



December 2016

Terminal Servers - LES4011 to 14

# Terminal Server Command Line Interface Reference Guide

Version 4.8

5500207-48

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# **Normas Oficiales Mexicanas (NOM) Electrical Safety Statement**

## **INSTRUCCIONES DE SEGURIDAD**

1. Todas las instrucciones de seguridad y operación deberán ser leídas antes de que el aparato eléctrico sea operado.
2. Las instrucciones de seguridad y operación deberán ser guardadas para referencia futura.
3. Todas las advertencias en el aparato eléctrico y en sus instrucciones de operación deben ser respetadas.
4. Todas las instrucciones de operación y uso deben ser seguidas.
5. El aparato eléctrico no deberá ser usado cerca del agua-por ejemplo, cerca de la tina de baño, lavabo, sótano mojado o cerca de una alberca, etc.
6. El aparato eléctrico debe ser usado únicamente con carritos o pedestales que sean recomendados por el fabricante.
7. El aparato eléctrico debe ser montado a la pared o al techo sólo como sea recomendado por el fabricante.
8. Servicio-El usuario no debe intentar dar servicio al equipo eléctrico más allá a lo descrito en las instrucciones de operación. Todo otro servicio deberá ser referido a personal de servicio calificado.
9. El aparato eléctrico debe ser situado de tal manera que su posición no interfiera su uso. La colocación del aparato eléctrico sobre una cama, sofá, alfombra o superficie similar puede bloquea la ventilación, no se debe colocar en libreros o gabinetes que impidan el flujo de aire por los orificios de ventilación.
10. El equipo eléctrico debe ser situado fuera del alcance de fuentes de calor como radiadores, registros de calor, estufas u otros aparatos (incluyendo amplificadores) que producen calor.
11. El aparato eléctrico deberá ser conectado a una fuente de poder sólo del tipo descrito en el instructivo de operación, o como se indique en el aparato.
12. Precaución debe ser tomada de tal manera que la tierra física y la polarización del equipo no sea eliminada.
13. Los cables de la fuente de poder deben ser guiados de tal manera que no sean pisados ni pellizcados por objetos colocados sobre o contra ellos, poniendo particular atención a los contactos y receptáculos donde salen del aparato.
14. El equipo eléctrico debe ser limpiado únicamente de acuerdo a las recomendaciones del fabricante.
15. En caso de existir, una antena externa deberá ser localizada lejos de las líneas de energía.
16. El cable de corriente deberá ser desconectado del cuando el equipo no sea usado por un largo periodo de tiempo.
17. Cuidado debe ser tomado de tal manera que objetos líquidos no sean derramados sobre la cubierta u orificios de ventilación.
18. Servicio por personal calificado deberá ser provisto cuando:
  - a. El cable de poder o el contacto ha sido dañado; u
  - b. Objetos han caído o líquido ha sido derramado dentro del aparato; o
  - c. El aparato ha sido expuesto a la lluvia; o
  - d. El aparato parece no operar normalmente o muestra un cambio en su desempeño; o
  - e. El aparato ha sido tirado o su cubierta ha sido dañada.

## FCC Requirements for Telephone-Line Equipment

1. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has established rules which permit this device to be directly connected to the telephone network with standardized jacks. This equipment should not be used on party lines or coin lines.
2. If this device is malfunctioning, it may also be causing harm to the telephone network; this device should be disconnected until the source of the problem can be determined and until the repair has been made. If this is not done, the telephone company may temporarily disconnect service.
3. If you have problems with your telephone equipment after installing this device, disconnect this device from the line to see if it is causing the problem. If it is, contact your supplier or an authorized agent.
4. The telephone company may make changes in its technical operations and procedures. If any such changes affect the compatibility or use of this device, the telephone company is required to give adequate notice of the changes.
5. If the telephone company requests information on what equipment is connected to their lines, inform them of:
  - a. The telephone number that this unit is connected to.
  - b. The ringer equivalence number.
  - c. The USOC jack required: RJ-11C.
  - d. The FCC registration number.

Items (B) and (D) can be found on the unit's FCC label. The ringer equivalence number (REN) is used to determine how many devices can be connected to your telephone line. In most areas, the sum of the RENs of all devices on any one line should not exceed five. If too many devices are attached, they may not ring properly.

6. In the event of an equipment malfunction, all repairs should be performed by your supplier or an authorized agent. It is the responsibility of users requiring service to report the need for service to the supplier or to an authorized agent.

## Certification Notice for Equipment Used in Canada

The Industry Canada label identifies certified equipment. This certification means that the equipment meets certain telecommunications-network protective, operation, and safety requirements. Industry Canada does not guarantee the equipment will operate to the user's satisfaction.

Before installing this equipment, users should ensure that it is permissible to be connected to the facilities of the local telecommunications company. The equipment must also be installed using an acceptable method of connection. In some cases, the company's inside wiring associated with a single-line individual service may be extended by means of a certified connector assembly (extension cord). The customer should be aware that compliance with the above conditions may not prevent degradation of service in some situations.

Repairs to certified equipment should be made by an authorized maintenance facility—in this case, Black Box. Any repairs or alterations made by the user to this equipment, or equipment malfunctions, may give the telecommunications company cause to request the user to disconnect the equipment.

Users should ensure for their own protection that the electrical ground connections of the power utility, telephone lines, and internal metallic water pipe system, if present, are connected together. This precaution may be particularly important in rural areas.

**CAUTION:** Users should not attempt to make such connections themselves, but should contact the appropriate electric inspection authority, or electrician, as appropriate.

The LOAD NUMBER (LN) assigned to each terminal device denotes the percentage of the total load to be connected to a telephone loop which is used by the device, to prevent overloading.

The termination on a loop may consist of any combination of devices, subject only to the requirement that the total of the load numbers of all the devices does not exceed 100.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION AND INDUSTRY CANADA RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE STATEMENTS

This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio-frequency energy, and if not installed and used properly, that is, in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, may cause interference to radio communication. It has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A computing device in accordance with the specifications in Subpart B of Part 15 of FCC rules, which are designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause interference, in which case the user at his own expense will be required to take whatever measures may be necessary to correct the interference.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This digital apparatus does not exceed the Class A limits for radio noise emission from digital apparatus set out in the Radio Interference Regulation of Industry Canada.

Le présent appareil numérique n'émet pas de bruits radioélectriques dépassant les limites applicables aux appareils numériques de la classe A prescrites dans le Règlement sur le brouillage radioélectrique publié par le Industrie Canada.

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# Preface

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## About This Book

This guide provides the information you need to configure the Terminal Server using the Command Line Interface.

## Intended Audience

This guide is for administrators who will be configuring the Terminal Server.

Some prerequisite knowledge is needed to understand the concepts and examples in this guide:

- If you are using an external authentication application(s), working knowledge of the authentication application(s).
- Knowledge of TFTP, the transfer protocol the Terminal Server uses.

## Typeface Conventions

Most text is presented in the typeface used in this paragraph. Other typefaces are used to help you identify certain types of information. The other typefaces are:

Typeface Example	Usage
At the C: prompt, type: <code>add host</code>	This typeface is used for code examples and system-generated output. It can represent a line you type in, or a piece of your code, or an example of output.
Set the value to <b>TRUE</b> .	The typeface used for <b>TRUE</b> is also used when referring to an actual value or identifier that you should use or that is used in a code example.
<i>subscribe project subject</i>  <b>run <i>yourcode</i>.exec</b>	The italicized portion of these examples shows the typeface used for variables that are placeholders for values you specify. This is found in regular text and in code examples as shown. Instead of entering <i>project</i> , you enter your own value, such as <i>stock_trader</i> , and for <b><i>yourcode</i></b> , enter the name of your program.
<i>BLACK BOX® User's Guide</i>	This typeface indicates a book or document title.
See <a href="#">About This Book</a> for more information.	This indicates a cross-reference to another chapter or section that you can click on to jump to that section.

---

# 1 Introduction

---

This book provides the command line interface (CLI) options available for the Terminal Server. The commands are grouped by function.

## CLI Conventions

This section explains how to interpret the CLI syntax.

### Command Syntax

Each command is broken down into several categories:

- **Description**—Provides a brief explanation of how the command is used.
- **User Level**—Shows which user level(s) (Restricted, Normal, and/or Admin) can issue the command. Some commands have options that are available for one user level and not for another level; this usually occurs when a command is valid for both Normal and Admin user levels, where the Admin user level command will have extended options.
- **Syntax**—Shows the actual command line options. The options can be typed in any order on the command line. The syntax explanation will use the following command to break down the command syntax:

```
set service [dhcp/bootp on|off] [telnetd on|off] [httpd on|off]
[snmpd on|off] [spcd on|off] [syslog on|off] [dmgrd on|off]
```

- Square brackets ([]) show the options that are available for the command. You can type a command with each option individually, or string options together in any order you want. For example,  
**set service dhcp/bootp on telnetd off**
- Angle brackets (<>) show that the text inside the brackets is a description for a variable value that you must fill in according to your requirements. In the **set server** command, you must determine the values for **domain**, **internet**, **name**, **password-limit**, and **subnet-bit-length**, if you wish to specify them and not use their defaults (default values provided in the **Options** description). The angle brackets can also contain a range that can be used.
- The pipe (|) shows an 'or' condition. For example, valid values for **telnetd** are either **on** or **off**.
- **Options**—Provides an explanation of each of the options for a command and the default value if there is one. Some commands do not have any options, so this category is absent.

## Command Shortcuts

When you type a command, you can specify the shortest unique version of that command or you can press the **ESC** or **TAB** key to complete the command. For example, the following command:

```
set telnet-client map-to-crlf off
```

can be typed as:

```
set tel map off
```

or, you can use the **ESC** key to complete the lines as you go along:

```
set tel<ESC>net-client ma<ESC>p-to-crlf off
```

where the **ESC** key was pressed to complete the option as it was typed.

## Command Options

When you are typing commands on the command line (while connected to the Terminal Server), you can view the options by typing a question mark (**?**), **ESC**, or **TAB** key after any part of the command to see what options are available/valid. For example:

```
DS$ set vmodem ?
failure-string
host
port
style
success-string
suppress
DS$ set vmodem failure-string ?
<text>                30 characters maximum
DS$ set vmodem failure-string "Vmodem failed" ?
failure-string
host
port
style
success-string
suppress
Or press Enter to confirm command
DS$ set vmodem failure-string "Vmodem failed"
DS$ show vmodem
Host
Host Port
Success String
Failure String          "Vmodem failed"
Suppress                Off
Style                   Numeric
DS$
```

---

# 2

## Server Commands

---

This chapter defines all the CLI commands associated with configuring the server parameters for the Terminal Server.

### Server Commands

#### Set Server

**Description** Sets server parameters.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax**

```
set server [auto-obtain-gw on|off]
set server [banner on|off]
set server [break on|off]
set server [bypass-password on|off]
set server [data-logging-buffer-size <integer>]
set server [domain <string>]
set server [flush-on-close on|off]
set server [internet <IPV4_address>]
set server [internet dhcp/bootp on|off]
set server [internet mtu <integer>]
set server [monitor-connection-every<seconds>]
set server [monitor-connection-number <integer>]
set server [monitor-connection-timeout <seconds>]
set server [name <string>]
set server [netmask <IPV4_address>]
set server [oem-login on|off]
set server [password-limit <0-10>]
set server [pre-v4.3g-data-logging on|off]
set server [prompt-with-name on|off]
set server [single-telnet on|off]
set server [tftp [retry <integer>] [timeout <integer>]

set server [udp-always-arp on|off]    (available on 1 port models)
```

**Options**     **auto-obtain-gw**

When DHCP/BOOTP is enabled, you can enable this option to have the Terminal Server receive the Default Gateway IP address from the DHCP/BOOTP server.

**banner**

This parameter concerns the banner information (product name/software version). This banner information is presented to a user with a login prompt. For security reasons, you can turn off the display of this information. The default is **Off**.

**break**

Enables/disables the existing Reverse Telnet break signal and the out-of-band break signals for COMredirect. The default value is **Off**.

**bypass-password**

When set, authorised users who do not have a password set, with the exception of the Admin user, WILL NOT be prompted for a password at login with **Local Authentication**.

**dhcp/bootp**

Enables the DHCP/BOOTP client process in the Terminal Server. By default, this is disabled/off. If this is enabled, the server IP address parameter is disabled.

**mtu**

The Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) size of an IP frame that will be sent over the network. If your Terminal Server has more than one interface, each of the interfaces can be set separately, however only one MTU size can be set for both IPV4 and IPV6 frames.

**MTU sizes:** 68-1500 bytes

**Default size:** 1500 bytes

**domain\_name**

Unique name for your domain, your location in the global network. Like Hostname, it is a symbolic, rather than a numerical, identifier.

**flush-on-close**

When enabled, deletes any pending outbound data when a port is closed; as opposed to maintaining the port to send pending data. The default value is **Off**.

**internet**

The Terminal Server's unique IPv4 network IP address. If you are using the Terminal Server in an IPv6 network, this field can be left blank.

**monitor-connection-every**

Specify how often, in seconds, the Terminal Server will send a TCP keepalive. This only applies to line service types that support the keepalive feature.

**Default Interval:** 180 seconds.

**monitor-connection-timeout**

Sets the maximum time to wait for a response after sending a TCP keepalive message.

**Values:** 1-32767 seconds

**Default:** 5 seconds

**monitor-connection-number**

The number of TCP keepalive retries before the connection is closed.

**Values:** 1-32767

**Default:** 5

**name**

You must supply a name for the Terminal Server.

**netmask**

The network subnet mask. For example, 255.255.0.0.

**oem-login**

When set, and a custom language file is in use, the login prompt will use the string defined in the language file as the login prompt instead of the default prompt, **login:**.

**password-limit**

The number of attempts a user is allowed to enter a password for a serial port connection from the network, before the connection is terminated and the user has to attempt to login again. For users logging into the serial port, if this limit is exceeded, the serial port is disabled for 5 minutes. A user with Admin level rights can restart the serial port, bypassing the timeout, by issuing a kill on the disabled serial port. The default value is **3**.

**prompt-with-name**

Displays the **Server Name** field value instead of default product name. When enabled, the **Server Name** is displayed in the Terminal Server login prompt, CLI prompt, WebManager login screen, and the heading of the Menu. The default value is **Off**.

**single-telnet**

In this mode of operation, the Terminal Server will only allow for a single TCP connection at a time to exist for each serial port configured for a reverse connection type. Subsequent connection attempts will be refused until all of the following conditions are met;

- No active connection to serial port exists and at least 1 second has passed since last connection was terminated.
- All data from previous connection on the serial port has been transmitted.

The Terminal Server has logic to automatically detect when a reverse connection is no longer active. When this happens, the connection is reset and the server can go back to a **listening for an incoming connection** state.

Applications using Single Telnet need to be aware that there can be some considerable delay between a network disconnection and the port being available for the next connection attempt; this is to allow any data sent on prior connections to be transmitted out of the serial port. Application network retry logic needs to accommodate this feature. The default value is **Off**.

**retry**

The number of times the Terminal Server will attempt to transfer (using TFTP) a file to/from a host. Enter a value between 0 and 5. The default is **5**. A value of **0** (zero) means that the Terminal Server will not attempt a retry should TFTP fail.

**timeout**

The time, in seconds, that the Terminal Server will wait for a successful transmit or receipt of TFTP packets before retrying a TFTP transfer. Enter a value between 3 and 10. The default is **3** seconds.

**data-logging-buffer-size**

The minimum data buffer size for all models is 1 KB. The maximum data buffer size is 2000 KB for TS1 models. If the data buffer is filled, incoming serial data will be overwritten.

**Data logging is only valid for COMredirect and TCP Sockets profiles.**

**Values** 1-2000 KB

**Default Buffer Size:** 4 KB

**pre-v4.3-data-logging**

Enable the data logging feature previous to V4.3 firmware.

**Default:** Disabled



**udp-always-arp**

This controls whether the IOLAN will attempt an ARP each time there is data to be transmitted and the ARP table does not have a valid ARP entry for the destination. When set to "off", a new ARP will only be attempted after a timeout period. Any data to be sent before the timeout elapses, will be silently discarded.

**Default:** Off

## Set Service

**Description** Sets server service parameters.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** **set service** [telnetd on|off] [httpd on|off] [snmpd on|off]  
[spcd on|off] [syslog on|off] [dmgrd on|off] [modbusd on|off]

**Options** **telnetd**

Telnet daemon process in the Terminal Server on port 23.

**httpd**

HTTP daemon process in the Terminal Server on port 80.

**snmpd**

SNMP daemon process in the Terminal Server on port 161.

**spcd**

SPC (Trueport) daemon process in the Terminal Server on port 668.

**syslog**

Syslog client process in the Terminal Server.

**dmgrd**

DeviceManager daemon process in the Terminal Server. If you disable this service, you will not be able to connect to the Terminal Server with the DeviceManager application. DeviceManagerD listens on port 33812 and sends on port 33813.

**modbusd**

Modbus daemon process in the Terminal Server on port 502.

## Show Modbus

**Description** Shows the Modbus settings for the gateway.

**User Level** Normal, Admin

**Syntax** **show modbus gateway**

## Show Server

**Description** Shows the parameters set for the server.

**User Level** Admin, Normal

**Syntax** **show server**

# Hardware Commands

## Set Ethernet

**Description** Sets the hardware configuration for the Ethernet port(s).

<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<code>set ethernet speed-and-duplex auto 10-half 10-full 100-half 100-full</code>
<b>Options</b>	<code>auto 10-half 10-full 100-half 100-full</code>  Define the ethernet connection speed at one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>auto</b>—automatically detects the ethernet interface speed and duplex</li> <li>● <b>10 Mbps Half Duplex</b></li> <li>● <b>10 Mbps Full Duplex</b></li> <li>● <b>100 Mbps Half Duplex</b></li> <li>● <b>100 Mbps Full Duplex</b></li> </ul>

## Show Hardware

<b>Description</b>	Shows the hardware resources, Ethernet link status, date and time.
<b>User Level</b>	Normal, Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<code>show hardware</code>

# Modbus Commands

## Set Modbus Gateway

<b>Description</b>	Sets the Modbus parameters for the Terminal Server when it is operating as a Modbus Gateway.
<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>set modbus gateway [addr-mode embedded re-mapped] set modbus gateway [broadcast on off] [char-timeout &lt;number&gt;] set modbus gateway [next-req-delay &lt;number&gt;] set modbus gateway [exceptions on off] set modbus gateway [idle-timer &lt;number&gt;] set modbus gateway [mess-timeout &lt;number&gt;] set modbus gateway [port &lt;TCP/UDP_port&gt;] set modbus gateway [req-queuing on off] set modbus gateway [remapped-id &lt;1-247&gt;] set modbus gateway [ip-aliasing on off]</pre>
<b>Options</b>	<p><b>addr-mode</b></p> <p>Determines if the original UID address will be embedded in the transmission header or if a specified (remapped) UID will be embedded in the transmission header.</p> <p><b>broadcast</b></p> <p>When enabled, a UID of 0 (zero) indicates that the message will be broadcast to all Modbus Slaves. The default is <b>Off</b>.</p> <p><b>char-timeout</b></p> <p>Used in conjunction with the Modbus RTU protocol, specifies how long to wait, in milliseconds, after a character to determine the end of frame. The default is <b>30</b> ms.</p> <p><b>next-req-delay</b></p> <p>A delay, in milliseconds, to allow serial slave(s) to re-enable receivers before issuing next Modbus Master request. The default is <b>50</b> ms.</p>

**exceptions**

When enabled, an exception message is generated and sent to the initiating Modbus device when any of the following conditions are encountered: there is an invalid UID, the UID is not configured in the Gateway, there is no free network connection, there is an invalid message, or the target device is not answering the connection attempt. The default is **On**.

**idle-timer**

Specifies the number of seconds that must elapse without any network or serial traffic before a connection is dropped. If this parameter is set to 0 (zero), a connection will not be dropped (with the following exceptions: the TCP KeepAlive causes the connection to be dropped or the Modbus device drops the connection). The default is **10** seconds.

**mess-timeout**

Time to wait, in milliseconds, for a response message from a Modbus TCP or serial slave (depending if the Modbus Gateway is a Master Gateway or Slave Gateway, respectively) before sending a Modbus exception. The default is **1000** ms.

**port**

The network port number that the Slave Gateway will listen on for both TCP and UDP messages. The default is **502**.

**req-queuing**

When enabled, allows multiple, simultaneous messages to be queued and processed in order of reception. The default is **On**.

**remapped-id**

Specify the UID that will be inserted into the message header for the Slave Modbus serial device. Valid values are 1-247.

**ip-aliasing**

When enabled, allows for multiple requests to serial slaves (from an Ethernet Master/s) to be processed simultaneously.

**Default:** Off

## Show Modbus

**Description** Displays the Modbus Gateway parameters.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `show modbus gateway`

`show modbus slave|master`

## COMredirect Baud Commands

### Set COMredirect Remap-Baud

**Description** This command allows for the remapping of the baud rate being specified by the Serial application to a different value on the physical serial port on the Terminal Server.

**User Level** Admin

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>set comredirect remap-baud</b> 50 75 110 134 150 200 300 600 1200 1800 2400 4800 9600 19200 38400 50 75 110 134 150 200 300 600 1200 1800 2400 4800 9600 19200 38400 57600 115200 230400 28800 [ <b>custom</b> <baud_rate>]
<b>Options</b>	50 75 110 134 150 200 300 600 1200 1800 2400 4800 9600 19200 38400 The configured baud rate of the TruePort client. 50 75 110 134 150 200 300 600 1200 1800 2400 4800 9600 19200 38400 57600 115200 230400 28800 [ <b>custom</b> <baud_rate>] The actual baud rate that runs between the Terminal Server and the connected serial device. You can also specify a custom baud rate; valid values are 50-230400.

## Show COMredirect

<b>Description</b>	Shows the Terminal Server COMredirect remapping table.
<b>User Level</b>	Normal, Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<b>show comredirect</b>

# IPv6 Commands

## Set IPv6

<b>Description</b>	Configures the basic IPv6 settings.
<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<b>set ipv6 [dhcpv6-settings ipv6-address on off]</b> <b>[dhcp-settings network-prefix on off]</b>  <b>Set ipv6 enable-ipv6-addressing on off</b> <b>[obtain-using auto-ipv6 dhcpv6]</b>
<b>Options</b>	<b>dhcpv6-settings</b> Determines the types of information that the Terminal Server will accept from the DHCPv6 server, IPv6 address(es) and/or network prefix(es).  <b>ipv6-address</b> When enabled, the Terminal Server will accept IPv6 address(es) from the DHCPv6 server. This is <b>off</b> by default.  <b>network-prefix</b> When enabled, the Terminal Server will accept the network prefix from the DHCPv6 server. This is <b>off</b> by default.  <b>enable-ipv6-addressing</b> When enabled, you can configure the Terminal Server to obtain the IPv6 address(es) using IPv6 Autoconfiguration or a DHCPv6 server. <b>Default:</b> Enabled

**obtain-using auto-ipv6|dhcpv6**

- **auto-ipv6**—When enabled, the Terminal Server will send out a Router Solicitation message. If a Router Advertisement message is received, the Terminal Server will configure the IPv6 address(es) and configuration parameters based on the information contained in the advertisement. If no Router Advertisement message is received, the Terminal Server will attempt to connect to a DHCPv6 server to obtain IPv6 addresses and other configuration parameters. This is the default.
- **dhcpv6**—When enabled, requests IPv6 address(es) and configuration information from the DHCPv6 server.

## Show IPv6

**Description** Shows the IPv6 settings.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show ipv6`

## Add Custom-IPv6

**Description** Adds a custom IPv6 address to the Terminal Server. You can specify either a complete IPv6 address or an IPv6 network address.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `add custom-ipv6 method auto network-prefix <network_prefix>  
[prefix-bits <0-64>]`

`add custom-ipv6 method manual ipv6-address <ipv6_address>  
[prefix-bits <0-128>]`

**Options** **method auto**

When this option is specified, the Terminal Server will derive an IPv6 address from the entered network prefix and the Terminal Server's MAC address. This is the default option.

**network-prefix**

Specify the IPv6 network prefix. The Terminal Server will derive the complete IPv6 address from the entered network prefix and the Terminal Server's MAC address.

**prefix-bits (auto)**

Specify the network prefix bits for the IPv6 address.

**Range:** 0-64

**Default:** 64

**method manual**

Specify this option when you want to enter a specific IPv6 address.

**ipv6-address**

Specify the complete IPv6 address.

**Field Format:** IPv6 address

**prefix-bits (manual)**

Specify the network prefix bits for the IPv6 address.

**Range:** 0-128

**Default:** 64

## Set Custom-IPv6

<b>Description</b>	Configures custom IPv6 network and IP addresses.
<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>set custom-ipv6 &lt;config_ipv6_address&gt; method auto network-prefix &lt;network_prefix&gt; [prefix-bits &lt;0-64&gt;]</pre> <pre>set custom-ipv6 &lt;config_ipv6_address&gt; method manual ipv6-address &lt;ipv6_address&gt; [prefix-bits &lt;0-128&gt;]</pre>
<b>Options</b>	<p><b>method auto</b></p> <p>When this option is specified, the Terminal Server will derive an IPv6 address from the entered network prefix and the Terminal Server's MAC address. This is the default option.</p> <p><b>network-prefix</b></p> <p>Specify the IPv6 network prefix. The Terminal Server will derive the complete IPv6 address from the entered network prefix and the Terminal Server's MAC address.</p> <p><b>prefix-bits (auto)</b></p> <p>Specify the network prefix bits for the IPv6 address.</p> <p><b>Range:</b> 0-64</p> <p><b>Default:</b> 64</p> <p><b>method manual</b></p> <p>Specify this option when you want to enter a specific IPv6 address.</p> <p><b>ipv6-address</b></p> <p>Specify the complete IPv6 address.</p> <p><b>Field Format:</b> IPv6 address</p> <p><b>prefix-bits (manual)</b></p> <p>Specify the network prefix bits for the IPv6 address.</p> <p><b>Range:</b> 0-128</p> <p><b>Default:</b> 64</p>

## Delete Custom-IPv6

<b>Description</b>	Deletes the specified custom IPv6 address. To see a list of configured IPv6 addresses, type the command <code>delete custom-ipv6 ?</code> .
<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<code>delete custom-ipv6 &lt;config_ipv6_address&gt;</code>

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# 3 User Commands

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This chapter defines all the CLI commands available to users who are logged into the Terminal Server.

## Commands for Users Logged Into the Terminal Server

### Admin

**Description** Changes a Normal-level user to the Admin user. When you press **Enter** after you type this command, you will be prompted for the Admin password.

**User Level** Normal

**Syntax** `admin`

### Help

**Description** Displays help on using the command line interface (CLI).

**User Level** Restricted, Normal, Admin

**Syntax** `help`

### Line

**Description** Displays a menu of configured serial ports.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `line`

### Kill Line

**Description** Restarts a line.

**User Level** Normal, Admin

**Syntax** `kill line`

### Kill Session

**Description** Kills an active session.

**User Level** Restricted, Normal, Admin

**Syntax** `kill session 1|2|3|4`

**Options** `1|2|3|4`

The number of the session(s) you want to kill.

## Logout

**Description** Logs the user out from the Terminal Server.  
**User Level** Restricted, Normal, Admin  
**Syntax** `logout`

## Menu

**Description** Switches from a command line based interface to Menu mode of operation.  
**User Level** Restricted, Normal, Admin  
**Syntax** `menu`

## Ping

**Description** This command checks to see if a given host is reachable via an IP message. The specific message used is called a **ping**.  
**User Level** Normal, Admin  
**Syntax** `ping <hostname/IP_address> [<packet_size>] [<#_of_packets>]`  
**Options** `<hostname/IP_address>`  
The DNS resolvable host name or IP address of the machine you are trying to ping.  
`<packet_size>`  
Enter the number of data bytes to be sent. The default is 100 bytes.  
`<#_of_packets>`  
Enter the number of the packets you want to send. The default is 10.

## Resume

**Description** Resumes a started session.  
**User Level** Restricted, Normal, Admin  
**Syntax** `resume 1|2|3|4`  
**Options** `1|2|3|4`  
The number of the session you want to resume.

## Screen

**Description** Switches from a command line based interface to Menu mode of operation.  
**User Level** Restricted, Normal, Admin  
**Syntax** `screen`

## Set Termttype

**Description** Sets the type of terminal being used for the current session.  
**User Level** Normal, Admin  
**Syntax** `set termttype`  
`wyse60|vt100|ansi|dumb|tvi925|ibm3151te|vt320|hp700|term1|term2|term3`



**Option**      **wyse60|vt100|ansi|dumb|vti925|ibm3151te|vt320|hp700|term1|term2|term3**

Specifies the type of terminal connected to the line:

- **Dumb**
- **WYSE60**
- **VT100**
- **ANSI**
- **TVI925**
- **IBM3151TE**
- **VT320** (specifically supporting VT320-7)
- **HP700** (specifically supporting HP700/44)
- **Term1, Term2, Term3** (user defined terminals)

## Set User

**Description** Sets the current user's settings.

**User Level** Normal, Admin

**Syntax**      **set user . [hotkey-prefix <00-7f>] [language english|customlang] [password]**

**Options**      **hotkey-prefix**

The prefix that a user types to control the current session. The default value is **hex 01**, which corresponds to **Ctrl-a (^a)** (hex value 02 would be Ctrl-b (^b), etc.):

- **^a number**—To switch from one session to another, press **^a** and then the required session number. For example, **^a 2** would switch you to session 2. Pressing **^a 0** will return you to the Terminal Server Menu.
- **^a n**—Display the next session. The current session will remain active. The lowest numbered active session will be displayed.
- **^a p**—Display the previous session. The current session will remain active. The highest numbered active session will be displayed.
- **^a m**—To exit a session and return to the Terminal Server. You will be returned to where you left off. The session will be left running.
- **^a l**—(Lowercase L) Locks the line until the user unlocks it. The user is prompted for a password (any password, excluding spaces) and locks the line. Next, the user must retype the password to unlock the line.
- **^r**—When you switch from a session back to the Menu, the screen may not be redrawn correctly. If this happens, use this command to redraw it properly. This is always **Ctrl R**, regardless of the **Hotkey Prefix**.

The **User Hotkey Prefix** value overrides the **Line Hotkey Prefix** value. You can use the **Hotkey Prefix** keys to lock a line only when the line **Lock** parameter is **On**.

### language

You can specify whether a user will use **English** or **Customlang** as the language that appears in the Menu, CLI, or WebManager. The Terminal Server supports one custom language that must be downloaded to the Terminal Server; otherwise, **Customlang** defaults to English.

### password

The password the user will need to enter to login to the Terminal Server. This case-sensitive field accepts a maximum of 16 characters.

## Set User Session

**Description** Sets the current user's session settings.

**User Level** Normal, Admin

**Syntax** `set user . session 1|2|3|4|* [auto on|off] [type off|telnet]`

`set user . session 1|2|3|4|* telnet-options [host <config_host>]  
[port <TCP_port>] [termtype <terminal_name>] [line-mode on|off]  
[map-cr-crlf on|off] [local-echo on|off] [echo <00-7f>]  
[eof <00-7f>] [erase <00-7f>] [intr <00-7f>] [quit <00-7f>]`

**Options** **session**

Specifies the session number (or all, \*) that you are configuring.

**auto**

Specify whether or not the session(s) will start automatically when the user logs into the Terminal Server.

**telnet-options**

See Set *Telnet-Client* in the *User's Guide*.

## Show Line Users

**Description** Shows the users who are on the line.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `show line users`

## Syslog Console

**Description** Starts/stops or displays the status of the syslog console.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `syslog console start|stop`

`syslog console status`

**Options** **start|stop**

Start or stop console logging. When console logging is enabled, syslog messages will be echoed to the current console. These messages are filtered based on the level set in the (remote) syslog options.

**status**

Displays the current console logging status (enabled or disabled).

## Show Sessions

**Description** Shows available sessions.

**User Level** Restricted, Normal, Admin

**Syntax** `show sessions`

## Show Termttype

**Description** Shows the terminal type for the current session.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `show termttype`

## Start

**Description** Starts a predefined session. Only inactive sessions are displayed.

**User Level** Restricted, Normal, Admin  
**Syntax** **start** 1|2|3|4  
**Options** 1|2|3|4  
 The number of the session that you want to start.

## Telnet

**Description** Starts a telnet session to the specified host/IP address.

**User Level** Normal, Admin

**Syntax** **telnet** <hostname/IP\_address> [<tcp\_port>]  
 [termtype <terminal\_name>] [line-mode on|off]  
 [map-cr-crlf on|off] [local-echo on|off]  
 [echo <00-7f>] [eof <00-7f>] [erase <00-7f>] [intr <00-7f>]  
 [quit <00-7f>] [escape <00-7f>]

**Options** <hostname/IP\_address>  
 The name (resolvable via DNS) or IP address of the host you wish to connect to with Telnet.

<tcp\_port>  
 The port number the target host is listening on for incoming connections. The default for Telnet is port number 23.

**termtype**  
 Type of terminal attached to this line; for example, ANSI or WYSE60.

**line-mode**  
 When **On**, keyboard input is not sent to the remote host until **Enter** is pressed, otherwise input is sent every time a key is pressed. Default is **Off**.

**map-cr-crlf**  
 Maps carriage returns (CR) to carriage return line feed (CRLF). The default value is **Off**.

**local-echo**  
 Toggles between local echo of entered characters and suppressing local echo. Local echo is used for normal processing, while suppressing the echo is convenient for entering text that should not be displayed on the screen, such as passwords. This parameter can only be used when **Line Mode** is **On**. Default is **Off**.

**echo**  
 Defines the echo character. When Line Mode is On, typing the echo character echoes the text locally and sends only completed lines to the host. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of **5** (ASCII value **^E**).

**eof**  
 Defines the end-of-file character. When Line Mode is On, entering the eof character as the first character on a line sends the character to the remote host. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of **4** (ASCII value **^D**).

**erase**  
 Defines the erase character. When Line Mode is Off, typing the erase character erases one character. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of **8** (ASCII value **^H**).

**intr**  
 Defines the interrupt character. Typing the interrupt character interrupts the current process. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of **3** (ASCII value **^C**).

**quit**

Defines the quit character. Typing the quit character closes and exits the current telnet session. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of **1c** (ASCII value **FS**).

**escape**

Defines the escape character. Returns you to the command line mode. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of **1d** (ASCII value **GS**).

## Version

**Description** Displays firmware version and build.

**User Level** Normal, Admin

**Syntax** **version**

# Configuring Users

## Add User

**Description** Adds a user. You can add and configure up to four users in the Terminal Server.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** **add user** *<username>*

**Option** *<username>*

The name of the user, without spaces. When you finish the command and press **Enter**, you will be prompted to enter and re-enter a password for the user.

## Delete User

**Description** Deletes a user.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** **delete user** *<config\_user>*

**Option** *<config\_user>*

You can see a list of users that can be deleted by typing **delete user ?**. You can not delete the **admin** user.

## Set Default User

**Description** Configures the Default User.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set default user [host-ip None|<ip_address>|<config_host>]  
[hotkey-prefix <00-7f>] [idle-timer <0-4294967>]  
[language english|customlang]  
[level admin|normal|restricted|menu]  
[line-access readin|readwrite on|off]  
[port tcp-clear|telnet <tcp_port>]  
[service dsprompt|telnet|tcp-clear] [sess-timer <0-4294967>]`

**Options** **host-ip**

For outbound User Services such as **Telnet**, this is the target host name or IP address. If no IP address is specified, the **Host IP** value in the **Default User** configuration will be used. The default is **0.0.0.0** or **None**.

**hotkey-prefix**

The prefix that a user types to control the current session. The default value is **hex 01**, which corresponds to **Ctrl-a (^a)** (hex value 02 would be Ctrl-b (^b), etc.):

- **^a number**—To switch from one session to another, press **^a** and then the required session number. For example, **^a 2** would switch you to session 2. Pressing **^a 0** will return you to the Terminal Server Menu.
- **^a n**—Display the next session. The current session will remain active. The lowest numbered active session will be displayed.
- **^a p**—Display the previous session. The current session will remain active. The highest numbered active session will be displayed.
- **^a m**—To exit a session and return to the Terminal Server. You will be returned to where you left off. The session will be left running.
- **^a l**—(Lowercase L) Locks the line until the user unlocks it. The user is prompted for a password (any password, excluding spaces) and locks the line. Next, the user must retype the password to unlock the line.
- **^r**—When you switch from a session back to the Menu, the screen may not be redrawn correctly. If this happens, use this command to redraw it properly. This is always **Ctrl R**, regardless of the **Hotkey Prefix**.

The **User Hotkey Prefix** value overrides the **Line Hotkey Prefix** value. You can use the **Hotkey Prefix** keys to lock a line only when the line **Lock** parameter is **On**.

**idle-timer**

The amount of time, in seconds, that the **Idle Timer** will run. Use this timer to close a connection because of inactivity. When the **Idle Timer** expires, because there has been no exchange of data within the specified time, the Terminal Server will close the connection. The default value is **0** (zero), meaning that the **Idle Timer** will not expire (the connection is open permanently). The maximum value is 4294967 seconds. The **User Idle Timer** will override the **Line Idle Timer**, with the exception of reverse Telnet sessions.

**language**

You can specify whether a user will use **English** or **Customlang** as the language that appears in the Menu, CLI, or WebManager. The Terminal Server supports one custom language that must be downloaded to the Terminal Server; otherwise, **Customlang** defaults to English.

**level**

The access that a user is allowed:

- **Admin**—The admin level user has total access to the Terminal Server. You can create more than one admin user account but we recommend that you only have one. They can monitor and configure the Terminal Server.
- **Normal**—The Normal level user has limited access to the Terminal Server. Limited CLI commands and Menu access are available with the ability to configure the user's own configuration settings.
- **Restricted**—The Restricted level user can only access predefined sessions or access the Easy Port Access menu.
- **Menu**—The menu level user will only be able to access predefined session or access the Easy Port Access menu. The Easy Port Access allows the user to connect to the accessible line without disconnecting their initial connection to the Terminal Server. Does not have any access to CLI commands.

**line-access**

Specifies the user access rights to each Terminal Server device line. Options are:

- **Read/Write**—Users are given read and write access to the line.
- **Read In**—Users are given access to read only outbound data, data that is going from the Terminal Server to the device.

The **on|off** option is only for 1-port models. You can disable line access in 2-port + models by specifying **0** (zero).

**phone-number**

The phone number the Terminal Server will dial to callback the user (you must have set **Callback** to **On**). Enter the number without spaces. To change the phone number, overwrite the previous entry; to clear the phone number, set it to **""** (double quotes without a space).

**port**

When the **User Service** is **Telnet**, this is the target port number. The default value will change based on the type of **Service** selected; the most common known port numbers are used as the default values.

**service**

The type of service that the user will use.

**sess-timer**

The amount of time, in seconds, that the **Session Timer** will run. Use this timer to forcibly close a user's session (connection). When the **Session Timer** expires, the Terminal Server will end the connection. The default value is **0** (zero), meaning that the session timer will not expire (the session is open permanently, or until the user logs out). The maximum value is 4294967 seconds. The **User Session Timer** will override the **Line Session Timer**, with the exception of reverse Telnet sessions.

## Set User

<b>Description</b>	Sets user's settings. Normal-level users can configure only their own settings. Admin-level users can configure any user's settings, including their own (with the exception of their User Level, which must stay at Admin).
<b>User Level</b>	Normal, Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<b>set user .</b> [ <b>hotkey-prefix</b> <00-7f>] [ <b>language</b> english customlang] [ <b>password</b> ]
<b>Admin</b>	<b>set user .</b>  <username> * [ <b>host-ip</b> None <ip_address> <config_host>] [ <b>hotkey-prefix</b> <00-7f>] [ <b>idle-timer</b> <0-4294967>] [ <b>language</b> english customlang] [ <b>level</b> admin normal restricted menu] [ <b>password</b> ] [ <b>line-access</b> readin readout readwrite on off] [ <b>service</b> dsprompt telnet tcp-clear] [ <b>sess-timer</b> <0-4294967>] [ <b>port</b> tcp-clear telnet <tcp_port>]
<b>Options</b>	<p><b>host-ip</b></p> <p>For outbound User Services such as <b>Telnet</b>, this is the target host name or IP address. If no IP address is specified, the <b>Host IP</b> value in the <b>Default User</b> configuration will be used. The default is <b>0.0.0.0</b>, or None.</p> <p><b>hotkey-prefix</b></p> <p>The prefix that a user types to control the current session. The default value is <b>hex 01</b>, which corresponds to <b>Ctrl-a (^a)</b> (hex value 02 would be Ctrl-b (^b), etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>^a number</b>—To switch from one session to another, press <b>^a</b> and then the required session number. For example, <b>^a 2</b> would switch you to session 2. Pressing <b>^a 0</b> will return you to the Terminal Server Menu.</li> <li>• <b>^a n</b>—Display the next session. The current session will remain active. The lowest numbered active session will be displayed.</li> <li>• <b>^a p</b>—Display the previous session. The current session will remain active. The highest numbered active session will be displayed.</li> <li>• <b>^a m</b>—To exit a session and return to the Terminal Server. You will be returned to where you left off. The session will be left running.</li> <li>• <b>^a l</b>—(Lowercase L) Locks the line until the user unlocks it. The user is prompted for a password (any password, excluding spaces) and locks the line. Next, the user must retype the password to unlock the line.</li> <li>• <b>^r</b>—When you switch from a session back to the Menu, the screen may not be redrawn correctly. If this happens, use this command to redraw it properly. This is always <b>Ctrl R</b>, regardless of the <b>Hotkey Prefix</b>.</li> </ul> <p>The <b>User Hotkey Prefix</b> value overrides the <b>Line Hotkey Prefix</b> value. You can use the <b>Hotkey Prefix</b> keys to lock a line only when the line <b>Lock</b> parameter is <b>On</b>.</p> <p><b>idle-timer</b></p> <p>The amount of time, in seconds, that the <b>Idle Timer</b> will run. Use this timer to close a connection because of inactivity. When the <b>Idle Timer</b> expires, because there has been no exchange of data within the specified time, the Terminal Server will close the connection. The default value is <b>0</b> (zero), meaning that the <b>Idle Timer</b> will not expire (the connection is open permanently). The maximum value is 4294967 seconds. The <b>User Idle Timer</b> will override the <b>Line Idle Timer</b>, with the exception of reverse Telnet sessions.</p>

**language**

You can specify whether a user will use **English** or **Customlang** as the language that appears in the Menu, CLI, or WebManager. The Terminal Server supports one custom language that must be downloaded to the Terminal Server; otherwise, **Customlang** defaults to English.

**level**

The access that a user is allowed:

- **Admin**—The admin level user has total access to the Terminal Server. You can create more than one admin user account but we recommend that you only have one. They can monitor and configure the Terminal Server.
- **Normal**—The Normal level user has limited access to the Terminal Server. Limited CLI commands and Menu access are available with the ability to configure the user's own configuration settings.
- **Restricted**—The Restricted level user can only access predefined sessions or access the Easy Port Access menu.
- **Menu**—The menu level user will only be able to access predefined session or access the Easy Port Access menu. The Easy Port Access allows the user to connect to the accessible line without disconnecting their initial connection to the Terminal Server. Does not have any access to CLI commands.

**password**

The password the user will need to enter to login to the Terminal Server. This case-sensitive field accepts a maximum of 16 characters.

**line-access**

Specifies the user access rights to each Terminal Server device line. Options are:

- **Read/Write**—Users are given read and write access to the line.
- **Read In**—Users are given access to read only outbound data, data that is going from the Terminal Server to the device.

The **on|off** option is only for 1-port models. You can disable line access in 2-port + models by specifying **0** (zero).

**service**

The type of service that the user will use.

**sess-timer**

The amount of time, in seconds, that the **Session Timer** will run. Use this timer to forcibly close a user's session (connection). When the **Session Timer** expires, the Terminal Server will end the connection. The default value is **0** (zero), meaning that the session timer will not expire (the session is open permanently, or until the user logs out). The maximum value is 4294967 seconds. The **User Session Timer** will override the **Line Session Timer**, with the exception of reverse Telnet sessions.

**port**

When the **User Service** is **Telnet**, this is the target port number. The default value will change based on the type of **Service** selected; the most common known port numbers are used as the default values.



## Set User Session

**Description** Configures a user's session settings. See [Set User Session](#) for the options descriptions.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set user .|<username> session 1|2|3|4|* [auto on|off]  
[type off|telnet]  
  
set user .|<username> session 1|2|3|4|* telnet-options  
[host <config_host>] [port <TCP_port>]  
[termtype <terminal_name>] [line-mode on|off]  
[map-cr-crlf on|off] [local-echo on|off]  
[echo <00-7f>] [eof <00-7f>] [erase <00-7f>] [intr <00-7f>]  
[quit <00-7f>]`

## Show Default User

**Description** Shows the Default User's settings.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `show default user`

## Show User

**Description** Shows user configuration settings.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `show user <configured_user>|. .`

**Options** `<configured_user>`

Show the settings for the specified user.

.

Show the settings for the current user.

# 4

## Line Commands

This chapter defines all the CLI commands associated with configuring the line parameters for the Terminal Server.

### Line Commands

#### Set Line

<b>Description</b>	Configures line parameters.
<b>User Level</b>	Normal, Admin, Elevated User
<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>set line [speed 50 75 110 134 150 200 300 600 1200 1800 2400 4800 9600 19,200 38 ,400 57,600 115,200 230,400 28,800 custom] [data-bits 5 6 7 8] [break on off] [break-delay &lt;0-65535&gt;] [break-length &lt;0-65535&gt;] [connection-method dial-in dial-out dial-in-out direct-connect] [idle-timer &lt;0-4294967&gt;] [line-name &lt;name&gt;] [modem-name &lt;config_modem&gt;] [pages 1 2 3 4 5 6 7] [parity none even odd mark space] [phone-number &lt;phone_number&gt;] [rev-sess-security on off] [send-name on off] [session-strings  delay &lt;0-65535&gt;  initiate &lt;text&gt;  terminate &lt;text&gt;] [sess-timer &lt;0-4294967&gt;] [sess-timer &lt;0-4294967&gt;] [stop-bits 1 2 1.5] [termtype wyse60 vt100 ansi dumb tvi925  ibm3151te vt320 hp700 term1 term2 term3] [discard-characters-with-error on off] [rts-toggle on off]   [rts-toggle-initial-delay &lt;0-1000&gt;] [rts-toggle-final-dalay &lt;0-1000&gt;]  Admin set line ... [speed 50 75 110 134 150 200 300 600 1200 1800 2400 4800 9600 19,200 38 ,400 57,600 115,200 230,400 28,800 custom] [data-bits 5 6 7 8] [break on off] [flowin on off] [flowout on off] [hotkey-prefix &lt;00-7f&gt;] [initiate-connection any-char specific-char &lt;hex_value&gt;] [initial cli menu] [keepalive on off] [lock on off] [mode enabled disabled] [motd on off] [reset on off] [dial-timeout &lt;number&gt;] [dial-retries &lt;number&gt;] [single-character on off] [user &lt;name&gt;] [nouser] [internet-address &lt;IPv4_address&gt;] [user &lt;config_user&gt;]  Elevated set line . &lt;number&gt; * speed User [50 75 110 134 150 200 300 600 1200 1800 2400 4800 9600 19,200 3 8,400 57,600 115,200 230,400 28,800 custom]</pre>

**Note:** The save command must be executed by an admin user in order for this parameter to be permanently saved.

**Options      break**

Specifies how a break is interpreted:

- **off**—The Terminal Server ignores the break key completely and it is not passed through to the host. This is the default setting.
- **local**—The Terminal Server deals with the break locally. If the user is in a session, the break key has the same effect as a hot key.
- **remote**—When the break key is pressed, the Terminal Server translates this into a telnet break signal which it sends to the host machine.
- **break-interrupt**—On some systems such as SunOS, XENIX, and AIX, a break received from the peripheral is not passed to the client properly. If the client wishes to make the break act like an interrupt key (for example, when the stty options **-ignbrk** and **brkintr** are set).

**break-length**

The length of time (in milliseconds) for which the break signal will be asserted on the serial port. Valid values are 0-65535.

Default is 1000 ms

A value of 0 will cause the "request to send a break signal" to be ignored.

**break-delay**

The length of time (in milliseconds) to delay after a break signal is sent before the Terminal Server sends data. Valid values are 0-65535.

Default: 0 ms ( no delay )

**connection-method**

Determines how a modem will work on the line. Select from the following options:

- **Direct Connect**—Indicates that there is not a modem on the line. This is the default.
- **Dial In**—Specify this option when a user is remote and will be dialing in via modem or ISDN TA.
- **Dial Out**—Specify this option when a modem is attached to the serial port and is being used to dial out.
- **Dial In/Out**—Specify this option when the Terminal Server is being used as a router (depending on which end of the link your Terminal Server is situated and how you want to initiate the communication).

**data-bits**

Specifies the number of bits in a byte. The default is **8**.

**dial-timeout**

The number of seconds the Terminal Server will wait to establish a connection to a remote modem. The default value is **45** seconds.

**dial-retries**

The number of times the Terminal Server will attempt to establish a connection with a remote modem. The default value is **2**.

**flowin**

Determines if input flow control is to be used. Default is **On**. This is active only when **Line Flow Control** is set to **Soft**, **Hard**, or **Both**.

**flowout**

Determines if output flow control is to be used. Default is **On**. This is active only when **Line Flow Control** is set to **Soft**, **Hard**, or **Both**.

**hotkey-prefix**

The prefix that a user types to lock a line or redraw the Menu. The default value is **hex 01**, which corresponds to **Ctrl-a (^a)** (hex value 02 would be Ctrl-b (^b), etc.):

- **^a l**—(Lowercase L) Locks the line until the user unlocks it. The user is prompted for a password (any password, excluding spaces) and locks the line. Next, the user must retype the password to unlock the line.
- **^r**—When you switch from a session back to the Menu, the screen may not be redrawn correctly. If this happens, use this command to redraw it properly.

You can use the **Hotkey Prefix** key to lock a line only when the **Line Lock** parameter is **On**.

**idle-timer**

Enter a time period, in seconds, for which the **Idle Timer** will run. Use this timer to close a connection because of inactivity. When the **Idle Timer** expires, the Terminal Server will end the connection. The maximum value is 4294967 seconds (about 49 days). The default value of **0** (zero) means the **Idle Timer** will not expire, so the connection is permanently open.

**initial**

Specifies the initial interface a user navigates when logging into the line; either the **Menu** or a prompt for the **CLI**. The default is **CLI**.

**initiate-connection**

Initiates a Telnet connection to the specified host when any data is received by the serial port or when the specified character is received by the serial port (direct Telnet only).

**internet-address**

Used with reverse sessions, users can access serial devices connected to the Terminal Server by the specified Internet Address (or host name that can be resolved by a DNS). You must reboot the Terminal Server for the **Internet Address** to take affect (the kill line option does not apply to this parameter).

**keepalive**

Enables a per-connection TCP keepalive feature. After the configured number of seconds, the connection will send a gratuitous ACK to the network peer, thus either ensuring the connection stays active OR causing a dropped connection condition to be recognized.

This parameter needs to be used in conjunction with server parameter, **monitor-connection-every**. The interval determines how long the Terminal Server will wait during inactivity before "testing" the connection. It should be noted that if a network connection is accidentally dropped, it can take as long as the specified interval before anyone can reconnect to the serial port.

**line-name**

Provide a name for the line so it can be easily identified.

**lock**

When enabled, the user can lock his terminal with a password using the **Hotkey Prefix** (default Ctrl-a) **^a l** (lowercase L). The Terminal Server prompts the user for a password and a confirmation.

**mode**

Enables/disables the line (available only on the TS2 model). The default is enabled.

**modem-name**

The name of the predefined modem that is used on this line.

**motd**

Enables/disables the message of the day on the line.

**nouser**

Blanks out the User parameter, in case you want to change a dedicated user line to an undedicated line.

**pages**

For **DSLogin** line service, this is the number of video pages the terminal supports. Valid values are 1-7. The default is **5** pages.

**parity**

Specifies if you are using **Even**, **Odd**, or **No parity** on the line. If you want to force a parity type, you can specify **Mark** for 1 or **Space** for 0.

**phone-number**

The phone number to use when **Connection Method** is set to **Dial Out**.

**reset**

Resets the terminal type connected to the line when a user logs out.

**rev-sess-security**

Enables/disables login/password authentication, locally or externally, on reverse Telnet connections. The default is **Off**.

**send-name**

When enabled, the port name will be sent to the host upon session initiation.

**Default:** Disabled

**session strings**

Controls the sending of ASCII strings to serial devices at session start and session termination as follows;

- **Send at Start**—If configured, this string will be sent to the serial device when the serial device is detected (i.e. signals come up). The maximum size of this field is 128 bytes/characters. Non printable ascii characters must be entered in this format <027>. The decimal numbers within the brackets must be 3 digits long (example 003 not 3). To enter the < (less than symbol) precede the symbol with a \ (backslash symbol).
- **Send at End**—If configured, this string will be sent to the serial device when the TCP session on the LAN is terminated. The maximum size of this field is 128 bytes/characters. Non printable ascii characters must be entered in this format <027>. The decimal numbers within the brackets must be 3 digits long (example 003 not 3). To enter the < (less than symbol) precede the symbol with a \ (backslash symbol).
- **Delay after Send**—If configured, a delay time is sent to the device. This delay can be used to provide the serial device with time to process the string before the session is initiated.

**Range:** 0-65535 ms

**Default:** 10 ms

**sess-timer**

Enter a time, in seconds, for which the **Session Timer** will run. Use this timer to forcibly close the session (connection). When the **Session Timer** expires, the Terminal Server will end the connection. The default value is **0** seconds so the port will never timeout. The maximum value is 4294967 seconds (about 49 days).

**stop-bits**

Specifies the number of stop bits that follow a byte.

**term-type**

Specifies the type of terminal connected to the line:

- **Dumb**
- **WYSE60**
- **VT100**
- **ANSI**
- **TVI925**
- **IBM3151TE**
- **VT320** (specifically supporting VT320-7)
- **HP700** (specifically supporting HP700/44)
- **Term1, Term2, Term3** (user defined terminals)

**user**

For **DSLogin** line service, makes this a line that is dedicated to the specified user. Only this user will be able to log in on this line and they won't need to enter their login name - just their password.

**discard-characters-with-error on|off**

When enabled, the Terminal Server will discard characters received with a parity or framing error.

**Default:** Disabled

**rts-toggle****RTS-Toggle**

RTS Toggle

Configure the Toggle RTS feature if your application needs for RTS to be raised during character transmission.

**Initial delay:** configure the time in (ms) between the time the RTS signal is raised and the start of character transmission. This delay only applies if this port is not running hardware flow control. If hardware flow control is used, the transmission will occur as soon as CTS is raised by the modem.

**Final delay:** configure the time (in ms) between the time of character transmission and when RTS is dropped.

**Initial delay range:** 0-1000 ms

**Final delay range:** 0-1000 ms

**Default:** Off

## Set Line Interface

**Description** Configures line interface (hardware) parameters.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax**

```
set line interface eia-232 [monitor-dcd on|off]
[monitor-dsr on|off] [flow none|soft|hard|both]
[speed 50|75|110|134|150|200|300|600|1200|1800|2400|4800|9600|
19200|38400|57600|115200|230400|28800|custom <baud_rate>]

set line interface eia-422 [flow none|soft|hard|both]
[speed 50|75|110|134|150|200|300|600|1200|1800|2400|4800|
9600|19200|38400|57600|115200|230400|28800|custom <baud_rate>]

set line interface eia-485 [tx-driver-control auto|rts]
[flow none|soft]
[duplex full|duplex half [echo-suppression on|off]]
[speed 50|75|110|134|150|200|300|600|1200|1800|2400|4800|
9600|19200|38400|57600|115200|230400|28800|custom <baud_rate>]
```

**Options** eia-232 | eia422 | 485

Specifies the type of line that is being used with the Terminal Server. Select either **EIA-232**, **EIA-422**, or **EIA-485** (TS2 supports only EIA-232).

### monitor-dcd

Specifies whether the RS-232 signal DCD (Data Carrier Detect) should be monitored. This is used with modems or any other device that sends a DCD signal. When it is monitored and the Terminal Server detects a DCD signal, the line service is started. Default is **Off**. If both **Monitor DCD** and **Monitor DSR** are enabled, both signals must be detected before the line service is started.

### monitor-dsr

Specifies whether the RS-232 signal DSR (data set ready) should be monitored. This is used with modems or any device that sends a DSR signal. When it is monitored and the Terminal Server detects a DSR signal, the line service is started. Default is **Off**. If both **Monitor DCD** and **Monitor DSR** are enabled, both signals must be detected before the line service is started.

### flow

Defines whether the data flow is handled by the software (**Soft**), hardware (**Hard**), **Both**, or **None**.

### tx-driver-control

Used with a **EIA-485** serial interface, if your application supports **RTS** (Request To Send), select this option. Otherwise, select **Auto**. Default is **Auto**.

### duplex

Specify whether the line is **Full Duplex** (communication both ways at the same time) or **Half Duplex** (communication in one direction at a time).

**echo-suppression**

This parameter applies only to **EIA-485 Half Duplex** mode. All characters will be echoed to the user and transmitted across the serial ports. Some EIA-485 applications require local echo to be enabled in order to monitor the loopback data to determine that line contention has occurred. If your application cannot handle loopback data, echo suppression should be **On**. The default is echo suppression **Off**.

**speed**

Specifies the baud rate of the line; keep in mind that speed is affected by the length of the cable. You can also specify a custom baud rate; valid values are 50 - 1843200.

## Set Line Service

**Description** Sets the service for the line. For services that need further configuration, see [Line Service Commands](#) to find the Line Service that you want to configure.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax**

```
set line service bidir <config_host> <server_port> <host_port>

set line service direct raw <config_host> <host_port>

set line service silent raw <config_host> <host_port>
[multihost all|backup <config_backup_host> <host_port>|none]

set line service direct|silent telnet <config_host> [<host_port>]

set line service reverse raw [multihost on|off]|telnet
<server_port>

set line service client-tunnel <config_host> <host_port>

set line service server-tunnel <server_port>

set line service dslogin|udp|vmodem|modbus-master|modbus-slave

set line service comredirect client-initiated off <config_host>
<host_port> [signal-active on|off]
[multihost all|backup <config_backup_host> <host_port>|none]

set line service comredirect client-initiated on <server_port>
[signal-active on|off] [multihost on|off]
```

**Options** **bidir**

This service allows the Terminal Server to listen for incoming TCP connection and if needed, initiate a TCP connection.

**<config\_host>**

The name of the target host. The host must exist in the Terminal Server host table.

**<server\_port>**

The Terminal Server port number.

**<host\_port>**

The port number the target host is listening on for incoming connections.



**direct**

Direct connections bypass the Terminal Server, enabling the user to log straight into a specific host. A direct connection is recommended where a user logging in to the Terminal Server is not required. It is also recommended where multiple sessions are not a requirement. The message **Press return to continue** is displayed on the users screen. The user must press a key to display the host login prompt. The message is redisplayed on logout.

**silent**

Silent connections are the same as direct connections, except they are permanently established. The host login prompt is displayed on the screen. Logging out redisplay this prompt. Silent connections, unlike direct connections, however, make permanent use of pseudo tty resources and therefore consume host resources even when not in use.

**raw**

Creates a connection where no authentication takes place and data is passed unchanged.

**telnet**

Sets the line for a telnet connection.

**reverse**

Enables a TCP/IP host to establish a login connection on an external machine attached to a port. For example, to access machines like protocol converters, statistical multiplexors, or machines like routers, firewalls, servers, etc.

**dslogin**

The default connection. The Terminal Server displays a login on that line. For example, **DSLogin** is used when a System Administrator configures the Terminal Server or users starts a session(s) from the Terminal Server to hosts.

**udp**

Sets the line to listen for and/or send UDP data.

**vmodem**

The Terminal Server port behaves as if it were a modem to the attached device.

**client-tunnel**

Sets the line for a client tunnel connection.

**server-tunnel**

Sets the line for a server tunnel connection.

**modbus-master**

Sets the line to act as a Modbus master.

**comredirect**

Sets the line to communicate with the COMredirect utility. You must install the COMredirect utility on the host machine.

**client-initiated**

When this option is turned on, the Terminal Server will wait for a connection from the COMredirect host (see the COMredirect documentation for information on how to set up this feature on the COMredirect host). When this option is turned off, the Terminal Server will initiate the connection to the COMredirect host. The default is off.

**signal-active**

This option has the following impact based on the state of the Terminal Server connection:

- **Terminal Server Lite Mode**—When enabled, the EIA-232 signals remain active before, during, and after the Terminal Server connection is established. When disabled, the EIA-232 signals remain inactive when there is no Terminal Server connection and active when there is a Terminal Server connection.
- **Terminal Server Full Mode**—When enabled, the EIA-232 signals remain active before and after the Terminal Server connection and the Terminal Server client will control the state of the signals during the established Terminal Server connection. When disabled, the EIA-232 signals remain inactive before and after the Terminal Server connection and the Terminal Server client will control the state of the signals during the established Terminal Server connection.

**Default:** Enabled

**multihost**

Used for connections coming from the network to the serial port for COMredirect or Raw services, allows multiple hosts to connect to the serial device.

**multihost all|backup <config\_backup\_host> <tcp\_port>|none**

Used for connections going from the serial port to the network for COMredirect or Silent Raw services, allows the serial device to communicate to either all the hosts in the multihost list or a primary/backup host schema (see *Configuring Multiple Hosts* in the *Users Guide* for a more detailed explanation).

## Set Modem

<b>Description</b>	Sets the modem initialization string for a modem defined in the modem table. If you wish to add a new modem, use the <b>add modem</b> command.
<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<b>set modem</b> <modem_name> <init_string>
<b>Options</b>	<p>&lt;modem_name&gt;</p> <p>Predefined modem name.</p> <p>&lt;init_string&gt;</p> <p>Specify the initialization string for the modem. This can be up to 60 characters long, but cannot include spaces.</p>

## Set Termttype

<b>Description</b>	Sets the terminal type for the current terminal session. term1, term2, and term3 refer to the user-uploadable custom terminal definitions. If these are not present, the default is wyse60.
<b>User Level</b>	Restricted, Normal, Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<b>set termttype</b> [wyse60 vt100 ansi dumb tvi925 ibm3151te vt320 hp700 term1 term2 term3]

**Option**      **wyse60|vt100|ansi|dumb|vti925|ibm3151te|vt320|hp700|term1|term2|term3**

Specifies the type of terminal connected to the line:

- **Dumb**
- **WYSE60**
- **VT100**
- **ANSI**
- **TVI925**
- **IBM3151TE**
- **VT320** (specifically supporting VT320-7)
- **HP700** (specifically supporting HP700/44)
- **Term1, Term2, Term3** (user defined terminals)

## Show Line

**Description** Shows the line settings/information.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax**      **show line**

# Line Service Commands

## Set Telnet-Client

**Description** Configures the Telnet parameters for the line. When the Terminal Server initiates a Telnet connection to a host, it is acting as a Telnet client.

**User Level** Normal, Admin

**Syntax**      **set telnet-client [termttype <terminal\_name>] [line-mode on|off]**  
                  **[map-cr-crlf on|off] [local-echo on|off] [echo <00-7f>]**  
                  **[eof <00-7f>] [erase <00-7f>] [intr <00-7f>] [quit <00-7f>]**  
                  **[escape <00-7f]**

**Options**      **termttype**

Type of terminal attached to this line; for example, ANSI or WYSE60.

### line-mode

When **On**, keyboard input is not sent to the remote host until **Enter** is pressed, otherwise input is sent every time a key is pressed. Default is **Off**.

### map-cr-crlf

Maps carriage returns (CR) to carriage return line feed (CRLF). The default value is **Off**.

### local-echo

Toggles between local echo of entered characters and suppressing local echo. Local echo is used for normal processing, while suppressing the echo is convenient for entering text that should not be displayed on the screen, such as passwords. This parameter can only be used when **Line Mode** is **On**. Default is **Off**.

### echo

Defines the echo character. When Line Mode is On, typing the echo character echoes the text locally and sends only completed lines to the host. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of **5** (ASCII value **^E**).

**eof**

Defines the end-of-file character. When Line Mode is On, entering the eof character as the first character on a line sends the character to the remote host. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of **4** (ASCII value **^D**).

**erase**

Defines the erase character. When Line Mode is Off, typing the erase character erases one character. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of **8** (ASCII value **^H**).

**intr**

Defines the interrupt character. Typing the interrupt character interrupts the current process. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of **3** (ASCII value **^C**).

**quit**

Defines the quit character. Typing the quit character closes and exits the current telnet session. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of **1c** (ASCII value **FS**).

**escape**

Defines the escape character. Returns you to the command line mode. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of **1d** (ASCII value **GS**).

## Set UDP

**Description** Configures the UDP settings for the serial line.

**User Level** Normal, Admin

**Syntax** **set udp entry 1|2|3|4**  
**both auto-learn|specific <UDP\_port> [<start\_IP\_address>]**  
**[<end\_IP\_address>]**  
**set udp entry 1|2|3|4 in any-port|auto-learn|specific <UDP\_port>**  
**[<start\_IP\_address>] [<end\_IP\_address>]**  
**set udp entry 1|2|3|4 out <UDP\_port> [<start\_IP\_address>]**  
**[<end\_IP\_address>]**

**Options** **set udp entry 1|2|3|4 none**  
**entry 1|2|3|4**

Selects which of the 4 available entries we wish to define/modify. For each entry the user can specify a different IP address range, UDP port and direction of data flow.

**both|in|out|none**

The direction in which information is received or relayed:

- **None**—UDP service not enabled.
- **In**—LAN to serial.
- **Out**—Serial to LAN.
- **Both**—Messages are relayed both directions.

**auto-learn**

The Terminal Server will only listen to the first port that it receives a UDP packet from. Applicable when set to **In** or **Both**.

**any-port**

The Terminal Server will receive messages from any port sending UDP packets. Applicable when set to **In**.

**specific**

The port that the Terminal Server will use to relay messages to servers/hosts or the port from which the Terminal ServerN will receive messages to be forwarded to the serial port. This option works with any setting except **None**. The Terminal Server will listen for UDP packets on the port configured by the **DS Port** parameter.

**<outbound\_port>**

The port that the Terminal Server will use to relay messages to servers/hosts. The Terminal Server will listen for UDP packets on the port configured by the **DS Port** parameter.

**<start\_ip\_address>**

The first host IP address in the range of IP addresses (for IPV4 or IPV6) that the Terminal Server will listen for messages from and/or send messages to.

**<end\_ip\_address>**

The last host IP address in the range of IP addresses (for IPV4, not required for IPV6) that the Terminal Server will listen for messages from and/or send messages to.

## Set Vmodem

<b>Description</b>	This command associates a phone number with an IP address and TCP port. This enables an existing modem application to issue a dial command with a phone number. The phone number will be searched in this table and if an exact match is found, the associated IP address and TCP port will be used to establish the connection.
<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>set vmodem [echo on off] [failure-string &lt;string&gt;] [host &lt;config_host&gt;] [init-string &lt;string&gt;] [mode auto manual] [port &lt;TCP_port&gt; 0] [respons-delay &lt;time_ms&gt;] [signals dcd always-high follow-connection] [signals dtr always-high represent-dcd represent-ri] [signals rts always-high represent-dcd represent-ri] [style numeric verbose] [success-string &lt;string&gt;] [suppress on off]</pre>
<b>Options</b>	<p><b>echo</b></p> <p>When enabled, echoes back characters that are typed in (equivalent to ATE0/ATE1 commands). Disabled by default.</p> <p><b>failure-string</b></p> <p>String that is sent to the serial device when a connection fails. If no string is entered, then the string <b>NO CARRIER</b> will be sent.</p> <p><b>host</b></p> <p>The target host name.</p> <p><b>init-string</b></p> <p>You can specify additional vmodem commands that will affect how vmodem starts. The following commands are supported: ATQn, ATVn, ATEn, ATS0, AT&amp;Z1, AT&amp;Sn, AT&amp;Rn, AT&amp;Cn, AT&amp;F, ATS2, ATS12, and ATDS1.</p> <p>See <i>VModem Initialisation Commands</i> in the <i>Users Guide</i> for a more detailed explanation of the support initialization commands.</p>

**mode**

Auto mode establishes the connection when the line becomes active. You must supply the AT command or phone number that will start the connection; see **Set Vmodem-Phone** in the *Users Guide* for the command parameters to set the AT command or phone number.

**port**

The amount of time, in milliseconds, before an AT response is sent to the requesting device. The default is 250 ms.

**response-delay**

The port number the target host is listening on for messages.

**signals dcd**

Controls the state of the DCD signal.

**always-high** = DCD signal will always stay high.

**follow-connection** = DCD signal will be high when an end to end connection is established and low when it is not.

Since the Terminal Server does not have a physical DCD pin, you need to re-map the DTR or RTS signal to DCD to have the signal present. (see next option).

**signals dtr**

You can specify how the DTR signal pin acts during your modem application connection, as itself (DTR), as DCD, or as RI.

**signals rts**

You can specify how the RTS signal pin acts during your modem application connection, as itself (RTS), as DCD, or as RI.

**style**

One of the following:

- **Verbose**—Return codes (strings) are sent to the connected device.
- **Numeric**—The following characters can be sent to the connected device:

**0** OK

**1** CONNECTED

**2** RING

**3** NO CARRIER

**4** ERROR

**6** INTERFACE DOWN

**7** CONNECTION REFUSED

**8** NO LISTNER

**success-string**

String that is sent to the serial device when a connection succeeds. If no string is entered, then the string **CONNECT** will be sent with the connecting speed, for example **CONNECT 9600**.

**suppress**

If set to **No**, connection success/failure indication strings are sent to the connected device, otherwise these indications are suppressed.

## Set Vmodem-Phone

<b>Description</b>	This command associates a phone number with an IP address and TCP port. This enables the existing modem application to issue a dial command with a phone number. The phone number will be searched in this table and if an exact match is found, the associated IP address and TCP port will be used to establish the connection. This is a universal command, meaning that all VModem lines will have access to the entries defined here. 1-port models support up to 4 entries.
<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<b>set vmodem-phone entry</b> <number> [ <b>phone-number</b> <string>] [<ip_address <number> host <string>] [ <b>port</b> <TCP_port>]
<b>Options</b>	<p><b>set vmodem-phone entry</b> &lt;number&gt; <b>delete</b></p> <p><b>entry</b> Specify the entry number in the vmodem phone number table.</p> <p><b>phone-number</b> Specify the phone number that your application uses to connect to remote location. Enter the number exactly as it is issued by your application.</p> <p>&lt;ip_address&gt; Specify the IP address of the remote host that is receiving the vmodem connection.</p> <p>&lt;host&gt; Select the hostname (from the host table) of the remote host that is receiving the vmodem connection.</p> <p>&lt;port&gt; Specify the TCP port that the remote host is listening on for the vmodem connection.</p> <p><b>delete</b> Deletes the specified entry from the phone number table.</p>

## Set Modbus-Slave

<b>Description</b>	Sets the Modbus slave parameters for the line.
<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<b>set modbus-slave</b> [crlf on off] [protocol rtu ascii] [uid-range <uid_range>]
<b>Options</b>	<p><b>crlf</b> When <b>Modbus/ASCII</b> is selected, adds a CR/LF to the end of the transmission; most Modbus devices require this option. The default is <b>On</b>.</p> <p><b>protocol</b> Specify the protocol that is used between the Modbus Master(s) and Modbus Slave(s), either RTU or ASCII.</p> <p><b>uid-range</b> You can specify a range of UIDs (1-247), in addition to individual UIDs. The format is comma delimited; for example, 2-35, 50, 100-103.</p>

## Set Modbus-Master

**Description** Sets the Modbus master parameters for the line.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set modbus-master [crlf on|off] [protocol rtu|ascii]  
[[entry <number> [port <port>] [protocol udp|tcp]  
[range-mode gateway|host] [slave-ip <IP_address>]  
[uid-range <start_uid> <end_uid>]]]`

**Options** `crlf`

When **Modbus/ASCII** is selected, adds a CR/LF to the end of the transmission; most Modbus devices require this option. The default is **On**.

### **protocol**

Specify the protocol that is used between the Modbus Master(s) and Modbus Slave(s), either RTU or ASCII.

### **entry**

You can specify up to 16 Modbus Slave Remote IP Mapping entries (the UIDs must not overlap).

### **port**

The destination port of the remote Modbus TCP Slave that the Terminal Server will connect to.

### **protocol**

Specify the protocol that is used between the Modbus Master and Modbus Slave(s), either TCP or UDP.

### **range-mode**

If you specify **Host**, the IP address is used for the first UID specified in the range. The last octet in the IPv4 address is then incremented for subsequent UID's in that range. The **Host** option is not applicable for IPv6 addresses. If you specify **Gateway**, the Modbus Master Gateway will use the same IP address when connecting to all the remote Modbus slaves in the specified UID range.

### **slave-ip**

The IP address of the TCP/Ethernet Modbus Slave.

### **uid-range**

When **Range Mode** is **Host** and you have sequential Modbus Slave IP addresses (for example, 10.10.10.1, 10.10.10.2, 10.10.10.3, etc.), you can specify a UID range and the Terminal Server will automatically increment the last digit of the configured IP address. Therefore, you can specify a UID range of 1-100, and the Terminal Server will route Master Modbus messages to all Modbus Slaves with IP addresses of 10.10.10.1 - 10.10.10.100.



## Set Multihost

<b>Description</b>	Configures multiple hosts or a primary/backup host schema for Silent Raw, Reverse Raw, or Client-Initiated COMredirect service types (multihost must be enabled by the line service type for this to take effect, see <a href="#">Set Line Service</a> for the command to enable multihost).
<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<b>set multihost entry</b> <i>&lt;number&gt;</i> <b>host</b> <i>&lt;host&gt;</i> <i>&lt;TCP_port&gt;</i>  <b>set multihost entry</b> <i>&lt;number&gt;</i> <b>delete</b>
<b>Options</b>	<b>entry</b> You can specify up to 49 hosts in the multihost table.  <b>host</b> <i>&lt;host&gt;</i> Specify the preconfigured host that will be in the multihost list.  <i>&lt;TCP_port&gt;</i> Specify the TCP port that the Terminal Server will use to communicate to the <b>Host</b> .  <b>delete</b> Deletes the specified entry from the multihost table.

## Set Line Initiate-Connection

<b>Description</b>	Determines how the connection is initiated for Direct Telnet.
<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<b>set line initiate-connection</b> <i>any-char</i>   <i>specific-char</i> <i>&lt;hex&gt;</i>
<b>Options</b>	<b>any-char</b> Initiates a connection to the specified host when any data is received by the serial port.  <b>specific-char</b> <i>&lt;hex&gt;</i> Initiates a connection to the specified host only when the specified character is received by the serial port.

## Show Interface

<b>Description</b>	Shows the network interface information.
<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<b>show interface</b> [ <i>brief</i>   <i>ethernet</i> ]

## Show Modbus

<b>Description</b>	Shows the Modbus settings for a line.
<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<b>show modbus</b> <i>master</i>   <i>slave</i>

## Show Telnet-Client

<b>Description</b>	Shows the telnet client settings for a line.
<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<b>show telnet-client</b>

## Show UDP

**Description** Shows the UDP settings for the line.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show udp`

## Show Vmodem

**Description** Show the vmodem settings for the line.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show vmodem`

## Show Vmodem-Phone

**Description** Show the vmodem-phone entries.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show vmodem-phone`

# Modem Commands

## Add Modem

**Description** Adds a modem.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `add modem <modem_name> <initialization_string>`  
**Options** `<modem_name>`  
The name of the modem. Do not use spaces.  
`<initialization_string>`  
The initialisation string of the modem; see your modem's documentation.

## Delete Modem

**Description** Deletes a modem.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `delete modem <config_modem_name>`  
**Option** `<config_modem_name>`  
You can see a the list of modems that can be deleted by typing `delete modem ?`.

## Show Modems

**Description** Shows the Terminal Server modem table.  
**User Level** Normal, Admin  
**Syntax** `show modems`

# Packet Forwarding Commands

## Set Packet-Forwarding

**Description** The Packet Forwarding feature allows you to control how the data coming from a serial device is packetized before forwarding the packet onto the LAN network. This command configures packet forwarding options for serial devices attached to the serial line. The command is broken up into logical flows that can be configured; if you configure both the packet options and the frame definition options, the frame definition options will take precedence. If any of the packet options that are configured are met, the packet transmission is triggered.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set packet-forwarding mode minimize-latency`

`set packet-forwarding mode optimize-network-throughput`

`set packet-forwarding mode prevent-message-fragmentation  
delay-between-messages <0-65535>`

`set packet-forwarding mode custom-on-specific-events  
[enable-end-trigger1 on|off] [enable-end-trigger2 on|off]  
[end-trigger1 <0x0-FF>] [end-trigger2 <0x0-FF>]  
[force-transmit-timer <number>]  
[forwarding-rule trigger1|trigger+1|trigger+2|strip-trigger]  
[idle-timer <number>] [packet-size <number>]`

`set packet-forwarding mode custom-on-frame-definition  
[enable-eof1 on|off]  
[enable-eof2 on|off] [enable-sof1 on|off] [enable-sof2 on|off]  
[eof1 <0x0-FF>] [eof2 <0x0-FF>]  
[forwarding-rule trigger|trigger+1|trigger+2|strip-trigger]  
[sof1 <0x0-FF>] [sof2 <0x0-FF>] [start-frame-transmit on|off]`

**Options** `minimize-latency`

This option ensures that any data received on the serial port will immediately be forwarded to the LAN. Select this option for timing-sensitive applications.

**optimize-network-throughput**

This option provides optimal network usage while ensuring that the application performance is not compromised. Select this option when you want to minimize overall packet count, such as when the connection is over a WAN.

**prevent-message-fragmentation**

This option detects the message, packet, or data blocking characteristics of the serial data and preserves it throughout the communication. Select this option for message-based applications or serial devices that are sensitive to inter-character delays within these messages.

**delay-between-messages**

The minimum time, in milliseconds, between messages that must pass before the data is forwarded by the Terminal Server. The range is 0-65535. The default is 250 ms.

**custom-on-specific-events**

This section allows you to set a variety of packet definition options. The first criteria that is met causes the packet to be transmitted. For example, if you set a **Force Transmit Timer** of **1000** ms and a **Packet Size** of **100** bytes, whichever criteria is met first is what will cause the packet to be transmitted.

**custom-on-frame-definition**

This section allows you to control the frame that is transmitted by defining the start and end of frame character(s). If the internal buffer (1024 bytes) is full before the EOF character(s) are received, the packet will be transmitted and the EOF character(s) search will continue. The default frame definition is SOF=00 and EOF=00.

**enable-end-trigger1**

Enable or disable the end trigger1 hex character.

**enable-end-trigger2**

Enable or disable the end trigger2 hex character.

**enable-end-eof1**

Enable or disable the eof1 (end of frame) hex character.

**enable-end-eof2**

Enable or disable the eof2 (end of frame) hex character.

**enable-end-sof1**

Enable or disable the sof1 (start of frame) hex character.

**enable-end-sof2**

Enable or disable the sof2 (start of frame) hex character.

**end-trigger1**

When enabled, specifies the character that when received will define when the packet is ready for transmission. The transmission of the packet is based on the Trigger Forwarding Rule. Valid values are in hex 0-FF. The default is 0.

**end-trigger2**

When enabled, creates a sequence of characters that must be received to specify when the packet is ready for transmission (if the End Trigger1 character is not immediately followed by the End Trigger2 character, the Terminal Server waits for another End Trigger1 character to start the End Trigger1/End Trigger2 character sequence). The transmission of the packet is based on the Trigger Forwarding Rule. Valid values are in hex 0-FF. The default is 0.

**eof1**

Specifies the End of Frame character, which defines when the frame is ready to be transmitted. The transmission of the frame is based on the Trigger Forwarding Rule. Valid values are in hex 0-FF. The default is 0.

**eof2**

When enabled, creates a sequence of characters that must be received to define the end of the frame (if the EOF1 character is not immediately followed by the EOF2 character, the Terminal Server waits for another EOF1 character to start the EOF1/EOF2 character sequence), which defines when the frame is ready to be transmitted. The transmission of the frame is based on the Trigger Forwarding Rule. Valid values are in hex 0-FF. The default is 0.

**force-transmit-timer**

When the specified amount of time, in milliseconds, elapses after the first character is received from the serial port, the packet is transmitted. After a packet is transmitted, the next character received starts the timer again. A value of zero (0) ignores this parameter. Valid values are 0-65535 ms. The default is 0.

**forwarding-rule**

Determines what is included in the Frame (based on the EOF1 or EOF1/EOF2) or Packet (based on Trigger1 or Trigger1/Trigger2). Choose one of the following options:

- **Strip-Trigger**—Strips out the EOF1, EOF1/EOF2, Trigger1, or Trigger1/Trigger2, depending on your settings.
- **Trigger**—Includes the EOF1, EOF1/EOF2, Trigger1, or Trigger1/Trigger2, depending on your settings.
- **Trigger+1**—Includes the EOF1, EOF1/EOF2, Trigger1, or Trigger1/Trigger2, depending on your settings, plus the first byte that follows the trigger.
- **Trigger+2**—Includes the EOF1, EOF1/EOF2, Trigger1, or Trigger1/Trigger2, depending on your settings, plus the next two bytes received after the trigger.

**idle-timer**

The amount of time, in milliseconds, that must elapse between characters before the packet is transmitted to the network. A value of zero (0) ignores this parameter. Valid values are 0-65535 ms. The default is 0.

**packet-size**

The number of byte that must be received from the serial port before the packet is transmitted to the network. A value of zero (0) ignores this parameter. Valid values are 0-1024 bytes. The default is 0.

**sof1**

When enabled, the Start of Frame character defines the first character of the frame, any character(s) received before the Start of Frame character is ignored. Valid values are in hex 0-FF. The default is 0.

**sof2**

When enabled, creates a sequence of characters that must be received to create the start of the frame (if the SOF1 character is not immediately followed by the SOF2 character, the Terminal Server waits for another SOF1 character to start the SOF1/SOF2 character sequence). Valid values are in hex 0-FF. The default is 0.

**start-frame-transmit**

When enabled, the SOF1 or SOF1/SOF2 characters will be transmitted with the frame. If not enabled, the SOF1 or SOF1/SOF2 characters will be stripped from the transmission.

## Show Packet-Forwarding

Description	Shows the packet-forwarding settings for the line.
User Level	Admin
Syntax	<b>show packet-forwarding</b>

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# 5 Network Commands

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This chapter defines all the CLI commands associated with configuring the Terminal Server's network parameters.

## SNMP Commands

The Terminal Server supports SNMP traps for restart and SNMP community authentication error.

### Add Community

<b>Description</b>	Adds an SNMP community (version 1 and version 2).
<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<b>add community</b> <i>&lt;community_name&gt;</i> <i>&lt;config_host&gt;</i>   <i>&lt;ip_address&gt;</i> <b>none readonly readwrite</b>
<b>Options</b>	<i>&lt;community_name&gt;</i>  A name that will be sent to the Terminal Server from an SNMP manager. This name will define the permissions of the manager.  <i>&lt;config_host&gt;</i>   <i>&lt;ip_address&gt;</i>  The host name of the SNMP community that will send requests to the Terminal Server.  The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the SNMP manager that will send requests to the Terminal Server. If the address is 0.0.0.0, any SNMP manager with the <b>Community Name</b> can access the Terminal Server. If you specify a network address, for example 172.16.0.0, any SNMP manager within the local network with the <b>Community Name</b> can access the Terminal Server.  <b>none readonly readwrite</b>  Permits the Terminal Server to respond to SNMP requests by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>None</b>—There is no response to requests from SNMP.</li><li>• <b>Readonly</b>—Responds only to Read requests from SNMP.</li><li>• <b>Readwrite</b>—Responds to both Read and Write requests from SNMP.</li></ul>

## Add Trap

**Description** Adds an SNMP host to which trap messages will be sent.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `add trap <trap_name> <config_host>|<ip_address> <version> <type>`

**Options** `<trap_name>`  
An arbitrary trap community name.

`<config_host>|<ip_address>`  
Defines the hosts (by IPv4 or IPv6 address) that will receive trap messages generated by the Terminal Server. Up to four trap hosts can be defined.

`<version>`  
Select the version of trap you want the Terminal Server to send. Valid options are v1, v2c or v3.

`<type>`  
Select between trap or inform. Inform requires the receiving host to acknowledge receipt of the trap.

## Delete Community

**Description** Deletes an SNMP community (version 1 and version 2).

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `delete community <config_community_number>`

**Option** `<config_community_number>`  
When you add an SNMP community, it gets assigned to a number. To delete the SNMP community, you need to specify the number of the community that you want to delete. To see which community is assigned to what number, type the **show snmp** command.

## Delete Trap

**Description** Deletes an SNMP trap host.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `delete trap <config_trap_number>`

**Option** `<config_trap_number>`  
When you add an SNMP trap host, it gets assigned to a number. To delete the SNMP trap host, you need to specify the number of the trap that you want to delete. To see which trap host is assigned to what number, type the **show snmp** command.

## Set SNMP

**Description** Configures SNMP settings.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set snmp [contact <string>] [location <string>]  
[readonly user <username>] [readwrite user <username>] [trap user  
<username>]`

**Options** `contact`  
The name and contract information of the person who manages this SMNP node.

`location`  
The physical location of the SNMP node.

**readonly user**

Specified user can only view SNMP variables.

**readwrite user**

Specified user can view and edit SNMP variables.

**trap user**

Specify the name of the trap user.

## Set SNMP engine-id string

**Description** configures SNMP v3 Engine ID.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set snmp engine-id-string <string>`

**Options** `<string>`

The string entered in this field will be combined with the defined string in hex of 800007AE04 to form the engine id. Ensure each string is unique for each Terminal Server on your network. The default engine id uses the MAC address of the Ethernet Interface on your Terminal Server to ensure that the engine id is unique to this agent. To set the engine id back to default, enter <"">.

## Set SNMP inform-timeout

**Description** configures SNMP inform traps timeout value.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set snmp inform-timeout <number>`

**Options** `<number>`

This is the length of time in seconds, that the Terminal Server will wait for the acknowledgement of the trap. If no ACK is received within this timeframe, the trap will be resent. The default is 1 second.

## Set SNMP inform-retries

**Description** configures SNMP informv3 Engine ID.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set snmp inform-retries <number>`

**Options** `<number>`

This is the number of times the Terminal Server will resend a trap which has not been acknowledged by the receiving end. Once the retry count is exhausted, no further attempts will be made to deliver the trap. The default is 3.



## Show SNMP

**Description** Shows SNMP settings, including communities and traps.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show snmp`

## TFTP Commands

### Set Server TFTP

**Description** Configures the Terminal Server's TFTP client settings.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `set server tftp [retry <integer>] [timeout <integer>]`  
**Options** **retry**  
 The number of times the Terminal Server will attempt to transfer (using TFTP) a file to/from a host. Enter a value between 0 and 5. The default is **5**. A value of **0** (zero) means that the Terminal Server will not attempt a retry should TFTP fail.  
**timeout**  
 The time, in seconds, that the Terminal Server will wait for a successful transmit or receipt of TFTP packets before retrying a TFTP transfer. Enter a value between 3 and 10. The default is **3** seconds.

## Hosts Commands

### Add Host

**Description** Adds a host to the Terminal Server host table.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `add host <hostname> <ip_address>`  
**Options** **<hostname>**  
 The name of the host.  
**<ip\_address>**  
 The host IPv4 or IPv6 address.

### Delete Host

**Description** Deletes a host from the Terminal Server host table.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `delete host <config_host>`  
**Option** **<config\_host>**  
 You can see a list of hosts that can be deleted by typing `delete host ?`.

## Set Host

<b>Description</b>	Configures a host in the Terminal Server host table.
<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<b>set host</b> <i>&lt;config_host&gt;</i> <i>&lt;ip_address&gt;</i>
<b>Options</b>	<i>&lt;config_host&gt;</i> The name of the host. <i>&lt;ip_address&gt;</i> The host IPv4 or IPv6 address.

## Show Hosts

<b>Description</b>	Shows the Terminal Server host table.
<b>User Level</b>	Normal, Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<b>show hosts</b>

# Gateway Commands

## Add Gateway

<b>Description</b>	Adds a gateway. You can configure up to twenty gateways.
<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<b>add gateway</b> <i>&lt;config_host&gt;</i> <b>default</b>  <b>add gateway</b> <i>&lt;config_host&gt;</i> <b>host</b> <i>&lt;dest_IP_addr&gt;</i>  <b>add gateway</b> <i>&lt;config_host&gt;</i> <b>network</b> <i>&lt;dest_IPv4_addr&gt;</i>   <i>&lt;dest_IPv6_addr&gt;</i> [ <i>&lt;subnet_bits_0-32&gt;</i>   <i>&lt;subnet_bits_0-128&gt;</i> ]
<b>Options</b>	<i>&lt;config_host&gt;</i>  You can specify up to twenty hosts to act as gateways in your network. Each gateway host must be defined in the Terminal Server host table.  <b>default host network</b>  Specify the type of gateway: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Default</b>—A gateway which provides general access beyond your local network.</li> <li>● <b>Host</b>—A gateway reserved for accessing a specific host external to your local network.</li> <li>● <b>Network</b>—A gateway reserved for accessing a specific network external to your local network.</li> </ul> <i>&lt;dest_IP_addr&gt;</i>  When the gateway is a <b>Host</b> or <b>Network</b> gateway, you must specify the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the target host machine/network.  <i>&lt;subnet_bits&gt;</i>  When the gateway is a <b>Network</b> gateway, you must specify the network's subnet mask.

## Delete Gateway

**Description** Deletes a gateway.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `delete gateway <config_gateway_host>`  
**Option** `<config_gateway_host>`  
 You can view the configured gateways that can be deleted by typing `delete gateway ?`.

## Set Gateway

**Description** Configures the gateway.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `set gateway <config_gateway_host> default`  
`set gateway <config_gateway_host> host <destination_ip>`  
`set gateway <config_gateway_host>`  
`network <dest_IPv4_addr>|<dest_IPv6_address> <prefixbits_mask>|`  
**Options** `<config_gateway_host>`  
 You can view the configured gateways that can be deleted by typing `delete gateway ?`.  
**default|host|network**  
 Specify the type of gateway:  

- **Default**—A gateway which provides general access beyond your local network.
- **Host**—A gateway reserved for accessing a specific host external to your local network.
- **Network**—A gateway reserved for accessing a specific network external to your local network.

`<destination_ip>`  
 When the gateway is a **Host** or **Network** gateway, you must specify the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the target host machine/network.  
`<prefixbits_mask>`  
 When the gateway is a **Network** gateway, you must specify the network's subnet mask for an IPv4 destination IP address (the address is in the form of 123.123.123.123) or prefix bits for an IPv6 destination IP address (valid values are 0-128).

## Show Gateways

**Description** Shows configured gateways.  
**User Level** Normal, Admin  
**Syntax** `show gateways`

# Logging Commands

## Set Syslog

<b>Description</b>	Configures the system log.
<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>set syslog [level emergency alert critical error warning notice info debug] [primary-host &lt;config_host&gt;] [secondary-host &lt;config_host&gt;]</pre>
<b>Options</b>	<p><b>level</b></p> <p>Choose the event level that triggers a syslog entry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Emergency</b></li> <li>• <b>Alert</b></li> <li>• <b>Critical</b></li> <li>• <b>Error</b></li> <li>• <b>Warning</b></li> <li>• <b>Notice</b></li> <li>• <b>Info</b></li> <li>• <b>Debug</b></li> </ul> <p>When you select a <b>Level</b>, all the levels that appear above it in the list also trigger a syslog entry. For example, if you select <b>Error</b>, all <b>Error</b>, <b>Critical</b>, <b>Alert</b>, and <b>Emergency</b> events will be logged.</p> <p><b>primary-host</b></p> <p>The first preconfigured host that the Terminal Server will attempt to send system log messages to; messages will be displayed on the host's monitor.</p> <p><b>secondary-host</b></p> <p>If the Terminal Server cannot communicate with the primary host, then the Terminal Server will attempt to send system log messages to this preconfigured host; messages will be displayed on the host's monitor.</p>

## Show Syslog

<b>Description</b>	Shows the syslog settings.
<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>show syslog</pre>

---

# 6 Time Commands

---

This chapter defines all the CLI commands associated with configuring the Terminal Server's time parameters.

## Time Commands

### Set Time

**Description** Sets the Terminal Server's system clock.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `set time <hh:mm[:ss]>`  
**Option** `<hh:mm[:ss]>`  
Sets the Terminal Server's system time, using military time format.

### Show Time

**Description** Shows the Terminal Server's system clock.  
**User Level** Normal, Admin  
**Syntax** `show time`

## Time/Date Setting Commands

### Set Date

**Description** Sets the Terminal Server's system clock.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `set date <dd/mm/yyyy>`

### Set Time

**Description** Sets the Terminal Server's system clock.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `set time <hh:mm[:ss]>`  
**Option** `<hh:mm[:ss]>`  
Sets the Terminal Server's system time, using military time format.

## Show Date

**Description** Shows the date, according to the Terminal Server system clock.

**User Level** Normal, Admin

**Syntax**     **show date**

## Show Time

**Description** Shows the Terminal Server's system clock.

**User Level** Normal, Admin

**Syntax**     **show time**

---

# 7 Administration Commands

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This chapter defines all the CLI commands associated with configuring the Terminal Server's administration parameters.

## Bootup Commands

### Reboot

**Description** Reboots the Terminal Server. You will be prompted to save configuration to FLASH, if there have been unsaved configuration changes.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `reboot`

### Reset

**Description** Resets the user profile or serial line to the default factory configuration.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `reset user .|<username>|*`  
  
`reset line`

### Reset Serial Port Statistics

**Description** Resets the serial port statistics.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `reset serial-statistics`

### Reset Factory

**Description** Resets the Terminal Server to the factory configuration.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `reset factory`

### Save

**Description** Saves the configuration to FLASH.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `save`

## Set Bootup

**Description** Specifies remote the TFTP host and pathname for files to be loaded after a Terminal Server reboot.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** **set bootup firmware host** <hostname> [**file** <path\_filename>]

**Options** **set bootup configuration host** <hostname> [**file** <path\_filename>]

**firmware file**

The path and file name (do not use a drive letter), relative to the default path of your TFTP server software, of the update software for the Terminal Server that will be loaded when the Terminal Server is rebooted.

**configuration file**

The path and file name (do not use a drive letter), relative to the default path of your TFTP server software, of the configuration software for the Terminal Server that will be loaded when the Terminal Server is rebooted.

**host**

The host name or IPv4/IPv6 address of the server that contains the configuration or firmware file. If you use a host name, it must exist in the Terminal Server's host table or be resolved by DNS.

## Show ARP

**Description** Shows the current contents of the ARP cache.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** **show arp**

## Set cli

**Description** Allows normal users to execute certain admin commands.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** **set cli** [**elevate-privileges on|off**]

## Show Bootup

**Description** Shows the Firmware and Configuration files specified for Terminal Server bootup.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** **show bootup**



# TFTP File Transfer Commands

## Netload

<b>Description</b>	Transfers a file from a remote host to the Terminal Server using the TFTP protocol.
<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<b>netload</b> <b>text-config</b>   <b>factory-default-config</b> <b>firmware</b>   <b>configuration</b>   <b>customlang</b>   <b>term1</b>   <b>term2</b>   <b>term3</b>   <b>customapp-file</b> <hostname/ip_address> <filename>
<b>Options</b>	<p><b>text-config</b> Saves the current configuration to a text file on a TFTP server.IOLAN.</p> <p><b>factory-default-config</b> Specifies the configuration file that you are going to load from a TFTP server to the Terminal Server that will act as the factory default configuration. See the <i>User Guide</i> for directions on how to revert back to the original factory default configuration, if required.</p> <p><b>firmware</b> Specifies that you are going to download a new firmware file to the Terminal Server.</p> <p><b>configuration</b> Specifies that you are going to download a new configuration file to the Terminal Server.</p> <p><b>customlang</b> Specifies that you are going to download a custom language file to the Terminal Server.</p> <p><b>term1 term2 term3</b> You can create and download up to three custom terminal definitions to the Terminal Server.</p> <p><b>other-file</b> Specify this option when you are downloading a custom Message of the Day (MOTD) file, a custom PAP secrets file (must be named <b>pap-secrets</b>), a custom CHAP secrets file (must be named <b>chap-secrets</b>), or a custom default configuration file.</p> <p>&lt;hostname/ip_address&gt; The IP address or host name where the file you are downloading to the Terminal Server resides. If you are using a host name, it must be resolved in either the Terminal Server's <b>Host Table</b> or a DNS server.</p> <p>&lt;filename&gt; The complete path and file name (cannot use a drive letter) of the file you are downloading to the Terminal Server.</p>

## Netsave

<b>Description</b>	Transfers a file from the Terminal Server to a remote host using the TFTP protocol.
<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<b>netsave</b> <b>configuration</b>   <b>crash</b>   <b>serialt-buf</b>   <b>text-config</b> <hostname/ip_address> <filename>

<b>Options</b>	<p><b>configuration</b></p> <p>Specifies that you are going to upload a configuration file from the Terminal Server to the specified host or IP address.</p> <p><b>crash</b></p> <p>Specifies that you are going to upload a crash file from the Terminal Server to the specified host or IP address.</p> <p><b>serialt-buf</b></p> <p>Specifies that you are going to upload the contents of the serial trace buffer.</p> <p><b>text-config</b></p> <p>Saves the current configuration to a text file on a TFTP server.IOLAN.</p> <p><i>&lt;hostname/ip_address&gt;</i></p> <p>The IP address or host name for where the file you are uploading from the Terminal Server is going. If you are using a host name, it must be resolved in either the Terminal Server's <b>Host Table</b> or a DNS server.</p> <p><i>&lt;filename&gt;</i></p> <p>The complete path and file name (cannot use a drive letter) for the file you are uploading from the Terminal Server.</p>
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## Custom Factory Default

### Netload

<b>Description</b>	Transfers a file from a remote host to the Terminal Server using the TFTP protocol.
<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<b>netload factory-default-config</b> <i>&lt;hostname/IP_address&gt;</i> <i>&lt;filename&gt;</i>
<b>Options</b>	<p><b>factory-default-config</b></p> <p>Specifies the configuration file that you are going to load from a TFTP server to the Terminal Server that will act as the factory default configuration. See the <i>User Guide</i> for directions on how to revert back to the original factory default configuration, if required.</p> <p><i>&lt;hostname/ip_address&gt;</i></p> <p>The IP address or host name where the file you are downloading to the Terminal Server resides. If you are using a host name, it must be resolved in either the Terminal Server's <b>Host Table</b> or a DNS server.</p> <p><i>&lt;filename&gt;</i></p> <p>The complete path and file name (cannot use a drive letter) of the file you are downloading to the Terminal Server.</p>

### Set

<b>Description</b>	Sets the current configuration on Terminal Server to act as the factory default configuration. See the <i>User Guide</i> for directions on how to revert back to the original factory default configuration, if required.
<b>User Level</b>	Admin
<b>Syntax</b>	<b>set config-to-factory-default</b>

# MOTD Commands

## Set MOTD

**Description** Specifies the server/file that contains the message of the day (MOTD) that is displayed when users log into the Terminal Server. You can also retrieve the MOTD from a local file. To do this, do not specify the host parameter.

**User Level** Normal, Admin

**Syntax** `set motd [display on|off] [host <hostname> file <path_filename>]  
set motd file <local_file>`

**Options** **display**

When enabled, displays the Message of the Day to users who are logging into WebManager or EasyPort Web. The default is off.

**host**

The host that the Terminal Server will be getting the Message of the Day file from.

**<path\_name>**

The path and file name (do not use a drive letter), relative to the default path of your TFTP server software, of the file that contains a string that is displayed when a user connects to the Terminal Server.

**<local file>**

This is the name of a file on the Terminal Server. The contents of this file will be used for the MOTD.

## Show MOTD

**Description** Show the Message of the Day (MOTD) settings.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `show motd`

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# 8

# Statistic Commands

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This chapter defines all the CLI commands associated with configuring the Terminal Server's statistic parameters.

## Configuration Statistics

### Show Netstat

**Description** Shows currently used TCP/UDP sockets/ports.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show netstat [all] [listening] [tcp] [udp] [tcpv6] [udpv6]`  
**Options** **all**  
Displays all ports, including server (listening) ports; by default, listening ports are not displayed.  
**listening**  
Displays server (listening) ports; by default, listening ports are not displayed.  
**tcp**  
Displays TCP port statistics.  
**udp**  
Displays UDP port statistics.  
**tcpv6**  
Displays TCPv6 port statistics.  
**udpv6**  
Displays UDPv6 port statistics.

### Show Modbus Statistics

**Description** Shows the Modbus statistics.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show modbus statistics master-tcp`  
`show modbus statistics master-udp`  
`show modbus statistics slave-tcp`  
`show modbus statistics slave-udp`

## Show Netstat Statistics

**Description** Shows protocol (IP/ICMP/TCP/UDP) counters.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show netstat statistics [ip] [ipv6] [icmp] [icmpv6] [tcp] [udp] [udp6]`

## Show Routes

**Description** Shows current information about IPv4 or IPv6 network routes.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show routes [ipv6]`

# Run-Time Statistics

## Delete Arp

**Description** Delete entries from the Terminal Server's ARP cache. Takes effect immediately; not related to configuration.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `delete arp`

## Show Arp

**Description** Shows the current contents of the ARP cache.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show arp`

## Show Serial

**Description** Shows statistics on the serial port.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show serial`

## Uptime

**Description** Displays the elapsed time (in days, hours, minutes, and seconds) since the last reboot/power cycle.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `uptime`



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