



IBM Network Media Translation Commands

Use the commands in this chapter to configure and monitor Qualified Logical Link Control (QLLC) or SDLLC connections. SDLLC is a Cisco IOS software feature that provides translation between Synchronous Data Link Control (SDLC) and Logical Link Control, type 2 (LLC2). For QLLC conversion or SDLLC parameter configuration information and examples, refer to the “Configuring IBM Network Media Translation” chapter in the *Bridging and IBM Networking Configuration Guide*.

qllc accept-all-calls

Use the **qllc accept-all-calls** interface configuration command to enable the router to accept a call from any remote X.25 device. Use the **no** form of this command to cancel the request.

qllc accept-all-calls
no qllc accept-all-calls

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 11.2 F.

This command allows QLLC to accept all inbound X.25 calls, provided that the QLLC Call User Data (CUD) is in the call packet and the destination X.121 address in the call packet matches the serial interface's configured destination X.121 address or subaddress. When using this command, the source X.121 address does not need to be configured via an **x25 map qllc** command for the call to be accepted.

This command is applicable to QLLC support for DLSw+, APPN, and DSPU. It is not applicable to QLLC support for SRB and RSRB.

Example

The following example enables QLLC connectivity for DLSw+ and allows QLLC to accept all inbound X.25 calls. Every X.25 connection request for X.121 address 0308 with QLLC CUD is directed to DLSw+. The first SVC to be established will be mapped to virtual MAC address 4000.0B0B.0001. If a call comes in with an X.121 address of 0308, the call will be forwarded to MAC address 4001.1161.1234.

```
interface serial 0
  encapsulation x25
  x25 address 0308
  qllc accept-all-calls
  qllc dlsw vmac 4000.0B0B.0001 500 partner 4001.1161.1234
```

Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online for documentation of related commands.

x25 map qllc

qllc largest-packet

Use the **qllc largest-packet** interface configuration command to indicate the maximum size of the Systems Network Architecture (SNA) packet that can be sent or received on an X.25 interface configured for QLLC conversion. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default largest packet size.

```
qllc largest-packet virtual-mac-addr max-size  
no qllc largest-packet virtual-mac-addr max-size
```

Syntax Description

<i>virtual-mac-addr</i>	Virtual Media Access Control (MAC) address associated with the remote X.25 device, as defined using the x25 map qllc or x25 pvc qllc interface configuration commands. This address is written as a dotted triple of four-digit hexadecimal numbers.
<i>max-size</i>	Maximum size, in bytes, of the SNA packet that can be sent or received on the X.25 interface configured for QLLC conversion. This value agrees with the value configured in the remote SNA device. The valid range is 0 to 1024.

Default

265 bytes

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.3.

SNA packets that are larger than the largest value allowed on the X.25 connection and are received on the LLC2 interface are segmented before being sent on the X.25 interface. When a segmented packet is received on the X.25 interface, it is passed immediately to the LLC2 interface, and no effort is made to wait for the segment to be completed.

When the remote X.25 device has a limit on the maximum total length of recombined X.25 segments it will support, you can use the **qllc largest-packet** command to ensure the length is not exceeded. For example, a device whose maximum SNA packet size is limited to 265 bytes might not be able to handle a series of X.25 packets that it has to recombine to make a 4, 8, or 17 KM SNA packet, such as one often encounters in an LLC2 environment.

You use the **qllc largest-packet** command in conjunction with the **x25 map qllc** and **qllc srb** commands.

Note Do not configure the maximum SNA packet size on an X.25 interface to be larger than the maximum SNA packet size allowed on the LLC2 interface.

Consult your IBM documentation to set the maximum packet size on the remote X.25 device.

Example

In the following example, the maximum packet size that has been established for the virtual circuit is used as the maximum packet size that can be sent or received on the X.25 interface:

```
interface serial 0
  encapsulation x25
  x25 address 31102120100
  x25 map qllc 0100.0000.0001 31104150101
  qllc srb 0100.0000.0001 201 100
  !
  qllc partner 0100.0000.0001 4000.0101.0132
  qllc xid 0100.0000.0001 01720001
  qllc largest-packet 0100.0000.0001 521
```

Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online for documentation of related commands.

qllc srb

x25 map qllc

x25 pvc qllc

qllc npsi-poll

Use the **qllc npsi-poll** interface configuration command to enable a connection between a PU 2 on the LAN side and a front-end processor (FEP) running NPSI on the X.25 side. Use the **no** form of this command to disable this capability.

```
qllc npsi-poll virtual-mac-addr  
no qllc npsi-poll virtual-mac-addr
```

Syntax Description

virtual-mac-addr MAC address associated with the remote X.25 device, as defined using the **x25 map qllc** or **x25 pvc qllc** interface configuration commands. This address is written as a dotted triple of four-digit hexadecimal numbers.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 11.1.

The **qllc npsi-poll** command is necessary only when the upstream device is a FEP running NPSI and the downstream device is a PU 2.

This command is necessary because in a Token Ring or RSRB environment the LAN attached devices start up by sending a null exchange ID packet upstream. If the Cisco IOS software forwards this null XID to an X.25-attached FEP, the FEP responds as if it were connecting to an PU2.1 device, and breaks the connection when the PU 2 next sends an XID Format 0 Type 2. The **qllc npsi-poll** command intercepts any null XID packet that the software receives on the LAN interface, and returns a null XID response to the downstream device. It continues to allow XID Format 3 and XID Format 0 packets through the X.25 device.

Example

The following example facilitates a connection between a FEP running NPSI and a downstream PU 2.0.

```
qllc npsi-poll 0100.0000.0001
```

Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online for documentation of related commands.

```
qllc srb  
sdlc qllc-prtnr  
x25 map qllc  
x25 pvc qllc
```

qllc partner

Use the **qllc partner** interface configuration command to enable a router configured for QLLC conversion to open a connection to the local Token Ring device on behalf of the remote X.25 device when an incoming call is received. Use the **no** form of this command to disable this capability.

```
qllc partner virtual-mac-addr mac-addr  
no qllc partner virtual-mac-addr mac-addr
```

Syntax Description

<i>virtual-mac-addr</i>	MAC address associated with the remote X.25 device, as defined using the x25 map qllc or x25 pvc qllc interface configuration commands. This address is written as a dotted triple of four-digit hexadecimal numbers.
<i>mac-addr</i>	48-bit MAC address of the Token Ring host that will communicate with the remote X.25 device.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.3.

When the Cisco IOS software receives an incoming call from the designated X.121 address, it opens an LLC2 connection with the device at the given MAC address. Both the MAC address of the Token Ring device and the virtual MAC address for the remote X.25 device with which it is to communicate are required in order for the software to initiate connections with the Token Ring device. This allows the Token Ring host to be permanently ready to accept a connection rather than requiring operator action at the host to initiate the connection with the X.25 device.

You must issue the **qllc partner** command for each remote X.25 device that will communicate with the local Token Ring host through this interface.

You use the **qllc partner** command in conjunction with the **x25 map qllc** and **qllc srb** commands.

Example

In the following example, the **qllc partner** command is used to associate the virtual MAC address 0100.0000.0001, as defined in the previous **x25 map qllc** entry, with the MAC address of the Token Ring host that will communicate with the remote X.25 device:

```
interface serial 0
  encapsulation x25
  x25 address 31102120100
  x25 map qllc 0100.0000.0001 31104150101
  qllc srb 0100.0000.0001 201 100
!
  qllc partner 0100.0000.0001 4000.0101.0132
  qllc xid 0100.0000.0001 01720001
```

Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online for documentation of related commands.

qllc srb
sdlc qllc-prtnr
x25 map qllc
x25 pvc qllc

qllc sap

Use the **qllc sap** interface configuration command to associate a service access point (SAP) value other than the default SAP value with a serial interface configured for X.25 communication and QLLC conversion. The **no** form of this command returns this SAP value to its default state.

```
qllc sap virtual-mac-addr ssap dsap  
no qllc sap virtual-mac-addr ssap dsap
```

Syntax Description

<i>virtual-mac-addr</i>	MAC address associated with the remote X.25 device, as defined using the x25 map qllc or x25 pvc qllc interface configuration commands. This address is written as a dotted triple of four-digit hexadecimal numbers.
<i>ssap</i>	Source SAP value. It can be a decimal number in the range 2 to 254. The default is 4.
<i>dsap</i>	Destination SAP value. It can be a decimal number in the range 2 to 254. The default is 4.

Defaults

The default source SAP value is 4.

The default destination SAP value is 4.

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.3.

A SAP can be viewed as a port through which a higher-layer application can communicate with its counterpart (peer) operating on another system. While the standard SAP value for IBM devices is 4, other values are allowed.

You use the **qllc sap** command in conjunction with the **x25 map qllc** and **qllc srb** interface configuration commands.

Example

In the following example, source SAP and destination SAP values of 2 are specified for the remote X.25 device at the X.121 address 31370054065:

```
interface serial 0  
  x25 map qllc 31370054065 4000.0122.0001  
  qllc srb 9 100  
  qllc sap 4000.0122.0001 02 02
```

Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online for documentation of related commands.

qlc srb
x25 map qlc
x25 pvc qlc

qllc srb

Use the **qllc srb** interface configuration command to enable QLLC conversion on a serial interface configured for X.25 communication. The **no** form of this command disables QLLC conversion on the interface.

```
qllc srb virtual-mac-addr srn trn  
no qllc srb srn trn
```

Syntax Description

<i>virtual-mac-addr</i>	MAC address associated with the remote X.25 device, as defined using the x25 map qllc or x25 pvc qllc interface configuration commands. It can be 1 to 15 digits long.
<i>srn</i>	Source ring number. This value defines a virtual ring for all of the remote X.25 devices attached to the QLLC interface.
<i>trn</i>	Target ring number. It must be a virtual ring group that has been defined with the source-bridge ring-group global configuration command.

Default

QLLC conversion is not enabled.

Usage Guidelines

Any number of QLLC conversion connections using the same X.25 serial interface can share a common source ring. However, this source ring must be a unique hexadecimal ring number within the source-bridged network.

If the router has only one Token Ring interface and is bridging from the remote X.25 devices to this interface, then *trn* is the number of the ring on that Token Ring interface. If the router has several Token Ring interfaces and interconnects them by means of the **source-bridge ring-group** command, then *trn* is the number of that virtual ring group, as assigned using the **source-bridge ring-group** global configuration command.

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.3.

Use the **qllc srb** command to associate the ring number and bridge number that have been assigned to the interface with a virtual ring group of which the interface will be a part. The serial interface appears to be a ring, or source ring number, on a source-route bridge network, and ties in to the virtual ring group, or target ring number. The target ring number provides access to other real rings that have been designated using the **source-bridge** global configuration command. Note that you can configure QLLC conversion on a router containing no Token Ring interface cards, such as a router connecting a serial-attached device to an X.25 public data network (PDN).

The **qllc srb** command automatically turns on the LLC2 process with default values. To change any of the LLC2 parameters (described in the “LLC2 and SDLC Commands” chapter), apply their values to the serial interface that has been configured for QLLC conversion. This is done on the serial interface, even though LLC2 does not technically run on the serial interface, but on the virtual ring associated with the serial interface.

You use the **qllc srb** command in conjunction with the **x25 map qllc** command.

Example

In the following example, the **qllc srb** command is used to define a virtual ring number of 201 for the remote X.25 device, and an actual or virtual ring number of 100 for the Token Ring interface:

```
interface serial 0
 encapsulation x25
 x25 address 31102120100
 x25 map qllc 0100.0000.0001 31104150101
 qllc srb 0100.0000.0001 201 100
```

Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online for documentation of related commands.

source-bridge

source-bridge ring-group

x25 map qllc

x25 pvc qllc

qllc xid

Use the **qllc xid** interface configuration command to associate an exchange ID (XID) value with the remote X.25 device that communicates through the Cisco IOS software using QLLC conversion. The **no** form of this command disables XID processing for this address.

```
qllc xid virtual-mac-addr xid  
no qllc xid virtual-mac-addr xid
```

Syntax Description

<i>virtual-mac-addr</i>	MAC address associated with the remote X.25 device, as defined using the x25 map qllc or x25 pvc qllc interface configuration command. This address is written as a dotted triple of four-digit hexadecimal numbers.
<i>xid</i>	Combined XID IDBLK and XID IDNUM you are associating with the X.25 device at this X.121 address. This hexadecimal value must be four bytes (eight digits) in length.

Default

XID processing is not enabled.

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.3.

Most QLLC installations do not need the **qllc xid** configuration command. It is only needed if the remote X.25 device is not configured to send its own XID. This is only possible for a device that is attached via a permanent virtual circuit (PVC). Even so, most devices that are connected via X.25 will send their own XIDs. Use the **qllc xid** command when the Token Ring host requires login validation for security purposes and the remote X.25 device does not send an XID. The XID value is used to reply to XID requests received on the Token Ring (LLC2) side of the connection. XID requests and responses are usually exchanged before sessions are started. The XID response to the XID request from the Token Ring host will contain the information you configure using the **qllc xid** command. The host will check the XID response it receives with the IDBLK and IDNUM parameters (configured in VTAM). If they match, the Token Ring host will initiate a session with the router. If they do not match, the host will not initiate a session with the router.

You use the **qllc xid** command in conjunction with the **x25 map qllc** and the **qllc srb** commands.

Example

In the following example, the X.25 device at X.121 address 31104150101 must use an XID IDBLK of 017 and XID IDNUM of 20001 to access the Token Ring host whose MAC address is associated with the remote X.25 device, as applied using the **sdllc partner** command:

```
interface serial 0  
  encapsulation x25  
  x25 address 31102120100
```

```
x25 map qlc 0100.0000.0001 31104150101
qlc srb 0100.0000.0001 201 100
!
qlc partner 0100.0000.0001 4000.0101.0132
qlc xid 0100.0000.0001 01720001
```

Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online for documentation of related commands.

qlc srb
sdllc partner
x25 map qlc
x25 pvc qlc

sdlc partner

Use the **sdlc partner** interface configuration command to enable device-initiated connections for SDLLC. This command must be specified for the serial interface that links to the serial line device. Use the **no** form of this command to cancel the original instruction.

```
sdlc partner mac-address sdlc-address  
no sdlc partner mac-address sdlc-address
```

Syntax Description

<i>mac-address</i>	MAC address of the Token Ring host.
<i>sdlc-address</i>	SDLC address of the serial device that will communicate with the Token Ring host.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

Both the MAC address of the Token Ring host and the SDLC serial line address are required to initiate connections with the Token Ring host.

The Token Ring host and the serial device communicate with each other through the Cisco IOS software. Although the device is said to initiate connections, the software actually initiates connections with the Token Ring host on behalf of the serial device. As part of Cisco's SDLLC implementation, the serial device "thinks" that it is communicating with a host also on a serial line. It is actually the software that does all the frame and protocol conversions between serial and Token Ring devices.

There are two conditions under which the Cisco IOS software will attempt to initiate a connection to a host on behalf of a serial device:

- When the serial device attached to the router is powered on. In this case, the router attached to the serial line detects a change in interface signals and initiates a connection with the Token Ring hosts by exchanging explorer and XID packets.
- When a previously shut down serial interface is brought back on-line. When the **no shutdown** command is issued, the software will detect a change in the serial line state from down to up and initiate a session with the Token Ring host by exchanging explorer and XID packets.

The Cisco IOS software will continue trying once a minute to initiate a connection whenever one of these two conditions is met, until the host responds to its requests. When you no longer want the software to initiate connections with a host, use the **no sdlc partner** command.

Note For device-initiated sessions, the host will check the IDBLK and IDNUM parameters of the serial device it receives in the XID packet against the information configured on the host. If the information in the XID packet does not match with what is configured on the host, the host will drop the session. Therefore, for device-initiated connections, always specify the correct IDBLK and IDNUM parameters on the router serial interfaces with the **sdllc xid** command.

Example

In the following example, a serial device at SDLC address C2 wants to initiate a connection with a Token Ring host at MAC address 4000.0122.0001. The router initiates the connection on behalf of a serial device:

```
! sample global command
source-bridge ring-group 100
!
interface serial 0
! router initiates connections with Token Ring host at MAC address
! 4000.0122.0001 on behalf of serial device c2
sdllc partner 4000.0122.0001 c2
```

Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online for documentation of related commands.

sdllc xid

sdlc ring-largest-frame

Use the **sdlc ring-largest-frame** interface configuration command to indicate the largest I-frame size that can be sent to or received from the LLC2 primary station. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default.

```
sdlc ring-largest-frame value  
no sdlc ring-largest-frame value
```

Syntax Description

value Frame size in bytes. Possible values include 516, 1500, 2052, 4472, 8144, 11407, and 17800.

Default

516 bytes

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

Possible values for the *value* argument match those that are possible for the **If size** of the various **source-bridge remote-peer** commands. You must ensure that your remote peer connection can support this largest frame size. Possible values for the *value* argument include 516, 1500, 2052, 4472, 8144, 11407, and 17800.

Faster screen updates to 3278-style terminals often can be obtained by allowing the Token Ring FEP to send as large a frame as possible and by allowing the Cisco IOS software to segment the frame into multiple SDLC I-frames.

Example

In the following example, the software can send or receive a frame as large as 11407 bytes from the LLC2 primary station. Any frames larger will be fragmented by the software:

```
! sample global command  
source-bridge ring-group 100  
!  
interface serial 3  
! largest frame sent or received on serial 3 is 11407 bytes  
sdlc ring-largest-frame 11407
```

Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online for documentation of related commands.

```
source-bridge remote-peer fst  
source-bridge remote-peer interface  
source-bridge remote-peer tcp
```

sdlc sap

Use the **sdlc sap** interface configuration command to associate a SAP value other than the default SAP value with a serial interface configured for SDLLC. Use the **no** form of this command to return this SAP value to its default state.

```
sdlc sap sdlc-address ssap dsap  
no sdlc sap sdlc-address ssap dsap
```

Syntax

<i>sdlc-address</i>	MAC address associated with the remote SDLC device.
<i>ssap</i>	Source SAP value. It must be in the range 1 to 254. The default is 4.
<i>dsap</i>	Destination SAP value. It must be in the range 1 to 254. The default is 4.

Default

The default SAP value for IBM SNA devices is 4.

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

You use the **sdlc sap** command in conjunction with the **sdlc traddr** interface configuration commands. A SAP can be viewed as a port through which a higher-layer application can communicate with its counterpart (peer) operating on another system. While the standard SAP value for IBM SNA devices is 4, and NetBIOS devices is xF0, other values are allowed.

Example

In the following example, source SAP and destination SAP values of 2 are specified for the remote SDLC device at the SDLC address C1 02 02:

```
interface serial 0  
  sdlc sap c1 02 02
```

Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online for documentation of related commands.

sdlc traddr

sdllc sdlc-largest-frame

Use the **sdllc sdlc-largest-frame** interface configuration command to indicate the largest information frame (I-frame) size that can be sent or received by the designated SDLC station. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default value.

```
sdllc sdlc-largest-frame address value  
no sdllc sdlc-largest-frame address value
```

Syntax Description

<i>address</i>	Address of the SDLC station that will communicate with the Token Ring host.
<i>value</i>	Largest frame size that can be sent or received by this SDLC station. The default is 265 bytes.

Default

265 bytes

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

Most SDLC devices are limited to frames of 265 bytes. I-frames received from the Token Ring station that are larger than this size will be properly fragmented.

Example

In the following example, the Cisco IOS software can send or receive a frame as large as 265 bytes (the default) from the SDLC station at address C6. Any frames larger will be fragmented by the software.

```
! sample global command  
source-bridge ring-group 100  
!  
interface serial 4  
! largest frame sent or received on serial 4 is 265 bytes  
sdllc sdlc-largest-frame c6 265
```

sdllc traddr

Use the **sdllc traddr** interface configuration command to enable SDLLC media translation on a serial interface. The address specified is a MAC address to be assigned to the serial station. Use the **no** form of this command to disable SDLLC media translation on the interface.

```
sdllc traddr xxxx.xxxx.xx00 lr bn tr  
no sdllc traddr xxxx.xxxx.xx00 lr bn tr
```

Syntax Description

<i>xxxx.xxxx.xx00</i>	MAC address to be assigned to the serial interface.
<i>lr</i>	SDLLC virtual ring number.
<i>bn</i>	SDLLC bridge number.
<i>tr</i>	SDLLC target ring number.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

Every control unit hooked off the serial line requires a virtual Token Ring address (VTRA). This usually is assigned by the system administrator as a locally administered MAC address (unique across the network).

When you enable SDLLC Media Translation by specifying the **sdllc traddr** command on a serial interface, you must specify a VTRA for each serial station attached to the serial line. The last two hexadecimal digits (that is, the last byte) of the VTRA *must* be 00. The Cisco IOS software uses this byte to represent the SDLC address of a station on the serial link.

Note Addresses in the range xxxx.xxxx.xx00 to xxxx.xxxx.xxFF are reserved for use by the Cisco IOS software. You must adhere to this addressing requirement. If you do not follow this addressing requirement, there may be a conflict between the VTRA and the addresses reserved by the software for the SDLC link.

The variables *lr*, *bn*, and *tr* represent the SDLLC virtual ring number, bridge number, and target ring number, respectively, that you assign to the interface. In design, the serial interface appears to be a ring, *lr*, on a source-route bridged network, and ties in through the bridge, *bn*, to the virtual ring-group, *tr*. This provides access to other, real rings through remote source-route bridging **source-bridge remote-peer** commands. Note that SDLLC can be configured on a router containing no Token Ring interface cards.

The **sdllc traddr** command automatically turns on the LLC2 process with default values. To change any of the LLC2 parameters, specify their values on the serial interface that is being enabled for SDLLC. This is done on the serial interface, even though LLC2 does not technically run on the serial interface, but on the SDLLC virtual ring associated with the serial interface. LLC2 commands can be configured after specifying the **sdllc traddr** command.

Example

In the following example, SDLLC media translation is enabled off the serial 0 interface to a serial station at MAC address 0110.2222.3300. The SDLLC virtual ring number is 8, the bridge number is 1, and the target ring number is 100:

```
! global command to apply commands to the ring group
source-bridge ring-group 100
! remote peer at IP address 131.108.1.1 belongs to ring group 100 and uses
! tcp as the transport
source-bridge remote-peer 100 tcp 131.108.1.1
source-bridge remote-peer 100 tcp 131.108.2.2
!
interface serial 0
 encapsulation sdllc-primary
! establish address of SDLC station off serial-0 as c1
sdllc address c1
! enable SDLLC media translation to serial station 0110.2222.3300
! on virtual ring 8, bridge 1, to target ring 100
sdllc traddr 0110.2222.3300 8 1 100
```

Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online for documentation of related commands.

sdllc sap

source-bridge remote-peer fst

source-bridge remote-peer interface

source-bridge remote-peer tcp

sdlc xid

Use the **sdlc xid** interface configuration command to specify an XID value appropriate for the designated SDLC station associated with this serial interface. Use the **no** form of this command to disable XID processing for this address.

```
sdlc xid address xxxxxxxx  
no sdlc xid address xxxxxxxx
```

Syntax Description

<i>address</i>	Address of the SDLC station associated with this interface.
<i>xxxxxxx</i>	XID the Cisco IOS software will use to respond to XID requests received on the Token Ring (LLC2) side of the connection. This value must be 4 bytes (8 digits) in length and is specified with hexadecimal digits.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

XID requests and responses are usually exchanged before sessions are started. Be sure that the XID value configured on the router matches the IDBLK and IDNUM parameters configured on the host. The XID response to an XID request from the Token Ring host will contain the information you configured in the **sdlc xid** command. The host will check the XID response it receives with the IDBLK and IDNUM parameters (that are configured in virtual telecommunications access method (VTAM)). If they match, the Token Ring host will initiate a session with the router. If they do not match, the host will not initiate a session.

Example

The following example specifies an XID value of 01720002 at address C2:

```
! sample global command  
source-bridge ring-group 100  
!  
interface serial 0  
! sdlc exchange identification value of 01720002 at address c2  
sdlc xid c2 01720002
```

Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online for documentation of related commands.

sdlc partner

show interfaces

Use the **show interfaces** privileged EXEC command to display the SDLC information for a given SDLC interface.

show interfaces

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

Sample Display

The following is sample output from the **show interfaces** command for an SDLC primary interface supporting the SDLLC function:

```
Router# show interfaces

Serial 0 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is MCI Serial
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1544 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec, rely 255/255, load 1/255
Encapsulation SDLC-PRIMARY, loopback not set
  Timers (msec): poll pause 100 fair poll 500. Poll limit 1
  [T1 3000, N1 12016, N2 20, K 7] timer: 56608 Last polled device: none
  SDLLC [ma: 0000.0C01.14--, ring: 7 bridge: 1, target ring: 10
    largest token ring frame 2052]
SDLC addr C1 state is CONNECT
  VS 6, VR 3, RCNT 0, Remote VR 6, Current retransmit count 0
  Hold queue: 0/12 IFRAMES 77/22 RNRs 0/0 SNRMs 1/0 DISCs 0/0
  Poll: clear, Poll count: 0, chain: p: C1 n: C1
  SDLLC [largest SDLC frame: 265, XID: disabled]
Last input 00:00:02, output 00:00:01, output hang never
Output queue 0/40, 0 drops; input queue 0/75, 0 drops
Five minute input rate 517 bits/sec, 30 packets/sec
Five minute output rate 672 bits/sec, 20 packets/sec
  357 packets input, 28382 bytes, 0 no buffer
  Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants
  0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
  926 packets output, 77274 bytes, 0 underruns
  0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets, 0 restarts
  2 carrier transitions
```

Table 39 shows the fields relevant to all SDLC connections.

Table 39 Show Interfaces Field Descriptions when SDLC is Enabled

Field	Description
Timers (msec)	List of timers in milliseconds.
poll pause, fair poll, Poll limit	Current values of these timers, as described in the individual commands in this chapter.
T1, N1, N2, K	Current values for these variables, as described in the individual commands in this chapter.

Table 40 shows other data given for each SDLC secondary configured to be attached to this interface.

Table 40 SDLC Field Descriptions

Field	Description
addr	Address of this secondary.
State	Current state of this connection. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DISCONNECT—No communication is being attempted to this secondary. • CONNECT—A normal connect state exists between this router and this secondary. • DISCSENT—This router has sent a disconnect request to this secondary and is awaiting its response. • SNRMSENT—This router has sent a connect request (SNRM) to this secondary and is awaiting its response. • THEMBUSY—This secondary has told this router that it is temporarily unable to receive any more information frames. • USBUSY—This router has told this secondary that it is temporarily unable to receive any more information frames. • BOTHBUSY—Both sides have told each other that they are temporarily unable to receive any more information frames. • ERROR—This router has detected an error, and is waiting for a response from the secondary acknowledging this.
VS	Sequence number of the next information frame this station sends.
VR	Sequence number of the next information frame from this secondary that this station expects to receive.
RCNT	Number of correctly sequenced I-frames received when the Cisco IOS software was in a state in which it is acceptable to receive I-frames.
Remote VR	Last frame transmitted by this station that has been acknowledged by the other station.
Current retransmit count	Number of times the current I-frame or sequence of I-frames has been retransmitted.
Hold queue	Number of frames in hold queue/Maximum size of hold queue.
IFRAMEs, RNRs, SNRMs, DISCs	Sent/received count for these frames.

Table 40 SDLC Field Descriptions (Continued)

Field	Description
Poll	“Set” if this router has a poll outstanding to the secondary; “clear” if it does not.
Poll count	Number of polls, in a row, given to this secondary at this time.
chain	Shows the previous (p) and next (n) secondary address on this interface in the round robin loop of polled devices.

show qlc

Use the **show qlc** EXEC command to display the current state of any QLLC connections.

```
show qlc
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.3.

Sample Display

The following is sample output from the **show qlc** command.

```
Router# show qlc

QLLC Connections:
Serial2: 1000.5a35.3a4f->1000.5a59.04f9. SAPs 4 4. Rings Src 200, Tgt 100.
State Connect
Remote DTE 1002. QLLC Protocol State NORMAL lci 1 (PVC)
```

In the display, the first two lines of the **show qlc** command show that there is a QLLC session between a Token Ring device and an X.25 remote device. The X.25 device has a virtual MAC address of 1000.5a35.3a4f with a SAP of 04. It is using a PVC with logical channel number 1. The Token Ring device has a MAC address of 1000.5a59.04f9 with a SAP of 04. The state of the QLLC session is CONNECTED.

Table 41 describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 41 Show QLLC Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Serial2	Serial interface for the X.25 link.
1000.5a35.3a4f	Virtual MAC address for the X.25 attached device.
1000.5a59.04f9	MAC address of the Token Ring attached device with which the X.25 attached device is communicating. This device might be on a local Token Ring or attached via source-route bridging (SRB) or remote source-route bridging (RSRB).
SAPs 4 4	Source SAP value at the virtual MAC address and destination SAP value at the Token Ring station.
Rings Src 200	Ring number for the source virtual ring defined by the qlc srb command.
Tgt 100	Ring number for the target virtual ring defined by the source-bridge ring-group command.

Table 41 Show QLLC Field Descriptions (Continued)

Field	Description
State	<p>State of the QLLC-LLC2 conversion. This can be any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DISCONNECT—No connection exists. • NET DISC WAIT—X.25 device is disconnecting. The QLLC conversion is waiting for the Token Ring device to disconnect. • QLLC DISC WAIT—The Token Ring device is disconnecting. The QLLC conversion is waiting for the X.25 device to disconnect. • QLLC PRI WAIT—Connection is being established. The Token Ring device is ready to complete the connection, and the Cisco IOS software is establishing the QLLC connection with the X.25 device. • NET CONTACT REPLY WAIT—Remote X.25 device is a FEP, and has made contact with the Cisco IOS software. The software is attempting to reach Token Ring device. • QLLC SEC WAIT—Connection is being established. • NET UP WAIT—Connection is being established. QLLC connection to X.25 device has been established; awaiting completion on the connection to the Token Ring attached device. • CONNECT—Connections from the software to X.25 and Token Ring devices are established. Data can flow end to end.
Remote DTE 1002	X.121 address of X.25 connected device.
QLLC Protocol State	<p>State of the QLLC protocol between the software and the X.25 attached device. These states are different from the state of the underlying X.25 virtual circuit. The following are possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADM—Asynchronous Disconnected Mode. • SETUP—Cisco IOS software has initiated QLLC connection, awaiting confirmation from the X.25 device. • RESET—Cisco IOS software has initiated QLLC Reset, awaiting confirmation from the X.25 device. • DISCONNECTING—Cisco IOS software has initiated QLLC Disconnect, awaiting confirmation from the X.25 device. • NORMAL—QLLC connection has been completed. SNA data can be transmitted and received.
lci 1 (PVC)	Logical channel number used on the X.25 interface.

show sdllc local-ack

Use the **show sdllc local-ack** privileged EXEC command to display the current state of any current local acknowledgment connections, as well as any configured passthrough rings.

show sdllc local-ack

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

Sample Display

The following is sample output from the **show sdllc local-ack** command:

```
Router# show sdllc local-ack

local 1000.5a59.04f9, lsap 04, remote 4000.2222.4444, dsap 04
llc2 = 1798136, local act state = connected
Passthrough Rings: 4 7
```

In the display, the first two lines of the **show sdllc local-ack** command show that there is a local acknowledgment session between two Token Ring devices. The device on the local ring has a MAC address of 1000.5a59.04f9 with a SAP of 04. The remote device has a MAC address of 4000.2222.4444 with a SAP of 04. The state of the local acknowledgment session is connected.

The passthrough rings display is independent of the rest of the **show sdllc local-ack** command. The passthrough rings display indicates that there are two rings, 4 and 7, configured for passthrough. This means that stations on these rings will not have their sessions locally acknowledged but will instead have their acknowledgments end-to-end.

Table 42 describes significant fields shown in the display.

Table 42 Show SDLLC Local-Ack Field Descriptions

Field	Description
local	MAC address of the local Token Ring station with which the router has the LLC2 session.
lsap	Local SAP value of the Token Ring station with which the router has the LLC2 session.
remote	MAC address of the remote Token Ring station on whose behalf the router is providing acknowledgments. The remote Token Ring station is separated from the router via the TCP backbone.
dsap	Destination SAP value of the remote Token Ring station on whose behalf the router is providing acknowledgments.
llc2	Pointer to an internal data structure used by technical support staff for debugging.

Table 42 Show SDLLC Local-Ack Field Descriptions (Continued)

Field	Description
local-ack state:	Current state. Possible values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• disconnected—No session between the two end hosts.• connected—Full data transfer possible between the two end hosts.• awaiting connect—This router is waiting for the other end to confirm a session establishment with the remote host.
Passthrough Rings	Ring number of the start ring and destination ring for the two IBM machines when you do not have local acknowledgment for LLC2 configured for your routers using RSRB.

source-bridge fst-peername

Use the **source-bridge fst-peername** global configuration command to set up a Fast-Sequenced Transport (FST) peer name. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the IP address assignment.

```
source-bridge fst-peername local-interface-address  
no source-bridge fst-peername local-interface-address
```

Syntax Description

local-interface-address IP address to assign to the local router.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

Using this command is the first step to configuring a remote source-route bridge to use FST.

Example

The following example configures FST peer for IP address 150.136.64.98:

```
source-bridge fst-peername 150.136.64.98
```

Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online for documentation of related commands.

source-bridge remote-peer fst

source-bridge qlc-local-ack

Use the **source-bridge qlc-local-ack** global configuration command to enable or disable QLLC local acknowledgment for all QLLC conversion connections. The **no** form of this command disables this capability.

source-bridge qlc-local-ack
no source-bridge qlc-local-ack

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default

QLLC local acknowledgment is disabled.

Command Mode

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.3.

In a remote source-route bridged topology, QLLC local acknowledgment is used to configure the QLLC conversion router (connecting the remote X.25 devices) to exchange local acknowledgment information with the Token Ring router (on the Token Ring side of the cloud). This Token Ring device has been configured for LLC2 local acknowledgment using the **source-bridge remote peer tcp local-ack** command.

You only have to issue the **source-bridge qlc-local-ack** command on the QLLC conversion router. When this command is issued, all of the QLLC conversion sessions are locally acknowledged at the Token Ring interface of the Token Ring router with which it is communicating using QLLC conversion.

Example

The following configuration indicates that the local router (131.108.2.2) QLLC conversion sessions will be locally acknowledged at the remote router:

```
source-bridge ring-group 100
source-bridge remote-peer 100 tcp 131.108.1.1 local-ack
source-bridge remote-peer 100 tcp 131.108.2.2
source-bridge qlc-local-ack
```

Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online for documentation of related commands.

source-bridge remote-peer tcp
source-bridge ring-group

source-bridge remote-peer fst

Use the **source-bridge remote-peer fst** global configuration command to specify a Fast-Sequenced Transport (FST) encapsulation connection. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the previous assignments.

```
source-bridge remote-peer ring-group fst ip-address [if size] [version number]
no source-bridge remote-peer ring-group fst ip-address
```

Syntax Description

<i>ring-group</i>	Ring group number. This ring group number must match the number you have specified with the source-bridge ring-group command. The valid range is 1 to 4095.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the remote peer with which the router will communicate.
if size	(Optional) Maximum size frame to be sent to this remote peer. The Cisco IOS software negotiates all transit routes down to this size or lower. Use this argument to prevent timeouts in end hosts by reducing the amount of data they have to transmit in a fixed interval. The legal values for this argument are 516, 1500, 2052, 4472, 8144, 11407, and 17800 bytes.
version number	(Optional) Forces RSRB protocol version number for the remote peer. Because all FST peers support version 2 RSRB, the version keyword is always specified.

Default

No FST encapsulation connection is specified.

Command Mode

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0. The **version number** option first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.3.

The two peers using the serial-transport method will only function correctly if there are routers at the end of the serial line that have been configured to use the serial transport. The peers must also belong to the same ring group.

Example

In the following example the **source-bridge fst-peername** command specifies an IP address of 150.136.64.98 for the local router. The **source-bridge ring-group** command assigns the router to a ring group. The **source-bridge remote-peer fst** command specifies ring group number 100 for the remote peer at IP address 150.136.64.97.

```
source-bridge fst-peername 150.136.64.98
source-bridge ring-group 100
source-bridge remote-peer 100 fst 150.136.64.97 version 2 RSRB
```

Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online for documentation of related commands.

source-bridge

source-bridge fst-peername

source-bridge remote-peer interface

source-bridge remote-peer tcp

source-bridge remote-peer interface

Use the **source-bridge remote-peer interface** global configuration command when specifying a point-to-point direct encapsulation connection. Use the **no** form of this command to disable previous interface assignments.

```
source-bridge remote-peer ring-group interface interface-name [mac-address] [if size]  
no source-bridge remote-peer ring-group interface interface-name
```

Syntax Description

<i>ring-group</i>	Ring group number. This ring group number must match the number you have specified with the source-bridge ring-group command. The valid range is 1 to 4095.
<i>interface-name</i>	Name of the serial interface over which to send source-route bridged traffic.
<i>mac-address</i>	(Optional) MAC address for the interface you specify using the <i>interface-name</i> argument. This argument is required for nonserial interfaces. You can obtain the value of this MAC address by using the show interfaces command, and then scanning the display for the interface specified by <i>interface-name</i> .
if size	(Optional) Maximum size frame to be sent to this remote peer. The Cisco IOS software negotiates all transit routes down to this size or lower. This argument is useful in preventing timeouts in end hosts by reducing the amount of data they have to transmit in a fixed interval. The legal values for this argument are 516, 1500, 2052, 4472, 8144, 11407, and 17800 bytes.

Default

No point-to-point direct encapsulation connection is specified.

Command Mode

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

Use this command to identify the interface over which to send source-route bridged traffic to another router/bridge in the ring group. A serial interface does not require that you include a MAC-level address; all other types of interfaces do require MAC addresses.

It is possible to mix all types of transport methods within the same ring group.

Note The two peers using the serial-transport method will only function correctly if there are routers at the end of the serial line that have been configured to use the serial transport. The peers must also belong to the same ring group.

Example

The following example shows how to send source-route bridged traffic over interfaces serial 0 and Ethernet 0:

```
! send source-route bridged traffic over serial 0
source-bridge remote-peer 5 interface serial 0
! specify MAC address for source-route bridged traffic on Ethernet 0
source-bridge remote-peer 5 interface ethernet 0 0000.0c00.1234
```

Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online for documentation of related commands.

show interfaces

source-bridge remote-peer tcp

source-bridge remote-peer tcp

Use the **source-bridge remote-peer tcp** global configuration command to identify the IP address of a peer in the ring group with which to exchange source-bridge traffic using TCP. Use the **no** form of this command to remove a remote peer for the specified ring group.

```
source-bridge remote-peer ring-group tcp ip-address [if size] [local-ack] [priority]
no source-bridge remote-peer ring-group tcp ip-address
```

Syntax Description

<i>ring-group</i>	Ring group number. This ring group number must match the number you have specified with the source-bridge ring-group command. The valid range is 1 to 4095.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the remote peer with which the router will communicate.
if <i>size</i>	(Optional) Maximum size frame to be sent to this remote peer. The Cisco IOS software negotiates all transit routes down to this size or lower. Use this argument to prevent timeouts in end hosts by reducing the amount of data they have to transmit in a fixed interval. The valid values for this argument are 516, 1500, 2052, 4472, 8144, 11407, and 17800 bytes.
local-ack	(Optional) LLC2 sessions destined for a specific remote peer are to be locally terminated and acknowledged. Local acknowledgment should be used for LLC2 sessions going to this remote peer.
priority	(Optional) Enables prioritization over a TCP network. You must specify the keyword local-ack earlier in the same source-bridge remote-peer command. The keyword priority is a prerequisite for features such as SNA class of service and SNA logical unit (LU) address prioritization over a TCP network.

Default

No IP address is identified.

Command Mode

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

If you configure one peer for LLC2 local acknowledgment, you need to configure both peers for LLC2 local acknowledgment. If only one peer is so configured, unpredictable (and undesirable) results will occur.

The two peers using the serial-transport method will only function correctly if there are routers at the end of the serial line that have been configured to use the serial transport. The peers must also belong to the same ring group.

Examples

In the following example, the remote peer with IP address 131.108.2.291 belongs to ring group 5. It also uses LLC2 local acknowledgment, priority, and RSRB protocol version 2:

```
! identify the ring group as 5
source-bridge ring-group 5
! remote peer at IP address 131.108.2.291 belongs to ring group 5, uses
! tcp as the transport, is set up for local acknowledgment, uses
! priority, and uses RSRB protocol form of this command
source-bridge remote-peer 5 tcp 131.108.2.291 local-ack priority
```

The following example shows how to locally administer and acknowledge LLC2 sessions destined for a specific remote peer:

```
! identify the ring group as 100
source-bridge ring-group 100
! remote peer at IP address 1.1.1.1 does not use local acknowledgment
source-bridge remote-peer 100 tcp 1.1.1.1
! remote peer at IP address 1.1.1.2 uses local acknowledgment
source-bridge remote-peer 100 tcp 1.1.1.2 local-ack
!
interface tokenring 0
 source-bridge 1 1 100
```

Sessions between a device on Token Ring 0 that must go through remote peer 1.1.1.2 use local acknowledgment for LLC2, but sessions that go through remote peer 1.1.1.1 do *not* use local acknowledgment (that is, they “pass through”).

Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online for documentation of related commands.

source-bridge remote-peer fst
source-bridge remote-peer interface

source-bridge ring-group

Use the **source-bridge ring-group** global configuration command to define or remove a ring group from the configuration. Use the **no** form of this command to cancel previous assignments.

```
source-bridge ring-group ring-group [virtual-mac-address]
no source-bridge ring-group ring-group [virtual-mac-address]
```

Syntax Description

<i>ring-group</i>	Ring group number. The valid range is 1 to 4095.
<i>virtual-mac-address</i>	(Optional) 12-digit hexadecimal string written as a dotted triplet (for example, 0010.0a00.20a6).

Default

No ring group is defined.

Command Mode

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

To configure a source-route bridge with more than two network interfaces, the *ring-group* concept is used. A ring group is a collection of Token Ring interfaces in one or more routers that are collectively treated as a virtual ring. The ring group is denoted by a ring number that must be unique for the network. The ring group's number is used just like a physical ring number, showing up in any route descriptors contained in packets being bridged.

To configure a specific interface as part of a ring group, its target ring number parameter is set to the ring group number specified in this command. Do not use the number 0. It is reserved to represent the local ring.

To avoid an address conflict on the virtual MAC address, use a locally administered address in the form 4000.xxx.xxxx.

Example

In the following example, multiple Token Rings are source-route bridged to one another through a single router/bridge. These Token Rings are all part of ring group 7.

```
! all token rings attached to this bridge/router are part of ring group 7
source-bridge ring-group 7
!
interface tokenring 0
  source-bridge 1000 1 7
!
interface tokenring 1
  source-bridge 1001 1 7
!
interface tokenring 2
  source-bridge 1002 1 7
```

source-bridge ring-group

```
!  
interface tokenring 3  
  source-bridge 1003 1 7
```

Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online for documentation of related commands.

source-bridge

source-bridge sdllc-local-ack

Use the **source-bridge sdllc-local-ack** global configuration command to activate local acknowledgment for SDLLC sessions on a particular interface. Use the **no** form of this command to deactivate local acknowledgment for SDLLC sessions.

source-bridge sdllc-local-ack
no source-bridge sdllc-local-ack

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

This command must be issued only on a router with a serial interface. Once the command is issued, *all* SDLLC sessions between the two devices will be locally acknowledged. You cannot selectively choose which SDLLC sessions are to be locally acknowledged and which are not. Also, local acknowledgment is not supported when the LLC2 station is attached to Ethernet rather than to Token Ring.

Note You must use the TCP encapsulation option if you use local acknowledgment for SDLLC.

Example

The following example activates local acknowledgment for SDLLC sessions:

```
source-bridge ring-group 100
source-bridge remote-peer 100 tcp 131.108.1.1 local-ack
source-bridge remote-peer 100 tcp 131.108.2.2
source-bridge sdllc-local-ack
```

x25 map qlc

Use the **x25 map qlc** interface configuration command to specify the X.121 address of the remote X.25 device with which you plan to communicate using QLLC conversion. The **no** form of this command disables QLLC conversion to this X.121 address.

```
x25 map qlc virtual-mac-addr x121-addr [x25-map-options]  
no x25 map qlc virtual-mac-addr x121-addr [x25-map-options]
```

Syntax Description

<i>virtual-mac-addr</i>	Virtual MAC address.
<i>x121-addr</i>	X.121 address of the remote X.25 device you are associating with this virtual MAC address. It can be from 1 to 15 digits long.
<i>x25-map-options</i>	(Optional) Additional functionality that can be specified for originated calls. Can be any of the options listed in Table 43.

Default

No association is made.

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.3.

The central notion that binds the QLLC conversion interface to the X.25 and SRB facilities is the X.25 address map. For each remote client an X.121 address is associated with a virtual MAC address. The rest of the configuration is specified by using the virtual Token Ring address to refer to the connection.

When a Token Ring device wishes to open communications with another device, it will send the request to the address it knows, which is the MAC address. The Cisco IOS software accepts this connection request and must transform it into a known X.121 address. The **x25 map qlc** command matches the MAC address with the X.121 address.

You must enter a mapping for each X.25 device with which the router will exchange traffic.

All QLLC conversion commands use the *virtual-mac-addr* parameter that you define with the **x25 map qlc** command to refer to the connection.

You use the **x25 map qlc** command in conjunction with the **qlc srb** command.

Table 43 X.25 Map Options

Option	Description
compress	Specifies that X.25 payload compression be used for mapping the traffic to this host. Each virtual circuit established for compressed traffic uses a significant amount of memory (for a table of learned data patterns) and for computation (for compression and decompression of all data). Cisco recommends that compression be used with careful consideration to its impact on overall performance.
method { cisco ietf snap multi }	Specifies the encapsulation method. The choices are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cisco—Cisco’s proprietary encapsulation; not available if more than one protocol is to be carried. • ietf—Default RFC 1356 operation: protocol identification of single-protocol virtual circuits and protocol identification within multiprotocol virtual circuits uses the standard encoding, which is compatible with RFC 877. Multiprotocol virtual circuits are used only if needed. • snap—RFC 1356 operation where IP is identified with SNAP rather than the standard IETF method (the standard method is compatible with RFC 877). • multi—Forces a map that specifies a single protocol to set up a multiprotocol virtual circuit when a call is originated; also forces a single-protocol PVC to use multiprotocol data identification methods for all datagrams sent and received.
no-incoming	Use the map only to originate calls.
no-outgoing	Do not originate calls when using the map.
idle <i>minutes</i>	Specifies an idle timeout for calls other than the interface default; 0 minutes disables the idle timeout.
reverse	Specifies reverse charging for outgoing calls.
accept-reverse	Causes the Cisco IOS software to accept incoming reverse-charged calls. If this option is not present, the Cisco IOS software clears reverse-charged calls unless the interface accepts all reverse-charged calls.
broadcast	Causes the Cisco IOS software to direct any broadcasts sent through this interface to the specified X.121 address. This option also simplifies the configuration of OSPF; see “Usage Guidelines” for more detail.
cug <i>group-number</i>	Specifies a closed user group number (from 1 to 99) for the mapping in an outgoing call.
nvc <i>count</i>	Sets the maximum number of virtual circuits for this map or host. The default <i>count</i> is the x25 nvc setting of the interface. A maximum number of eight virtual circuits can be configured for each map. Compressed TCP may use only 1 virtual circuit.
packet-size <i>in-size out-size</i>	Proposes maximum input packet size (<i>in-size</i>) and maximum output packet size (<i>out-size</i>) for an outgoing call. Both values typically are the same and must be one of the following values: 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, or 4096.
window-size <i>in-size out-size</i>	Proposes the packet count for input window (<i>in-size</i>) and output window (<i>out-size</i>) for an outgoing call. Both values typically are the same, must be in the range 1 to 127, and must be less than the value set by the x25 modulo command.

Table 43 X.25 Map Options (Continued)

Option	Description
throughput <i>in out</i>	Sets the requested throughput class values for input (<i>in</i>) and output (<i>out</i>) throughput across the network for an outgoing call. Values for <i>in</i> and <i>out</i> are in bits per second (bps) and range from 75 to 48000 bps.
transit-delay <i>milliseconds</i>	Specifies the transit delay value in milliseconds (0 to 65534) for an outgoing call, for networks that support transit delay.
nuid <i>username password</i>	Specifies that a network user ID (NUID) facility be sent in the outgoing call with the specified Terminal Access Controller Access Control System (TACACS) username and password (in a format defined by Cisco). This option should be used only when connecting to another Cisco router. The combined length of the username and password should not exceed 127 characters.
nudata <i>string</i>	Specifies the network user identification in a format determined by the network administrator (as allowed by the standards). This option is provided for connecting to non-Cisco equipment that requires an NUID facility. The string should not exceed 130 characters and must be enclosed in quotation marks (“ ”) if there are any spaces present.
roa <i>name</i>	Specifies the name defined by the x25 roa command for a list of transit Recognized Operating Agencies (ROAs) to use in outgoing Call Request packets.
passive	Specifies that the X.25 interface should send compressed outgoing TCP datagrams only if they were already compressed when they were received. This option is available only for compressed TCP maps.

Example

In the following example, the **x25 map qlc** command is used to associate the remote X.25 device at X.121 address 31104150101 with the virtual MAC address 0100.0000.0001:

```
interface serial 0
  encapsulation x25
  x25 address 31102120100
  x25 map qlc 0100.0000.0001 31104150101
  qlc srb 0100.0000.0001 201 100
```

Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online for documentation of related commands.

qlc srb

qlc accept-all-calls

x25 pvc qllc

Use the **x25 pvc qllc** interface configuration command to associate a virtual MAC address with a PVC for communication using QLLC conversion. The **no** form of this command removes the association.

```
x25 pvc circuit qllc x121-address [x25-map-options]
no x25 pvc circuit qllc x121-address [x25-map-options]
```

Syntax Description

<i>circuit</i>	PVC you are associating with the virtual MAC address. This must be lower than any number assigned to switched virtual circuits.
<i>x121-address</i>	X.121 address.
<i>x25-map-options</i>	(Optional) Additional functionality that can be specified for originated calls. Can be any of the options listed in Table 43 shown earlier in this publication.

Default

No association is made.

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 11.0.

When a Token Ring device wishes to communicate with another device, it will send the request to the address it knows, which is the MAC address. The Cisco IOS software accepts this connection request and transforms it into the known X.121 address and virtual circuit. You must use the **x25 map qllc** command to specify the required protocol-to-X.121 address mapping before you use the **x25 pvc qllc** command. The **x25 map qllc** command associates the MAC address with address with the X.121 address, and the **x25 pvc qllc** command further associates that address with a known PVC.

You use the **x25 pvc** command in conjunction with the **x25 map qllc** and **qlc srb** commands.

Example

In the following example, the **x25 pvc qllc** command associates the virtual MAC address 0100.0000.0001, as defined in the previous **x25 map qllc** command entry, with PVC 3:

```
interface serial 0
 encapsulation x25
 x25 address 31102120100
 x25 map qllc 0100.0000.0001 31104150101
 x25 pvc 3 qllc 0100.0000.0001
```

Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online for documentation of related commands.

qlc srb

x25 map qlc