\_name**

Specifies the name of the domain to delete from the list of local domains.

## DELETE QUEUE-GROUP

Deletes a queue group or removes a node from a queue group. When a node is removed from a named queue group, it becomes part of the default queue group.

### FORMAT

**DELETE QUEUE-GROUP** *group\_name* [*node\_names*]

### PARAMETERS

**group\_name**

Specifies the name of the group to delete or the name of the group from which to remove the specified nodes.

**node\_names**

Specifies the VMScluster (SCS) node name to remove from the specified queue group.

## **ERASE**

Erases all information from the current configuration. (Functionally equivalent to CLEAR.)

## **FORMAT**

**ERASE**

## **EXIT**

Saves the configuration file and exits from MAIL-CONFIG.

### **Format**

**EXIT**

## GET

Reads in a TCPware SMTP configuration file. (Functionally equivalent to USE.) After a GET, you can use the various configuration commands to modify the SMTP configuration.

## FORMAT

**GET** *config\_file*

## PARAMETERS

**config\_file**

Specifies the name of the SMTP configuration file to read in.

## **HELP**

Invokes MAIL-CONFIG command help.

### **Format**

**HELP** [*topic*]

### **Parameter**

*topic*

(Optional) Topic for which you want help.

## **PUSH**

Starts and attaches a DCL subprocess. If a parent process exists, attach to it. To return from DCL, use the ATTACH or the LOGOUT command. To switch back from a DCL subprocess, use the ATTACH command.

If the TCPWARE\_DISABLE\_SPAWN logical is set, PUSH does not work.

## **FORMAT**

**PUSH**



## **QUIT**

If the configuration file has been edited, QUIT prompts you to save the file before quitting.

## **FORMAT**

**QUIT**

## REMOVE GATEWAY

Functionally equivalent to DELETE GATEWAY.

### FORMAT

**REMOVE GATEWAY** *domain\_name*

### PARAMETERS

**domain\_name**

Specifies the name of the gateway to remove.

## REMOVE QUEUE-GROUP

Functionally equivalent to DELETE QUEUE-GROUP.

### FORMAT

**REMOVE QUEUE-GROUP** *group\_name [node\_names]*

### PARAMETERS

**group\_name**

Specifies the name of the group to remove or the name of the group from which to remove the specified nodes.

**node\_names**

Specifies the VMScluster (SCS) node name to remove from the specified queue group.

## SAVE

Writes the current TCPware SMTP configuration to SMTP configuration files. (Functionally equivalent to WRITE.)

## FORMAT

**SAVE** *config\_file*

## PARAMETERS

**config\_file**

Specifies the name of the file to which to write the current TCPware SMTP configuration (by default, the same file from which it was read).

## SET ALIAS-FILE

Identifies the file that holds system-wide mail aliases.

### FORMAT

**SET ALIAS-FILE** [*file-spec*]

### PARAMETERS

**file-spec**

Specifies the name of the file that contains system-wide mail aliases (by default, TCPWARE:SMTP\_ALIASES).

## **SET DECNET-DOMAIN**

Sets the domain name for DECnet mail.

### **FORMAT**

**SET DECNET-DOMAIN** *domain\_name*

### **PARAMETERS**

**domain\_name**

Specifies the domain name for DECnet mail.

## SET DELIVERY-RECEIPTS

Specifies whether mail receipts are sent when incoming mail containing Delivery-Receipt-To: or Return-Receipt-To: headers is submitted to the SMTP queue. If TRUE, mail receipts are sent.

### FORMAT

**SET DELIVERY-RECEIPTS { TRUE | FALSE }**

## **SET DISABLE-PSIMAIL**

When TRUE, the TCPware SMTP symbiont looks for messages addressed through PSImail, usually of the form PSI%address::user, and returns them to the sender marked user unknown. The default is FALSE. This parameter does not affect mail delivery to local users who have set up forwarding entries to PSImail addresses with the VMS MAIL SET FORWARD command.

### **FORMAT**

**SET DISABLE-PSIMAIL { TRUE | FALSE }**



## SET DISALLOW-USER-REPLY-TO

When set to TRUE, prevents VMS MAIL users from setting a Reply-To: header address with the TCPWARE\_SMTP\_REPLY\_TO logical name.

### FORMAT

SET DISALLOW-USER-REPLY-TO { TRUE | FALSE }

## SET FORWARDER

Specifies the host that will forward mail messages to other hosts.

### FORMAT

**SET FORWARDER** [*host\_name*]

### PARAMETERS

**host\_name**

Specifies the name of the host to which mail is forwarded when attempts by the local system to send mail to a remote system fail because of a host name lookup failure.

If no host name is specified, no forwarder is used, and failed messages are tried repeatedly (based on the RETRY-INTERVAL setting) until they are returned to sender (based on the RETURN-INTERVAL setting).

## SET FORWARD-LOCAL-MAIL

When TRUE, TCPware forwards mail addressed to users on the local host to a central mail hub specified by the FORWARDER parameter.

### FORMAT

**SET FORWARD-LOCAL-MAIL { TRUE | FALSE }**

### DESCRIPTION

To configure TCPware to direct mail to a central mail hub, you must specify the IP address of the mail hub with the FORWARDER parameter, and define the scope of addresses that you want the mail hub to handle.

By default, when users on the same TCPware host send mail to each other, TCPware does not route the messages through the mail hub. When FORWARD-LOCAL-MAIL is TRUE, TCPware forwards local mail to the mail hub.

To exclude a specific user from the local mail-forwarding system, add the following type of mail alias to TCPWARE:SMTP\_ALIASES:

```
username : *
```

## SET FORWARD-REMOTE-MAIL

When TRUE, TCPware forwards mail addressed to non-local users on a central mail hub specified by the FORWARDER parameter.

### FORMAT

**SET FORWARD-REMOTE-MAIL { TRUE | FALSE }**

### DESCRIPTION

To configure TCPware to direct mail to a central mail hub, you must specify the IP address of the mail hub with the FORWARDER parameter, and define the scope of addresses that you want the mail hub to handle.

By default, when TCPware users send mail to users on other hosts, TCPware does not route the messages through the mail hub. When FORWARD-REMOTE-MAIL is TRUE, TCPware forwards non-local mail to the mail hub.

By default TCPware considers all remote hosts non-local. You can add hosts in other domains to the local-domain list with the ADD LOCAL-DOMAIN command.

## SET HEADER-CONTROL

Specifies which RFC-822 message headers are included in messages delivered to local VMS MAIL users.

### FORMAT

**SET HEADER-CONTROL** *header\_type*

### PARAMETERS

**header\_type**

Either NONE, MAJOR, or ALL.

- NONE eliminates the RFC-822 message headers from locally delivered VMS MAIL messages.
- MAJOR (the default) includes all but Received and Return Path headers.

ALL includes all headers.

## SET HOST-ALIAS-FILE

Specifies a file from which TCPware obtains a list of host aliases. A common use for SMTP host names is when your system is a member of a homogeneous VMSccluster, and you want all mail from any cluster member to appear to be from the same host (for example, the cluster alias).

Unlike the MAIL-CONFIG SET SMTP-HOST-NAMES command which has a limit of 16 host names, SET HOST-ALIAS-FILE lets you specify a host alias file containing as many host aliases as needed.

**Note!** The host name or alias you specify should be registered in the Domain Name System or in the host tables of any system to which you send mail; otherwise, the recipients of your mail will be unable to reply to it.

If this logical name is not defined, the SMTP software looks for the file TCPWARE:SMTP\_HOST\_ALIASES by default.

### FORMAT

**SET HOST-ALIAS-FILE** *file\_spec*

### PARAMETERS

**file\_spec**

Specifies the file that contains a list of SMTP host names.

## SET LOCAL-MAIL-FORWARDER

Forwards failed local mail to a specific host.

### FORMAT

**SET LOCAL-MAIL-FORWARDER** *hostname*

### PARAMETERS

**hostname**

Specifies the name of the host to which failed local mail is directed.

## **SET LOCASE-USERNAME**

When FALSE, disables the lower-casing of usernames on outgoing VMS mail.

### **FORMAT**

**SET LOCASE-USERNAME**



## SET POSTMASTER

Identifies the user responsible for mail on the system.

### FORMAT

**SET POSTMASTER** *[username]*

### PARAMETERS

#### **username**

Specifies the name of the user who will receive messages addressed to Postmaster on the local host. If omitted, the user name POSTMASTER is used.

To assign multiple users as the postmaster, enter POSTMASTER, then create an alias for postmaster in the alias file. For example, to make both "username1" and "username2" postmasters, enter the following line in the alias file:

```
postmaster:      username1, username2;
```

## SET QUEUE-COUNT

Specifies the number of mail processing queues that should be created on a system.

### FORMAT

**SET QUEUE-COUNT** *node\_name* [*count*]

### PARAMETERS

#### **node\_name**

Specifies the VMScluster (SCS) node name of the node whose queue count you wish to set, or specifies DEFAULT to set the default for all nodes not specifically set. In a non-cluster environment, only the DEFAULT setting is used.

#### **count**

Specifies the number of queues to create on the specified node. If a count is omitted, the queue-count setting for the specified node is removed.

## SET REPLY-CONTROL

Specifies how Internet mail headers are mapped to the VMS MAIL "From" header.

### FORMAT

**SET REPLY-CONTROL** *[hdr\_types]*

### PARAMETERS

#### **hdr\_types**

Specifies a comma-delimited list of SMTP headers (ENVELOPE-FROM, FROM, or REPLY-TO) that are mapped to the VMS MAIL "From" header. The default is "ENVELOPE-FROM, FROM, REPLY-TO."

## SET RESENT-HEADERS

When FALSE, the TCPware SMTP symbiont omits the Resent-From, Resent-To, and Resent-Date headers that are usually included when a message is forwarded using a VMS MAIL forwarding address. The default is TRUE.

Use this option if mail user agents at your site cannot properly distinguish between normal "From" headers and "Resent-From" headers.

### FORMAT

**SET RESENT-HEADERS { TRUE | FALSE }**

## SET RETRY-INTERVAL

Specifies the amount of time that elapses before another attempt is made to send a message after a failed attempt.

### FORMAT

**SET RETRY-INTERVAL** *[interval]*

### PARAMETERS

**interval**

Specifies the interval, in minutes (by default, 30 minutes).

## SET RETURN-INTERVAL

Specifies the amount of time that a message can remain in the processing queue before it is returned to the sender.

### FORMAT

**SET RETURN-INTERVAL** *[interval]*

### PARAMETERS

#### **interval**

Specifies the interval, in hours; by default, 96 (four days). A message typically only remains in the processing queue if it cannot be sent over the network to a remote host. When such a message is returned to its sender, the returned message includes the reason why it could not be sent.

## **SET RFC822-TO-HEADER**

When FALSE, disables the use of the RFC 822 To: header value for the VMS mail To.

### **FORMAT**

**SET RFC822-TO-HEADER**

## **SET SEND-BROADCAST-CLASS**

Specifies the broadcast class to use to deliver immediate (SEND) messages.

### **FORMAT**

**SET SEND-BROADCAST-CLASS** *[class\_number]*

### **PARAMETERS**

**class\_number**

Specifies the class-number in a range from 1 to 16, corresponding to the VMS USER1 through USER16 broadcast classes (by default, 16).



## SET SMTP-HOST-NAMES

Sets the host name from which all outgoing mail appears to be sent and the aliases for which this host accepts incoming mail.

A common use for SMTP HOST NAME is when your system is a member of a homogeneous VMScluster, and you want all mail from any cluster member to appear to be from the same host.

### FORMAT

**SET SMTP-HOST-NAMES** *host\_names*

### PARAMETERS

#### **host\_names**

Contains a comma-delimited list of host names. The first name in the list specifies the host name from which all outgoing mail appears to be sent. The remaining host names in the list specify the aliases for which this host accepts incoming mail.

The specified host name or alias should be registered in the Domain Name System or in the host tables of any system that you send mail to; otherwise, the recipients of your mail will be unable to reply to it.

## **SET START-QUEUE-MANAGER**

Determines whether START\_SMTP.COM starts the VMS queue manager if it is not already running. The default is TRUE.

### **FORMAT**

**SET START-QUEUE-MANAGER { TRUE | FALSE }**

## **SHOW**

Displays the current configuration.

### **Format**

**SHOW**

## SPAWN

Executes a single DCL command, or if entered without options, starts a subprocess with the same effect as PUSH. To return from DCL, use the LOGOUT command. If the TCPWARE\_DISABLE\_SPAWN logical is set, SPAWN does not work.

### FORMAT

**SPAWN** [*command*]

### PARAMETERS

#### **command**

Specifies a command to execute. If you omit command, a DCL command line subprocess is created.

### QUALIFIERS

#### **/INPUT=file-spec**

Specifies an input file to the command you enter with SPAWN.

#### **/LOGICAL\_NAMES**

#### **/NOLOGICAL\_NAMES**

Specifies that logical names and logical name tables are not copied to the subprocess.

#### **/SYMBOLS**

#### **/NOSYMBOLS**

Specifies that global and local names are not passed to the subprocess.

#### **/WAIT**

#### **/NOWAIT**

Returns control without waiting for the command to complete. Do not use this qualifier with commands that have prompts or screen displays.

#### **/OUTPUT=file-spec**

Specifies a file that retains the output of the command invoked with SPAWN. This qualifier only works when a single command is entered without creating a DCL subprocess. In addition, this qualifier is positional; you must enter it immediately after SPAWN or other qualifiers.

## **STATUS**

Indicates whether the SMTP configuration has been modified.

## **FORMAT**

**STATUS**

## USE

Reads in a TCPware SMTP configuration file. After a USE, you can use the various configuration commands to modify the SMTP configuration. (Functionally equivalent to GET.)

## FORMAT

**USE** *config\_file*

## PARAMETERS

**config\_file**

Specifies the name of the SMTP configuration file to read in.

## **VERSION**

Displays the MAIL-CONFIG version and release information.

## **FORMAT**

**VERSION**

## WRITE

Writes the current TCPware SMTP configuration to SMTP configuration files. (Functionally equivalent to SAVE.)

## FORMAT

**WRITE** *config\_file*

## PARAMETERS

**config\_file**

Specifies the name of the file to which to write the current TCPware SMTP configuration. By default, the configuration is saved to the same file from which it was read.



# Index

---

## A

ACL types  
  ADD 2-82  
  MODIFY 2-82  
  SHOW 2-82  
ADD command  
  ACCESS\_LIST 2-2  
  ACE\_USER 2-4  
  ARP 2-6  
  EXPORT 2-8  
  GATEWAY 3-2  
  GROUP 2-11  
  KACL 2-13  
  KDB 2-15  
  KERBEROS USER 2-17  
  LOCAL-DOMAIN 3-3  
  MULTICAST\_GROUP 1-3, 2-18  
  PROXY 2-19  
  QUEUE-GROUP 3-4  
  ROUTE 2-21  
  SECONDARY 2-23  
  SERVICE 2-24  
    internal action routines 2-26  
      create\_rservice 2-26  
      create\_rservice\_kerberos 2-26  
      create\_rservice\_secure 2-26  
      create\_server\_process 2-26  
      create\_telnet\_session 2-26  
      ident\_protocol 2-26  
      port\_mapper\_server 2-27  
      report\_tclb\_metric 2-27  
      time\_protocol 2-27  
    options  
      HANDOFF 2-26  
      KEEPALIVE 2-26  
      MULTITHREADED 2-26  
      NONE 2-26  
      SHARE 2-26  
    protocol values 2-24

BG\_TCP 2-24  
BG\_UDP 2-24  
  STREAM, DGRAM 2-24  
  TCP 2-24  
  UDP 2-24

Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) 1-2  
  NETCU commands 1-2

---

## B

BG\_RAW parameters and values 2-95  
  RECEIVE 2-95  
  SEND 2-95  
BG\_TCP parameters and values 2-95  
  DROP\_TIMER 2-95  
  PROBE\_TIMER 2-95  
  RECEIVE 2-95  
  SEND 2-95  
BG\_UDP parameters and values 2-95  
  RECEIVE 2-95  
  SEND 2-95

---

## C

CHECK GATED CONFIGURATION command 2-30  
Compaq WAN Line Configuration Options 2-185  
conventions xii  
CREATE command  
  ACE\_USER\_DATABASE 2-31  
  EXPORT 2-32  
  GROUP 2-33  
  KDB 2-34  
  PROXY 2-35  
  SRVTAB 2-36  
customer support x  
  by electronic mail x  
  by fax x  
  by internet newsgroup x

by telephone x  
by World Wide Web x

---

## D

DEBUG 2-114  
DEBUG command 1-14  
DEBUG/IP command 2-38  
DEBUG/TCP command 2-40  
DEBUG/UDP command 2-43  
DEFINE TIMEZONE command 2-48  
DEFINE/KEY command 2-45  
DISABLE command  
    FORWARDING 2-49  
    GATEWAY 2-49  
    REDIRECTS 2-50  
documentation set xi  
DUMP command  
    GATED STATE 2-51  
    KDB 2-52  
    NAMED CACHE 2-53  
    NAMED STATISTICS 2-53  
    NAMED STATS 2-53

---

## E

ENABLE command  
    FORWARDING 2-55  
    GATEWAY 2-55  
    REDIRECTS 2-56  
EXIT command 2-57, 3-11

---

## F

files  
    ACECLIENT\_USER.DAT 1-7  
    LOGIN.COM 1-1  
    MYFILE.TXT 1-14  
    NETCP.LOG 1-17  
    ROUTING.COM 1-5  
    SHUTNET.COM 1-7  
    STARTNET.COM 1-7  
FILTER 1-10  
FIND command  
    ARP 2-58  
    HOST 2-142  
    PROXY 2-59  
    ROUTE 2-60  
FLAGS Options for DECnet over IP 2-188  
    (RETRY=seconds) 2-188  
    LISTENER 2-188

FLAGS Options for Ethernet, FDDI, Token Ring, and  
    CLIP 2-186  
    NOBACKTOBACK 2-186  
    NOBROADCAST 2-186  
    RARP 2-187  
    TRAILERS 2-187  
    VCI 2-187  
FLAGS Options for SLIP and CSLIP 2-187  
    (RCV=n) 2-187  
    AUTOENABLE 2-187  
    COMPRESSED 2-187  
    DOUBLEEND 2-187  
    FLOWCONTROL 2-187  
FLUSH command 2-61

---

## G

GateD 1-5  
GET command  
    TGT 2-62  
getting help, TCPware x

---

## H

HELP  
    command 2-63, 3-13  
    error messages xi  
    TCPware xi  
HYPERchannel physical addresses 2-6

---

## I

INET\_TCP  
    DROP\_TIMER 2-102  
    parameters and values 2-102  
    PROBE\_TIMER 2-102  
IPSO 1-10  
    protection authorities 2-107  
        DOE 2-107  
        GENSER 2-107  
        NSA 2-107  
        SCI 2-107  
        SIOP-ESI 2-107  
    security levels 2-106

---

## K

Key-Names 2-45  
KILL CONNECTIONS command 2-64

---

**L**

licensing information x  
LOAD command  
    GATED CONFIGURATION 2-65  
    KDB 2-66  
LOG 1-8, 1-11  
logical  
    NETCU\_STARTUP 1-1

---

**M**

MAIL-CONFIG commands 1-12, 3-1  
    ADD GATEWAY 1-12, 3-2  
    ADD LOCAL-DOMAIN 1-12, 3-3  
    ADD QUEUE-GROUP 1-12, 3-4  
    ALIAS-FILE 3-19  
    ATTACH 1-12, 3-5  
    CLEAR 1-12, 3-6  
    DECNET-DOMAIN 3-20  
    DELETE GATEWAY 1-12, 3-7  
    DELETE LOCAL-DOMAIN 1-12, 3-8  
    DELETE QUEUE-GROUP 1-12, 3-9  
    DELIVERY-RECEIPTS 3-21  
    DISABLE-PSIMAIL 3-22  
    ERASE 1-12, 3-10  
    EXIT 1-12, 3-11  
    GATEWAY 3-16  
    GET 1-12, 3-12  
    HELP 1-12, 3-13  
    PUSH 1-12, 3-14  
    QUEUE-GROUP 3-17  
    QUIT 1-12, 3-15  
    REMOVE GATEWAY 1-12  
    REMOVE QUEUE-GROUP 1-13  
    SAVE 1-13, 3-18  
    SET ALIAS-FILE 1-13  
    SET DECNET-DOMAIN 1-13  
    SET DELIVERY-RECEIPTS 1-13  
    SET DISABLE-PSIMAIL 1-13  
    SET DISALLOW-USER-REPLY-TO 1-13, 3-23  
    SET FORWARDER 1-13, 3-24  
    SET FORWARD-LOCAL-MAIL 1-13, 3-25  
    SET FORWARD-REMOTE-MAIL 1-13, 3-26  
    SET HEADER-CONTROL 1-13, 3-27  
    SET HOST-ALIAS-FILE 1-13, 3-28  
    SET LOCAL-MAIL-FORWARDER 1-13, 3-29  
    SET LOCASE-USERNAME 3-30  
    SET POSTMASTER 1-13, 3-31  
    SET QUEUE-COUNT 1-13, 3-32  
    SET REPLY-CONTROL 1-14, 3-33  
    SET RESENT-HEADERS 1-14, 3-34  
    SET RETRY-INTERVAL 1-14, 3-35

    SET RETURN-INTERVAL 1-14, 3-36  
    SET RFC822-TO-HEADER 3-37  
    SET SEND-BROADCAST-CLASS 1-14, 3-38  
    SET SMTP-HOST-NAMES 1-14, 3-39  
    SET START-QUEUE-MANAGE 1-14  
    SET START-QUEUE-MANAGER 3-40  
    SHOW 1-14, 3-41  
    SPAWN 1-14, 3-42  
    STATUS 1-14, 3-43  
    USE 1-14, 3-44  
    VERSION 1-14, 3-45  
    WRITE 1-14, 3-46  
maintenance services xi  
MAS. See Maintenance agreement number  
Master Agreement No.. See Maintenance agreement number  
Miscellaneous NETCU Commands 1-11  
MODIFY command  
    KDB 2-67  
    KERBEROS USER 2-69  
    SERVICE 2-70  
        protocol values 2-70  
            BG\_TCP 2-70  
            BG\_UDP 2-70  
            STREAM, DGRAM 2-70  
            TCP 2-70  
            UDP 2-70  
multicasting command  
    SHOW MULTICAST\_GROUPS 1-3

---

**N**

NETCP  
    OPCOM messages 1-16  
    startup messages 1-15  
NETCP.LOG file 1-17  
NETCU  
    ARP command  
        ADD 1-2  
        FIND 1-2  
        FLUSH 1-2  
        REMOVE 1-2  
        SET INTERFACE 1-2  
        SHOW 1-2  
        SHOW INTERFACE 1-2  
    command reference 1-15  
DHCP commands  
    RELEASE 1-2  
    SET 1-2  
    SHOW 1-2  
    STOP/ 1-2  
    UPDATE 1-3  
Dynamic Host Configuration commands 1-2  
exiting 1-15  
miscellaneous commands

- ADD SECONDARY 1-11
- DEFINE/KEY 1-11
- EXIT 1-11
- HELP 1-11
- REMOVE SECONDARY 1-11
- SET DOMAINNAME 1-11
- SET PASSWORD 1-11
- SET/SHOW INTERFACE 1-11
- SHOW SNMP 1-11
- SHOW TIMEZONE 1-11
- SHOW VERSION 1-11
- SPAWN 1-11
- multicasting commands 1-3
  - ADD MULTICAST\_GROUP 1-3
  - REMOVE MULTICAST\_GROUP 1-3
  - SHOW MULTICAST\_GROUPS 1-3
- NFS commands 1-3
  - ADD EXPORT 1-3
  - ADD GROUP 1-3
  - ADD PROXY 1-3
  - ADD SM 1-3
  - CREATE EXPORT 1-3
  - CREATE GROUP 1-3
  - CREATE PROXY 1-3
  - FIND PROXY 1-4
  - RELOAD GROUP 1-4
  - RELOAD PROXY 1-4
  - REMOVE EXPORT 1-4
  - REMOVE GROUP 1-4
  - REMOVE PROXY 1-4
  - REMOVE SM 1-4
  - SHOW EXPORT 1-4
  - SHOW GROUP 1-4
  - SHOW MOUNT 1-4
  - SHOW PROXY 1-4
  - SHOW SM 1-4
  - SHOW STATISTICS 1-4
  - STOP/SERVER 1-4
  - UNMOUNT ALL 1-4
- OPCOM messages
  - interfaces 1-17
  - IP-over-DECnet lines 1-17
- routing commands 1-5
  - ADD ROUTE 1-5
  - CHECK GATED CONFIG 1-5
  - DISABLE FORWARDING 1-5
  - DISABLE REDIRECTS 1-5
  - DUMP GATED STATE 1-5
  - ENABLE FORWARDING 1-5
  - ENABLE REDIRECTS 1-5
  - FIND ROUTE 1-5
  - FLUSH/ROUTE 1-5
  - LOAD GATED CONFIGURATION 1-6
  - REMOVE ROUTE 1-6
  - SET GATED TRACE 1-6
  - SET GATEWAY 1-6
  - SHOW GATED TRACE 1-6
  - SHOW OSPF 1-6
  - SHOW RIP 1-6
  - SHOW ROUTES 1-6
  - STOP/GATED 1-6
  - TOGGLE GATED TRACING 1-6
  - UPDATE GATED INTERF 1-6
- running 1-1
- security commands 1-9
  - ADD KACL 1-9
  - ADD KDB 1-9
  - ADD KERBEROS USER 1-9
  - CREATE KDB 1-10
  - CREATE SRVTAB 1-10
  - DUMP KDB 1-10
  - GET TGT 1-10
  - LOAD KDB 1-10
  - MODIFY KDB 1-10
  - MODIFY KERBEROS USER 1-10
  - REMOVE KACL 1-10
  - REMOVE KDB 1-10
  - REMOVE TICKETS 1-10
  - SET KERBEROS\_PASS 1-10
  - SET MASTER\_PASS 1-10
  - SHOW FILTER 1-10
  - SHOW IPSO 1-10
  - SHOW KACL 1-10
  - SHOW KDB 1-10
  - SHOW KERBEROS USER 1-10
  - SHOW OUTGOING 1-10
  - SHOW TICKETS 1-11
  - STASH MASTER\_PASS 1-11
- service commands 1-6
  - ADD ACCESS\_LIST 1-6
  - ADD SERVICE 1-6
  - MODIFY SERVICE 1-6
  - REMOVE ACCESS\_LIST 1-6
  - REMOVE SERVICE 1-6
  - SHOW ACCESS\_LIST 1-6
  - SHOW SERVICES 1-6
- SET commands 1-5
- starting and stopping commands 1-7
  - KILL CONNECTIONS 1-7
  - START/DNIP 1-7
  - START/INET 1-7
  - START/IP 1-7
  - START/PWIP 1-7
  - START/TCP 1-7
  - START/UCX 1-7
  - START/UDP 1-7
  - STOP/DNIP 1-7
  - STOP/GATED 1-7
  - STOP/INET 1-7
  - STOP/IP 1-7
  - STOP/NETCP 1-7
  - STOP/PWIP 1-7

---

- STOP/SERVER 1-7
- STOP/TCP 1-7
- STOP/UCX 1-7
- STOP/UDP 1-7
- startup messages 1-15
- status commands 1-8
  - DEBUG/IP 1-8
  - DEBUG/TCP 1-8
  - DEBUG/UPD 1-8
  - SHOW 1-8
  - SHOW ACCESS\_LIST 1-8
  - SHOW ARP 1-8
  - SHOW CONNECTIONS 1-8
  - SHOW COUNTERS 1-8
  - SHOW DHCP 1-8
  - SHOW DNIP 1-9
  - SHOW GATED TRACE 1-9
  - SHOW HOST 1-9
  - SHOW INTERFACE 1-9
  - SHOW MULTICAST\_GROUPS 1-9
  - SHOW NETWORKS 1-9
  - SHOW OSPF 1-9
  - SHOW RIP 1-9
  - SHOW ROUTES 1-9
  - SHOW SERVICES 1-9
  - SHOW SNMP 1-9
  - SHOW STATISTICS 1-9
- token authentication commands 1-8
  - ADD ACE\_USER 1-8
  - CREATE ACE\_USER\_DATABASE 1-8
  - REMOVE ACE\_USER 1-8
  - SHOW ACE\_USER 1-8
- troubleshooting 1-15
- NETCU Commands
  - SET KERBEROS\_PASSWORD 2-110
  - SHOW DNIP 2-134
- NETCU commands
  - ADD ACCESS\_LIST 2-2
  - ADD ACE\_USER 2-4
  - ADD ARP 2-6
  - ADD EXPORT 2-8
  - ADD GROUP 2-11
  - ADD KACL 2-13
  - ADD KDB 2-15
  - ADD KERBEROS\_USER 2-17
  - ADD MULTICAST\_GROUP 2-18
  - ADD PROXY 2-19
  - ADD ROUTE 2-21
  - ADD SECONDARY 2-23
  - ADD SERVICE 2-24
  - CHECK GATED CONFIGURATION 2-30
  - CREATE ACE\_USER\_DATABASE 2-31
  - CREATE EXPORT 2-32
  - CREATE GROUP 2-33
  - CREATE KDB 2-34
  - CREATE PROXY 2-35
  - CREATE SRVTAB 2-36
  - DEBUG/IP 2-38
  - DEBUG/TCP 2-40
  - DEBUG/UDP 2-43
  - DEFINE TIMEZONE 2-48
  - DEFINE/KEY 2-45
  - DISABLE FORWARDING 2-49
  - DISABLE REDIRECTS 2-50
  - DUMP GATED STATE 2-51
  - DUMP KDB 2-52
  - DUMP NAMED 2-53
  - ENABLE FORWARDING 2-55
  - ENABLE REDIRECTS 2-56
  - EXIT 2-57
  - FIND ARP 2-58
  - FIND PROXY 2-59
  - FIND ROUTE 2-60
  - FLUSH 2-61
  - GET TGT 2-62
  - HELP 2-63
  - KILL CONNECTIONS 2-64
  - LOAD GATED CONFIGURATION 2-65
  - LOAD KDB 2-66
  - MODIFY KDB 2-67
  - MODIFY KERBEROS\_USER 2-69
  - MODIFY SERVICE 2-70
  - RELOAD GROUP 2-72
  - RELOAD NAMED 2-73
  - RELOAD PROXY 2-75
  - REMOVE ACCESS\_LIST 2-77
  - REMOVE ACE\_USER 2-76
  - REMOVE ARP 2-78
  - REMOVE DHCP 2-79
  - REMOVE EXPORT 2-80
  - REMOVE GROUP 2-81
  - REMOVE KACL 2-82
  - REMOVE KDB 2-84
  - REMOVE MULTICAST\_GROUP 2-86
  - REMOVE PROXY 2-87
  - REMOVE ROUTE 2-89
  - REMOVE SECONDARY 2-90
  - REMOVE SERVICE 2-91
  - REMOVE TICKETS 2-92
  - SET 2-93
  - SET BG\_ 2-95
  - SET DHCP 2-96
  - SET DOMAINNAME 2-97
  - SET FILTER 2-98
  - SET GATED TRACE 2-99
  - SET GATEWAY 2-101
  - SET INET 2-102
  - SET INTERFACE 2-103
  - SET IPSO 2-106
  - SET LOG 2-111
  - SET LOG /NFS 2-111

SET MASTER\_PASSWORD 2-112  
SET NAMED MAXIMUM\_TTL 2-115  
SET NAMED MINIMUM\_TTL 2-116  
SET OUTGOING\_ACCESS\_RESTRICTIONS 2-117  
SET SSH /DEBUG 2-118  
SET TIMEZONE 2-119  
SHOW 2-120  
SHOW ACCESS\_LISTS 2-124  
SHOW ACE\_USER 2-123  
SHOW ARP 2-125  
SHOW CONNECTIONS 2-127  
SHOW COUNTERS 2-129  
SHOW DHCP 2-131  
SHOW EXPORT 2-136  
SHOW FILTER 2-138  
SHOW GATED TRACE 2-140  
SHOW GROUP 2-141  
SHOW HOST 2-142  
SHOW INTERFACE 2-143  
SHOW IPSO 2-145  
SHOW KACL 2-147  
SHOW KDB 2-148  
SHOW KERBEROS USER 2-150  
SHOW MOUNT 2-151  
SHOW MULTICAST\_GROUPS 2-152  
SHOW NAMED VERSION 2-179  
SHOW NETWORKS 2-153  
SHOW OSPF 2-154  
SHOW OUTGOING\_ACCESS\_RESTRICTIONS  
2-162  
SHOW PROXY 2-163  
SHOW RIP 2-164  
SHOW ROUTES 2-166  
SHOW SERVICES 2-168  
SHOW SNMP 2-171  
SHOW SSH 2-173  
SHOW STATISTICS 2-174  
SHOW TICKETS 2-177  
SHOW TIMEZONE 2-178  
SHOW VERSION 2-180  
SPAWN 2-181  
START/DNIP 2-182  
START/INET 2-183  
START/IP 2-184  
START/PWIP 2-192  
START/TCP 2-193  
START/UCX 2-195  
START/UDP 2-196  
STASH MASTER\_PASSWORD 2-197  
STOP /SSH 2-208  
STOP/DHCP 2-198  
STOP/DNIP 2-199  
STOP/DNS 2-200  
STOP/GATED 2-201  
STOP/INET 2-202  
STOP/IP 2-203  
STOP/NAMED 2-204  
STOP/NETCP 2-205  
STOP/PWIP 2-206  
STOP/SERVER 2-207  
STOP/TCP 2-209  
STOP/UCX 2-210  
STOP/UDP 2-211  
TCPDUMP 2-212  
TOGGLE GATED TRACING 2-213  
UNMOUNT ALL 2-214  
UPDATE GATED INTERFACES 2-216  
USE 2-217  
VERSION 2-218  
WRITE 2-219  
NETCU output files  
creating 1-14  
network classes and masks 2-188  
Network Control Utility (NETCU) 1-1  
NFS statistics  
Files 2-174  
Memory in use 2-174  
MOUNT 2-176  
NFS 2-175  
RPC 2-175  
RPC Errors 2-175  
Started 2-174  
Threads 2-174  
Uptime 2-174  
NETCU  
miscellaneous commands  
SET 1-11  
security commands  
SET 1-10  
status commands  
SET 1-8  
NETCU commands  
SET NAMED 2-114

---

## O

online help xi  
OUTGOING 1-10

---

## R

reader's comments xi  
RELEASE command  
DHCP 2-79  
RELOAD command  
GROUP 2-72  
NAMED 2-73  
PROXY 2-75  
REMOVE command

ACCESS\_LIST 2-77  
 ACE\_USER 2-76  
 ARP 2-78  
 DHCP 2-79  
 EXPORT 2-80  
 GROUP 2-11, 2-81  
 KACL 2-82  
 KDB 2-84  
 MULTICAST\_GROUP 2-86  
 PROXY 2-87  
 ROUTE 2-89  
 SECONDARY 2-90  
 SERVICE 2-91  
 TICKETS 2-92

## S

See also individual commands

ARP commands 1-2  
 dynamic host configuration commands 1-2  
 miscellaneous commands 1-11  
 multicasting commands 1-3  
 NFS commands 1-3  
 parameter setting commands 1-5  
 routing commands 1-5  
 security commands 1-9  
 service commands 1-6  
 starting and stopping commands 1-7  
 status commands 1-8  
 Token Authentication commands 1-7  
 SET command 2-93  
 BG\_ 2-95  
 DHCP 2-96  
 DOMAINNAME 2-97  
 FILTER 2-98  
 GATED TRACE 2-99  
 GATEWAY 2-101  
 INET 2-102  
 INTERFACE 2-103  
 IPSO 2-106  
 KERBEROS\_PASSWORD 2-110  
 LOCASE-USERNAME 3-30  
 LOG 2-111  
 MASTER\_PASSWORD 2-112  
 NAMED DEBUG 2-114  
 NAMED MAXIMUM\_TTL 2-115  
 NAMED MINIMUM\_TTL 2-116  
 NOARP 2-78  
 NOFILTER 2-98  
 NOLOG 2-111  
 NOROUTE 2-89  
 OUTGOING\_ACCESS\_RESTRICTIONS 2-117  
 RFC822-TO-HEADER 3-37  
 TIMEZONE 2-119

SHOW command 1-14, 2-120, 3-41  
 ACCESS\_LISTS 2-124  
 ACE\_USER 2-123  
 ARP 2-125  
     flag fields  
         CONF 2-125  
         LASU 2-125  
         LOCK 2-125  
         PEND 2-125  
         PERM 2-125  
         PUBL 2-125  
 CONNECTIONS 1-14, 2-127  
 COUNTERS 2-129  
 DHCP 2-131  
 DNIP 2-135  
 EXPORT 2-136  
 FILTER 2-138  
 GATED TRACE 2-140  
 GROUP 2-141  
 HOST 2-142  
 INTERFACE 2-143  
 IPSO 2-145  
 KACL 2-147  
 KDB 2-148  
 KERBEROS\_USER 2-150  
 MOUNT 2-151  
 MULTICAST\_GROUPS 2-152  
 NAMED VERSION 2-179  
 NETWORKS 2-153  
 OSPF 2-154  
 OUTGOING\_ACCESS\_RESTRICTIONS 2-162  
 PROXY 2-163  
 RIP 2-164  
 ROUTES 2-166  
 SERVICES 2-168  
 SNMP 2-171  
 STATISTICS 2-174  
 TICKETS 2-177  
 TIMEZONE 2-178  
 VERSION 2-180  
 SHUTNET.COM file 1-7  
 SNMP  
     session accounting 2-171  
     session accounting command  
         FILENAME 2-172  
         PEER 2-172  
         PORT 2-172  
 SPAWN command 2-181  
 special characters 2-3  
 START/ command  
     DNIP 2-182  
     IP 2-184  
     NET 2-183  
     PWIP 2-192  
     TCP 2-193  
     UCX 2-195

## Index

---

UDP 2-196  
STARTNET.COM file 1-7  
STASH MASTER\_PASSWORD command 2-197  
STOP/ command  
DHCP 2-198  
DNIP 2-199  
DNS 2-200  
GATED 2-201  
INET 2-202  
IP 2-203  
NAMED 2-204  
NETCP 2-205  
PWIP 2-206  
SERVER 2-207  
TCP 2-209  
UCX 2-210  
UDP 2-211

---

## T

TCPDUMP  
command 2-212  
TCPWARE\_NETCU-E-TKTNODES 2-92  
TCPWARE\_NETCU-I-TKTDESTR 2-92  
TCPWARE\_NETCU-W-NTKTTODES 2-92  
TOGGLE GATED TRACING command 2-213

---

## U

UNMOUNT ALL command 2-214  
UPDATE GATED INTERFACES command 2-216

---

## W

WAN line 2-185



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