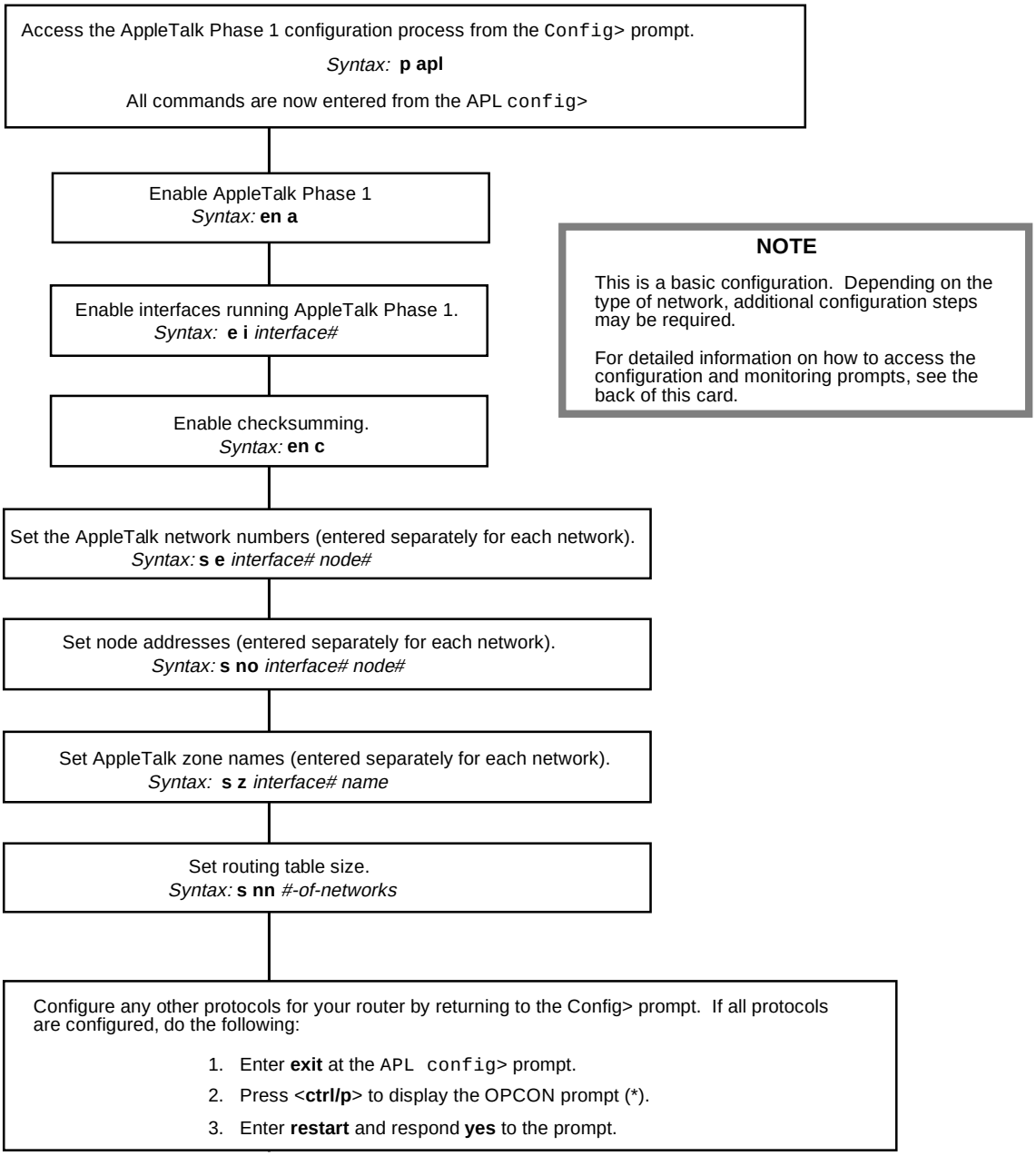
Apple Talk Phase1 Initial Configuration



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AppleTalk Phase 1 Quick Reference Card
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AppleTalk Phase 1 Configuration Commands

This quick reference card summarizes the AppleTalk Phase 1 configuration and console commands. The front panel of this card provides the initial configuration steps for this protocol. The back panel tells you how to access the CONFIG process.

Enter the following configuration commands at the `APL config>` prompt. To list the configuration commands and their options, enter a ?.

After you have configured all of the protocols, enter restart at the OPCON prompt (*), and respond yes after the following prompt:

```
Are you sure you want to restart the router? (Yes or No): yes
```

disable

apl
: Disables the AppleTalk Phase 1 protocol as a whole.

checksum
: Disables checksumming on packets that the specified interface generates.

interface *interface#*
: Disables AppleTalk Phase 1 on the specified interface.

takedown
: Prevents ZIP takedown and bringup packets from affecting the routers network numbers and zone names. This is the default for security reasons.

enable

apl
: Enables the AppleTalk Phase 1 packet forwarder.

checksum
: Enables checksumming on packets that the specified interface generates.

interface *interface#*
: Enables AppleTalk Phase 1 on the specified interface.

takedown
: Prevents ZIP takedown and bringup packets from affecting the routers network numbers and zone names. This is the default for security reasons.

list
: Displays the current AppleTalk Phase 1 configuration.

set

ddp-header long *interface#*
: Specifies long DDP headers for packets sent on that interface number. This is the default, and is recommended by Apple.

ddp-header short *interface#*
: Specifies short DDP headers for packets sent on that interface number. Use this only for compatibility with software that does not support long DDP headers.

net-number *interface# AppleTalk Phase I-net#*
: Assigns an AppleTalk Phase 1 network number to the associated directly-connected network.

node-number *interface# node#*
: Specifies the number of the interface. This is optional. The default is autoconfigure.

nnets*#*
: Specifies the size of the AppleTalk Phase 1 routing table.

zone *interface# name*
: Specifies the zone name to be seeded on this network.

exit
: Returns to the previous prompt level.

AppleTalk Phase 1 Configuration Commands

Enter these commands after the APL> prompt. The back panel of this card tells you how to access the CGWCON process.

To list the AppleTalk Phase 1 console commands and their options, enter a **?** after the APL> prompt.

counters
Displays the number of packet overflows on each network that sends and receives AppleTalk Phase 1 packets.

dump
Displays the routing table information about the interfaces on the router that forwards AppleTalk Phase 1 packets.

- *Dest net* The destination network number in decimal.
- *Cost* The number of route hops to this destination network.
- *State* The state of the entry in the routing table.
- *Next hop* The next hop for packets going to networks that are not directly connected. For directly connected networks, this is node number 0.
- *Source* The originating network type for that routing table entry. *APL* indicates an AppleTalk Phase 1 network. *AP2* indicates an AppleTalk Phase II.
- *Zone* Specifies the human-understandable name for that network. The zone name is enclosed in double quotes in case there are embedded spaces or nonprinting characters.

interface
Displays the addresses of all the interfaces in the router on which AppleTalk Phase 1 is enabled.

exit
Returns to the previous prompt level.

Further Configuration Considerations

To allow Phase1 hosts to transparently communicate with Phase 2 hosts, you must enter the AppleTalk Phase 2 configuration process on the router running AP2 and enable the AppleTalk Phase 1/2 translation function via that router's AP2 enable translation configuration command.

In addition to providing the gateway translation function, this router now acts as both a Phase1 and Phase 2 router on whatever interfaces these protocols are configured. Routing information is passed between Phase 1 and Phase 2 networks by the gateway resulting in a (logically) single internet.

For more information on the enable translation command and AppleTalk Phase 2, refer to the chapter "Configuring AppleTalk Phase 1" in the *Routing Protocols User's Guide.*

Accessing the CONFIG Process

Use the CONFIG process to display and change the current configuration in static RAM (SRAM).
To display the CONFIG prompt (`Config>`):

1. After the router boots, the console displays the * prompt. Enter **status** to display the pid (process ID) of CONFIG, which is usually 6.
2. Enter **talk** and the pid (6) for CONFIG. This displays the following information:

   ```
   Gateway user configuration
   Config>
   ```

   If the `Config>` prompt does not appear, press Return again. You can now enter the configuration commands.
3. When you are done entering the configuration commands, do the following to make the new configuration active:

   a. Press **Ctrl/P** after the `Config>` prompt.

   ```
   Config> ^p
   *
   ```

   b. Enter **restart** after the * prompt.

   c. Respond **yes** to the following prompt:

   ```
   Are you sure you want to restart the gateway? (Yes or No): yes
   The new configuration is loaded when the console displays the following information:
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   MOS Operator Control
   *
   ```

Accessing the CGWCON Process

Use the CGWCON (also known as GWCON) process to monitor protocols, network interfaces, and system messages. You cannot access the CGWCON process if the router is in configuration–only mode (the prompt is `Config only>`). To display the CGWCON prompt (+):

1. After the router boots, the console displays the * prompt. Enter **status** to display the pid (process ID) of CGWCON, which is usually 5.
2. Enter **talk** and the pid (5) for CGWCON. This displays the CGWCON prompt (+). You can now enter the monitoring commands.

   To return to the * prompt, press Ctrl/P.