

TCPware[®] for OpenVMS User's Guide

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This manual describes how to use the network services provided by the TCPware for OpenVMS product.

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Software Version: 5.5

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Preface

Introducing This Guide

This guide describes the TCPware products, components, and features, and the user environment and functions. It is an introduction for all users, as well as a procedural guide for end users.

What You Need to Know Beforehand

Before using TCPware, you should be familiar with:

- Computer networks in general
- Compaq Computer's OpenVMS operating system and file system

How This Guide Is Organized

This guide has the following contents:

- Part I, *Introduction*—Introduces and provides a functional overview of the TCPware for OpenVMS products, components, and features.
- Part II, *User Functions*—Provides user instructions for the following TCPware components and features, arranged in chapters alphabetically:
 - FTP-OpenVMS
 - Kerberos authentication user commands
 - Network print functions (Line Printer Services and Terminal Server Print Services)
 - Remote Compact Disk (RCD) and Remote Magnetic Tape (RMT)
 - Remote Copy Program (RCP)
 - RLOGIN
 - Remote Shell (RSH)
 - Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)

- TALK
 - TELNET-OpenVMS
 - Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)
 - Token Authentication User Functions
 - WHOIS
 - Secure Shell (SSH)
- Appendixes, including a list of references and a glossary of terms.
 - Master index to the TCPware documentation set.

Online Help

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**.

Obtaining Customer Support

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

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- Name
- Telephone number

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- Operating system name and version number

Describe the problem in as much detail as possible. You should receive an immediate automated response telling you that your call was 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.

Licensing Information

TCPware for OpenVMS includes a software license that entitles you to install and use it on one machine. Please read and understand the Software License Agreement before installing the product. If you want to use TCPware on more than one machine, you need to purchase additional licenses. 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

TCPware guides may include Reader's Comments as their last page. If you find an error in this guide or have any other comments about it, please let us know. Return a completed copy of the Reader's Comments page, or send e-mail to techpubs@process.com.

Please make your comments specific, including page references whenever possible. We would appreciate your comments about our documentation.

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**

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>username</i> indicates that you must substitute your actual username. Italic text also identifies documentation references.
[<i>directory</i>]	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 <i>address</i> [<i>info</i>] This command indicates that the <i>info</i> parameter is optional.
{ <i>value</i> <i>value</i> }	Denotes that you should use only one of the given values. Do not include the braces or vertical bars when entering the value.
Note!	Information that follows is particularly noteworthy.
CAUTION!	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.
Return	Press the Return or Enter key on your keyboard.
----->	Pointer to further reading or a cross-reference.

PART I Introduction

Chapter 1	Introducing TCPware for OpenVMS
Chapter 2	Functional Overview

Introducing TCPware for OpenVMS

Introduction

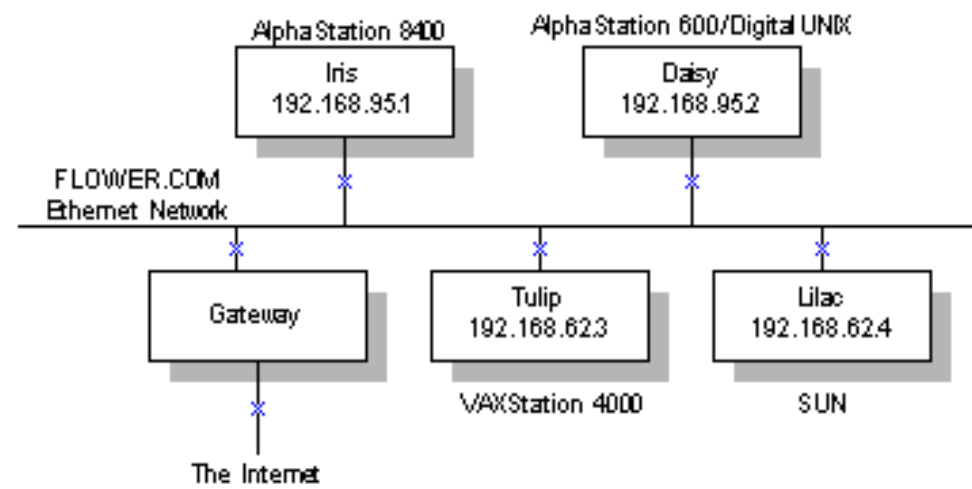
TCPware for OpenVMS is a software product that provides TCP/IP standard networking services for Compaq's OpenVMS VAX and Alpha computers.

Enterprise-Wide Networking

Computer systems from many different vendors can communicate with systems using the TCP/IP protocols. Almost all UNIX-based systems support TCP/IP, FTP, NFS, SMTP, and TELNET. This makes TCPware for OpenVMS components ideal tools for networking OpenVMS systems with other computer systems.

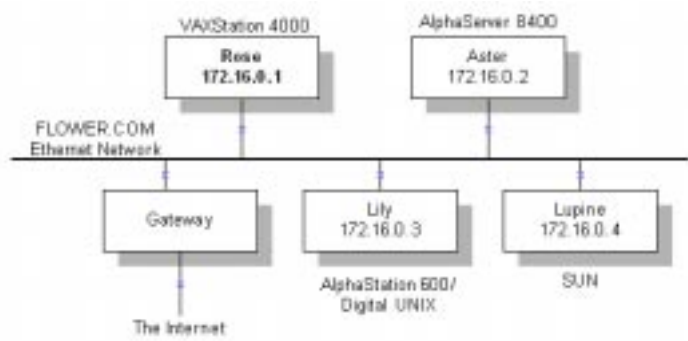
Figure 1-1 shows some systems networked using TCP/IP.

Figure 1-1 Connecting Dissimilar Systems Using TCPware for OpenVMS



TCPware for OpenVMS components operate with many other computers. TCPware for OpenVMS components also operate with many network support devices that are compatible with TCP/IP, Ethernet, and other local area networks (LANs), as shown in Figure 1-2.

Figure 1-2 Devices Supporting TCP/IP Networking



TCPware for OpenVMS

TCPware for OpenVMS includes the TCP/IP Services components designed exclusively for the VAX and Alpha architectures and the OpenVMS operating system for those architectures.

Table 1-1 lists the members of the TCPware for OpenVMS family and the features of each.

Table 1-1 TCPware for OpenVMS Family Members

Component	Features
FTP-OpenVMS	File transfer service that lets you transfer files to or from remote hosts. Provides a File Transfer Protocol (FTP) client and server. Includes the Remote Copy Program (RCP) (which includes optional Kerberos authentication). Also includes a Subroutine Library to develop FTP application programs. Token Authentication is also available for FTP-OpenVMS.
NFS-OpenVMS Client	Network File System (NFS) service that lets you access NFS filesystems and store data on NFS systems. Provides an NFS client.
NFS-OpenVMS Server	NFS service that lets remote NFS users access OpenVMS filesystems and use them for storage. Provides an NFS server and supports a PC-NFS Server (PCNFSD).
SMTP-OpenVMS	Mail transfer service that lets you send mail to or receive mail from remote hosts. Provides a Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) client and server. The additional Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP) and Post Office Protocol Version 3 (POP3) servers provide a way for remote PCs to retrieve OpenVMS incoming mail.
TELNET-OpenVMS	Virtual terminal service that lets you have immediate access to remote systems. Provides a Virtual Terminal Networking (TELNET) protocol client and server. Kerberos authentication is also available. Also includes a Subroutine Library to develop TELNET application programs. Token Authentication is also available for TELNET-OpenVMS.

Table 1-1 TCPware for OpenVMS Family Members (Continued)

Component	Features
TCP-OpenVMS	<p>TCP/IP base component that includes protocols for the network layer (IP, ICMP, ARP, and RARP) and transport layer (TCP and UDP). Provides utilities for network management and control:</p> <p>For <i>Domain Name Services (DNS)</i>, <i>Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Services</i>, <i>Network Control Utility (NETCU)</i>, and <i>Network Time Synchronization</i>, see the <i>Network Management</i> entry in Table 1-2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Berkeley R Commands</i> — Access hosts in a TCP/IP network by logging in (RLOGIN), executing remote commands (RSH), and controlling remote tape drives (RMT) and CD-ROM drives (RCD). Kerberos V4 authentication is also available for RLOGIN and RSH. Token Authentication is also available for RLOGIN.• <i>Line Printer Services</i> — Manipulate local or remote print queue functions based on the client and server ends of the BSD4.3 Line Printer Protocol.• <i>Terminal Server Print Services</i> — Send print requests to printers attached to TCP/IP-based terminal servers.• <i>Subroutine Libraries</i> — Facilitate application development using the Socket Library Services, FTP Subroutine Library, TELNET Subroutine Library, and SNMP Extendible Agent Application Program Interface (API) routines.• <i>TCPDRIVER, UDPDRIVER, IPDRIVER, and INETDRIVER Programming Services, and UCX Compatibility Services (BGDRIVER)</i> — Use QIO interfaces to develop network applications. UCX Compatibility allows applications such as PATHWORKS to work with TCPware. <p><i>ONC RPC Services</i>—Build distributed applications using Remote Procedure Calls (RPCs).</p>

TCP/IP Services

All TCPware for OpenVMS TCP/IP Services are fully integrated. The services range from the upper-layer Network Application Services to the lower-level components. These lower-level components handle the network controllers included in the TCP/IP Services core component, TCP-OpenVMS.

The TCPware for OpenVMS components use the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), User Datagram Protocol (UDP), and Internet Protocol (IP). The Department of Defense (DoD) adopted

the IP and TCP protocols as standards for all packet networks. TCP and IP provide a reliable and efficient means for moving information between computer systems.

TCPware supports Path MTU discovery to provide a performance improvement when large packets of data are sent over TCP.

Table 1-2 describes some of the TCP/IP functions supported by TCPware.

Table 1-2 TCP/IP Services

This Service...	Provides...
Cluster Load Balancing	Have the domain name server assign a connection to a specific host to balance the cluster load. Analogous to the load balancing services the LAT terminal service provides.
Database Support	Connect Ingres, Oracle, RDB, Progress, and Sybase databases on OpenVMS and UNIX systems.
DECnet over IP	Send DECnet data link layer packets point-to-point over TCP/IP connection between two systems running TCPware.
DECwindows	Supports DECwindows graphics-oriented applications like Mail, File View, DECterm, and Bookreader. A remote X display user can also log in using the X Display Manager Server.

Table 1-2 TCP/IP Services (Continued)

This Service...	Provides...
Interface Support	<p>Interface support, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ethernet, Token Ring, and LAT interfaces</i> — Send IP datagrams over Ethernet, Token Ring, LAN Emulation over Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), and Classical IP over ATM (CLIP) networks. Supports the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) and Reverse ARP (RARP). • <i>Fiber Distributed Data Interface (FDDI)</i> — Send IP datagrams over high speed networks over FDDI controllers. Supports ARP and RARP. • <i>HYPERchannel</i> — Directly supports the UNIBUS, QBUS, MASSBUS, and BIBUS interfaces. Includes use of ARP to map host internet addresses to physical addresses. • <i>IP-over-DECnet</i> — Send IP datagrams over DECnet links to connect separate DECnet-over-IP TCP/IP LANs over WANs. • <i>IP-over-X.25</i> — Send IP datagrams as data packets over X.25, enabling reliable world wide communication. • <i>Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)</i> — Send multiprotocol datagrams over serial point-to-point links. PPP is common with line speeds from 14.4 to 28.8 kilobits per second (Kbps). Implemented through <code>pppd</code> command line options. • <i>proNET</i> — Supports the proNET-10 and proNET-80 token ring controllers provided by Proteon, Inc. • <i>Serial Line IP (SLIP)</i> — Send IP datagrams over serial lines instead of Ethernet cable. Supports both dedicated (hard-wired) and dialup SLIP lines. TCPware also supports <i>Compressed SLIP (CSLIP)</i>. • <i>Compaq Wide Area Network (WAN) Device Drivers</i> — Supports the VAX WAN Device Drivers synchronous interfaces that form a link between the hardware devices and TCPware.
Multicasting	<p>Supports full IP multicasting, letting you send and receive datagrams addressed to IP multicast (Class D) addresses. Implements the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP).</p>

Table 1-2 TCP/IP Services (Continued)

This Service...	Provides...
Network Management	<p>Network management and control functions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domain Name Services (DNS) — Guarantee host connections using a distributed database. Supports Berkeley Internet Domain Server (BIND) Release 4.9.4 Name Server. • Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) — Provides IP addresses and configuration data to hosts. Supports DHCP and BOOTP protocols. • Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Services — Network management stations can obtain timely information about the network activities of OpenVMS server hosts. Supports MIB-I and MIB-II. TCPware's SNMP Agent also supports subagents serving private MIBs, as well as the SNMP Multiplexing (SMUX) Service. • Network Control Process (NETCP) — Starts, maintains, and shuts down the network. NETCP also contains the Port Mapper that maps Remote Procedure Call (RPC) server programs to ports. A TCPDUMP utility is also included. • Network Control Utility (NETCU) — Provides commands so that the system manager can monitor and control various functions such as adding and removing servers clients. • Network Time Synchronization — Use either the Network Time Protocol (NTP) or the Time Synchronization Protocol (TIMED), to coordinate time distribution between hosts.
Network Security	Includes Incoming and Outgoing Access Restrictions; Packet Filtering; the Kerberos V4 Server, user commands, management commands, and administration server; the IP Security Option (IPSO); and Token Authentication for login security.
Other Clients and Servers	Client protocols (DISCARD, FINGER, NSLOOKUP, PING, TALK, Trivial File Transfer Protocol [TFTP], TRACEROUTE, and WHOIS) and Server protocols (CHARGEND, DAYTIMED, DISCARDED, ECHOD, FINGERD, INDENT, QUOTED, and TFTPDP).
PATHWORKS Support	Use TCPware as a transport for Compaq's PATHWORKS products running between the OpenVMS system and a PC.

Table 1-2 TCP/IP Services (Continued)

This Service...	Provides...
Routing	Supports enhanced routing and multiple gateways, and includes the GateD protocol, which combines RIP, HELLO, OSPF, EGP, BGP, and the Router Discovery Protocol for distributing routing information. Supports the Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) protocol for more efficient use of Class B IP addresses.

TCPware Products for the PDP-11 Operating Systems

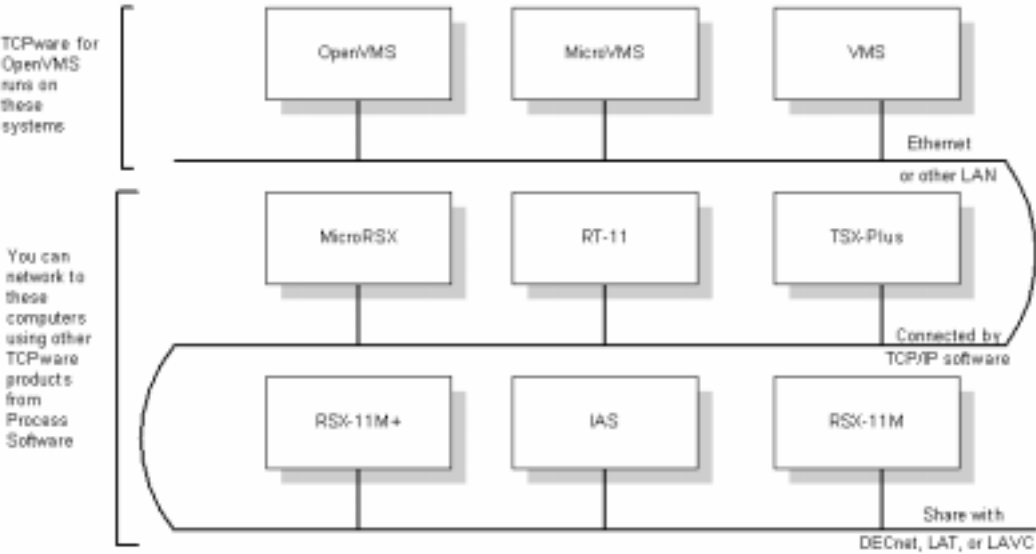
Process Software offers TCP/IP networking software products for the Compaq PDP-11 operating systems. Order the following TCPware products for the PDP-11 systems from Process Software:

TCPware for RSX	TCPware for RT-11	TCPware for TSX	TCPware for IAS
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Although these products function differently from TCPware for OpenVMS, they solve many networking problems between dissimilar computer systems.

Figure 1-3 shows some of the many dissimilar systems TCPware can connect.

Figure 1-3 Compaq Operating Systems Connected by TCPware



Chapter 2

Functional Overview

Introduction

This chapter presents a functional overview of the TCPware for OpenVMS components. It addresses questions you may have, such as what you use to:

- Access to network filesystems as if they were local filesystems
- Transfer (copy) files over the network
- Print network files
- Log in to and perform commands on a remote system
- Send or receive mail or message over the network
- Access to network magnetic tape or CD-ROM drives
- Dynamically configure network hosts and find network information
- Control network activity
- Synchronize clocks across the network
- Secure resources on the network
- Tunnel external protocol applications over IP
- Program network interfaces

For more details on each subject, we provide you with references to the appropriate section of this documentation set at the end of this chapter.

Remote Filesystem Access

You can access remote filesystems as if they were your own, using NFS-OpenVMS (see Table 2-1).

Table 2-1 TCPware Components for Access to Network Filesystem

This component...	Allows you to...	To use it, you need...	As a user...	As a system manager...
NFS-OpenVMS Client	On a TCP/IP network, transparently access filesystems on remote servers so that they appear as resident filesystems in OpenVMS.	To access remote filesystems, run the NFS-OpenVMS Client. You must have authorization to access them.	simply use the filesystems as if they were on your local system. No special commands are required.	see the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 13, <i>Managing NFS-OpenVMS Client</i> .
NFS-OpenVMS Server	Provide a service so that remote system users can access your local OpenVMS filesystems as if they were their own.	For remote systems users to access OpenVMS files on your system, run the NFS-OpenVMS Server. The remote user must have authorization to access your local filesystems.		see the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 14, <i>Managing NFS-OpenVMS Server</i> .

Transferring Files

You can transfer files to or from your OpenVMS system using FTP-OpenVMS (which includes the RCP feature) or the TFTP feature of TCP-OpenVMS. Transfer files using the TCPware for OpenVMS components in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 TCPware Components for Transferring Network Files

This component...	Allows you to...	To use it, you need...
FTP-OpenVMS	Copy, get, and put files to and from remote systems using the File Transfer Protocol (FTP). TCPware provides both the client function so that local users can transfer files to and from remote systems, and the server function so that remote users can transfer files from your local system. Login authentication security is available through Token Authentication.	The remote system must support FTP. As a user , see the <i>User's Guide</i> , Chapter 3, <i>FTP: Transferring Files</i> . As a system manager , see the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 12, <i>Managing FTP-OpenVMS</i> . As a system programmer , see the <i>Programmer's Guide</i> , Chapter 7, <i>FTP Library</i> .
RCP	Use a UNIX-like command to copy files to and from remote systems right on the system command line. TCPware also provides the RCP server so that remote users can copy files to or from your system.	The server must support equivalents of the UNIX <code>shell</code> and <code>exec</code> services. You must register the other hosts in your <code>HOSTS.EQUIV</code> or <code>.RHOSTS</code> files. As a user , see the <i>User's Guide</i> , Chapter 7, <i>RCP: Copying Files</i> . As a system manager , see the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 16, <i>Managing R Commands</i> .
TFTP	Transfer files to and from remote systems. Because TFTP is more primitive than FTP, you can mainly use TFTP to allow remote diskless systems to read bootstrap images over the network.	The remote system must support TFTP. As a user , see the <i>User's Guide</i> , Chapter 13, <i>TFTP: Trivial File Transfers</i> . As a system manager , see the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 16, <i>Managing R Commands</i> .

Printing Files

You can print files over the network using the Line Printer Services or Terminal Server Print Services. Print files over the network using the TCPware for OpenVMS components in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 TCPware Components for Network Printing

This component...	Allows you to...	To use it, you need...	As a user...	As a system manager...
Line Printer Services	Send files to, remove jobs from, and display the status of remote print queues using UNIX-like commands. Line Printer Services also provides a server so that remote users can access local print queues.	to define the remote printers during installation.	see the <i>User's Guide</i> , Chapter 5, <i>Networking Printing</i> .	see the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 15, <i>Managing Print Services</i> .
Terminal Server Print Services	If you are on a TCP/IP network, send files to printers connected to remote terminal servers.	Use the regular PRINT/QUEUE commands.	see the <i>User's Guide</i> , Chapter 5, <i>Network Printing</i> .	see the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 15, <i>Managing Print Services</i> , the <i>Terminal Server Print Services</i> section.

Logging In to Remote Hosts

You can log in to and execute commands on remote hosts using the RLOGIN or RSH features of TCP-OpenVMS or TELNET-OpenVMS. Log in to or emulate remote hosts using the components in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4 TCPware Components for Logging in to Remote Hosts

This component...	Allows you to...	As a system programmer...	As a user...	As a system manager...
RLOGIN	Use a UNIX-like command to log in to a remote host.		see the <i>User's Guide</i> , Chapter 8, <i>RLOGIN: Logging In to a Remote Host</i> .	see the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 16, <i>Managing R Commands</i> .
RSH	Use a UNIX-like command to execute a single command on a remote host without logging in.		see the <i>User's Guide</i> , Chapter 9, <i>RSH: Issuing Commands on the Remote Host</i> .	see the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 16, <i>Managing R Commands</i> .

Table 2-4 TCPware Components for Logging in to Remote Hosts (Continued)

This component...	Allows you to...	As a system programmer...	As a user...	As a system manager...
TELNET-OpenVMS	Initiate virtual terminal connections to remote hosts using the TELNET protocol. You can open multiple remote sessions. TCPware also provides a server function so that remote users can make virtual terminal connections to the OpenVMS host. Login authentication security is available through Token Authentication.	see the <i>Programmer's Guide</i> , Chapter 9, <i>TELNET Library</i> .	see the <i>User's Guide</i> , Chapter 12, <i>TELNET: Connecting to Remote Terminals</i> .	see the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 18, <i>Managing TELNET-OpenVMS Server</i> .

Transferring Mail and Exchanging Messages

You can send and receive mail over the network using the TCPware for OpenVMS components in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5 TCPware Components for Sending Network Mail

This component...	Allows you to...	To use it, ...	As a user...	As a system manager...
SMTP-OpenVMS	On a TCP/IP network, send and receive mail over the network using the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP). TCPware provides both an SMTP client and a server.	The remote system must support SMTP.	see the <i>User's Guide</i> , Chapter 10, <i>SMTP: Transferring Mail</i> .	see the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 17, <i>Managing Mail Services</i> .
IMAP Server	Provide a service so that remote PCs can access mail in VMS MAIL mailboxes using the Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP) Server.	The remote system must support the IMAP protocol.		see the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 17, <i>Managing Mail Services</i> , the <i>IMAP Server</i> section.
POP3 Server	Provide a service so that remote PCs can retrieve mail in VMS MAIL inboxes using the Post Office Protocol (POP3) Server.	The remote system must support the POP3 protocol.		see the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 17, <i>Managing Mail Services</i> , the <i>POP3 Server</i> section.

Table 2-5 TCPware Components for Sending Network Mail (Continued)

This component...	Allows you to...	To use it, ...	As a user...	As a system manager...
TALK Utility	Exchange "real time" messages with another host on the local or remote network. Display simultaneously sent and received messages on a split screen.	The remote system must support the talk protocol.	see the <i>User's Guide</i> , Chapter 11, <i>TALK: Exchanging Terminal Messages</i> .	

Accessing Network Drives

You can access remote tape or CD-ROM drives, or provide access locally to remote users by using the TCPware for OpenVMS components in Table 2-6.

Table 2-6 TCPware Features for Providing Access to Network Tape Drives

This component...	Allows you to...	To use it, you need to configure...	As a user...	As a system manager...
RMT Client	Use OpenVMS commands such as BACKUP, MOUNT, COPY, and EXCHANGE on remote backup tape drives.	a pseudodevice on your OpenVMS system using the command RMTSETUP. The remote system must support the rmt protocol.	see the <i>User's Guide</i> , Chapter 6, <i>RCD and RMT: Remote CD-ROMs and Tapes</i> .	
RCD Client	Use OpenVMS commands such as BACKUP, MOUNT, COPY, and EXCHANGE on remote CD-ROM drives.	a pseudodevice on your OpenVMS system using the command RMTSETUP. The remote system must support the rmt protocol.	see the <i>User's Guide</i> , Chapter 6, <i>RCD and RMT: Remote CD-ROMs and Tapes</i> .	
RMT Service	Provide a service so that remote clients can use the rdump or rrestore UNIX utilities to access a magnetic tape on your system.	the Berkeley R Commands for RMT services. The remote system must support the rmt protocol.		see the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 16, <i>Managing R Commands</i> .

Configuring Hosts

TCPware provides various components and features with which you can configure network hosts, as listed in Table 2-7.

Table 2-7 TCPware Features for Configuring Hosts

This component...	Allows you to...	As system manager...
DHCP/BOOTP	Assign IP addresses and provide configuration data to hosts over the network.	see the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 2, <i>DHCP/BOOTP Server</i> .
Domain Name Services	Obtain information such as host Internet addresses and names by connecting to a distributed database.	see the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 3, <i>Domain Name Services</i> .
Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)	Configure the network to send IP datagrams over serial links, including DECnet or modem connections.	enter: \$ PPPD:==TCPWARE:PPPD.EXE See the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 5, <i>Serial Link Interfaces: PPP and SLIP</i> .
Serial Line IP (SLIP) Protocol	Further configure the network to send IP datagrams over serial links.	

Controlling Network Functions

You can perform network management functions and test networks by using the TCPware for OpenVMS features in Table 2-8.

Table 2-8 TCPware Features for Additional Management

This component...	Allows you to...	As a system manager...
Network Control Utility (NETCU)	NETCU is the utility program system managers and user use to configure and control network activity.	see the <i>NETCU Command Reference</i> .
Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Services	Obtain timely information about network activities of OpenVMS server hosts, such as routing, line status, volume of traffic, and error conditions. SNMP supports the MIB-I and MIB-II Management Information bases, as well as SNMP Multiplexing (SMUX).	see the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 7, <i>Managing SNMP Services</i> . see the <i>Programmer's Guide</i> , Chapter 10, <i>SNMP Extendible Agent API Routines</i> .

Synchronizing Time Clocks

TCPware provides the network time synchronization components listed in Table 2-9.

Table 2-9 TCPware Features for Time Synchronization

This component...	On a TCP/IP network, allows you to...	As a system manager, see the <i>Management Guide</i>,
Network Time Protocol	synchronize your system clock with an Internet Time Server.	Chapter 10, <i>Network Time Protocol (NTP)</i> .
TIMED	use the Time Synchronization Protocol (TSP) and the <code>timed</code> service to synchronize the clocks of LAN hosts.	Chapter 11, <i>TIMED</i> .

Using Network Testing Tools

TCPware provides various network testing tools, and utilities and services with which you can obtain network information, as listed in Table 2-10.

Table 2-10 TCPware Network Testing Tools

This component...	Allows you to...	As a user...	As a system manager...
FINGER	Extract user information from a remote user information program.		enter: <code>\$ FINGER user@host-to-finger</code> See the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 29, <i>Network Testing Tools</i> .
IDENT	Determine the user associated with a connection.		See the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 29, <i>Network Testing Tools</i> .
NSLOOKUP	Extract information about network hosts from the Domain Name Systems.		enter: <code>\$ nslookup host-to-find</code> See the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 29, <i>Network Testing Tools</i> .
PING	Find out if a host is up and if you can reach it.		enter: <code>\$ PING:==\$TCPWARE:PING</code> See the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 29, <i>Network Testing Tools</i> .
TCPDUMP Utility	Track TCP packets by printing information in packet headers.		see the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 29, <i>Network Testing Tools</i> .
TRACEROUTE	Trace the path of an IP packet to an internet host.		enter: <code>\$ TRACEROUTE:==\$TCPWARE:TRACEROUTE</code> See the <i>Management Guide</i> , Chapter 29, <i>Network Testing Tools</i> .

Table 2-10 TCPware Network Testing Tools (Continued)

This component...	Allows you to...	As a user...	As a system manager...
WHOIS	Query the Network Information Center (NIC) username directory services to obtain usernames.	enter the command: \$ WHOIS username See the <i>User's Guide</i> , Chapter 15, <i>WHOIS: Username Directory Services</i> .	

TCPware also provides other useful testing utilities and services, including CHARGEND, DAYTIMED, DISCARD, ECHOD, NETCU DEBUG, QUOTED, and TIME. See the *Management Guide*, Chapter 30, *Network Testing Tools*, for details.

Securing Resources

You can secure resources on the network using the TCPware features described in Table 2-11.

Table 2-11 TCPware Features for Securing Network Resources

This component...	Allows you to...	As a system manager, see the <i>Management Guide</i> ,	As a user, see the <i>User's Guide</i> ,
Incoming Access Restrictions	Restrict the hosts and networks that can access the services the master server activates.	Chapter 20, <i>Access Restrictions</i> .	
Outgoing Access Restrictions	Restrict requests for remote services to specific users and ports.	Chapter 20, <i>Access Restrictions</i> .	

Table 2-11 TCPware Features for Securing Network Resources (Continued)

This component...	Allows you to...	As a system manager, see the <i>Management Guide</i>,	As a user, see the <i>User's Guide</i>,
Packet Filtering	Restrict the datagrams a network interface can receive by protocol, source and destination address, or destination port. Use convenient NETCU commands.	Chapter 21, <i>Packet Filtering</i> .	
Kerberos Server	Provide password encryption and the Key Distribution Center (KDC) for getting tickets to server applications. Also use management and user commands.	Chapter 23, <i>Managing Kerberos</i> .	Chapter 4, <i>Kerberos User Commands</i> .
Kerberos Authentication for RCP	Use Kerberos V4 authentication with the RLOGIN Berkeley R Command.	Chapter 23, <i>Managing Kerberos</i> .	Chapter 7, <i>RCP: Copying Files</i> .
Kerberos Authentication for RLOGIN	Use Kerberos V4 authentication with the RLOGIN Berkeley R Command.	Chapter 23, <i>Managing Kerberos</i> .	Chapter 8, <i>RLOGIN: Logging in to a Remote Host</i> .
Kerberos Authentication for RSH	Use Kerberos V4 authentication with the RSH Berkeley R Command.	Chapter 23, <i>Managing Kerberos</i> .	Chapter 9, <i>RSH: Issuing Commands on the Remote Host</i> .
Kerberos Authentication for TELNET	Use Kerberos V4 authentication with TELNET-OpenVMS.		Chapter 12, <i>TELNET: Connecting to Remote Terminals</i> .

Table 2-11 TCPware Features for Securing Network Resources (Continued)

This component...	Allows you to...	As a system manager, see the <i>Management Guide</i>,	As a user, see the <i>User's Guide</i>,
IP Security Option (IPSO)	Provide IP datagram protection using the IP Security Option (IPSO) protocol.	Chapter 24, <i>IP Security Option (IPSO)</i> .	
Token Authentication	Use a Security Dynamics "smart card" token and TCPware's ACE/Client and its use of the ACE/Server to authenticate logins from FTP-OpenVMS, TELNET-OpenVMS, RLOGIN, and SET HOST sessions.	Chapter 22, <i>Managing Token Authentication</i> .	Chapter 14, <i>Token Authentication: Protecting Logins</i> .
Secure Shell (SSH)	Configure and maintain the TCPware Secure Shell (SSH) server. This is the server side of the software that allows secure interactive connections to other computers in the manner of rlogin/rshell/telnet.	Chapter 25, <i>Configuring the Secure Shell (SSH) Server</i> .	Chapter 16, <i>Accessing Remote Systems with the Secure Shell (SSH) Utilities</i>

Tunneling External Applications over IP

You can tunnel DECnet applications over IP networks if you are using DECnet Phase IV (see Table 2-12.) A connection established between two systems running different protocols is known as a tunnel.

Table 2-12 TCPware Features for Tunneling Applications over IP

This component...	Allows you to...	As a system manager, see the <i>Management Guide</i>,
Tunneling DECnet over IP (for DECnet Phase IV)	Connect two DECnet networks over an IP link. Use with DECnet Phase IV only. There is no need to use this feature with DECnet/OSI (DECnet Phase V).	Chapter 27, <i>Tunneling DECnet over IP</i> .

Programming Network Interfaces

If you are a network programmer, you can perform programming functions using the programming interfaces discussed in the Programmer's Guide (see Table 2-13).

Table 2-13 TCPware Network Programming Interfaces

This component...	Allows you to...	As a system programmer, see the <i>Programmer's Guide</i>,
FTP Library	Use a programming interface to the FTP protocol. Use the FTP-OpenVMS library routines in your own applications to provide FTP capabilities.	Chapter 7, <i>FTP Library</i> .
Socket Library	Use either the Compaq Computer C Socket Library (for OpenVMS Version 5.3 and later) or the TCPware Socket Library (for earlier version or you are using the Remote Procedure Call routines).	Chapter 8, <i>Socket Library</i> .

Table 2-13 TCPware Network Programming Interfaces (Continued)

This component...	Allows you to...	As a system programmer, see the <i>Programmer's Guide</i>,
TELNET Library	Use a programming interface to the TELNET protocol. Use the TELNET-OpenVMS library routines in your own applications to provide FTP capabilities.	Chapter 9, <i>TELNET Library</i> .
UCX Compatibility Services	Use the BGDRIVER \$QIO programming interface for compatibility with Compaq Computer's TCP/IP Services for OpenVMS (formerly UCX) product.	Chapter 2, <i>UCX Compatibility Services</i> .
QIO Programming Interfaces	Use \$QIO programming interfaces to TCP/IP. These include the BGDRIVER, TCPDRIVER, UDPDRIVER, IPDRIVER, and INETDRIVER interfaces.	Chapter 10, <i>SNMP Extendible Agent API Routines</i> .
SNMP Extendible Agent Application Programming Interface (API) Routines	Use API routines required for an application program to export private Management Information Bases (MIBx) using the TCPware SNMP agent.	Chapter 10, <i>SNMP Extendible Agent AAPI Routines</i> .
Token Authentication ACE/Client API Functions	Use API functions for programs that interact between the ACE/Client and ACE/Server to enable Token Authentication.	Chapter 11, <i>Token Authentication API Functions</i> .

PART II User Functions

Chapter 3	FTP: Transferring Files
Chapter 4	Kerberos User Commands
Chapter 5	Network Printing
Chapter 6	RCD and RMT: Remote CD-ROMs and Tapes
Chapter 7	RCP: Copying Files
Chapter 8	RLOGIN: Logging in to a Remote Host
Chapter 9	RSH: Issuing Commands on a Remote Host
Chapter 10	SMTP: Transferring Mail
Chapter 11	TALK: Exchanging Terminal Messages
Chapter 12	TELNET: Connecting to Remote Terminals
Chapter 13	TFTP: Initiating Trivial File Transfers
Chapter 14	Token Authentication: Protecting Logins
Chapter 15	WHOIS: Username Directory Services

Chapter 3

FTP: Transferring Files

Introduction

The File Transfer Protocol (FTP) transfers files to and from a remote host. FTP-OpenVMS controls the method by which FTP transfers the files.

The Client-FTP utility is your interface to FTP-OpenVMS. You can run Client-FTP interactively or through a startup command procedure.

For FTP-OpenVMS to operate between two hosts, the remote host must provide a compliant client or server. You can run FTP directly (interactively) or indirectly from a command procedure. Client-FTP supports multiline recall of up to 20 lines.

Before Using FTP

Before you can transfer files, you need:

- To make sure that the FTP-OpenVMS software is installed, configured, and started on your system.
- The name or internet address of the remote host to which you want to connect.
- The username and password of the account on the remote host. If the remote host does not support multiuser protection features, you might not need a username and password. If you are using TCPware's Token Authentication, the password is the PASSCODE generated on your SecurIDW token.
- The filenaming conventions on the remote host.

FTP Session

A typical FTP session consists of the following steps:

- 1 Open the FTP connection.

- 2 Determine the format of the files you want transferred.
- 3 Transfer files using the GET (MGET), PUT (MPUT), or COPY commands or selections on the graphical user interface windows. The default file format is formatted ASCII.
- 4 Close or exit the FTP connection.

Features

FTP-OpenVMS includes the following features:

- Choice of command line execution or graphical user interface execution (for DECwindows Motif Version 1.1 or later).
- Informational and error status messages.
- Support of wildcards in source filespecs.

Table 3-1 describes some of the features of Client-FTP.

Table 3-1 Client-FTP Features

This feature...	Means that...
Command Line or Graphical User Interface Command Execution	<p>Client-FTP allows you to execute FTP commands either at the FTP> prompt or through a DECwindows graphical user interface environment. The user interface is provided with DECwindows Motif Version 1.1 and later.</p> <p>You can use either DCL-style syntax or UNIX-style syntax at the FTP> prompt.</p> <p>DCL-syntax can include qualifiers:</p> <p>FTP> DIRECTORY *.DIR /BRIEF</p> <p>You usually enter UNIX-style commands in lowercase:</p> <p>FTP> ls *.dir</p>
Case Conversion	<p>Client-FTP no longer converts the user name, password, and account to lowercase if they were not supplied on the OPEN and USER command line and thus prompted for. If you are prompted for these parameters you must enter them in the proper case, since quotes are no longer needed to maintain case.</p>
Status Messages	<p>Client-FTP issues informational and error messages. These messages are self-explanatory and conform to the standard OpenVMS message format.</p> <p>The numeric codes that prefix these messages conform to the RFC 959 standard for FTP.</p>

Table 3-1 Client-FTP Features (Continued)

This feature...	Means that...
Wildcards	<p>Client-FTP supports wildcards for the COPY, GET, PUT, DELETE, and DIRECTORY commands. The acceptable wildcard characters are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent sign (%) or question mark (?) to represent individual characters. • Asterisk (*) to represent multiple characters. <p>If you include the asterisk wildcard to represent multiple files to FTP, use the MGET, MPUT, or MDELETE commands, or specify the /MULTIPLE qualifier with the GET, PUT, COPY, or DELETE command. These two examples produce identical results:</p> <pre>FTP> MGET *.TXT FTP> COPY *.TXT/MULTIPLE/REMOTE *</pre> <p>Note! You do not require the asterisk for the destination with MGET, but you do require it with COPY.</p> <p>If enclosed in a quoted string, wildcard symbols no longer act as wildcards.</p>

Note! You can customize the appearance of your graphical user interface by using Motif resources in a resource file. This file is called DECW_FTP.DAT and is in your login directory.

The most important resource is the one that sets your application window to fit the screen. If you run your application from a PC with a small, 14-inch monitor, for example, you might want to use the following resource:

```
*DXmfitToScreenPolicy: AS_NEEDED
```

If the window size is bigger than the screen can handle, scroll bars appear in the windows so that you can scroll to parts of the window.

Other examples of using resources include:

```
DECW_FTP*background: gray
```

```
DECW_FTP*foreground: black
```

These set the screen background color to gray and the foreground color to black. See your Motif documentation for other possible resource settings.

Note! Wherever possible, the procedural descriptions that follow cover the command line and graphical user interface execution methods. If you prefer the graphical user interface method, you can execute most file transfer and manipulation functions from the **TCPware FTP-OpenVMS File Transfers** window shown in Figure 3-3 and Figure 3-4. Many of the

functions in this window have command line equivalents.

If you need further information on performing a particular function in the **TCPware FTP-OpenVMS File Transfers** window, see its command equivalent in the *Command Reference*.

Note! TCPware provides secure FTP-OpenVMS logins through its Token Authentication feature, if installed and enabled. For more information, see Chapter 14, *Token Authentication: Protecting Logins*.

Opening a Connection

Only one FTP connection can be open at a time. Once open, all file transfers and other remote operations use that connection.

You can open an FTP connection by using either the command line user interface, or the graphical user interface if you have a DECwindows system.

Command line method. Use this method if you want to issue commands from the DCL prompt (see Figure 3-1).

1 Enter one of the following at the DCL prompt:

```
$ FTP
FTP> OPEN host
```

in combination:

- *host* is the name of the host to which you want to connect. Respond to the login prompts, if any, of the remote host. After a successful login, the **FTP>** prompt appears where you enter the FTP commands described in the following sections. This is the option shown in Figure 3-1.

```
$ FTP host
```

- *host* is the name of the host to which you want to connect. Respond to the login prompts, if any, of the remote host. After a successful login, the **FTP>** prompt appears where you enter the FTP commands described in the following sections.

```
$ FTP host username password
```

Enter the host to which you want to connect, the username of the account on the remote host, and the password (PASSCODE if using Token Authentication) of the account on the remote host as part of the command. After a successful login, the **FTP>** prompt appears where you enter the FTP commands described in the following sections.

See the **OPEN** command if you are using a SecureID card for password authentication.

2 At the end of your FTP session, use the **CLOSE** command to close the connection and exit FTP. (See *Closing and Exiting* for the different close options.)

Graphical user interface method. You can use the graphical user interface method if you have a DECwindows host running DECwindows with Motif Version 1.1 or later (see Figure 3-2):

1 At the DCL prompt, enter:

```
$ SET DISPLAY/CREATE/NODE=display-node/TRANSPORT=TCPIP
$ DECW_FTP
```

- 2 When the **TCPware FTP-OpenVMS Connections** window appears, enter at the **Remote Host:** field, tab to the **Username:** field and enter at it, and tab to the **Password:** field and enter at it. Then click the **OPEN** button.

A **TCPware FTP-OpenVMS Message Window** shows all the actions FTP-OpenVMS takes from this point on. Figure 3-3 and Figure 3-4 on the following pages show an example of the two parts to the **TCPware FTP-OpenVMS File Transfers** window that appears when you open a connection from the **TCPware FTP-OpenVMS Connections** window.

Figure 3-1 Opening an FTP Connection Using the Command Line Method

```
(Eta) $ FTP [1]
FTP> OPEN THETA
  _Username: SMITH
  _Password:
FTP> GET TEST.TXT
.
.
.
FTP> CLOSE
```

Figure 3-2 Opening an FTP Connection Using the Graphical User

(Eta) SET DISPLAY/CREATE:NODE=MYNODE:TRANSPORT=TCPIP [4]
 (Eta) DECW_FTP

TCPware FTP-OpenVMS Connections

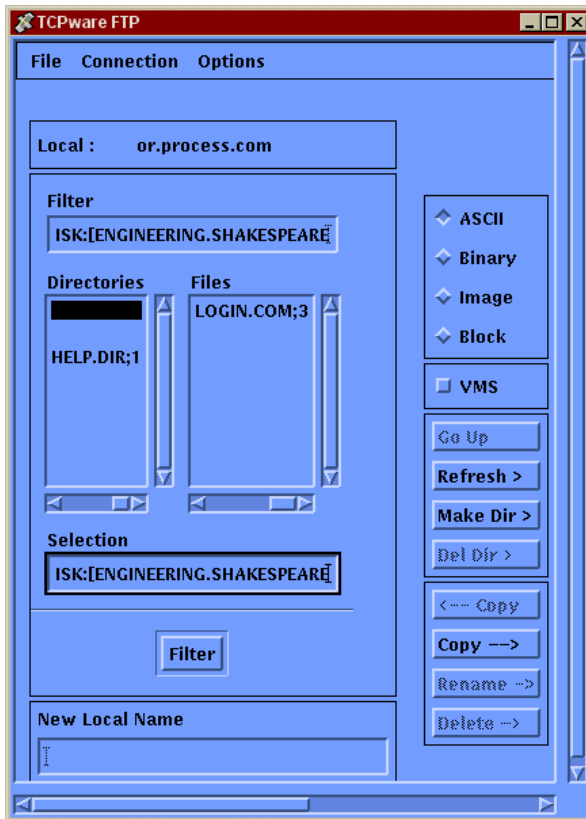
Remote Host:

Username:

Password:

Note! For the graphical user interface, FTP-OpenVMS stores the connection information in the `DECW_FTP_PROFILE.DAT` file in your login directory to set up the next connection. See the note in the previous section first.

Figure 3-3 "Local" and "Remote" Part of the File Transfers Window



Graphical User Interface

The graphical user interface method offers a number of options from the **TCPware FTP-OpenVMS File Transfers** screen.

You can set various options by clicking **Options** on the menu bar on the **TCPware OpenVMS File Transfers** screen (see Figure 3-3). These options are:

- Settings (see the top screen in Figure 3-4)
- Viewer Preferences (see the bottom screen in Figure 3-4)

Here is the process to use:

- 1 Click **Options** followed by **Settings...** to get the **TCPware FTP-OpenVMS Settings** window. This window presents the following options:

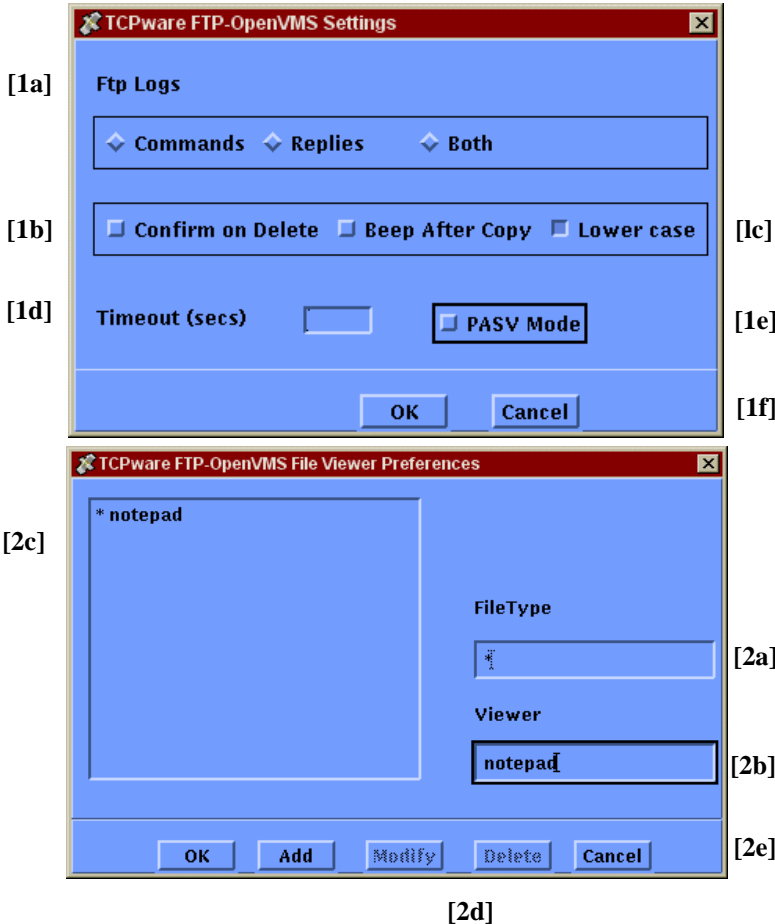
FTP Logs	You can select to log Commands , Replies , or Both . Your password appears on the screen if you use the Commands or Both setting.
Confirm on Delete	Click the box to confirm file or directory deletion.
Beep After Copy	Click the box to enable a beep when copying is complete.
Timeout (secs)	Set the FTP session timeout, in seconds.
PASV Mode	Click the box to set passive mode transfers (see the SET [NO]PASSIVE command). To accept the settings you make on this screen, click OK ; to cancel the window, click Cancel .

- 2 Click **Options** followed by **View...** to get the **TCPware FTP-OpenVMS File Viewer Preferences** window, with the following options:

File Type	Enter a file extension to indicate the type of file you would like to view; for example, enter c for files with the .C extension, ps for files with the .PS extension, or * for any file type.
Viewer	Enter the type of viewer to use for the file type; these should be DCL commands or foreign commands you define before invoking the application; for example, enter the DCL command view/interface=decwindows/format=ps to use the CDA Viewer with .PS files.
	Click Add to add the File Type and Viewer combination entered; the results appear in the scrollable list to the left of the File Type and Viewer fields.
	Click a list item and click the Modify or Delete button to modify or delete the item.
	To cancel the window, click Cancel .

Note! Changes you make to settings and viewer preferences are stored in **DECW_FTP_SETTINGS.DAT** and **DECW_FTP_VIEWERS.DAT** files, respectively, in your login directory.

Figure 3-4 FTP-OpenVMS Window Options



Closing and Exiting

An FTP connection remains open until you quit or exit FTP, close the connection, or open a new connection.

Command line method. See Figure 3-6:

- 1** To close an FTP connection, use one of the following commands:

FTP> **CLOSE**

Closes the current connection and continues the FTP session for the next command.

FTP> **OPEN host**

FTP> **CONNECT host**

Both OPEN and CONNECT close the current connection and open another one.

- 2 To exit an FTP session:

FTP> **EXIT** (or **Ctrl/Z**)

See the **CLOSE**, **OPEN**, and **EXIT** commands in the *Command Reference*.

Graphical user interface method. See Figure 3-7:

- 1 To close an FTP connection from the **TCPware FTP-OpenVMS File Transfers** window, click the **Connections** option on the menu bar and click the **Close...** option. The information in the "Remote" part of the screen disappears.
To reopen a connection, click the **Connection** option on the menu bar and click the **Open...** option. (**Open** is initially greyed-out.)
- 2 To exit from FTP entirely from any of the DECwindows screens, click the **File** option on the menu bar and click the **Exit** option.

Figure 3-5 Closing from the Command Line

```
(Eta) $ FTP
FTP> OPEN THETA
  _Username [smith]: REMOTE_SMITH
  _Password:
FTP>
FTP> GET TEST.TXT    [1]
.
.
.
FTP> CLOSE          [2]
FTP> EXIT
(Eta) $
```

Checking Directories

After you establish an FTP connection, you can check the directories on the remote or local host to locate the file(s) you want.

To check remote directories and determine the file format type when in FTP (see Figure 3-7):

- 1 Open the FTP connection and enter: FTP> **DIRECTORY**
 - Use the **CD** or **SET DEFAULT /REMOTE** command to move to other directories on the remote host.
 - If you use the menu-driven method, see the "Remote" part of the **FTP for TCPware for OpenVMS** screen (see Figure 3-3). You can double-click any of the listed directories, change the pathname in the **Current Remote Directory** field, or use the **Go Up** button in the middle of the screen.

- 2 Check file extensions to determine file types. You might need to enter special qualifiers when you transfer certain types of files.
See Table 3-2 in the next section for a description of the file transfer formats.
- 3 Check the local directory when in FTP: `FTP> LDIR`
If you use the menu-driven method, see the "Local" part of the **FTP for TCPware for OpenVMS** screen (see Figure 3-2).
- 4 Use the `LCD` or `SET DEFAULT /LOCAL` command to move to other directories on the local host.
See the `DIRECTORY`, `LDIR`, and `SET DEFAULT` commands in the *Command Reference* for checking directories.

Figure 3-6 Checking Remote and Local Directories

```
FTP> DIRECTORY      [1]
total 49
-rwxr-xr-x      1  smith  users      340   Oct   1   16:34  .login
-rwxr-xr-x      1  smith  users      138   Oct   1   16:34  .profile
drwxr-xr-x      2  smith  users      512   Oct   1   16:34  bin
-rw-r--r--      1  smith  users  46080   Oct   1   10:58  sys.exe
drwxr-xr-x      2  root   daemon    512   Feb  10   2001  .wastebasket
FTP>LDIR      [3]
Directory DOC$DISK:[DOC.ENG]
ANDY.TXT;1      CYN.PS;2      DO_HELP.TXT;1
GLOSSARY.TXT;1  HELP.DIR;1     KIT_INFO.PS;1
LWK_PERSONAL_LINKBASE;1      SCREEN-FTP.DIR;1  SEND-NORM.C;1
Total of 9 files.

FTP> LCD [ .HELP]  [4]
FTP> LDIR
Directory DOC$DISK:[DOC.ENG.HELP]
BUILD.COM;1      FTPHELP.HLB;2      FTPHELP.RNO;1      FTPHELP.HLB;2
FTPHELP.RNO;1     HELP.MMS;1
Total of 6 files.
```

Checking File Transfer Formats

You can determine what file format to use during file transfers. Client-FTP lets you transfer files in formatted ASCII, formatted binary, image, block, FORTRAN carriage control, and VMS formats. On OpenVMS systems, the filename extension can indicate the file type. Formatted ASCII is the default transfer file type and is usually sufficient for most files.

FTP converts the various file formats to formatted ASCII or IMAGE. (Executable and zip/compressed files are popular files in this category.) The formats are similar to the formats that the OpenVMS EXCHANGE utility provides to transfer between OpenVMS and DOS-11 or RT-11 file systems. You either specify the file transfer format when you use the `GET`, `PUT`, or `COPY` command, or Client-FTP determines the format from the source filename's extension.

See Figure 3-8 for an explanation of the file transfer formats.

Check file extensions to determine file types. You might need to enter special qualifiers when you transfer certain types of files.

- When you use the COPY, GET, or PUT commands to transfer files, you can use the /ASCII, /BINARY, /BLOCK, /FORTRAN, /IMAGE, or /VMS qualifiers to set the file transfer format. You can also set default file transfer formats using these qualifiers with the SET DEFAULT command, or specifying these keywords with the TYPE command. (See the SET DEFAULT and TYPE commands in the *Command Reference* for equivalent usage.)
- If you use the menu-driven method, you can make the file type selections in the middle part of the **TCPware FTP-OpenVMS File Transfers** screen (see Figure 3-4).

Table 3-2 Client-FTP File Transfer Formats

This file format...	With extension...	Means...
Formatted ASCII		ASCII records terminated with a CR and LF and transferred as ASCII. Use for all except formatted binary and image files. maximum formatted ASCII record size is 8192 bytes. In OpenVMS-to-"FTP ASCII" conversion, CR/LF pairs are added to the end of records. In "FTP ASCII"-to-OpenVMS conversion, CR/LF pairs are removed from the end of records.
Formatted Binary	.OBJ .STB .BIN .LDA	Binary records transferred as IMAGE. In OpenVMS-to-"FTP IMAGE" conversion, record header and checksum are added to all records. In "FTP IMAGE"-to-OpenVMS conversion, record header and checksum are removed from each record. Remote hosts might not be able to distinguish between formatted binary and image files because both file types are transferred using "FTP IMAGE" format. In this case, the formatted binary files are stored as image files (and if properly transferred back, are formatted binary files again). This is typically not a problem because formatted binary files are system-dependent files.

Table 3-2 Client-FTP File Transfer Formats (Continued)

This file format...	With extension...	Means...
BLOCK		<p>File blocks transferred as IMAGE. Use for STREAM, STREAM_CR, STREAM_LF, and UNDEFINED record formats. Provides the highest transfer rates since it involves minimal processing.</p> <p>Very similar to image mode. In OpenVMS-to-"FTP IMAGE" conversion, and OpenVMS file is read using block-I/O mode without regard to record structure. In "FTP IMAGE"-to-OpenVMS conversion, an OpenVMS file is created with the STREAM_LF recordformat and is written using block-I/O mode.</p> <p>Note! No padding of the last block of data occurs.</p> <p>Block mode is particularly useful for files with a STREAM, STREAM_CR, STREAM_LF, or UNDEFINED record format.</p>
FORTRAN		<p>Like formatted ASCII except that first character of each line controls how to display each line. Conversions are the same as for formatted ASCII.</p> <p>Attributes for the output file reflect that the file has a FORTRAN carriage control format. Some hosts do not distinguish between FORTRAN carriage control and ASCII files and might not support this transfer format.</p>
IMAGE	.EXE .TSK .OLB .MLB .SYS .SML .ULB	<p>Fixed-length binary records transferred as IMAGE. In OpenVMS-to-"FTP IMAGE" conversion, records are read as is. In "FTP IMAGE"-to-OpenVMS conversion, records are written as fixed length. If the last record is too short (less than 512 bytes), it is padded with binary zeros.</p>
VMS		<p>Use for RMS file transfers between OpenVMS systems. Systems that support this structure negotiate it automatically.</p> <p>The VMS file structure types are richer than those of UNIX for which FTP is designed. Thus VMS and VMS-Plus modes were added to help in transferring OpenVMS files.</p>

Using GET, PUT, and COPY

Use the GET, PUT, or COPY commands to transfer files.

GET	"Gets" a copy of a file from the remote host and places it in the current local directory.
PUT	"Puts" a copy of a local file in the current directory on the remote host.
COPY	"Gets" or "puts" a copy of a file, depending on use of the /LOCAL or /REMOTE qualifier after the source or destination parameter. COPY requires the destination parameter.

Command line method. Figure 3-9 shows the format and filename syntax of the GET, PUT, and COPY commands. Follow the examples and observe the following conventions when you transfer files between remote and local hosts (the sequence is not important):

- If using GET or PUT, omit *destination* if you want to use the *source* filename (and extension if it exists), unless *source* is a quoted string. COPY requires the destination parameter. If using COPY, use a wildcard (asterisk) for *destination* when you want to use the source filename as the destination filename.
- If copying to or from a non-OpenVMS filespec, enclose it in double quotes (" ").
- Separate multiple filespecs with commas.
- If using wildcarded source filespecs (with an asterisk), use the /MULTIPLE qualifier. Alternatively, use the MGET or MPUT command to copy wildcarded source files. (Note that this requires setting the remote default directory first.)
- Including an asterisk (*) after the semicolon (;) in a destination parameter preserves the file version when copying to a remote host.

Note! If the file version in the source parameter already exists at the destination, that version is overwritten at the destination. Also, you do not get a warning if a higher numbered destination version already exists.

- If a DECnet file, use the full OpenVMS filespec.
- At this point, the file transfer format you determined is important.

See the GET, PUT, and COPY commands in the *Command Reference*. The RCP command is also available at the DCL prompt for remote file copies (see Chapter 7, *RCP: Copying Files*, for details on its use).

Note! FTP-OpenVMS does fast transfers between two OpenVMS systems using VMS file structure or VMS Plus Mode (for UCX servers). When FTP-OpenVMS identifies file transfers between two OpenVMS hosts running TCPware, it automatically transfers files in large blocks rather than small records. These VMS modes greatly increase the transfer speed and preserve all Record Management Services (RMS) file attributes. The VMS modes are disabled with non-OpenVMS systems. See Table 3-2 on the previous page for the file transfer format descriptions.

Graphical user interface method. To transfer files:

From local to remote	click one or more files on the "Local" part of the File Transfers screen (see Figure 3-3) and click Copy--> . To give the file a specific name on the remote host, enter a filename in the New Remote File/Dir Name field.
From remote to local	click one or more files on the "Remote" part of the File Transfers screen (see Figure 3-4) and click <--Copy . To give the file a specific name on the local host, enter a filename in the New Local Name field.

See the following information on symbolically linked UNIX systems.

Figure 3-7 GET, PUT, and COPY Command Format

```
$ CREATE FTP_STARTUP.COM
OPEN IRIS SMITH "Sandy"
SHOW STATUS
<Ctrl/z>
$ EDIT LOGIN.COM
.
.
$ DEFINE/PROCESS FTP_STARTUP "SYS$LOGIN:FTP_STARTUP.COM"
<Ctrl/z>

$ FTP
220 IRIS.process.com (192.168.12.34) FTP-OpenVMS FTPD V5.5 (c) 2001
Process Software
331 Password required.
230-
230-      Welcome to OpenVMS VAX V6.2 (IRIS)
230-      with TCPware 5.5
230-
230 User logged in, proceed.
257 "SYS$SYSROOT:[SYSMGR]"
Client-FTP V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software

Connected to IRIS.process.com (192.168.12.34).
Logged in as user "SMITH".

The local default is ENG_DOC:[ENGINEERING.SMITH]
The remote working directory is SYS$IRIS:[SMITH]

Default qualifiers are /VMS

FTP>
```

Symbolic links in UNIX systems. UNIX systems can have files or directories pointing to other files or directories, known as symbolic links. TCPware treats symbolic links as directories, which appear in the **Remote Directories** field on the menu screens. Once you click and perform an operation on a symbolic link, the directory name disappears from the **Remote Directories** field and the file to which it points appears in the **Remote Files** field. You can then treat the file like a regular UNIX file.

Anonymous Users

You can access some remote resources as an ANONYMOUS user instead of with your usual username and password. This is especially useful for access to sites such as the U.S. Library of Congress (LOCIS.LOC.GOV) that allow anonymous user access to some of their files.

Anonymous access depends on your use of the /ANONYMOUS qualifier with the FTP commands that require a file or directory specification using the node name syntax.

You can access some remote resources as an ANONYMOUS user in one of the following ways (see Figure 3-9):

- 1 By default, use the node name file syntax (as described below) with any FTP command that requires a file or directory specification (such as COPY, DIRECTORY, RENAME, and SET DEFAULT). This file syntax sends the ANONYMOUS username and your e-mail address as a password.

Thus, the following file or directory specification: node::path

is equivalent to: node"ANONYMOUS your-email-address"::path

With OpenVMS Alpha V6.1 and later, node can be a domain name or IP address.

- 2 Use the filespec syntax described in Figure 3-8 and (optionally) add the /ANONYMOUS qualifier, or deny remote anonymous access using the /NOANONYMOUS qualifier.

Using the node name file syntax (and the /ANONYMOUS or /NOANONYMOUS qualifier) affects the following FTP commands:

COPY	CREATE/DIRECTORY	DELETE	DIRECTORY	DISPLAY
GET	LS	MDELETE	MGET	MKDIR
MPUT	PUT	RENAME	RMDIR	SET DEFAULT

Figure 3-8 shows examples of how to allow or deny anonymous user access to remote resources.

Figure 3-8 Anonymous User Access

The following examples assume a user with E-mail address `SAM@HOMER.COM` wanting access to anonymous directories on DELTA:

[1]

```
FTP> DIRECTORY DELTA::[]
```

This is equivalent to:

```
FTP> DIRECTORY DELTA"ANONYMOUS SAM@HOMER.COM"::[]
```

which is also equivalent to:

```
$ FTP DELTA ANONYMOUS SAM@HOMER.COM
FTP> DIRECTORY
```

[1]

```
FTP> COPY DELTA::[]STUFF.TXT
```

This copies the STUFF.TXT file from the anonymous directory on remote host DELTA to the local host and is the same as:

[2]

```
FTP> COPY DELTA::[]STUFF.TXT /ANONYMOUS
```

which is equivalent to:

```
FTP> COPY DELTA"ANONYMOUS SAM@HOMER.COM"::STUFF.TXT
```

[1]

```
FTP> MGET DELTA::[]*.*
```

This copies the entire anonymous login directory on DELTA to the local host and is equivalent to:

```
FTP> MGET DELTA"ANONYMOUS SAM@HOMER.COM"::[]*.*
```

[1]

```
FTP> SET DEFAULT DELTA::[]
FTP> CD DELTA::[]
```

Both equivalent commands set the remote directory to the anonymous directory on DELTA and are equivalent to:

```
FTP> SET DEFAULT DELTA"ANONYMOUS SAM@HOMER.COM"::[]
```

[2]

```
FTP> GET DELTA::[]STUFF.TXT /NOANONYMOUS
```

This disables access to the anonymous directory on DELTA.

Startup Command File

You can have a startup file execute FTP commands each time you invoke FTP. The startup file contains commands you want your system to perform at the beginning of each FTP session. Your system manager might already have defined a system-wide FTP startup file. Creating an FTP startup file is optional.

The startup command file in Figure 3-9 opens a remote connection, sends the password, and initiates a `SHOW STATUS` command.

You can set up an FTP startup command file or override one established by the system manager at the system level using the following procedure:

- 1 Create an `FTP_STARTUP.COM` file in your directory.

- 2 In the file, include the FTP commands you want executed each time you start an FTP session. If you include a password, make sure to use quotation marks to preserve case.
- 3 Edit your LOGIN.COM file and define the FTP_STARTUP logical to point to the startup file:

```
$ DEFINE/PROCESS FTP_STARTUP "SYS$LOGIN:FTP_STARTUP.COM"
```

Using the DEFINE/PROCESS FTP_STARTUP entry in the user's LOGIN.COM file causes that file to override any FTP startup command file at the system level.

- 4 Run FTP.

Whenever you run Client-FTP, it looks for the file to which the FTP_STARTUP logical points, and processes all the commands in that file.

If the EXIT or QUIT command appears in the startup file, Client-FTP:

- Ignores all commands following the EXIT or QUIT command.
- Continues with FTP operations after the startup command file.

Note! VERBOSE mode is set ON by default so that you can read replies from the FTP server when you connect or change server directories. This means that you do not need to include the SET DEBUG /CLASS=REPLIES (or its equivalent VERBOSE) command in the startup command file. Although an existing SET DEBUG /CLASS=REPLIES command in the file does not change the mode, a VERBOSE command toggles VERBOSE mode OFF. (See the SET DEBUG /CLASS command description in the *Command Reference*.) If you are an ANONYMOUS user, VERBOSE mode might help in reading any informational messages the FTP server creates.

Figure 3-9 Setting Up a Startup Command File

```
$ CREATE FTP_STARTUP.COM [1]
OPEN IRIS SMITH "Sandy"
SHOW STATUS [2]
<Ctrl/z>
$ EDIT LOGIN.COM
.
. [3]
$ DEFINE/PROCESS FTP_STARTUP "SYS$LOGIN:FTP_STARTUP.COM"
<Ctrl/z> [4]

$ FTP
220 IRIS.process.com (192.168.12.34) FTP-OpenVMS FTPD V5.5 (c) 2001
Process Software
331 Password required.
230-
230- Welcome to OpenVMS VAX V6.2 (IRIS)
230- with TCPWare 5.5
230-
230 User logged in, proceed.
257 "SYS$SYSROOT:[SYSMGR]"
Client-FTP V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software

Connected to IRIS.process.com (192.168.12.34).
Logged in as user "SMITH".

The local default is ENG_DOC:[ENGINEERING.SMITH]
The remote working directory is SYS$IRIS:[SMITH]

Default qualifiers are /VMS

FTP>
```

Site-Specific Commands

The FTP-OpenVMS Server supports the SITE SPAWN and SITE SHOW TIME site-specific commands. The Client-FTP can issue these commands at any time.

Site-specific commands can vary depending on the remote FTP server; some servers do not support any.

Issue the FTP-OpenVMS site-specific commands in one of the following ways at the FTP> prompt (see Figure 3-10):

1 SITE SHOW TIME

This command returns the current date and the time of day for the OpenVMS system in the reply message.

2 SITE SPAWN *dcl-command*

This command allows you to execute any DCL command as a subprocess. You typically use this command to print files, submit batch jobs, execute command procedures, or issue other commands.

The screen does not display the output the subprocess generates. The system returns status from the subprocess as the status for the SITE SPAWN command.

Note! Spawning is not allowed for CAPTIVE accounts.

See the SITE and SPAWN commands in the *Command Reference*.

Figure 3-10 Issuing Site-Specific Commands

```
$ FTP
FTP> OPEN CONDOR
_Username [wombat]:WOMBAT
_Password:
FTP> SITE SHOW TIME
200 The date and time is "3-NOV-2001 11:36:18.30" [1]
FTP>

FTP> DIR
Directory DOC$DISK:[DOCUMENT.WOMBAT]

ANDY.TXT;1      4      4-NOV-2001    09:08:41.13
CYN.PS;2       53     14-JAN-2001    14:10:41.22
DNIP.TXT;1      8     10-JAN-2001    14:00:08.40
DO_HELP.TXT;1   8     19-NOV-2001    09:49:37.92

FTP> SITE SPAWN PRINT/QUE=ENG_PRINTER_ANSI ANDY.TXT [2]
200 SITE command okay.
FTP>
```

Sample Session

This section describes a sample FTP-OpenVMS session.

See Figure 3-11 for the corresponding numbered steps. In this example, a user on local host BETA:

- 1** Starts Client-FTP, opens a connection to remote host THETA, and logs in as user SMITH (the display does not echo the password at the prompt). (If you are using Token Authentication, enter your PASSCODE in place of the password here.)
- 2** Using PUT, copies the local SYS.EXE file to THETA.
- 3** Using GET, copies the SYS.EXE file on THETA back to BETA.
- 4** Obtains a remote directory listing. There is a SYS.EXE file.
- 5** Deletes the SYS.EXE file.
- 6** Obtains another remote directory listing. SYS.EXE is now gone.
- 7** Obtains a local directory listing. Note that SYS.EXE;1 still exists locally.
- 8** Opens a connection to host ALPHA (running OpenVMS and FTP-OpenVMS) and logs in as USER. This closes the connection to THETA.
- 9** Obtains a remote directory listing on ALPHA.
- 10** Using GET, copies the ASCII file SCREEN_FTP.TXT on ALPHA to BETA.
- 11** Changes the default for transferring files from formatted ASCII to IMAGE.
- 12** Using GET, copies the SEND-NORM.BIN, SEND-NORM.OBJ and SEND.OBJ files from ALPHA as image files on the local host.
- 13** Obtains a local directory listing. SCREEN-FTP.TXT, SEND-NORM.BIN, SEND-NORM.OBJ, and SEND.OBJ are now present.
- 14** Exits FTP.

Figure 3-11 Sample FTP-OpenVMS Session

```
(BETA)$FTP
FTP> OPEN THETA [1]
_Username [smith]: SMITH
_Password:
FTP> PUT SYS.EXE* [2]
FTP> GET SYS.EXE* [3]
FTP> DIR [4]
total 4
-rwxr-xr-x 1 smith users 340 Oct 1 16:34 .login
-rwxr-xr-x 1 smith users 138 Oct 1 16:34 .profile
drwxr-xr-x 2 smith users 512 Oct 1 16:34 bin
-rw-r--r-- 1 smith users 46080 Oct 1 10:58 sys.exe
FTP> DELETE SYS.EXE
FTP> DIR [5]
total 3
-rwxr-xr-x 1 smith users 340 Oct 1 16:34 .login
-rwxr-xr-x 1 smith users 138 Oct 1 16:34 .profile
drwxr-xr-x 2 smith users 512 Oct 1 16:34 bin
FTP> LDIR [6]
Directory DOC$DISK[DOC.BKG] [7]

ANDY.TXT;1      CYN.PS2      DO_HELP.TXT;1
GLOSSARY.TXT;1  HELP.DIR;1   KIT_INFO.PS;1
LWK_PERSONAL.LINKBASE;1  SYS.EXE;1

Total of 8 files.
FTP> OPEN ALPHA
_Username [smith]: USER [8]
_Password:
FTP> DIR [9]
GLOSSARY.TXT;1      HOME.DIR;1      KIT_BUILD.HLB;1
LWK_PERSONAL.LINKBASE;1  SCREEN-FTP.TXT;1  SEND-NORM.BIN;1
SEND-NORM.OBJ;1      SEND.OBJ;1

FTP> GET SCREEN-FTP.TXT [10]
FTP> SET DEFAULT /IMAGE [11]
FTP> GET SEND-NORM.BIN, SEND_NORM.OBJ, SEND.OBJ [12]
FTP> LDIR [13]
Directory DOC$DISK[DOC.BKG]

ANDY.TXT;1      CYN.PS2      DO_HELP.TXT;1
GLOSSARY.TXT;1  HELP.DIR;1   KIT_INFO.PS;1
LWK_PERSONAL.LINKBASE;1  SCREEN-FTP.TXT;1  SEND-NORM.BIN;1
SEND-NORM.OBJ;1  SEND.OBJ;1
SYS.EXE
Total of 12 files. [14]
FTP> EXIT
```

Command Reference

The following pages describe the FTP-OpenVMS commands. Table 3-3 contains command synonyms you can use interchangeably with FTP-OpenVMS commands. Table 3-4 shows commands you can use to do various tasks. Each command includes the graphical user interface equivalent, if available.

Enter FTP commands at the FTP> prompt. Client-FTP supports the following commands:

ACCOUNT	ERROR_EXIT	REMOTEHELP	SET STATUS
CLOSE	EXIT	RENAME	SITE
COPY	GET	SET BELL	SPAWN
CREATE/DIR	HELP	SET DEBUG	STRUCTURE
DEFINE/KEY	LDIR	SET DEFAULT	TYPE
DELETE	OPEN	SET HASH	USER
DIRECTORY	PUT	SET LOWERCASE	
DISPLAY	PWD	SET PASSIVE	
ENABLE VMS_PL	QUOTE	SET VMS	

Table 3-3 FTP Command Synonyms

This command...	Is a synonym for the FTP command...
ASCII	TYPE ASCII
BELL	Toggles between SET BELL and SET NOBELL
BINARY or IMAGE	TYPE IMAGE
BYE or QUIT	EXIT
CD	SET DEFAULT /REMOTE
CONNECT	OPEN
DEBUG	Toggles SET DEBUG/CLASS=COMMANDS
DISCONNECT	CLOSE
H	HELP
HASH	Toggles between SET HASH and SETNOHASH
LCD	SET DEFAULT/LOCAL
LIST or LS	DIRECTORY/NAME_LIST
LOGIN	USER
MDELETE	DELETE/MULTIPLE
MGET	GET/MULTIPLE

Table 3-3 FTP Command Synonyms (Continued)

This command...	Is a synonym for the FTP command...
MKDIR	CREATE/DIRECTORY
MPUT	PUT/MULTIPLE
PASSIVE	Toggles between SET PASSIVE and SET NOPASSIVE
RECV	GET
RM	DELETE
RMDIR	DELETE/DIRECTORY
SEND	PUT
STATUS	HOW STATUS
VERBOSE	Toggles SET DEBUG/CLASS=REPLIES
Z	SPAWN

Table 3-4 Commands to Use to Perform Various Tasks on the Local System

DEFINE/KEY	Associate an equivalence string and set of attributes with a keyboard key
HELP	Bring up the Client-FTP online help facility
LCD	Set your local default directory
LDIR	List files in your local directory
SET BELL	Ring terminal bell after completing a file transfer
SET DEBUG	Display of debugging information
SET HASH	Enable hash marks during a file transfer
SET LOWERCASE	Convert unquoted filenames to lowercase in a file transfer request
SET PASSIVE	Sets passive mode
SET VMS	FTP-Client negotiates with the server for VMS file structure when opening a connection
SHOW STATUS	Show the status of the current connection and local default directory
SPAWN	Execute DCL commands without exiting FTP

Table 3-4 Commands to Use to Perform Various Tasks on the Local System (Continued)

STRUCTURE	Change the default file structure for a transfer (FILE, RECORD, or VMS)
TYPE	Change the default file transfer format (ASCII, BINARY, IMAGE, FORTRAN, BLOCK, VARIABLE, or DEFAULT)

Table 3-5 Commands to Use to Perform various Tasks on the Remote System

CD	Change the remote default directory
DELETE	Delete a file or directory on the remote host
DIR, LIST, or Is	List files on the remote host
MKDIR	Create a directory on the remote host
PWD	Display the name of the current working directory on the remote host
QUOTE	Send an FTP command to the remote server
REMOTEHELP	Bring up the remote FTP server's online help facility
RENAME	Rename a file on the remote host
SITE	Issue a site-specific command to the remote server
USER	Set the username at the remote host

Table 3-6 TCPware FTP Logicals for Users

<p>FTP_STARTUP</p> <p>Define the FTP_STARTUP logical to point to the FTP_STARTUP.COM file. For example:</p> <pre>\$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE FTP_STARTUP SYS\$MANAGER:FTP_STARTUP.COM</pre> <p>Client users can override this startup file by creating their own. Including the command DEFINE/PROCESS FTP_STARTUP in a user's LOGIN.COM file overrides any</p>
<p>TCPWARE_FTP_ALL_VERSIONS</p> <p>Requests the NLST and LIST commands to display all versions of the specified files. If TCPWARE_FTP_ALL_VERSIONS is defined, the logical TCPWARE_FTP_STRIP_VERSION has no effect.</p> <p>TCPWARE_FTP_ALL_VERSIONS is ignored if the FTP server is in UNIX emulation mode.</p>

Table 3-6 TCPware FTP Logicals for Users

<p>TCPWARE_FTP_DISALLOW_UNIX_STYLE</p> <p>Controls whether UNIX style filename parsing is done. If not defined and a / is found in the filename, it is assumed to be a UNIX style filename. The ? in the logical represents where defined values go. Defined values can be either alpha or numeric.</p> <p>\$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXEC TCPWARE_FTP_DISALLOW_UNIX_STYLE FALSE</p>
<p>TCPWARE_FTP_EXTENSION_QUANTITY</p> <p>Defines the default allocation/extension quantity for new files and appends. The ? in the logical represents where defined values go. Defined values can be either alpha or numeric.</p> <p>\$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXEC TCPWARE_FTP_EXTENSION_QUANTITY <i>n</i> (number of blocks)</p>
<p>TCPWARE_FTP_KEEP_DIR_EXT</p> <p>Sometimes the FTP server strips the .DIR extension from the file name of a directory when the NLST function is requested. The FTP server now looks for the logical TCPWARE_FTPD_KEEP_DIR_EXT and, if defined, does not remove the .DIR extension. To use this feature, define the logical as:</p> <p>\$ DEFINE TCPWARE_FTPD_KEEP_DIR_EXT TRUE</p> <p>To return to the default behavior, deassign this logical.</p>
<p>TCPWARE_FTP_MESSAGE_FILE</p> <p>Defines the message file the FTP user sees when connecting to the server or moving between directories. The definition of this logical is commented out but defined in the FTP_CONTROL.COM file as follows:</p> <p>\$ DEFINE TCPWARE_FTP_MESSAGE_FILE ".MESSAGE"</p>
<p>TCPWARE_FTP_ONLY_BREAK_ON_CRLF</p> <p>If this logical is set and an ASCII file is transferred, a new line is created in the file upon receipt of a carriage return/line feed sequence.</p> <p>If this logical is not set and an ASCII file is transferred, a new line is created upon receipt of either a carriage return/line feed sequence or a line feed.</p>
<p>TCPWARE_FTP_SEMANTICS_FIXED_IGNORE_CC</p> <p>If this logical is defined to TRUE, then GET operations of fixed lengths record files will not have a <CR>(carriage return)<LF>(line feed) added to the end of each record. The ? in the logical represents where defined values go. Defined values can be either alpha or numeric.</p> <p>\$ DEFINE TCPWARE_FTP_SEMANTICS_FIXED_IGNORE_CC ?</p>

Table 3-6 TCPware FTP Logicals for Users

<p>TCPWARE_FTP_SERVER_LOG_LIMIT</p> <p>By setting this logical in the LOGIN.COM file, you can specify that log files be retained. Set the logical name to a dash (-) to retain all log files, or specify a number in the range of 1 to 32000.</p> <p>Directory size restrictions limit the number of potential files that can actually be created. If you do not specify a number or value, one log file is created or overwritten for each FTP session. Use the DCL PURGE command to delete unneeded log files. The following example specifies that 42 log files be retained:</p> <pre>\$ DEFINE TCPWARE_FTP_SERVER_LOG_LIMIT 42</pre>
<p>TCPWARE_FTP_STRIP_VERSION</p> <p>Causes VMS mode output to have no versions. The ? in the logical represents where defined values go. Defined values can be either alpha or numeric.</p> <pre>\$ DEFINE /NOLOG TCPWARE_FTP_STRIP_VERSION ?</pre>
<p>TCPWARE_FTP_UNIX_STYLE_BY_DEFAULT</p> <p>If you define this logical, the FTP server starts in UNIX emulation mode.</p> <p>The ? in the logical represents where defined values go. Defined values can be either alpha or numeric.</p> <pre>\$ DEFINE /NOLOG TCPWARE_FTP_UNIX_STYLE_BY_DEFAULT ?</pre> <p>When sending the command from a non-OpenVMS client, a space is required between the file specification and the qualifier. For example:</p> <pre>\$ GET filename /LOG</pre> <p>Previous command syntax: ftp>put xx x.x/image=2048 New command syntax: ftp>put x.x "x.x/image=2048"</p> <p>You can disable this feature so that the FTP server can accept an OpenVMS transfer mode qualifier without including the space between the file specification and the qualifier. To disable this requirement, define the logical:</p> <pre>\$ DEFINE TCPWARE_FTPD_NOUNIX_SYNTAX "TRUE"</pre>
<p>TCPWARE_FTP_UNIX_STYLE_CASE_INSENSITIVE</p> <p>Allows UNIX style filename handling to be case insensitive. The ? in the logical represents where defined values go. Defined values can be either alpha or numeric.</p> <pre>\$ DEFINE /NOLOG TCPWARE_FTP_UNIX_STYLE_CASE_INSENSITIVE ?</pre>

Table 3-6 TCPware FTP Logicals for Users

<p>TCPWARE_FTPD_NOUNIX_SYNTAX</p> <p>When sending a command to a non-OpenVMS client, a space is required between the file specification and the qualifier. For example:</p> <p>FTP> GET filename /LOG</p> <p>Previous command syntax: ftp>put xx x.x/image=2048 New command syntax: ftp>put x.x "x.x/image=2048"</p> <p>You can disable this feature so that the FTP server can accept an OpenVMS transfer mode qualifier without including the space between the file specification and the qualifier. To disable this requirement, define the following logical:</p> <p>\$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE_MODE TCPWARE_FTPD_NOUNIX_SYNTAX "TRUE"</p>

Troubleshooting

Access error messages help by entering **HELP TCPWARE MESSAGES [identifier]**, or connect to web site **<http://www.process.com>** (select **Customer Support** followed by the **Error Messages** button).

ACCOUNT

Specifies the user's account if the remote server requires it.

Format

ACCOUNT *account*

Parameter

account

User's account. Enclose in quotes if it contains special characters or embedded spaces, or contains mixed-case characters.

Example

The following specifies account Smith on the remote system. Use quotes around the mixed-case account name.

```
FTP> ACCOUNT "Smith"
```

CLOSE

Closes the connection to the remote FTP server if one is open and keeps you in FTP.

OPEN and CONNECT also close an existing connection before opening another one.

Graphical User Interface Equivalent

TCPware FTP-OpenVMS File Transfers⇒**Connection**⇒**Close**

or **Open**

Format

CLOSE

Synonym

DISCONNECT

Example

The following closes the current connection:

FTP> CLOSE

COPY

Copies files to or from a remote host. You specify whether the source or destination file is local or remote using the /LOCAL or /REMOTE qualifier. COPY supports full wildcard filespecs except wildcard symbols enclosed in a quoted string. Use the /MULTIPLE qualifier for a wildcard remote source filespec. /REMOTE also supports use of asterisk (*) wildcards after a semicolon (;) in remote file specifications. This creates the same version in the destination file as in the source file (instead of creating a new version). If the server is not OpenVMS, the version number is part of the filename. TCPware does not issue a warning if the server host already has a higher numbered version.

Graphical User Interface Equivalent

TCPware FTP-OpenVMS File Transfers⇒ Select file(s) in **Local Files** for local-to-remote copy, or select file(s) in **Remote Files** for remote-to-local copy⇒**Copy-->** for a local-to-remote copy, or **<--Copy** for a remote-to-local copy. Give file new name, if desired, in **New Local Name** or **New Remote File/Dir Name**

Format

COPY *source [,source,...] destination*

Equivalents

GET= COPY *source* /REMOTE *destination*

RECV= COPY *source* /REMOTE *destination*

MGET= COPY *source* /REMOTE /MULTIPLE *destination*

PUT= COPY *source* /LOCAL *destination*

SEND= COPY *source* /LOCAL *destination*

MPUT= COPY *source* /LOCAL /MULTIPLE *destination*

Parameters

source

Input filespec. Use a comma between multiple filespecs. Enclose the filespec in quotes if you want to preserve case and did not use the SET NOLOWERCASE command. The format is:

node"username password"::path

node	hostname or DECnet node name (with OpenVMS Alpha V6.1 and later, the hostname can be a domain name or IP address)
username	valid account on the host
password	password (PASSCODE if using Token Authentication) for the account

path	location and name of the file
------	-------------------------------

You can omit the node `"username password"::` part of the specification unless it is for a DECnet file. If omitted, Client-FTP uses the current default directory. You can use the `node::path` syntax (omitting the username and password) if you want access to anonymous FTP resources. In this case, FTP-OpenVMS implicitly adds the `/ANONYMOUS` qualifier.

Use the `/LOCAL` or `/REMOTE` qualifier after the parameter, depending on the context. The local filespec must conform to OpenVMS filenames rules. The remote filespec must conform to the filenames conventions of the remote host.

Enclose the *pathname* in quotes if it contains delimiters or symbols the FTP server could possibly misinterpret. For example, the following remote filespec is enclosed in quotes because it includes slashes (/) that OpenVMS normally interprets as qualifier delimiters:

```
ALPHA"smithabcd"::"/usr/bin/proj1.txt"
```

destination

Output filespec. Enclose the filespec in quotes if you want to preserve case and did not use the `SET NOLOWERCASE` command. If wildcarded (*), Client-FTP uses the source filename or extension, unless the filespec is a quoted string. See the source parameter for the destination filespec format.

To obtain the same version number in the destination file as in the source file (instead of creating a newer one), wildcard the destination file version using `;`. Note that if the server is not an OpenVMS host, the version number is included in the filename. You do not get a warning if the server host already has a higher numbered version. Also, if the server host already has the version specified, the old file with that version is overwritten.

Transfer Qualifiers (Positional)

/LOCAL

The preceding file is on the local host. If `/LOCAL` follows source, `/REMOTE` is implicit for *destination*. If `/LOCAL` is omitted, Client-FTP searches for a node; if found, Client-FTP assumes the file is remote. Do not use for both source and *destination*.

/REMOTE

The preceding file is on the remote host. If `/REMOTE` follows *source*, `/LOCAL` is implicit for *destination*. If `/REMOTE` is omitted, Client-FTP searches for a *node*; if found, Client-FTP assumes the file is remote. Do not use for both *source* and *destination*. (See the destination parameter on how to preserve version numbers on a remote copy.)

/MULTIPLE

Transfers multiple files. Use after *source* only. Include wildcards in *source* only because some remote hosts do not recognize the OpenVMS asterisk and percent characters as wildcards. The remote host's server must support the FTP NLST command. Not all servers support VMS files. If the server does and you do not specify another mode (using a qualifier or the `STRUCTURE` or `SET`

DEFAULT commands), /VMS is the default.

File Type Qualifiers (Positional)

If you omit one of the file type qualifiers, Client-FTP transfers the file based on either:

- The current default setting; for example, ASCII or IMAGE.
- The extension (type) of the file you want to copy (see Table 3-2).

Setting a file type qualifier overrides the default transfer format for this transaction only. (See also the SET DEFAULT command.)

/ASCII

Transfers the preceding file in formatted ASCII format (see Table 3-2).

/BINARY

Transfers the preceding .BIN, .LDA, .OBJ, or .STB file in formatted binary format.

/BLOCK

Transfers the preceding STREAM, STREAM_CR, STREAM_LF, or UNDEFINED file in block mode (see Table 3-2).

/FORTRAN

Transfers the preceding file in FORTRAN mode. The first character of each record is a FORTRAN carriage control character. Some hosts do not recognize this transfer format.

/IMAGE[=*size*]

Transfers the preceding file in image mode. Optional *size* sets the record size of the local output file (see Table 3-2). Does not apply to remote output files. The maximum size for this qualifier is 32768.

/RECORD

Transfers the preceding file using STRU R so as to communicate the record structure during the copy. Not all servers support record structure mode. If you specify both /RECORD and /VMS, Client-FTP uses /VMS.

/VARIABLE

Transfers an image file (see **/IMAGE**) in variable length record mode. At the destination site, all /IMAGE records have a fixed length. Applies to local output image files only. This qualifier has meaning only if the /IMAGE qualifier is present.

/VMS

Transfers the preceding file in VMS file mode (see Table 3-2). Allows you to transfer any type of RMS file between OpenVMS systems. If you use /VMS, Client-FTP ignores /APPEND, /ASCII, /BINARY, /BLOCK, /FORTRAN, /IMAGE, and /VARIABLE. If you specify both /RECORD and /VMS, Client-FTP uses /VMS.

Other Qualifiers (Non-positional)

/ANONYMOUS

/NOANONYMOUS

Enables (/ANONYMOUS) or denies (/NOANONYMOUS) anonymous user access to remote resources. You can omit /ANONYMOUS if you use the node file syntax (*node: :pathname*). (See *Anonymous Users*.)

/APPEND

Appends the *source* file to the *destination* file. If the *destination* file does not exist, Client-FTP creates it. Only valid if appending to a file with the same file transfer type. Some remote hosts might not support this operation.

/CONFIRM

/NOCONFIRM (default)

/CONFIRM issues a confirmation prompt before copying a file. Useful when *source* contains wildcards so that you can confirm each file copy. Respond with **y** or **n**. /NOCONFIRM is the default.

If confirming multiple file copying, use with COPY/MULTIPLE with a wildcard value. Position the qualifier immediately after the COPY verb to relate to all files, or after the particular filename to relate to that file only.

/CONTIGUOUS=*blocks*

Local output file should have an initial contiguous allocation of the specified number of *blocks*. If the output file is smaller than the specified *blocks*, Client-FTP truncates the allocation. If the output file is larger, the additional allocations are non-contiguous. Does not apply to remote output files.

/FDL

Uses and then deletes a separate FDL file describing the specified file's OpenVMS RMS record attributes. This qualifier is useful after a PUT /FDL operation from a VMS node transfers a file to a non-VMS node: the GET /FDL operation can then return the file with the proper record attributes back from the non-VMS node. The default is not to create an accompanying FDL file. The TYPE command determines the type of file. A transfer of:

- ASCII data results in a sequential file with variable length records (the default).
- IMAGE data results in a sequential file with fixed length records of 512 bytes.

/IGNORE

/NOIGNORE (default)

/IGNORE ignores errors so that copying can continue with the next file. /NOIGNORE terminates copying if an error occurs.

/LOG

/NOLOG (default)

/LOG displays file specifications for each file transferred. /NOLOG does not display the transferred file's specifications.

Examples

- 1 Each of these commands copies the STUFF.TXT file from the local host to remote host SYS1 (the receiving system stores the file under the same filename in user SMITH's directory):

```
FTP> COPY STUFF.TXT SYS1"SMITH SECRET"::
FTP> PUT STUFF.TXT SYS1"SMITH SECRET"::
```

- 2 Each of these commands copies the DATA1.TXT and DATA2.TXT files from the remote host to the local host, assuming that a connection to the remote host is currently open:

```
FTP> COPY DATA1.TXT,DATA2.TXT /REMOTE *
FTP> GET DATA1.TXT,DATA2.TXT
```

- 3 Each of the following commands copies all .BAS files from a remote OpenVMS host to the local host. The /MULTIPLE qualifier and the asterisk wildcard are used in the COPY command, and they are omitted in the equivalent MGET command.

```
FTP> COPY *.BAS/REMOTE/MULTIPLE *
FTP> MGET *.BAS
```

- 4 The issuer of the following command wants to copy all local .SQL type files into multiple files in the remote UNIX system's directory.

```
FTP> COPY *.SQL/LOCAL/MULTIPLE "/usr/users/sql/*"
```

To accomplish this, the issuer uses an asterisk wildcard in the output filespec, as in Example 3. However, the result is not as intended. Because the asterisk is part of a quoted string, the command actually copies the files into a single file literally named * on the remote host.

To avoid this, set the remote default directory to the full pathname. You do not have to specify the quoted pathname in the COPY command:

```
FTP> SET DEFAULT/REMOTE "/usr/users/sql"
FTP> COPY *.SQL/LOCAL/MULTIPLE *
```

The asterisk now acts as a true wildcard, with the intended result.

CREATE/DIRECTORY

Creates a directory on the remote host. The /DIRECTORY qualifier is required as part of the command. Some remote hosts might not support directory creation operations.

Graphical User Interface Equivalent

TCPware FTP-OpenVMS File Transfers→ Enter new directory name in
New Remote File/Dir Name→ Make Dir>

Format

CREATE/DIRECTORY *remote-directory*

Synonym

MKDIR

Parameter

remote-directory

Directory to create on the remote host, in the format:

[node"username password"::]directory

To open a connection first, use the *node"username password"::* part of the format. This syntax is optional. If you omit the parameter and a connection is already open, Client-FTP uses the current default directory. The *directory* part of the format is any valid remote directory specification.

Enclose the specification in quotes if it contains special characters or embedded spaces, or is case-sensitive.

Use the *node::directory* syntax to create an anonymous user directory. The /ANONYMOUS qualifier is implicit.

Qualifier

/ANONYMOUS

/NOANONYMOUS

Enables (/ANONYMOUS) or denies (/NOANONYMOUS) creation of anonymous user directories. You can omit /ANONYMOUS if using the node file syntax (*node::pathname*). (See *Anonymous Users*.)

Examples

- 1 These commands are equivalent and create a directory USERS on the remote OpenVMS host SYS1, with the username and password specified explicitly:

```
FTP> CREATE/DIRECTORY SYS1"SMITH SECRET"::[USERS]
FTP> mkdir sys1"smith secret"::[users]
```

- 2 All three of the following commands create a directory USERS in the anonymous directory on the remote OpenVMS host SYS2.

```
FTP> CREATE/DIRECTORY SYS2:[USERS]  
FTP> mkdir sys2:[users]  
FTP> mkdir sys2:[users] /anonymous
```

The commands are equivalent to:

```
FTP> CREATE/DIRECTORY SYS2"ANONYMOUS user-email-address"::[USERS]
```

DEFINE/KEY

Associates an equivalence string and a set of attributes with a key on the terminal keyboard.

Format

DEFINE/KEY *key-name* [*"[equivalence-string]"*]

Parameters

key-name

Name of the key to define. Table 3-7 lists key designations for three terminal types:

- On LK201 terminals, you can define three types of keys: numeric keypad (except the up and down arrow keys), and function key row (except F1 through F5).
- On VT100-type terminals, you can also define the left arrow and right arrow keys. On VT200 terminals, the left arrow and right arrow keys, and the F6 through F14 keys, are for command line editing. Issue the DCL command SET TERMINAL/ NOLINE_EDITING to define these keys before you run Client-FTP. You can also press Ctrl/V to enable keys F7 through F14 (but not F6).
- On VT52 terminals, the only definable keys are on the numeric keypad.

Table 3-7 Key Designations for Three Terminal Types

Key Name	LK201	VT100-type	VT52
PF1	PF1	PF1	[blue]
PF2	PF2	PF2	[red]
PF3	PF3	PF3	[gray]
PF4	PF4	PF4	
KP0,...,KP9	0,...,9	0,...9	0,...9
PERIOD	.	.	.
COMMA	,	,	,
MINUS	-	-	-
ENTER	ENTER	ENTER	ENTER
LEFT	<	<	<
RIGHT	?	?	?
Find (E1)	Find		
Insert Here (E2)	Insert_Here		

Table 3-7 Key Designations for Three Terminal Types (Continued)

Key Name	LK201	VT100-type	VT52
Remove (E3)	Remove		
Select (E4)	Select		
Prev Screen (E5)	Prev_Screen		
Next Screen (E6)	Next_Screen		
HELP	Help		
DO	Do		
F6,...,F20	F6,...,F20		

equivalence-string

String to substitute when you press the key. If the string contains spaces, enclose it in quotes.

Qualifiers

/ECHO

/NOECHO (default)

/ECHO displays the equivalence string on your screen after you press the key. /NOECHO is the default. Do not use /NOECHO with /NOTERMINATE.

/IF_STATE=(*state-name*,...)

/NOIF_STATE (default)

/IF_STATE specifies a list of one or more *state-names* (an alphanumeric string) for the key definition to be in effect. If you specify only one *state-name*, you can omit the parentheses. By including several *state-names*, you can define a key to have the same function in all the specified states. /NOIF_STATE is the default, where Client-FTP uses the current state.

Establish states using /SET_STATE.

/LOCK_STATE

/NOLOCK_STATE (default)

/LOCK_STATE specifies that the state set by /SET_STATE remains in effect until explicitly changed. /NOLOCK_STATE is the default, meaning the state which has been set in effect by /SET_STATE is in effect only for the next definable key you press or the next read-terminating character you type.

You can specify /LOCK_STATE only on the same command line as /SET_STATE.

/SET_STATE=*state-name*

/NOSET_STATE (default)

/SET_STATE specifies the *state-name* (an alphanumeric string) you want set for the key. The default is **/NOSET_STATE**, where the current state locked by **/LOCK_STATE** is in effect.

/TERMINATE

/NOTERMINATE (default)

/TERMINATE specifies that Client-FTP terminates (effectively executes) the current equivalence string when someone presses the defined key. **/NOTERMINATE** allows you to create key definitions that insert text into command lines, after prompts, or into other typed text.

Example

The following 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:

```
FTP> DEFINE/KEY F1 ""SMITH SECRET"":[USERS]" /SET=1 /LOCK
```


DELETE

Deletes files or directories on the remote host.

Some remote hosts might not support file or directory deletion operations.

Graphical User Interface Equivalent

TCPware FTP-OpenVMS File Transfers⇒ Select file (or files) in **Remote Files** or directory (or directories) in **Remote Directories**⇒**Delete->** for files or **Del Dir>** for directories.

The remote file listing displays version numbers of files. Only the highest-numbered version appears in the list. Use **Refresh>** to refresh the remote listing display.

Format

DELETE *file[,file,...]*

Synonyms

RMDIR *dir[,dir,...]* = **DELETE** /**DIRECTORY**

MDELETE *file[,file,...]* = **DELETE** /**MULTIPLE**

CAUTION! The **DIRECTORY** command does not list hidden files (files that start with a period). Using any wildcards with the **MDELETE** command deletes hidden files, which you might need.

Parameters

file

dir

Remote files or directories to delete. If used with the /**DIRECTORY** qualifier, you can indicate the remote directory in the format:

[*node*"*username password*"::]*directory*

To open a connection first, use the *node*"*username password*":: part of the format. This syntax is optional. If you omit the parameter and a connection is already open, Client-FTP uses the current default directory. The *directory* part of the format is any valid remote directory specification.

Enclose the specification in quotes if it contains special characters or embedded spaces, or is case-sensitive.

Use the *node::directory* syntax for access to an anonymous user directory. The /**ANONYMOUS** qualifier is implicit.

When deleting files, *file* can contain wildcards. See the /**MULTIPLE** qualifier.

Qualifiers

/ANONYMOUS

/NOANONYMOUS

Enables (/ANONYMOUS) or denies (/NOANONYMOUS) deletion of anonymous files or directories. You can omit /ANONYMOUS if using the node file syntax (*node : :path*). (See *Anonymous Users*.)

Note! SET DEFAULT can change the defaults indicated for the following qualifiers.

/CONFIRM

/NOCONFIRM (default)

/CONFIRM issues a confirmation prompt before deleting a file. Useful when source contains wildcards so that you can confirm each file copy. Respond with **Y** or **N**. /NOCONFIRM is the default.

If confirming multiple file deletions, use with MDELETE or DELETE/MULTIPLE with a wildcard value. Position the qualifier immediately after the DELETE verb to relate to all files, or after the particular filename to relate to that file only.

/DIRECTORY

Deletes a directory (equivalent to **RMDIR**). If omitted, Client-FTP deletes a file. Do not use with /MULTIPLE.

/IGNORE

/NOIGNORE (default)

/IGNORE ignores errors so that deletion can continue with the next file when using /MULTIPLE. /NOIGNORE terminates the deletion operation if an error occurs.

/LOG

/NOLOG (default)

/LOG displays file specifications for each file deleted.

/MULTIPLE

Deletes multiple files (equivalent to **MDELETE**). You must include wildcards in the filespec. /MULTIPLE is necessary because other systems do not universally recognize the OpenVMS asterisk and percent characters as wildcards. (You do not need this qualifier with multiple deletes between OpenVMS systems.) The remote host's FTP server must support the FTP NLST command for remote wildcard operations to work. Do not use with /DIRECTORY.

Examples

1 The following deletes the proj1 file from the UNIX /usr/src/directory:

```
FTP> DELETE "/usr/src/proj1"
```

- 2 The following deletes all files with the .TMP extension in the remote default directory. You do not need /MULTIPLE when doing this delete operation between OpenVMS systems. If several versions of any *.TMP file exist, it deletes only the latest version.

FTP> **DELETE *.TMP/MULTIPLE**

- 3 The following deletes all files with the FOO filename in the remote default directory. You do not need /MULTIPLE when doing this delete operation between OpenVMS systems. If several versions of any FOO.* file exist, it deletes only the latest version.

FTP> **DELETE FOO.*/MULTIPLE**

- 4 The following deletes all files and file versions with the FOO filename in the remote default directory. For example, this command deletes FOO.EXE;1, FOO.EXE;2, FOO.C;1, FOO.C;2, and FOO.TXT;1. You do not need /MULTIPLE when doing this delete operation between OpenVMS systems.

FTP> **DELETE FOO.*;*/MULTIPLE**

DIRECTORY

Lists files on the remote host. If the remote host is a TCPware host, also lists the creation date and file type.

See LDIR to list files on the local host.

Graphical User Interface Equivalent

TCPware FTP-OpenVMS File Transfers⇒Enter directory path in **Current Remote Directory**⇒**Refresh**>

Format

DIRECTORY [*directory*]

Synonym

LS [*directory*]= **DIRECTORY** {/BRIEF | /NAME_LIST}

Parameter

directory

Directory to list on the remote host, in the format:

[*node*"*username password*"::]*directory*

To open a connection, use the *node*"*username password*": part of the format. This syntax is optional. If you omit the parameter and a connection is open, Client-FTP uses the current default directory. The *directory* part of the format is any valid remote directory specification. Enclose the specification in quotes if it contains special characters or embedded spaces, or is case-sensitive.

Use the *node::directory* syntax for access to an anonymous user directory.
The /ANONYMOUS qualifier is implicit.

Qualifiers

/ANONYMOUS

/NOANONYMOUS

Enables (/ANONYMOUS) or denies (/NOANONYMOUS) anonymous user access to remote resources. You can omit /ANONYMOUS if using the directory syntax *node::directory*. (See *Anonymous Users*.)

/BRIEF

/NAME_LIST

Returns a list of filenames instead of a normal directory listing (equivalent to **LS**). Uses the FTP NLST command. /BRIEF and /NAME_LIST are synonyms.

/OUTPUT=*file*

Filespec for a local file to receive the directory listing. If omitted, the directory is displayed on your terminal.

Examples

- 1** The following returns a listing for the remote /usr/src/ UNIX directory, assuming that a connection to the remote host is open:

```
FTP> DIRECTORY "/usr/src/"
```

- 2** The following returns a listing for the remote SYSS\$SYSTEM directory, assuming that a connection to the remote host is open:

```
FTP> DIRECTORY SYSS$SYSTEM:
```

DISPLAY

Displays a remote file on the screen.

Equivalent to the GET (or COPY /REMOTE) command with SYS\$OUTPUT as the local file specification.

If a VMS Plus mode transfer is requested, DISPLAY temporarily cancels VMS Plus mode, transfers the file(s), and resets VMS Plus mode again.

Note that displaying a non-ASCII file might produce unrecognizable output, as would be the case with the DCL TYPE command.

Format

DISPLAY *remote-file[,remote-file,...]*

Equivalents

COPY *remote-file[,remote-file,...]* /REMOTE [/MULTIPLE] SYS\$OUTPUT

[M]GET *remote-file[,remote-file,...]* SYS\$OUTPUT

Parameters

remote-file

Input filespec on the remote host. Enclose in quotes if you want to preserve case and did not use the SET NOLOWERCASE command, or the filespec contains delimiters or symbols the FTP server can interpret in special ways. Use a comma between multiple filespecs. The remote filespec must conform to the filenaming conventions of the remote host.

Examples

The following shows formats of acceptable equivalent commands that implement the DISPLAY function:

```
FTP> DISPLAY TEXT.TXT
FTP> GET TEXT.TXT SYS$OUTPUT
FTP> MGET TEXT.TXT, TEXT2.TXT SYS$OUTPUT
FTP> COPY TEXT.TXT /REMOTE SYS$OUTPUT
FTP> COPY TEXT.* /REMOTE /MULTIPLE SYS$OUTPUT
FTP> COPY NODE"USER PASSWORD":TEXT.TXT SYS$OUTPUT
```

ENABLE [/DISABLE/] VMS_PLUS

Turns VMS Plus Mode on or off. This lets you specify a transfer mode based on file type, for example, ASCII or image.

In VMS Plus mode, file transfers use File Descriptor Language (FDL) information to create output files.

Format

ENABLE VMS_PLUS

DISABLE VMS_PLUS

ERROR_EXIT

Exits FTP with a specified status if an error occurs in the previous FTP command. This feature is useful when running FTP from a command procedure.

Note that you exit FTP-OpenVMS if you try to use this command interactively.

Format

ERROR_EXIT [*status*]

Parameter

status

Optional status value the DCL \$STATUS symbol returns if FTP exits. Specifies which command (or sequence of commands) failed. If omitted, Client-FTP uses the status value of the last error.

Note! Client-FTP reports the \$STATUS as the status value ORd with %X10000000.

Example

The following example is part of a DCL command procedure:

```
.
$ SET NOON
$ FTP
OPEN LILAC SMITH PASSWORD
ERROR_EXIT %X10000010
PUT DATA_FILE1.TXT
ERROR_EXIT %X10000020
PUT DATA_FILE1.IMG
ERROR_EXIT %X10000030
PUT DATA_FILE1.DES
ERROR_EXIT %X10000040
EXIT
$ FTP_EXIT_STATUS = $STATUS
$ SET ON
$ IF (FTP_EXIT_STATUS .EQ. %X10000010) THEN GOTO LOGIN_FAILED
$ IF (FTP_EXIT_STATUS .EQ. %X10000020) THEN GOTO TRANSFER_1_FAILED
.
```

This command procedure transfers several files and uses ERROR_EXIT to detect if any of the transfers fail. FTP_EXIT_STATUS returns the following values:

- %X10000010 if the connection or login to LILAC fails
- %X10000020 if FTP cannot transfer DATA_FILE1.TXT
- and so on
- 1 if the connection is successful

EXIT

Exits FTP and returns to the DCL prompt.

If a connection is open, Client-FTP closes it before exiting.

Graphical User Interface Equivalent

TCPware FTP-OpenVMS File Transfers⇒File⇒Exit

Format

EXIT

Synonyms

QUIT

BYE

GET

Copies files from a remote host.

GET supports full wildcard filespecs except wildcards enclosed in a quoted string. Use the /MULTIPLE qualifier for a wildcarded remote filespec.

Graphical User Interface Equivalent

TCPware FTP-OpenVMS File Transfers⇒ Select file (or files) in Remote Files
Remote Files⇒ <--Copy. Give file new name, if desired, in New Local Name

Format

GET *remote-file* [,*remote-file*,...] [*local-filename*]

Equivalents

COPY *remote-file* /REMOTE *local-filename*

MGET *wildcarded-remote-files* = GET *remote-file* /MULTIPLE

RECV *remote-file* [,*remote-file*,...] [*local-filename*]

Parameters

remote-file

Input filespec on the remote host. Enclose in quotes if you want to preserve case and did not use the SET NOLOWERCASE command, or the filespec contains delimiters or symbols the FTP server can interpret in special ways. Use a comma between multiple filespecs.

The remote filespec must conform to the filenames conventions of the remote host. In OpenVMS-to-OpenVMS file transfers, the *remote-file* and *local-filename* formats are the same. (See the *local-filename* parameter).

wildcarded-remote-files

Input filespec on the remote host in wildcarded format. Wildcards include the % or ? symbol to indicate individual characters, and the * symbol to indicate multiple characters. Examples of wildcarded filespecs are *.txt , W????.* , and *.* ;*.

local-filename

Output filespec on the local host. If omitted, Client-FTP uses the *remote-file* filename (and extension if it exists), unless *remote-file* is a quoted string. If used, must conform to the OpenVMS filenames format:

node"*username password*":*path*

node	hostname or DECnet node name (with OpenVMS Alpha V6.1 and later, the host name can be a domain name or IP address)
------	--

username	valid account on the host
password	password (PASSCODE if using Token Authentication) for the account
path	location and name of the file

You can omit the node `"username password"`:: part of the specification unless it is for a DECnet file. If omitted, Client-FTP uses the current default directory.

You can use the `node::path` syntax (omitting the username and password) if you want access to anonymous FTP resources, in which case the /ANONYMOUS qualifier is implied.

Qualifiers

If you omit one of the file type qualifiers (/ASCII, /BINARY, /FORTRAN, /IMAGE, /VMS), Client-FTP transfers the file based on either:

- The current default setting; for example, ASCII or IMAGE.
- The extension (type) of the file you want copied (see Table 3-2).

Setting a file type qualifier overrides the default transfer format for this transaction only. See also the SET DEFAULT command.

/ANONYMOUS

/NOANONYMOUS

Enables (/ANONYMOUS) or denies (/NOANONYMOUS) anonymous user access to remote resources. You can omit /ANONYMOUS if using the node file syntax (`node::path`). (See *Anonymous Users*.)

/APPEND

Appends the *remote-file* file to the *local-filename*. If the *local-filename* does not exist, Client-FTP creates it. Some remote hosts do not support this operation. **NOTE:** If the operation fails, try appending in binary mode by using the /BINARY qualifier.

/ASCII

Transfers the file in formatted ASCII format (see Table 3-2).

/BINARY

Transfers .BIN, .LDA, .OBJ, and .STB, files in formatted binary format (see Table 3-2).

/BLOCK

Transfers STREAM, STREAM_CR, STREAM_LF, and UNDEFINED files in block mode (see Table 3-2).

/CONFIRM

/NOCONFIRM (default)

/CONFIRM issues a confirmation prompt before getting a file. Useful when source contains wildcards so that you can confirm each file copy. Respond with **Y** or **N**. /NOCONFIRM is the

default.

If confirming multiple file gets, use with **MGET** or **GET/MULTIPLE** with a wildcard value. Position the qualifier immediately after the **GET** verb to relate to all files, or after the particular filename to relate to that file only.

/CONTIGUOUS=blocks

Local output file should have an initial contiguous allocation of the specified number of *blocks*. If the output file is smaller than the specified *blocks*, Client-FTP truncates the number of blocks allocated. If the output file is larger, the additional allocations are non-contiguous. Does not apply to remote output files.

/FDL

Uses and then deletes a separate FDL file describing the specified file's OpenVMS RMS record attributes. This qualifier is useful after a **PUT /FDL** operation from a VMS node transfers a file to a non-VMS node: the **GET /FDL** operation can then return the file with the proper record attributes back from the non-VMS node. The default is not to create an accompanying FDL file. The **TYPE** command determines the type of file. A transfer of:

- ASCII data results in a sequential file with variable length records (the default).
- IMAGE data results in a sequential file with fixed length records of 512 bytes.

/FORTRAN

Transfers the file in FORTRAN mode (see Table 3-2). The first character of each record is a FORTRAN carriage control character. Some hosts do not recognize this transfer format.

/IGNORE

/NOIGNORE (default)

/IGNORE ignores errors so that copying can continue with the next file. **/NOIGNORE** terminates copying if an error occurs.

/IMAGE[=size]

Transfers the file in image mode. Optional size sets the record size of the local output file (see Table 3-2). Does not apply to remote output files.

/LOG

/NOLOG (default)

/LOG displays file specifications for each file transferred.

/MULTIPLE

Transfers multiple files (equivalent to **MGET**). Use after *remote-file* only and include wildcards in *remote-file*. Necessary because some remote hosts do not recognize the OpenVMS asterisk, percent, or question mark characters as wildcards. **/MULTIPLE** ensures that the remote host understands more than one file is to be transferred. The remote host's server must support the FTP **NLST** command for remote wildcard operations to work.

/RECORD

Transfers the preceding file using STRU R so as to communicate the record structure during the copy. A positional qualifier. Not all servers support record structure mode. If you specify both /RECORD and /VMS, Client-FTP uses /VMS.

/VARIABLE

Transfers an image file (see /IMAGE) in variable length record mode. All /IMAGE records are fixed length when stored at the destination. Applies to local output image files only.

/VMS

Transfers the file in VMS file mode (see Table 3-2). Allows you to transfer any type of RMS file between OpenVMS systems. A positional qualifier. If you use /VMS, Client-FTP ignores /APPEND, /ASCII, /BINARY, /BLOCK, /FORTRAN, /IMAGE, and /VARIABLE. If you specify both /RECORD and /VMS, Client-FTP uses /VMS.

Not all servers support VMS files. If the server does and you do not specify another mode (using a qualifier or the STRUCTURE or SET DEFAULT commands), /VMS is the default.

Examples

- 1 The following copies the DATA1.TXT and DATA2.TXT files from the remote host to the local system, assuming that a connection to the remote host is currently open:

```
FTP> GET DATA1.TXT,DATA2.TXT
```

- 2 The following copies all remote files with extension .BAS from a remote OpenVMS host to the local host:

```
FTP> MGET *.BAS
```

- 3 The following copies the STUFF.TXT file from DELTA's anonymous directory. It is equivalent to having used /ANONYMOUS. Sends the *"ANONYMOUS user-email-address"* username and password with the command.

```
FTP> RECV DELTA::STUFF.TXT
```

HELP

Accesses the Client-FTP online help.

Client-FTP help uses the OpenVMS interactive help facility.

To exit the help facility, press **Return** until you return to the FTP> prompt.

See the REMOTEHELP command, or the /REMOTE qualifier, for access to the remote server's online help.

Format

HELP [/REMOTE] *[topic]*

Synonyms and Equivalents

H

REMOTEHELP *[topic]* = HELP /REMOTE *[topic]*

HELP /REMOTE SITE = REMOTEHELP SITE = SITE HELP = QUOTE HELP SITE

Parameter

topic

Optional; allows you to specify the topic, if known, for which you want help. Otherwise HELP offers you a list of topics from which to choose.

Qualifier

/REMOTE

Equivalent to the REMOTEHELP command: it accesses the remote FTP server's online help instead of the local Client-FTP online help.

Position the qualifier directly after the HELP command. If positioned after the *topic*, you could get incorrect help or an error. For example, if you specify HELP LDIR /REMOTE, you get on-line help for "LDIR /REMOTE," which does not exist.

LDIR

Lists files in your local directory along with their creation date and size.

See DIRECTORY to list files on the remote host.

See SET DEFAULT /LOCAL to set the default local directory.

Graphical User Interface Equivalent

TCPware FTP-OpenVMS File Transfers⇒Enter directory path in Local Files⇒Filter

Format

LDIR [*directory*]

Equivalent

SPAWN DIRECTORY [*directory*]

Parameter

directory

Directory to list on your local host. The asterisk (*) wildcard is acceptable.

OPEN

Opens a connection to a remote host.

The connection remains open until you exit FTP, close the connection with the CLOSE command, or open a new connection using the OPEN command or any other command that accepts a node specification.

Graphical User Interface Equivalent

TCpware FTP-OpenVMS File Transfers⇒Connection⇒Open

Format

OPEN [*host* [*username* [*password* [*account*]]]]

If you:

- Supply the host, username, password, and account (if required) with the command, you are not prompted for them separately.
- Omit the parameters from the command line, you are prompted for them.
- Use the OPEN command non-interactively (for example, a batch job), and do not want to be prompted for a username, password, and account, then include the parameters on subsequent lines, after the OPEN command, in the command file.
- Want to be prompted for a password, do not submit the command file with a batch job.

The display does not echo the password or account information. After a connection is open, you do not have to specify the parameters for remote files.

Synonym

CONNECT

Parameters

host

Name or internet address of the remote host to which you want to connect. OPEN supports any valid hostname syntax, including an internet address.

username

Username on the remote host. Enclose the username in quotes if the case is important or it contains special characters. For a null username, use a pair of quotation marks (" ").

password

Password on the remote host. Enclose the password in quotes if the case is important or it contains special characters. For a null password, use a pair of quotation marks (" ").

If you use OPEN at the DCL level (see the second example), include the password on the same command line.

If you are designated by the system administrator as having password authentication using Token Authentication, you need to enter the PASSCODE in place of the password. Depending on which type of SecurID card you were assigned:

- Enter a combination of your personal identification number (PIN) and the tokencode that appears on the card (with no separating space) as the password, or
- Enter your PIN on the PINPAD] card and the resulting tokencode that appears on the card as the password.

See Chapter 15, *Token Authentication: Protecting Logins*, for details on obtaining PASSCODEs. account

Account on the remote host. Enclose the account in quotes if the case is important or it contains special characters.

Qualifiers

/PORT=*port*

Port number for the remote FTP server. If omitted, Client-FTP uses port number 21.

/TIMEOUT=*time*

Timeout time, in seconds, to establish the FTP control connection. If omitted, the timeout time is 120 seconds (2 minutes). Minimum value is 20 seconds.

/VMS (default)

/NOVMS

/VMS negotiates for VMS file structure. /NOVMS does not. If omitted, SET VMS or SET NOVMS determines the outcome (see the SET VMS command for details).

Note! The OPEN /VMS and OPEN /NOVMS settings override SET VMS and SET NOVMS.

Examples

- 1 The following opens a connection to SYS1. If successful, you have to enter a username and password.

```
FTP> OPEN SYS1
```

- 2 The following DCL level command opens a connection to SYS1. The line includes the username and password so that you can use the command procedure interactively or in batch processing.

```
$ FTP OPEN SYS1 "smith" "opensesame"
```

- 3 The following DCL level command opens a connection to SYS1, but uses a Token Authentication PASSCODE derived from the SecurID card, instead of the password:

```
$ FTP OPEN SYS1 "smith" "1234987654"
```

PUT

Copies files to a remote host.

PUT supports full wildcard filespecs except wildcards enclosed in a quoted string. Use the /MULTIPLE qualifier for a wildcarded local-file filespec. PUT also supports use of asterisk (*) wildcards after a semicolon (;) in remote file specifications. This creates the same version in the destination file as in the source file (instead of creating a new version). If the server is not OpenVMS, the version number is part of the filename. TCPware does not issue a warning if the server host already has a higher numbered version.

Graphical User Interface Equivalent

TCPware FTP-OpenVMS File Transfers⇒Select file (or files) in **Local Files**⇒**Copy-->**.
Give file new name, if desired, in **New Remote File/Dir Name**

Format

PUT *local-file[,local-file,...] [remote-filename]*

Synonyms and Equivalents

COPY *local-file /LOCAL remote-filename*
MPUT *wildcarded-local-files [remote-filename]* = **PUT** *local-file/MULTIPLE*
SEND *local-file[,local-file,...] [remote-filename]*

Parameters

local-file

Input filespec on the local host. Must conform to OpenVMS filenaming rules. Use a comma between multiple filespecs.

The filespec format is:

node*"username password": :path*

node	hostname or DECnet node name (with OpenVMS Alpha V6.1 and later, the host name can be a domain name or IP address)
username	valid account on the host
password	password (PASSCODE if using Token Authentication) for the account
path	location and name of the file

You can omit the *node "username password": :* part of the specification unless it is for a DECnet file. If omitted, Client-FTP uses the current default directory.

You can use the *node::path* syntax (omitting the username and password) if you want access to anonymous FTP resources, in which case the /ANONYMOUS qualifier is implied.

wildcarded-local-files

Input filespec on the local host in wildcard format. Wildcards include the percent symbol (%) or the question mark symbol (?) to indicate individual characters, and the asterisk symbol (*) to indicate multiple characters. Examples of wildcarded filespecs are *.TXT , W?????.*, and *.*;.*.

remote-filename

Output filespec on the remote host. Enclose the filespec in quotes if you want to preserve case and did not use the SET NOLOWERCASE command. If the remote-filename is omitted, Client-FTP uses the *local-file* filename and extension, unless they are part of a quoted string. Also, enclose the filespec in quotes if it contains delimiters or symbols the FTP server can interpret in special ways.

For example, the following remote filespec is enclosed in quotes because it includes slashes (/) OpenVMS normally interprets as qualifier delimiters:

```
ALPHA"smithabcd": : "/usr/bin/proj1.txt"
```

The remote filespec must conform to the filenaming conventions of the remote host. In OpenVMS-to-OpenVMS file transfers, the *local-file* and *remote-filename* specification formats are the same. (See the *local-file* parameter).

To obtain the same version number in the destination file as in the source file (instead of creating a newer one), wildcard the destination file version using ;*. Note that if the server is not an OpenVMS host, the version number is included in the filename. You do not get a warning if the server host already has a higher numbered version. Also, if the server host already has the version pecified, the old file with that version is overwritten.

Qualifiers

If you omit one of the file type qualifiers (/ASCII, /BINARY, /FORTRAN, /IMAGE, or /VMS), Client-FTP transfers the file based on either:

- The current default setting; for example, ASCII or IMAGE.
- The extension (type) of the file you want copied (see Table 3-2).

Setting a file type qualifier with the PUT command overrides the default transfer format for this PUT only.

See also the SET DEFAULT command.

/ANONYMOUS
/NOANONYMOUS

Enables (/ANONYMOUS) or denies (/NOANONYMOUS) anonymous user access to remote resources. You can omit /ANONYMOUS if using the file syntax *node::path*. (See *Anonymous Users*.)

/APPEND

Appends the *local-file* file to the *remote-filename*. If the *remote-filename* file does not exist, Client-FTP creates it. Some remote hosts do not support this operation. **NOTE:** If the operation fails, try appending in binary mode by using the /BINARY qualifier.

/ASCII

Transfers the file in formatted ASCII format (see Table 3-2).

/BINARY

Transfers .BIN, .LDA, .OBJ, and .STB, files in formatted binary format (see Table 3-2).

/BLOCK

Transfers STREAM, STREAM_CR, STREAM_LF, and UNDEFINED files in block mode (see Table 3-2).

/CONFIRM**/NOCONFIRM** (default)

/CONFIRM issues a confirmation prompt before putting a file. Respond with **Y** or **N**. If confirming multiple file puts, use with MPUT or PUT/MULTIPLE with a wildcard value. Position the qualifier immediately after the PUT verb to relate to all files, or after the particular filename to relate to that file only.

/CONTIGUOUS=blocks

Local output file should have an initial contiguous allocation of the specified number of *blocks*. If the output file is smaller than the specified *blocks*, Client-FTP truncates the number of blocks. If the output file is larger, the additional allocations are non-contiguous. Does not apply to remote output files.

/CONVERT**/NOCONVERT** (default)

/CONVERT translates the internal file formatting characters of Variable Forms Control (VFC) files. /NOCONVERT does not do the conversion.

/FDL

Uses a separate FDL file describing the specified file's OpenVMS RMS record attributes. This qualifier is useful for transferring a VMS node file to a non-VMS node. A subsequent GET /FDL operation can then return the file with the proper record attributes back from the non-VMS node. The default is not to create an accompanying FDL file. The TYPE (or SET TYPE) command determines the type of file. A transfer of:

- ASCII data results in a sequential file with variable records (the default).
- IMAGE data results in a sequential file with fixed length records of 512 bytes.

/FORTRAN

Transfers the file in FORTRAN mode (see Table 3-2). The first character of each record is a FORTRAN carriage control character. Some hosts do not recognize this transfer format.

/IGNORE**/NOIGNORE** (default)

/IGNORE ignores errors so that copying can continue with the next file. /NOIGNORE terminates copying if an error occurs.

/IMAGE[=*size*]

Transfers the file in image mode. Optional size sets the record size of the local output file (see Table 3-2). Does not apply to remote output files.

/LOG**/NOLOG** (default)

/LOG displays file specifications for each file transferred.

/MULTIPLE

Transfers multiple files (equivalent to **MPUT**). Use after *local-file* only and include wildcards in *local-file*. Necessary because some remote hosts do not recognize the OpenVMS characters for the asterisk (*), percent (%), or the question mark (?) as wildcards.

/RECORD

Transfers the file using STRU R so as to communicate the record structure during the copy. A positional qualifier. Not all servers support record structure mode. If you specify both /RECORD and /VMS, Client-FTP uses /VMS.

/VARIABLE

Transfers an image file (see /IMAGE) in variable length record mode. All /IMAGE records are the same length when stored at the destination. Applies to local output image files only.

/VMS

Transfers the file in VMS file mode (see Table 3-2). Allows you to transfer any type of RMS file between OpenVMS systems. /VMS is a positional qualifier. It should immediately follow the filename in question. If you use /VMS, Client-FTP ignores /APPEND, /ASCII, /BINARY, /BLOCK, /FORTRAN, /IMAGE, and /VARIABLE. If you specify both /RECORD and /VMS, Client-FTP uses /VMS. Not all servers support VMS files. If the server does and you do not specify another mode (using a qualifier or the STRUCTURE or SET DEFAULT commands), /VMS is the default.

Examples

- 1 The following copies the STUFF.TXT file from your local host to the remote host (the receiving system stores the file under the same filename in the default directory):

```
FTP> PUT STUFF.TXT
```

- 2 The following copies the local STUFF.TXT file to DELTA's anonymous directory. It is equivalent to having used /ANONYMOUS:, sending the "ANONYMOUS user-email-address" username and password with the command.

```
FTP> SEND DELTA::STUFF.TXT
```

PWD

Prints the name of the current working directory on the remote host.

Useful for determining the default directory when not specifying a full pathname.

Format

PWD

Equivalent

SHOW DEFAULT

QUOTE

Sends an FTP command to the remote server.

Note! Do not use QUOTE to initiate a file transfer operation.

Format

QUOTE *command*

Equivalents

QUOTE HELP SITE = SITE HELP = HELP /REMOTE SITE = REMOTEHELP SITE

Parameter

command

FTP command string sent to the remote FTP server. FTP commands are not the same as Client-FTP commands. Enclose the command in quotes if it contains special characters or embedded spaces, or is case-sensitive.

Example

The following sends the SYST command to the remote FTP server. If implemented by the remote server, it returns the type of operating system running on the remote server.

```
FTP> QUOTE "SYST"
```

REMOTEHELP

Accesses the remote FTP server's on-line help.

See HELP to bring up Client-FTP's on-line help.

Format

REMOTEHELP *[topic]*

Equivalents

HELP /REMOTE *[topic]*

HELP /REMOTE SITE = REMOTEHELP SITE = SITE HELP = QUOTE HELP SITE

Parameter

topic

Optional topic for which you want help from the remote server. If you do not specify a topic, HELP provides you with a list of topics and prompts you to choose one.

RENAME

Renames a file on the remote host.

Graphical User Interface Equivalent

TCPware FTP-OpenVMS File Transfers⇒Select file in Remote Files⇒Give file new name in New Remote File/Dir Name⇒Rename-->

Format

RENAME *old-name new-name*

Parameters

old-name

File on the remote host to rename. The remote filespec must conform to the filenaming conventions of the remote host. Enclose the filespec in quotes if it contains delimiters or symbols the FTP server can interpret in special ways. If a remote OpenVMS file, the specification is:

node"username password": :path

node	hostname or DECnet node name (with OpenVMS Alpha V6.1 and later, the host name can be a domain name or IP address)
username	valid account on the host
password	password (PASSCODE if using Token Authentication) for the account
path	location and name of the file

You can omit the *node"username password": :* part of the specification unless it is for a DECnet file. If omitted, Client-FTP uses the current default directory. You can use the *node: :path* syntax (omitting the username and password) if you want to rename anonymous FTP resources, in which case the /ANONYMOUS qualifier is implied.

new-name

Valid filespec to substitute for old-name. Enclose in quotes if it contains special characters, imbedded spaces, or is case sensitive.

Qualifier

/ANONYMOUS

/NOANONYMOUS

Enables (/ANONYMOUS) or denies (/NOANONYMOUS) renaming files in anonymous user directories. You can omit /ANONYMOUS if using the node file syntax (*node: :path*). (See *Anonymous Users*.)

Examples

- 1 The following renames the `testb` file to `test2/test`:

```
FTP> RENAME testb "test2/test"
```

- 2 The following renames the `OLD.TXT` file on `DELTA` to `NEW.TXT`. It is equivalent to using the `/ANONYMOUS` qualifier: sends the *"ANONYMOUS user-email-address"* username and password with the command.

```
FTP> RENAME DELTA::OLD.TXT NEW.TXT
```

SET [NO]BELL

Enables the terminal bell after completing a file transfer.

SET NOBELL is the default.

Format

SET BELL

SET NOBELL

Synonym

BELL- toggles between SET BELL and SET NOBELL

SET DEBUG /CLASS

Enables or disables displaying debugging information depending on the class keyword(s) used. The /CLASS qualifier is required.

Note! SET DEBUG /CLASS=REPLIES (or VERBOSE toggled to ON) is the default. In this way, you can see informational messages when logging in to the server or changing remote directories (if informational messaging is enabled on the server).

Format

SET DEBUG /CLASS=(keyword,...)

Synonyms

DEBUG - toggles SET DEBUG /CLASS=COMMANDS

VERBOSE - toggles SET DEBUG /CLASS=REPLIES (default is ON)

Qualifier

/CLASS=(keyword,...)

Classes of debugging information to enable or disable. Use one or more of the keywords listed in Table 3-8. The initial default is PERFORMANCE and REPLIES. Use NONE as the first entry to clear the classes before resetting them (see Example 1).

Table 3-8 Class Keywords

Keyword	Purpose
COMMANDS	Enables displaying FTP commands sent to the server.
PERFORMANCE	Enables displaying performance information (when using COPY/LOG, GET/LOG, or PUT/LOG).
REPLIES	Enables displaying FTP replies received from the server; equivalent to toggling the VERBOSE command ON (the default).
ALL	Enables displaying all classes.
NONE	Disables displaying all classes.

Examples

1 The following resets the debugging classes. It first disables all classes (NONE), and then enables the COMMANDS and REPLIES (VERBOSE) classes.

FTP> SET DEBUG/CLASS=(NONE,COMMANDS,REPLIES)

- 2 The following toggles the REPLIES (VERBOSE) class. If on, it shows informational messages (if enabled on the server) when logging in or moving around directories on the server. The ON or OFF setting is immediately displayed after the command.

FTP> **VERBOSE**

SET DEFAULT

- Changes the default local or remote directory
- Sets the default qualifiers used with the COPY, GET, PUT, and DELETE commands

Note! Specify the parameter or the qualifiers separately. Do not specify them together.

Format

SET DEFAULT [*directory*]

Synonyms and Equivalents

CD [*directory*] = SET DEFAULT /REMOTE (CD allows you to use UNIX-style *directory* names)

LCD [*directory*] = SET DEFAULT /LOCAL

IMAGE = SET DEFAULT /IMAGE

TYPE BINARY = SET DEFAULT /BINARY

Parameter

directory

Default directory to set on the local or remote host, depending on whether the /LOCAL or /REMOTE qualifier follows, or the remote directory specification if no qualifier follows. The directory format is:

[*node*"*username password*"::]*directory*

To open a connection first, use the *node*"*username password*": part of the format. This syntax is optional. The *directory* part of the format is any valid directory specification. Enclose it in quotes if it contains special characters or embedded spaces, or is case-sensitive. (You can also use the [*directory*] format, as in [-], if the remote host is an OpenVMS system.) If *directory* is omitted:

- With SET DEFAULT or SET DEFAULT /REMOTE, Client-FTP sets the default directory to the parent of the current directory on the remote host.
- With SET DEFAULT /LOCAL, Client-FTP sets the local default directory to your login directory defined by the SYS\$LOGIN logical.

Use the *node*::*directory* syntax to access an anonymous FTP user directory, in which case you can omit the /ANONYMOUS qualifier.

Qualifiers

/LOCAL

Changes the local default directory to *directory*. LCD is the same as SET DEFAULT /LOCAL.

/REMOTE (default)

Changes the remote default directory to directory. CD is the same as SET DEFAULT /REMOTE.

/ANONYMOUS**/NOANONYMOUS**

Enables (/ANONYMOUS) or denies (/NOANONYMOUS) the setting of defaults for anonymous user directories. You can omit /ANONYMOUS if you use the syntax *node::directory*. (See *Anonymous Users*.)

/[NO]APPEND**/[NO]CONFIRM****/[NO]IGNORE****/[NO]LOG****/[NO]RECORD****/[NO]VARIABLE****/[NO]VMS**

These qualifiers set various transfer defaults. Do not use with /LOCAL or /REMOTE. See the COPY, GET, PUT, or DELETE command for qualifier descriptions.

/ASCII**/BINARY****/BLOCK****/FORTRAN****/IMAGE[=n]**

These qualifiers set transfer mode defaults (see Table 3-2). Use only one. Do not use with /LOCAL or /REMOTE. See the COPY, GET, or PUT command for qualifier descriptions.

/DEFAULT

Determines the default transfer mode from the local file's file extension. Do not use with /LOCAL or /REMOTE.

Examples

- 1 The following equivalent commands set the local default directory to [SMITH.DOC]. The default device does not change.

```
FTP> SET DEFAULT /LOCAL [SMITH.DOC]
FTP> LCD [SMITH.DOC]
```

- 2 The following equivalent commands sets the remote default directory to /usr/src/:

```
FTP> SET DEFAULT /REMOTE "/usr/src/"
FTP> CD "/usr/src/"
```

- 3 The following sets the default transfer mode to /IMAGE for subsequent copy commands, and sets the default to /LOG and /NOCONFIRM:

```
FTP> SET DEFAULT /IMAGE /LOG /NOCONFIRM
```

- 4** The following sets the remote directory to the anonymous directory on DELTA.

```
FTP> SET DEFAULT DELTA::[ ]
```

It is equivalent to:

```
FTP> SET DEFAULT DELTA"ANONYMOUS user-email-address::[ ]
```

- 5** The following sets the remote directory to SYS\$SYSDEVICE:[USER.SMITH]:

```
FTP> CD "/sys$sysdevice/user/smith"
```


SET /NOHASH

Enables hash marks.

With SET HASH, Client-FTP displays a hash mark (#) every 1024 bytes sent or received during a file transfer. SET NOHASH is the default.

Hash marks appear in files only. No hash marks appear if the file transfer is output to the terminal screen.

Note! With SET HASH, FTP reads only 1024 bytes at a time from the network layer. While this means that FTP gives more accurate reports on the progress of a transfer, it increases overhead. Use hash marks primarily with transfers over slower-speed links (such as SLIP lines).

Format

SET HASH

SET NOHASH

Synonym

HASH- toggles between SET HASH and SET NOHASH

SET /NO/LOWERCASE

Enables the conversion of unquoted filenames to lowercase before Client-FTP sends the files to the remote host. SET LOWERCASE is the default.

With SET NOLOWERCASE, Client-FTP does not convert unquoted filenames to lowercase.

Note! Client-FTP always preserves the case of filenames that appear within quotation marks.

Format

SET LOWERCASE

SET NOLOWERCASE

SET /NO/PASSIVE

Sets passive mode. Passive mode performs an active open on the data connection, which can avoid problems with firewall systems.

/SET NOPASSIVE (the default) disables passive mode.

Note! You can also define the TCPware FTP_PASV logical as follows:

```
$ DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_FTP_PASV "TRUE"
```

Your system manager can also define the logical system-wide as follows:

```
$ DEFINE/SYSTEM/EXEC TCPWARE_FTP_PASV "TRUE"
```

Graphical User Interface Equivalent

TCPware FTP-OpenVMS File Transfers⇒Options⇒TCPware FTP-OpenVMS
Settings ⇒PASV Mode⇒OK

Format

```
SET PASSIVE
SET NOPASSIVE
```

Synonym

PASSIVE - toggles between SET PASSIVE and SET NOPASSIVE

SET /NO/VMS

Controls whether the Client-FTP negotiates for VMS file structure with the FTP server when opening a connection. The default is **SET VMS**, where the client negotiates with the server to use File Descriptor Language (FDL) information.

Client-FTP first queries if the server supports VMS file transfer mode. If not, it queries for VMS Plus file transfer mode, such as with a Compaq TCP/IP Services for OpenVMS (UCX) server.

In connecting to a TCPware or other OpenVMS server, the VMS file structure transfer mode is used.

See Table 3-2 for more information.

Note! **OPEN /VMS** or **OPEN /NOVMS** overrides **SET VMS** and **SET NOVMS**.

Format

SET VMS (default)

SET NOVMS

SHOW STATUS

Displays the following information about your present FTP session:

- Remote hostname and internet address if you are connected to a remote host
- Username on the remote host if you are connected and logged in
- Local default directory
- Remote default directory if you are logged in to a remote host and that host supports the FTP PWD command
- Record size to be used with the /IMAGE qualifier
- Defaults that are defined by the SET DEFAULT command for the COPY, GET, PUT, and DELETE commands

Format

SHOW STATUS

Synonym

STATUS

Example

The following shows the status for the current connection:

```
FTP> SHOW STATUS
```

```
Connected to ALPHA (192.168.1.1)
```

```
Logged in as user "SMITH"
```

```
The local default is SYS$COMMON:[SYS$LDR]
```

```
The remote working directory is /usr/users
```

```
Default qualifiers are /VMS
```

SITE

Issues a site-specific command to the remote server.

Format

SITE *command*

Equivalents

SITE HELP = HELP /REMOTE SITE = REMOTEHELP SITE = QUOTE HELP SITE

Parameter

command

Site-specific command string to send to the remote host. Enclose the command in quotes if it contains special characters or embedded spaces, or is case sensitive. Site-specific commands can vary depending on the remote FTP server; some servers do not support any.

This command is often useful in obtaining information about the site-specific commands, if any, the remote FTP server supports.

Example

The following sends a site-specific command (SITE SPAWN PRINT MYFILE.TXT) to the remote server. With the FTP-OpenVMS server, requests printing of the MYFILE.TXT file.

```
FTP> SITE "SPAWN PRINT MYFILE.TXT"
```

SPAWN

Executes DCL commands without exiting FTP.

Note! Spawning is not allowed for CAPTIVE accounts.

Format

SPAWN [*command-line*]

Parameter

command-line

DCL command line you want executed. If omitted, spawns an interactive subprocess. To return from an interactive subprocess, enter **LOGOUT**.

Synonym

Z [*command-line*]

Examples

- 1 The following displays the time on your local host without leaving Client-FT:

```
FTP> SPAWN SHOW TIME
3-NOV-2001 14:02:48
```

- 2 The following initiates DCL command mode, displays the local time, logs out, and returns to Client-FT:

```
FTP> SPAWN
$ SHOW TIME
3-NOV-2001 14:02:51
$ LOGOUT
Process SMITH_1 logged out at 3-NOV-2001 14:02:54.34
FTP>
```

STRUCTURE

Changes the default file structure.

Client-FTP uses FILE structured files as the default.

Use the /[NO]RECORD qualifier for the COPY, GET, or PUT commands to override this default for individual transactions.

Format

STRUCTURE *keyword*

Parameter

keyword

Table 3-9 lists valid values for *keyword*.

Table 3-9 STRUCTURE Command Keyword Values

Value	Purpose
FILE	Sets FILE as the default file structure. FILE structured files consists of sequential bytes. Equivalent to SET DEFAULT/NORECORD. This is the default.
RECORD	Sets RECORD as the default file structure. RECORD structured files consists of a collection of records. Equivalent to SET DEFAUL/RECORD.
VMS	Sets VMS as the default file structure. VMS file structure allows you to transfer all types of RMS files between OpenVMS systems using File Descriptor Language (FDL) information. May OpenVMS systems that implement FTP support this structure. Equivalent to SET DEFAUL/VMS.

Note! Some FTP servers do not support the RECORD or VMS structures.

Example

The following changes the default file structure to FILE:

FTP> **STRUCTURE FILE**

TYPE

Changes the default file transfer format for all future file operations in this session.

The following rules apply to the TYPE command:

- The default file transfer format remains set until you redefine it. It does not change when opening or closing a connection.
- The default format changes only if the remote host accepts the type change.
- If there is no default file format defined, Client-FTP tries to determine the file format based on the local file's file extension.

Use the COPY, GET, or PUT command qualifiers to override this default for individual transactions.

Format

TYPE *keyword*

Equivalents

SET DEFAULT *type qualifier*

ASCII= TYPE ASCII

BINARY= TYPE IMAGE

IMAGE= TYPE IMAGE

Parameter

keyword

Table 3-10 lists valid values for keyword. See Table 3-2 for a full description of the file transfer types.

Table 3-10 TYPE Command Keyword Values

Keyword	Purpose
ASCII	Sets formatted ASCII format (see Table 3-2). Equivalents: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SET DEFAULT/ASCII• ASCII
BINARY	Sets formatted binary format (see Table 3-2). SET DEFAULT/BINARY is equivalent.

Table 3-10 TYPE Command Keyword Values (Continued)

Keyword	Purpose
IMAGE	Sets image format (see Table 3-2). Equivalents: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SET DEFAULT/IMAGE• BINARY• IMAGE
FORTRAN	Sets ASCII format and specifies that the first character of each record is a FORTRAN carriage control character (see Table 3-2). SET DEFAULT/FORTRAN is equivalent.
BLOCK	Sets block format (see Table 3-2). SET DEFAULT/BLOCK is equivalent.
VARIABLE	Specifies that FTP writes an image format file as a variable-length record format file. Although FTP writes the records as variable-length, all records are the same length. SET DEFAULT/IMAGE/VARIABLE is equivalent.
DEFAULT	Removes the previous default file format. SET DEFAULT/DEFAULT is equivalent. This is the default setting for an undefined format.

Examples

- 1 The following changes the default file format to formatted ASCII:
`FTP> TYPE ASCII`
- 2 The following removes the previous default file format. For future transactions, Client-FTP tries to determine the file format based on the local file's extension.
`FTP> TYPE DEFAULT`

USER

Sets the username at the remote host.

USER requires an open connection.

Format

USER [*username* [*password* [*account*]]]

If you:

- Supply the username, password, and account (if required) with the command, you are not prompted for them separately.
- Omit the parameters from the command line, you are prompted for them.
- Use USER in an interactive command file and do not want to be prompted for a user name, enter the username in the file on the line after the USER command. (You cannot include password or account information in the interactive command file.)
- Use the command non-interactively (for example, a batch job), and do not want to be prompted for a username, password, or account, then include the parameters on subsequent lines, after the USER command, in the command file.
- Want to be prompted for a password, do not use the command file with a batch job nor specify the password in a command file.

The display does not echo the password or account information.

Synonym

LOGIN

Parameters

username

Username on the remote host. Enclose the username in quotes if case is important or if it contains special characters. Prompted if omitted.

password

Password on the remote host. Enclose the password in quotes if case is important or if it contains special characters. Prompted if omitted and required. Not echoed.

If you are designated by the system administrator as having password authentication through Token Authentication, you need to enter the PASSCODE in place of the password. Depending on which type of SecurID card you were assigned:

- Enter a combination of your memorized personal identification number (PIN) and the tokencode that appears on the card (with no separating space) as the password, or
- Enter your memorized PIN on the PINPAD] card and the resulting tokencode that appears on the card as the password.

See the Chapter 15, *Token Authentication: Protecting Logins*, for details on obtaining PASSCODEs.

account

Account on the remote host. Enclose the account in quotes if case is important or if it contains special characters. Prompted if omitted and required. Not echoed.

Example

The following sets the username on the remote host to SMITH, and specifies a password and an account:

```
FTP> USER "SMITH" "PASSWORD" "SMITH"
```

Chapter 4

Kerberos User Commands

Introduction

This chapter describes the user functions needed to get a ticket-granting ticket for Kerberos applications and maintaining the ticket file.

Ticket File Location Logical

The default ticket file for the user is SYS\$LOGIN:KERBV4.TICKET. If you define the TCPWARE_KERBV4_TKFILE logical, you can have the ticket file located somewhere else.

Here is an example of how you can define this logical to locate the ticket file in a specific directory:

```
$ DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_KERBV4_TKFILE SYS$DISK:[MYDIR]TICKET.TXT
```

Kerberos User Commands

The user interface with Kerberos comprises the following commands:

GET TGT	Gets the ticket-granting ticket (TGT) to authenticate yourself to Kerberos
REMOVE TICKETS	Removes the TGT and any service tickets you might have
SET KERBEROS_PASSWORD username	Changes your Kerberos password
SHOW TICKETS	Lists all tickets (TGT and service tickets) in the ticket file

You can access these commands using the Network Control Utility (NETCU) by entering either:

- \$ **NETCU**
NETCU> *command*
- \$ **NETCU** *command*

Uppercase command parameters are converted to lowercase unless you enclose them in quotes.

Command Reference

A description of each Kerberos user command follows.

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 this 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

NETCU GET TGT

Password:

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

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 `SYSS$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

```
NETCU REMOVE TICKETS
```

Removes the ticket-granting ticket and application service tickets, if any.

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 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

```
NETCU SET KERBEROS_PASSWORD PERSEPHONE
```

```
Old password for 'persephone':
```

```
New password for 'persephone':
```

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

Changes the Kerberos password for user persephone.

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 NETCU 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
```

Displays the name of the ticket file; ticket owner's principal name, issue and expiration dates; and service principal name of each ticket.

2 NETCU SHOW TICKETS /SRVTAB

Server key file: TCPWARE:SRVTAB.

Service	Instance	Realm	Key Version

changepw	bart	daisy.com	1
rcmd	bart	daisy.com	1

Lists the available Kerberos services on BART as listed in its TCPWARE:SRVTAB. file.

Chapter 5

Network Printing

Introduction

The TCPware for OpenVMS network print services include Line Printer Services (LPS) and Terminal Server Print Services. These network printing services support most printing devices, including line printers, laser printers, and plotters.

LPS lets users print files on printers attached to remote hosts. Users can also print files that are on a remote host to printers attached to the local host.

Terminal Server Print Services lets users print files on printers attached to terminal servers on a TCP/IP network.

TCPware bases the network printing services on:

- UNIX style LPR/LPD protocols—Line Printer Services (LPS) implement these protocols. LPS supports the UNIX style LPR, LPRM, and LPQ commands, and the OpenVMS style PRINT command. You can configure a host as an LPS client and an LPS server (LPD).

The LPS OpenVMS print queue created during configuration can be a queue that:

- Performs local OpenVMS print formatting and prints output on the printer associated with the remote host running LPD.
- Sends local print requests to the remote print queue running LPD. The remote print queue performs the print formatting.
- OpenVMS print protocol—Terminal Server Print Services implements this protocol and supports the OpenVMS style PRINT command.
- Before you use the TCPware network printing services, get a list of available print queue names from your system manager and be sure that:
- TCPware print services software has been configured and started on your system.
- Any other required OpenVMS print queues have been initialized and started.

Network Print Services

Once the print queue has been initialized and started, you can send print requests to a printer attached to a remote host, or to a printer connected to a terminal server on the TCP/IP network. You can also print files that are on a remote host to printers attached to the local host.

The LPS client and Terminal Server Print Services support the following commands:

LPQ	Displays the remote print job status	LPRM	Removes a job from a remote print queue
LPR	Sends a job to the default remote printer designated during configuration	PRINT	Places a job in the designated print queue; then sends the job to the printer associated with that queue.

Figure 5-1 shows using the UNIX style LPR command and the OpenVMS style PRINT command when you use LPS. It also shows sending a file to a print queue associated with a terminal server on a TCP/IP network.

To send files to a printer using the networking print services:

- 1
- Enter the **LPR** command to send a file to print when either the local or remote host is a UNIX system. For example:
`LPR filename`
Prints the file specified by *filename* on the default remote printer. For example:

LPR MEMO.TXT	Prints the file MEMO.TXT on the default remote printer.
LPR -PMYUNIX MEMO.TXT	Sends the file MEMO.TXT to the remote printer specified by the logical MYUNIX.
LPR -PRPRINTER1@ALPHA MEMO.TXT	Sends the file MEMO.TXT to the remote printer RPRINTER1 connected to host ALPHA. See the LPR, LPQ, LPRM, and PRINT commands in the command reference.

- 2
- Enter the **PRINT** command to send a file to a print queue for printing when one of the following is true (see Figure 5-1):

a The local host is a TCP/IP OpenVMS host and the remote host runs the LPD server.
b The local and remote hosts are TCP/IP OpenVMS hosts.
c The local host is a TCP/IP OpenVMS host and the printer connects to a terminal server on a TCP/IP network.

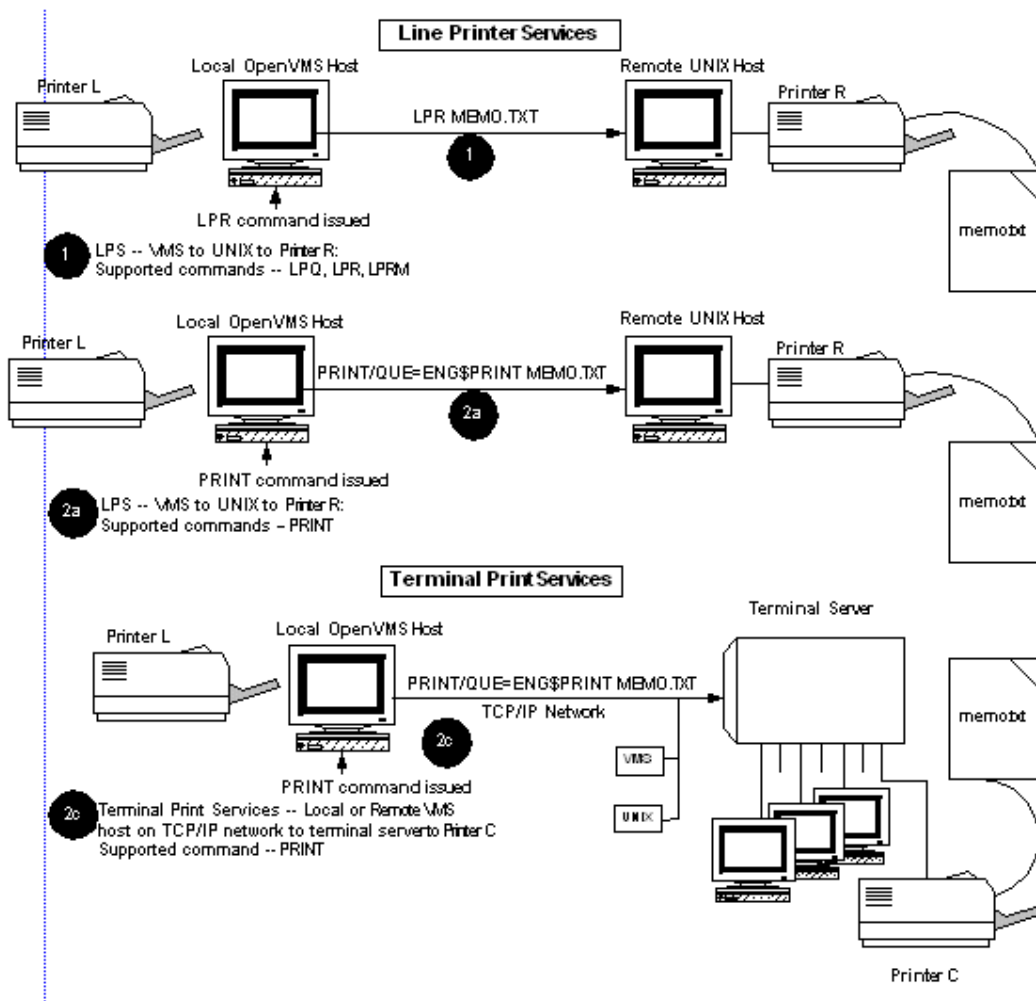
In the print request **PRINT/QUEUE=qname filename**, the *qname* parameter is the name of the print queue, and the *filename* parameter specifies the data file or files you want printed.

For example, the print request `PRINT/QUEUE=ENG$PRINT MEMO.TXT` sends the file `MEMO.TXT` to the remote printer queue `ENG$PRINT` for printing on the printer associated with that print queue.

The standard OpenVMS qualifiers for the `PRINT/QUEUE` command are available.

See Compaq's OpenVMS DCL Dictionary for details on the `PRINT` command.

Figure 5-1 Using UNIX Style and OpenVMS Style Printing Commands



PRINT Qualifiers

LPS supports the OpenVMS PRINT/FORM qualifier on local LPS OpenVMS print queues. LPS OpenVMS print queues configured with the VMS formatting option support the /FORM qualifier.

LPS also supports the /PARAMETERS qualifier on remote hosts associated with the local LPS OpenVMS print queue. OpenVMS print queues configured with the LPD formatting option support the /PARAMETERS qualifier.

LPS also supports the /LIBRARY and other qualifiers associated with the OpenVMS INITIALIZE/QUEUE command. You can specify these qualifiers during CNFNET configuration.

Figure 5-2 shows the effects of using the /FORM and /PARAMETERS qualifiers on an LPS OpenVMS queue configured for:

- **VMS** formatting option set up during configuration—use the /FORM qualifier
- **LPD** formatting option set up during configuration—use the /PARAMETER qualifier

If you intend to use the /FORM or /PARAMETER qualifier:

- The format of the PRINT command with the /FORM option is:

PRINT/QUEUE=*qname* *filename* /FORM=*form*

qname is the OpenVMS queue name and *form* is the form name or number.

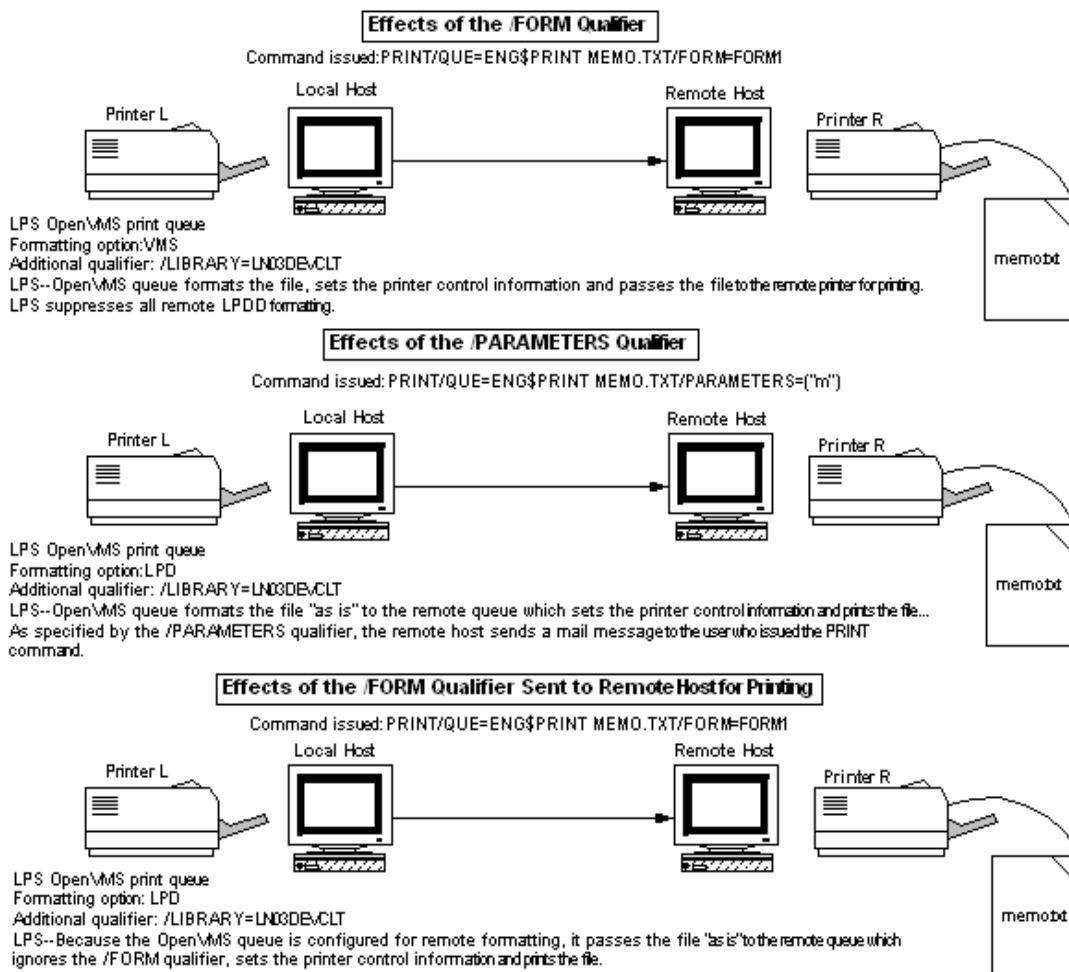
Use the SHOW QUEUE/FORM command to display the list of the available forms for use with LPS.

- The format of the PRINT command with the /PARAMETERS option is:

PRINT/QUEUE=*qname* *filename* /PARAMETERS=(*parameters*)

qname is the OpenVMS queue name and *parameters* is any of a number of supported parameters and their values, separated by commas, such as /PARAMETERS=(SIDES=2,NUMBER_UP=2), which indicates double-sided printing with two print "frames" (the "number up") per page.

- Ask your system manager for a list of LPS OpenVMS print queues that support these qualifiers.
- Ask your system manager for a list of available forms for LPS.

Figure 5-2 /FORM and /PARAMETERS Qualifiers with LPS OpenVMS Print

LPQ

Displays the status of specific print requests or all requests in a remote print queue.

For each request in a queue, LPQ reports the following:

- User's name
- Current rank of the request in the queue
- Names of the files within the request
- Request number
- Total size of the request in bytes

Print requests appear in the order in which you want them printed. If the filenames are unavailable (because the job consists of text entered directly from the keyboard), LPQ lists them as `SY$INPUT`.

You can specify up to 50 files and 50 usernames on one LPQ command line.

`LPQ [-l] [-Pprinter] [job-number...] [username...]`

You can enter commands, parameters, and options in upper or lowercase letters. Print services converts all uppercase letters to lowercase unless you enclosed them in quotation marks ("").

Parameters

job-number

Displays queue information for the specified request.

username

Displays queue information for print requests owned by a specific user.

Options

-l

Displays queue information in the long format. If you do not use this option, LPQ displays only as much information about the job as fits on one line.

-Pprinter@host

-Plogical-name

Specifies a remote print queue. If you do not use this option, LPQ displays information only for the default printer defined by the logical TCPware `LPR_PRINTER`.

Note! LPQ does not support the UNIX LPQ option `+n`.

Examples

- 1 This command displays in short form all jobs queued to the printer `sys$print` on host `daisy` and owned by user `smith`:

```
LPQ
lp is ready and printing
Rank      Owner      Job      Files      Total Size
active    smith      45      memo1, memo2, memo  3957 bytes
1st       jones      46      prog.c      897 bytes
2nd       ross       47      letter.txt   432 bytes
```

- 2** This command displays in long form all jobs queued to the printer sys\$print on host daisy and owned by user smith:

```
LPQ -l -Psys$print@daisy smith
lp is ready and printing
smith: active      [job 045daisy.flower.com]
      3 copies of memo.txt      957 bytes

smith:1st          [job 046daisy.flower.com]
      prog.c          897 bytes

smith:3rd          [job 048daisy.flower.com]
      letter.txt      432 bytes
```

- 3** This command displays job 489 in the queue for the default remote printer:

```
LPQ 489
lp is ready and printing
Rank      Owner      Job      Files      Total Size
active    gordon      489      aug.txt, sept.txt  560 bytes
```

LPR

Sends a file to a remote print queue.

If you omit a filespec, the job consists of data you type from the keyboard.

The TCPWARE_LPR_PRINTER logical defines the default remote printer.

TCPware creates the LPR temporary file in SYSS\$SCRATCH. In this way, if you have a limited disk quota, you can print by redefining the SYSS\$SCRATCH logical to point to a public scratch disk that has no disk quota limitations.

Format

LPR [*option...*] [*filespec ...*]

Parameter

filespec

Name of the file(s) you want queued. Use the asterisk (*) or percent sign (%) as a wildcard character. Enclose in quotes if you want to preserve case other than all lowercase. For multiple files, leave a space between each *filespec*. The default extension is .LIS.

Options

Note! The following options are listed in the order characters (lowercase and uppercase), *numbers*, and *symbols*. They are all prefixed by a hyphen and some take arguments. The lowercase and uppercase character options can mean very different things and are listed together for comparison sake. The important distinction is that the uppercase options all take arguments. There are two ways to keep this distinction clear on the command line:

Enter lowercase options in lowercase and uppercase options in uppercase	Here you MUST enclose the uppercase character in quotes; for example, -"P" ("use the remote printer indicated by the following argument"). Also include a space character between a lowercase (unquoted) option and any <i>filespec</i> , or the entry will be interpreted as an option that takes an argument (see the next method).
Enter all options in lowercase	Here you MUST distinguish the options taking arguments by appending the argument <i>immediately</i> after the option character (with no intervening space). For example, -p1p means "use remote printer 1p", while -p 1p (with the space) means "print the 1p file, which contains UNIX pr formatting commands."

-c

File contains data in the UNIX CIF graphics language.

-C*job-classification* (or **-c***job-classification*)

Names the job classification you want used on the burst page. If you omit this option, the job classification is the domain name of the local host. (See the previous note for details on syntax.)

-d

File contains output from TeX formatting commands.

-f

Uses a filter that interprets the first character of each line in the file as a standard FORTRAN carriage control character.

-g

File contains standard UNIX plot data as produced by the plot routines.

-h

Suppresses the printing of the burst page.

-i*[number]*

Indents the output the specified number of blank spaces. If you do not enter a *number*, the output indents eight spaces. (Do not leave a space between the **-i** and the *number*.)

-J*job* (or **-j***job*)

Prints the job name on the burst page. If you do not use this option, the job name is the name and extension of the first file in the job. (See the Note for details on syntax.)

-l

Uses a transparent filter so that you can send data to the printer unchanged. Note that the data is UNCONVERTED; print services does not convert the files to STREAM-LF format. Use this option with BINARY data or files containing all of the characters, including carriage returns (CRs), when you want them sent to the printer.

-m

Sends a mail message to the user who issued the LPR command upon completion of the job. You can use this option only if your local host implements the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP). This also sets the /NOTIFY option for PRINT, so that if you are logged in as the user under which the job was printed, you will be notified that the job completed.

-n

File contains UNIX `ditroff` (device independent `troff`) formatting commands.

-o

File contains PostScript input.

-p

Prints the file with page headers. (Do not append any characters onto the **p** of the option or it can be interpreted as an argument to the uppercase **-P** option. See the Note.)

-P*printer@host* (or **-pp***printer@host*)

-P*logical* (or **-p***logical*)

Specifies a remote printer. If you do not use this option, lpr uses the default printer defined by the logical TCPWARE_LPR_PRINTER. (See the Note for details on syntax.)

-r

Deletes the files from your local host after sending them to the remote queue. Use this option cautiously. The remote host deletes the file when accepting the job. However, the remote host does not guarantee that it will print or execute the job. (That is, the remote printer might fail, someone could delete jobs from the queue, or you might not have access to the queue). The remote host does not delete the file if the remote queue does not accept the job.

-t

File contains output from UNIX `troff` formatting commands. (Do not append any characters onto the `t` of the option or it can be interpreted as an argument to the uppercase `-T` option. See the Note.)

-T*title* (or **-t***title*)

Prints a title on the first page of output. Use this option only when you use the `-p` option to format a file. (See the previous note for details on syntax.)

-v

File is in Sun raster format.

-w*number*

Width of the output pages in characters. (Do not leave a space between the `-w` and the *number*.)

-z*number*

Length of the output pages in lines. (Do not leave a space between the `-z` and the *number*.)

-1*string*

-2*string*

-3*string*

-4*string*

The options name UNIX font files and work the same as they do in UNIX. (Do not leave a space between the number and the string.)

Use these options only with the `-d`, `-n`, and `-t` options.

-#*number*

Prints multiple copies, where *number* is the number of copies you want of each file. (Do not leave a space between the `-#` and the *number*.)

Note! LPR does not support the UNIX `lpr` options `-s` and `-q`.
 Some LPD servers that reside on non-UNIX hosts (such as the one provided by TCPware) do not support the following UNIX `lpr` options: `-p`, `-t`, `-n`, `-d`, `-g`, `-v`, `-c`, `-i`, `-w`, `-z`, `-1`, `-2`, `-3`, and `-4`.

Examples

- 1 This command prints the file MEMO.TXT on the default remote printer:

```
LPR MEMO.TXT
```

- 2 Each of these commands send the file MEMO.TXT to the remote printer specified by the logical `drp02`:

```
LPR -"P"drp02 MEMO.TXT
lpr -pdrp02 memo.txt
```

- 3 Each of these commands send the file MEMO.TXT to the remote printer `lp` at host `daisy`:

```
LPR -"P"lp@daisy MEMO.TXT
lpr -plp@daisy memo.txt
```

- 4 Each of these commands specify `mymemos` as the job name on the burst page, and send MEMO1.TXT, MEMO2.TXT, and MEMO3.TXT to the default remote printer:

```
LPR -"J"mymemos MEMO1.TXT MEMO2.TXT MEMO3.TXT
lpr -jmymemos memo1.txt memo1.txt memo2.txt memo3.txt
```

- 5 This command sends three copies of the MEMO.TXT and LETTER.TXT files to the default remote printer:

```
LPR -#3 MEMO.TXT LETTER.TXT
```

- 6 This command:

```
LPR -t -h -w72 MEMO.LIS
```

Indicates that:

- The file contains UNIX troff formatting code.
- The burst page should not be printed.
- The width of the output should be 72 characters.
- The MEMO.LIS file is sent to the default remote printer.

LPRM

Removes one or more jobs from a remote print queue.

You can remove jobs from remote queues in these situations only:

- The jobs were submitted from your local host
- Your local host has direct access to the remote host. The following files define this access:
 - TCPWARE:LPD_USERS.DAT (the LPD Access File) for TCPware hosts
 - `etc/hosts.lpd` **or** `etc/hosts.equiv` for UNIX hosts

When removing remote jobs from an OpenVMS host, use the LPRM command instead of the OpenVMS DELETE/ENTRY command. LPRM removes files from the TCPWARE_LPD_SPOOL directory, whereas DELETE/ENTRY does not.

The LPRM command displays a message only when it removes a job or encounters an error. If it does not delete a job (such as when the queue is empty), a message does not appear.

You can specify up to 50 jobs and 50 usernames on one LPRM command line.

Format

LPRM [**-P***printer*] [*job-number ...*] [*username ...*] [**-**]

TCPware converts all uppercase letters to lowercase unless you enclose them in quotation marks ("").

If you omit a *job-number* or *username* and you own the job that is currently active, TCPware removes the job.

Parameters

job-number

Specifies which job you want removed from the remote queue. If you omit this parameter, TCPware removes the currently active job.

Use the LPQ command to display the *job-number* of a job.

username

Specifies the owner of the jobs you want removed from the remote queue. TCPware removes all jobs the specified user owns.

You can remove jobs that you do not own from a remote queue only under these conditions:

- The remote host is an OpenVMS host
- Your local account is mapped to an OpenVMS username that has OPER privilege on the remote host

Use the LPQ command to display the *usernames* for all jobs.

Options

- "P" *printer@host*

- "P" *logical-name*

Specifies a remote printer. If you omit this option, TCPware removes the job from the queue the TCPWARE_LPR_PRINTER logical defines.

"_"

If you have OpenVMS OPER privileges on the local host, this option removes all jobs your local host submitted to the remote queue. Otherwise, it removes only your jobs.

Place quotation marks (" ") around this option if it is the last character on the command line because OpenVMS treats trailing hyphens as continuation line indicators.

Do not enter this option when you enter the *job-number* or *username* parameters.

Examples

- 1 This command removes your currently active job from the default remote print queue:

LPRM

- 2 This command removes all jobs that belong to user smith from the lp queue on host daisy:

LPRM - "P" lp@daisy SMITH

- 3 This command removes jobs 489, 490, and 495 from the default remote print queue. You can issue this command if you own these jobs, or you have OpenVMS OPER privilege on the remote host:

LPRM 489 490 495

- 4 If you have OpenVMS OPER privilege on the local host, this command removes all jobs from the default remote print queue. If you do not have this privilege, this command removes only the jobs you own.

LPRM " - "

PRINT

Queues jobs for printing on a local or remote printer.

Useful for sending a print job to a printer attached to a terminal server.

For details on Terminal Server Print Services implementation, see the /QUEUE qualifier.

The OpenVMS process that controls OpenVMS queues determines the remote printer by checking the following items in this order:

- 1 The TCPWARE_LPR_*qname*_PRINTER system logical
- 2 The /PARAMETERS qualifier
- 3 The TCPWARE_LPR_*qname*_PRINTER_DEFAULT system logical

Information in this section applies only to using the TCPware for OpenVMS PRINT command with LPS and Terminal Server Print Services.

Compaq OpenVMS documentation provides complete information on the PRINT command.

Format

PRINT *file-spec* [, *file-spec*...]

Parameter

file-spec

Specifies the file (or files if separated by commas) you want printed.

Qualifiers

/COPIES=*n*

Prints multiple copies of output, where *n* is the number of copies.

If you place this qualifier immediately after the PRINT command, each file listed in the command string prints *n* times. (The same effect occurs when you use the **-#number** option with the LPR command.) If you place this qualifier after a file specification, only that file prints *n* times.

/FORM=*form-name*

Specifies the name or number of the form you want associated with the print job. If omitted, the default form for the execution queues with the job.

Forms have attributes such as print image width and length or paper stock. To see which forms are defined for your system, use the SHOW QUEUE/FULL command.

/NAME=job-name

Names the job. If you do not use this qualifier, the job name is the name and extension of the first file in the job. This name displays on the screen when you use the LPQ command to request queue information, and on the flag page.

This qualifier is equivalent to the "-J" option used with the LPR command.

/NOFLAG

Suppresses printing of the burst page.

This qualifier is equivalent to the "-h" option used with the LPR command.

/NOTE=string

Names the job classification you want used on the burst page. If you omit this qualifier, the job classification is the domain name of the local host.

/PARAMETERS=(parameter-1[,...,parameter-8])

Allows you to specify UNIX LPR command options that do not have OpenVMS equivalents. If you enter only *parameter-1*, you can omit the parentheses. You can enter up to eight parameters:

parameter-1	sends jobs to a specific remote printer. Enter either a system logical name or <i>printer@host</i> . This parameter overrides the printer defined by the TCPWARE_LPR_qname_PRINTER_DEFAULT logical. If you choose to use the default printer and want to enter subsequent parameters in the same command line, you must enter double quotation marks (") in place of <i>parameter-1</i> .
parameter-2through parameter-8	specify the following LPR UNIX options: c, d, g, i, l, m, n, o, p, t, T, v, x, w, z, 1, 2, 3, 4. You can use leading hyphens, but they are not required. Enclose the option in quotation marks (for example, "t"). (The f option is unnecessary; the OpenVMS process that controls OpenVMS print queues automatically specifies this filter for FORTRAN carriage control files.)

Each parameter can include more than one option. However, you must enclose all options within the same set of quotation marks (for example, "m g", "i d")

Note! Some LPD servers that reside on non-UNIX hosts (such as the one provided by TCPware) do not support the following LPR UNIX options: -p, -t, -n, -d, -g, -v, -c, -i, -w, -z, -1, -2, -3, -4.

/PASSALL/NOPAGE

Uses a transparent filter so that you can send data to the printer unchanged. Note that this command qualifier DOES NOT convert the file to STREAM-LF format. This qualifier is equivalent to the -l option used with the LPR command.

When using *-to-OpenVMS printing, the /PASSALL qualifier prints text files without carriage

returns (CRs). Use this option mainly with BINARY data or a file that contains all of the characters (including CRs) that you want sent to the printer.

If you use LPS and issue the PRINT command, the printing process ignores the /BURST, /CHARACTERISTIC, /HEADER, /PAGES, /SETUP, /SPACE, and /TRAILER OpenVMS PRINT qualifiers. All other OpenVMS PRINT qualifiers work the same as they normally do with OpenVMS.

/QUEUE=qname

Specifies a print queue that can send the job to a local or remote printer. If you omit this parameter with Line Printer Services, the job goes to the SYS\$PRINT queue.

The /QUEUE parameter is necessary when generating a print request on a remote printer attached to a terminal server (when using the Terminal Server Print Services). Once the server initializes and starts the print queue for a terminal server print job, you can generate a print request on the terminal printer as follows:

```
PRINT/QUEUE=qname filename
```

The *qname* parameter is the name of the print queue, and the *filename* parameter specifies the data file or files you want used. The standard OpenVMS qualifiers are available.

VMSLPR Symbiont

By default the VMSLPR symbiont generates a flag page locally using the VMS print symbiont and suppresses the banner page generated by the LPD server. You can make the VMSLPR symbiont request a banner page from the LPD server on a specific queue by defining the logical:

```
$ DEFINE/SYSTEM/EXEC TCPWARE_VMSLPRSMB_<queue-name>_REMOTE_BANNER "TRUE"
```

To enable this functionality on all VMSLPR symbionts, define the logical:

```
$ DEFINE/SYSTEM/EXEC TCPWARE_VMSLPRSMB_REMOTE_BANNER "TRUE"
```

The following logical has been added to the VMSLPR symbiont allowing you to define the number of characters you want removed from the end of a print job.

```
$ DEFINE/SYS/EXEC TCPWARE_VMSLPRSMB_<queue-name>_TRIMTAIL #
```

- # is a numeric value indicating the number of characters to remove from the end of each print job. If not specified, the default value is 2.

Examples

- 1 This command prints the file MEMO.TXT on the remote default printer:

```
PRINT/QUEUE=LPR$PRINT MEMO.TXT
```

- 2 This command sends the file MEMO.TXT to the SYS\$PRINT queue, which is usually a local printer:

```
PRINT MEMO.TXT
```

- 3** This command prints the file MEMO.TXT on the lp printer at host DAISY. You can enter this command only if you did not define the system logical TCPWARE_LPR_LPR\$PRINT_PRINTER.

```
PRINT/QUEUE=LPR$PRINT /PARAMETERS="lp@DAISY" MEMO.TXT
```

- 4** This command:

```
PRINT/QUEUE=LPR$PRINT /PARAMETERS=("lp@DAISY","m","t") MEMO.TXT
```

Is identical to the previous example, with these additions:

- The user who issued the command receives a mail message when the job completes.
- The file contains UNIX troff commands.

- 5** This command is identical to the previous example except that *parameter-1* is omitted:

```
PRINT/QUEUE=LPR$PRINT /PARAMETERS=("","m","t") MEMO.TXT
```

The result is that the file MEMO.TXT goes to the printer defined by the TCPWARE_LPR_LPR\$PRINT_PRINTER_DEFAULT logical.

RCD and RMT: Remote CD-ROMs and Tapes

Introduction

The Remote Magnetic Tape (RMT) Client and Remote Compact Disc (RCD) Client provide access to tape drives and CD-ROM drives, respectively, on remote TCP/IP systems. This chapter describes how to set up RMT and RCD on your OpenVMS system so that you can use the commands typically associated with tape and CD-ROM drives, such as BACKUP, MOUNT, COPY, and EXCHANGE.

RMT Client and RCD Client

To use a remote tape or CD-ROM, you must first "connect" to the server system with the RMTSETUP command, which creates a pseudodevice. You can then use OpenVMS commands such as BACKUP, MOUNT, COPY, and EXCHANGE. These are the same commands issued directly to the physical tape or CD-ROM device on the server. When you conclude the activity, you can discard the pseudodevice using the DEALLOCATE command.

Note that not all tape drives or CD-ROM drives can fully support use of the RMT Client and RCD Client. For example, quarter-inch tape drives on UNIX systems typically support only fixed-length, 512-byte records. You cannot use these tapes with the OpenVMS COPY or BACKUP commands because the latter require variable-length records.

An attempt to perform an unsupported operation to a remote device results in a %SYSTEM-E-UNSUPPORTED error message.

Troubleshooting

You can lose the TCP/IP connection between the RMT or RCD client and server if:

- An RMT or RCD server receives a command that it does not recognize. Rather than returning an error message, it simply closes the connection.

- A bug in an RMT or RCD server causes it to crash.
- If the RMT or RCD server (or its system) crashes or is shut down.

In these situations, the RMT Client or RCD Client detects the loss of the TCP/IP connection and returns the following error message for all subsequent commands:

```
%SYSTEM-F-LINKABORT, network partner aborted logical link
```

The only alternative at this point is to deallocate the existing device and reconnect to the server (when it becomes available) by running RMTSETUP again.

RMTSETUP

Configures an RMT or RCD pseudodevice, `_RMTn:` or `_RCDn:`, respectively, on your local OpenVMS system. In this way you can perform functions on remote magnetic tape or CD-ROM drives connected to an RMT or RCD server. The remote RMT or RCD server must support the `rmt` protocol.

Connecting to a remote CD-ROM drive requires the `/CD` qualifier. You can connect to the remote host with a different username by specifying the optional `/USERNAME` qualifier on the command line.

Format

RMTSETUP *host remote-device [logical]*

Parameters

host

Name or internet address of the host on which the remote tape or CD-ROM drive resides. This host must have an RMT server available.

remote-device

Name of the remote tape device (such as `MKB500:`) or CD-ROM device (such as `DKA200:`) on the RMT server. If sending the device and any server options to a non-TCPware server, you must enclose this information in double quotes, such as `"/dev/rst0"` for a UNIX server with "read-only" privileges.

logical

Optional OpenVMS logical assigned to the newly created pseudodevice. If omitted, RMTSETUP uses the logical name `TCPWARE_TAPE` for tapes and `TCPWARE_DISK` for disks.

Qualifiers

Not all RMT servers support the following RMT Client qualifiers as options or qualifiers. For UNIX servers, for example, you must include options as part of *remote-device* as a quoted string. For example, `"/dev/mt0"` is a stream device and `"/dev/rmt0"` is a non-stream device. With a TCPware RMT server, where *remote-device* is not a quoted string, the Client qualifiers that are also server qualifiers are sent to the server.

/ASSIST (default)

/NOASSIST

Action to take when the device cannot mount on the remote system. With `/ASSIST`, operator messages appear on the remote system indicating corrective action to take (if supported). With `/NOASSIST`, only a local message appears. Not allowed when used with `/CD`.

Note! The BACKUP command's `/ASSIST` and `/NOASSIST` qualifiers further direct messages to the local operator and user, respectively.

/BLOCKSIZE=*size*

Default block size of the remote tape device. Not allowed when used with /CD.

/CD

Indicates that the remote device is a CD-ROM device.

/COMMENT="*string*"

Used with the /ASSIST qualifier to send a message to the remote operator when a mount operation fails. Not allowed when used with /CD.

/DENSITY=*density*

Density, in bits per inch, at which to write the remote tape. Not allowed when used with /CD.

/LOG**/NOLOG** (default)

Displays log information during RMTSETUP execution.

/MOUNT (default)**/NOMOUNT**

/MOUNT allows the user exclusive access to the device. /NOMOUNT disables exclusive access to the device. /NOMOUNT also prevents a remote tape from rewinding when deallocating the pseudodevice on the client. Not allowed when used with /CD.

You cannot combine /NOMOUNT with /ASSIST, /BLOCKSIZE, /COMMENT, or /DENSITY.

Use /NOMOUNT carefully since it allows multiple users access to the same device.

/PASSWORD[=*password*]**/NOPASSWORD**

/PASSWORD sets the password to access the remote system and causes the RMT server to use the *rexec* rather than the *rshell* service. The *password* is converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes. /NOPASSWORD uses the *rexec* service with a blank password. Without either qualifier, access to the remote tape device is controlled through the `TCPWARE:HOST.EQUIV` and `SYS$LOGIN:.RHOSTS` files. Use together with /USERNAME.

Using the *password* value can pose a security risk. Also, using a null password for which you have to be prompted can cause an error in a command procedure.

/REWIND (default)**/NOREWIND**

/REWIND rewinds a tape before its initial use. /NOREWIND causes the tape to stay in an arbitrary position after running RMTSETUP. Not allowed when used with /CD.

/STREAM**/NOSTREAM** (default)

A tape is normally written as a series of records. /STREAM ignores record boundaries and returns data read from the tape as a stream of bytes (the UNIX model). Not allowed when used with /CD.

Most OpenVMS utilities expect tape drives to operate in non-stream mode, so take care in overriding the /NOSTREAM default.

/TRUNCATE_USERNAME[=*length*]

Truncates the username sent to the RMT server to the specified *length* to accommodate requirements of some non-OpenVMS systems. The default *length* is 8.

/UNLOAD (default)

/NOUNLOAD

/UNLOAD unloads the remote device when deallocating the local RMT pseudodevice.

/NOUNLOAD disables this. Note that a DCL MOUNT or DISMOUNT with /UNLOAD or /NOUNLOAD overrides the RMTSETUP /UNLOAD or /NOUNLOAD. Not allowed when used with /CD.

/USERNAME=*username*

Username for access to the remote system. If omitted, the username of the client process is sent to the server (subject to truncation by /TRUNCATE_USERNAME). *Username* is converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes. Use together with /PASSWORD.

/WRITE (default)

/NOWRITE

Writing to the remote tape is usually enabled. /NOWRITE is a precautionary measure to prevent a remote tape from being written. Not allowed when used with /CD.

Examples

- 1 This example uses tape drive MKB500: on remote OpenVMS system IRIS to back up all the TCPWARE data files that start with SM. The tape is left loaded in the drive after its use (/NOUNLOAD). MYTAPE is the logical name for the _RMT9: device created.

```
$ RMTSETUP IRIS MKB500: MYTAPE /NOUNLOAD /LOG
Connecting to RMT server on host IRIS through port 514 (rsh)
Opening MKB500:/NOSTREAM/NOUNLOAD
_RMT9: created
$ BACKUP /LOG TCPWARE:SM*.DAT MYTAPE:TCPWARE.BCK /SAVE_SET
%MOUNT-I-MOUNTED, TEST1 mounted on _RMT9:
%BACKUP-S-COPIED, copied SYS$SPECIFIC:[TCPWARE]SM.DAT;1
%BACKUP-S-COPIED, copied SYS$SPECIFIC:[TCPWARE]SM_BAK.DAT;1
$ DISMOUNT MYTAPE /NOUNLOAD
$ DEALLOCATE MYTAPE
```

- 2 This example requests access to tape drive /dev/rst0 on a remote UNIX system, using a username and password. The initialize command was unrecognized by the tape drive on the UNIX system and rejected. The tar utility examines the contents of the tape, which was written from the UNIX system. (tar is available over the network and is an alternative to the EXCHANGE utility).

```
$ rmtsetup sigma.nene.com "/dev/rst0" -
_$ /username=system /password
Password for root on host SIGMA.NENE.COM:
```

```
$ initialize tcpware_tape test
%INIT-F-UNSUPPORTED, unsupported operation or function
$ mount /foreign /record_size=512 tcpware_tape
$ tar -ftv tcpware_tape
644    4069 Jun 1 16:29:21 2001 /etc/hosts
End of Tar file found.
Do you wish to move past the EOF mark (y/n)? n
$ dismount tcpware_tape
$ deallocate tcpware_tape
```

- 3 This example requests access to CD-ROM drive DKA100: on remote host roman, mounts the CD-ROM using MY_CD as the logical name, and requests a directory listing:

```
$ rmtsetup /cd /log roman dka100: my_cd
Connecting to RCD server on host ROMAN through port 514 (rsh)
Opening DKA100:
_RCD1: created
$ mount my_cd /override=id
%MOUNT-I-WRITELOCK, volume is write locked
%MOUNT-I-MOUNTED, OPENVMS062    mounted on _ALTARF$RCD1:
$ dir my_cd:[0,0]
```

Chapter 7

RCP: Copying Files

Introduction

The Remote Copy Program (RCP) is a command you can use to copy files between your local OpenVMS host and a remote host. TCPware provides RCP as part of the FTP-OpenVMS product.

For the FTP utility commands, see Chapter 3, *FTP: Transferring Files*. Use the RCP command to copy remote files. You can copy files:

- From a remote host to your host
- From your host to a remote host
- From one remote host to another remote host (a "third-party" copy)

CAUTION! If you are using RCP with Kerberos version 4 authentication in a third-party copy, only the first connection uses Kerberos. The second connection uses standard authentication, in which case the username and password pass through the network as clear text.

Before you use RCP, your system manager must install and configure the TCPware FTP-OpenVMS product and enable the shell service during TCPware R Services configuration.

Also, make sure your host or username is registered in the remote system's `~/ .rhosts` (if UNIX) or `SYSS$LOGIN:.RHOSTS` file (if OpenVMS). To use Kerberos version 4 authentication with the remote host, be sure your username and Kerberos realm are in the remote host's `~/ .klogin` file (if UNIX) or `SYSS$LOGIN:.KLOGIN` file (if OpenVMS).

To use Kerberos version 4 authentication, your system manager must enable the `kshell` service during TCPware's Kerberos Services configuration. If you request Kerberos authentication, RCP tests for it first. If the test fails, RCP uses standard authentication instead.

With Kerberos V4 authentication, you can specify the Kerberos realm using the `/REALM` qualifier. If omitted, the `TCPWARE_KERBV4_REALM` logical value determines the realm.

If you need to preserve case for any of the command elements, enclose each in quotes, since RSH lowercases unquoted text strings. Include a pair of quotes for each redirection of the command. If you are redirecting a command through one remote host to have it executed on a third, each host in

turn strips off a pair of quotes after interpreting the command. In this case, you may need three pairs of quotes around the command element in order to preserve case.

RCP

Copies files between the local and remote host, or between two remote systems.

Format

RCP *source destination*

Parameters

source

Source host and pathname information, in the general format:

host:filespec

- *host* is the remote host name followed by a colon (:).
- *filespec* is different for UNIX and OpenVMS systems:
 - For UNIX system source hosts, use the absolute pathname (such as `/etc/user/hosts`) or the one relative to the user's home directory (`hosts`).
 - For OpenVMS source hosts, use the format `[dir]file.typ`, or `file.typ`, which assumes the current directory.

If you include a *username* or *device*, use the following format:

"username@host:device:filespec"

If you include a username and want to copy from a remote host, the remote host must include your host (and username) in its host equivalence file. If you do not use the above format, use the `/USER`, `/PASSWORD`, and `/TRUNCATE` qualifiers.

Note! Do not use `/USER` or `/PASSWORD` when using DECnet syntax for a source or destination:
host "username password"::filespec
 You also cannot use DECnet syntax for both source and destination (as for a remote-to-remote copy) that involves two passwords.

destination

Destination host and pathname information, in the same format as source.

Qualifiers

/AUTHENTICATION[=*auth-type*]

Determines the authentication method. If **KERBV4** (or you omit the value), uses Kerberos v4 authentication. If **NULL** (or you omit the qualifier), uses standard authentication.

/LOG

Logs the files copied to or from the local system. The default is not to log. Logging only applies to the first remote host transaction in a third-party copy.

/VMS[={MULTINET | TCPWARE (default)}]
/NOVMS

If /VMS is omitted, RCP by default attempts a TCPware style VMS mode transfer. This retains VMS file attributes across copies. Use /VMS=MULTINET to do a transfer involving a MultiNet machine. Use /NOVMS only if you get the error %DCL-W-IVKEYW, unrecognized keyword - check validity and spelling with the RCP command. /NOVMS disables maintaining VMS file attributes during a third-party copy.

/PASSWORD=*remote-password*

Password for the remote account. Use with the /USER qualifier. Do not use with DECnet source or destination syntax.

CAUTION! The password is sent across the network as plain text.

/PRESERVE

-p

Preserves the file protection mode and modification date during a copy. /PRESERVE and **-p** are equivalent.

/REALM=*realm*

Assigns the name of the Kerberos realm. Use if the Kerberos Server resides in a different realm than the local host. Use with the /AUTHENTICATION=KERBV4 qualifier and value. The RCP client converts *realm* to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes.

/RECURSIVE

-r

Recursively copies each subtree rooted at the directory you specify in the UNIX system *filespec*. This makes it possible to copy entire UNIX system directories and their files. In OpenVMS, specify [*dir...*] (with the three trailing dots) in the *filespec* instead of using /RECURSIVE. **-r** is the UNIX system equivalent.

/USER=*remote-username*

User on the remote host. Use only if the remote host's ~/.hosts or .HOSTS file does not include your local host name or username. If necessary, truncate username to the required number of characters using the /TRUNCATE qualifier. Converted to lowercase if not enclosed in quotes. Do not use with DECnet file syntax.

/TRUNCATE[=*n*]

Truncates the username to the specified *n* number of characters, since some UNIX systems restrict the length of usernames. If you omit *n*, the default is eight characters.

Examples

- 1 This command copies a remote UNIX system source file in its home directory to a local host file of the same name in the current directory. The copy preserves the source file's protection mode and modification date.

```
rcp /preserve unixhost:src_file []
```

- 2 This command copies the complete remote UNIX system directory tree ~/src_dir to the local subdirectory DST_DIR, while logging the copy of each file:

```
rcp /recursive/log unixhost:src_dir [.dst_dir...]
```

- 3 The first of these two commands only copies the .src_dir subdirectory to a UNIX system. The second command copies the whole subtree.

```
rcp /recursive [.src_dir] unixhost:dst_dir
```

```
rcp [.src_dir...] unixhost:dst_dir
```

- 4 This command copies the complete local subdirectory tree SRC_DIR to a remote OpenVMS host's destination directory while preserving the directory hierarchy:

```
rcp [src_dir...] vmshost:[dst_dir...]
```

- 5 This command copies all files under the local SRC_DIR directory to a remote OpenVMS host's destination directory. This does not preserve the copied directory's hierarchy:

```
rcp [src_dir...] vmshost:[dst_dir]
```

- 6 This command copies all directories and files under the local SRC_DIR directory to a remote OpenVMS host user's login directory on the DKA300: device (use the double quotes):

```
rcp [src_dir...] "vmshost:dka300:[login...]"
```

- 7 This command copies the local SRC_FILE on device DKA100: to dst_file on a remote host. Double quotes are needed to specify a device name. The /NOVMS qualifier allows RCP to copy compatibly to an OpenVMS host running UCX.

```
rcp /novms ":dka100:[src_dir]src_file" ucx_host:dst_file
```

- 8 This command copies the local SRC_FILE to ~some/dst_file if the remote host is a UNIX system, or [some-login-directory]DST_FILE if the remote host is OpenVMS. (RCP truncates the someone username to some.) In this case, the remote host does not have a host equivalence file entry for the local host, requiring /USER and /PASSWORD.

```
rcp /user=someone/pass=password/truncate=4 src_file host:dst_file
```

- 9 Each command copies a UNIX system file to the local host's current directory. The -p switch in the first command precludes having to use double quotes around the UNIX system file specification. The second command is the equivalent without the -p switch.

```
rcp -p unixhost:/usr/users/src_file []
```

```
rcp "unixhost:/usr/users/src_file" []
```

- 10 This command copies a file from one remote host to another (a "third-party" copy):

```
rcp remotehost1:file1 remotehost2:file2
```

- 11 This command copies a remote UNIX system source file in its home directory to the DST_FILE filename on the local host under the current directory. Uses Kerberos V4 authentication. The Kerberos Server and its database reside in the realm daisy.com.

```
rcp /auth=kerbv4 /realm=daisy.com unixhost:src_dir dst_file
```

- 12** This command copies all files under the local SRC_DIR directory to a remote OpenVMS host's destination directory while preserving the directory hierarchy. Since the /AUTHENTICATION qualifier appears without a value, Kerberos V4 authenticates the user to the remote UNIX host. Because /REALM is omitted, the TCPWARE_KERBV4_REALM logical value determines the Kerberos realm.

```
rcp /auth [src_dir...] vmshost:[dst_dir...]
```

- 13** Using the /USER or /PASSWORD qualifier with DECnet syntax is not allowed and returns the error message shown:

```
rcp /user=user1 new.txt flower"user2 password":new.txt  
TCPWARE-E-NOQUAL, /USERNAME qualifier not allowed with DECnet syntax
```

- 14** Using multiple passwords with DECnet syntax is not allowed and returns the error message shown:

```
rcp tree"user1 pass1":new.txt flower"user2 pass2":new.txt  
TCPWARE-E-MULTPW, Multiple passwords not supported
```

Chapter 8

RLOGIN: Logging In to a Remote Host

Introduction

RLOGIN is the Berkeley R Command utility you can use to log in to a remote host. RLOGIN provides a functionality similar to TELNET except that RLOGIN follows more of a UNIX format.

This chapter is a basic use summary of the RLOGIN command.

Before you use RLOGIN, be sure your host or username is registered in the remote system's `~/ .rhosts` file (if UNIX) or `SYS$LOGIN:.RHOSTS` file.

See the *Management Guide*, Chapter 16, *Managing R Commands*, for information on host equivalence files.

To use Kerberos version 4 authentication with the remote host, make sure that your username and Kerberos realm are in the remote host's `~/ .klogin` file (if UNIX) or `SYS$LOGIN:.KLOGIN` file (if OpenVMS).

To use Kerberos V4 authentication, your system manager must configure TCPware's Kerberos Services. You must also first get a ticket-granting ticket (TGT) from the Kerberos Server.

See Chapter 4, *Kerberos User Commands*, for details on getting a TGT.

With Kerberos V4 authentication, you can specify the Kerberos realm using the `/REALM` qualifier. If omitted, the `TCPWARE_KERBV4_REALM` logical value determines the realm.

RLOGIN first tries to use Kerberos V4 authentication if requested, then falls back to using standard authentication if Kerberos authentication fails.

To close an RLOGIN connection, simply log out of the remote system.

If you are designated by the system administrator as having password authentication using Token Authentication, you need to enter the PASSCODE in addition to the username and password at a separate `PASSCODE:` prompt. Depending on which type of SecurIDW card you were assigned, do one of the following:

- Enter a combination of your personal identification number (PIN) and the tokencode that appears on the card (with no separating space) at the `PASSCODE:` prompt

- Enter your PIN on the PINPAD] card and the resulting tokencode that appears on the card at the PASSCODE: prompt.

See Chapter 14, *Token Authentication: Protecting Logins*, for details on obtaining PASSCODEs.

RLOGIN

Logs in to a remote host from your local host without entering a remote username and password. The remote host must provide `login` service (for standard authentication) or the `klogin` service (for Kerberos version 4 authentication).

You can log in to the remote host with a different username by specifying the `/USER` qualifier.

When RLOGIN starts up, it processes the flow control characters Ctrl/S and Ctrl/Q locally unless the remote host instructs otherwise. RLOGIN passes all other keystrokes directly to the remote process and perform according to conventions established on the remote host.

The special RLOGIN commands in Table 8-1 are available once you start the connection to the remote host. Enter the special RLOGIN commands as the first character on a line.

Table 8-1 Special RLOGIN Commands

Command	Purpose
~.	Closes the connection and exits RLOGIN.
~^Z	Spawns a subprocess on the local host and connects <code>SY\$\$INPUT</code> , <code>SY\$\$OUTPUT</code> , and <code>SY\$\$ERROR</code> to that process. When the subprocess logs out, control returns to the remote session.
~~	Note! You cannot spawn with CAPTIVE accounts. Sends a single tilde to the remote system.

Format

RLOGIN *host*

Parameter

host

Name or internet address of the remote host where you want to log in.

Qualifiers

/AUTHENTICATION[=*auth-type*]

Determines the authentication method. If **KERBV4** (or you omit the value), uses Kerberos v4 authentication. If **NULL** (or you omit the qualifier), uses standard authentication.

/EIGHTBIT

Accepts eight-bit data from the terminal and sends it to the remote system. The default is that only seven-bit data is sent.

/ESCAPE_CHARACTER=*char*

New escape character for issuing special RLOGIN commands. The default escape character is the ~ (tilde) character.

To close your session from your local host, use a period (.) as the escape command.

/LOG=*file*

Logs a copy of the output to the specified file. Output continues to be directed to SYS\$OUTPUT while it is being recorded in the log file. The default is no logging.

/LOWERCASE (default)**/NOLOWERCASE**

/LOWERCASE sends your local username to the remote host in lowercase (the default).

/NOLOWERCASE preserves any uppercase characters in the local username.

/REALM=*realm*

Assigns the name of the Kerberos realm. Use if the Kerberos Server resides in a different realm than the local host. Use with the /AUTHENTICATION=KERBV4 qualifier and value. RLOGIN converts *realm* to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes.

/TERMINAL_SPEED=*baud*

Terminal speed in baud rate. The default is the current speed of your terminal.

/TERMINAL_TYPE=*type*

Resets the current terminal type to the specified *type*. The allowable types you can use to override the current type are **VT100**, **VT200**, **VT300**, and **VT400**.

The remote terminal type is the same as the local terminal type. If the terminal's virtual size (rows, columns, or pixels) changes during the RLOGIN session, RLOGIN provides the remote host with the new information.

/TRUNCATE[=*n*]

Truncates the local OpenVMS username to *n* number of characters. The *n* value must be greater than zero or the command aborts with an error. The default is eight characters.

If the local username is also the remote username (if you omit the /USER qualifier), TCPware also truncates the remote username to the indicated length. However, it never truncates a remote username specified explicitly with the /USER qualifier.

/USER=*remote-username*

Username on the remote host that is different from the username with which you are currently logged in to the local host. TCPware never truncates an explicitly specified remote username (see the /TRUNCATE qualifier). The *remote-username* is converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes or use the /NOLOWERCASE qualifier.

Examples

- 1 Each of these equivalent commands opens a connection to host IRIS using standard authentication:

```
RLOGIN IRIS
```

```
RLOGIN /AUTH=NULL IRIS
```

- 2 This command opens a connection to remote host IRIS, using Kerberos version 4 authentication. The Kerberos Server resides in the `daisy.com` realm.

```
RLOGIN /AUTH=KERBV4 /REALM=DAISY.COM IRIS /USER="Smith"
```

The quotes around Smith are necessary because the name contains a mix of upper- and lowercase characters that you would want to preserve in sending the command. Without the quotes, RLOGIN converts the name to lowercase, which then may not match the username on the remote host.

- 3 This command opens a connection to remote host IRIS, using Kerberos version 4 authentication. Because /REALM is omitted, the TCPWARE_KERBV4_REALM logical value determines the Kerberos realm.

```
RLOGIN/AUTH IRIS
```


Chapter 9

RSH: Issuing Commands on a Remote Host

Introduction

RSH is the Berkeley R Command utility you can use to execute a single command on a remote host without logging in.

This chapter is a summary of using the RSH command.

Before you use RSH, make sure your host and/or username is registered in the remote system's `~/ .rhosts` file (if UNIX) or `SYS$LOGIN:.RHOSTS` file (if OpenVMS)

See the *Management Guide*, Chapter 16, *Managing R Commands*, for details on host equivalence files.

To use Kerberos version 4 authentication with the remote host, make sure that your username and Kerberos realm are in the remote host's `~/ .klogin` file (if UNIX) or `SYS$LOGIN:.KLOGIN` file (if OpenVMS).

To use Kerberos v4 authentication, your system manager must configure TCPware's Kerberos Services. You must also first get a ticket-granting ticket (TGT) from the Kerberos Server.

See Chapter 4, *Kerberos User Commands*, for details on getting a TGT.

If you request Kerberos authentication, TCPware tests for it first. If the test fails, standard authentication is used instead.

With Kerberos v4 authentication, you can specify the Kerberos realm using the `/REALM` qualifier. If omitted, the `TCPWARE_KERBV4_REALM` logical value determines the realm.

RSH

Executes a single command on a remote host. The remote host must provide command execution service.

When the command completes execution on the remote host, the RSH command exits and closes the connection; you return to your local working environment.

RSH writes any output from the command to SYS\$OUTPUT; it writes any error from the command to SYS\$ERROR, unless overridden with the /OUTPUT or /ERROR qualifier.

Some servers (such as UNIX servers) send output with only line feeds for screen display. To satisfy OpenVMS screen displays, RSH inserts a carriage return by default before each line feed before sending the output to the terminal. If your screen display requires only a line feed, use the /RAW qualifier to bypass the default.

If you need to preserve case for any of the command elements, enclose each in quotes, since RSH lowercases unquoted text strings. Include a pair of quotes for each redirection of the command. If you are redirecting a command through one remote host to have it executed on a third, each host in turn strips off a pair of quotes after interpreting the command. In this case, you may need three pairs of quotes around the command element in order to preserve case.

Format

RSH *host command*

Parameters

host

Name or internet address of the host you want to execute the command on. Can be a domain-style name or an IP address.

command

Name of the command or command string to execute on the remote host.

Qualifiers

/AUTHENTICATION[=*auth-type*]

Determines the authentication method. If *auth-type* is **KERBV4** (or you omit the value), Kerberos v4 authentication is used. If *auth-type* is **NULL** (or you omit the qualifier), standard authentication is used.

/ERROR=*file*

File or device to which to direct error messages from the remote command. The default is /ERROR=SYS\$ERROR. (See also the /SYSERROR qualifier.)

/LOG=*file*

Logs a copy of the output to the specified file. Output continues to be directed to SYS\$OUTPUT while it is being recorded in the log file. Not valid with /SYSERROR. The default is no logging.

/OUTPUT=*file*

Output file or device to which to direct output from the command. The default is /OUTPUT=SYS\$OUTPUT.

/PASSWORD=*remote-password*

Password for the remote account. Use together with the /USER qualifier. The password is sent across the network as plain text.

/RAW**/NORAW** (default)

Prevents an extra carriage return from being inserted for screen display. Specifying /NORAW or omitting the qualifier places a carriage return before a line feed character before the line is written to the terminal.

/REALM=*realm*

Assigns the name of the Kerberos realm. Use if the Kerberos Server resides in a different realm than the local host. Use with the /AUTHENTICATION=KERBV4 qualifier and value. *Realm* is converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes.

If omitted, the Kerberos realm is determined by the TCPWARE_KERBV4_REALM logical value.

/SYSERROR

Same as the /ERROR qualifier except that it sends messages to the NLA0 device.

/TRUNCATE[=*n***]**

Truncates the local OpenVMS username to the specified *n* length. The *n* value must be greater than zero or the command aborts with an error. The default is eight characters.

If the local username is also the remote username (if you omit the /USER qualifier), TCPware also truncates the remote username to the indicated length. However, it never truncates a remote username specified explicitly with the /USER qualifier.

/USER=*remote-username*

Remote host's username that is different from the username with which you are currently logged in to the local host. TCPware never truncates an explicitly specified remote username (see the /TRUNCATE qualifier). *Remote-username* is converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes.

Examples

- 1 This command opens a connection to host IRIS and displays the name of your current working directory:

```
rsh iris pwd
```
- 2 This command opens a connection to host IRIS for username "Smith" and displays the name of the working directory for "Smith":

```
rsh iris /user="Smith" pwd
```

The quotes around `Smith` are necessary because the name contains a mixture of upper- and lowercase characters that you would want to preserve in sending the command. Without the quotes, the name converts to lowercase and may not match the username on the remote host.

- 3 This command opens a connection to host `IRIS` and displays the name of your working directory in a "raw" state on a terminal that requires only line feeds to display the information:

```
rsh iris /raw pwd
```

- 4 This command executes a `pwd` command on `ROSES` as sent through `VIOLET`.

```
$ rsh violet /user=system /password=plastic -  
_ $ rsh roses /user=root/password="\"TCPware\"" pwd
```

The `TCPware` password is triple-quoted to preserve case through the transaction. The system strips off the first pair of quotes and executes `rsh roses /user=root/pass="\"TCPware\""`. `VIOLET` strips off the second set of quotes and executes `rsh roses /user=root/pass="TCPware"`. `ROSES` strips off the third and executes `pwd`. In each case, the password string is interpreted literally.

- 5 This command uses Kerberos version 4 authentication to open a connection to remote host `IRIS`. The Kerberos Server resides in the `daisy.com` realm. Also displays the name of your current working directory.

```
rsh /auth=kerbv4 /realm=daisy.com iris pwd
```

- 6 This command uses Kerberos version 4 authentication to open a connection to remote host `IRIS` and displays the name of your current working directory. Because `/REALM` is omitted, the `TCPWARE_KERBV4_REALM` logical value determines the Kerberos realm.

```
rsh /auth iris pwd
```

Chapter 10

Sending and Receiving Electronic Mail

This chapter describes how to use OpenVMS MAIL and ALL-IN-1 Mail with TCPware and covers the following major topics:

- Using OpenVMS mail across the network
- Using mail under ALL-IN-1 across the network

Using OpenVMS Mail Across the Network

TCPware enhances OpenVMS Mail so you can send and receive mail across the network.

Specifying Addresses

When you use OpenVMS Mail to send mail to a host outside your VMScluster, the message is sent via SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol). For this reason, you must specify the address so that SMTP accepts the mail correctly. The format for the address is:

To: **SMTP%***recipient@destination*

The string SMTP and the destination system name are not case-sensitive; that is, you can type them in either uppercase or lowercase letters. The destination recipient specification may be case-sensitive, however, depending on the destination system's software. On some UNIX systems, ROOT and root specify two different user names (and hence different electronic mail addresses).

If the address contains a quote, enter the address with either \' or \s as shown in the following example formats:

To: **SMTP%***\'recipient@destination*

or

To: **SMTP%***\srecipient@destination*

If the address is on a local DECnet network, use this format:

To: **SMTP%***nodename::username*

If the address is on a remote DECnet network, you may use this format:

To: **SMTP%***'nodename::username'@destination*

Note! TCPware assumes that an address containing a double colon (::) is a DECnet address. If an address contains a double colon and is not a DECnet address, SMTP does not handle it correctly.

If you know the recipient's IP address, but not the host name (or if the host name is not registered in the Domain Name System), specify the recipient address as follows:

To: **smtp%***"recipient@[aa.bb.cc.dd]"*

where *aa.bb.cc.dd* is the destination system's IP address in dotted-decimal form. You must specify the IP address in square brackets.

The OpenVMS Mail utility also allows you to specify an addressee on the command line:

\$ **MAIL** *filename addressee*

To use this form of the command with TCPware, you must enclose the address in quotes (and you must double all existing quotes), as follows:

\$ **MAIL** *filename "smtp%" "recipient@destination" ""*

The following example shows the user sending mail using the OpenVMS MAIL utility to a user named John Smith with a user name of "johns" on system SALES.FLOWERS.COM.

```
$ MAIL
MAIL>SEND
To:      SMTP%"johns@sales.flowers.com"
Subj:    This is a test message.
Enter your message below. Press Ctrl/Z when complete, or
Ctrl/C to quit:
Hi John, this is a test of the TCPware extension to the VMS MAIL utility.
Ctrl/Z
MAIL>EXIT
$
```

You receive network mail as you would all other mail in the VMS MAIL utility. The following example shows the user "WHORFIN" reading an SMTP mail message sent by the user "johns."

```
$
New mail on node KAOS from SMTP%"johns@sales.flowers.com" "John Smith"
$ MAIL
You have 1 new message.
MAIL>READ/NEW
#1          03-23-2001 10:05:40.79
From:      SMTP%"johns@sales.flowers.com"      "John Smith"
To:        WHORFIN
CC:
```

Subj: Re: This is a test message.

Return-Path: <system@merak.yours.com>

Received: from merak.paul.com (198.115.142.56) by dino.bedrock.com
(MX V5.1-X A2w8g) with SMTP for <smith@paul.yours.com>;

Mon, 9 Aug 2001 14:35:01 -0400

Received: by merak.paul.com for smith@water.peter.com;

Mon, 9 Aug 2001 14:35:00 GMT

Date: Mon, 9 Aug 2001 14:35:00 GMT

From: system@merak.paul.com

To: smith@water.peter.com

Message-ID: <990809143500.a2@merak.paul.com>

Glad to see your test worked.

This is my response.

MAIL>**EXIT**

Specifying a Host Alias

TCPware allows a system to have multiple names-or *host aliases*-with respect to electronic mail delivery. You can specify the host alias you want to use by defining the TCPWARE SMTP_FROM_HOST logical name. The alias you choose must be one of the SMTP host name aliases registered on the system (see the translation of the logical name TCPWARE SMTP_HOST_NAME and the contents of the file TCPWARE_HOST_ALIAS_FILE). If the alias you use is unknown, the setting of TCPWARE SMTP_FROM_HOST is ignored.

The host alias feature allows users from different administrative units within an organization to have their return address reflect the name of their unit, even though mail for all units is handled by one system.

Specifying Individual Aliases

TCPware supports both *system-wide* and *per-user* mail aliases. Using these aliases, you can refer to electronic mail addresses with names that are meaningful to you. Per-user mail aliases are kept in the file SMTP_ALIASES. in your login directory.

The format for alias entries is:

```
alias:      real_address[,...];
```

where *alias* is an alphanumeric string and *real_address* is an electronic mail address. You can specify multiple addresses by separating them with commas (.). The alias definition may span multiple lines, if needed, and must always be terminated with a semicolon (;).

For example, a local user may have a user name of JB134A, but you want to send mail to him as john. Add the following line to your SMTP_ALIASES. file:

```
john:      jb134A;
```

Aliases are repeatedly translated until no more translations are found. You can circumvent the repeated translations by including a leading underscore (_) in the *real_address*. For example, this

definition causes mail to be forwarded and delivered locally:

```
fnord:      fnord@somewhere.else.edu, _fnord;
```

Using Mail Under ALL-IN-1

This section explains how to use the mail subsystem under ALL-IN-1 to send mail to and receive mail from users on remote systems.

To send mail to a user on a remote system, specify an ALL-IN-1 e-mail address in the format:

```
recipient@destination@SMTP
```

@SMTP indicates to the ALL-IN-1 mail subsystem that the message should be given to the SMTP/MR gateway facility for eventual handling by the TCPware SMTP mail system. Note that the string SMTP and the destination system name are not case-sensitive; that is, you can type them in either uppercase or lowercase letters. However, the destination recipient specification may be case-sensitive, depending on the destination system's software. On some UNIX systems, ROOT and root specify two different user names (and hence different electronic mail addresses).

You receive network mail as you would all other mail in the ALL-IN-1 mail subsystem. Contact your system manager for the correct syntax for remote users; frequently, the proper syntax is:

```
yourname@A1.yourdomain
```

Delivering Mail to Specific Folders

The SMTP server supports incoming mail delivery to folders other than the NEWMAIL folder. The foldernames are restricted to UPPERCASE characters only, the pound sign (#), and the underscore (_). Use of the comma (,) in a foldername causes an error. Mail addressed to *user+folder@host* is delivered to the specified *folder*.

Note! Your system manager can disable this feature by defining the system-wide logical name TCPWARE_SMTP_DISABLE_FOLDER_DELIVERY.

User-Defined Headers

You can further customize your messages by defining special RFC 822 message headers.

SMTP-OpenVMS supports defining certain message header fields in the RFC 822 part of the message header.

Defining RFC 822 headers involves running the TCPWARE:CONFIG_SMTP_HEADERS.COM command file to define the following headers:

- Full name
- Comments
- Reply-to
- Return-receipt-to

- Bcc
- Sender
- X-Department
- X-Special user-defined header

Run the command procedure:

```
$ @TCPWARE:CONFIG_SMTP_HEADERS
```

The procedure checks for the TCPWARE_SMTP_USER_HEADERS logical for header definitions. If it does not find the logical, it checks the SYS\$LOGIN:SMTP_USER_HEADERS.COM file. If it finds the file, it comes back with the prompt:

```
SYS$LOGIN:SMTP_USER_HEADERS.COM Exists. Load? [Yes]
```

If you want to accept the contents of the file, press **Return**. (If the file did not load properly, you can have it overwritten at the next prompt.) You then have the choice of adding to, modifying, or deleting the file, exiting and saving, or quitting without saving:

```
[A]dd, [M]odify, [D]elete, e[X]it and Save or [Q]uit:
```

- If you are adding a header, the following prompt appears:

Add Header:

1. Full-Name:
2. Comments:
3. Reply-To:
4. Return-Receipt-To:
5. Bcc:
6. Sender:
7. X-Department:
8. Other

Which header would you like to add?

Enter the negative number value:

- 1—Enter your full name
- 2—Enter a comments line
- 3—Enter a reply-to name address
- 4—Enter a return-receipt-to name or address

A return-receipt-to value is only valid if the system logical TCPWARE_SMTP_RETURN_RECEIPT_TO_HEADER_ENABLE is defined as 1 during configuration. If this system logical is not defined or defined as 0, SMTP-OpenVMS does not add the Return_receipt_to header to the mail message.

- 5—Enter a Bcc: name or address

-6—Enter a sender name or address

-7—Enter a departmental name or address

SMTP-OpenVMS prepends an X- to the departmental name or address.

-8—Enter your own special header. For example:

What is the name of the header: X-**Affiliation**

SMTP-OpenVMS prepends an X- to the special header name.

The next prompt asks you to supply a value for the header you specify. For example:

Full-Name Value: **George Plimpton**

The procedure returns to the [A]dd, [M]odify, [D]elete, e[X]it and Save or [Q]uit: prompt so that you can add other headers or modify or delete existing ones. If you enter **x** (exit and save), the procedure writes out the file on exiting and defines the SMTP_USER_HEADERS logical based on the file's contents.

- If you are modifying a header definition, the procedure gives you the current list of defined headers, followed by a prompt, where you enter the appropriate number. For example:

Your Current Headers:

1. Full-Name Value: George Plimpton
2. X-Affiliation: Paris Review

Which header would you like to modify? **2**

New X-Affiliation Value: **None**

After modification, you return to the Which header would you like to modify? prompt. If you enter **Return** at the prompt, you return to the [A]dd,... prompt.

- If you are deleting a header definition, the procedure gives you the current list of defined headers, followed by the prompt:

Which header would you like to remove?

The procedure asks for confirmation and returns to the above prompt unless you enter **Return**. Removed files show up as being deleted in the Your Current Headers: list until you add a new header, or exit and reenter the procedure.

TALK: Exchanging Terminal Messages

Introduction

The TALK utility allows you to exchange messages you type at your terminal with another local or remote user. You do not need to wait between sending your message and receiving one from your destination user. TALK uses a split screen where what you type is on the top half and what the other person types is on the bottom. This allows you to talk in "real time."

Using TALK

First make sure the OpenVMS Phone Utility is on. If you show the broadcast status for your terminal and get something like the following:

```
$ SHOW BROADCAST
```

Broadcasts are currently disabled for:

PHONE

MAIL

QUEUE

SHUTDOWN

Then you enable phone broadcasting as follows:

```
$ SET BROADCAST=PHONE
```

To set up and invoke TALK, enter at the DCL prompt:

```
$ TALK:==$TCPWARE:TALK.EXE
```

```
$ TALK username[@host] [ttyname]
```

If you are communicating with another local user, type the user's ***username***. If communicating with a user on another system, use the ***username@host*** syntax.

You can also include the terminal port (*ttyname*) as a parameter. Most UNIX servers only ring one of and not all the remote user's terminals. If the remote user is logged in many times, and you would rather ring a terminal that has been idle for only a short period, specify the terminal port using

ttyname.

One way to discover terminal ports is by using the FINGER utility, such as in the following example, where there are two terminal ports, `ttyp5` and `ttyp7`. Since the `ttyp7` terminal has a much shorter idle time (and is more current), it is therefore a better candidate for a TALK terminal:

```
$ FINGER MARGE@MARGE.ZOZO.COM
```

```
Login name: marge                      In real life: Marge Simpson
Directory: /home/spectre              Shell: /usr/local/bin/tcsh
On since Nov 3 10:06:48 on ttyp5 from bart.nene.com
59 minutes Idle Time
```

```
Login name: marge                      In real life: Marge Simpson
Directory: /home/spectre              Shell: /usr/local/bin/tcsh
On since Nov 3 10:06:44 on ttyp7 from bart.nene.com
36 seconds Idle Time
```

```
$ TALK MARGE@MARGE.ZOZO.COM TTYPE
```

After the above command, TALK sends the following message to the recipient if the connection is successful:

```
Message from Talk_Daemon@destination-host...
talk: connection requested by yourname@yourhost.
talk: respond with: talk yourname@yourhost
```

To establish the connection, the recipient follows the instructions from the `Talk_Daemon` and types the following at the system prompt:

```
talk yourname@yourhost
```

It does not matter from which machine the recipient replies, as long as the recipient's login name is the same. Once communication is established, the two parties can type simultaneously, with their output appearing in two parts of a split screen. What you type appears on the top half and what the other person types is on the bottom half of the screen.

To signal that you are expecting a response, it is customary to leave a blank line after your last line of text. You can use a convention such as `-oo` ("over and out") to signal that your part of the correspondence is over.

Type `Ctrl/L` to reprint the screen. You can also use the erase, kill, and word kill (`Ctrl/K`) characters.

To exit, type the interrupt character (`Ctrl/C`, `Ctrl/Y`, or `Ctrl/Z`). TALK moves the cursor to the bottom of the screen and restores the terminal to its previous state.

Example 11-1 shows a sample exchange between user BART on host BART.ZOZO.COM (an OpenVMS system) and user MARGE on host MARGE.NENE.COM.

Example 11-1 Sample TALK Message Exchange

On Bart:

(Bart) \$ **TALK:==\$TCPWARE:TALK.EXE**

(Bart) \$ **TALK MARGE@MARGE.NENE.COM**

-----[Waiting for your party to respond]-----

On Marge:

(Marge) \$

Message from Talk_Daemon@BART.ZOZO.COM at 11:23 ...

talk: connection requested by bart@bart.zozo.com.

talk: respond with: talk bart@bart.ZOZO.com

(Marge) \$ **TALK BART@BART.ZOZO.COM**

-----[Connection established: bart@bart.zozo.com]-----

On Bart:

Hi, there!

-----[Connection established:

marge@marge.nene.com]-----

On Marge:

Good to hear from you!

-----[Connection established: bart@bart.zozo.com]--

Hi, there!

On Bart:

Hi, there!

See you soon! -oo Ctrl/C

-----[Connection closed.

Exiting]-----

Good to hear from you!

(Bart) \$

Command Reference

The following is a command reference to the TALK utility.

TALK

The TALK command is a visual communication program that exchanges messages with another host user by copying lines you type on your terminal to the other user's terminal. The other host recipient must support the `ntalk` protocol to accept (and respond to) your messages.

It does not matter from which machine the recipient replies, as long as the recipient's login name is the same. Once communication is established, the two parties can type simultaneously, with their output appearing in different parts of the same window.

Typing **Ctrl/L** causes the screen to be reprinted, while the erase, kill, and word kill (**Ctrl/K**) characters work in TALK as normal.

To exit, type your interrupt character (**Ctrl/C**, **Ctrl/X**, or **Ctrl/Z**). TALK moves the cursor to the bottom of the screen and restores the terminal.

Format

TALK *username*[@*host*] [*ttyname*]

Parameters

username[@**host**]

If you want to talk to someone on your own machine, *username* is just the local user's login name. If you want to talk to a user on another host, use the form *username@host*.

ttyname

Name of the specific remote terminal. Many UNIX clients do not send `talk` request messages to every terminal of the user, and usually select just one. You may, however, want to make a particular selection.

Restrictions

This version of TALK is incompatible with versions of ULTRIX earlier than v3.0. Starting with ULTRIX v3.0, TALK communicates with other machines running ULTRIX v3.0 (and later), and machines running 4.3BSD or versions of UNIX based on 4.3BSD.

TALK is not eight-bit clean. Typing in DEC Multinational Characters (ISO-8859/1) causes the characters to echo as a sequence of carets (^) followed by the character represented with its high bit cleared. This limitation makes TALK unusable if you want to communicate using a language that has ISO-8859/1 characters in its alphabet.

Example

```
system1> talk user2@system2
```

The following message appears on the screen of user2:

```
Message from Talk_Daemon@system2 at 12:37 ...
talk: connection requested by user1@system1.
```

```
talk: respond with: talk user1@system1
```

To establish the connection, user2 follows the instructions from the Talk_Daemon and types the following at the system prompt:

```
system2> talk user1@system1
```

Troubleshooting

The **Your party is refusing messages** message may come up if the remote terminal is set up with messages off, such as the first terminal (tty5) in the following example:

```
(Bart) FINGER MARGE@MARGE.ZOZO.COM
```

```
Login name: marge      (messages off)      In real life: Marge Simpson
Directory: /home/spectre      Shell: /usr/local/bin/tcsh
On since Nov 3 10:06:48 on tty5 from bart.nene.com
59 minutes Idle Time
No unread mail
No Plan.
```

```
Login name: marge      In real life: Marge Simpson
Directory: /home/spectre      Shell: /usr/local/bin/tcsh
On since Nov 3 10:06:44 on tty7 from bart.nene.com
36 seconds Idle Time
```

```
(Bart) TALK MARGE@MARGE.ZOZO.COM TTYP5
```

```
-----[Your party is refusing messages]-----
```

The **Checking for invitation on caller's machine** message may come up when the client is waiting for a response from the remote system. If the message appears for an extended time, it may mean that the remote system's server does not support the ntalk protocol, in which case a connection is not possible.

If the message **Your party is not logged on** appears, the remote user is not logged on at the time.

Chapter 12

TELNET: Connecting to Remote Terminals

Introduction

The Virtual Terminal Protocol (TELNET) provides connections to remote hosts. With it, you can access remote hosts using OpenVMS commands or a UNIX style command interface.

The Client-TELNET utility is your interface to TELNET OpenVMS. You can run Client-TELNET interactively or through a startup command procedure.

Client-TELNET supports normal and TN3270 mode:

- Normal mode uses your local OpenVMS keyboard. In this mode, you can open up to ten TELNET sessions at one time.
- In TN3270 mode, Client-TELNET emulates the keyboard normally used on an IBM 3270-class terminal. It allows you to connect only one TN3270 session at a time.

Before Using TELNET

Before you use TELNET, ask your system manager if the TELNET-OpenVMS software was installed, configured, and started on your system.

To use TELNET with Kerberos version 4 authentication, your system manager must have configured TCPware's Kerberos Services.

Before you can connect to a remote host, you need to know:

- The name of the remote host to which you want to connect.
- The username and password for each account on the remote host. If the remote host does not support multiuser protection features, you may not need a username and password. If you are using TCPware's Token Authentication, you also need to enter the additional PASSCODE from your SecurID[®] token (see the OPEN command for details).
- How to use the operating system of the remote host.

Note! Client-TELNET does not restrict the ASCII character set to seven-bit ASCII as the TELNET standard implies. Client-TELNET supports the full eight-bit (multinational) character set. To use the multinational character set, you must configure your terminal to support eight-bit characters. The peer TELNET implementation must also support the same.

Opening a TELNET Session

Run the Client-TELNET utility to connect to a remote host. Client-TELNET supports as many as 10 connected sessions at any one time. However, of these ten sessions, only one can be a TN3270 session. To open a TELNET session (see Example 12-1):

- 1 At the DCL prompt, enter: `$ TELNET`
- 2 Use the OPEN command to open a remote TELNET session in one of the following ways:

- a To use standard authentication, at the TELNET> prompt, enter either:

```
TELNET> OPEN host
```

```
TELNET> OPEN host /AUTH=NULL
```

—*host* is the name of the host to which you want to connect. /AUTH=NULL explicitly specifies to use standard authentication.

- b To use Kerberos version 4 authentication, enter at the TELNET> prompt:

```
TELNET> OPEN host /AUTH=KERBV4 /REALM=realm
```

—*host* is the name of the host to which you want to connect.

—/AUTH=KERBV4 specifies the use of Kerberos version 4 authentication.

—/REALM=realm specifies the name of the Kerberos Server realm.

You must first get a ticket-granting ticket (TGT) from the Kerberos Server. (See Chapter 4, *Kerberos User Commands*.)

You can specify the Kerberos realm using the /REALM qualifier. If you omit the qualifier, the contents of the TCPWARE:KRB.REALMS file determines the Kerberos realm.

To open a connection, TELNET first tries to use Kerberos version 4 authentication if requested, then reverts to standard authentication if Kerberos version 4 authentication fails.

- 3 Respond to the login prompts, if any, of the remote host, including any PASSCODE.
- 4 Open another session if desired:

- a Return to the local TELNET prompt by entering the escape sequence displayed when opening the connection (usually `Ctr1/\`). The previous session remains open.
- b Use the OPEN command to open the next session. Repeat steps 2 and 3.

Alternative method. You can also open a remote TELNET connection as follows:

```
$ TELNET host
```

See the OPEN, CLOSE, and EXIT commands in the *Command Reference*.

Example 12-1 Opening Multiple TELNET Sessions

```
(IRIS) $ TELNET
TELNET> OPEN BART
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-TRYING, trying bart.nene.com,telnet(192.168.1.92,23)...
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-ESCAPE, escape (attention) character is "^\"

(login procedure to BART)

(BART) $ Ctrl/\

TELNET> OPEN MARGE [BART remains open]
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-TRYING, trying marge.nene.com,telnet
(192.168.1.91,23)...
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-ESCAPE, escape character is "^\"

(login procedure to MARGE)

(MARGE) $ Ctrl/\

TELNET> OPEN HOMER [BART and MARGE remain open]
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-TRYING, trying homer.nene.com,telnet
(192.168.1.90,23)...
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-ESCAPE, escape character is "^\"

(login procedure to HOMER)

(HOMER) $ Ctrl/\

TELNET> OPEN LISA [BART, MARGE, and HOMER remain open]
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-TRYING, trying lisa.nene.com,telnet
(192.168.1.89,23)...
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-ESCAPE, escape character is "^\"

(login procedure to LISA)

(LISA) $ Ctrl/\

TELNET> OPEN /AUTH=KERBV4 /REALM=SIMPSONS.COM MAGGIE
%TELNET-I-TRYING, trying maggie.yours.com,telnet (192.168.99.1,23)...
%TELNET-I-ESCCHR, escape (attention) character is "^\"
(MAGGIE) $
```

Note! TCPware provides secure TELNET-OpenVMS logins through its Token Authentication feature, if installed and enabled. For more information, see Chapter 14, *Token Authentication: Protecting Logins*.

Opening a TN3270 Session

Client-TELNET supports TN3270 mode for local OpenVMS terminals. The remote IBM host must

support a TELNET server.

You can only connect one TN3270 session at any one time. Client-TELNET returns an error message if you try to open more than one TN3270 session.

To open a TELNET session in TN3270 mode (see Example 12-2):

- 1 At the DCL prompt, enter: `$ TELNET`
- 2 Use the OPEN command at the TELNET> prompt: `TELNET> OPEN host [/TN3270]`
TELNET servers that cannot automatically negotiate this mode require the /TN3270 qualifier.
- 3 Enter the TN3270 escape sequence `Ctrl/C` instead of `Ctrl/\`.
- 4 If you want to print a screen in TN3270 mode, add the /PRINT qualifier as follows:
`TELNET> OPEN host /TN3270 /PRINT=(FILE=filename | QUEUE=qname)`
See *TN3270 Screen Printing and Dumping*.
- 5 Only one TN3270 session can be open at any given time. If you try to open more than one TN3270 session, Client-TELNET returns an error message.

Table 12-1 lists the IBM terminal models and screen sizes Client-TELNET supports. To use the emulated model, your terminal must support the minimum size (number of rows and columns) indicated. DECwindows, DECterm, and virtual workstation (VWS) windows resize accordingly.

Table 12-1 Supported IBM Models

Emulated Model	Minimum Size (rows x columns)
IBM 3278-2	24 x 80
IBM 3278-3	32 x 80
IBM 3278-4	43 x 80
IBM 3278-5	27 x 132

Some Client-TELNET commands have specific meaning for TN3270 mode.

See *TN3270 Keyboard Mapping*.

Alternative method. You can also open a remote TELNET TN3270 connection by entering the following command:

```
$ TELNET host /TN3270
```

See the OPEN, CLOSE, and EXIT commands in the *Command Reference*.

Example 12-2 Opening a TN3270 Session

```
$ TELNET
TELNET> OPEN LOCIS.LOC.GOV
```

```
<Library of Congress menus displayed>
Ctrl/C

TELNET> CLOSE
TELNET> OPEN LOCIS.LOC.GOV /TN3270 /PRINT(=QUEUE=ENG_PRINTER_ASCII)
Ctrl/C

TELNET> OPEN BLUE.ADP.WISC.EDU /TN3270
%TCPWARE-TELNET-E-CONLOST, connection to remote host lost
%TCPWARE-TELNET-E-MAXTN3270, only one TN3270 session may be open at any
one time
%TCPWARE-TELNET-I-CURRSESSION, current session is not 1, LOCIS.LOC.GOV
TELNET>
```

Closing a Session

A TELNET session remains open until you log out of that session at the system prompt or use the CLOSE, EXIT, QUIT, or BYE commands or enter Ctrl/Z at the TELNET> prompt.

To close a TELNET session, use one of the following commands at the TELNET> prompt (see Example 12-3):

- TELNET> CLOSE closes the current session, as in the following chart:

If you open a TELNET session using...	And...	Then CLOSE closes the current session and...
Telnet> OPEN host	It is the only session	Keeps you in TELNET
	There are other sessions	Keeps you in TELNET with the other sessions open
\$ TELNET host	It is the only session	Exits TELNET
	There are other sessions	Keeps you in TELNET with the other sessions open

If you close the current session, and there are other connected sessions, Client-TELNET resets the current session to the "next" session.

- TELNET> CLOSE session-number closes only the specified session, as indicated by the SHOW STATUS command.
- TELNET> EXIT exits TELNET
- TELNET> QUIT exits TELNET
- TELNET> BYE exits TELNET
- TELNET> Ctrl/Z interrupts TELNET

See the OPEN, CLOSE, EXIT, and SHOW STATUS commands in the *Command Reference*.

Example 12-3 Closing TELNET Sessions

```
(IRIS) $ TELNET
TELNET> OPEN BART
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-TRYING, trying bart.nene.com,telnet(192.168.1.92,23)...
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-ESCAPE, escape character is "^\"

(login procedure to BART)

(BART) $ Ctrl/\
TELNET> OPEN MARGE      [BART remains open]
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-TRYING,trying marge.nene.com,telnet(192.168.1.91,23)...
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-ESCAPE, escape character is "^\"

(login procedure to MARGE)

(MARGE) $ Ctrl/\
TELNET> SHOW STATUS
Client-TELNET V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software
Connected sessions:
    1. bart.nene.com,telnet (192.168.1.92,23).
    --> 2.  marge.nene.com, telnet (192.168.1.91,23).
    "^\" is the escape (attention) character

TELNET> CLOSE 2
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-CONNCLOSED, closing session 2, marge.nene.com
TELNET> CLOSE 1
%TCPWARE_TELNET-S-CONNCLOSED, closing session 1,bart.nene.com
TELNET> EXIT
(IRIS) $
```

Issuing Local Commands

You can issue commands to the Client-TELNET utility during a remote session by returning to the TELNET prompt. You can then enter one or more TELNET commands.

TELNET OpenVMS features multiline recall of up to 20 command lines using the standard OpenVMS line recall and editing keys.

You return to the remote session by entering the RESUME command.

To issue a local TELNET command while connected to a remote host and then resume the session on the host (see Example 12-4):

- 1 Enter the escape (attention) character to return to the TELNET prompt: for example: **Ctrl/**
- 2 Issue a TELNET command. For example, you may want to:
 - Issue the SHOW STATUS command. The SHOW STATUS command displays a list of open

connections. The arrow (-->) identifies the current session.

Change the escape (attention) character using the SET ESCAPE command.

3 Return to the remote host by entering: **TELNET> RESUME**

This command resumes to the current remote host. Pressing **Return** or entering the OPEN command also resumes to the current remote host.

To resume to a different session, enter: **TELNET> RESUME *session-number***

- *session-number* is the number of the session which you want to resume. The session-number refers to a particular connection, as displayed by the SHOW STATUS command.

You can switch between local TELNET command mode and the remote host as often as you like. See the RESUME, SET ESCAPE, and SHOW STATUS commands in the *Command Reference*.

Example 12-4 Issuing TELNET Commands and Resuming a Session

```
(BART) $ Ctrl/\
```

```
TELNET> SHOW STATUS
```

```
Client-TELNET V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software
```

```
Connected sessions:
```

```
  1. BART.nene.com, telnet  (192.168.1.92,23).
  2. HOMER.nene.com, telnet  (192.168.1.90,23).
  3. MARGE.nene.com, telnet  (192.168.1.91,23).
-->4. LISA.nene.com, telnet  (192.168.1.89,23).
```

"^\" is the escape (attention) character.

```
TELNET> SET ESCAPE "^A"
```

```
escape (attention) character is "^A"
```

```
TELNET> RESUME
```

```
(BART) $
```

```
(BART) $ Ctrl/\
```

```
TELNET> RESUME 2
```

```
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-RESUME, resuming session 2, HOMER.illiad.com
```

```
(HOMER) $
```

Running Applications over TELNET

You can run applications over a TELNET connection by creating an NTA terminal on the local client. You can only create such devices from TELNET with no other escaped connection. This section describes how to create non-permanent NTA devices. To create permanent NTA devices, see the next section.

Normally, Client-TELNET connects to an NTA device at the TCPware server end of the

connection. It does not usually create a local NTA device. However, you can create a local NTA device so that you can run applications over the TELNET connection. To create a local NTA device (see Example 12-5):

1 Enter at the DCL prompt one of the following:

- `$ TELNET host /CREATE`
- `TELNET> OPEN /CREATE`

Use the second method if you already logged in to a host, and escaped from the session (using `Ctrl/\` or some other defined escape sequence).

In both cases, this associates a preallocated local NTA_x terminal device to your TELNET connection; *x* is the next available unit number. No other escaped connection can exist during your TELNET session for this to work. (If one exists, the `%TCPWARE_TELNET-E-CONNOPN` error message appears.)

2 Run your application at the DCL prompt. Use the allocated terminal device as desired.

3 When your application ends, clean up by deallocating the NTA device you created using the following command at the DCL prompt: `$ DEALLOCATE device`

See your OpenVMS documentation for details on the `DEALLOCATE` command.

Note! Using `/CREATE` in this way creates a non-permanent NTA device, which has certain ramifications. See the next section for details on how to create a permanent NTA device. Using the `OPEN /CREATE` command as part of a TELNET command file creates an NTA device and exits TELNET right away without passing any further commands in the file to TELNET.

You can also invoke TELNET and use `OPEN/CREATE` noninteractively, such as with a batch file. The batch file cannot open an interactive connection. For applications run by the creating process, use the `/LOGICAL` qualifier to create a predefined name for the device. If this device is to be used by another process, the qualifier `/LOGICAL=... /TABLE=` may help reference it. For example:

```
$ TELNET SIGMA /CREATE /LOGICAL=TELNET_NTA /TABLE=SYSTEM /MODE=EXEC
```

See the `OPEN` command in the *Command Reference* for other parameters you can use with the `/CREATE` qualifier.

Example 12-5 Opening a TELNET Connection to a Terminal Device

```
$ TELNET MARGE /CREATE
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-TRYING, trying marge.nene.com,telnet
(192.168.1.91,23)...
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-ALOC,_MARGE$NTA1: allocated

$ SET HOST/DTE NTA1:
$ DEALLOCATE NTA1:

$ TELNET BART
%REM-I-TOQUIT, connection established
```


Press Ctrl/\ to quit, Ctrl/@ for command mode

OpenVMS VAX 5.5-2 with TCPware for OpenVMS 5.5

```
Username:Ctrl/\
TELNET> OPEN /CREATE
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-ALLOC, _NTA1: allocated
$ SET HOST/DTE NTA1:
$ DEALLOCATE NTA1:
```

Creating a Permanent NTA Device

You can also run applications over a TELNET connection by creating a permanent NTA terminal on the local client. This permanent device acts more like a LAT device; it is not automatically deleted when there are no process channels assigned to it, it can be handed off to other applications, and it has reconnect capabilities in case of a connection break. This section describes how to create permanent NTA devices. To create non-permanent NTA devices, see the previous section.

Using TELNET /CREATE by itself to create a non-permanent NTA device, such as in the previous section, has the following limitations:

- An application using this NTA device may be written to deassign and thus delete the device if the connection goes down. This could cause a conflict when rerunning the application if, meanwhile, another NTA connection with the same unit number is created.
- Handing off the NTA device to another process may require setting up the device as NOHANGUP.
- Recovery is not possible in case of a broken connection.

You can bypass these limitations and make the NTA device a permanent one by adding the PERMANENT keyword to the TELNET /CREATE command, as follows (see Example 12-6):

Note! Creating a permanent NTA device requires OPER privilege.

- 1 Enter at the DCL prompt:

```
$ TELNET host port /CREATE=PERMANENT
```

or:

```
TELNET> OPEN host port /CREATE=PERMANENT
```

This creates a permanent local NTAx: terminal device with the next available unit number. However, unlike non-permanent NTA devices, the TELNET utility does not preallocate it. Likewise, you can specify the /LOGICAL qualifier to set up a logical name for the device so that other applications can use it.

It is advisable that you specify a port other than the default TELNET port 23.

See the OPEN command in the *Command Reference* section for other parameters you can use with the /CREATE=PERMANENT qualifier.

- 2 Run your application at the DCL prompt, as with a non-permanent NTA device. The difference is that handing off the NTA device to another process and recovery of a broken connection are enhanced.

3 In handing off the NTA device to another process, you may wish to change its protection:

- In VMS 5, use SET PROTECTION, or SET DEVICE /ACL.
- VMS 6 replaces these commands with SET SECURITY /PROTECTION= /ACL.

Example 12-6 Setting up a Permanent NTA Device

```
TELNET> OPEN MARGE 7 /LOGICAL=MY_PORT -
_TELNET> /CREATE=(PERMANENT,INTERVAL=10,RETRIES=10)
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-CREATED, _NTA1: created

$ @MY_APPLICATION MY_PORT
```

Note! For information on /LOGICAL= *qualifier*, see 12-33.

Handling a Broken Connection

If the connection to the remote port is broken, a temporary NTA device is reported as "Offline" with \$QIO's failing with a SS\$_DEVOffline status. For a permanent NTA device, however:

- The NTA devchar is marked UNAVAILABLE (which can be viewed by using SYS\$GETDVI to check if DVI\$_DEVCHAR's DEV\$V_AVL = 0).
- If a terminal Ctrl/Y AST is set up, the AST fires up. (Setup: Disable Ctrl/Y handling by DCL using LIB\$DISABLE_CTRL(&LIB\$_CLI_CTRL, 0), and set up the AST using SYS\$QIOW with IO\$_SETMODE | IO\$_CTRL_YAST.)
- Terminal I/Os queued in the TTdriver are completed with the I/O Status Block (IOSB) having a status of SS\$_HANGUP.
- A new write \$QIO buffers the data so that it can be sent when reconnected. If no reconnection is being done, then one is set up.
- Data sent at the time of the broken connection may be lost.
- The client attempts to reconnect to the remote port as described in the OPEN /CREATE=PERMANENT command section.
- The permanent NTA handles reconnects internally instead of allowing the program to issue the LAT SYS\$QIOW with IO\$_TTY_PORT | IO\$_LT_CONNECT.

Closing the Connection After a Deassign

You can use the CLOSE_DASSGN keyword to the /CREATE=(PERMANENT) qualifier to close the underlying TCP connection when the last channel assigned to the NTA device is dropped using SYS\$DASSGN. The default is not to close the TCP connection.

Startup Command File

You can have a startup file executed each time you invoke Client-TELNET. The TELNET_STARTUP logical specifies a file that contains commands you want performed at the

beginning of each TELNET session.

To set up and run a startup command file (see Example 12-7):

- 1 Create a TELNET_STARTUP.COM file in your login directory.
- 2 In the file, include the TELNET command or commands you want executed each time you start Client-TELNET.
- 3 Edit your LOGIN.COM file and define the TELNET_STARTUP logical name to point to the startup file. For example, add the following line to your login file:

```
$ DEFINE/PROCESS TELNET_STARTUP "SYS$LOGIN:TELNET_STARTUP.COM"
```
- 4 Rerun LOGIN and run TELNET.

Whenever you run TELNET OpenVMS, it first looks for the file to which the TELNET_STARTUP logical points. It then processes all the commands contained in that file until it processes the EXIT command or reaches the end of the file.

If the OPEN command appears in this file, TELNET establishes the connection and all further input comes from the terminal. When you return to command mode, TELNET processes the rest of the commands in the startup file (if any).

If the EXIT command appears in the startup file, Client-TELNET ignores all commands following the EXIT command and continues TELNET operations, leaving the user at the TELNET prompt.

Example 12-7 Setting Up a Startup Command File

```
$ CREATE TELNET_STARTUP.COM
SET TRANSLATION /SEND=CR
OPEN IRIS
OPEN HOMER
SHOW STATUS
Ctrl/Z

$ EDIT SYS$LOGIN:LOGIN.COM
$ DEFINE/PROCESS TELNET_STARTUP "SYS$LOGIN:TELNET_STARTUP.COM"
Ctrl/Z

$ @SYS$LOGIN:LOGIN
$ TELNET
TELNET> SET TRANSLATION /SEND=CR
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-TRNSNEWLN, will translate CR to CRLF when sent
TELNET> OPEN IRIS
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-TRYING, trying IRIS.plants.com,telnet
(192.168.1.93,23) ...
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-ESCCHR, escape (attention) character is "^\"

(login procedure to IRIS)

(IRIS)$ Ctrl/\
TELNET> OPEN HOMER
```

```
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-TRYING, trying HOMER.illiad.com,telnet
(192.168.1.90,23) ...
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-ESCCHR, escape (attention) character is "^\"

(login procedure to HOMER)

(HOMER)$ Ctrl/\
TELNET> SHOW STATUS

Connected sessions:
1. IRIS.plants.com, telnet      (192.168.1.93,23).
-->2. HOMER.illiad.com, telnet  (192.168.1.90,23).
"^\" is the escape (attention) character.

No characters are translated to CRLF when received.
CR is translated to CRLF when sent.
TELNET> RESUME
(HOMER)$
```

TN3270 Keyboard Mapping

When the current Client-TELNET session is in TN3270 mode, Client-TELNET lets your local OpenVMS keyboard emulate the keyboard normally used on an IBM 3270-class terminal. The TCPWARE:MAP3270.DAT file defines the key mappings. The MAP3270.DAT file supports all the standard Compaq terminal types.

If you have a non-standard terminal, make sure the TCPWARE:MAP3270.DAT file and the OpenVMS SYSS\$SYSTEM:TERMTABLE.TXT file contain the appropriate keyboard definitions. If you need to alter definitions in the MAP3270.DAT file, note the following:

- MAP3270.DAT is not case-sensitive. Table 12-2 lists the key mapping in this file.
- One entry contains all key definitions for a particular terminal.
- Use this format to define each key:
key-name = 'key-sequence' ['key-sequence'];
 - *key-name* is a key name defined in the MAP3270.DAT file.
 - *key-sequence* is the sequence of OpenVMS keys used to perform the IBM function.
- Use the following conventions when you alter key map definitions:

Convention	Meaning
{ }	Encloses each entry
' '	Encloses key sequences. For example: '^m'
	"or." For example: '^z' '\EOM'

Convention	Meaning
^	Introduces a control character. For example: '^z'
\n	Newline
\t	Tab
\r	Carriage return
/E	Escape
\'	Represents a single quote when used in a key definition
;	Ends a key definition. For example: '^z' '\EOM' ;
#	Begins a comment

See *TN3270 Keypad Graphics Characters*.

Alternative key mappings

Client-TELNET provides an alternative mapping file that closely resembles the keyboard mappings provided by the OpenVMS DECwindows DECnet/SNA 3270 Terminal Emulator. To use these mappings, redefine the TCPWARE_TELNET_KEYBOARD_MAP logical to point to the MAP3270_DECSNA.DAT file. By default, this logical points to the MAP3270.DAT file.

You can also define your own key mapping file. Just make sure you redefine the TCPWARE_TELNET_KEYBOARD_MAP logical so that it points to the new file.

Table 12-2 IBM-to-OpenVMS Keyboard Map

IBM Function	OpenVMS Keys	IBM Function	OpenVMS Keys
Enter	Ctrl/M or <CR>	PF15	Ctrl/F-1-5 or PF1-KP5
Clear	Ctrl/Z or Enter	PF16	Ctrl/F-1-6 or PF1-KP6
Newline	Ctrl/N	PF17	Ctrl/F-1-7 or PF1-KP7
Tab	Ctrl/I or Tab	PF18	Ctrl/F-1-8 or PF1-KP8
Backtab	Ctrl/B	PF19	Ctrl/F-1-9 or PF1-KP9
Left arrow	Ctrl/H or left arrow	PF20	Ctrl/F-2-0 or PF2-KP0
Right arrow	Ctrl/L or right arrow	PF21	Ctrl/F-2-1 or PF2-KP1
Up arrow	Ctrl/K or up arrow	PF22	Ctrl/F-2-2 or PF2-KP2
Down arrow	Ctrl/J or down arrow	PF23	Ctrl/F-2-3 or PF2-KP3

Table 12-2 IBM-to-OpenVMS Keyboard Map (Continued)

IBM Function	OpenVMS Keys	IBM Function	OpenVMS Keys
Home	KP. (keypad period)	PF24	Ctrl/F-2-4 or PF2-KP4
Delete	DEL or Remove	PA1	Ctrl/P-1 ESC/PF1 PF4
Erase to EOF	Ctrl/E	PA2	Ctrl/P-2 ESC/PF2 KP- (keypad dash)
Erase input	Ctrl/W	PA3	Ctrl/P-3 ESC/PF3 KP, (keypad comma)
Insert	Ctrl-space, ESC-space or Insert Here	Escape to TELNET command	Ctrl/C
PF1	ESC/1 or KP1	Master reset	Ctrl/G
PF2	ESC/2 or KP2	Set tab	ESC/;
PF3	ESC/3 or KP3	Delete tab	ESC/’
PF4	ESC/4 or KP4	Clear tabs	ESC/:
PF5	ESC/5 or KP5	Set margin	ESC/,
PF6	ESC/6 or KP6	Set home	ESC/.
PF7	ESC/7 or KP7	Column tab	ESC/↓
PF8	ESC/8 or KP8	Column back tab	ESC/↑
PF9	ESC/9 or KP9	Indent	ESC/→
PF10	ESC/0 or PF1-KP0	Unindent	ESC/←
PF11	ESC/-or PF1-KP1	Indent	ESC/→
PF12	ESC/= or PF1-KP2	Indent	ESC/→
PF13	Ctrl/F-1-3 or PF1-KP3	Indent	ESC/→
PF14	Ctrl/F-1-4 or PF1-KP4	Indent	ESC/→

TN3270 Internationalization

International character set support adds functionality to convert the Western European EBCDIC character set to the corresponding terminal character sets (multinational or national replacement).

Since current TCPware TN3270 does not support the structured field of the extended terminals, this support does not add the simultaneous multiple character set functionality the extended terminals provide.

The TELNET command line and OPEN command include two qualifiers to support TN3270 Internationalization:

/HOST_CHARACTER_SET=host-character-set-name

/TERMINAL_CHARACTER_SET=terminal-character-set-name

- /HOST_CHARACTER_SET lets you specify the national EBCDIC character set. Table 12-3 contains the supported character sets and their corresponding IBM code page numbers.
- /TERMINAL_CHARACTER_SET lets you specify the character set used on the terminal (OpenVMS system) side. Table 12-4 includes the supported Multinational and National Replacement character set values.

You can also use logicals to specify the host/terminal character set selection. The system manager may choose to set up a system logical to specify the default character set for his site. The logicals are:

TCPWARE_TN3270_HOST_CHARSET—Host character set

TCPWARE_TN3270_TERMINAL_CHARSET—Terminal character set

You can specify the same values as you do with the corresponding qualifiers. For example:

```
$ DEFINE/SYSTEM/EXEC TCPWARE_TN3270_HOST_CHARSET CANADIAN
$ DEFINE/SYSTEM/EXEC TCPWARE_TN3270_TERMINAL_CHARSET LATIN1
```

The TELNET SHOW STATUS command displays the currently selected character set for TN3270. For example:

```
TELNET> SHOW STATUS
Client-TELNET V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software
Connected session:

-->1. LOCIS.LOC.GOV, telnet (140.147.254.3,23). [TN3270 mode]

Current session is operating in 3270 mode.
Terminal type: IBM-3278-2

Keyboard Map File: TCPWARE:MAP3270.DAT

Host Character Set: CANADIAN
Terminal Character Set: LATIN1

Print key function:
Output File: SYS$LOGIN:TN3270.TXT
```

"^C" is the escape (attention) character.

Table 12-3 TN3270 Internationalization Character Sets

Character Set	Code Page	Character Set	Code Page
AUSTRIAN	273	INTERNATIONAL	038
BELGIAN	274	NORWEGIAN	277
CANADIAN	037	PORTUGUESE	037
DANISH	277	SPANISH	284
DUTCH	037	SWEDISH	278
ENGLISH_UK	285	SWISS	500
ENGLISH_US	037	FRENCH	297
FINISH	278	ITALIAN	280

Note! Some of the character sets in this table correspond to the same coded page. If omitted, the code page defaults to 037.

Table 12-4 OpenVMS Character Sets

Multinational Character Sets	National Replacement Character Sets
DECMCS (default)	NORTH_AMERICA
LATIN1	FLEMISH CANADIAN_FRENCH BRITISH DANISH AUSTRIAN_GERMAN DUTCH ITALIAN SWISS_FRENCH SWISS_GERMAN SWEDISH NORWEGIAN BELGIAN_FRENCH SPANISH PORTUGUESE

TN3270 Keypad Graphics Characters

The TN3270 keyboard mapping key definitions permit mapping keypad graphics characters (0-9 . , -) to themselves rather than to other 3270 functions. Modify the MAP3270.DAT file if you emulate a TN3270 keyboard but want to use the graphics keypad characters as they are on OpenVMS keys.

When you modify the MAP3270.DAT file to map the graphics keypad, use the key naming conventions shown in Table 12-5. Then make the keypad map to the graphics on the keys, as follows:

- 1 Modify TCPWARE:MAP3270.DAT (or a variant of it) to include the entry as shown in Example 12-8.
- 2 Search through the file and delete any other occurrences of these escape sequences.
- 3 The enter key (\EOM) maps to the HOME function by default. Change it to ENTER if desired.

Table 12-5 Graphics Keypad Naming Conventions

Use...	To represent OpenVMS Keypad Key...
NUM0 (through) NUM9	graphics 0 through 9
PERIOD	period (.)
COMMA	comma (,)
HYPHEN	hyphen (-)

Example 12-8 Sample Keypad Graphics Characters Definitions in the MAP3270.DAT File

```
# Use keys on numeric keypad as themselves (numbers)
hyphen = '\EOm'; comma = '\EOl'; period = '\EOn';
num0 = '\EOp';
num1 = '\EOq'; num2 = '\EOr'; num3 = '\EOs';
num4 = '\EOt'; num5 = '\EOu'; num6 = '\EOv';
num7 = '\EOw'; num8 = '\EOx'; num9 = '\EOy';
```

TN3270 Screen Printing and Dumping

You can print or dump to a file a TN3270 session screen by using additional qualifiers with the TELNET /TN3270 or OPEN /TN3270 command. You can specify a screen print or dump either during or after opening a connection to a host.

To print a screen in TN3270 mode or dump a screen into a specified file (see Example 12-9):

- 1 If you want to print the ensuing TN3270 screen while opening a TN3270 host connection, specify at the DCL prompt:

```
$ TELNET host /TN3270 /PRINT=(QUEUE=qname)
```

Or specify at the TELNET> prompt:

```
TELNET> OPEN host /TN3270 /PRINT=(QUEUE=qname)
```

You can also add the FORM parameter, which specifies the form name for the print queue, as in:

```
TELNET> OPEN host /TN3270 /PRINT=(QUEUE=qname, FORM=form-name)
```

- 2** If you want to print the current TN3270 session screen when already in TN3270 mode, **Ctrl/C** out of the session and specify at the TELNET> prompt:

```
TELNET> SET PRINT /QUEUE=qname [/FORM=form-name]
```

The /QUEUE qualifier is like the QUEUE parameter and the optional /FORM qualifier is like the FORM parameter in step 1 previously.

- 3** If you want to dump the ensuing TN3270 screen into a file while opening a TN3270 host connection, specify at the DCL prompt:

```
$ TELNET host /TN3270 /PRINT=(FILE=filename)
```

Or specify at the TELNET> prompt:

```
TELNET> OPEN host /TN3270 /PRINT=(FILE=filename)
```

The default print setting is /PRINT=(FILE=SYS\$LOGIN:TN3270.TXT, NOAPPEND). You can also use the APPEND keyword that appends the current screen dump onto an existing filename (NOAPPEND is the default):

```
TELNET> OPEN host /TN3270 /PRINT=(FILE=filename, [NO]APPEND)
```

- 4** If you want to dump the ensuing TN3270 screen into a file when already in TN3270 mode, **Ctrl/C** out of the session and specify at the TELNET> prompt:

```
TELNET> SET PRINT /FILE=filename [/ [NO]APPEND]
```

The default print setting is SET PRINT /FILE=SYS\$LOGIN:TN3270.TXT /NOAPPEND. The /FILE qualifier is like the FILE parameter and the optional /APPEND qualifier is like the APPEND keyword in step 3.

- 5** Resume the current session. When you are at the desired screen, press the "Escape" character (however it is defined) together with the character **P** (uppercase or lowercase). (In the example, the "Escape" character is defined as **F11** so that the print key sequence is **F11/P**.) Exit the session and check for the existence of the print queue or file.

Example 12-9 Printing and Dumping TN3270 Screens

```
$ TELNET LOCIS.LOC.GOV /TN3270 /PRINT=(QUEUE=ENG_PRINTER_ANSI)
```

```
L O C I S : LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION SYSTEM
```

```
Choice: F11/P quit
```

```
$ SHOW QUEUE ENG_PRINTER_ANSI
```

```
<shows active printer queue>
```

```
$ TELNET LOCIS.LOC.GOV /TN3270
```

```
L O C I S : LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION SYSTEM
```

```
Choice:Ctrl/C
```

```
TELNET> SET PRINT /QUEUE=ENG_PRINTER_ASCII
TELNET> RESUME
```

Choice: **F11/P quit**

```
TELNET> QUIT
$ SHOW QUEUE ENG_PRINTER_ANSI
<shows active printer queue>
$ TELNET LOCIS.LOC.GOV /TN3270 /PRINT=(FILE=PRINTFILE.TXT, APPEND)
L O C I S : LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION SYSTEM
```

Command ==> **F11/P quit**

```
TELNET> QUIT
$ DIR PRINTFILE.TXT
<shows filename in directory; screen is appended onto existing
file>
```

```
.TELNET> OPEN LOCIS.LOC.GOV /TN3270
```

Command ==> **Ctrl/C**

```
TELNET> SET PRINT /FILE=PRINTFILE.TXT /APPEND
TELNET> RESUME
```

Command ==> **quit F11/P**

```
TELNET> QUIT
$ TYPE PRINTFILE.TXT
<shows file; screen is appended onto existing file>
```

Sample Session

This section shows a sample Client-TELNET session.

See Example 12-10 for the corresponding numbered steps. In this sample session, a user on IRIS:

- 1 Starts TELNET.
- 2 Enters the SHOW STATUS command.
- 3 Connects to TULIP.
- 4 Logs in and does some work. (Note the appearance of the PASSCODE: prompt, since this user is protected using TCPware's Token Authentication.)
- 5 Enters the escape (attention) character to return to the TELNET prompt.
- 6 Changes the escape (attention) character and enters a SHOW STATUS command.
- 7 Enters the RESUME command to return to TULIP.
- 8 Logs out of TULIP.
- 9 Exits TELNET.

Example 12-10 Sample Client-TELNET Session

```
(Iris) $ TELNET
TELNET> SHOW STATUS
Client-TELNET V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software
No connection established.
Terminal type list: VT300, DEC-VT300, IBM-3278-2
"^\" is the escape (attention) character

TELNET> OPEN TULIP
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-TRYING, trying tulip.flower.com,telnet
(192.168.1.56,23)...
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-ESCCHR, escape (attention) character is "^\"

SunOS UNIX 4.1 (tulip.flower.com)(ttyp2)

login: root
Password:

PASSCODE:

Last login: Wed Feb 21 10:57:25 from 198.168.1.105
SunOS Release 4.1.1 (GENERIC) #10: Fri Feb 9 23:16:21 EST 2001

tulip> ls
bin      mnt      notes    test.c    test_def.h
tulip> ^ \

TELNET>SET ESCAPE "^A"
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-ESCCHR, escape (attention) character is "^A"
TELNET> SHOW STATUS
Client-TELNET V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software
Connected session:
    --1. tulip.flower.com,telnet (192.168.1.56,23).
"^A" is the escape (attention) character
TELNET>RESUME
tulip ls -A
.          .forward  bin          test.c
..         .login   mnt          test_def.h
.cshrc     .profile  notes
TELNET>EXIT
(Iris)$
```

Command Reference

The following pages consist of command descriptions for the available Client-TELNET commands.

You interact with Client-TELNET by typing commands at the `TELNET>` prompt. Client-TELNET supports the following OpenVMS-style commands:

CLOSE	SET /NO/ BINARY	SET /NO/LOCAL_FLOW
DEFINE/KEY	SET /NO/BRK	SET LOG
EXIT	SET DEBUG	SET PRINT
FLUSH	SET DELETE_ALLOWED	SET TERMINAL_TYPE
HELP	SET /NO/EC	SET TRANSLATION
OPEN	SET /NO/JEL	SET /NO/XDISPLOC
RESUME	SET /NO/ESCAPE	SHOW OPTIONS
SEND	SET /NO/FLUSH	SHOW STATUS
SET /NO/AO	SET /NO/FORWARD	SHOW TRANSLATION
SET /NO/AYT	SET /NO/GA	SPAWN
SET /NO/BACKWARD	SET /NO/IP	

Table 12-6 TELNET Command Synonyms

Synonym	Equivalent	Synonym	Equivalent
BYE or QUIT	EXIT	SET HOST	OPEN
CONNECT	OPEN	STATUS	SHOW STATUS
DISCONNECT	CLOSE	Z	SPAWN
ESCAPE	SET ESCAPE		

This command reference includes:

Name of the command	Format of the command	Qualifiers, if applicable
Synonym, if available	Parameters, if applicable	Examples of usage

CLOSE

Closes the current connection or the session specified by the session number. If you are not connected to a remote host, this command has no effect.

When you open a session using the alternate TELNET *host* format, the CLOSE command:

- Exits TELNET if the connection is the only session.
- Keeps you in TELNET with the other session(s) open if there is at least one other session.

Format

CLOSE [*session-number*]

Synonym

DISCONNECT [*session-number*]

Parameter

session-number

Session number to close, based on the session number displayed by the SHOW STATUS command. If omitted, closes the current session. If there are any other connections open, Client-TELNET resets the current session to the "next" one.

Examples

You can use the SHOW STATUS command to display a list of open connections. These examples start with HOMER as the current session. There are three TELNET connections, as follows, with the current session being on HOMER:

```
1. BART.nene.com, telnet (192.168.1.92,23).
2. MARGE.nene.com, telnet (192.168.1.91,23).
-->3. HOMER.nene.com, telnet (192.168.1.90,23).
```

- 1 This example ends the session on MARGE. The current session is still HOMER. You can close any other session without affecting the status of the current session.

```
TELNET> CLOSE 2
%TELNET-S-LCLCLOSED, Local connection closed
-TELNET-I-SESSION, Session 02, host marge.nene.com, port 23
%TELNET-I-CURRSESSION, current session is now 3, homer.nene.com
```

- 2 This example ends the current session on HOMER and defaults to the session on BART. Because you are closing the current session, Client-TELNET resets the current session to the "next" connected session.

TELNET> **CLOSE**

%TELNET-S-LCLCLOSED, Local connection closed

-TELNET-I-SESSION, Session 03, host homer.nene.com, port 23

%TELNET-I-CURRSESSION, current session is now 1, bart.nene.com

DEFINE/KEY

Associates an equivalence string and a set of attributes with a key on the terminal keyboard.

Format

DEFINE/KEY *key-name* ["*equivalence-string*"]

Parameters

key-name

Name of the key to define. Table 12-7 lists key designations for three terminal types:

- On LK201 terminals, the numeric keypad, editing keypad (except the \$ and ^ arrow keys), or function key row (except F1 through F5).
- On VT52 terminals, all definable keys are on the numeric keypad.
- On VT100-type terminals, you can also define the ⇐ and ⇒ keys. On VT200 terminals, the ⇐, ⇒, and F6 through F14 keys are for command line editing. Issue the DCL command SET TERMINAL/ NOLINE_EDITING to define these keys before you run Client-TELNET. You can also press **Ctrl/V** to enable keys F7 through F14.

Table 12-7 Key Designations for Three Terminal Types

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	,	,	,
MINUS	-	-	-
ENTER	Enter	ENTER	ENTER
LEFT	<	<	<
RIGHT	?	?	?
Find (E1)	Find		
Insert_Here (E2)	Insert_Here		

Table 12-7 Key Designations for Three Terminal Types (Continued)

Key Name	LK201	VT100-type	VT52
Remove (E3)	Remove		
Select (E4)	Select		
Prev_Screen (E5)	Prev_Screen		
Next_Screen (E6)	Next_Screen		
HELP	Help		
DO	Do		
F6,...,F20	F6,...,F20		

equivalence-string

String to substitute when you press the key. If the string contains spaces, enclose it in quotes.

Qualifiers

/ECHO (default)

/NOECHO

/ECHO (the default) displays the equivalence string on your screen after you press the key.

/NOECHO disables this. Use /NOECHO with /TERMINATE only.

/IF_STATE=(*state-name*[,*state-name*,...])

/NOIF_STATE (default)

/IF_STATE specifies one or more *state-names* (alphanumeric strings separated by commas) for the key definition to be in effect. You can omit the parentheses if you specify only one *state-name*.

/NOIF_STATE is the default, where the current state applies.

Establish states using the /SET_STATE qualifier (see below). If you specify several *state-names*, you can define a key to have the same function in all the specified states.

/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 is the default, where 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.

You can only specify /LOCK_STATE with /SET_STATE.

/SET_STATE=*state-name*

/NOSET_STATE (default)

/SET_STATE specifies the *state-name* (an alphanumeric string) to set when pressing the key.

State-name is an alphanumeric string. The default is **/NOSET_STATE**, where the current locked state, if any, remains in effect.

/TERMINATE

/NOTERMINATE (default)

Specifies whether to terminate (execute) the current equivalence string when you press the key.

/NOTERMINATE (the default) lets you create key definitions that insert text into command lines, at prompts, or into other text you type.

EXIT

Exits the Client-TELNET utility and returns to the DCL level.

If there is an open connection or log file, Client-TELNET closes it before exiting.

Once you exit, all connections to remote hosts are disconnected.

Format

EXIT

Synonyms

QUIT

BYE

Ctrl/Z

FLUSH

Discards all characters currently in the output stream from the server.

Ignored if no connection is open.

Note! Unlike the flush character (see the SET [NO]FLUSH command), the FLUSH command does not use the timing-mark option.

Format

FLUSH

HELP

Obtains help on using the Client-TELNET utility.

TELNET help uses the OpenVMS interactive help facility.

To exit the help facility, press the RETURN key until you return to the TELNET> prompt.

Format

HELP *[topic]*

Parameter

topic

Topic on which you want help. Optional.

OPEN

Opens a connection to a remote host. You can open up to ten connections at any one time. The connection remains open until you log out of the remote host, or use the **CLOSE** or **EXIT** command at the **TELNET>** prompt.

To use Kerberos version 4 authentication with **TELNET**, you must first get a ticket-granting ticket (TGT) from the Kerberos Server. (See Chapter 4, *Kerberos User Commands*.)

If you are designated by the system administrator as having password authentication through Token Authentication, you need to enter the **PASSCODE** in addition to the username and password at a separate **PASSCODE:** prompt (see Example 12-7). Depending on which type of SecurID card you were assigned:

- Enter a combination of your memorized personal identification number (PIN) and the tokencode that appears on the card (with no separating space) at the **PASSCODE:** prompt, or
- Enter your memorized PIN on the PINPAD™ card and the resulting tokencode that appears on the card at the **PASSCODE:** prompt.

See Chapter 14, *Token Authentication: Protecting Logins*, for details on obtaining **PASSCODE**s.

Note! The same parameters and qualifiers apply to the **TELNET** command on the **DCL** level as apply to the **OPEN** command within **TELNET**.

Format

OPEN [*host* [*port*]]

Synonyms

CONNECT [*host* [*port*]]

SET HOST [*host* [*port*]]

Parameters

host

Name of the remote host to which you want to connect. The host must exist on the network.

Enter **OPEN** *host* to open a remote connection and start the login sequence, if any. If you omit *host* and a connection is open, Client-TELNET resumes the session to that host.

port

Nonstandard service name or number of the remote port to which you want to connect. The default is **TELNET** or **23** (for the **TELNET** Server). Use only to connect to a nonstandard server.

ALTERNATIVE: Use the **/PORT** qualifier (DO NOT use both in the same command; see Example 6).

Qualifiers

/AUTHENTICATION[=*auth-type*]

Determines the authentication method. If *auth-type* is **KERBV4** (or the value is omitted), Kerberos version 4 authentication is used. If *auth-type* is **NULL** (or the entire qualifier is omitted), standard authentication is used.

/CREATE [(**PERMANENT**, **BROKE_TIMO**=*seconds*, **CLOSE_DASSGN**, **INTERVAL**=*seconds*, [**NO/KEEPALIVE**, **NOOPCOM**, **NOTCONNECTED_OK**, **RETRIES**=*number*), **SHUT_ABORT**)]

Associates the local client end of the TELNET connection to an NTA device. Lets you use the connection for terminal activities such as printing or running applications. Supports **/RAW**, **/LOGICAL**, and **/TIMEOUT**.

The **/CREATE** keyword creates the NTA device as preallocated so that it is not deleted when exiting TELNET. However, deallocating the device deletes it automatically when there are no process channels assigned to it (the reference count drops to zero). The **PERMANENT** keyword causes the client NTA device NOT to be deleted automatically when there are no process channels assigned to it, thus creating a permanent connection similar to an application LTA device for LAT. As with LAT, if the TELNET connection is broken, the Client-TELNET device tries to reconnect to the specified host and port. Further parameters control the broken connection and reconnection algorithms:

BROKE_TIMO = <i>seconds</i>	Used to determine when a connection is broken. (Note that the OPEN /TIMEOUT qualifier value is used in establishing the connection, and another timeout of eight minutes is used when sending data.) If omitted, the /TIMEOUT value is used. Also applies to non-permanent NTA devices (when using OPEN/CREATE without the PERMANENT keyword).
CLOSE_DASSGN	Specifies that when the last channel is deassigned from the NTA device, the underlying TCP connection is closed. The default is NOT to close the TCP connection. Use with the PERMANENT keyword only.
INTERVAL = <i>seconds</i>	Connection retry interval, the minimum time to wait until another connect is attempted. The default is 120 seconds (two minutes). Use with the PERMANENT keyword only.
KEEPALIVE or NOKEEPALIVE	Controls whether keepalive segments are sent to the remote port. The default is KEEPALIVE . Also applies to non-permanent NTA devices (when using OPEN/CREATE without the PERMANENT keyword).
NOOPCOM	Specifies that no OPCOM messages are used when a permanent NTA device fails to reconnect or reconnects after an initial failure. OPCOM messages are sent by default.

NOTCONNECTED_OK	A permanent NTA device is created even if a TCP connection cannot initially be set up.
RETRIES=<i>number</i>	Number of times to try to reconnect after a connection breaks; the default is -1 , handled as an unsigned number and thus actually 4,294,967,295, which is, in effect, infinite. Use with the PERMANENT keyword only.
SHUT_ABORT	Specifies that a permanent NTA device will do extra TCP device cleanup after the underlying TCP connection is shutdown. This is similar to doing NETCU> KILL CONNECTION for a closed TCP device.

Setting **RETRIES** to 0 means that when either end closes the TCP connection, no reconnects automatically occur. However, a reconnection attempt is made without delay when a write operation to the permanent NTA device occurs. If **RETRIES** is not set to 0, automatic retries occur when the connection closes. If all those retries fail, and a write is done later to the NTA device, then the specified number of retries is attempted.

Here is a typical command to create a TELNET connection to a printer (note the use of **/RAW** to avoid sending TELNET options negotiation data):

TELNET /RAW /CREATE=(PERM, RETRIES=0, CLOSE) host port

After TELNET creates a permanent NTA device with an underlying TCP connection, the NTA device's reference count drops to 0; thus the TCP connection is closed. When a write operation occurs to the NTA device, an attempt is made to re-establish the TCP connection. Meanwhile the data being written is held so that it can be sent when reconnected. If all reconnects fail, the write data is dropped. When the application deassigns its channels to the NTA device, its TCP connection is again closed.

To specify that the permanent NT device should be treated as a local terminal rather than a remote terminal (to allow for spooling of the device), add the 'local' keyword to the TELNET "create" qualifier:

TELNET /CREATE=(PERM, LOCAL)

/HOST_CHARACTER_SET=*name*

Use with the **/TN3270** qualifier to set the national EBCDIC character set for TN3270 Internationalization. Table 12-3 shows the supported character sets and their corresponding IBM code page numbers.

/LOGICAL=*name* [/TABLE=*table*] [/MODE=*mode*]

Logical name defined for the allocated NTA device. Use only with the **/CREATE** qualifier. The *table* values are **PROCESS** (the default), **JOB**, **GROUP**, or **SYSTEM**. The *mode* values are **SUPERVISOR** (the default) or **EXECUTIVE**.

/PORT=*port*

Nonstandard service name or number of the remote port to which you want to connect. The default

is 23 (for the TELNET Server). Use only to connect to a nonstandard server. ALTERNATIVE: Use the *port* command parameter (DO NOT use both in the same command; see Example 12-6).

/PRINT=[(/){FILE=*file*[, /NO/APPEND]} | {QUEUE=*qname*[, FORM=*form*]}[/]

Prints a TN3270 screen or dumps it into a file. Use only with the /TN3270 qualifier. Provides the functionality of the PRINT key, which the TCPWARE:MAP3270.DAT file defines by default as follows:

lp_{prt} = '\Ep' | '\EP'; # ESCAPE-p, ESCAPE-P

Use either FILE or QUEUE, but not both:

FILE= <i>file</i>	Output file (the default is SYS\$LOGIN:TN3270.TXT). APPEND appends each print page onto the file; NOAPPEND (the default) creates a new file for each page.
QUEUE= <i>qname</i>	Location of the print queue. FORM= <i>form</i> specifies the form to use when sending the page output to a print queue.

/RAW

Specifies a raw, binary connection that does not adhere to the TELNET protocol. Use only with the /CREATE qualifier.

/REALM=*realm*

Assigns the name of the Kerberos realm. If the Kerberos Server resides in a different realm than the local host, use this qualifier. Use with the /AUTHENTICATION=KERBV4 qualifier and value. The realm is converted to lowercase unless you enclose it in quotes.

/TERMINAL_CHARACTER_SET=*name*

Use with the /TN3270 qualifier to set the OpenVMS terminal character set for TN3270 Internationalization. Table 12-4 shows the supported Multinational and National Replacement character set values.

/TIMEOUT=*seconds*

Timeout time for establishing the TELNET control connection. If not specified, the default value of 120 seconds (2 minutes) applies. The minimum allowable value is 20.

/TN3270

/NOTN3270

/TN3270 enables TN3270 mode. Use this qualifier when you want your OpenVMS terminal to emulate an IBM 3270-class terminal but the server cannot negotiate this mode automatically. (If the server can negotiate TN3270 mode automatically, you can omit this qualifier.) Only one TN3270 session can be open at any one time. Use the /PRINT qualifier for printing or file-dumping a TN3270 screen.

Use /TN3270 with the /HOST_CHARACTER_SET and /TERMINAL_CHARACTER_SET qualifiers to support TN3270 Internationalization.

/NOTN3270 disables TN3270 mode. Use this qualifier if you connect to a remote terminal that supports both IBM 3270 mode and non-IBM 3270 connections.

Examples

- 1 This example opens a connection to host DAISY and enables TN3270 mode. Use /TN3270 only if the server cannot negotiate TN3270 mode automatically. Client-TELNET allows only one TN3270 session at any one time.

```
TELNET> OPEN /TN3270 DAISY
```

```
<login procedure to daisy....>
```

```
(daisy)$ Ctrl/\
```

```
TELNET> OPEN /TN3270 ROSE
```

```
%TCPWARE_TELNET-E-MAXTN3270, only one TN3270 session may be open at any  
time
```

```
TELNET>
```

- 2 This example opens a connection to host DAISY in TN3270 mode and specifies a Danish TN3270 Internationalization host character set:

```
TELNET> OPEN /TN3270 /HOST_CHARACTER_SET=DANISH DAISY
```

```
<login procedure to daisy....>
```

```
(daisy)$
```

- 3 This example opens three sessions. The first two use Kerberos version 4 authentication; the third uses standard authentication. The Kerberos Server realm is determined by the contents of the TCPWARE:KRB.REALMS file.

```
TELNET> OPEN /AUTH=KERBV4 BART
```

```
(bart)$ ^\
```

```
TELNET> OPEN /AUTH MARGE
```

```
(marge)$ ^\
```

```
TELNET> OPEN LISA
```

```
<login procedure to LISA....>
```

```
(lisa)$
```

- 4 This example opens a TN3270 connection and prints the next screen that appears to the print queue ENG_PRINTER_ASCII:

```
TELNET> OPEN DAISY /TN3270 /PRINT=(QUEUE=ENG_PRINTER_ASCII)
```

```
<login procedure to daisy....>
```

- 5 This example creates a permanent NTA device for the connection to MARGE port 7 for the user application. In case the connection goes down, it is set up so that automatic reconnection retries occur every 10 seconds for a total of 10 retries.

```
TELNET> OPEN /LOGICAL=MY_PORT -
_TELNET>/CREATE=(PERMANENT,INTERVAL=10,RETRIES=10) MARGE 7
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-CREATED, _NTA2: created
$ @MY_APPLICATION MY_PORT
```

- 6** This example displays the results of using the *port* parameter value (telnet) together with the /PORT qualifier and value in a single command:

```
TELNET> OPEN DAISY TELNET /PORT=23
%TCPWARE_TELNET-W-CONFLICT illegal combination of command elements -
check documentation
```

- 7** This example displays a login session to DAISY that uses Token Authentication for password protection:

```
TELNET> OPEN DAISY
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-TRYING, trying
DAISY.nene.com,telnet (192.168.142.7,23) ...
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-ESCCHR, escape (attention) character is "^\"
```

```
      ** AUTHORIZED USE ONLY **      PHI (VAX/VMS V5.5-2)
```

```
Username: PETER
Password:
```

```
Enter PASSCODE:
PASSCODE Accepted
```

RESUME

Resumes the current connection if you do not specify a session number. If you specify a session number, resumes the connection associated with the session number, as displayed by the **SHOW STATUS** (or **STATUS**) command.

Format

RESUME [*session-number*]

Parameter

session-number

Session number to resume, based on the session number the **SHOW STATUS** command displays. If omitted, resumes the current connection.

Examples

- 1 This example resumes the session on BART. Client-TELNET does not display a message if the user resumes the current session:

```
TELNET> SHOW STATUS
Connected session:
-->1. BART.humor.com, telnet (192.168.1.92,23).
```

```
TELNET> RESUME
(bart)$
```

- 2 This example resumes session 2 on MARGE:

```
TELNET> STATUS
Connected sessions:
  1. BART.humor.com, telnet (192.166.1.92,23).
  2. MARGE.humor.com, telnet (192.166.1.91,23).
-->3. HOMER.illiad.com, telnet (192.162.1.90,23).
```

```
TELNET> RESUME 2
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-RESUME, resuming session 2, MARGE.humor.com
(marge)$
```

SEND

Sends TELNET control functions or option negotiations to a remote host.

Format

SEND {*control-function* | {*command option*}}

Parameters

control-function

Table 12-8 lists the available TELNET control functions. Send a control function to gain access to functions of the remote host that are not available from the keyboard.

Table 12-8 TELNET Control Functions

Control Function	Definition
AO	Abort Output
AYT	Are You There
BACKWARD	Sends the current Client-TELNET Backward character
BRK	Break
EC	Erase Character
EL	Erase Line
ESCAPE	Sends the current Client-TELNET Escape character
FORWARD	Sends the current Client-TELNET Forward character
GA	Go-Ahead
IP	Interrupt Process
NOIP	Do Not Interrupt Process
SYNCH	SYNCH signal

Command

One of the following TELNET protocol commands used in options negotiation:

DO	WILL	DONT	WONT
----	------	------	------

Option

Negotiated TELNET option. Client-TELNET supports the following *option* keywords:

ECHO	for the ECHO option SEND WILL ECHO is an invalid command. Client-TELNET does not allow the user to send this option negotiation to the TELNET Server.
BINARY, or TRANSMIT_BINARY	for the TRANSMIT-BINARY option
SGA, or SUPPRESS_GO_AHEAD	for the SUPPRESS-GO-AHEAD option

SET /NO]AO

Defines, changes, or disables the "abort output" (AO) character. During a TELNET session, if you enter the defined AO character, Client-TELNET sends the TELNET AO control function to the server instead of the actual character.

Ignored if TN3270 mode is active.

Format

SET AO *char*
SET NOAO

Parameter

char

When entered, this character sends the TELNET AO control function to the server. You can specify this character in either of the following formats:

Numeric	ASCII value of the character.
String	Character string enclosed in quotes. Specify control characters by typing a caret (^) before the character.

There is no default AO character. Define the initial AO character using the TCPWARE_TELNET_AO logical name (in the process, job, group, or system logical name tables). To define the logical, use one of the following formats:

- \$ **DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_TELNET_AO 15**
- \$ **DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_TELNET_AO ""^O""**

Both commands set the AO character to **Ctrl/O** (ASCII 15). They are equivalent.

Qualifiers

/FLUSH (default)
/NOFLUSH

If you specify **/FLUSH**, Client-TELNET discards all characters currently in the output stream from the server when sending the AO control function. Client-TELNET uses the TELNET timing-mark option to accomplish this (the Server does not have to support this option for this feature to work). If you specify **/NOFLUSH**, Client-TELNET sends only the AO control function. If you omit both, the previous setting remains. The initial default is **/FLUSH**.

If there is no response to the timing-mark option, Client-TELNET may continue to discard output from the server. Use the **FLUSH** command to resume normal operation.

/SYNCH

/NOSYNCH (default)

Sends the AO command followed by the SYNCH signal.

Examples

- 1 Each of these equivalent commands sets the AO character to **Ctrl/O** (ASCII 15):

```
TELNET> SET AO "^O"
```

```
TELNET> SET AO 15
```

- 2 This example removes the previous character definition, if any, for the AO control function:

```
TELNET> SET NOAO
```


SET /NO]AYT

Defines, changes, or disables the "are you there" (AYT) character. If you enter the defined AYT character during a TELNET session, Client-TELNET sends the TELNET AYT control function to the server instead of the actual character. Ignored if TN3270 mode is active.

Format

SET AYT *char*
SET NOAYT

Parameter

char

When entered, this character sends the TELNET AYT control function to the server. You can specify this character in either of the following formats:

Numeric	ASCII value of the character.
String	Character string enclosed in quotes. Specify control characters by typing a caret (^) before the character.

There is no default AYT character. Define the initial AYT character using the TCPWARE_TELNET_AYT logical name (in the process, job, group, or system logical name tables). To define the logical, use one of the following formats:

- \$ **DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_TELNET_AYT 7**
- \$ **DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_TELNET_AYT ""^G""**

Both commands set the AYT character to **Ctr1/G** (ASCII 7). They are equivalent.

Qualifiers

/SYNCH
/NOSYNCH (default)

Sends the AYT command followed by the SYNCH signal.

Examples

- 1 Each of these equivalent commands sets the AYT character to **Ctr1/G** (ASCII 7):

```
TELNET> SET AYT "^G"
```

```
TELNET> SET AYT 7
```
- 2 This example removes the previous character definition, if any, for the AYT control function:

```
TELNET> SET NOAYT
```

SET /NO/BACKWARD

Defines, changes, or disables the "backward (one session)" (BACKWARD) character. If you enter the BACKWARD character during a TELNET session, the "previous" numbered session becomes active. The previous numbered session is the session with the next lowest session number than the current session.

If the current session already has the lowest session number, the session with the highest session number becomes active. If there is only one active session available, that session remains active. In this case SET BACKWARD has no effect.

Ignored if TN3270 mode is active.

Format

SET BACKWARD char
SET NOBACKWARD

Parameter

char

When entered, this character causes the "previous" numbered session to become active. You can specify this character in either of the following formats:

Numeric	ASCII value of the character.
String	Character string enclosed in quotes. Specify control characters by typing a caret (^) before the character.

There is no default BACKWARD character. Define the initial BACKWARD character using the TCPWARE_TELNET_BACKWARD logical name (in the process, job, group, or system logical name tables). To define the logical, use one of the following formats:

- \$ **DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_TELNET_BACKWARD 2**
- \$ **DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_TELNET_BACKWARD ""^B""**

Both commands set the BACKWARD character to **Ctrl/B** (ASCII 2). They are equivalent.

Examples

1 Each of these equivalent commands sets the BACKWARD character to **Ctrl/B** (ASCII 2):

```
TELNET> SET BACKWARD "^B"  
TELNET> SET BACKWARD 2
```

2 This example removes the previous character definition, if any, for the BACKWARD control function:

```
TELNET> SET NOBACKWARD
```

SET /NO/BINARY

Initiates negotiations to enable the TRANSMIT BINARY option for the client and server. This command:

- Pertains only to the current session.
- Automatically resumes the current session.

Use the SET NOBINARY command to initiate negotiations to disable the TRANSMIT BINARY option for the client and server.

Format

SET BINARY

SET NOBINARY

SET /NO/BRK

Defines, changes, or disables the break (BRK) character. If you define the BRK character during a TELNET session, Client-TELNET sends the TELNET BRK control function to the server instead of the actual character.

Ignored if TN3270 mode is active. The Server ignores the break character.

Format

SET BRK *char*
SET NOBRK

Parameter

char

When entered, this character sends the TELNET break control function to the server. Specified in either of the following formats:

Numeric	ASCII value of the character.
String	Character string enclosed in quotes. Specify control characters by typing a caret (^) before the character.

There is no default BRK character. Define the initial BRK character using the TCPWARE_TELNET_BRK logical name (in the process, job, group, or system logical name tables). To define the logical, use one of the following formats:

- \$ **DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_TELNET_BRK 29**
- \$ **DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_TELNET_BRK ""^]"**

Both commands set the break character to **Ctr1/J** (ASCII 29). They are equivalent.

Qualifiers

/FLUSH (default)
/NOFLUSH

If you specify **/FLUSH**, Client-TELNET discards all characters currently in the output stream from the server when sending the BRK function. Client-TELNET uses the TELNET timing-mark option to accomplish this (the server does not have to support this option for this feature to work).

If you specify **/NOFLUSH**, Client-TELNET sends only the BRK function. If you omit both, the previous setting remains. The initial default is **/FLUSH**.

Note! If a server fails to respond properly to the timing-mark option, Client-TELNET may continue to discard output from the server. In this case, use the FLUSH command to resume normal operation.

Examples

- 1 Each of these equivalent commands sets the break character to **Ctrl/J** (ASCII 29):

```
TELNET> SET BRK "^]"
```

```
TELNET> SET BRK 29
```

- 2 This example removes the previous character definition, if any, for the break control function:

```
TELNET> SET NOBRK
```

SET DEBUG

Enables or disables the display of debugging information.

Format

```
SET DEBUG /CLASS=[(]keyword[,...]
```

Qualifier

```
/CLASS[=keyword]
```

SET DEBUG requires the /CLASS qualifier. The optional *keyword* specifies the classes of debugging information to enable or disable. Use parentheses for multiple keywords separated by commas. Table 12-9 lists the supported keywords.

Table 12-9 Class Keywords

Keyword	Description
ALL	Enables the display of all classes.
OPTIONS	Enables the display of options negotiation information. Client-TELNET displays messages when it sends or receives TELNET options.
NETINPUT	Logs data that Client-TELNET receives and sends while in TN3270 mode.
NETOUTPUT	Logs data that Client-TELNET sends while in TN3270 mode.
NONE	Disables the display of all classes.
TTYINPUT	Logs data entered by the user at the terminal.

The initial setting is NONE.

SET DEBUG alone, or SET DEBUG /CLASS without the keyword, shows the current debug classes.

Examples

- 1 This example enables the display of options negotiation information:

```
TELNET> SET DEBUG/CLASS=OPTIONS
```
- 2 This example enables the display of options negotiation information and log-data sent and received while in TN3270 mode:

```
TELNET> SET DEBUG/CLASS=(OPTIONS, NETINPUT)
```

SET DELETE_ALLOWED

Allows deletion of an NTA device originally set up as permanent. The deletion occurs when there are no process channels assigned to the device.

See the OPEN /CREATE command for details on creating permanent NTA devices.

Format

SET DELETE_ALLOWED *nta-device*

Parameter

nta-device

NTA device set up using OPEN /CREATE=(PERMANENT...).

Example

This example allows the NTA33: device to be deleted when no channels are assigned to it:

```
TELNET> SET DELETE NTA33:
```

SET /NO]EC

Defines, changes, or disables the "erase character" (EC) character. If you enter the defined EC character during a TELNET session, Client-TELNET sends the TELNET EC control function to the server instead of the actual character.

Ignored if TN3270 mode is active.

Format

SET EC *char*
SET [NO]EC

Parameter

char

When entered, this character sends the TELNET EC control function to the server. You can specify this character in either of the following formats:

Numeric	ASCII value of the character.
String	Character string enclosed in quotes. Specify control characters by typing a caret (^) before the character.

There is no default EC character. Define the initial EC character using the TCPWARE_TELNET_EC logical name (in the process, job, group, or system logical name tables). To define the logical, use one of the following formats:

- \$ **DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_TELNET_EC 4**
- \$ **DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_TELNET_EC ""^D""**

Both commands set the EC character to **Ctrl/D** (ASCII 4). They are equivalent.

Examples

- 1 Each of these equivalent commands sets the EC character to **Ctrl/D** (ASCII 4):

```
TELNET> SET EC ""^D"  
TELNET> SET EC 4
```
- 2 This example removes the previous character definition, if any, for the EC control function:

```
TELNET> SET NOEC
```


SET /NOEL

Defines, changes, or disables the "erase line" (EL) character. If you enter the defined EL character during a TELNET session, Client-TELNET sends the TELNET EL control function to the server instead of the actual character.

Ignored if TN3270 mode is active.

Format

SET EL *char*
SET NOEL

Parameter

char

When entered, this character sends the TELNET EL control function to the server. You can specify this character in either of the following formats:

Numeric	ASCII value of the character.
String	Character string enclosed in quotes. Specify control characters by typing a caret (^) before the character.

There is no default EL character. Define the initial EL character using the TCPWARE_TELNET_EL logical name (in the process, job, group, or system logical name tables). To define the logical, use one of the following formats:

- \$ DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_TELNET_EL 21
- \$ DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_TELNET_EL ""^U""

Both commands set the EL character to **Ctrl/U** (ASCII 21). They are equivalent.

Examples

- 1 Each of these equivalent commands sets the EL character to **Ctrl/U** (ASCII 21):
TELNET> SET EL "^U"
TELNET> SET EL 21
- 2 This example removes the previous character definition, if any, for the EL control function:
TELNET> SET NOEL

SET /NO]ESCAPE

SET ESCAPE changes the escape (attention) character. This command allows you to change the character to a key that is more convenient. The default escape character is ^\. You may want to change the escape character if the remote host uses that character to perform some function or if your terminal cannot generate the character.

SET NOESCAPE disables the escape (attention) character.

SET ESCAPE is ignored if TN3270 mode is active. However, SET NOESCAPE applies to all sessions, including TN3270 sessions.

Format

SET ESCAPE *char*
SET NOESCAPE

Synonym

ESCAPE = SET ESCAPE

Parameter

char

You can specify this character in either of the following formats:

Numeric	ASCII value of the character.
String	Character string enclosed in quotes. Specify control characters by typing a caret (^) before the character.

You can redefine the default escape (attention) character by defining the logical TCPWARE_TELNET_ESCAPE (in the process, job, group, or system logical name tables). The logical value has the same syntax as *char*. To define it, use one of the following formats:

- \$ **DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_TELNET_ESCAPE 24**
- \$ **DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_TELNET_ESCAPE ""^X""**

Both commands set the escape character to ASCII code 24 (**ctrl/x**). They are equivalent.

- \$ **DEFINE/SYSTEM/EXEC TCPWARE_TELNET_ESCAPE -1**

The -1 value disables the escape (attention) character.

Examples

1 Each of these equivalent commands sets the escape character to **ctrl/x** (ASCII 24):

```
TELNET> SET ESCAPE "^X"  
TELNET> SET ESCAPE 24
```

- 2** This example sets the escape character to right brace (}):

```
TELNET> SET ESCAPE "}"
```

- 3** This example removes the previous escape (attention) character definition, if any:

```
TELNET> SET NOESCAPE
```

SET ~~/NO~~FLUSH

Defines, changes, or disables the flush character.

If you enter the defined flush character during a TELNET session, Client-TELNET discards all characters currently in the output stream from the server. Client-TELNET uses the TELNET timing-mark option to accomplish this (a TELNET server need not support this option for this feature to work).

Note! Client-TELNET ignores SET FLUSH when TN3270 mode is active.
If a Server fails to respond properly to the timing-mark option, Client-TELNET may continue to discard all output from the server. In this case, use the FLUSH command to resume normal operation.

Format

SET FLUSH *char*
SET NOFLUSH

Parameter

char
When entered, this character discards all characters currently in the output stream from the server. You can specify this character in either of the following formats:

Numeric	ASCII value of the character.
String	Character string enclosed in quotes. Specify control characters by typing a caret (^) before the character.

There is no default flush character. Define the initial flush character using the TCPWARE_TELNET_FLUSH logical name (in the process, job, group, or system logical name tables). To define the logical, use one of the following formats:

- \$ **DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_TELNET_FLUSH 15**
- \$ **DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_TELNET_FLUSH ""^O""**

Both commands set the flush character to **Ctr1/O** (ASCII 15). They are equivalent.

Examples

1 Each of these equivalent commands sets the flush character to **Ctr1/O** (ASCII 15):

```
TELNET> SET FLUSH "^O"  
TELNET> SET FLUSH 15
```

2 Removes the previous character definition, if any, for the flush feature.

```
TELNET> SET NOFLUSH
```

SET /NO/FORWARD

Defines, changes, or disables the "forward [one session]" (FORWARD) character. If you enter the defined FORWARD character during a TELNET session, the "next" numbered session becomes active. The next numbered session is the session with the next highest session number than the current session.

If the current session already has the highest session number, the session with the lowest session number becomes active. If there is only one active session available, that session remains active. In this case SET FORWARD has no effect.

Ignored if TN3270 mode is active.

Format

SET FORWARD *char*
SET NOFORWARD

Parameter

char

When entered, this character causes the "next" numbered session to become active. You can specify this character in either of the following formats:

Numeric	ASCII value of the character.
String	Character string enclosed in quotes. Specify control characters by typing a caret (^) before the character.

There is no default FORWARD character. Define the initial FORWARD character using the TCPWARE_TELNET_FORWARD logical name (in the process, job, group, or system logical name tables). This logical value has the same syntax as char. To define the logical, use one of the following formats:

- \$ **DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_TELNET_FORWARD 1**
- \$ **DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_TELNET_FORWARD ""^A""**

Both commands set the FORWARD character to **Ctrl/A** (ASCII 1). They are equivalent.

Examples

- 1 Each of these equivalent commands sets the FORWARD character to **Ctrl/A** (ASCII 1):
TELNET> **SET FORWARD "^A"**
TELNET> **SET FORWARD 1**
- 2 This example removes the previous character definition, if any, for the FORWARD control function:
TELNET> **SET NOFORWARD**

SET [NO]GA

Defines, changes, or disables the "go-ahead" (GA) character. If you enter the defined GA character during a TELNET session, Client-TELNET sends the TELNET GA control function to the server instead of the actual character.

Ignored if TN3270 mode is active.

Format

SET GA *char*
SET NOGA

Parameter

char

When entered, this character sends the TELNET GA control function to the server. You can specify this character in either of the following formats:

Numeric	ASCII value of the character.
String	Character string enclosed in quotes. Specify control characters by typing a caret (^) before the character.

There is no default GA character. Define the initial GA character using the TCPWARE_TELNET_GA logical name (in the process, job, group, or system logical name tables). To define the logical, use one of the following formats:

- \$ **DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_TELNET_GA 9**
- \$ **DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_TELNET_GA ""^I""**

Both commands set the GA character to **Ctrl/A** (ASCII 9). They are equivalent.

Examples

- 1 Each of these equivalent commands sets the GA character to **Ctrl/A** (ASCII 9):

```
TELNET> SET GA "^I"  
TELNET> SET GA 9
```
- 2 This example removes the previous character definition, if any, for the GA control function:

```
TELNET> SET NOGA
```

SET /NO]IP

Defines, changes, or disables the "interrupt process" (IP) character. If you enter the defined IP character during a TELNET session, Client-TELNET sends the TELNET IP control function to the server instead of the actual character.

Ignored if TN3270 mode is active.

Format

SET IP *char*
SET NOIP

Parameter

char

When entered, this character sends the TELNET IP control function to the server. You can specify this character in either of the following formats:

Numeric	ASCII value of the character.
String	Character string enclosed in quotes. Specify control characters by typing a caret (^) before the character.

There is no default IP character. Define the initial IP character using the TCPWARE_TELNET_IP logical name (in the process, job, group, or system logical name tables). To define the logical, use one of the following formats:

- \$ **DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_TELNET_IP 25**
- \$ **DEFINE/PROCESS TCPWARE_TELNET_IP ""^Y""**

Both commands set the IP character to **Ctrl/Y** (ASCII 25). They are equivalent.

Qualifiers

/FLUSH (default)

/NOFLUSH

With **/FLUSH**, Client-TELNET discards all characters currently in the server's output stream when sending the IP control function. It uses the TELNET timing-mark option (the server does not have to support this option for this feature to work). With **/NOFLUSH**, Client-TELNET sends only the IP control function. If you omit both, the previous setting remains. The initial default is **/FLUSH**.

If a Server fails to respond properly to the timing-mark option, Client-TELNET can continue to discard all output from the server. If so, use **FLUSH** to resume normal operation.

/SYNCH

/NOSYNCH (default)

Sends the IP command followed by the SYNCH signal.

Examples

- 1 Each of these equivalent commands sets the IP character to **Ctrl/Y** (ASCII 25):

```
TELNET> SET IP "^Y"
```

```
TELNET> SET IP 25
```

- 2 This example removes the previous character definition, if any, for the IP control function.

```
TELNET> SET NOIP
```


SET [NO]LOCAL_FLOW_CONTROL

Controls the handling of the XON/XOFF characters (**Ctr1/S** and **Ctr1/Q**) when connected to a remote system. **Ctr1/S** stops transmission and **Ctr1/Q** resumes TELNET transmission. Under normal conditions, the terminal driver processes **Ctr1/S** and **Ctr1/Q** locally and does not send them to the remote TELNET server.

Client-TELNET supports RFC 1372 (*Telnet Remote Flow Control Option*), which lets the remote server tell the client when to enable and disable local flow control. These commands are not related to that option, but rather let the user control the local flow control setting if the remote server does NOT support the Remote Flow Control Option.

Use SET NOLOCAL_FLOW_CONTROL to pass the **Ctr1/S** and **Ctr1/Q** characters to the remote TELNET server and NOT process them locally.

The default flow control setting depends on the TT\$V_TTSYNC value for the terminal. You can set "TTSync" mode (local flow control) outside of TELNET by using the DCL SET TERMINAL /TTSYNC command, or set "No TTSync" mode (server flow control) by using the DCL SET TERMINAL /NOTTSYNC command; some full-screen editors also set these modes. However, if you are inside TELNET, SET NOLOCAL_FLOW_CONTROL can force the terminal into "No TTSync" mode for a particular connection.

Format

SET LOCAL_FLOW_CONTROL (default)
SET NOLOCAL_FLOW_CONTROL

Example

```
TELNET> SET NOLOCAL
TELNET> SHOW STATUS
Client-TELNET V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software

Connected session: -->1. alpha.wku.edu, telnet (161.6.5.4,23).

Terminal type: VT300
Local flow control: OFF
"^D" is the escape (attention) character.
```

SET LOG

Opens or closes a log file. Client-TELNET uses a log file to save the output from a remote host. While connected to a remote host, Client-TELNET also puts all output the remote host sends your terminal into the log file.

SET LOG logs output from every connected session. If multiple connections exist, there is no way to specify that you want to log only output from a specified session to the log file.

Format

SET LOG [*file*]

Opens the local file *file* and begins logging.

To close a log file (and stop logging), enter SET LOG with no file specification.

Parameter

file

OpenVMS file specification of the file that logs the remote host's output. If omitted, Client-TELNET closes the present log file (if there is one).

Qualifiers

/DATA (default)

/NODATA

/DATA logs all data sent to the specified file (the default). /NODATA disables this.

/OPTIONS

/NOOPTIONS (default)

/OPTIONS prints option negotiations to the specified log file, in addition to performing normal logging. /NOOPTIONS (the default) disables options printing.

Examples

- 1 This example opens the file TEXT.LOG and enables logging:

```
TELNET> SET LOG TEXT.LOG
```

- 2 This example closes a log file and stops logging:

```
TELNET> SET LOG
```

- 3 This example opens the file TEXT.LOG, enables normal logging, and prints options negotiations to the TEXT.LOG file:

```
TELNET> SET LOG TEXT.LOG /OPTIONS
```

- 4 This example opens the file TEXT.LOG and prints only option negotiations (and no data) to the TEXT.LOG file:

```
TELNET> SET LOG TEXT.LOG /OPTIONS /NODATA
```

SET PRINT

Sets how you want the PRINT key to work while in TN3270 mode. You must be in TN3270 mode to use this command.

If you omit the qualifiers, the default is SET PRINT /FILE=SYS\$LOGIN:TN3270.TXT /NOAPPEND.

This means that the default print setting is OPEN/TN3270 /PRINT=(FILE=SYS\$LOGIN:TN3270.TXT, NOAPPEND).

Format

SET PRINT [*qualifiers*]

Opens local file *file* and begins logging.

To close a log file (and stop logging), enter SET LOG with no file specification.

Qualifiers

/APPEND

/NOAPPEND (default)

Use with the /FILE qualifier only. /APPEND appends the TN3270 screen dump onto the specified file. /NOAPPEND creates a new file or overwrites the existing one.

/FILE=*filename*

File in which to dump the TN3270 screen. You can use this with the optional /APPEND or /NOAPPEND qualifier.

/FORM=*form-name*

Use with the /QUEUE qualifier only. Specifies the form name to use in a TN3270 screen print.

/QUEUE=*qname*

Queue to which to print the TN3270 screen. You can use this with the optional /FORM qualifier and value.

Examples

- 1 This example sets the print behavior so that it prints the current TN3270 screen to a print file and appends it onto the end of the file:

```
TELNET> SET PRINT /FILE=PRINTFILE.TXT /APPEND
```

- 2 This example sets the print behavior so that it prints the current TN3270 screen to a print queue:

```
TELNET> SET PRINT /QUEUE=ENG_PRINTER_ASCII
```

SET TERMINAL_TYPE

Requests the server to support a specific terminal type or types if negotiating the terminal type option.

Normally, you do not need to use this command. Client-TELNET uses the following default list of supported terminal types: VT52, VT55, VT61, VT62, VT100, VT102, VT125, VT131, VT132, VT200, VT220, VT240, VT300, VT320, VT340, and IBM-3278-*model-number*.

If you specify an IBM-3278 terminal type, make sure your local terminal supports the screen size associated with the specified model number. If your terminal does not support the screen size, the data will not display properly.

See Table 12-1 for screen sizes for each model.

Use the SHOW STATUS or SHOW OPTIONS commands to show the current terminal type used.

The TCPWARE_TELNET_TERMINAL_TYPE logical performs the same function as the SET TERMINAL_TYPE command. This logical requires the following syntax:

```
$ DEFINE/SYSTEM/EXEC TCPWARE_TELNET_TERMINAL_TYPE "type"
```

Format

SET TERMINAL_TYPE *type[,type,...]*

Parameter

type

A valid terminal type. Client-TELNET requests the server to support these types in the specified order.

Examples

- 1 This example requests the server to support the VT300 and VT100 terminal types, in that order:

```
TELNET> SET TERMINAL_TYPE VT300, VT100
```

- 2 This example requests the server to support the IBM-3278-3 terminal type. If possible, Client-TELNET resizes the local window to accommodate a 32 x 80 screen size for model 3 (see Table 12-1).

```
TELNET> SET TERMINAL_TYPE IBM-3278-3
```

SET TRANSLATION

Sets the carriage return/line feed (CR/LF) character translation.

Does not apply to TN3270 mode.

Format

SET TRANSLATION

Qualifiers

/RECEIVE=keyword

Specifies the mapping for characters received from the server before they become output. See Table 12-10 for the keywords and their meaning.

The default is /RECEIVE=NONE.

/SEND=keyword

Specifies the mapping for characters entered at the keyboard before Client-TELNET sends them to the server. See Table 12-10 for the keywords and their meaning.

The default is /SEND=CR.

Table 12-10 SET TRANSLATION Keywords

Keyword	Translation
CR	Client-TELNET translates the carriage return character to a CR/LF sequence
LF	Client-TELNET translates the line feed character to a CR/LF sequence
NONE	Client-TELNET does not translate characters to the CR/LF sequence

SET /NO/XDISPLOC

Enables or disables setting your current X display location on the remote end, when communicating with a remote TELNET server that also supports this option. Client TELNET checks whether the logical DECW\$DISPLAY is defined. If it is, and if the remote server asks for the X display location, the X display server address is transmitted to the remote system.

Use SET NOXDISPLOC before making a connection to disable sending the X display location.

Format

SET XDISPLOC
SET NOXDISPLOC

Example

```
TELNET> SET NOXDISPLOC
TELNET> OPEN ALPHA
$ SHOW DISPLAY
Error opening DECW$DISPLAY as input
No such device available
ALPHA>
```

SHOW OPTIONS

Displays information about the options in effect.

Options modify the way TELNET handles your terminal over the network. When you first establish a connection, both hosts negotiate for the options to use based on the options that each host supports. You can also use the SEND command to change options.

Format

SHOW OPTIONS

Example

```
TELNET> SHOW OPTIONS
```

```
Current TELNET options status:
```

```
Remote ECHO
No remote TRANSMIT-BINARY (normal ASCII)
No local TRANSMIT-BINARY (normal ASCII)
Remote SUPPRESS-GO-AHEADS
Local SUPPRESS-GO-AHEADS
No remote END-OF-RECORD
No local END-OF-RECORD
Local TERMINAL-TYPE: VT300
Local FLOW-CONTROL: ON
Local WINDOW-SIZE: 80x35
Local X-DISPLAY-LOCATION: 192.168.5.195:0.0
```

SHOW STATUS

Displays information about all open TELNET connections and your current TELNET session.

The screen displays the following information:

- Session number, name and internet address of each remote host if a connection is open. An arrow (-->) indicates the current session.
- The list of supported terminal types if no remote connection is open.
- The terminal type used, if a remote connection is open and Client-TELNET negotiated for the terminal type.
- Whether local flow control is ON or OFF.
- Name of the log file if one is open.
- Name of the host character set.
- Name of the terminal character set.
- The current "abort output" (AO), "are you there" (AYT), backward, break (BRK), "erase character" (EC), "erase line" (EL), escape, forward, flush, "interrupt process" (IP), and "go-ahead" (GA) characters (if defined).

Format

SHOW STATUS

Synonym

STATUS

Example

```
TELNET> SHOW STATUS
```

```
Client-TELNET V5.5 Copyright (c) 2001 Process Software  
Connected sessions:
```

```
  1. bart.nene.com, telnet (192.168.1.92,23).  
  -->2. marge.nene.com, telnet (192.168.1.91,23).
```

```
"^\" is the escape (attention) character  
Current session is operating in 3270 mode.
```

```
Terminal type: IBM-3278-2
```

```
Local flow control: ON
```

```
Keyboard Map File: TCPWARE:MAP3270.DAT
```

```
Host Character Set: CANADIAN
```

```
Terminal Character Set: LATIN1
```

```
"^C" is the escape (attention) character.
```


SHOW TRANSLATION

Displays the current translation settings made using SET TRANSLATION. Both the received and sent translations appear.

Format

SHOW TRANSLATION

Example

```
TELNET> SHOW TRANSLATION
```

```
No characters are translated to CRLF when received.
```

```
CR is translated to CRLF when sent.
```

SPAWN

Executes DCL commands.

Note! You cannot SPAWN with CAPTIVE accounts.

Format

SPAWN [command-line]

Synonym

Z [*command-line*]

Parameter

command-line

DCL command line that you want executed. If omitted, Client-TELNET spawns an interactive subprocess. To return to TELNET from an interactive subprocess, logout of that subprocess.

Examples

- 1 This example displays the time on your local host without leaving the TELNET utility:

```
TELNET> SPAWN SHOW TIME  
3-Nov-2001 14:02:48
```

- 2 This example initiates DCL command mode and returns the DCL prompt:

```
TELNET> SPAWN  
$ SHOW TIME  
3-Nov-2001 14:02:51  
$ LOGOUT  
Process SMITH_1 logged out at 3-Nov-2001 14:02:54.34  
TELNET>
```

To exit the DCL command mode and return to TELNET, enter the LOGOUT command at the DCL prompt.

Chapter 13

TFTP: Trivial File Transfers

Introduction

The Trivial File Transfer (TFTP) utility provides the user interface to TFTP. This program allows a user to transfer files to and from a remote host. TFTP primarily allows remote diskless systems to read bootstrap images over the network. TFTP uses UDP to make transfers. It does not provide user login validation.

FTP-OpenVMS is a more complete file transfer facility than TFTP.

See Chapter 3, *FTP: Transferring Files*, for details on FTP-OpenVMS.

Invoking TFTP

To invoke TFTP, enter at the DCL prompt:

```
TFTP [host [port]]
```

If you specify a host name, TFTP uses that host for subsequent file transfers. If you also specify a port number, TFTP uses the specified host and port for subsequent file transfers.

Command Reference

You interact with TFTP by typing commands at the **TFTP>** prompt. Client-TFTP supports the following OpenVMS-style commands:

CONNECT	MODE	REXMT	TIMEOUT	HELP
GET	PUT	STATUS	TRACE	QUIT

TFTP offers 20-line recall on the command level.

CONNECT

Sets the host and, optionally, the port number for subsequent file transfers. Note that TFTP uses UDP and, therefore, does not maintain the connection between transfers.

Format

CONNECT *host [port]*

Synonym

OPEN

Parameters

host

Name of the remote host to which you want to connect. The host must exist on the network.

port

Service name or number of the remote port that you want to connect to. The default port number is 69 for read and write requests. You do not need to specify the port number unless you are connecting to a nonstandard server.

Example

Each of these equivalent commands connects to host SIGMA for a file transfer:

```
tftp> connect sigma
tftp> open sigma
```

GET

Gets a file from the previously specified remote host. TFTP writes the local file as a `STREAM_LF` formatted file.

Since TFTP does not authenticate the client, the server allows access only to files in the directory and its subdirectories defined by the `TCPWARE_TFTP_ROOT` logical.

The server converts UNIX filenames with their directories into VMS filenames as in Table 13-1. The directory specification is `dir` and the filename specification with its extension is *filename.ext*.

Table 13-1 TFTP UNIX-to-VMS Filename Conversions

UNIX Filename...	Is Converted to VMS Filename...
<code>dir/filename.ext</code>	<code>[.dir]filename.ext</code>
<code>/dir/filename.ext</code>	<code>[.dir]filename.ext</code>

Format

GET *remote-file* [*local-file*]

Parameters

remote-file

Input file specification on the remote host.

local-file

Output file specification on the local host. If omitted, Client-TFTP uses the remote-file filename and extension.

Examples

- 1 This command transfers the `US-DOMAIN-INFO.TXT` file from the previously specified host:

```
tftp> get us-domain-info.txt
```
- 2 This command transfers the `US-DOMAIN-INFO.TXT` file from the previously specified host as file `LOCALSTUFF.TXT`:

```
tftp> get us-domain-info.txt localstuff.txt
```

HELP

Displays a brief help message summarizing the commands.

Format

HELP [*command*]

Parameter

command

Optional command for which you want help.

Examples

This command provides help for the CONNECT and GET commands:

```
tftp> help connect
connect to remote tftpd
tftp> help get
receive file
```

MODE

Sets the file transfer mode to type; type may be either ASCII or BINARY. The initial type is ASCII.

Format

MODE *type*

Parameter

type

The mode type, either ASCII or BINARY.

Example

This command changes the transfer mode to BINARY (Mode: `octet`):

```
tftp> mode binary
tftp> status
Connected to SIRIUS.nene.com.
Mode:
octet Tracing: off
Rexmt-interval: 5 seconds, Max-timeout: 25 seconds
```

PUT

Puts a file to the previously specified remote host.

Since TFTP does not authenticate the client, the server allows access only to files in the directory and its subdirectories defined by the TCPWARE_TFTP_ROOT logical.

The server converts OpenVMS filenames with their directories into UNIX filenames as in Table 13-2. The directory specification is *dir* and the filename specification with its extension is *filename.ext*.

Table 13-2 TFTP UNIX-to-VMS Filename Conversions

UNIX Filename...	Is Converted to VMS Filename...
dir/filename.ext	[.dir]filename.ext
/dir/filename.ext	[.dir]filename.ext

Format

PUT *local-file* [*remote-file*]

Parameters

local-file

Input file specification on the local host.

remote-file

Output file specification on the remote host. If omitted, Client-TFTP uses the *local-file* filename and extension.

Examples

- 1 This command transfers the US-DOMAIN-INFO.TXT file to the previously specified host:
`tftp> put us-domain-info.txt`
- 2 This command transfers the US-DOMAIN-INFO.TXT file to the previously specified host as file REMOTESTUFF.TXT:
`tftp> put us-domain-info.txt remotestuff.txt`

QUIT

Exits the TFTP program. You can also use Ctrl/Z and EXIT to exit the program.

Format

QUIT

Synonyms

EXIT

Ctrl/Z

Examples

Each of these equivalent commands exits from TFTP:

```
tftp> quit  
tftp> exit  
tftp> Ctrl/Z
```

REXMT

Sets the retransmit timer, in seconds. The initial value is 5 seconds.

The value you enter for REXMT is also used together with the specified maximum timeout (set using the TIMEOUT command) to determine the number of times to try and the actual maximum timeout reported in a status request (STATUS).

If the default 5 seconds retransmit interval is used together with the default 25 seconds maximum timeout, the number of times to try is 5, according to the formula:

$$\text{Max-timeout} = \text{Rexmt-interval} \times \text{Tries}$$

The REXMT value you enter is always reported (unchanged) on the `Rexmt-interval` line in a STATUS request. However, the maximum timeout may be recalculated before being reported as `Max-timeout`.

See the TIMEOUT command for details on `Max-timeout` recalculation.

Format

REXMT [*time*]

Parameter

time

The time value to set the retransmit timer. If omitted, the value is 5 seconds.

Example

This command changes the retransmit timer (`Rexmt-interval`) to 10 seconds (and the subsequent STATUS command shows the result). The `Max-timeout` is set to five times the `Rexmt-interval` by default.

```
tftp> rexmt 10
tftp> status
Connected to SIRIUS.nene.com.
Mode:
octet Tracing: off
Rexmt-interval: 10 seconds, Max-timeout: 50 seconds
```

STATUS

Displays the current status and parameter settings.

The Max-timeout reported is based on the following computation:

$$\text{Max-timeout} = \text{Rexmt-interval} \times \text{Tries}$$

The number of tries (Tries) is initially 5 unless adjustments are made to the Max-timeout and Rexmt-interval values (see below for an example).

Note! The total retransmission period (Max-timeout) value displayed may be slightly different from that set using the TIMEOUT command. (See the TIMEOUT command for an explanation.)

Format

STATUS

Examples

This command shows the connection status, file transfer mode (Mode:), packet trace flag status (Tracing:), retransmit timer (Rexmt-interval:), and total retransmission period (Max-timeout:) values over the period of a number of adjustments. (See the TIMEOUT command for an explanation of the Max-timeout recalculations.)

```
tftp> connect spica
tftp> stat
Connected to spica.nene.com.
Mode: netascii Tracing: off
Rexmt-interval: 5 seconds, Max-timeout: 25 seconds
tftp> rexmt 4
tftp> stat
Connected to spica.nene.com.
Mode: netascii Tracing: off
Rexmt-interval: 4 seconds, Max-timeout: 20 seconds
tftp> timeout 40
tftp> stat
Connected to spica.nene.com.
Mode: netascii Tracing: on
Rexmt-interval: 4 seconds, Max-timeout: 40 seconds
tftp> timeout 30
tftp> stat
Connected to spica.nene.com.
Mode: netascii Tracing: on
Rexmt-interval: 4 seconds, Max-timeout: 28 seconds
```

TIMEOUT

Sets the total retransmission period, in seconds. The initial value is 25 seconds.

Note! Minor adjustments to the specified retransmission period as reported using STATUS can occur based on concurrent changes made to the retransmit timer setting (REXMT). The retransmission period is calculated based on the following formula:

$$\text{Max-timeout} = \text{Rexmt-interval} \times \text{Tries}$$

The Tries value must be an integer value. Thus, if the Max-timeout specified using the TIMEOUT command forms a non-integer ratio with the Rexmt-interval value, the Max-timeout is adjusted accordingly. (See the example.)

Format

TIMEOUT [*time*]

Parameter

time

The total retransmission period, in seconds. If omitted, the value is 25 seconds.

Examples

Note the way in which the retransmission period is adjusted in this example:

```
tftp> connect spica
tftp> stat
Connected to spica.nene.com.
Mode: netascii Tracing: off
Rexmt-interval: 5 seconds, Max-timeout: 25 seconds
tftp> rexmt 4
tftp> stat
Connected to spica.nene.com.
Mode: netascii Tracing: off
Rexmt-interval: 4 seconds, Max-timeout: 20 seconds
tftp> timeout 40
tftp> stat
Connected to spica.nene.com.
Mode: netascii Tracing: on
Rexmt-interval: 4 seconds, Max-timeout: 40 seconds
tftp> timeout 30
tftp> stat
Connected to spica.nene.com.
Mode: netascii Tracing: on
Rexmt-interval: 4 seconds, Max-timeout: 28 seconds
```

- The retransmit timer and number of tries are both set to 5 by default, so that initially the Max-

timeout is 25.

- With the retransmit timer (**rexmt**) reset to 4, the Max-timeout changes to $4 \times 5 = 20$.
- Doubling the maximum timeout (**timeout 40**), recalculates the number of retries to $40 / 4 = 10$.
- Changing the maximum timeout to 30 (with the **rexmt** still set to 4) recalculates the retries to 7, and adjusts the Max-timeout to $4 \times 7 = 28$.

TRACE

Toggles the packet trace flag.

Format

TRACE

Example

This command enables packet tracing. A GET operation shows a timeout on a file transfer read request.

```
tftp> trace
Packet tracing on.
tftp> status
Connected to SIRIUS.nene.com.
Mode: octet Tracing: on
Rexmt-interval: 10 seconds, Max-timeout: 60 seconds
tftp> get rfc999.txt pokertwo.txt
rqst sent RRQ <file=rfc999.txt, mode=octet>
rqst sent RRQ <file=rfc999.txt, mode=octet>
rqst sent RRQ <file=rfc999.txt, mode=octet>
rqst sent RRQ <file=rfc999.txt, mode=octet>
rqst sent RRQ <file=rfc999.txt, mode=octet>
rqst sent RRQ <file=rfc999.txt, mode=octet>
Receive request timed out
```

Token Authentication: Protecting Logins

Introduction

Token authentication allows you to set additional security restrictions on your FTP, TELNET, RLOGIN, and SET HOST logins. You can set up token authentication through TCPware's Access Control Encryption Client (ACE/Client) on the OpenVMS host, which communicates with Security Dynamics' ACE/Server on a UNIX or Windows NT host. The authentication takes place through a physical SecurID token "smart card" that you use to provide the ACE/Server with the necessary login information.

This chapter explains the TCPware ACE/Client, its interaction with the ACE/Server, and how to enter login information using the SecurID token.

What Is the ACE/Client?

Passwords have long been the front line of defense in protecting hosts and networks, and have come under scrutiny because of well-publicized security breaches. Applications that require passwords to access resources are especially vulnerable to these security breaches.

TCPware's token authentication, in collaboration with Security Dynamics Corporation's Access Control Encryption Server (ACE/Server), works with a two-factor password system to help solve this security problem. Token authentication combines use of the regular login password with a time-based code derived from a token. The authentication system consists of a secure server and the client connected to the devices that need to be protected.

Security Dynamics provides the ACE/Server and a backup server (Slave ACE/Server). TCPware provides the ACE/Client. The ACE/Client handles the interaction between the client and the ACE/Server software at the place where the client is responsible for gathering the authentication data from the user.

The authentication "token" in this case is the Security Dynamics SecurID "smart card," a physical card containing a microprocessor that generates a new, unpredictable code every 60 seconds on its liquid crystal display (LCD). The Server synchronizes and checks this code, when entered, with the

user’s memorized personal identification number (PIN). These two codes together form the user’s PASSCODE.

Token authentication is available for FTP-OpenVMS, TELNET-OpenVMS, RLOGIN, and the OpenVMS SET HOST command.

The TCPware ACE/Client supports Security Dynamics’ proprietary encryption (SDI Encryption). The ACE/Server must also use SDI Encryption. The ACE/Server runs on a UNIX or Windows NT machine. The ACE/Client must be registered with the ACE/Server.

Terms

Special terms used in this chapter include:

PIN	Your personal identification number. The PIN consists of four to eight alphanumeric characters. Depending on the policy set by your system manager, either you create your PIN or your system manager creates your PIN.
Duress PIN	Special PIN to use if you are being compromised during the login process.
PASSCODE	Combination of your PIN and the tokencode. If you have a key fob or a standard card, you enter the full PASSCODE (your PIN immediately followed by the current tokencode without a separating space) at the login password prompt. If you have a PINPAD] card, you enter the PIN into your card and then enter the PASSCODE given on the card at the login password prompt.
Tokencode	Random number currently displayed on your Security Dynamics SecurID smart card.

Identifying the SecurID Token Type

SecurID tokens are small, hand-held devices containing microprocessors that calculate and display unpredictable codes. The codes change at a specified interval, typically every 60 seconds.

As an authorized user on a protected system, you are assigned a SecurID token to use when accessing a protected resource. The code displayed on the token at the moment you attempt access is one part of the user’s SecurID PASSCODE, which is required for positive authentication and system access. The other part is your valid, memorized PIN.

There are currently three hardware types of SecurID tokens:

Standard SecurID Card	a rectangular card with the tokencode displayed at the upper right hand corner of the card.
SecurID Key Fob	an oblong key fob with a key holder with the tokencode displayed on the center of the fob.

SecurID PINPAD card	a rectangular card with the tokencode displayed at the upper right hand corner and a digit keypad at the bottom from which to enter the PIN.
---------------------	--

See the *Logging In with a SecurID Token* section.

Login Interfaces

The user interface to token authentication is through login screens for FTP, TELNET, RLOGIN, and SET HOST that display the usual username prompt followed by:

For	the usual password prompt at which to enter...
FTP	the PASSCODE.
TELNET, RLOGIN, and SET HOST	your usual password, along with an Enter PASSCODE: prompt at which to enter the PASSCODE.

Note! For an FTP login, the token cannot be in Next Tokencode or New PIN mode.

Example 14-1 shows a sample FTP login sequence to host BART. The shaded areas show values entered but not displayed on the screen. The PASSCODE is a combination of the PIN and the tokencode when used with a Standard Card or Key Fob.

Example 14-1 FTP Login Sequence Using Token Authentication

```
$ FTP BART
220 bart.nene.com (198.168.142.9) FTP-OpenVMS FTPD V5.5 (c) 2001
Process Software
331 Password required.
230 User logged in, proceed.

_Username [MARGE]: MARGE
331 Password required.
_Password: 192837465
230 User logged in, proceed.
214 SITE +VMS+ recognized.
```

Example 14-2 shows a sample TELNET login sequence to host BART. The shaded areas show values entered but not displayed on the screen. The PASSCODE is a combination of the PIN and the tokencode when used with a Standard Card or Key Fob.

Example 14-2 TELNET Login Sequence Using Token Authentication

```
$ TELNET BART
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-TRYING, trying BART.nene.com,telnet
(192.168.142.1,23) ...
%TCPWARE_TELNET-I-ESCCHR, escape (attention) character is "^\"

Welcome to OpenVMS Alpha (TM) Operating System, Version V6.2

Username:    MARGE
Password:    MYPASSWORD

Enter PASSCODE:    192837465
PASSCODE Accepted

(Bart) $
```

Logging In with a SecurID Token

You may have been assigned one of the following SecurID tokens:

Standard SecurID Card	a rectangular card with the tokencode displayed at the upper right hand corner of the card.
SecurID Key Fob	an oblong key fob with a key holder with the tokencode displayed on the center of the fob.
SecurID PINPAD card	a rectangular card with the tokencode displayed at the upper right hand corner and a digit keypad at the bottom from which to enter the PIN.

To access the protected system, you must enter a valid SecurID PASSCODE], which is made up of two factors:

- Your secret, memorized personal identification number (PIN)
- The tokencode currently displaying on your token

With a conventional security system, it is easy for someone to learn your password and log in under your identity. Requiring two factors ensures reliable identification and authentication.

User Responsibilities

Because this system creates an audit trail that cannot be repudiated, you may be held accountable for activities recorded identifying you as the user. Avoid the unauthorized use of your identity and privileges by protecting the secrecy of your PIN and the possession of your token.

You are responsible for protecting the authentication factors entrusted to you. Keep your PIN secret and protect your SecurID token against loss and theft.

If an unauthorized person learns your PIN and obtains your token, this person can assume your identity. Any action taken by this intruder will be attributed to you in the system's security log.

For your own protection and that of the system, always take the following precautions:

- Never reveal your PIN to anyone. Do not write it down.
- If you think someone learned your PIN, notify the security administrator, who will clear the PIN immediately. At your next login you will have to receive or create a new PIN.
- Exercise care not to lose your SecurID token or to allow it to be stolen. If your token is missing, tell an administrator immediately. The administrator will disable it so that it is useless to unauthorized users.
- Do not let anyone access the system under your identity—do not let them log in with your PIN and a code from your SecurID token.
- It is essential to site security that you follow your system's standard logoff procedures. Failure to log off properly can create a route into the system that is completely unprotected.
- Protect your SecurID token from physical abuse. Do not immerse it in liquids, do not expose it to extreme temperatures and do not put it under pressure or bend it. Each SecurID token comes with care instructions that you should read and follow.

Before You Begin

Have your ACE/Server security administrator fill in the following information before you attempt to log in for the first time:

The system will assign a PIN to you; you cannot create your own
(See the *Receiving a System-Generated PIN* section)

You can use a PIN that you make up yourself
(see the *Creating Your Own PIN* section)

Your PIN can contain letters as well as digits
(Applies to the Standard Card and Key Fob only)

All PINs on the system must be the same number of characters: ____
(Applies to the Standard Card and Key Fob only)

All PINs on the system must be the same number of digits: ____
(Applies to the PINPAD card only)

Your PIN can contain from ____ through ____ characters
(Applies to the Standard Card and Key Fob only)

Your PIN can contain from ____ through ____ digits
(Applies to the PINPAD card only)

You can use a duress PIN
(See the *Using a Duress PIN* section)

Receiving a System-Generated PIN

The following steps allow you to use a system-generated PIN:

- 1 **For PINPAD only:** Clear PIN entries from your card. Press any number on the card, then press the **P** on the lower right of the card. The display clears and a new tokencode shows after the last of the countdown indicators disappears from the left of the LCD.

Note! For FTP logins, you must first log in on a terminal session such as TELNET or SET HOST to receive your PIN before you can initiate an FTP session.

- 2 Initiate a terminal login session. After you respond to the usual prompt for your login name, the system asks you to enter a PASSCODE.
- 3 If you never received a PIN before, enter the code that is currently displaying on your SecurID token at the **Enter PASSCODE** prompt.

If your token previously had a PIN and the administrator did not clear it when setting it in New PIN mode:

- **For Standard Card and Key Fob only:** Enter the old PIN and *right after it*, the code that is currently displaying on your token. (Do not separate the two with a space.)
 - **For PINPAD only:** Enter the old PIN into the card and press the diamond (**u**) near the bottom of the card. Then at the **Enter PASSCODE** prompt, enter the code displayed on the card.
- 4 Press **Return**. If you entered the code incorrectly, the system displays an **Access denied** message. Try again. Once you enter a valid tokencode, the following message appears:
Press <Return> to generate a new PIN and display it on screen
or
<Ctrl d> to cancel the New PIN procedure:
 - 5 If anyone else can see your screen, press **Ctrl/D** so that your secret PIN is not displayed on your screen. The operation is canceled and your card or key fob is still in New PIN mode.
If no one else can see your screen, press **Return** to receive your new PIN. Your PIN is displayed for 10 seconds or until you press **Return**.
 - 6 Memorize your new PIN. Do not write it down.
 - 7 You are now ready to log in. Wait for the next tokencode, then follow the instructions in the *Login Steps* section.

Creating Your Own PIN

The following steps allow you to create your own PIN:

- 1 If you are going to create your own PIN, first give some thought to what it will be. Do not pick an obvious number like a birthday or phone number. See your checklist. You may be allowed letters or digits, or just digits, and the length may be fixed somewhere between four and eight characters, or you may be allowed any number of characters in that range. **For PINPAD only:** PINs cannot begin with a zero.

- 2 **For PINPAD only:** Clear PIN entries from your card. Press any number on the card, then press the **P** on the lower right of the card. The display clears and a new tokencode shows after the last of the countdown indicators disappears from the left of the LCD.

Note! For FTP logins, you must first log in on a terminal session such as TELNET or SET HOST to receive your PIN before you can initiate an FTP session.

- 3 Initiate a terminal login session. After you respond to the usual prompt for your login name, the system asks you to enter a PASSCODE.
- 4 If you never received a PIN before, enter the code that is currently displaying on your SecurID token at the **Enter PASSCODE** prompt.

If your token previously had a PIN and the administrator did not clear it when setting it in New PIN mode:

- **For Standard Card and Key Fob only:** Enter the old PIN and *right after it*, the code that is currently displaying on your token. (Do not separate the two with a space.)
 - **For PINPAD only:** Enter the old PIN into the card and press the diamond (**u**) near the bottom of the card. Then at the **Enter PASSCODE** prompt, enter the code displayed on the card.
- 5 Press **Return**. If you entered the code incorrectly, the system displays an **Access denied** message. Try again. Once you enter a valid tokencode, you are prompted to perform the New PIN operation.
 - 6 If the prompt reads:

**Enter your new PIN, containing 4 to 8 characters, or
Press <Return> to generate a new PIN and display it on screen
or <Ctrl d> to cancel the New PIN procedure:**

do one the following and go to Step 8. Otherwise, go to Step 7 now.

- If anyone else can see your screen, press **Ctrl/D** to cancel the operation and leave your token in New PIN mode.
 - If you want the system to generate a PIN for you and no one else can see your screen, press **Return**. Your PIN is displayed for 10 seconds or until you press **Return**.
 - If you want to create your own PIN and no one else can see your screen, enter the PIN you would like to use, again remembering the guidelines in step 1.
- 7 If the prompt reads:
**Enter your new PIN, containing 4 to 8 characters,
or Ctrl/D to cancel the New PIN procedure:**
then you have to create your own PIN. You cannot have the system generate one for you. If anyone else can see your screen, press **Ctrl/D** to cancel the operation and leave your token in New PIN mode. Otherwise, type in the PIN you would like to use, again remembering the guidelines in Step 1.
 - 8 Memorize your new PIN. *Do not write it down.*

- 9 You are now ready to log in. Wait for the next tokencode, then follow the instructions in the following *Login Steps* section.

Login Steps

Use the following two steps to log in:

- 1 Initiate a login session. After you respond to the usual prompt for your login name, you may get your usual password prompt:
 - If you are using TELNET, RLOGIN, or SET HOST, enter your usual password at the password prompt and press **Return**. Then go to Step 2.
 - If you are using FTP, the password prompt is your PASSCODE prompt. Enter your PIN immediately followed by the code currently displaying on your token, *without any separating space* and press **Return**.
- 2 At the **Enter PASSCODE:** prompt, enter your PIN immediately followed by the code currently displaying on your token, *without any separating space*.

If you entered a valid PASSCODE, the system displays the message **PASSCODE accepted**.

Once accepted, a SecurID PASSCODE cannot be used again. To log in again, you must wait for a new tokencode to appear. The stack of countdown indicators on the left side of the LCD lets you know how soon the code will be changing.

If the system displays the message **Access denied** instead, you may have typed in your PASSCODE incorrectly. Try again. If you are repeatedly denied access even though you are typing your PASSCODE correctly, contact your system administrator.

"Next Code" Prompt

On the third attempt to log in with a valid PIN but with an invalid tokencode, the system asks you to enter the next code that appears:

Please enter the next code from your token:

Wait until the stack of countdown indicators on the left side of the LCD tokencode goes down and the code changes, then go ahead and carefully type the new one followed by **Return**.

If you are not granted access after correctly entering the next code, contact your system administrator.

Using a Duress PIN

If your system has the duress PIN option installed, you have two PINs: a regular PIN and a duress PIN. Use your regular PIN for normal logins. Use the duress PIN if you are ever forced to log in by an unauthorized person attempting to gain system access.

If you use your duress PIN, you are granted access and you will see no difference in operation. However, the system notifies administrators that you were forced by an intruder to log in.

Your duress PIN is your regular PIN with 1 added to it but with no carrying. See Table 14-1 for examples.

Table 14-1 Sample Duress PINs

If your regular PIN is...	Then your duress PIN is...	Applies to...
243890	243891	All tokens
243899	243890	All tokens
ABCDEF	ABCDEG	Standard Card and Key Fob
ABCDEZ	ABCDEA	Standard Card and Key Fob

Chapter 15

WHOIS: Username Directory Services

The WHOIS utility allows Internet users to query the Network Information Center (NIC) username directory services.

To invoke WHOIS, enter at the DCL prompt:

WHOIS *name*

name is the user's name or other search keyword.

The utility tries to connect to the NIC WHOIS server (`ds.internic.net`) and displays any returned information.

The source code for this utility is in the
TCPWARE_COMMON:[TCPWARE.EXAMPLES]WHOIS.C file.

Chapter 16

Accessing Remote Systems with the Secure Shell (SSH) Utilities

This chapter describes how to configure and maintain the TCPware Secure Shell (SSH) client. This is the client side of the software that allows secure interactive connections to other computers in the manner of rlogin/rshell/telnet.

Secure Shell Client (remote login program)

SSH (Secure Shell) is a program for logging into and executing commands on a remote system. It supplements rlogin and rsh, and provides secure encrypted communications between two untrusted hosts over an insecure network. X11 connections and arbitrary TCP/IP ports can be forwarded over the secure channel. SSH connects and logs into the specified hostname. The user must prove his/her identity to the remote system using one of several methods.

First authentication method

If the system the user logs in from is listed in TCPWARE:HOSTS.EQUIV or TCPWARE:SHOST.EQUIV file on the remote system and the usernames are the same on both sides, the user is permitted to log in.

Second authentication method

If RHOSTS or SHOSTS exists in the user's LOGIN directory on the remote system and contains a line containing the name of the client system and the name of the user on that system, the user is permitted to log in.

This form of authentication alone is not allowed by the server because it is not secure. The second (and primary) authentication method is the RHOSTS or HOSTS.EQUIV method combined with RSA-based host authentication. It means that if the login would be permitted by .RHOSTS, .SHOSTS, TCPWARE:HOSTS.EQUIV, or TCPWARE:SHOSTS.EQUIV file, and if the client's host key can be verified (see SYS\$DISK:[<login_dir>].SSH]KNOWN_HOSTS and TCPWARE:SSH_KNOWN_HOSTS in the FILES section), only then is login permitted. This authentication method closes security holes due to IP spoofing, DNS spoofing, and routing

spoofing.

Note! To the administrator: TCPWARE:HOSTS.EQUIV, .RHOSTS, and the rlogin/rshell protocol are inherently insecure and should be disabled if security is desired.

Third authentication method

SSH supports RSA-based authentication. The scheme is based on public-key cryptography. There are cryptosystems where encryption and decryption are done using separate keys, and it is not possible to derive the decryption key from the encryption key.

RSA is one such system. The idea is that each user creates a public/private key pair for authentication purposes. The server knows the public key (SYS\$DISK:[<login_dir>.SSH]AUTHORIZED_KEYS lists the public keys permitted for logging in), and only the user knows the private key.

When the user logs in:

- 1 The SSH program tells the server the key pair it would like to use for authentication.
- 2 The server checks if this key pair is permitted.
If it is permitted, the server sends the SSH program running on behalf of the user a challenge (a random number) encrypted by the user's public key. The challenge can only be decrypted using the proper private key.
- 3 The user's client then decrypts the challenge using the private key, proving that he/she knows the private key but without disclosing it to the server.
- 4 SSH implements the RSA authentication protocol automatically.

The Key Identity files are created with SSHKEYGEN. To create the RSA key pair files with TCPware:

- 1 Run SSHKEYGEN to create the RSA key pair: IDENTITY and IDENTITY.PUB.
Both of these files are stored in the user's SYS\$LOGIN:[.SSH](*directory*). IDENTITY.; is the private key; IDENTITY.PUB is the public key.

Once you have created your identity files:

- 1 Transfer the IDENTITY.PUB file to the remote machine.
- 2 Append the contents of the IDENTITY.PUB file to your AUTHORIZED_KEYS file on the remote machine.
- 3 Update the AUTHORIZED_KEYS file on the remote machine by appending the contents of the public key file to the SYS\$LOGIN:[.SSH]AUTHORIZED_KEYS file on the remote host. The format of the AUTHORIZED_KEYS file requires that each entry consists of a single long line.

After this, the user can log in without giving the password. RSA authentication is much more secure than rhosts authentication. The most convenient way to use RSA authentication may be with an authentication agent. See *SSHAgent (authentication agent)* for more information.

```
$ ! An example of the procedure of setting up TCPware SSH to enable  
$ ! RSA-based authentication.  
$ ! Using TCPware SSH client node to connect to a TCPware SSH server node.
```

```

$ !
$ ! On the client node
$ !
$ NETCU SSHKEYGEN
Initializing random number generator...
Generating p: .....++ (distance 662)
Generating q: .....++ (distance 370)
Computing the keys...
Testing the keys...
Key generation complete.
Enter file in which to save the key (DISK$SYS_LOGIN:[STEEL.ssh]identity.):
Enter passphrase:
Your identification has been saved in
DISK$SYS_LOGIN:[STEEL.ssh]identity..
Your public key is:
1024 33 13428.....29361 STEEL@long.hair.com
Your public key has been saved in DISK$SYS_LOGIN:[STEEL.ssh]identity.pub
$ !
$ !
$ NETCU FTP NITROGEN /USER=STEEL/PASSWORD=INCIDENCES -
_$ PUT DISK$SYS_LOGIN:[STEEL.ssh]identity.PUB -
_$ DISK$SYS_LOGIN:[STEEL.ssh]identity.PUB
long.hair.com TCPware FTP user process V4.3(119)
Connection opened (Assuming 8-bit connections)
<nitrogen.com TCPware FTP Server Process V4.3(16) at Thu 6-Jul-2001
3:20PM-EDT
[Attempting to log in as steel]
<User STEEL logged into DISK$SYS_LOGIN:[STEEL] at Thu 6-Jul-2001 3:21PM-
EDT, job 20e00297.
<VMS Store of DISK$SYS_LOGIN:[STEEL.SSH]IDENTITY.PUB; started.
<Transfer completed. 395 (8) bytes transferred.
<QUIT command received. Goodbye.
$
$ TELNET NITROGEN
Trying... Connected to NITROGEN.COM.

```

Authorized Users Only (TM) VAX Operating System, Version V7.1

Username: **STEEL**

Password:

Welcome to OpenVMS (TM) VAX Operating System, Version V7.1 on node
NITROGEN

Last interactive login on Thursday, 6-JUL-2001 08:07

Last non-interactive login on Thursday, 6-JUL-2001 15:20

Logged into NITROGEN at 6-JUL-2001 15:22:43.68

\$!

\$! For the first entry into the AUTHORIZED_KEYS file copy

\$! (or rename) the file [.SSH]IDENTITY.PUB to [.SSH]AUTHORIZED_KEYS.

```
$ !
$ COPY [.SSH]IDENTITY.PUB [.SSH]AUTHORIZED_KEYS.
$
$ ! FOR SUBSEQUENT ENTRIES use the APPEND command
$ !
$ APPEND [.SSH]IDENTITY.PUB [.SSH]AUTHORIZED_KEYS.
$
$ ! A sanity check of the file protections shows
$ !
$ DIRECTORY/PROTECTION [.SSH]*.*
```

```
Directory DISK$SYS_LOGIN:[STEEL.SSH]
```

```
AUTHORIZED_KEYS.;1      (RWE,RWED,RE,E)
IDENTITY.;1             (RWD,RWD,,)
IDENTITY.PUB;1          (RWE,RWED,RE,E)
KNOWN_HOSTS.;1          (RWD,RWD,,)
RANDOM_SEED.;1           (RWD,RWD,,)
```

```
Total of 5 files.
```

```
$ !
$ DIRECTORY/PROTECTION SSH.DIR
```

```
Directory DISK$SYS_LOGIN:[STEEL]
```

```
SSH.DIR;1               (RWD,RWD,,)
```

```
Total of 1 file.
```

Fourth authentication method

If other authentication methods fail, SSH prompts the user for a password.

The password is sent to the remote host for checking. The password cannot be seen on the network because all communications are encrypted. When the server accepts the user's identity it either executes the given command or logs into the system and gives the user a normal shell on the remote system. All communication with the remote command or shell will be encrypted automatically.

The session terminates when the command or shell on the remote system exits, or when the user logs out of an interactive session, and all X11 and TCP/IP connections have been closed. The exit status of the remote program is returned as the exit status of SSH. With X11 in use (that is, the DECW\$DISPLAY logical name is set), the connection to the X11 display forwards to the remote side that any X11 programs started from the interactive session (or command) go through the encrypted channel. Also, the connection to the real X server is made from the local system. The user should not set DECW\$DISPLAY manually. Forwarding of X11 connections can be configured on the command line or in configuration files.

The DECW\$DISPLAY value set by SSH points to the server system with a display number greater than zero. This is normal and happens because SSH creates a "proxy" X server on the server system for forwarding the connections over the encrypted channel.

SSH sets up “fake” Xauthority data on the OpenVMS server, as OpenVMS does not support Xauthority currently. It generates a random authorization cookie, stores it in Xauthority on the server, and verifies that any forwarded connections carry this cookie and replace it by the real cookie when the connection is opened. The real authentication cookie is never sent to the server system (and no cookies are sent in the plain). If the user is using an authentication agent, the connection to the agent is forwarded automatically to the remote side unless disabled on the command line or in a configuration file. Forwarding of arbitrary TCP/IP connections over the secure channel can be specified either on the command line or in a configuration file.

One application of TCP/IP forwarding is a secure connection to an electronic purse. Another is going through firewalls. SSH maintains and checks a database containing RSA-based identifications for all hosts it has ever been used with. The database is stored in `SYSDISK:[<login_dir>.SSH]KNOWN_HOSTS`. Additionally, the file `TCPWARE:SSH_KNOWN_HOSTS` is checked for known hosts. Any new hosts are added to the user's file. If a host's identification ever changes, SSH warns about this and disables password authentication to prevent a Trojan horse from getting the user's password. Another purpose of this mechanism is to prevent man-in-the-middle attacks that could be used to circumvent the encryption. The `StrictHostKey-Checking` option (see below) can be used to prevent logins to a system whose host key is not known or has changed.

SSH obtains configuration data from the following sources (in this order):

- 1 command line options
- 2 user's configuration file (`SYSDISK:[<login_dir>.SSH]CONFIG`)
- 3 system-wide configuration file (`TCPWARE:SSH_CONFIG`)

For each parameter, the first obtained value is used. The configuration files contain sections bracketed by "Host" specifications. That section applies only for hosts that match one of the patterns given in the specification. The matched host name is the one given on the command line. Since the first obtained value for each parameter is used, more host-specific declarations should be given near the beginning of the file, and general defaults at the end.

Note! The qualifiers listed in Table 16-1 are position dependent. You must place the qualifier(s) immediately after the SSH command. So the correct syntax is `SSH /qualifier node command`.

Table 16-1 SSH Command Options and Qualifiers

Qualifier	Description
<code>/ALLOW_REMOTE_CONNECT</code>	Allows remote hosts to connect local port forwarding ports. The default is only localhost. May connect to locally binded ports.

Table 16-1 SSH Command Options and Qualifiers (Continued)

Qualifier	Description
<code>/CIPHER=</code> <i>idea</i> <i>des</i> <i>3des</i> <i>blowfish</i> <i>arcfour</i> <i>none</i>	Selects the cipher to use for encrypting the session. is used by default. It is believed to be secure. is the data encryption standard. is encrypt-decrypt-encrypt triple with three different keys. It is more secure than DES. It is used as default if both sites do not support IDEA. is a 128 bit keys encryption algorithm invented by Bruce Schneier. is an algorithm published in the Usenet News in 1995. This algorithm is believed to be equivalent with the RC4 cipher from RSA Data Security (RC4 is a trademark of RSA Data Security). This is the fastest algorithm supported currently. disables encryption entirely. It is intended for debugging only. It renders the connection insecure.
<code>/COMPRESSION</code>	Requests compression of all data (including stdin, stdout, stderr, and data for forwarded X11 and TCP/IP connections). The compression algorithm is the same used by gzip, and the "level" can be controlled by the CompressionLevel option (see below). Compression is desirable on modem lines and other slow connections, but will only slow down things on fast networks. The default value can be set on a host-by-host basis in the configuration files.
<code>/DEBUG</code>	Causes SSH to display debugging messages about its progress. This helps in debugging connection, authentication, and configuration problems. Verbose mode.

Table 16-1 SSH Command Options and Qualifiers (Continued)

Qualifier	Description
/ESCAPE_CHARACTER= <i>ch</i>	<p>Sets the escape character for sessions with a virtual terminal (default: ~). The escape character is recognized only at the beginning of a line. The escape character followed by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a dot (.) — closes the connection • a control-Z — suspends the connection • itself — sends the escape character once <p>Setting the character to <i>none</i> disables any escapes and makes the session transparent.</p>
/IDENTITY_FILE= <i>filename</i>	<p>Selects the file from which the identity (private key) for RSA authentication is read. The default is [.SSH]IDENTITY in the user's home directory. Identity files may be specified only on a per-host basis in the configuration file.</p>
/LOCAL_FORWARD= (<i>port:host:hostport</i> ... <i>port:host:hostport</i>)	<p>Causes the given port on the local (client) host to be forwarded to the given host and port on the remote side. The system to which SSH connects acts as the intermediary between the two endpoint systems. Port forwardings can be specified in the configuration file. Only system can forward privileged ports.</p> <p>See the <i>Port Forwarding</i> section for more details.</p>
/LOG_FILE[= <i>logfilename</i>]	<p>Logs all terminal activity to the specified log file. Defaults to SSH.LOG if "<i>logfilename</i>" is not specified.</p>
/NO_AGENT_FORWARDING	<p>Disables forwarding of the authentication agent connection. This may also be specified on a per-host basis in the configuration file.</p>
/OPTION=(" <i>option=value</i> ") /OPTION=(CompressionLevel=6)	<p>Gives options in the format used in the configuration file. This is useful for specifying options for which there is no separate command-line flag. The option has the same format as a line in the configuration file, and are processed prior to any keywords in the configuration file.</p>
/PORT= <i>n</i>	<p>Identifies the port to connect to on the remote host. This can be specified on a per-host basis in the configuration file. The server on the remote host must be listening on the same port for a connection to be established.</p>

Table 16-1 SSH Command Options and Qualifiers (Continued)

Qualifier	Description
/QUIET	Quiet Mode. Causes all warning and diagnostic messages to be suppressed. Only fatal errors display.
/REMOTE_FORWARD= <i>(port:host:hostport</i> ... <i>port:host:hostport)</i>	Causes the given port on the system to which SSH connects to be forwarded to the given host and port on the local side. The system on which the client is running becomes the intermediary between the other two systems. Port forwardings can be specified in the configuration file. Privileged ports can be forwarded only when logging in as system on the remote system. See the <i>Port Forwarding</i> section for more details.
/USE_NONPRIV_PORT	Uses a non-privileged port. With this you cannot use rhosts or rsarhosts authentication, but it can be used to bypass some firewalls that do not allow privileged source ports to pass.
/USERNAME= <i>user</i>	Specifies the name to use to log in as on the remote system. This may be specified on a per-host basis in the configuration file.
/VERSION	Prints the version number of the SSH server only and exits.

The user can disconnect with the escape character “~.”. Adding the # or ? characters tells SSH what to do. All forwarded connections can be listed with “~#”. All available escapes can be listed with “~?”. A single tilde character can be sent as “~~” (or by following the tilde with a character other than those described above). The escape character must always follow a carriage return to be interpreted as special. The escape character “?” can be changed in configuration files or on the command line.

Port Forwarding

Port forwarding is a mechanism whereby programs that use known TCP/IP ports can have encrypted data forwarded over unsecure connections. This is known as "tunneling" also.

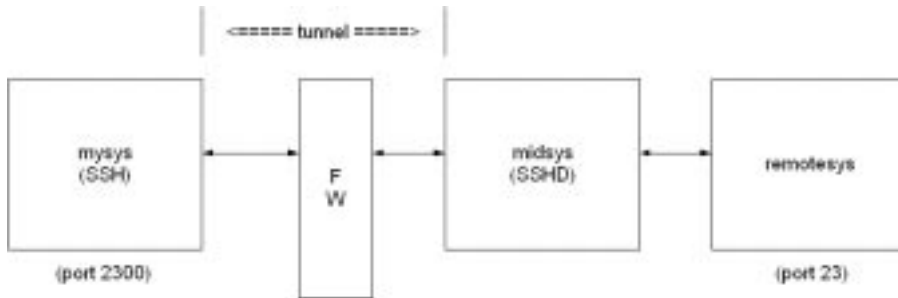
Note! Forwarded ports (tunnels) are only around as long as the SSH session that established them exist; if the SSH session goes away, so do the forwardings.

```
/LOCAL_FORWARD=(localport:remotehost:remoteport)
```

This causes localport on the system the client is running on to be forwarded to remotehost:remoteport. The system to which SSH connects acts as the intermediary

between the two endpoint systems.

For example: Use port forwarding to allow a system (`midsys`) to encrypt and forward TELNET sessions between itself (`mysys`) that's outside a corporate firewall to a system (`remotesys`) that is inside a corporate firewall. Note that the use of port 2300 in the examples is arbitrary.



On the SSH command line from `mysys`:

```
$ ssh midsys /local_forward=(2300:remotesys:23)
```

With the SSH session to `midsys` now active, type in another window on `mysys`:

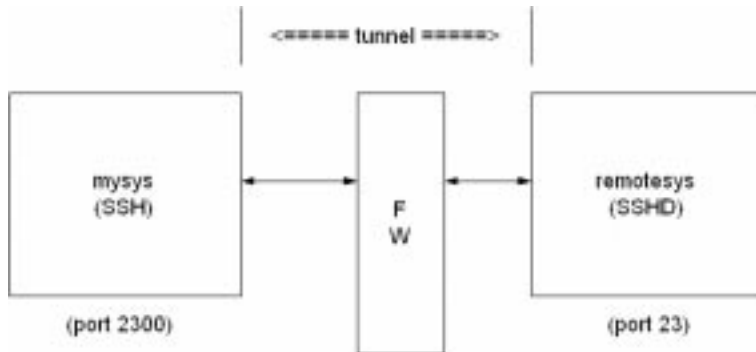
```
$ telnet localhost /port=2300
```

Note! The SSH session must remain active for port forwarding activity.

This causes a connection to `mysys : 2300`. The SSH client has bound to this port, and will see the connection request. SSH sends an "open channel" request to `midsys`, telling it there's a connect request for port 23 on `remotesys`. `Midsys` will connect to `remotesys : 23`, and send back the port information to `mysys`. `Mysys` completes the connection request, and the TELNET session between `mysys` and `remotesys` is now in place, using the tunnel just created through the firewall between `mysys` and `midsys`.

All traffic between `mysys` and `midsys` (through the firewall) is encrypted/decrypted by SSH on `mysys` and `SSHD` on `midsys`, and hence, is safe. TELNET does not know this, of course, and does not care.

Note that ports can also be forwarded from a localhost to the remotesys that's running SSHD, as illustrated in this figure.



In this example, port 2300 on mysys is being forwarded to remotesys : 23. To do this, use SSH on mysys:

```
$ ssh remotesys /local_forward=(2300:remotesys:23)
```

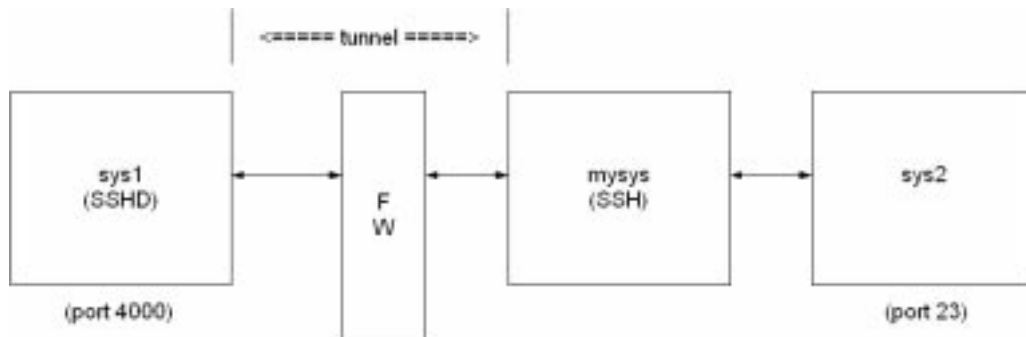
Then, also on mysys, type:

```
$ telnet localhost /port=2300
```

When SSH and SSHD start their dialog, SSHD on remotesys connects back to itself, port 23, and the TELNET session is established.

```
/REMOTE_FORWARD=(remoteport1:remotehost:remoteport2)
```

This causes remoteport1 on the system to which SSH connects to be forwarded to remotehost:remoteport2. In this case, the system on which the client is running becomes the intermediary between the other two systems.



For example, say I want to use mysys to create a tunnel between sys1 : 4000 and sys2 : 23, so that TELNET sessions that originate on sys1 : 4000 get tunneled to sys2 through the firewall. On mysys:

```
$ ssh sys1 /remote_forward=(4000:sys2:23)
```

Now, on `sys1`, a user could establish a TELNET session to `sys1` by doing:

```
$ telnet localhost /port=4000
```

The mechanism used for making the TELNET connection (setting up the tunnel) is essentially the same as described in the `/LOCAL_FORWARD` example above, except that the roles of SSH and SSHD in the dialog are reversed.

CONFIGURATION FILES

The configuration file has the following format: empty lines and lines starting with `#` are comments. Otherwise, a line is of the format "keyword arguments" or "keyword =arguments". The possible keywords and their meanings are as follows:

Note! The configuration files are case-sensitive, but keywords are case-insensitive:

Table 16-2 Configuration File Keywords

Keyword	Description
BatchMode	Disables passphrase/password querying if set to "yes". Use this option in scripts and other batch jobs where you have no user to supply the password. The argument must be "yes" or "no". The default is no.
Cipher	Specifies the cipher to use for encrypting the session. Currently, idea, des, 3des, blowfish, arcfour, and none are supported. The default is "idea" (or "3des" if "idea" is not supported by both hosts). Using "none" (no encryption) is intended only for debugging and renders the connection insecure.
ClearAllForwardings	Clears all forwardings after reading all config files and parsing the command line. This disables forwardings in the config file when you want to make a second connection to the host having forwardings in the config file.
Compression	Specifies whether to use compression. The argument must be "yes" or "no". The default is no.
CompressionLevel	Specifies the compression level to use if compression is enabled. The argument must be an integer from 1 (fast) to 9 (slow, best). The default level is 6, which is good for most applications. The meaning of the values is the same as in GNU GZIP.

Table 16-2 Configuration File Keywords (Continued)

Keyword	Description
ConnectionAttempts	Specifies the number of tries (one per second) to make before falling back to rsh or exiting. The argument must be an integer. This may be useful in scripts if the connection sometimes fails. The default is 4.
EscapeChar	Sets the escape character (default: ~). The argument should be a single character, '^' followed by a letter, or "none" to disable the escape character entirely (making the connection transparent for binary data).
FallBackToRsh	Specifies that if connecting via SSH fails due to a connection refused error (there is no SSHD listening on the remote host), rsh should be used instead (after a suitable warning about the session being unencrypted). The argument must be "yes" or "no". The default is yes.
ForwardAgent	Specifies whether the connection to the authentication agent (if any) will be forwarded to the remote system. The argument must be "yes" or "no". The default is yes.
ForwardX11	Specifies whether X11 connections will be redirected over the secure channel and DECW\$DISPLAY set. The argument must be "yes" or "no". The default is yes.
GatewayPorts	Specifies that remote hosts may connect locally to forwarded ports. The argument must be "yes" or "no".
GlobalKnownHostsFile	Specifies a file to use instead of TCPWARE : SSH_KNOWN_HOSTS.
Host	Restricts the following declarations (up to the next Host keyword) to be only for those hosts that match one of the patterns given after the keyword. *' and '?' can be wildcards in the patterns. A single '*' as a pattern can be used to provide global defaults for all hosts. The host is the hostname argument given on the command line (that is, the name is not converted to a fully-qualified host name before matching).

Table 16-2 Configuration File Keywords (Continued)

Keyword	Description
IdentityFile	Specifies the file from which the user's RSA authentication identity is read (the default being <code>[.SSH]IDENTITY</code> in the user's home directory). Any identities represented by the authentication agent are used for authentication. It is possible to have multiple identity files specified in configuration files; all these identities will be tried in sequence. The default is <code>Identity</code> in the user's <code>[.SSH]</code> directory.
KeepAlives	Specifies whether the system should send keepalive messages to the other side. If they are sent, death of the connection or crash of one of the systems will be noticed. This means connections will die if the route is down temporarily. The default is <code>yes</code> (to send keepalives), and the client will notice if the network goes down or the remote host dies. This is important in scripts. To disable keepalives, the value should be set to <code>"no"</code> in both the server and the client configuration files.
LocalForward	Specifies that a TCP/IP port on the local system be forwarded over the secure channel to given <i>host:port</i> from the remote system. The first argument must be a port number, and the second must be <i>host:port</i> . Multiple forwardings may be specified, and additional forwardings can be given on the command line. Only the system username can forward privileged ports.
NumberOfPasswordPrompts	<p>Specifies the number of password prompts before giving up. The argument must be an integer.</p> <p>Note! The server limits the number of attempts (currently 5). Setting this number larger has no effect. The default value is one.</p> <p>The default is 1.</p>
PasswordAuthentication	Specifies whether to use password authentication. The argument to this keyword must be <code>"yes"</code> or <code>"no"</code> . The default is <code>yes</code> .
PasswordPromptHost	Specifies whether to include the remote host name in the password prompt. The argument to this keyword must be <code>"yes"</code> or <code>"no"</code> .

Table 16-2 Configuration File Keywords (Continued)

Keyword	Description
PasswordPromptLogin	Specifies whether to include the remote login name in the password prompt. The argument to this keyword must be "yes" or "no". The default is yes.
Port	Specifies the port number to connect on the remote host. The default is 22.
ProxyCommand	Specifies the command to use to connect to the server. The command string extends to the end of the line. In the command string, <i>%h</i> is substituted by the host name to connect and <i>%p</i> is substituted by the port. The command can be anything, and should read from its stdin and write to its stdout. It should connect an SSHD server running on some system. Host key management will be done using the HostName of the host being connected (defaulting to the name typed by the user).
RemoteForward	Specifies that a TCP/IP port on the remote system be forwarded over the secure channel to given <i>host:port</i> from the local system. The first argument must be a port number, and the second must be <i>host:port</i> . Multiple forwardings may be specified, and additional forwardings can be given on the command line. Only the SYSTEM username can forward privileged ports.
RhostsAuthentication	<p>Specifies whether to try rhosts-based authentication.</p> <p>Note! This declaration affects the client side only and has no effect on security.</p> <p>Disabling rhosts authentication may reduce authentication time on slow connections when rhosts authentication is not used. Most servers do not permit RhostsAuthentication because it is not secure (see RhostsRSAAuthentication). The argument must be "yes" or "no". The default is no.</p>
RhostsRSAAuthentication	Specifies whether to try rhosts-based authentication with RSA host authentication. This is the primary authentication method for most sites. The argument must be "yes" or "no". The default is yes.
RSAAuthentication	Specifies whether to try RSA authentication. The argument must be "yes" or "no". RSA authentication will be attempted only if the identity file exists, or an authentication agent is running. The default is yes.

Table 16-2 Configuration File Keywords (Continued)

Keyword	Description
StrictHostKeyChecking	If this is set to "yes", SSH will never add host keys to the <code>[.SSH]KNOWN_HOSTS</code> file in <code>SYSS\$LOGIN</code> : automatically. It refuses to connect hosts whose host key has changed also. This provides maximum protection against trojan horse attacks. However, it can be somewhat annoying if you don't have good <code>TCPWARE : SSH_KNOWN_HOSTS</code> files installed and frequently connect new hosts. This option forces the user to add manually any new hosts. Normally, this option is set to "ask", and new hosts will be added automatically to the known host files after you have confirmed you want to do that. If this is set to "no", a new host will be added to the known host files automatically. The host keys of known hosts will be verified automatically in either case. The argument must be "yes", "no", or "ask". The default is ask.
UsePrivilegedPort	Specifies whether to use privileged port when connecting to the other end. The default is yes if <code>rhhosts</code> or <code>rsarhosts</code> authentications are enabled. The user specifies the user to log in as. This can be useful if you have a different user name on different systems. This saves the trouble of having to remember to give the user name on the command line. The default is yes.
UserKnownHostsFile	Specifies a file to use instead of <code>[.SSH]KNOWN_HOSTS</code> in <code>SYSS\$LOGIN</code> .
UseRsh	Specifies that <code>rlogin/rshell</code> should be used for this host. It is possible that the host does not support the SSH protocol. This causes SSH to execute <code>rsh</code> . All other options (except <code>Host-Name</code>) are ignored if this has been specified. The argument must be "yes" or "no".

Other Files

The following files are used by SSH. Note that these files reside generally in the `[.SSH]` subdirectory from the user's `SYSS$LOGIN` directory. The `[.SSH]` subdirectory is created automatically on your local system the first time SSH is executed, and on a remote OpenVMS system the first time an SSH connection is made to that system. File protection for

SYS\$LOGIN:SSH.DIR should be (S:RWD, O:RWD, G:, W:).

Table 16-3 SSH Files

File Name	Resides On	Description
[.SSH]AUTHORIZED_KEYS	Server System	Lists the RSA keys that can be used for logging in as this user. The format is the same as the IDENTITY.PUB files; that is, each line contains the number of bits in modulus, public exponent, modulus, and comment fields, separated by spaces. This file is not sensitive. The recommended permissions are (S:RWD,O:RWD,G:,W:), and it must be owned by the user.
[.SSH]CONFIG.	Client System	This is the per-user configuration file. This file is used by the SSH client. It does not contain sensitive information. The recommended file protection is (S:RWD,O:RWD,G:,W:).
[.SSH]IDENTITY.	Client System	Contains the RSA authentication identity of the user. This file is generated by SSHAGENT and contains sensitive data, and MUST have a file protection of (S:RWD,O:RWD,G:,W:), and it must be owned by the user. It is possible to specify a passphrase when generating the key. The passphrase is used to encrypt the sensitive part of this file using IDEA.
[.SSH]IDENTITY.PUB	Client System and Server System	Contains the public key for authentication. This is the public part of the identity file in readable format. This file should be added to [.SSH]AUTHORIZED_KEYS on all systems where you want to log in using RSA authentication. This file is not sensitive and can, but need not be, readable by anyone. This file is never used automatically and is not necessary; it is provided for the convenience of the user only.

Table 16-3 SSH Files (Continued)

File Name	Resides On	Description
[.SSH]KNOWN_HOSTS	Client System	Records host keys for all hosts the user has logged into that are not in TCPWARE : SSH_KNOWN_HOSTS.
[.SSH]RANDOM_SEED.	Client System	<p>Seeds the random number generator. This file contains sensitive data and MUST have a protection of no less than (S:RWD,O:RWD,G:,W:), and it must be owned by the user. This file is created the first time the program is run and is updated automatically. The user should never need to read or modify this file. On OpenVMS systems, multiple versions of this file will be created; however, all older versions of the file may be safely purged.</p> <p>Use the DCL command: SET FILE /VERSION_LIMIT=n RANDOM_SEED to set a limit on the maximum number of versions of this file that may exist at any given time.</p>

Table 16-3 SSH Files (Continued)

File Name	Resides On	Description
.RHOSTS	Server System	<p>Is used in rhosts authentication to list the host/user pairs that are permitted to log in.</p> <p>Note! This file is also used by rlogin and rshell, which makes using this file insecure.</p> <p>Each line of the file contains a host name (in the fully-qualified form returned by name servers), and then a user name on that host, separated by a space. This file must be owned by the user, and must not have write permissions for anyone else. The recommended permission is read/write for the user, and not accessible by others.</p> <p>Note! By default SSHD is installed so that it requires successful RSA host authentication before permitting rhosts authentication. If your server system does not have the client's host key in the file TCPWARE:SSH_KNOWN_HOSTS, you can store it in SYS\$LOGIN:SSH_KNOWN_HOSTS. The easiest way to do this is to connect back to the client from the server system using SSH; this will add the host key in [SSH]KNOWN_HOSTS in SYS\$LOGIN: automatically.</p>
.SHOSTS	Server System	<p>Is used the same way as .RHOSTS. The purpose for having this file is to be able to use rhosts authentication with SSH without permitting login with rlogin or rshell.</p>
TCPWARE:HOSTS.EQUIV	Server System	<p>Is used during .rhosts authentication. It contains fully-qualified hosts names, one per line. If the client host is found in this file, login is permitted provided client and server user names are the same. Additionally, successful RSA host authentication is required. This file should only be writeable by SYSTEM.</p>

Table 16-3 SSH Files (Continued)

File Name	Resides On	Description
TCPWARE:SHOSTS.EQUIV	Server System	Is processed exactly as TCPWARE:HOSTS.EQUIV. This file may be useful to permit logins using SSH but not using rshell/rlogin.
TCPWARE:SSH_CONFIG	Client System	This is a system-wide configuration file. This file provides defaults for those values that are not specified in the user's configuration file, and for those who do not have a configuration file. This file must be world-readable.
TCPWARE:SSH_KNOWN_HOSTS	Server System	<p>Is a system-wide list of known host keys. This file should be prepared by the system administrator to contain the public host keys of all systems in the organization. It should be world-readable and contain public keys, one per line, in the following format fields, separated by spaces: system name, number of bits in modulus, public exponent, modulus, and optional comment field.</p> <p>When different names are used for the same system, all such names should be listed, separated by commas. The fully-qualified system name (as returned by name servers) is used by SSHD to verify the client host when logging in. Other names are needed because SSHD does not convert the user-supplied name to a fully-qualified name before checking the key, because someone with access to the name servers would then be able to fool host authentication.</p>

SSHAgent (authentication agent)

sshagent command

DESCRIPTION

SSHAGENT is a program that holds authentication private keys. The SSHAGENT is started in the beginning of an X-session or a login session, and all other windows or programs are started as children of the SSHAGENT program. The command normally starts X or is the user shell.

Programs started under the agent inherit a connection to the agent. The agent is used for RSA authentication when logging to other systems using SSH. The command sets the SSH_AUTH_SOCK and SSH_AGENT_PID logical names. The command sets the SSH_AGENT_username_MBX and SSH_AGENT_username_PID logical names.

The agent does not have any private keys initially. Keys are added using SSHADD. When executed without arguments, SSHADD adds the [.SSH]IDENTITY file from SYS\$LOGIN:. If the identity has a passphrase, SSHADD asks for the passphrase. It then sends the identity to the agent. Several identities can be stored in the agent; the agent can use any of these identities automatically. SSHADD -l displays the identities currently held by the agent. The idea is that the agent is run in the user's workstation. However, it can be run on a shared system as well.

Authentication data need not be stored on any other system. Authentication passphrases never go over the network. The connection to the agent is forwarded over SSH remote logins. The user can use the privileges given by the identities anywhere in the network in a secure way.

A connection to the agent is available to all programs run by the user. The names of the mailboxes used are stored in the SSH_TO_AGENT username-MBX and SSH_FROM_AGENT username-MBX AUTH_SOCK environment variable. The mailboxes are accessible only to the current user. This method is easily abused by SYSTEM or by another instance of the same user.

FILES

[.SSH]IDENTITY in SYS\$LOGIN:	Contains the RSA authentication identity of the user. This file should not be readable by anyone but the user. It is possible to specify a passphrase when generating the key. That passphrase is used to encrypt the private part of this file. This file is not used by SSHAGENT, but is added to the agent using SSHADD at login.
-------------------------------	--

SSHADD

Adds identities for the authentication agent.

```
sshadd [/LIST] [/DELETE] [/PURGE] [file...]
```

DESCRIPTION

SSHADD adds identities to SSHAGENT, the authentication agent. When run without arguments, SSHADD adds the contents of the `[.SSH]IDENTITY` file from `SYSS$LOGIN:`. Alternative file names can be given on the command line. If any file requires a passphrase, SSHADD asks for the passphrase from the user.

The authentication agent must be running and must have been executed by the user for SSHADD to work.

OPTIONS

/DELETE	Instead of adding the identity, removes the identity from the agent.
/PURGE	Deletes all identities from the agent.
/LIST	Lists all identities currently represented by the agent.

RETURN STATUS

SSHADD returns one of the following exit statuses. These may be useful in scripts.

0—The requested operation was performed successfully.

1—No connection could be made to the authentication agent. Presumably there is no authentication agent active in the execution environment of SSHADD.

2—The user did not supply a required passphrase.

3—An identify file could not be found, was not readable, or was in bad format.

4—The agent does not have the requested identity.

5—An unspecified error has occurred; this is a catch-all for errors not listed above.

FILES

<code>[.SSH]IDENTITY</code> in <code>SYSS\$LOGIN</code> :	<p>Contains the RSA authentication identity of the user. This file should not be readable by anyone but the user. It is possible to specify a passphrase when generating the key. That passphrase is used to encrypt the private part of this file. This is the default file added by <code>SSHADD</code> when no other files have been specified.</p> <p>If <code>SSHADD</code> needs a passphrase, it reads the passphrase from the current terminal if it was run from a terminal. If <code>SSHADD</code> does not have a terminal associated with it but <code>DECW\$DISPLAY</code> is set, it opens an X11 window to read the passphrase.</p>
--	--

SSHKEYGEN

Generates authentication key pairing.

```
NETCU sshkeygen [/BITS=n] [/IDENTITY_FILE=file]
                        [/PASSPHRASE=passphrase] [/COMMENT=comment]
NETCU sshkeygen /CHANGE_PASSPHRASE [/PASSPHRASE=old_passphrase]
                        [/NEW_PASSPHRASE=new_passphrase]
NETCU sshkeygen /CHANGE_COMMENT [/PASSPHRASE=passphrase]
                        [/COMMENT=comment]
NETCU sshkeygen /CHANGE_CIPHER [/IDENTITY_FILE=file]
                        [/PASSPHRASE=passphrase]
NETCU sshkeygen [/HOST][/BITS=n][/COMMENT=comment]
```

DESCRIPTION

SSHKEYGEN generates and manages authentication keys for SSH. Each user wanting to use SSH with RSA authentication runs SSHKEYGEN once to create the authentication key in `SYSS$LOGIN:[.SSH]IDENTITY`. The system administrator may use this to generate host keys. This program generates the key and asks for a file in which to store the private key. The public key is stored in a file with the same name but ".pub" appended. The program asks for a passphrase. The passphrase may be empty to indicate no passphrase (host keys must have empty passphrase), or it may be a string of arbitrary length. Good passphrases are 10-30 characters long and are not simple sentences or otherwise easily guessable. The passphrase can be changed later by using the `/CHANGE_PASSPHRASE` option.

There is no way to recover a lost passphrase. If the passphrase is lost or forgotten, you need to generate a new key and copy the corresponding public key to other systems.

There is also a comment field in the key file that is only for convenience to the user to help identify the key. The comment can tell what the key is for, or whatever is useful. The comment is initialized to `user@host` when the key is created, but can be changed using the `/CHANGE_CIPHER` option. Using the `/CHANGE_CIPHER` option, keys encrypted in any supported cipher can be updated to

use the default cipher which is 3DES.

Note! When the /HOST qualifier is used, the /IDENTITY_FILE=file.nam is ignored.

OPTIONS

/BITS=n	Specifies the number of bits in the key to create. Minimum is 512 bits. Generally 1024 bits is considered sufficient, and key sizes above that no longer improve security but make things slower. The default is 1024 bits.
/CHANGE_CIPHER	Requests that the key's cipher is changed to the current default cipher (determined at compile-time — currently 3DES).
/CHANGE_COMMENT	Requests changing the comment in the private and public key files. The program prompts for the file containing the private keys, for the passphrase if the key has one, and for the new comment.
/CHANGE_PASSPHRASE	Requests changing the passphrase of a private key file instead of creating a new private key. The program prompts for the file containing the private key, for the old passphrase, and twice for the new passphrase.
/COMMENT= <i>comment</i>	Provides a comment.
/HOST	Specifies that the host key is being generated. When this option is specified, there is no prompt for passphrases, and the key file defaults to TCPWARE_ROOT:[TCPWARE]SSH_HOST_KEY.
/IDENTITY_FILE= <i>file</i>	Specifies the file name in which to load/store the key.
/NEW_PASSPHRASE= <i>passphrase</i>	Provides the new passphrase.
/PASSPHRASE= <i>passphrase</i>	Provides the current passphrase. If you are generating a key file for use as a host key file without using the /HOST option, do not include a passphrase; the server will not start if it encounters one.

FILES

These files exist in SYS\$LOGIN:

[.SSH]IDENTITY.	Contains the RSA authentication identity of the user. This file should not be readable by anyone but the user. It is possible to specify a passphrase when generating the key; that passphrase will be used to encrypt the private part of this file using 3DES. This file is not accessed automatically by SSHKEYGEN, but it is offered as the default file for the private key.
[.SSH]IDENTITY.PUB	Contains the public key for authentication. The contents of this file should be added to [.SSH]AUTHORIZED_KEYS on all systems where you want to log in using RSA authentication. There is no need to keep the contents of this file secret.
[.SSH]RANDOM_SEED	Seeds the random number generator. This file should not be readable by anyone but the user. This file is created the first time the program is run, and is updated every time SSHKEYGEN is run.

Error Messages

These error messages will appear on your terminal screen as a result of an error you made. For example, you specified an invalid host name to connect to.

SSH Errors

Facility: Warning: identity file does not exist.

Meaning: The identity file specified using /IDENTITY_FILE cannot be found.

Action: Correct the spelling of the identity file, or use SSHKEYGEN to create it.

Facility: Too many identity files specified (max 100).

Action: Specify a maximum of 100 identity files.

Facility: Bad escape character *character*

Action: Using /ESCAPE_CHARACTER, specify the escape *character* to be one of 'A-Z', 'a-z', '@[]^-,{|}~'.

Facility: Unknown cipher type *cipher*

Action: Using /CIPHER, specify the *cipher* to be one of 'none', 'idea', 'des', '3des', 'arcfour', 'blowfish'.

Facility: Bad port *portnumber*

Action: Using /PORT, specify the *portnumber* to be between 1 and 65535.

Facility: Bad forwarding specification *forwarding*

Meaning: The specified port *forwarding* has in incorrect syntax.

Facility: *configfile* line *number*: missing file name

Meaning: A filename was expected in the configuration line in the specified configuration file.

Action: Correct and restart your session.

SSHADD errors

Facility: Bad key file *filename: reason*

Meaning: The identity file specified cannot be verified as a valid key file.

Action: Specify a valid key file, or regenerate the key file, as this one may be corrupt.

Facility: Could not open a connection to your authentication agent"

Meaning: The SSHAGENT for this user is not active.

Action: Start SSHAGENT before using SSHADD.

Facility: Could not remove identity: *filename*

Meaning: The specified identity could not be removed by SSHAGENT because

- a** it was never loaded in the agent, or
- b** it has been deleted from the agent.

Facility: Failed to remove all identities.

Meaning: The identities loaded in the agent could not be deleted.

Action: Restart SSHAGENT as this is likely an internal error in SSHAGENT.

Facility: Could not add identity: *filename*

Meaning: The specified identity could not be added by the agent.

Action: Restart SHSAGENT as this is likely an internal error in SSHAGENT.

Facility: No user found with uid *value*

Action: Report this error to Process Software. This is an internal error in SSHADD.

SSHKEYGEN errors

Facility: *filename* is not a valid key file.

Meaning: The identity file specified cannot be verified as a valid key file.

Action: Specify a valid key file, or regenerate the key file, as this one may be corrupt.

Facility: Bad passphrase

Meaning: The passphrase used to access the identity file is incorrect.

Facility: Saving the key failed: *keyfile: reason*.

Meaning: The specified key file could not be saved. The *reason* text will explain why.

Facility: Bits has bad value.

Action: The specified value for /BITS was not between 512 and 32768.

Facility: Invalid file name *filename* - do not specify an extension.

Meaning: You cannot specify an extension when specifying a key file name. SSH identifies the public key by appending ".PUB" to the filename used for the private key. For example, "IDENTITY." and "IDENTITY.PUB".

Appendix A

References

Introduction

This appendix lists documentation to which you can refer for additional details about TCPware for OpenVMS, TCP/IP protocol suite, networking concepts, and related subjects.

TCPware for OpenVMS Documentation

Be sure you have the following additional TCPware for OpenVMS documents available for reference:

Installation & Configuration Guide

Management Guide

Network Control Utility (NETCU) Command Reference

Programmer's Guide

Requests for Comments (RFCs)

Requests for Comments (RFCs) documents contain the specifications for all internet protocols. Unless specifically noted otherwise on the RFC itself, all RFCs are for unlimited distribution.

You can obtain RFCs by FTP to `ds.internic.net`, logging in as `anonymous`, and using your host domain name as a password. Then change directories to the `rfc` directory, select the appropriate RFC by filename, and transfer the file using `COPY` or `GET`.

You can also get batch access to the InterNIC Directory and Database Services by sending electronic mail to `mailserv@ds.internic.net` and including the `HELP` command in the body of the message. You can also use `TELNET` and `GOPHER` to view the RFCs.

For different ways of obtaining the RFCs from the InterNIC Directory and Database Services, go to

the `internic.info` directory and copy the `internic.info` file to your system.

Table A-1 lists the RFCs containing the protocol specifications implemented by TCPware for OpenVMS.

Table A-1 RFCs Implemented by TCPware for OpenVMS

Title	RFC #
<i>User Datagram Protocol</i> (STD 6)	768
Internet Protocol: DARPA Internet Program Protocol Specification	791
<i>Internet Control Message Protocol</i> (see also RFC 950)	792
Transmission Control Protocol	793
<i>Simple Mail Transfer Protocol</i> (STD 10)	821
<i>Standard for the Format of Text Messages</i> (STD 11)	822
An Ethernet Address Resolution Protocol	826
<i>TELNET Protocol Specification</i> (STD 8)	854
<i>TELNET Option Specification</i> (STD 8)	855
<i>TELNET Binary Transmission</i> (STD 27)	856
<i>TELNET Echo Option</i> (STD 28)	857
<i>TELNET Suppress Go Ahead Option</i> (STD 29)	858
<i>Echo Protocol</i> (STD 20)	862
<i>Discard Protocol</i> (STD 21)	863
<i>Character Generator Protocol</i> (STD 22)	864
Quote of the Day Protocol	865
<i>Daytime Protocol</i> (STD 25)	867
<i>Time Protocol</i> (STD 26)	868
TELNET End of Record Option	885
Trailer Encapsulations	893
A Standard for the Transmission of IP Datagrams over Ethernet Networks	894
Reverse Address Resolution Protocol	903
<i>Broadcasting Internet Datagrams</i> (STD 5)	919

Table A-1 RFCs Implemented by TCPware for OpenVMS (Continued)

Title	RFC #
<i>Broadcasting Internet Datagrams in the Presence of Subnets (STD 5)</i>	922
<i>Internet Standard Subnetting Procedures (STD 5)</i>	950
<i>Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP)</i>	951
<i>File Transfer Protocol (STD 9)</i>	959
<i>Mail Routing and the Domain System (STD 14)</i>	974
XDR: External Data Representation Standard	1014
Domain Administrators Guide	1032
Domain Administrators Operations Guide	1033
Domain Names: Concepts and Facilities	1034
A Standard for the Transmission of IP Datagrams over IEEE 802 Networks	1042
Internet Protocol on Network Systems HYPERchannel Protocol Specification	1044
A Nonstandard for Transmission of IP Datagrams over Serial Lines: SLIP	1055
RPC: Remote Procedure Call Protocol Specification, Version 2	1057
TELNET Window Size Option	1073
TELNET Terminal Speed Option	1079
TELNET Terminal-Type Option	1091
NFS: Network File System Protocol Specification	1094
TELNET X Display Location Option	1096
DNS Encoding of Network Names and Other Types	1101
U.S. Department of Defense Security Options for the Internet Protocol	1108
Host Extensions for IP Multicasting (STD 5)	1112
Compressing TCP/IP Headers for Low-Speed Serial Links	1144
<i>Structure and Identification of Management Information...(STD 17)</i>	1155
<i>A Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) (STD 15)</i>	1157
Line Printer Daemon Protocol	1179

Table A-1 RFCs Implemented by TCPware for OpenVMS (Continued)

Title	RFC #
New DNS RR Definitions	1183
Path MTU Discovery	1191
Management Information Base for Network Management...	1213
Tunneling IPX Traffic through IP Networks	1234
BSD Rlogin	1282
The Finger User Information Protocol	1288
Network Time Protocol (Version 3) Specification, Implementation & Analysis	1305
TCP Extension for High Performance	1323
DNS NSAP RRs	1348
Type of Service in the Internet Protocol Suite	1349
The TFTP Protocol (Revision 2) (STD 33)	1350
Multiprotocol Interconnect on X.25 and ISDN in the Packet Mode	1356
TELNET Remote Flow Control Option	1372
Transmission of IP and ARP over FDDI Network (STD 36)	1390
IP Multicast over Token-Ring Local Area Networks	1469
Encoding Header Field for Internet Messages	1505
Applicability Statement for the Implementation of CIDR	1517
An Architecture for IP Address Allocation with DICR	1518
Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR):...Strategy	1519
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol	1541
Classical IP and ARP over ATM	1577
The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) (STD 51)	1661
<i>Assigned Numbers</i> (STD 2)	1700
<i>Post Office Protocol - Version 3</i> (STD 53)	1939
Internet Message Access Protocol - Version 4rev1	2060

Table A-1 RFCs Implemented by TCPware for OpenVMS (Continued)

Title	RFC #
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol	2131
DHCP Options and BOOTPD Vendor Extensions	2132
Dynamic Updates in the Domain Name System (DNS Update)	2136
Secure Domain Name System Dynamic Update	2137
Agent Extensibility (AgentX) Protocol Version 1	2741
Definitions of Managed Objects for Extensible SNMP Agents	2742

Internet, TCP/IP Protocol Suite, and Related Subjects

The following RFCs are also available on more general Internet, TCP/IP, and related subjects:

RFC 1118, *The Hitchhikers Guide to the Internet*

RFC 1359, *Connecting to the Internet: What Connecting Institutions Should Anticipate*

RFC 1392, *Internet Users' Glossary*

RFC 1432, *Recent Internet Books*

RFC 1462, *FYI on "What is the Internet?"*

RFC 1463, *FYI on Introducing the Internet—A Short Bibliography of Introductory Internetworking Readings for the Network Novice*

RFC 2151, *A Primer on Internet and TCP/IP Tools and Utilities*

The following books are particularly useful references:

Comer, Douglas E. [1995], *Internetworking with TCP/IP, Volume I: Principles, Protocols, and Architecture*, Third edition, Prentice-Hall.

Comer, Douglas E. & David L. Stevens [1994], *Internetworking with TCP/IP, Volume II: Design, Implementation, and Internals*, Second edition, Prentice-Hall.

Comer, Douglas E. & David L. Stevens [1996], *Internetworking with TCP/IP, Volume III: Client-Server Programming and Applications for the BSD Socket Version*, Second edition, Prentice-Hall.

Frey, Donnalyn, Rick Adams [1989], *A Directory of Electronic Mail, Addressing and Networks*, O'Reilly & Associates, Inc.

LaQuey, Tracy L. (editor) [1990], *The User's Directory of Computer Networks*, Compaq Press.

Perlman, Radia [1992], *Interconnections: Bridges and Routers*, Addison-Wesley.

Quartermann, John S. [1990], *The Matrix: Computer Networks and Conferencing Systems*

Worldwide, Compaq Press.

Santifaller, Michael [1991], *TCP/IP and NFS: Internetworking in a UNIX Environment*, translated by Stephen S. Wilson, Addison-Wesley.

Stallings, William [1991], *Data and Computer Communications*, Third edition, MacMillan.

Stevens, W. Richard [1990], *UNIX Network Programming*, Prentice-Hall.

Tanenbaum, Andrew S. [1996], *Computer Networks*, Third edition, Prentice-Hall.

Tolhurst, William A. et al. [1994], *Using the Internet, Special Edition*, Que Corp.

Table A-2 lists documentation to which you can refer for details on specific topics.

Table A-2 Additional Documentation

For Details on...	See...
Process Software's home page on the World Wide Web	For information about Process Software, its products, and its services, enter the following Universal Resource Locator (URL) from your World Wide Web browser: http://www.process.com/
VAX WAN	<i>VAX WAN Device Drivers Specifications</i> available from Compaq Computer Corporation for details on the device drivers TCPware for OpenVMS supports (DSV11, DSB32, and DST32).
DECwindows	<i>VMS DECwindows User's Guide</i> and the <i>VMS DECwindows Motif User's Guide</i> available from Compaq Computer Corporation.
Domain Name Services (DNS)	Albitz, Paul & Cricket Liu, <i>DNS and Bind</i> , O'Reilly Associates.
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)	Droms, Ralph and Ted Lemon, <i>The DHCP Handbook: Understanding, Deploying, and Managing Automated Configuration Services</i> , 1999 Macmillan Technical Publishing, 201 West 103rd Street, Indianapolis, IN 46290 ISBN 1-57870-137-6
Ethernet	<i>Ethernet Data Link Layer and Physical Layer Specifications</i> available from Compaq Computer Corporation or from your Ethernet controller's hardware documentation.
FDDI	<i>A Primer on FDDI: Fiber Distributed Data Interface</i> available from Compaq Computer Corporation for details about the features, topologies, and components of the FDDI local area network standard.

Table A-2 Additional Documentation (Continued)

For Details on...	See...
Gateway Routing Daemon (GATED)	On the World Wide Web, use URL http://www.gated.org/
HYPERchannel (HYPERchannel H269 driver hardware)	<i>H269 (Rel. 1.2) Network Adapter Driver for DEC VAX VMS Installation Manual and User's Guide</i> available from Network Systems Corporation, Minneapolis, MN.
ONC RPC	<i>Programmer's Guide</i> for details about TCPware's implementation of ONC RPC.
proNET (Proteon's token ring)	<i>Operation and Maintenance Manual for the proNET Local Network System</i> available from Proteon Inc., Westborough, MA
Remote magnetic tape service (rmt)	<i>Maintenance Commands</i> section of the <i>SunOS Reference Manual</i> available from Sun Microsystems.
Setting up print queues and initiating print commands on the OpenVMS host	Compaq Computer Corporation <i>Guide to Maintaining a VMS System</i> . OpenVMS users can also see the <i>VMS DCL Dictionary</i> , or the <i>DECprint Printing Services User's Guide</i> .
X.25	VAX P.S.I. documentation from Compaq Computer Corporation.

Compaq Computer Corporation Documentation

For details on the OpenVMS operating systems, system services, and utilities, see the appropriate Compaq Computer Corporation documentation.

The *Telecommunications and Networks Publications* document (order number ED-01019) lists networking documentation available from Compaq Computer Corporation.

Appendix B

TCPware Logicals

Table B-1 lists the TCPware logicals in alphabetical order:

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals

<p>FTP_STARTUP</p> <p>Defines FTP_STARTUP to point to the FTP_STARTUP.COM file.</p> <pre>\$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE FTP_STARTUP SYS\$MANAGER:FTP_STARTUP.COM</pre> <p>Client users can override this startup file by creating their own. Including the command DEFINE /PROCESS FTP_STARTUP in a user's LOGIN.COM file overrides any DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXEC command in the SYS\$MANAGER:SYSTARTUP_V5.COM file.</p>
<p>NETCU_STARTUP</p> <p>Defines NETCU_STARTUP to point to the NETCUSTART.COM file.</p> <p>For example, you can include the following in your LOGIN.COM file:</p> <pre>ASSIGN SYS\$LOGIN:NETCUSTART.COM NETCU_STARTUP</pre> <p>When you start NETCU, NETCU_STARTUP points to the specified file (SYS\$LOGIN:NETCUSTART.COM for example) and processes all the commands.</p> <p>Note! The 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 !, the #, or the ; character. NETCU does not execute the command line until you remove the character.</p>
<p>SSH_CONTROL.COM</p> <p>This is the file used to configure/start/stop SSH.</p>

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)

SSH_DIR Points to the directory where SSH's configuration, master server log file, and host key files are kept. Normally, this is <code>TCPWARE_COMMON_ROOT:[TCPWARE]</code> . It is defined through <code>@TCPWARE:CNFNET SSH</code> . The configuration procedure should write these to the common configuration file and check the values at start up and delete them at shutdown.
SSH_EXE Points to the directory where SSH executables are kept. Normally, this is <code>TCPWARE_COMMON_ROOT:[TCPWARE]</code> . It is defined through <code>@TCPWARE:CNFNET SSH</code> . The configuration procedure should write these to the common configuration file and check the values at start up and delete them at shutdown.
SSH_LOG Points to the directory where the log files are kept. Normally, this is <code>TCPWARE_COMMON_ROOT:[TCPWARE.LOG]</code> . It is defined through <code>@TCPWARE:CNFNET SSH</code> . The configuration procedure should write these to the common configuration file and check the values at start up and delete them at shutdown.
SSH_MAX_SESSIONS Set this to the maximum number of concurrent SSH sessions you want to allow on the server system. If <code>SSH_MAX_SESSIONS</code> is not defined, the default is 9999. Setting <code>SSH_MAX_SESSIONS</code> to zero (0) will cause an error. The value must be between 1 and 9999. It is defined through <code>@TCPWARE:CNFNET SSH</code> . The configuration procedure should write these to the common configuration file and check the values at start up and delete them at shutdown.
SSH_TERM_MBX Mailbox used by <code>SSHD_MASTER</code> to receive termination messages from <code>SSHD</code> daemon processes. Do not change this logical name. This is created by the <code>SSHD_MASTER</code> process.
TCPWARE_ACECLIENT_CL Points to the shareable image activated by <code>LOGINOUT</code> when login is performed.
TCPWARE_ACECLIENT_DATA_DIRECTORY Points to the directory that contains ACE/Client data files. Set by the Enter directory where the TCPware ACE/Client data file resides: prompt in <code>CNFNET</code> .
TCPWARE_ACECLIENT_ENABLE Indicates that authentication by the TCPware ACE/Client is enabled when set to 1. Set by the Do you want to use the TCPware ACE/CLIENT to authenticate user login?: prompt in <code>CNFNET</code> .

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)

TCPWARE_ACECLIENT_NETWORK Indicates that authentication is performed on logins over network terminals when set to 1. For example, _NT physical devices created if using TELNET. Set by the Do you want to authenticate user network logins? prompt in CNFNET.
TCPWARE_ACECLIENT_PASSCODE_TIME Defines the number of seconds allowed for the user to input the PASSCODE. Set by the Enter the PASSCODE input timeout time: prompt in CNFNET.
TCPWARE_ACECLIENT_REMO Indicates that authentication is performed on logins over remote terminals when set to 1. For example, _RT physical devices are created if using SET HOST. Set by the Do you want to authenticate user remote logins?: prompt in CNFNET.
TCPWARE_ACECLIENT_SHR Points to the ACE/Client API.
TCPWARE_DOMAINLIST Allows you to set up to six domains in a search list, as well as the minimum number of dots to recognize in a host name to make it fully qualified. The client reads this information from this logical through CNFNET.
TCPWARE_DOMAINNAME Specifies the internet addresses of up to three name servers the client can query. The client reads this information from this logical through CNFNET.

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)

<p>TCPWARE_FTP_220_REPLY</p> <p>Defines a message displayed when a user connects to the server and can log in. This message replaces the default message.</p> <p>For example, you can define the welcome text equivalence string as follows:</p> <pre>\$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_FTP_220_REPLY - _\$ "**AUTHORIZED USE ONLY **", - _\$ "bart.nene.com (192.168.34.56)", - _\$ "FTP-OpenVMS FTPD V5.5 (c) 2000 Process Software"</pre> <p>Alternately, you can include the last three equivalence strings in an FTP_WELCOME.TXT file and define the logical as follows:</p> <pre>\$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_FTP_220_REPLY - _\$ "@SYS\$MANAGER:FTP_WELCOME.TXT"</pre> <p>In either case, when a user connects to a host, the message appears as follows:</p> <pre>220-** AUTHORIZED USE ONLY ** 220-bart.nene.com (192.168.34.56) 220 FTP-OpenVMS FTPD V5.5 (c) 2000 Process Software _Username []:</pre>
<p>TCPWARE_FTP_221_REPLY</p> <p>Defines a message to appear when a user ends the FTP session. If not defined, TCPware uses the default message. You can define a text string or file.</p> <pre>\$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_FTP_221_REPLY - _\$ "Connection to FTP server has been closed"</pre> <p>Now, when the user closes the FTP connection, the following message appears:</p> <pre>221 Connection to FTP server has been closed</pre>
<p>TCPWARE_FTP_230_REPLY</p> <p>Defines a message to appear when a user successfully logs in. If not defined, TCPware uses the default message. You can define a text string or file. For example:</p> <pre>\$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_FTP_230_REPLY "Login successful"</pre> <p>Now, when the user logs in using FTP, the following message appears:</p> <pre>230 Login successful</pre>

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)**TCPWARE_FTP_421_REPLY**

Defines a message sent when a user connects to the server but should not log in. After sending the message, the connection closes. For example, you can define this logical to prevent FTP access for a short time period. Be sure to deassign the logical after this period to allow FTP access again. You can define a text string or file.

```
$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_FTP_421_REPLY-
_$ "System maintenance in progress until 17:30"
```

Now, when the user connects to the host through FTP, the following message appears and then the connection closes:

```
421 System maintenance in progress until 17:30
```

TCPWARE_FTP_421_REPLY has precedence over TCPWARE_FTP_220_REPLY.

TCPWARE_FTP_ALL_VERSIONS

Requests the NLST and LIST commands to display all versions of the specified files. If TCPWARE_FTP_ALL_VERSIONS is defined, TCPWARE_FTP_STRIP_VERSION has no effect.

TCPWARE_FTP_ALL_VERSIONS is ignored if the FTP server is in UNIX emulation mode.

TCPWARE_FTP_ALLOWCAPTIVE

By default, the FTP server does not allow file transfers for CAPTIVE accounts. Defining this logical allows CAPTIVE accounts to use all FTP commands except SITE SPAWN.

```
$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_FTP_ALLOWCAPTIVE " "
```

You must modify the CAPTIVE account procedure to allow the FTP server to start the data transfer process. The procedure can check if the logical "TT" is equal to "TCPWARE:FTPSERVER_DTP.COM" and exit out of the login procedure:

```
$! Check if this is the TCPware FTP data transfer process:
$ IF F$LOGICAL("TT") .EQS. "TCPWARE:FTPSERVER_DTP.COM" THEN EXIT
$! Refuse other network connections (such as DECnet):
$ IF F$MODE() .EQS. "NETWORK" THEN LOGOUT
$! (or allow by using "...THEN EXIT" above)
$! Remainder of CAPTIVE procedure follows:
$....
```

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)**TCPWARE_FTP_ANONYMOUS_230_REPLY**

Defines a message to appear when an ANONYMOUS user successfully logs in. If not defined, TCPware uses the default message. You can define a text string or file.

```
$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_FTP_ANONYMOUS_230_REPLY-
_$ "ANONYMOUS login successful"
```

Now, when a user logs in using the ANONYMOUS account, the following message appears:

```
230 ANONYMOUS login successful
```

TCPWARE_FTP_ANONYMOUS_RIGHTS

Defines write, rename, and delete access rights for the ANONYMOUS FTP user in addition to read access.

```
$ DEFINE /SYS /EXEC /NOLOG TCPWARE_FTP_ANONYMOUS_RIGHTS "WRITE,RENAME,DELETE"
```

TCPWARE_FTP_ANONYMOUS_ROOT

Defines access restrictions for users logged in as ANONYMOUS. For example, you can set access restrictions for users logged in as ANONYMOUS to allow access to just the ANONYMOUS\$USER directory and its subdirectories:

```
$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_FTP_ANONYMOUS_ROOT ANONYMOUS$USER:
```

If not set, the FTP server defaults to the setting in TCPWARE_FTP_ROOT if it exists.

TCPWARE_FTP_DISALLOW_UNIX_STYLE

Controls whether UNIX style filename parsing is done. If not defined, it defaults to TRUE (UNIX-style file specifications are not allowed). Defining to FALSE allows file specifications with the "/" character in them to be treated as UNIX file specification.

```
$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /NOLOG /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_FTP_DISALLOW_UNIX_STYLE ?
```

TCPWARE_FTP_DONT_REPORT_FILESIZE

If this logical is defined, the reporting of the estimate of the number of bytes to be transferred in the 150 response line is suppressed. Some FTP clients expect this number to be exact. The FTP server is unable to determine an exact count without processing the entire file, so an estimate of the number of bytes used to store the file is returned. The inaccuracy comes from the differences in the way OpenVMS records and line breaks are handled. The ? in the logical represents where defined values go.

```
$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXEC TCPWARE_FTP_DONT_REPORT_FILESIZE ?
```

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)**TCPWARE_FTP_EXTENSION_QUANTITY**

Defines the default allocation/extension quantity for new files and appends. The ? in the logical represents where defined values go. Defined values must be numeric.

```
$ DEFINE /SYSTEM/ NOLOG /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_FTP_EXTENSION_QUANTITY ?
```

TCPWARE_FTP_GETHOST_MAX_TIME

When a new connection arrives at the FTP server it attempts to resolve the name of the host that originated the connection. If this process takes a long time, it can stall all other connections, both active and new. To adjust how long the FTP server is allowed to take to look up the host name, set the logical TCPWARE_FTP_GETHOST_MAX_TIME to the VMS delta time that can elapse before it gives up. The default value 10 seconds (0 0:0:10).

TCPWARE_FTP_IDLE_TIMEOUT

Changes the timeout for FTP connection attempts to something other than the default of 10 minutes. The FTP server checks the timeout when you enter and complete a command. You can set this logical any time, and it effectively changes the idle timeout for open, non-idling connections as well as for any future ones. Make sure to use delta time for the time syntax.

```
$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_FTP_IDLE_TIMEOUT "0 00:20:00"
```

This example changes the idle timeout to 20 minutes. The default is 10 minutes if no time is specified. Setting the value to 0 disables idle timeout.

TCPWARE_FTP_KEEP_DIR_EXT

Sometimes the FTP server strips the .DIR extension from the file name of a directory when the NLST function is requested. The FTP server looks for TCPWARE_FTPD_KEEP_DIR_EXT and, if defined, does not remove the .DIR extension.

```
$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_FTPD_KEEP_DIR_EXT TRUE
```

To return to the default behavior, remove this logical.

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)**TCPWARE_FTP_LOGFILE**

Defines a specific name of a log file. Use this if you suspect break-ins to the FTP server.

```
$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXEC TCPWARE_FTP_LOGFILE SYS$COMMON:[SYSMGR]FTPLOGIN.LOG
```

This logical must be defined before TCPware FTP is started (or FTP must be restarted after defining it in order for it to take effect).

If this logical exists, the FTP server writes a record to the specified file each time a user attempts to log in. Each record includes the date and time, the remote host's internet address, and whether the login succeeded.

Specifies the name of the file to which ALL commands and responses to ANONYMOUS FTP services are logged. If TCPWARE_FTP_LOG_ALL_USERS is also defined, then commands and responses for all users are logged.

TCPWARE_FTP_LOG_ALL_USERS

This logical causes all commands and responses to be logged to the file defined by TCPWARE_FTP_LOGFILE. The default (when this logical is not defined) is to just log the commands and responses for anonymous users.

```
$ DEFINE TCPWARE_FTP_LOG_ALL_USERS
```

TCPWARE_FTP_MAX_SERVERS

Allows the maximum number of servers to be set. The default is 10000.

```
$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_FTP_MAX_SERVERS "1500"
```

TCPWARE_FTP_MAXREC

The FTP client and the FTP server check the record size of an ASCII transfer and disallow more than 8192 byte records. Define this logical to override the default of 8192. The definition of this logical is commented out but defined in the FTP_CONTROL.COM file as follows:

```
$ !DEFINE /SYSTEM /NOLOG /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_FTP_MAXREC 8192
```

TCPWARE_FTP_MESSAGE_FILE

Defines the message file the FTP user sees when connecting to the server or moving between directories. The definition of this logical is commented out but defined in the FTP_CONTROL.COM file as follows:

```
$ !DEFINE /SYSTEM /NOLOG /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_FTP_MESSAGE_FILE ".MESSAGE"
```

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)**TCPWARE_FTP_ONLY_BREAK_ON_CRLF**

If this logical is set and an ASCII file is transferred, a new line is created in the file upon receipt of a carriage return/line feed sequence.

If this logical is not set and an ASCII file is transferred, a new line is created upon receipt of either a carriage return/line feed sequence or a line feed.

TCPWARE_FTP_PASSWORD_WARNING_MESSAGE

The logical TCPWARE_FTP_PASSWORD_WARNING_MESSAGE defines the message that the FTP server displays when the user's password is going to expire within the warning time. If the amount of time before the password expires is to be displayed, use a %s in the logical.

```
$ DEFINE/SYSTEM/EXEC TCPWARE_FTP_PASSWORD_WARNING_MESSAGE "%s"
$ DEFINE/SYSTEM/EXEC TCPWARE_FTP_PASSWORD_WARNING_MESSAGE "message text
string"
```

TCPWARE_FTP_PASSWORD_WARNING_TIME

The logical TCPWARE_FTP_PASSWORD_WARNING_TIME uses the VMS delta time to specify the minimum remaining lifetime for the user's password. If the remaining lifetime is greater than the VMS delta time then no message is displayed. It is necessary to define this value to enable checking for the remaining lifetime of a password.

```
$ DEFINE/SYSTEM/EXEC @TCPWARE_FTP_PASSWORD_WARNING_TIME "dddd hh:mm:ss.hh"
```

TCPWARE_FTP_RECEIVE_THRESHOLD

Specifies the amount of buffer space that can be used to buffer transmitted data on the data socket. The default value is 6144. If this logical is defined and it begins with a /, then it specifies the fraction of the window size; if only a fraction is specified, then it indicates the number of bytes to be used. The ? in the logical represents where defined values go. Defined values can be either alpha or numeric.

```
$ DEFINE TCPWARE_FTP_RECEIVE_THRESHOLD ?
```

TCPWARE_FTP_RECODE_NONVMS_FILE_NAMES

If this logical is defined, and the FTP server is not operating in UNIX mode, it recodes filenames that are not legal OpenVMS file names in the same manner that it would normally recode filenames when operating in UNIX mode. This is useful for handling filenames with multiple dots (.), spaces, and other characters that VMS does not allow in filenames while retaining the OpenVMS directory syntax.

```
$ DEFINE TCPWARE_FTP_RECODE_NONVMS_FILE_NAMES filename
```

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)

<p>TCPWARE_FTP_ROOT</p> <p>Defines the system-wide default directory access restrictions for client users. For example, you can restrict all users logged in via FTP to the COMMON\$USER directory and its subdirectories:</p> <pre>\$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_FTP_ROOT COMMON\$USER:</pre> <p>The default directory is not set to the value of this logical or to the value of TCPWARE_FTP_<username>_ROOT.</p>
<p>TCPWARE_FTP_username_ROOT</p> <p>The TCPWARE_FTP_username_ROOT (system level, executive mode) logical defines access restrictions for an FTP client logging in as <i>username</i>. For example, you can restrict user CLARK to the COMMON\$USER:[CLARK] directory and its subdirectories, as follows:</p> <pre>\$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXEC TCPWARE_FTP_CLARK_ROOT COMMON\$USER: [CLARK]</pre> <p>Because the FTP server restricts access by default to the directory setting in the TCPWARE_FTP_ROOT logical (described earlier), if it exists, you may want to use the special wildcard (*) setting with the TCPWARE_FTP_username_ROOT logical to bypass the default for <i>username</i>. For example, to restrict the bulk of users to DISK\$SYS_LOGIN, restrict users KATE and PAUL to ENG\$DISK, but allow SYSTEM full access to locations covered by its account, define the following logicals:</p> <pre>\$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXEC TCPWARE_FTP_ROOT DISK\$SYS_LOGIN ! default \$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXEC TCPWARE_FTP_KATE_ROOT ENG\$DISK ! limits KATE \$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXEC TCPWARE_FTP_PAUL_ROOT ENG\$DISK ! limits PAUL \$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXEC TCPWARE_FTP_SYSTEM_ROOT * ! full SYSTEM</pre> <p>ANONYMOUS user access restrictions are described under TCPWARE_FTP_ANONYMOUS_ROOT.</p> <p>The user is not placed automatically in this directory upon successful login.</p>
<p>TCPWARE_FTP_SEMANTICS_FIXED_IGNORE_CC</p> <p>If this logical is defined to TRUE, then GET operations of fixed lengths record files will not have a carriage return/line feed added to the end of each record. The ? in the logical represents where defined values go. Defined values can be either alpha or numeric.</p> <pre>\$ DEFINE TCPWARE_FTP_SEMANTICS_FIXED_IGNORE_CC ?</pre>

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)**TCPWARE_FTP_SEMANTICS_VARIABLE_IGNORE_CC**

When this logical is defined to TRUE, files with variable length records and carriage return carriage control will NOT have a new line character inserted after each line when the file is transferred in image (binary) mode. The default is TRUE and is defined in FTPSERVER_DTP.COM.

```
$ DEFINE TCPWARE_FTP_SEMANTICS_VARIABLE_IGNORE_CC FALSE
```

Users can change this value by defining it in their LOGIN.COM file, or it can be defined on a system-wide basis if this is desired for all users.

TCPWARE_FTP_SERVER_DATA_PORT_RANGE

Specifies the upper and lower port boundaries that are to be used in passive data connections. The string should contain two numbers separated by a space. The ? in the logical represents where defined values go.

```
$ DEFINE TCPWARE_FTP_SERVER_DATA_PORT_RANGE ?
```

TCPWARE_FTP_SERVER_LOG_LIMIT

By setting this logical in the LOGIN.COM file, you can specify that log files be retained. Set the logical name to a dash (-) to retain all log files, or specify a number in the range of 1 to 32000.

Directory size restrictions limit the number of potential files that can be created. If you do not specify a number or value, one log file is created or overwritten for each FTP session. Use the DCL PURGE command to delete unneeded log files. The following example specifies that 42 log files be retained:

```
$ DEFINE TCPWARE_FTP_SERVER_LOG_LIMIT 42
```

TCPWARE_FTP_SERVER_RELAXED_PORT_COMMAND

The server compares the IP network address value specified in the PORT command with the IP network address of the IP address it is receiving commands from. If these are not in agreement, the PORT command is not accepted. Some multi-homed clients, and clients that can do third party transfers, send values that do not match. Defining this logical allows the PORT command to be accepted for these clients by disabling this check. The ? in the logical represents where defined values go. Defined values can be either alpha or numeric.

```
$ DEFINE TCPWARE_FTP_SERVER_RELAXED_PORT_COMMAND ?
```

TCPWARE_FTP_STRIP_VERSION

Causes VMS mode output to have no versions. The ? in the logical represents where defined values go. Defined values can be either alpha or numeric.

```
$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /NOLOG /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_FTP_STRIP_VERSION ?
```

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)**TCPWARE_FTP_SYST_BANNER**

When this logical is defined the SYSTem banner is not displayed in response to the STATUS command. When this logical is not defined the format of the banner varies depending upon whether the FTP_SERVER is operating in UNIX mode or VMS mode.

```
$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /NOLOG /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_FTP_SYST_BANNER
```

TCPWARE_FTP_UNIX_STYLE_BY_DEFAULT

Starts the FTP server in UNIX emulation mode. The ? in the logical represents where defined values go. Defined values can be either alpha or numeric.

```
$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /NOLOG /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_FTP_UNIX_STYLE_BY_DEFAULT ?
```

When sending the command from a non-OpenVMS client, a space is required between the file specification and the qualifier.

```
$ GET filename /LOG
```

To disable this requirement:

```
$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE_MODE TCPWARE_FTPD_NOUNIX_SYNTAX "TRUE"
```

This logical has no effect if TCPWARE_FTP_DISALLOW_UNIX_STYLE is not set to FALSE.

TCPWARE_FTP_UNIX_STYLE_CASE_INSENSITIVE

Allows UNIX style filename handling to be case insensitive. The ? in the logical represents where defined values go. Defined values can be either alpha or numeric.

```
$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /NOLOG /EXEC TCPWARE_FTP_UNIX_STYLE_CASE_INSENSITIVE ?
```

TCPWARE_FTP_WINDOW

The FTP client and the FTP server set the TCP window size of the data connection to either:

- The value of this logical if you define it (minimum is 512 bytes; maximum is 1,048,576 bytes)
- The larger of 32,768 bytes and the default TCP window size

The ? in the logical represents where defined values go. Defined value should be numeric.

```
$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /NOLOG /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_FTP_WINDOW ?
```

TCPWARE_KERBV4_MAXAGE

Sets the maximum age of the Kerberos database.

TCPWARE_KERBV4_PRIMARY

Sets the primary Kerberos server name.

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)

TCPWARE_KERBV4_REALM
Sets the realm name of the Kerberos server.
TCPWARE_KERBV4_RLOGIN
Determines if the RLOGIN server mandates, accepts, or disallows any Kerberos request.
TCPWARE_KERBV4_RSHELL
Determines if the RSH server mandates, accepts, or disallows any Kerberos request.
TCPWARE_KERBV4_SRVTYPE
Sets the type of server (primary or applications only).
TCPWARE_KERBV4_TELNET
Determines if the TELNET server mandates, accepts, or disallows any Kerberos request.
TCPWARE_KERBV4_TKFILE
Sets the location of the user's ticket file.
TCPWARE_LPD_DEFAULT_USER
Defines a default OpenVMS username for remote users connecting to the local LPD server. Used only when you define a remote host in the LPD access file and the remote username is not mapped to a specific OpenVMS username.
TCPWARE_LPD_OPTIONS
Determines if the server handles batch queues.
TCPWARE_LPD_qname_*_FORM
Defines the form used for print jobs. This is similar to TCPWARE_LPD_qname_PARAMETER. Use TCPWARE_LPD_*_FORM to define the form for all queues.
Note! A specific queue setting overrides the global setting for that queue.
TCPWARE_LPD_qname_OPTION
Specifies additional PRINT command qualifiers to pass to the specified print queue: /BURST, /FEED, /FLAG, /FORM, /HEADER, /LOWERCASE, /PASSALL, /PRIORITY, /RESTART, /SPACE, /TRAILER Use TCPWARE_LPD_*_OPTION to define the option for all queues.
Note! A specific queue setting overrides the global setting for that queue.

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)

TCPWARE_LPD_<i>qname</i>_*_PARAMETER Defines the specified parameters when the remote user submits a print request to the OpenVMS print system (<i>qname</i> is the queue name). The first equivalence string for the logical (if defined) is the first parameter; the second is the second parameter; and so on, up to eight parameters. Use TCPWARE_LPD_*_PARAMETER to define the parameter for all queues. Note! A specific queue setting overrides the global setting for that queue.
TCPWARE_LPD_<i>qname</i>_*_QUEUE Defines the print queues for an alias queue name (<i>qname</i>). Supports clients that may not allow standard OpenVMS queue names as the remote printer (such as IBM's AIX, which restricts remote printer names to seven characters).
TCPWARE_LPD_SPOOL Points to the work directory for the LPD server. This directory holds temporary files.
TCPWARE_LPR_PRINTER Defines the default remote printer for the LPR, LPRM, and LPQ commands. Define your own TCPWARE_LPR_PRINTER logical in a LOGIN.COM file.
TCPWARE_LPR_<i>qname</i>_PRINTER TCPWARE_LPR_<i>qname</i>_PRINTER_DEFAULT Defines the absolute printer for the PRINT command. You cannot override this logical when submitting a print job. Use to restrict printing to one printer per queue.
TCPWARE_LPR_QUEUES Lists the names of all TCPware print symbiont queues. Defined only if you defined one or more print queues.
TCPWARE_LPR_SPOOL Points to the work directory for the PRINT command. This directory holds temporary files.

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)**TCPWARE_LPRSM**

The TCPWARE_LPRSM print symbiont provides similar retry interval and timeout tuning logicals as those for TCPWARE_VMSLPRSM. The TCPWARE_LPRSM logicals are:

- TCPWARE_LPRSM_*_RETRY_INTERVAL
- TCPWARE_LPRSM_*qname*_RETRY_INTERVAL
- TCPWARE_LPRSM_*_TIMEOUT
- TCPWARE_LPRSM_*qname*_TIMEOUT
- TCPWARE_LPRSM_*qname*_PRECONN

TCPWARE_NAMED_MAX_CACHE_TTL

NAMED checks the SYSTEM EXECUTIVE logical table for this logical value and sets the maximum cache time (in seconds) to be that value. Use this logical to override the default one week (604800 seconds) to a maximum cache time more appropriate for your system.

```
$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_NAMED_MAX_CACHE_TTL 86400
```

The server reads this logical the next time it starts. If you do not want to wait for the server to start, you can make the change to the running server by using the NETCU SET NAMED MAX_TTL command. Any data now written to the cache remains there for 86400 seconds (one day).

TCPWARE_NAMESERVERS

When an application needs to resolve a host name or internet address, the client queries the first name server this logical defines. The client continues to query the other name servers on its list until it receives an answer or the list is exhausted.

TCPWARE_NFS_ACCESS_IDENTIFIER

Specifies the name of a rights identifier you want assigned to all NFS users. You can then modify the access control lists (ACLs) of files to grant or deny access to holders of the rights identifier. The default is null (no rights identifier).

OpenVMS files protected by ACLs should have the UIC-based protection mask set to allow file access and the ACL set to deny access.

TCPWARE_NFS_DFLT_GID**TCPWARE_NFS_DFLT_UID**

Specifies the default UID and GID. The server uses these defaults in the following cases:

- Receives a request from a user without a PROXY mapping and who is also the superuser (UID=0, and any GID). The server replaces the superuser UID and GID with the default UID and GID.
- Processes a `get attributes` request and cannot find a file's owner UIC in the PROXY database. The server uses the default UID and GID instead.

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)

<p>TCPWARE_NFS_DIRLIFE_TIMER</p> <p>Sets when to delete internal directory cache data structures. Specify the interval as OpenVMS delta time. The default is 3 minutes.</p>
<p>TCPWARE_NFS_DIRREAD_LIMIT</p> <p>Sets the maximum size in bytes for each file read while processing a <code>get attributes</code> request. If the estimated file size exceeds this value, TCPware does not read the file to determine its exact size and returns an estimated size instead. The estimated file size is always larger than the exact size. The <code>-1</code> default turns off file size estimation.</p> <p>This parameter applies only to filesystems exported with the <code>/CONVERT</code> option (the default). A value of 0 disables TCPware from determining exact file sizes on requests.</p> <p>This parameter may provide the NFS Client with inexact file sizes. This is not a problem, but may affect some applications.</p>
<p>TCPWARE_NFS_DIRTIME_TIMER</p> <p>Sets a time interval that determines when the server updates the directory access time between NFS operations. Specify the interval as an OpenVMS delta time. The default is 30 seconds.</p>
<p>TCPWARE_NFS_DYNAMIC_EXPORT</p> <p>Reloads updates to the shared database on the cluster automatically when you set this logical to <code>CLUSTER</code>:</p> <pre>\$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_NFS_DYNAMIC_EXPORT CLUSTER</pre> <p>The server uses locks to communicate changes to all the servers on the cluster. The default is <code>LOCAL</code> (not to use locks).</p>
<p>TCPWARE_NFS_DYNAMIC_PROXY</p> <p>Enables dynamic <code>PROXY</code> database reloading.</p> <pre>\$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_NFS_DYNAMIC_PROXY keyword[,keyword]</pre> <p>The <i>keywords</i> are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>CLIENT</code> -- enables Client reloading • <code>SERVER</code> -- enables Server reloading • <code>NOCLIENT</code> and <code>NOSERVER</code> -- when used with the <code>ADD PROXY</code> or <code>REMOVE PROXY</code> commands overrides the logical setting
<p>TCPWARE_NFS_FILE_CACHE_SIZE</p> <p>Determines the maximum number of files allowed to have attributes in cache at any one time. The number must be larger than the <code>SYSGEN</code> parameter <code>CHANNELCNT</code>. The value must also be larger than the number of combined TCP and UDP threads.</p>

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)

<p>TCPWARE_NFS_LOG_CLASS</p> <p>Enables the type of information written to the log file TCPWARE:NFSSERVER.LOG. This parameter is a bit mask value (in decimal).</p>
<p>TCPWARE_NFS_NOCHECKSUM</p> <p>Enables or disables checksum generation for UDP datagrams. This parameter is a boolean value. When the value is 0 (false), the server generates checksums for outgoing datagrams. When the value is 1 (true), the server does not generate checksums. Enabling checksums maintains data integrity, and is the default.</p> <p>Note! Disabling checksums may increase system performance but could have an adverse affect on certain NFS clients.</p>
<p>TCPWARE_NFS_OPENFILE_TIMER</p> <p>Sets a time interval (in delta time) a file remains open after you last accessed it. You do not need to open and close it for each request. The default is six seconds.</p>
<p>TCPWARE_NFS_PCNFSD_DFLTPRTOPT</p> <p>Specifies the default print options when submitting a spooled print job for printing. The logical for NFS_PCNFSD_DFLPRTOPT is TCPWARE_PCNFSD_DFLTPRTOPT.</p>
<p>TCPWARE_NFS_PCNFSD_ENABLE</p> <p>Enables (value of 1) or disables (value of 0) the PCNFSD services support. A value of 3 enables print spooling of files on the server without enabling PCNFSD authentication. The logical for NFS_PCNFSD_ENABLE is TCPWARE_PCNFSD_ENABLE.</p>
<p>TCPWARE_NFS_PCNFSD_JOB_LIMIT</p> <p>Specifies the maximum packet size of the information displaying the queued print jobs. Some systems require this limitation.</p> <p>Note! If the actual queued job information exceeds the byte limit set by this parameter, TCPware truncates the information.</p> <p>The logical name for NFS_PCNFSD_JOB_LIMIT is TCPWARE_PCNFSD_JOB_LIMIT. If this logical is not defined, TCPware determines the size of the packet at run-time.</p>
<p>TCPWARE_NFS_PCNFSD_PRINTER</p> <p>Specifies the print queue you want used if the NFS client does not specify a printer. This is an optional parameter and the default is SYS\$PRINT when the client does not specify a printer (most clients specify the printer). The logical for NFS_PCNFSD_PRINTER is TCPWARE_PCNFSD_PRINTER.</p>

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)**TCPWARE_NFS_PCNFSD_PRINTER_LIMIT**

Specifies the maximum packet size of the information displaying the printers known on the server. Some systems require this limitation.

Note! If the actual printer information exceeds the byte limit set by this parameter, TCPware truncates the information.

The logical for NFS_PCNFSD_PRINTER_LIMIT is TCPWARE_PCNFSD_PRINTER_LIMIT. If this logical is not defined, TCPware determines the size of the packet at run-time.

TCPWARE_NFS_PCNFSD_SPOOL

Specifies the name of the PCNFSD print spool directory as a UNIX style pathname. The directory must be an exported directory. This is, the directory must be an entry in the EXPORT database, or a subdirectory of an exported directory. The logical for NFS_PCNFSD_SPOOL is TCPWARE_PCNFSD_SPOOL.

Because you export different OpenVMS directories to different clients with the same path, it is possible for the NFS_PCNFSD_SPOOL parameter to refer to different OpenVMS directories depending on which PCNFSD client requests the print spooling services.

TCPWARE_NFS_PORT

Sets the TCP and UDP port through which the NFS, MOUNT, and PCNFSD protocols receive data.

TCPWARE_NFS_SECURITY

Enables various security features. This parameter is a decimal bit mask value.

Caution! Do not use bits 0 and 1 for PC clients using PCNFS.

If you use PC-NFS printing with mask value=2, add an entry to the EXPORT database for each client subdirectory (not just a single entry for the spool directory.) The pathname listed in the EXPORT database should be the NFS_PCNFSD_SPOOL parameter value concatenated with the name of the client subdirectory.

If you set bit 5, PC-NFS users can print to batch queues. This may present a security risk, since users could submit batch jobs under a privileged (or another) user by forcing the UID/GID values of their choice.

Disabling use of the intrusion database for PCNFSD, by setting bit 6, affects all exports.

A bit mask 8 value of 128 disables PCNFSD deletion of printed files from the spool directory.

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)**TCPWARE_NFS_TCP_THREADS**

Controls the number of simultaneously serviced requests received over TCP connections the server can support. The server requires a thread for each TCP request it receives. This thread is active for the amount of time it takes the server to receive the request, perform the operation, and send a reply to the client.

The more threads the server supports, the better the performance.

Note! The number of threads has no impact on the number of TCP connections the server supports.

TCPWARE_NFS_UDP_THREADS

This is similar to the NFS_TCP_THREADS parameter but relates to UDP threads.

TCPWARE_NFS_XID_CACHE_SIZE

Sets the maximum number of XID cache entries. The XID cache prevents the system from transmitting false error messages for operations such as delete, create, rename, and set attributes.

Set the NFS_XID_CACHE_SIZE parameter to at least twice (2 times) the largest of the number of:

- NFS clients using the NFS Server
- UDP threads (as set by the NFS_UDP_THREADS parameter)
- TCP threads (as set by the NFS_TCP_THREADS parameter)

The parameter sets the size of both the UDP and TCP XID caches (each protocol has a separate XID cache).

TCPWARE_PCNFSD_DFLTPRTOPT

Specifies the default print options when submitting a spooled print job for printing. The logical for NFS_PCNFSD_DFLPRTOPT is TCPWARE_PCNFSD_DFLTPRTOPT.

TCPWARE_PPPD_DEBUG_LEVEL

When you specify the DEBUG (or -D) option, it debugs at level 5 (display up to warning and significant events). For more informational and debugging information, raise the debug level to 7.

TCPWARE_PPPD_OPCOM_LEVEL

For a detached process, raise the message level for OPCOM messages. By default, it is set to 4 to report fatal and error messages. Raise it to 5 to monitor the significant events in PPPD, or even higher for more detail.

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)

<p>TCPWARE_QUOTE</p> <p>Defines the quote for the server. This logical can be either a string or a filename that includes the quote text. Prefix a filename with the @ sign and enclose the definition or filename in quotation marks.</p> <p>You need SYSNAM or SYSPRV privileges to define the system-wide logical.</p> <pre>\$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_QUOTE "Quote-of-the-day" \$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_QUOTE "@SYS\$MANAGER:QUOTE.TXT" \$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_QUOTE "Today's quote is",- _\$ "@SYS\$MANAGER:QUOTE.TXT"</pre>
<p>TCPWARE_RCMD_FLAGS</p> <p>Set this logical to 1 (default = 0) to disable user-specified SYS\$LOGIN: .RHOSTS files (and use the HOSTS.EQUIV file only).</p>
<p>TCPWARE_RCMD_OUTPUT</p> <p>Sets up a log file for incoming R Services such as RCP and RSH to log messages in the RCMD.LOG file:</p> <pre>\$ DEFINE /SYSTEM /EXECUTIVE TCPWARE_RCMD_OUTPUT RCMD.LOG</pre>
<p>TCPWARE_RES_OPTIONS <i>ndots ndots</i></p> <p>Sets up to six domains in a search list, as well as the minimum number of dots to recognize in a host name to make it fully qualified. The client reads this information from two logicals you set through CNFNET.</p>
<p>TCPWARE_SLIP_n</p> <p>The START/IP command <i>line-specific-information</i> parameter provides the OpenVMS device name for the SLIP line. If you omit this parameter, TCPware assumes that the TCPWARE_SLIP_n system logical (where <i>n</i> is the controller number) defines the device.</p>
<p>TCPWARE_LOCALDOMAIN</p> <p>Specifies the default local domain name to be used when building To: addresses on outgoing messages.</p> <p>For example, to have messages sent to SMTP%“Joe@construction” to be delivered to SMTP%“Joe@construction.bedrock.com”, TCPWARE_LOCALDOMAIN would be defined as “bedrock.com”.</p>
<p>TCPWARE_NAMESERVERS</p> <p>List of IP addresses for DNS lookups.</p>

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)

TCPWARE_SMTP_A1_NAME
Used in forming the username portion of return addresses for ALL-IN-1 users.
TCPWARE_SMTP_ACCEPT_UNIX_LF
Tells the SMTP agents to accept lines sent by some UNIX systems that are terminated with a linefeed only (instead of the proper carriage-return, linefeed combination).
TCPWARE_SMTP_ALLOW_USER_FROM
Allows users to override their From: address on outgoing mail by specifying /FROM=xxx@yyy as the first line of outgoing mail messages.
TCPWARE_SMTP_ALLOW_VIRTUAL_DOMAIN
Allows the use of virtual domains in TCPware SMTP environment. Without this logical defined, incoming aliases are assumed to be local addresses only. If your system supports multiple virtual domains and uses in the alias file to reroute traffic based on those domains, you must define this logical.
TCPWARE_SMTP_AM_DOMAIN
Domain name used when forming return addresses for ALL-IN-1 users.
TCPWARE_SMTP_AM_NAME
Used in forming the username portion of return addresses for ALL-IN-1 users.
TCPWARE_SMTP_APPEND_FORWARDER_TO_MX
Specifies that the default SMTP forwarder, if defined, is appended to the end of an MX list for a target host when delivering outgoing mail.
TCPWARE_SMTP_BATCH_QUEUE
Points to the TCPware SMTP queue.
TCPWARE_SMTP_DECNET_DOMAIN
Specifies a DECnet name used in the creation of return addresses.
TCPWARE_SMTP_DELIVERY_RECEIPTS
Enables or disables delivery receipts (value is TRUE or FALSE).
TCPWARE_SMTP_DISABLE_DELIVERY_RECEIPT_DISCLAIMER
When deliver receipts are enabled, a disclaimer is included in all such receipts telling the sender that the message has been delivered, but not necessarily read. Defining this logical prevents the disclaimer from being included.

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)

TCPWARE_SMTP_DISABLE_FOLDER_DELIVERY Disables TCPware SMTP's ability to deliver messages to user-defined folders in their VMS Mail files.
TCPWARE_SMTP_DISABLE_PSMAIL If defined, causes mail sent to PSI% users to be returned with NOSUCHUSER.
TCPWARE_SMTP_ENVELOPE_FROM_HOST Specifies the host name to be used in the SMTP envelope MAIL FROM: line. If not defined, the default system host name is used.
TCPWARE_SMTP_FORWARDER Specifies the domain name of the system to which all outgoing mail is forwarded for further delivery.
TCPWARE_SMTP_FROM_HOST Specifies the local host name used when forming From: address on outgoing messages. If this logical is not defined, the system host name is used.
TCPWARE_SMTP_HEADER_ORG Specifies the text for an Organization: header in outgoing mail.
TCPWARE_SMTP_HEADER_RETURN_RECEIPT_TO Generates a Return-Receipt-To: header in outgoing mail. Requires the TCPWARE_SMTP_RETURN_RECEIPT_TO_HEADER_ENABLE logical to be defined.
TCPWARE_SMTP_HEADER_SYS Specifies the text for a System: header in outgoing mail.
TCPWARE_SMTP_HOST_ALIAS_FILE Points to the file containing a list of all the host names that should be considered local for this node for incoming mail delivery.
TCPWARE_SMTP_HOST_NAME Specifies all the local host names for this node. Used to specify all virtual domains handled by this node. Alternatively, the node names can be stored in the file TCPWARE:SMTP_HOST_ALIASES.
TCPWARE_SMTP_LOG Specifies the output filename. If not defined, the name defaults to TCPWARE:TCPWARE_SMTP_LOG.queueName.

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)

TCPWARE_SMTP_MAXIMUM_822_TO_LENGTH
Sets the maximum length of the RFC822 To: header line when delivering incoming mail to VMS Mail users.
TCPWARE_SMTP_MRGate_NAME
Specifies the name of the Message Router gateway.
TCPWARE_SMTP_NON_LOCAL_FORWARDER
Specifies the name of a forwarder system for non-local outgoing mail.
TCPWARE_SMTP_NO_USER_REPLY_TO
Disallows the use of user-defined Reply-To: headers in outgoing mail.
TCPWARE_SMTP_POSTMASTER
Specifies the address of the system-wide postmaster.
TCPWARE_SMTP_REJECT_INVALID_DOMAINS
Tells the SMTP server to reject mail from domains whose names and addresses cannot be resolved in a reverse lookup.
TCPWARE_SMTP_REPLY_TO
Specifies an address for a Reply-To: header in outgoing mail.
TCPWARE_SMTP_RESENT_HEADERS
Causes the inclusion of "Resent-*" headers in mail forwarded from a VMS Mail account using SET FORWARD in VMS Mail.
TCPWARE_SMTP_RETRY_INTERVAL
Specifies the retry interval for messages waiting for an attempted redelivery. The time is specified as a delta time.
TCPWARE_SMTP_RETURN_INTERVAL
Specifies the amount of time a given message delivery should be retried before giving up and bouncing the message back to the sender. The time is specified as a delta time.
TCPWARE_SMTP_RETURN_MSG
Specifies an input filename for the return message SMTP sends when a mail message bounces.
TCPWARE_SMTP_RETURN_RECEIPT_TO_HEADER_ENABLE
Enables the Return-Receipt-To: header if the TCPWARE_SMTP_HEADER_RETURN_RECEIPT_TO logical is also defined.

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)

TCPWARE_SMTP_SEND_CLASS Specifies the VMS broadcast class for "New mail" notifications. The default is USER16.
TCPWARE_SMTP_SERVER_DISABLE_VRFYEXPN Disables the VRFY and EXPN commands in bitmask format to the SMTP server. Bit 0 = VRFY; Bit 1 = EXPN.
TCPWARE_SMTP_SERVER_LOG Enables debug logs for the SMTP server.
TCPWARE_SMTP_SERVER_RCPT_CHECK_HOST The host name to be used in checking for local host when passing messages through the reject rules.
TCPWARE_SMTP_SERVER_REJECT_FILE Points to the file containing the rejection rules.
TCPWARE_SMTP_SERVER_REJECT_INFO Specifies the level of OPCOM messages generated by the rejection rules for incoming SMTP mail. If not defined, no messages are generated.
TCPWARE_SMTP_SUPPRESS_VENDOR Suppresses the vendor name in the SMTP server welcome banner. Define this logical to hide the fact that the system is a VMS system running TCPware.
TCPWARE_SMTP_SYMBIONT_LOG Enables debug logs for the SMTP symbiont.
TCPWARE_SMTP_SYMBIONT_PURGWS_TIMER Specifies how often the SMTP symbiont purges its working set to free up unneeded memory. The time is specified as a delta time.
TCPWARE_SMTP_WINDOW_SIZE Specifies the window size used in TCP connections when delivering mail.
TCPWARE_SSH_ALLOW_EXPIRED_PW Allows logging in to an account when the account's password has expired due to pwdlifetime elapsing. This applies to all users and circumvents normal VMS expired-password checking, and therefore should be used with caution. An entry is made into the SSH_LOG:SSHD.LOG file when access is allowed using this logical name.

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)

TCPWARE_SSH_ALLOW_PREEXPIRED_PW
Allows logging in to an account when the password has been pre-expired. This applies to all users and circumvents normal VMS expired-password checking, and therefore should be used with caution. An entry is made into the SSH_LOG:SSHD.LOG file when access is allowed using this logical name.
TCPWARE_SSH_KEYGEN_MIN_PW_LEN
Defines the minimum passphrase length when one is to be set in SSHKEYGEN. If not defined, defaults to zero.
TCPWARE_SSH_PARAMETERS_ <i>n</i>
These parameters are used to start SSHD_MASTER. They are parameters set by @TCPWARE:CNFNET SSH.
TCPWARE_SSH_USE_SYSGEN_LGI
If defined, causes SSHD to use the VMS SYSGEN value of LGI_PWD_TMO to set the login grace time, overriding anything specified in the command line or the configuration file.
TCPWARE_VMSMAIL_HEADER_CONTROL
Specifies how many RFC822 headers are included in mail delivered to VMS Mail users. Values can be ALL, MAJOR, and NONE.
TCPWARE_VMSMAIL_LOCASE_USERNAME
Lowercases the username portion of outgoing addresses.
TCPWARE_VMSMAIL_NO_EXQUOTA
Delivers incoming mail to local VMS Mail users without using EXQUOTA.
TCPWARE_VMSMAIL_REPLY_CONTROL
Specifies which header to use to determine the sender of a message ("Reply-To:" or "From:").
TCPWARE_VMSMAIL_USE_RFC822_TO_HEADER
Sets the maximum length of the RFC822 To: header line when sending outgoing mail. The default is 1024. The range can be set from 256 to 65535.
TCPWARE_SNMP_DEBUG
Use this logical to set certain debug masks in the SNMP subagent. The value should be a hexadecimal number (0x).
<code>\$ DEFINE TCPWARE_SNMP_DEBUG mask</code>

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)

<p>TCPWARE_SVCORDER</p> <p>Contains the list of services used in the order specified.</p> <p>Use the values "bind,local" (the default if the logical is not defined) and "local,bind" (uses DNS if the Hosts database lookup fails).</p>
<p>TCPWARE_TCLB_BIAS</p> <p>Define this logical with a multiplier and an addend as two values of the logical. Both are real numbers.</p> <p>You can use these values to bias a load offered to the host. For example, the following command doubles the observed load and adds 1.5 users:</p> <pre>\$ DEFINE /SYSTEM TCPWARE_TCLB_BIAS "2.0", "1.5"</pre> <p>TCPware re-translates this logical before it sends each response. This means that some other process can change it dynamically or you can set it statically.</p>
<p>TCPWARE_TELNET_WINDOW</p> <p>Specifies the window size that the TELNET server offers to the peer. The default value is 4096. If the value is less than 512, TELNET uses 4096.</p>
<p>TCPWARE_TELNETD_DEFCHAR</p> <p>Sets up the default terminal characteristics for TELNET sessions. You can avoid having to change the SYSGEN TTY_DEFCHAR and TTY_DEFCHAR2 fields system-wide. This logical forces the hangup bit set. To prevent the forcing of the hangup bit set, use the TCPWARE_TELNETD_NO_FORCED_HANGUP logical.</p>
<p>TCPWARE_TELNETD_FLAGS</p> <p>Setting either bit 0 or 1 can improve server performance and reduce system processing overhead. The default value is 1.</p> <p>Note! Doing so means you are not adhering to the TELNET protocol.</p>
<p>TCPWARE_TELNETD_INTRO_MSG</p> <p>Defines a special message that appears whenever a user attempts access to the host through TELNET. Use this logical to issue warnings such as "Authorized Use Only" for remote logins.</p> <p>If the TCPware ACE/Client is enabled and the user is designated for Token Authentication, the user is also prompted for the PASSCODE in addition to the username and password.</p> <p>Kerberos password protection is also available for the TELNET service.</p>
<p>TCPWARE_TIMED_EXCLUDE</p> <p>Determines the networks excluded from clock synchronization, either in network addresses or names.</p>

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)

<p>TCPWARE_TIMED_INCLUDE</p> <p>Determines the networks included in clock synchronization, either in network addresses or names.</p>
<p>TCPWARE_TIMED_MODE</p> <p>Determines if the current host is a MASTER, FIXED MASTER, or SLAVE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MASTER (primary) -- broadcasts time synchronization requests, calculates the time differences and averages, and sends "adjust time" messages. • FIXED MASTER (fixed primary) -- provides absolute time stamps to newly started dependent TIMED hosts. • SLAVE (dependent) -- is the recipient of primary "adjust time" messages.
<p>TCPWARE_TIMEZONE</p> <p>This logical can have two equivalence strings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>+hhmmss</i> <p><i>hh</i> are the hours <i>mm</i> are the minutes <i>ss</i> are the seconds offset from the universal time (UT).</p> <p>+ is for east of the central meridian, – is for west. For example: +04:00:00 is four hours east of the central meridian at Greenwich.</p> <p>Another example: eastern standard time (EST) is five hours west of UT, so the offset is – 0500.</p> • <i>name</i> an optional name for the time zone. For example: EDT for Eastern Daylight time. Can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (this format is not recommended) Any other character sequence <p>The <i>name</i> is not validated and may be used by applications to report the local time zone.</p>
<p>TCPWARE_TSSYM_qlname</p> <p>Defines the parameters normally set with the /ON qualifier. Since you cannot use /AUTOSTART_ON together with the /ON qualifier to initialize a terminal server print queue, you need to define TCPWARE_TSSYM_qlname for this purpose.</p> <pre>\$ DEFINE /SYSTEM TCPWARE_TSSYM_qlname "host,port[,option...]"</pre>
<p>TCPWARE_TSSYM_*_RETRY_INTERVAL</p> <p>Defines the interval at which the symbiont retries to make a connection to a printer after an attempt fails. The default is 0::15 (15 seconds delta time).</p>

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)

TCPWARE_TSSYM_*_TIMEOUT Defines the time it takes for a print job to abort if the connection to the printer is never established. The default timeout is infinite (it never times out).
TCPWARE_TSSYM_<i>qname</i>_RETRY_INTERVAL Same as TCPWARE_TSSYM_*_RETRY_INTERVAL, but for a specific queue only, and overrides TCPWARE_TSSYM_*_RETRY_INTERVAL.
TCPWARE_TSSYM_<i>qname</i>_TIMEOUT Same as TCPWARE_TSSYM_*_TIMEOUT, but for a specific queue only, and overrides TCPWARE_TSSYM_*_TIMEOUT.
TCPWARE_VMSLPR SMB_ <i>qname</i>_PRECONN Makes the connection to the printer <i>before</i> processing the file. Normal behavior is to make the connection to the printer <i>after</i> processing the file.
TCPWARE_VMSLPR SMB_ <i>qname</i>_RETRY_INTERVAL Same as TCPWARE_VMSLPR SMB_*_RETRY_INTERVAL, but for a specific queue only, and overrides TCPWARE_VMSLPR SMB_*_RETRY_INTERVAL.
TCPWARE_VMSLPR SMB_ <i>qname</i>_TIMEOUT Same as TCPWARE_VMSLPR SMB_*_TIMEOUT, but for a specific queue only, and overrides TCPWARE_VMSLPR SMB_*_TIMEOUT.
TCPWARE_VMSLPR SMB_*_RETRY_INTERVAL Defines the interval at which the symbiont retries to make a connection to a printer after an attempt fails. The default value for a retry interval is 2 minutes (:2 in delta time). Note! A connection failure can take 1.5 minutes to time out, which is not included in this interval value.
TCPWARE_VMSLPR SMB_*_TIMEOUT Defines the time it takes for a print job to abort if the connection to the printer is never established. The default timeout is infinite (it never times out).
UCX\$DEVICE Defined as BG: (the name of the UCX device drive).
UCX\$INET_HOST Defined to be the host name (the same setting as TCPWARE_DOMAINNAME).

Table B-1 TCPware Logicals (Continued)**UCX\$IPC_SHR**

Provides the linkage to the TCPware version of the UCX\$IPC_SHR Run-Time library.

Glossary

Introduction

This chapter provides a glossary of terms found throughout the TCPware for OpenVMS documentation set.

Glossary of Terms

access control list (ACL)	OpenVMS list containing access rights for users.
access restrictions	Restrictions on a TCP application's usage, either incoming or outgoing.
active open	Actively opens a connection. TCPDRIVER sends segments to establish a connection to the destination host and port number for an active open request. To establish a connection, a passive open must usually be pending on the destination host.
Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)	Protocol used to map internet addresses to physical hardware addresses used on Ethernet and FDDI. <i>See</i> Fiber Distributed Data Interface and Reverse Address Resolution Protocol.
Ancillary control process (ACP)	A process that acts as an interface between user software and an I/O driver. An ACP provides functions supplemental to those performed in the driver, such as file and directory management.
application program interface (API)	Programming interface to an application, such as the TCPware SNMP Extendible Agent MIB API, ACE/Client API for Token Authentication, or the interface between a terminal emulation program and the TES Client software.
ARPANET	First entity to implement TCP/IP. ARPANET is the DARPA internet that served as the backbone for TCP/IP research. TCP/IP was so successful in the ARPANET that DARPA designated TCP/IP as a networking standard.
Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)	<i>See</i> Classical IP over ATM.
attributes data file (ADF)	Special file in the NFS Client that maintains the attributes for an OpenVMS data file. These files appear on the server as <code>.\$ADF\$filename</code> , although the client system cannot see them.

Glossary of Terms (Continued)

authenticator	The Kerberos protocol uses authenticators to prevent eavesdroppers from stealing a ticket. The client sends a new authenticator with each request for service from a server. An authenticator consists of the client's name, client's IP address, and a timestamp showing the current time.
automounting	Automatic and transparent mount in NFS that mounts a filesystem when accessing it.
Autonomous System (AS)	Set of routers under a single technical administration, using an internal protocol and common metrics to route packets within the AS, and an external protocol to route packets to other ASs. The NIC assigns AS numbers.
background mount	Attempts to mount a filesystem on the NFS client made at least once at varying intervals and specified number of retries. <i>See</i> multicasting.
big-endian	Format for storage of binary data where the most-significant byte comes first. The Internet's standard byte order is big-endian. <i>See</i> little-endian <i>and</i> network byte order.
Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)	Exterior routing protocol used to exchange routing information between multiple transit Autonomous Systems (ASs) as well as between transit and stub ASs.
broadcasting	Packet delivery system that provides a copy of a given packet to all hosts attached to the network. For example: Ethernet and FDDI. <i>See</i> multicasting.
Classical IP over Asynchronous Transfer Mode (CLIP)	A way of sending IP datagrams over ATM protocol lines.
Classless Inter Domain Routing (CIDR)	Protocol developed in 1992 by the Internet Engineering Steering Group that eliminates address class distinctions and depends on address masks that fall on bit instead of byte boundaries. The strategy assigns blocks of Class C addresses to Internet providers and has the providers "subnet mask" the addresses in further units to organizations. This also sharply reduces the growth in routing tables in Internet routers beyond their manageable capacity.
client-server model	Concept used to describe the application layer protocols. The process that initiates a service is the client (or user). The process that provides the service is the server. A client and a server can be on different hosts or on the same host.

Glossary of Terms (Continued)

cluster alias failover	System whereby a node in a VMSCluster (the "alias") can accept incoming connection requests for a server if the servicing node goes down. Used primarily with the Network File System (NFS).
Compressed SLIP (CSLIP)	<i>See</i> Serial Line IP (SLIP).
connectionless service	Service that presents data complete with a destination address, and the network delivers it on a best-effort basis, independent of other data exchanged between the same pair of users. Examples include IP and UDP.
connection-oriented service	Service that implements a connection-setup procedure before it can exchange data between two users. Connection-oriented services or protocols provide data transfer that is reliable, ordered, full-duplex, and flow-controlled. TCP is a connection-oriented service.
data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE)	Term the X.25 protocol standards use that applies to switching equipment that forms a packet switched network to distinguish it from the computers or terminals that connect to the network.
datagram	Single message unit IP uses over an internet and consisting of protocol headers and data.
data terminal equipment (DTE)	Term X.25 protocol standards use that applies to computers and/or terminals, to distinguish them from the packet switching network to which they connect.
delta time	<p>The delta time syntax is:</p> <p>dddd hh:mm:ss.cc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>dddd</i> is the number of days (0-9999); if less than one day, specify zero (0); follow with a blank space. • <i>hh</i> is the number of hours (0-23). • <i>mm</i> is the number of minutes (0-59) preceded by a colon (:). • <i>ss</i> is the number of seconds (0-59) preceded by a colon (:). • <i>cc</i> is the number of hundredths of a second (0-99) preceded by a period (.). <p>You can truncate a delta time on the right. You can omit fields in the time format as long as you include the punctuation that separates the fields. You must specify the days field even if you omit all time fields.</p>

Glossary of Terms (Continued)

domain namespace	Naming hierarchy. A domain name consists of a sequence of names (labels) separated by periods (.). The following are examples of domain names: NS.NASA.GOV C.NYSER.NET BBN.COM
Domain Name System (DNS)	System that allows access to a distributed, hierarchical database of internet addresses, hostnames, and other information throughout the Internet.
duress PIN	Special PIN to use if you are being compromised during the login process. Used with the token authentication system.
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)	Protocol that centralizes and automates TCP/IP network configuration. The DHCP Server dynamically allocates IP addresses for hosts on the network from an available pool of addresses. In this way, new hosts or hosts that are frequently relocated can automatically get new IP addresses for a certain lease period. DHCP is an extension of the Internet Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP).
dynamic routing	<i>See</i> Gateway Routing Daemon.
encryption	Transformation of plain text into unintelligible text.
EXPORT database	Database on the NFS server system that controls which filesystems the server is able to export to a client.
exporting	Making a network filesystem available to mount on a client system by listing it in the "export" database.
Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP)	Exterior routing protocol that moves routing information between Autonomous Systems (ASs).
External Data Representation (XDR) Protocol	Standard that resolves differences of data representation between different operating systems and hardware architectures.
Fiber Distributed Data Interface (FDDI)	Set of ANSI/ISO standards that define a high-bandwidth (100 Mb/s) general-purpose LAN. It provides synchronous and asynchronous services between computers and peripheral equipment in a timed-token passing, dual ring of trees configuration.
File Sharing Services (FSS)	NetWare service that lets you access OpenVMS directories, files, and printers using DOS facilities.
File Transfer Protocol (FTP)	Application level protocol that allows a user on a client host to log in to a server host and perform file functions.

Glossary of Terms (Continued)

filename mapping	Process in NFS of mapping filenames between OpenVMS and UNIX so as to preserve the respective systems' filenaming conventions.
filesystem	Method for recording, cataloging, and accessing files on a client or server system.
flat namespace	In flat namespace naming, a system selects object names from a single set of strings rather than a hierarchical organization of strings. The following hostnames are examples: ALPHA RESEARCH TULIP
Gateway Routing Daemon (GateD)	Manages multiple routing protocols, including the Routing Information Protocol (RIP), Local Network Protocol (HELLO), Router Discovery Protocol, Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol, Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP), and Border Gateway Protocol (BGP).
gateway	Device used to connect two or more networks to form an internet. A gateway also has an internet address for each connected network, and performs routing functions.
GROUP database	Database on the NFS Client that authorizes a client's group access to the remote host's filesystems. The database contains the group number and the VMS group identifier corresponding to the remote group identifier in the UNIX <code>/etc/group</code> file.
group ID (GID)	Group identification on the UNIX NFS host.
HELLO	Also called the Local Network Protocol, it is an interior protocol that uses delay as the deciding factor when selecting the best route. Delay is the round-trip time between source and destination. HELLO is not currently widely in use.
host	Unique, addressable entity that is part of an internet. A multiuser minicomputer and a terminal server are examples of hosts.
host byte order	Standard a host uses for storage and transmission of integers that specifies that either the least significant byte or most significant byte appears first. Sending machines must translate from their host or local machine integer representation to network byte order. Receiving machines must translate from network byte order to the local host or local machine representation. <i>See big-endian and little-endian.</i>

Glossary of Terms (Continued)

host equivalence files	Security access files on a Berkeley R Commands server host used to authorize access to services by other hosts or users. The files list hostnames (and, optionally, usernames) and indicate which remote hosts and users have equivalent access as local users. These include RHOSTS . and HOSTS .EQUIV files.
hostname	<p>Name assigned to a host. These names are for user convenience and a system maps it to an internet address. Host names may either be from a flat namespace or the domain namespace.</p> <p>A hostname is a mnemonic given to a host for the purpose of identifying it. Because the TCP/IP protocols only understand internet address, they must "translate" these hostnames into internet addresses. TCPware supports two means for translating a hostname into an internet address (or vice versa); the HOSTS . file and Domain Name System (DNS).</p> <p>The HOSTS . file supports any naming conventions you wish to use. Typically, use of a HOSTS. file involves using a flat namespace. For larger networks and the Internet, systems now more commonly use the Domain Name System (DNS).</p>
idempotency	<p>Remote Procedure Call (RPC) jargon for performing an operation more than once with identical results and without causing any harm.</p> <p>For example, an NFS server receives a delete file request from a client, deletes the file, and sends a success reply, but the network loses the reply before it reaches the client. Because the client does not receive a reply, it sends the delete file request again. Rather than process the request again and send a false error message stating that the file does not exist, the server simply retransmits the original reply.</p>
instance	In Kerberos authentication, identifies an instantiation of a principal name, such as the name of the system running a server.
internet	Network formed by connecting dissimilar hosts and networks with TCP/IP protocols. When capitalized (Internet), this term refers to the ARPANET, the DARPA internet that forms the backbone of internet research.

Glossary of Terms (Continued)

internet address	Unique 32-bit value assigned to each host in an internet. All internet communications with a particular host use its internet address. TCPDRIVER, UDPDRIVER, IPDRIVER, INETDRIVER, and BGDRIVER use internet addresses to identify a host on the network. Each host on the network assumes a unique internet address. Internet addresses are 32-bit values. Internet addresses are in reverse VAX byte order (the most significant byte of the internet address is in the least significant byte of the longword value).
Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)	Performs a function of IP by providing a communications facility for gateways and hosts.
Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP)	Allows IMAP-compliant mail programs to access messages stored remotely as if the storage were local.
Internet Protocol (IP)	Basis of TCP/IP, providing the network interface and message routing services for the higher level protocols.
IP routing	Mechanism provided by IP to deliver datagrams from the source to the destination.
IP Security Option (IPSO)	U.S. Department of Defense standard for protecting datagrams over the network.
Kerberos	Authentication system for open systems and networks. Kerberos uses a set of encrypted keys and tickets for authentication. Kerberos provides network security by regulating user access to networking services.
Key Distribution Center (KDC)	An alternate name for the Kerberos Server.
layer	The TCP/IP protocol suite consists of three layers of services that rest on a layer of hardware.
little-endian	Format for storage of binary data in which the least significant byte comes first. The VAX and Alpha byte order is little-endian. <i>See also</i> big-endian.
load balancing	Also known as TCP/IP load balancing. The system whereby the server changes the preferred order of access to systems in a TCP/IP cluster in response to their observed load.
local area network (LAN)	Two or more hosts connected by the same communications medium. The hosts typically span a small geographic area such as a single room or building.

Glossary of Terms (Continued)

Management Information Base (MIB-II)	Most recent MIB version for the SNMP protocol. A collection of data residing on the SNMP agent host and organized into groups. Each piece of data within a group is a management object.
mask, address or network	32-bit internet address, where the network number is set to all bits one and the host number is set to all bits zero. Hosts and gateways use the network mask to route internet packets by extracting the network number of an internet address, and comparing the network number with their own routing information to determine if the packet is bound for a local address.
master file directory (MFD)	"Root" directory ([000000]) in OpenVMS that is the default mount point for an NFS filesystem.
mount	NFS protocol that provides file handles for server access and keeps track of mounts.
mount point	Point on the remote NFS directory tree that you are interested in mounting or the point on the local directory tree where the remote filesystem is "attached."
mounting	Process in NFS of "attaching" a server filesystem to the file structure of a client to make it accessible using the client's normal operating facilities.
multicasting	Special form of broadcasting that delivers copies of the packet to only a subset of all possible destinations. <i>See</i> broadcasting.
multiplexing	smission of a number of different messages simultaneously over a single circuit.
multithreading	Ability to service transactions from many clients simultaneously.
network	Element of an internet in which two or more hosts are connected with the same communications medium. A LAN is an example of an internet network element.
network byte order	Internet standard for transmission of integers that specifies most significant byte appears first. Sending machines must translate from the local integer representation to network byte order, and receiving machines must translate from network byte order to the local machine representation. Equivalent to big-endian. <i>See</i> little-endian.
Network Control Utility (NETCU)	TCPware's utility program system managers and operators use to configure and control networks that run TCPware.

Glossary of Terms (Continued)

Network File System (NFS)	Application layer protocol developed by Sun Microsystems, Inc. that provides access to a remote computer's files as if they were local files.
Network Information Center (NIC)	Central organization of a network with the authority to create network names and addresses. NIC.DDN.MIL is the specific Internet NIC that holds the authority to create root servers.
Network Lock Manager (NLM) and Status Monitor (NSM)	The way in which the Network File System (NFS) supports file locking. Many NFS client systems support file locking, even on the record and byte level, as long as the byte ranges do not overlap. File locking on the Server is multithreaded, where the Server can satisfy more than one lock request at a time. The NSM cooperates with other status monitors on the network to notify the NLM of any changes in system status (such as when a crash occurs).
Network Print Services (NPS)	NetWare service that lets OpenVMS users print their files on any printer connected to NetWare LANs.
Network Time Protocol (NTP)	Protocol that synchronizes timekeeping among a set of distributed time servers and clients.
NSLOOKUP	Utility that queries information from DNS servers, based on RFCs 1034 and 1035.
occluded mount	Action in NFS where a filesystem mounts on a subdirectory of an existing mount point so that previously visible subdirectories and files of the original mount are no longer visible.
ONC RPC Services	Software development tool with which programmers can build distributed applications on VAX computers.
Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) Protocol	Interior gateway protocol that distributes routing information between routers in a single Autonomous System (AS). OSPF chooses the least cost path as the best path.
overmounting	Action in NFS where a filesystem mounts on top of an existing mount point.
packet	Single message as it appears to the physical network.
packet filtering	Restricts the datagrams that an interface can receive.
Packet Switching Data Network (PSDN) and packet switching exchange (PSE)	A PSDN consists of widely separated packet switching exchanges (PSEs). PSEs connect through public or private telephone networks or leased lines. PSEs contain data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE).

Glossary of Terms (Continued)

Passcode	Combination of your PIN and the tokencode. Used with the token authentication system.
passive open	Passive open "listens" and waits for a request from a remote host to establish a connection. You can fully or partially specify passive opens. Use partially specified opens when you do not know the requesting host. Note that a passive open does not send requests to establish a connection until the system receives a request from another host.
pathname	Directory path in a remote NFS filesystem.
PCNFSD	NFS authentication server to allow remote printing over NFS.
PC-peer	Synchronized host in the Network Time Protocol (NTP), which is either a time server or client and is identified by a relative NTP strata number.
PIN	Your personal identification number and part of the token authentication system. The PIN consists of four to eight alphanumeric characters.
PING	Packet InterNet Groper, a utility that tells you whether a host is up and whether you can reach it. The PING utility uses the ICMP echo and echo reply messages.
Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)	Protocol whereby you can send IP datagrams over serial links, including LAT or modem connections. PPP is an enhancement to the nonstandard Serial Line IP (SLIP) interface, providing self-contained error detection and automatically negotiated header compression. It also provides authentication through the Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) or Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP).
port and port number	Abstract point through which a datagram passes from the host layer to the application layer protocols. Port number is a number the network drivers use to name the ends of logical connections. Port numbers are 16-bit values. Some standard server port numbers are 21 for FTP, 23 for TELNET, and 25 for SMTP. Servers generally use the port numbers from 0 to 255. User port numbers start at 1024. Specify port numbers in normal VAX byte order, unless indicated otherwise.
Post Office Protocol Version 3 (POP3)	Multithreaded server that can handle up to 31 simultaneous client connections. POP3 does not perform any mail delivery functions but simply allows clients (mostly PCs) to retrieve new mail from local inboxes.

Glossary of Terms (Continued)

principal	Kerberos client and server names in the format <i>name.instance@realm</i> . For clients, <i>name</i> is the user's login name; for servers, name is the service name. <i>See</i> instance and realm.
print symbiont	Privileged process used to manage a queue of jobs sent to a local or remote printer.
Product Authorization Key (PAK)	Compaq Computer Corporation's product licensing mechanism.
protocol	Standard that defines how computers on a network communicate with each other.
PROXY database	Database on the NFS client or server system that authorizes a client's access to the remote host's filesystems. The database contains the UNIX identity of its client, consisting of a UID and GID.
Quote-of-the-Day service (QUOTED)	TCP-based character generator service that listens for TCP connections on TCP port 17. Once you establish a connection, the service sends a short message. The service then throws away any data it receives and closes the connection.
realm	In Kerberos authentication, the name of a group of machines, such as those on a LAN, identifying the Kerberos administrative domain.
Record Management Services (RMS)	Set of operating system procedures called by programs to process files and records within files. Defines rules about how to store records in files.
Remote Compact Disk (RCD)	Utility that provides access to CD-ROM drives on remote TCP/IP systems.
Remote Copy Program (RCP)	UNIX-like command with which you can copy files over the network.
Remote Login Protocol	<i>See</i> TELNET.
Remote Magnetic Tape (RMT)	Utility that provides access to magnetic tape drives on remote TCP/IP systems.
Remote Procedure Call (RPC)	Set of protocols developed by Sun Microsystems, Inc. These protocols allow programs to invoke procedures on remote hosts as if the procedures were local. <i>See</i> ONC RPC Services.

Glossary of Terms (Continued)

Request for Comments (RFC)	Documents submitted to the Internet governing board to define Internet standards.
resolver	A Domain Name System (DNS) client that communicates with a DNS server to resolve a host name and internet address. The client does not maintain a database. The client only sends queries; it does not answer them.
resource record	Entry in a Domain Name System (DNS) database files.
Reverse Address Resolution Protocol (RARP)	Protocol used to map the physical hardware addresses to the IP address (used on Ethernet and FDDI). Diskless machines use this protocol to find their IP addresses from the server.
rlogin	Remote login; a Berkeley UNIX system service that allows users of one machine to connect to other UNIX machines across the Internet and interacts as if their terminals were directly connected to the machines. The software passes information about the user's environment, such as terminal type, to the remote machine.
Router Discovery Protocol	IETF standard protocol used to inform hosts of the existence of routers without having hosts wiretap routing protocols such as RIP. Used in place of, or in addition to statically configured default routes in hosts.
Routing Information Protocol (RIP)	Distance-vector protocol for distributing routing information at the local network level of the Internet. In distance-vector routing, each router transmits destination addresses and costs to its neighbors.
Serial Line IP (SLIP)	A point-to-point protocol used when you need to route TCP/IP traffic over a serial line instead of an Ethernet cable. You most commonly use SLIP to connect systems on two Ethernet networks some distance apart. Compressed SLIP (CSLIP) is used to compress the TCP/IP headers only (and not the data) over the SLIP line.
server	Host providing a service in a relationship between two cooperating processes.
Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)	Application layer protocol that provides an electronic mail facility to an internet.
Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)	Allows network management stations to obtain timely information about the network activities of OpenVMS server hosts. The information describes such things as routing, line status, the volume of network traffic, and error conditions.

Glossary of Terms (Continued)

sliding window	Characteristic of protocols that allow the sender to transmit up to <i>n</i> packets before an acknowledgment arrives. After the system receives an acknowledgment for the first packet, the sending protocol slides the packet window along the stream and sends another packet.
socket	Abstraction first provided by Berkeley BSD UNIX that allows a process to have access to the Internet. A process opens a socket, specifies the desired service (reliable stream delivery, datagram delivery, IP) connects the socket to a specified destination, and then sends or receives data.
Socket Library	Collection of VAX C (on VAX machines) and DEC C (on Alpha machines) subroutines that closely emulates the UNIX socket functions.
SSH	Abbreviation for Secure Shell. <i>See</i> Accessing Remote Systems with the Secure Shell (SSH) Utilities.
statelessness	Ability not to have to maintain information from a previous request to process a new one. The Network File System (NFS) is an example of a stateless operation.
stratum	Number for a peer in the Network Time Protocol (NTP) that identifies the relative hierarchy of the peer. Lower strata peers act as time servers while higher strata peers are clients who adjust their time clocks according to these servers. An Internet Time Server (ITS) on the network is assigned <i>stratum 1</i> because it has radio-clock-generated time based on Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).
stream service	TCP service that transfers data in a continuous flow, without the use of markers to show the beginning or end of messages.
STREAM-LF file	Record structure OpenVMS uses where it views the file's records as a continuous stream of bytes delimited by a line feed (LF) character.
subnetwork (subnet)	Subdivision of a network used to provide a means to logically group hosts within a large network.
subnet mask	Thirty-two-bit internet address created by taking bits from the host number and using them to extend the network mask. Hosts and gateways local to a subnet use the subnet mask for local routing.
superuser	UNIX or NFS user having almost unlimited privileges. The superuser usually has a User ID (UID) of 0.

Glossary of Terms (Continued)

symbiont	Process that transfers record-oriented data to or from a device. For example, an output symbiont transfers data from disks to line printers. See print symbiont.
TALK	Utility that allows users to exchange messages they type in their terminal windows with other local or remote users.
TELNET	Application layer protocol that allows a user at a client host to log in to a server host. The user's terminal at the client host appears to the server as a directly connected terminal.
Terminal Emulation Services	Transport protocol that provides NetWare workstations access to any OpenVMS systems.
Terminal Server Print Services	Provides an efficient way for OpenVMS users to send print requests to printers attached to TCP/IP-based terminal servers. Users on the host can easily gain access to printers attached to a terminal server as if they were any other OpenVMS printer.
ticket	Kerberos authentication entity that allows a user to prove his identity to an application server by way of a third-party (Kerberos) server.
Time Synchronization Protocol (TSP), or TIMED	Protocol that synchronizes the clocks of the various hosts in a LAN. Also known as <code>timed</code> .
TN3270	Mode used in TELNET to communicate with IBM 3278- <i>n</i> terminal models.
token authentication	An authentication system that allows you to set additional security restrictions on your FTP, TELNET, RLOGIN, and SET HOST logins. Authentication takes place through a physical SecurID token "smart card" that you use to provide the token authentication server (ACE/Server) with the necessary login information. You can set up token authentication through TCPware's Access Control Encryption Client (ACE/Client) on the OpenVMS host, which communicates with Security Dynamics' ACE/Server on a UNIX or Windows NT host.
tokencode	Random number currently displayed on your Security Dynamics SecurID smart card. Used with the token authentication system.
transaction service	Method of data transport provided by UDP that treats each datagram as a separate entity.

Glossary of Terms (Continued)

Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)	Host layer protocol that provides a reliable data transport service to the application layer protocols. TCP is stream-oriented. It ensures that the system delivers data in order and without duplication.
transparency	Level at which a user need not be aware of the process involved but only in the results of an operation.
trap	Unsolicited message the SNMP agent sends to a management station to inform it that a change in the network occurred. <i>See also</i> Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP).
UNIX or ULTRIX filesystem	Set of files organized as a tree with a single root node (<code>root</code>) indicated as a slash (/).
User Datagram Protocol (UDP)	Host layer protocol that provides transaction oriented data transport. UDP does not provide data reliability, but does provide data transport with very little overhead.
user ID (UID)	User identification on the UNIX Network File System (NFS) host.
User Identification Code (UIC)	User identification on the OpenVMS host in the format <i>username</i> or [<i>group</i> , <i>member</i>].
VAX byte order	VAX standard for storage and transmission of integers that specifies that the least significant byte appears first. VAX byte order is little-endian. VAX byte order sending machines must translate from the local integer representation to network byte order, and receiving machines must translate from network byte order to the local machine representation.
virtual circuit	Facility in a packet-switched communication network in which packets passing between a pair of terminals stay in sequence. Since this is a property of a circuit, a virtual circuit connects the two terminals. It can be a permanent virtual circuit or a virtual call.
virtual directory	Temporary directory created by the NFS client that is closer to the root in the file structure than the mount point. The virtual directory disappears once you dismount a filesystem.
virtual network	Network in which all connected hosts are able to communicate to each other as if they were all on the same local network. Users view an internet as a virtual network.
Virtual Terminal Protocol	<i>See</i> TELNET.
VMSINSTAL	OpenVMS installation procedure used to install TCPware products.

Glossary of Terms (Continued)

well-known port	Any of a set of protocol port numbers preassigned for specific uses by transport level protocols (TCP and UDP). Servers follow the well-know port assignments so clients can locate them. Examples of well-known port numbers include ports assigned to the remote login (TELNET) service and the file transfer (FTP) servers.
whitespace	Space, tab, or newline character.
WHOIS	Utility that allows Internet users to query the Network Information Center (NIC) username directory services.
wide area network (WAN)	Network element of an internet in which hosts connect over large geographic distances.
X.25	Set of networking recommendations that define the network/user interface in a Packet Switching Data Network (PSDN). X.25 provides a common set of protocols for computer systems to follow when interconnecting over a PSDN.
XQP	Extended QIO processor. <i>See</i> ancillary control process (ACP).

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