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What is the SNMP MIB-II Agent?

The SNMP MIB-II Agent allows other hosts and network management stations using SNMP to examine your PC's statistics and configuration information (similar to the information you display using the Statistics application).

An SNMP agent gathers status and performance information about network-related processes and devices on a host, maintains that information in a special database called a Management Information Base (MIB), and makes that information available to SNMP management stations.

Related Topics

Getting Started
What is SNMP?
What is a MIB?
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Getting Started

Before you use the SNMP MIB-II Agent on your PC, be sure that the following files are in the directory defined in the `etc-dir=` parameter in the PCTCP.INI configuration file:

- COMMUNIT.CNF
- TRAPCOMM.CNF

You can operate the SNMP MIB-II Agent using the existing default configuration settings. If you intend to modify those settings, you should be familiar with

- Basic SNMP concepts.
- The SNMP environment for your network, including any existing SNMP communities.

Contact your network administrator for details.

Related Topics

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Configure the SNMP MIB-II Agent

Put the COMMUNIT.CNF and TRAPCOMM.CNF configuration files in the directory defined in the `etc-dir=` parameter in the PCTCP.INI configuration file.

1. Use an ASCII text editor to add entries to the COMMUNIT.CNF configuration file.
2. Use an ASCII text editor to add entries to the TRAPCOMM.CNF configuration file.
3. After you modify the SNMP MIB-II Agent configuration files, shut down the Agent and restart it again to have your changes take effect.

Note: You cannot configure the SNMP MIB-II Agent using the Configure button in the Server Control application. You must use a plain text editor (such as Notepad or DOS Edit) to modify the configuration files.

The product distribution disks contain sample versions of the TRAPCOMM.CNF and COMMUNIT.CNF configuration files, each containing configuration instructions. If the configuration files are not formatted correctly, the SNMP MIB-II Agent displays various error messages and aborts.

Related Topics

Configuring the SNMP COMMUNIT.CNF File
Configuring the SNMP TRAPCOMM.CNF File

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Configuring the SNMP COMMUNIT.CNF File

This configuration file contains entries that define SNMP community names, IP addresses, and privileges (NONE, READ, and WRITE) used to validate incoming SNMP request packets. If a community specified in an incoming packet is not authorized for the operation it requests, the request is discarded and an SNMP Trap (or error condition message) might be sent (if specified in TRAPCOMM.CNF).

Note: To allow an SNMP management station to set values in your Read/Write-accessible MIB variables, you must set your community privilege type to WRITE.

Each entry in the COMMUNIT.CNF file defines a community name, the IP address (in dot notation) of a remote host, and the appropriate privilege (in uppercase letters).

The default entry in the COMMUNIT.CNF file for the SNMP MIB-II Agent is

```
public 0.0.0.0 READ
```

The default community name is `public`, which most SNMP agents use. If you specify the IP address as 0.0.0.0, you allow all hosts using the same community name to communicate with you.

You can specify up to 50 community names, and thus communicate with hosts in that many SNMP communities at the same time.

If you want to allow certain hosts to set values in your MIB, create a separate community and assign it WRITE privileges. Any SNMP management stations in that community can then set values in the MIBs for any SNMP agents in that community. For example, to allow any SNMP management stations in the SNMP community main-noc to change Read/Write values in your MIB, use the entry

```
main-noc 0.0.0.0 WRITE
```

Related Topics

Configure the SNMP MIB-II Agent
Configuring the SNMP TRAPCOMM.CNF File

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Configuring the SNMP TRAPCOMM.CNF File

This configuration file contains entries that define the IP addresses, SNMP community names and UDP port numbers to use when sending SNMP Trap packets. The SNMP MIB-II Agent sends two kinds of traps (or error condition messages): ColdStart (when the agent is loaded) and AuthenticationFailure (when a query specifies an unknown SNMP authentication community). The SNMP MIB-II Agent does not process the community field in trap recipient entries. The community field is included to remain compliant with the SNMP standard. The SNMP MIB-II Agent sends traps to recipient IP addresses regardless of SNMP community membership.

You can specify up to 50 entries in this file. Each entry defines a community name, an IP address (in dot notation), and a UDP port number for example,

newcommunity 128.127.59.154 162

Note: The default UDP port number for SNMP agents is 162.

Related Topics

Configure the SNMP MIB-II Agent
Configuring the SNMP COMMUNIT.CNF File

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Step-by-Step Instructions
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Monitoring the SNMP MIB-II Agent

The SNMP MIB-II Agent dialog box displays your current configuration for SNMP communities and trap (or error condition message) recipients.

Note: You cannot configure the SNMP MIB-II Agent using the Configure button in the Server Control application. You must use a plain text editor (such as Notepad or DOS Edit) to modify the configuration files.

Dialog Box Items

Communities
Trap Recipients

Related Topics

Configure the SNMP MIB-II Agent
Stop the SNMP MIB-II Agent

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Stop the MIB-II SNMP Agent

1. From the Server Control window, select the SNMP MIB_II Agent icon.
2. From the Server Control toolbar, choose the Stop button.

   --or--

   From the Commands menu, choose Stop SNMP MIB_II Agent.

   After you choose Stop, the icon name contains the word Inactive.

Related Topics

Configure the SNMP MIB-II Agent

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An SNMP Management Station Cannot Access Your MIB

If a user of SNMP management station software cannot access your MIB, verify that your community configuration file uses the same community name as the SNMP management station.

If you have PC/TCP Network Software for DOS, verify that you are NOT running the DOS SNMP Agent (SNMPD.EXE). Both the SNMP MIB-II Agent and the DOS SNMP Agent use the same UDP port. You can run EITHER the SNMP MIB-II Agent or the DOS SNMP Agent at one time.

Related Topics

Configure the SNMP MIB-II Agent
Stop the SNMP MIB-II Agent
What is an SNMP Management Station?

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An SNMP Management Station Cannot Set Read/Write Values in Your MIB

If a user of SNMP management station software cannot set any of the Read/Write (RW) variables in your MIB, verify that your community configuration file uses

- The same community name as the SNMP management station.
- The community privilege type of WRITE.

Related Topics

Configure the SNMP MIB-II Agent
Stop the SNMP MIB-II Agent
What is an SNMP Management Station?

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How Do I Work with the SNMP MIB-II Agent?

You can run the SNMP MIB-II Agent using its default configuration, or you can modify that configuration. You use a plain-text editor to configure the SNMP MIB-II Agent through two plain-text configuration files, which are

- The SNMP community file, COMMUNIT.CNF
- The SNMP trap file, TRAPCOMM.CNF

When you run the SNMP MIB-II Agent, SNMP management software can obtain configuration and statistical data about your PC. Your network administrator might ask you to run your SNMP MIB-II Agent in order to monitor performance on the network.

When you no longer want SNMP management stations to access your PC's configuration and statistical data, stop the SNMP MIB-II Agent.

Related Topics

Configure the SNMP MIB-II Agent
Stop the SNMP MIB-II Agent
What is an SNMP Management Station?

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What is SNMP?

The Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) defines a method by which network hosts can make information, most often concerning the status and performance of various network-related operations, available to other network hosts. It also defines methods by which this information can be obtained by other hosts, and how certain network operations can be modified by remote machines.

An SNMP system includes

- Managed hosts, each running an SNMP agent.
- At least one SNMP management station.

You combine SNMP agents and SNMP management stations to form SNMP communities. Each SNMP community shares an SNMP community name, members of which exchange SNMP messages.

In terms of the client/server paradigm, an SNMP agent is a server, while an SNMP management station is a client.

Related Topics

What is a MIB?
What is an SNMP Management Station?

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What is a MIB?

A Management Information Base (MIB) is a database containing information about a host. This information most often relates to the status and performance of network-related processes and devices.

Related Topics

What is SNMP?
What is an SNMP Management Station?

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What is an SNMP Management Station?

An SNMP management station is a machine running software that can request SNMP MIB data from SNMP agents in the same SNMP community. SNMP management stations can monitor network management data and set values in certain SNMP MIB variables in the MIBs of SNMP agents.

Related Topics

What is SNMP?
What is a MIB?

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What SNMP MIB Variables Does the SNMP MIB-II Agent Support?

The SNMP MIB-II Agent provides SNMP support for the Standard MIB Version 2. If a user of network management station software sets values for the variables sysContact, sysName, sysLocation, and snmpEnableAuthenTraps in your SNMP MIB-II Agent, your agent stores those values in a file called MIB_II.DB in the same directory as the MIB_II.SRV application is located. The SNMP MIB-II Agent uses the stored values everytime that it subsequently loads.

Note: Do not modify the MIB_II.DB file on your system.

The TCP connection portion of the MIB (1.3.6.1.2.1.6.130.1) contains values only when you have open TCP connections.

The Standard MIB External Gateway Protocol (EGP) Group 1.3.6.1.2.1.8 is unavailable because the VxD kernel does not support EGP protocols.

The values in the Access column of the following tables indicates how an SNMP management station can access the data for each variable:

- RW indicates read-write access.
- RO indicates read-only access.
- NA indicates not accessible.

The SNMP MIB-II Agent supports variables in the following SNMP MIB Groups:

- ICMP Group
- Interfaces Group
- IP Group
- SNMP Group
- System Group
- TCP Group
- Transmission Group
- UDP Group

Related Topics

What is SNMP?
What is a MIB?
What is an SNMP Management Station?

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šThe System Group 1.3.6.1.2.1.1

Node Number	Object ID	Data Type	Access
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.1	sysDescr	Display String	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.2	sysObjectID	Object Identifier	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3	sysUpTime	Time Ticks	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.4	sysContact	Display String	RW
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.5	sysName	Display String	RW
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.6	sysLocation	Display String	RW
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.7	sysServices	Integer	RO

Related Topics

ICMP Group
Interfaces Group
IP Group
SNMP Group
TCP Group
Transmission Group
UDP Group

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The Interfaces Group 1.3.6.1.2.1.2

Node Number	Object ID	Data Type	Access
1.3.6.1.2.1.2.1	ifNumber	Integer	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2	ifTable	Sequence of IfEntry	NA
1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1	ifEntry	Sequence	NA
1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1	ifIndex	Integer	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.2	ifDescr	Display String	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.3	ifType	Integer	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.4	ifMtu	Integer	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.5	ifSpeed	Gauge	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.6	ifPhysAddress	Physical Address	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.7	ifAdminStatus	Integer	RW
1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.8	ifOperStatus	Integer	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.9	ifLastChange	Time Ticks	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.13	ifInDiscards	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.14	ifInErrors	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.15	ifInUnknownProtos	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.19	ifOutDiscards	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.20	ifOutErrors	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.21	ifOutQLen	Gauge	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.22	ifOutSpecific	Object ID	RO

Related Topics

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IP Group
SNMP Group
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The IP Group 1.3.6.1.2.1.4

Node Number	Object ID	Data Type	Access
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.1	ipForwarding	Integer	RW
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.2	ipDefaultTTL	Integer	RW
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.3	ipInReceives	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.4	ipInHdrErrors	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.5	ipInAddrErrors	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.6	ipForwDatagrams	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.7	ipInUnknownProtos	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.8	ipInDiscards	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.9	ipInDelivers	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.10	ipOutRequests	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.11	ipOutDiscards	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.13	ipReasmTimeout	Integer	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.14	ipReasmReqds	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.16	ipReasmFails	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.18	ipFragFails	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.20	ipAddrTable	Sequence of IpAddrEntry	NA
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.20.1	ipAddrEntry	Sequence	NA
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.20.1.1	ipAdEntAddr	IpAddress	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.20.1.2	ipAdEntIfIndex	Integer	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.20.1.3	ipAdEntNetMask	IpAddress	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.20.1.4	ipAdEntBcastAddr	Integer	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.20.1.5	ipAdEntReasmMaxSize	Integer	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.21	ipRoutingTable	Sequence of IpRouteEntry	NA

1.3.6.1.2.1.4.21.1	ipRouteEntry	Sequence	NA
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.21.1.1	ipRouteDest	IpAddress	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.21.1.2	ipRouteIfIndex	Integer	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.21.1.3	ipRouteMetric1	Integer	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.21.1.4	ipRouteMetric2	Integer	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.21.1.5	ipRouteMetric3	Integer	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.21.1.6	ipRouteMetric4	Integer	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.21.1.7	ipRouteNextHop	IpAddress	RW
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.21.1.8	ipRouteType	Integer	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.21.1.9	ipRouteProto	Integer	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.21.1.11	ipRouteMask	IP Address	RW
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.21.1.12	ipRouteMetric5	Integer	RW
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.21.1.13	ipRouteInfo	Object	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.22	ipNetToMediaTable	Sequence	NA
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.22.1	ipNetToMediaEntry	IpNetToMedia Entry	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.22.1.1	ipNetToMediaIfIndex	Integer	RW
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.22.1.2	ipNetToMediaPhysAddress	Physical Address	RW
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.22.1.3	ipNetToMediaNetAddress	IP Address	RW
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.22.1.4	ipNetToMediaType	Integer	RW
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.23	ipRoutingDiscards	Counter	RO

Related Topics

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Interfaces Group
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The ICMP Group 1.3.6.1.2.1.5

Node Number	Object ID	Data Type	Access
1.3.6.1.2.1.5.1	icmpInMsgs	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.5.2	icmpInErrors	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.5.3	icmpInDestUnreachs	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.5.4	icmpInTimeExcds	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.5.5	icmpInParmProbs	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.5.6	icmpInSrcQuenchs	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.5.7	icmpInRedirects	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.5.8	icmpInEchos	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.5.9	icmpInEchosReps	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.5.14	icmpOutMsgs	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.5.16	icmpOutDestUnreachs	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.5.17	icmpOutTimeExcds	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.5.18	icmpOutParmProbs	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.5.19	icmpOutSrcQuenchs	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.5.20	icmpOutRedirects	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.5.21	icmpOutEchos	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.5.22	icmpOutEchoReps	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.5.23	icmpOutTimestamps	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.5.24	icmpOutTimestampReps	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.5.25	icmpOutAddrMasks	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.5.26	icmpOutAddrMaskReps	Counter	RO

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The TCP Group 1.3.6.1.2.1.6

Node Number	Object ID	Data Type	Access
1.3.6.1.2.1.6.1	tcpRtoAlgorithm	Integer	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.6.2	tcpRtoMin	Integer	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.6.3	tcpRtoMax	Integer	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.6.4	tcpMaxConn	Integer	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.6.9	tcpCurrEstab	Gauge	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.6.10	tcpInSeg	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.6.11	tcpOutSegs	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.6.12	tcpRetransSegs	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.6.13	tcpConnTable	Sequence of TcpConnEntry	NA
1.3.6.1.2.1.6.13.1	tcpConnEntry	Sequence	NA
1.3.6.1.2.1.6.13.1.1	tcpConnState	Integer	RW
1.3.6.1.2.1.6.13.1.2	tcpConnLocalAddress	IpAddress	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.6.13.1.3	tcpConnLocalPort	Integer	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.6.13.1.4	tcpConnRemAddress	IpAddress	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.6.13.1.5	tcpConnRemPort	Integer	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.6.14	tcpInErrs	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.6.15	tcpOutRsts	Counter	RO

Related Topics

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The UDP Group 1.3.6.1.2.1.7

Node Number	Object ID	Data Type	Access
1.3.6.1.2.1.7.1	udpInDatagrams	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.7.2	udpNoPorts	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.7.3	udpInErrors	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.7.4	udpOutDatagrams	Counter	RO

Related Topics

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The Transmission Group 1.3.6.1.2.1.10

Node Number	Object ID	Data Type	Access	Version
1.3.6.1.2.1.10.7.2.1.1	dot3StatsIndex	Integer	RO	MIB 2
1.3.6.1.2.1.10.7.2.1.2	dot3StatsAlignmentErrors	Counter	RO	MIB 2
1.3.6.1.2.1.10.7.2.1.3	dot3StatsFCSErrors	Counter	RO	MIB 2
1.3.6.1.2.1.10.7.2.1.13	dot3StatsFrameTooLongs	Counter	RO	MIB 2

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The SNMP Group 1.3.6.1.2.1.11

Node Number	Object ID	Data Type	Access
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.1	snmpInPkts	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.2	snmpOutPkts	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.3	snmpInBadVersions	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.4	snmpInBadCommunityNames	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.5	snmpInBadCommunityUses	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.6	snmpInASNParseErrs	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.8	snmpInTooBigs	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.9	snmpInNoSuchNames	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.10	snmpInBadValues	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.11	snmpInReadOnlys	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.12	snmpInGenErrs	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.13	snmpInTotalReqVars	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.14	snmpInTotalSetVars	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.15	snmpInGetRequests	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.16	snmpInGetNexts	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.17	snmpInSetRequests	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.18	snmpInGetResponses	Counter	RO
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1.3.6.1.2.1.11.21	snmpOutNoSuchNames	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.22	snmpOutBadValues	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.24	snmpOutGenErrs	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.25	snmpOutGetRequests	Counter	RO

1.3.6.1.2.1.11.26	snmpOutGetNexts	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.27	snmpOutSetRequests	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.28	snmpOutGetResponses	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.29	snmpOutTraps	Counter	RO
1.3.6.1.2.1.11.30	snmpEnableAuthenTraps	Integer	RW

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This box displays the MIB Communities you have configured.

This box displays the MIB Trap recipients you have configured.

The Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) MIB-II Agent allows other hosts and network management stations that also use SNMP to examine configuration information and performance statistics on your PC.

account name: The name or word that identifes who is billed for this session on a computer system.

case sensitivity: The ability of a program to evalutate the difference between the capitalized and non-capitalized versions of a character. Case sensitive programs treat for example, *cat* and *Cat*, as distinct items.

It matters how you enter file and variable names on a case sensitive operating system (such as the UNIX operating system). If you want to view a file named *Cat*, and you enter the characters *cat*, the system displays the file named *cat* if one exists, or gives you an error message. It does not display a file named *Cat*. Case sensitivity also effects the way that files are listed when sorted in alphabetical order.
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filename conventions: A TCP/IP network usually contains computers that run different operating systems. Each operating system has different conventions for naming files. For example, both the number and kinds of characters that can be used in a name are often subject to limits.

When you use some TCP/IP supported services such as telnet and ftp, use the filenaming conventions in effect on the host system to work with files that are on the host.

hostname: The name of a networked computer.

The hostname is one form of the computers TCP/IP network address; the other is its complete numeric network address.You can access a computer by its hostname or its numeric network address.

toolbar: A group of buttons that appears below the menu bar. These buttons let you gain access quickly to the application's features.

IP address: A number (in the form *n.n.n.n* where each *n* is a value in the range 0 to 255) that uniquely identifies a networked computer that uses the TCP/IP communication protocol. (The Internet Protocol is defined in RFC 791.)

MIB-II: The Management Information Base (MIB) database used by an SNMP MIB agent to store information about the network operations of your PC. MIB-II (or MIB version 2) is the second version of the Internet-standard MIB. RFC 1213 defines the format of MIB-II.

packet: A single network message with its associated header, addressing information, data, and optional trailer. Also known as a "frame" or "datagram".

password: A word or string of characters that you supply in order to login to another system on a network. Systems that accept the username "anonymous" often require you to provide your e-mail address as the password.

permissions: On UNIX systems, settings that control who has access to a file and what rights (read, write, or execute) are given. NFS uses UNIX-style permissions to control access to network files.

protocol window: Some OnNet applications support a window dedicated to displaying the interactions between your PC and the remote host (the protocol). You can display the window usually from a View, Settings, or Options menu.

remote host: A networked computer that makes a service available to other computers on the network. Typical host services include transferring files, printing files, and managing logins from remote users.

SNMP community: A relationship between an SNMP agent and one or more SNMP management stations.

SNMP community name: A unique name shared by the members of an SNMP community.

SNMP message: A packet of data, consisting of an SNMP community name and SNMP commands and operands.

status bar: A message area, typically at the bottom of the application window, that provides information about the component that is currently selected, or the state of the application.

session: A session comprises the interactions between your PC and a remote host beginning with the initial connection and ending when you or the host explicitly disconnect.

Some OnNet applications allow you to configure sessions, that is, automatically send parameters such as your username and password to the remote host..

session definition: The configuration settings for a particular session or host connection. A session definition might include such settings as the hostname of a computer on the network and your login name for that computer, as well as other values that you specify. The set of session parameters you can specify differs with each program.

TCP (Transmission Control Protocol): A Transport layer, connection-oriented, end-to-end protocol that provides reliable, sequenced, and nonduplicated delivery of bytes to a remote or a local user. TCP provides reliable byte stream communication between pairs of processes in hosts attached to interconnected networks.

time out: A period of time when a connection between a PC and a host computer is allowed to be idle or unused, or when a PC can attempt to make a connection to a networked host..

When the time period elapses, the host closes the idle connection, or the PC reports that it failed to connect to a host.

UDP (User Datagram Protocol): A Transport layer, connection-less mode protocol providing a (potentially unreliable, unsequenced, and/or duplicated) datagram communication for delivery of packets to a remote or a local user. UDP provides a procedure for a process to send messages to other processes with a minimum of protocol mechanism.

username: A name required for login to a remote system.

wildcard: A character such as * or ? that represents one or more characters in a filename. In a network, each operating system supports

its own wildcard characters and syntax. When you use wildcards on a remote host, follow the conventions that apply to that host.

Displays or hides additional elements of this dialog box.

Returns to the previous dialog box.

Displays the Open dialog box so that you can search for a specific file.

Cancels your selection(s) and close the dialog box without taking any action.

Closes the dialog box.

Exits the application.

Displays Help about the contents of this dialog box.

Does not proceed as indicated.

Proceeds to the next dialog box.

Confirms your selection(s) and close the dialog box.

Opens the Options dialog box.

Enter a word or string of characters to log in to another system, workgroup, or domain on a network.

Protects the contents of the file from modification.

Starts the operation.

Stops the operation.

Starts or stops the operation.

Enter the hostname or IP address of the remote host that you are trying to reach.

Enter the name that you use to log in to a computer on a network.

Proceeds as indicated.

Proceeds as indicated and avoids further prompts for confirmation.

Click this to set up options,

Saves all the changes you have made without closing the dialog box.

Context-sensitive help for this item is not yet implemented.

Help for this dialog box is not yet implemented.

Technical assistance

Users in the U.S. and Canada, and worldwide resellers Contact FTP Software®:

Telephone: **(800) 382-4387**
(508) 685-3600
E-mail: **support@ftp.com**
Fax: **(508) 794-4484**

or

Users outside of the U.S. and Canada Contact your local reseller.

Tip

For FREE online technical services, see:

World Wide Web:	**http://www.ftp.com**
Anonymous Ftp Server:	**ftp.ftp.com**
Bulletin Board System:	**(508) 684-6240** (settings 8,N,1)
CompuServe:	**GO FTPSOFT** (PCVENJ Section 8)