

# Unite Technology Conference

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## TCP/IP Basics For The ClearPath/A Series User

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Session AS4086  
1:30pm - 3:45pm  
Tuesday October 3, 2000

# Introduction

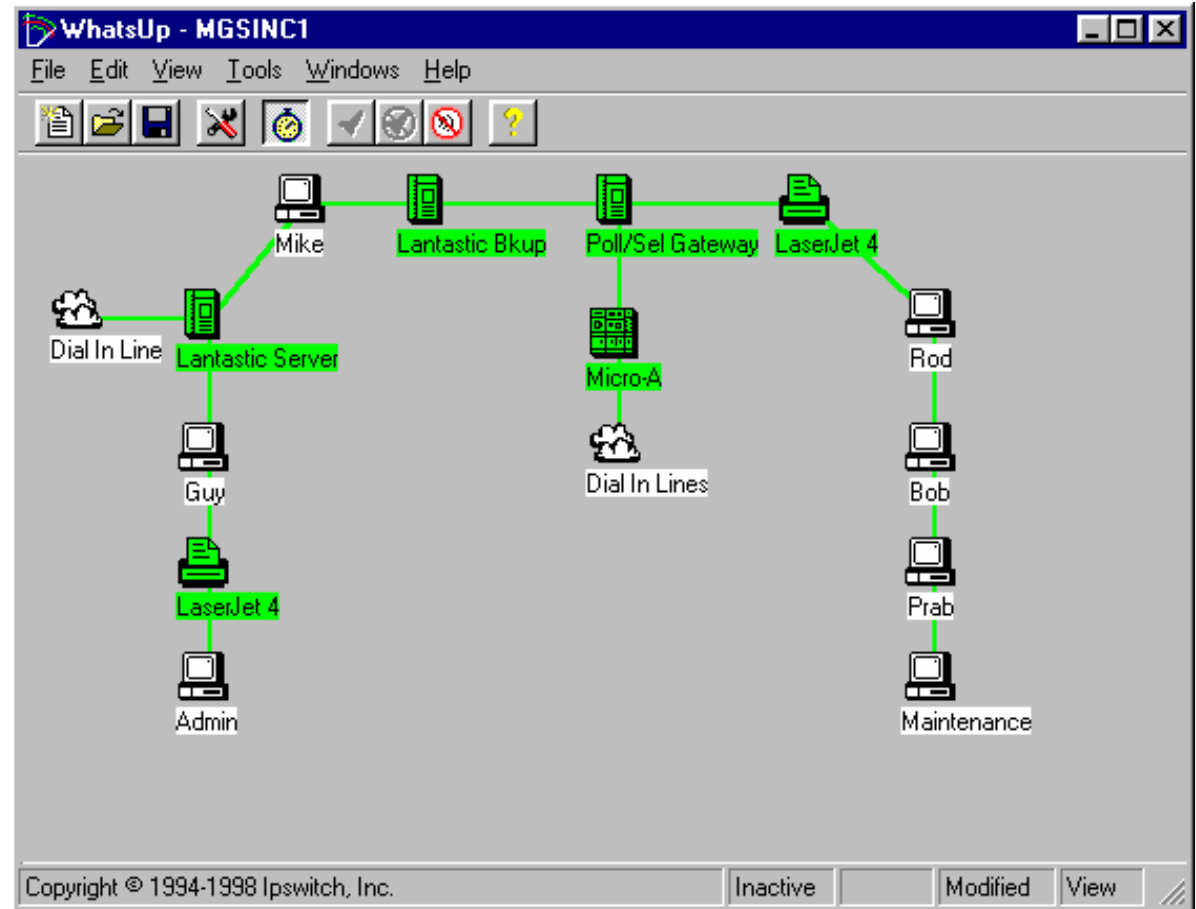
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- MGS, Inc. - consulting and software development firm in the Unisys NX, LX and A Series market space
- Based on our actual experiences since 1993
- We use Networking extensively to solve our internal business problems

# MGS Network - Requirements

- Required services
  - ◆ File/Print sharing
  - ◆ MCP access
  - ◆ Electronic mail
  - ◆ Remote Access
  - ◆ ***Reliability***
- Standard software products (no programming)
- Limited administration time
- Low-to-Moderate cost

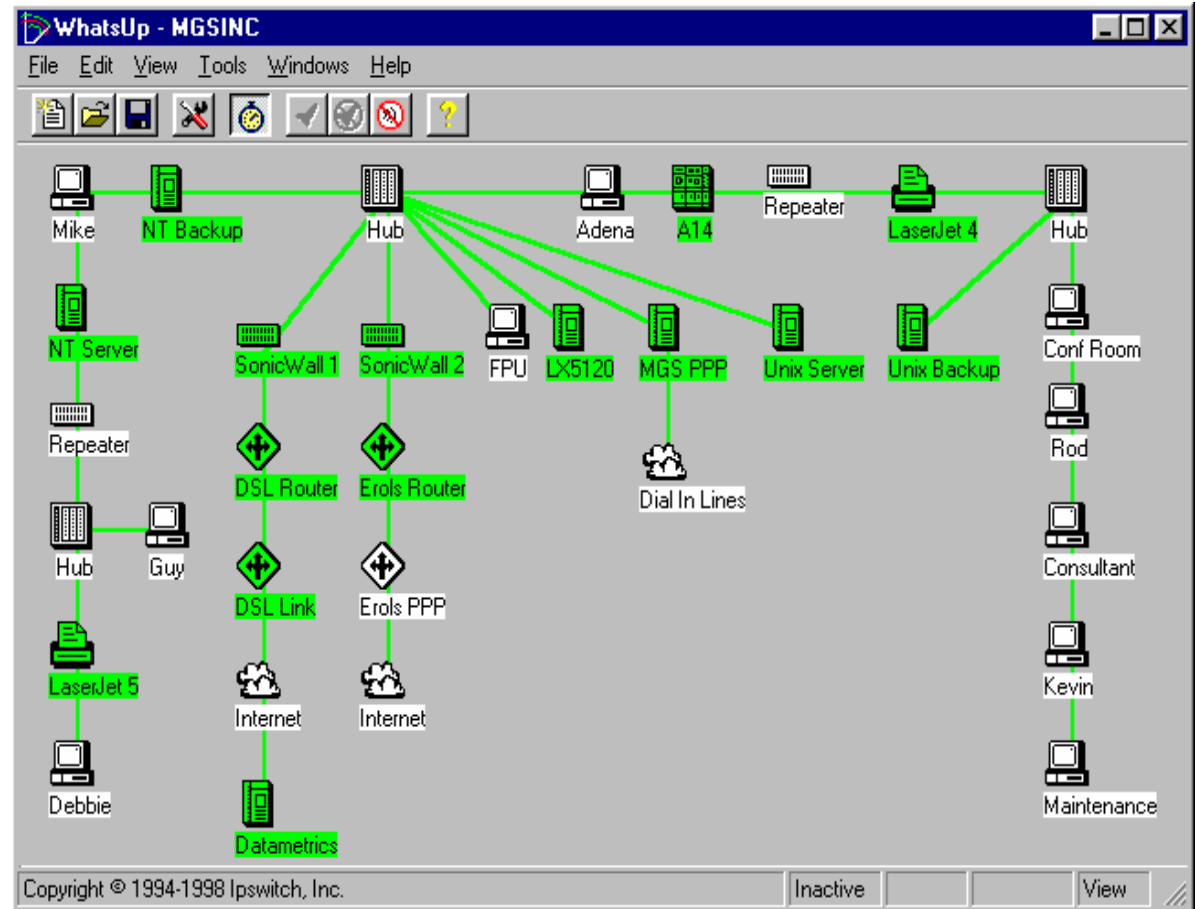
# MGS Network - 1993



# MGS Network - 1993

- DOS/Win 3.1, DOS/LANtastic
- Services
  - ◆ A Series Access
  - ◆ File/Print Sharing
  - ◆ Dial-in Access
    - ☞ Direct to File Server (slow)
    - ☞ Direct to Micro-A
  - ◆ Email (dial out to CompuServe)
- No Internet
- Minimal redundancy

# MGS Network - 2000



# MGS Network - 2000

- Win9x, Win NT and BSDI Unix
- Services
  - ◆ MCP Access
  - ◆ File/Print Sharing
  - ◆ “Generic” Dial-in Access
  - ◆ Internet-in/out Access
  - ◆ WEB and FTP
  - ◆ Email
  - ◆ DNS
- Redundant Capabilities

# What is TCP/IP and Where Did It Come From?

- Designed as part of an effort by the military to develop robust, reliable vendor-independent data communications
- Standards published as Request for Comment (RFCs)
- Download RFCs from:  
<http://www.cis.ohio-state.edu/hypertext/information/rfc.html>



# What is TCP/IP and Where Did It Come From?

- TCP/IP and Internet History
  - ◆ 1969 - ARPANET research started
  - ◆ 1975 - ARPANET made operational
  - ◆ 1983 - TCP/IP added to BSD Unix
  - ◆ 1983 - Term Internet is first used
  - ◆ 1989 - Most major US/Canadian Universities
  - ◆ 1989 - Unisys Releases A Series TCP/IP
  - ◆ 1992 - Most countries inter-networked
  - ◆ 1994 - Commercial use takes over the Internet
  
- The Internet is based on the TCP/IP standards

# Part 1 - IP Based Communication

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- Packet Concept
- Physical transport independent architecture
- Unreliable and connectionless (at this layer)
- Routable
- Superior to older protocols (Novell IPX, Microsoft NetBEUI)

# Data Packet Communication - Layered Architecture

- Link (physical)
  - ◆ Ethernet, ATM, FDDI
- Network (packet movement)
  - ◆ IP, IPX, NetBEUI
- Session (app connection)
  - ◆ TCP, UDP, ICMP
- Application (app protocol)
  - ◆ Telnet, HTTP, FTP
- Application data (business)



# Data Packet Communication - The Link Layer

- Supported by a variety of physical transports
- Most Frequently Used
  - ◆ Ethernet (IEEE 802.3)
  - ◆ Serial Port (PPP)
- Network Topologies dependant on hardware
  - ◆ 10BaseT star
  - ◆ ThinNet bus
  - ◆ Token Ring ring
  - ◆ PPP point-to-point

# Data Packet Communication - The Networking Layer

- Link layer encapsulates the IP packet
- IP packet encapsulates the session protocol (TCP, UDP)
- Session protocol encapsulates the service protocol
- Service protocol encapsulates the data

# Data Packet Communication - Example

- Typical Communications Packet

| Link | Network | Session | Protocol | Data |

802.3 Header	IP Header	TCP Header	HTTP Header	HTML Data
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| Physical | IP | Application |

# IP Addressing - Overview

- Not hardware related
- 32-bit Unique Host Address
- Dotted-decimal Notation:  
nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn (where nnn is 0 to 255)
- Represents a combined LAN number and HOST number
- HOST 0 refers to the entire LAN
- HOST all-bits-on (example 255) is for broadcast to all hosts

# IP Addressing - Address Conventions

- IP Address Class Ranges
  - ◆ Class A - 1.n.n.n to 127.n.n.n
  - ◆ Class B - 128.n.n.n to 191.n.n.n
  - ◆ Class C - 192.n.n.n to 223.n.n.n
  
- IP Address Class Sizes
  - ◆ Class A - 16,777,216
  - ◆ Class B - 65,636
  - ◆ Class C - 256
  
- Special IP Addresses
  - ◆ Loop back - 127.0.0.0 to 127.255.255.255
  - ◆ Private
    - ☞ 10.0.0.0 to 10.255.255.255
    - ☞ 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255
    - ☞ 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255



# IP Addressing - Where do they come from?

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- Network IDs are assigned by the Internet Network Information Center (InterNIC)
- Host IDs are assigned by the local network administrator

# IP Addresses - Networks of Addresses

- IP address has two parts:
  - ◆ Network ID
  - ◆ Host ID
- Network ID calculated by:  
(IP Address **AND** Network Mask)
- Example:

IP Address:	172.31.1.25
Network Mask:	255.255.255.0
Network ID:	172.31.1.0
Host ID:	.25

# IP Addresses - Setting The Host IP Address

- Automatically: by Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) which requires a DHCP server
- DHCP not supported on ClearPath/A Series TCP/IP
- Manually: by setting IP Address and Network Mask in the TCP/IP Init File (NW TCPIP INIT)

```
NW TCPIP TCPIPIDENTITY
```

```
IPADDRESS = 172.31.1.46 NP 210 MASK 255.255.255.0 LINEID 1;
```

# IP Addresses - Network Address Translation

- Referred to as NAT
- Maps Internet IP Addresses to Private LAN Addresses
- Many-to-one NAT
  - ◆ Maps many private LAN IP Addresses to a single Internet address
  - ◆ Limited use for Servers
- One-to-one NAT
  - ◆ Maps one private IP Address to one Internet IP Address

# IP Communication - Local-LAN

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- Used for communication when destination is on the same LAN
- Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) maps IP Address to hardware address
  - ◆ IP Address in ARP table?
  - ◆ Broadcast ARP-request
  - ◆ Store ARP-reply in ARP table
  - ◆ Send packet to resposdee

# IP Communication - Off-LAN Routing

- Off-LAN routes are defined in the Host's routing table
- Automatic updates from routers on the LAN
- A default routing entry is needed to send off-LAN packets to unknown routes (Internet)
- Set in TCP/IP Init file along with manually specified routes

```
NW TCPIP ROUTE ADD DEFAULT 172.31.1.41 1;
```

# IP Communications - Connecting to the Internet

- Internet Service Provider (ISP)
- Provides Physical Connectivity
  - ◆ PPP (56 Kbaud)
  - ◆ ISDN / IDSL (128 Kbaud)
  - ◆ SDSL (384 to 768 Kbaud)
  - ◆ T1 (1 Mbaud)
  - ◆ Cable Modem (1-3 Mbaud)
- Provides Logical Connectivity
  - ◆ Floating IP Address
  - ◆ Fixed IP Address
  - ◆ Range of fixed IP Addresses

# IP Communications - Connecting to the Internet

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- ISP Additional Services
  - ◆ DNS
  - ◆ Mail
  - ◆ News
  - ◆ WEB
- ClearPath/A Series requires external hardware/software to connect to an ISP
- There are critical security issues to be addressed before putting a server on the Internet



# IP Communication - Additional Capabilities

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- Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)
  - ◆ IP communication service messages like PING, TRACEROUTE and ROUTER
- Internet Group Message Protocol (IGMP)
  - ◆ IP communications based on multicasting (sending to groups of hosts)

# The Domain Name System - DNS

- The Domain Name System insulates applications from specific IP Addresses
- Format: host.domainname.domain
- “domainname.domain” assigned by InterNIC
- “host” assigned by network administrator
- “host” can be multi-levels  
aaa.bbb.domainname.domain

# The Domain Name System - DNS Servers

- Provides service to convert domain names to IP Addresses
- If necessary, it goes back to the InterNIC “root” server for info
- DNS tables are maintained by the site’s network administrator
- Can provide both Forward DNS and Reverse DNS
- ClearPath/A Series does not provide a DNS Server program

# The Domain Name System - DNS Resolver

- Client software which requests a DNS Server to resolve name
- DNS Server(s) IP Address must be specified to the resolver
- ClearPath/A Series has a resolver
- The file `SYSTEM/RESOLVER/CONFIG` defines resolver configuration

```
CACHE = 100  
SERVER + 172.31.1.2  
SERVER + 172.31.1.3  
MODE = FORWARDING
```

# ClearPath/A Series TCP/IP - IP Communications Summary

- TCP/IP requires initialization of:
  - ◆ Core Network Services (CNS)
  - ◆ TCP/IP
  - ◆ Resolver (if DNS needed)
- Initialization commands specify the initialization command files:
  - ◆ NW CNS + <prefix>/CNS
    - ☞ Establishes LAN Connection Groups
  - ◆ NW TCPIP + <prefix>/TCPIP
    - ☞ Sets TCP/IP properties for connections
- Initiate Resolver
  - ◆ NA RES +
- Unisys provides sample Init files

# ClearPath/A Series TCP/IP - IP Communications Summary

- In TCP/IP Init File:
  - ◆ Use NW TCPIP TCPIPIDENTITY to set IP Address and Network Mask
  - ◆ Use NW TCPIP ROUTE ADD DEFAULT to set the LAN Gateway
- Modify SYSTEM/RESOLVER/CONFIG to set the IP Address of the DNS Server(s)
- External Internet connection required

# Network Diagnostic Tools - Overview

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- Useful Diagnostic Utility Programs
  - ◆ PING
  - ◆ TraceRoute
  - ◆ IPSwitch WhatsUp
  - ◆ IPSwitch WS\_Ping ProPack
  - ◆ Microsoft NetMON

# Network Diagnostic Tools - PING

- Always use to confirm basic end-to-end communication

ODT Command:

```
NW TCPIP PING IPADDRESS 172.31.1.2
```

ODT Response:

```
TCPIP PING ENABLE TO "NULL"/172.31.1.2 FROM: "NULL"
```

Response in Messages Display:

```
NW 17:44 SENT FROM NODE AT "NULL"
```

```
NW 17:44 % PACKET LOSS 0
```

```
NW 17:44 NUMBER MESSAGES RECEIVED 1
```

```
NW 17:44 NUMBER MESSAGES SENT 1
```

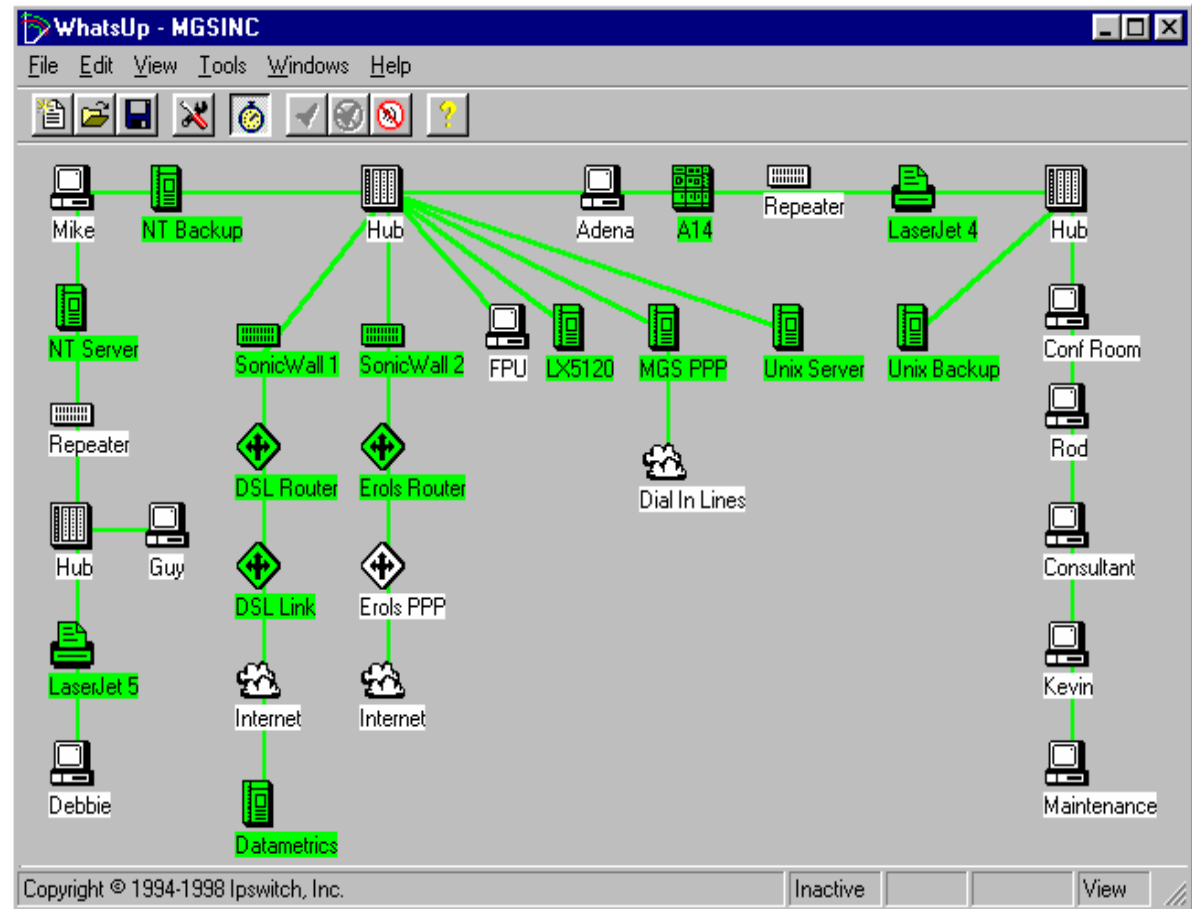
```
NW 17:44 TCPIP PING REPORT FOR NODE AT 172.31.1.2
```



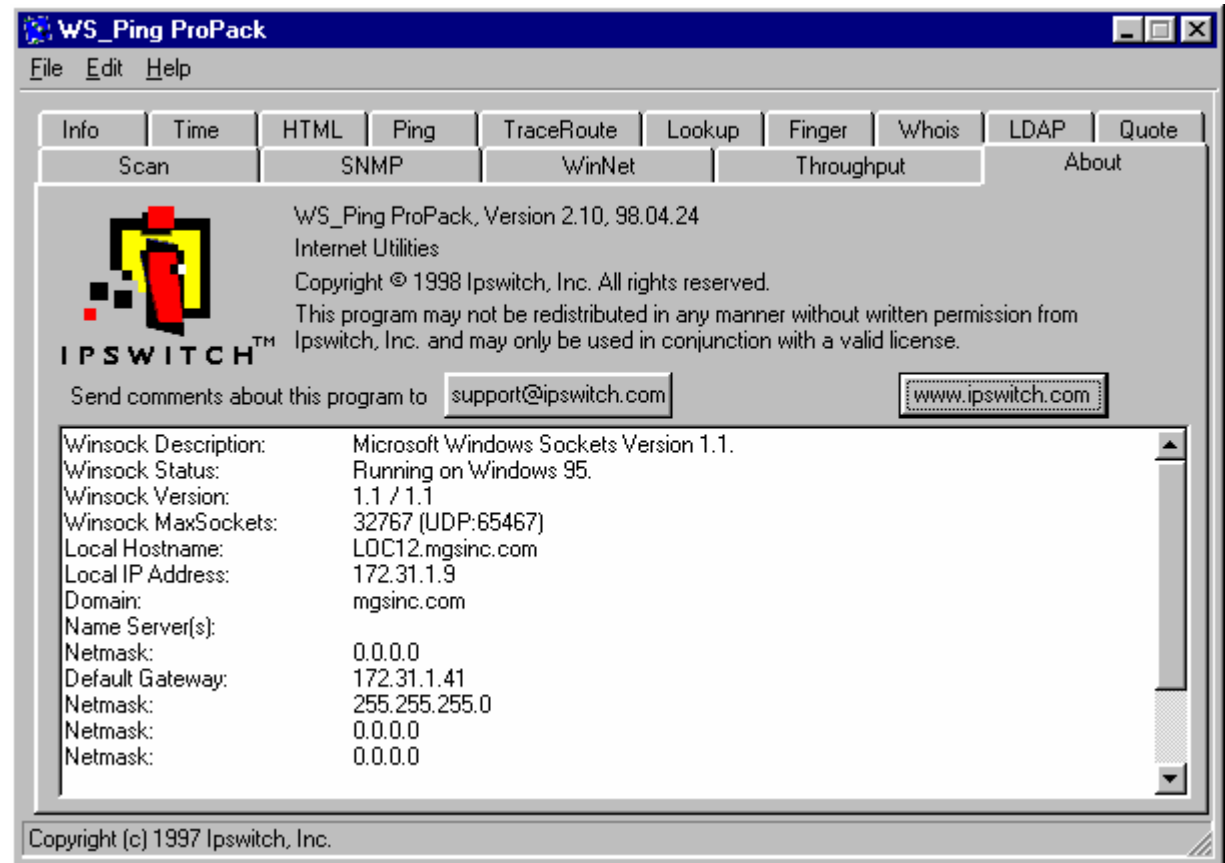
# Network Diagnostic Tools - TraceRoute

```
[C:\] tracert www.unisys.com
Tracing route to www.unisys.com [192.61.11.74]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
  1    138 ms    134 ms    134 ms    loc40.mgsinc.com [172.31.1.40]
  2    143 ms    156 ms    142 ms    gateway.mgsinc.com [64.23.177.1]
  3    164 ms    163 ms    165 ms    207.233.254.1
  4     *         *         *         Request timed out.
  5    165 ms    166 ms    164 ms    gigaethernet5-0.core2.Washington1.Level3.net
      [209.244.11.45]
  6    166 ms    163 ms    164 ms    edge2.washington1.level3.net [209.244.2.152]
  7    167 ms    167 ms    166 ms    Serial1-1-0.GW4.TCO1.ALTER.NET [157.130.13.181]
  8    168 ms    162 ms    163 ms    118.ATM4-0.XR2.TCO1.ALTER.NET [146.188.162.142]
  9    166 ms    164 ms    164 ms    192.at-2-0-0.TR2.DCA6.ALTER.NET [152.63.34.34]
 10   407 ms    415 ms    412 ms    121.at-5-0-0.TR2.CHI2.ALTER.NET [152.63.1.125]
 11   405 ms    395 ms    433 ms    196.ATM6-0.XR2.CHI4.ALTER.NET [152.63.65.65]
 12  1373 ms    743 ms    707 ms    190.ATM11-0-0.GW1.MSP1.ALTER.NET
      [146.188.209.109]
 13  1276 ms    1273 ms    1234 ms    unisys-70-gw.customer.ALTER.NET [157.130.99.246]
 14   980 ms    1004 ms    856 ms    192.61.61.34
 15   734 ms    762 ms    703 ms    www.unisys.com [192.61.11.74]
Trace complete.
```

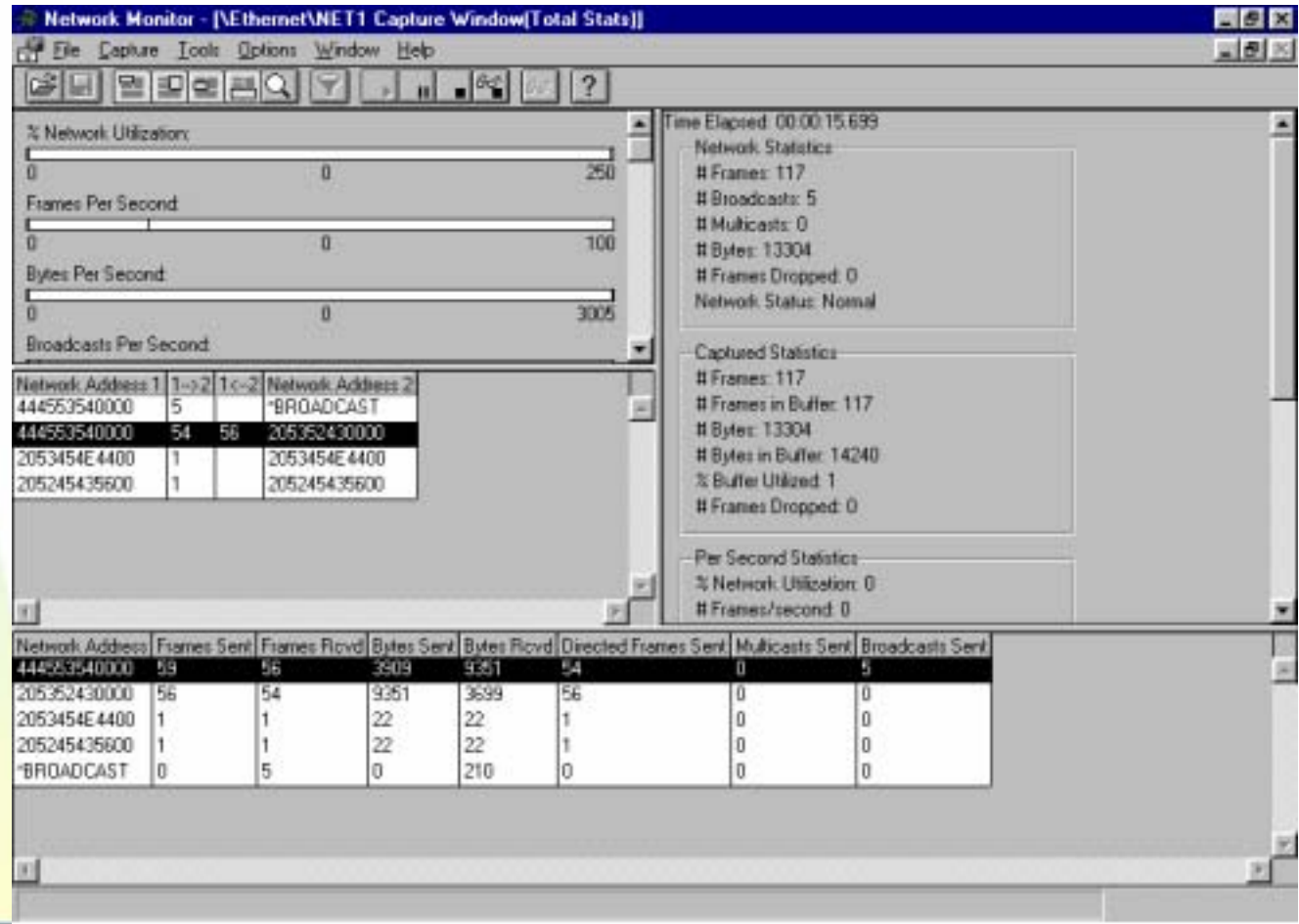
# Network Diagnostic Tools - WhatsUp



# Network Diagnostic Tools - WS\_Ping ProPack



# Network Diagnostic Tools - NetMON



# ClearPath/A Series TCP/IP - Diagnostics Summary

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- ClearPath/A Series
  - ◆ PING
  - ◆ TraceRoute (future)
- Supplement with non-MCP based tools

# Part 2 - IP Based Services

- Services are built on top of IP
- Services built on top of Session Level protocols
  - ◆ TCP
  - ◆ UDP
- Services addressed by:
  - ◆ Host name or IP Address
  - ◆ Port Number
- Services also defined by RFC standards
- Different from NX/Services

# Session Protocols -TCP/UDP

- Application to Application Session
- User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
  - ◆ No reliability
  - ◆ Connectionless data path
  - ◆ application must fragment messages
  - ◆ Specify Hostname and Port
- Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
  - ◆ Reliable
  - ◆ Automatic message fragmentation
  - ◆ Single connection data path
  - ◆ Specify Hostname and Port

# Application Protocols

- Each on its own Port
  - ◆ Reserved well known ports 1-1023  
[www.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/port-numbers](http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/port-numbers)
  - ◆ Only authorized applications should use the well known ports
  - ◆ All other ports available
- Terminal - Telnet
- File Transfer - FTP
- Printing - LPD/LPR
- Mail - SMTP/POP3
- Web - HTTP
- Misc. Service Protocols



# Telnet - Terminal Interface

- ClearPath/A Series Support
- Negotiated Terminal Characteristics
- Station Control
  - ◆ Limit based on station name
  - ◆ Options to control the station name
    - ☞ NA TELNET CONFIG ...
    - ☞ NW TCPIP MAPPING ....
  - ◆ COMS Utility controls access based on station name
- Normal MARC logon security
  - ◆ **NOTE:** Clear-text password

# FTP - File Transfer

- ClearPath/A Series Support
- Supports both ANONYMOUS and UserID/Password FTP
- **NOTE:** Clear Text Password
- Access controlled through USERDATAFILE RU command
  - ◆ Which UserIDs can access FTP
  - ◆ From which Hostname or IP Address

# FTP - File Transfer

- Example USERDATAFILE syntax:

```
USER = MCPFTP
  MAXPW = 1
  PASSWORD = XYZ
  FAMILY DISK = MGS1 OTHERWISE DISK
  CANDEGETMSG
  IDENTITY = "MGS TCPIP FTP ACCESS";
RU *ANONYMOUSFTP OF *ANYHOST LOCALALIAS=MCPFTP;
RU FTP OF *ANYHOST LOCALALIAS=MCPFTP;
RU MCPFTP OF *ANYHOST;
```

- “ANONYMOUS” and “FTP” become reserved “read only” FTP usercodes when anonymous FTP is enabled
  - ◆ Enabled by RU \*ANONYMOUSFTP definition

# LPD/LPR - Remote Printing

- ClearPath/A Series Support
- Both LPD Server (incoming) and LPR Client (outgoing)
- Requires specification of both a Hostname and a printer-name for that host
- Configure:
  - ◆ File SYSTEM/TCPPRTSUPPORT/CONFIG
  - ◆ PS CONFIG + ....

# SMTP/POP3 - Mail Services

- SMTP (send mail) will not be supported after December 2000
- POP (receive mail) is not supported
- Non-Unisys SendMail utility programs are available
- Sending email from WFLs and programs is extremely valuable

# HTTP - Web Services

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- ClearPath/A Series Support
- Supports HTTP 1.0
- Atlas WEB Server running under MCP control
- Different from products that acquire MCP data for Microsoft IIS Web access under NT
- WEB paradigm does not fit well with traditional T27 paradigm
- **NOTE:** Clear Text Password

# Service Protocols

- **SNMP**
  - ◆ Support for a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Agent
  - ◆ Provides standard MIB-II Attributes
  - ◆ Provides standard TCP/IP enterprise MIB
  - ◆ Provides an enterprise MIB for Unisys specific attributes
  - ◆ Supports an API for supplying user defined MIB objects
  
- **Echo**
  - ◆ ClearPath/A Series does not provide
  - ◆ Non-Unisys utility programs are available
  
- **Time**
  - ◆ ClearPath/A Series does not provide
  - ◆ Non-Unisys utility programs are available

# Proxy Servers

- Proxy Servers “front end” servers providing well known services
- Requests are forwarded to the real server for processing
- Benefits
  - ◆ Security
  - ◆ NAT
  - ◆ Data caching
  - ◆ Workload distribution
- Problems
  - ◆ Slows performance (bottleneck)
  - ◆ Client may require knowledge of proxy



# Security - General

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- Don't just make the Unisys ClearPath/A Series mainframe available on the Internet
- Only allow Internet access to specific services on the system
- Limit to access from fixed locations (not the whole Internet)
- Audit **ALL** Internet access using A Series log scanning software

# Security - Firewalls

- Firewalls
  - ◆ Restrict access to/from a LAN
  - ◆ Limit packets based on packet type, IP Address and port
  - ◆ Software like Microsoft Proxy Server
  - ◆ Black-box like SonicWALL
- ClearPath/A Series support
  - ◆ Standard support for packet filter type
  - ◆ SYSTEM/TCPIPSECURITY/RULES file built by the RULE/DRIVER program
  - ◆ TCPIPSECURITY Library must be correctly SL'd to enable
  - ◆ NW TCPIP SECURITY ENABLE
  - ◆ See Security Admin Guide for details

# Security - VPN

- Virtual Private Networking
  - ◆ ClearPath/A Series requires external hardware/software support
  - ◆ Works in a similar fashion to a dial-in PPP connection to your LAN
  - ◆ Provides a secure, private path from the workstation to your LAN, through the Internet or an Intranet
  - ◆ Requires special workstation software
  - ◆ Path through Firewall on a known port
  - ◆ Both logon security and data encryption
  - ◆ VPN server acts like two routers that use IP for “physical communication”

# Reliability

- Internet IP Communication
  - ◆ Redundancy must come from your ISP
  - ◆ Multiple-ISP redundancy is difficult (IP Addresses change)
- Workstations
  - ◆ NAT makes switching LANs transparent by insulating the workstation from the Internet IP address
- Services
  - ◆ TCP/IP Services have limited built-in reliability
  - ◆ Only DNS and MAIL have fail-over designed into the protocols

# ClearPath/A Series TCP/IP - IP Services Summary

- Available TCP/IP Services
  - ◆ Terminal - Telnet
  - ◆ File Transfer - FTP
  - ◆ Printing - LPD/LPR
  - ◆ Web - HTTP
  - ◆ SNMP - System Management
- Firewall Support
- A detailed list of the ClearPath/A Series supported services and RFCs is available on Surenet

# ClearPath/A Series TCP/IP - IP Services Summary

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- Detailed TCP/IP Service configuration information is documented in the Unisys manuals (see references)

# Additional Questions?

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# References

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- WhatsUp Software by IPSwitch, Inc.  
[www.ipswitch.com](http://www.ipswitch.com)
- WS\_Ping ProPack Software by IPSwitch, Inc.  
[www.ipswitch.com](http://www.ipswitch.com)
- SonicWALL Firewall by SonicWALL Inc.  
[www.sonicwall.com](http://www.sonicwall.com)
- QuickStream Pro PPP Dialin by SonicWALL, Inc.  
No longer being produced
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- **TCP/IP Illustrated, Vol 1 by W. Richard Stevens, Addison-Wesley**
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- Microsoft Windows NT Server Networking Guide, Microsoft Press
- **Unisys TCP/IP Implementation and Operations Guide (3787 7693-205)**
- **Unisys TCP/IP Distributed Systems Services (DSS) Operations Guide (8807 6385-005)**
- Unisys HMP Series NX/Atlas WEB Server Administration and Programming Guide (4310 3365-000)
- Unisys HMP Series NX/Atlas Site Manager Help (4310 3415-000)

# References

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- Unisys SNMP Agent Implementation and Operations Guide (3787 7719-303)
- Unisys Security Administration Guide (8600 0973-405)

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