

LAT 节点和服务名称

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简介

本文提供示例局域传输(LAT)节点和服务名称如何与Cisco IOS一起使用。示例也展示LAT连接如何可以是受监视。

开始使用前

规则

有关文档规则的详细信息，请参阅 [Cisco 技术提示规则](#)。

先决条件

本文档没有任何特定的前提条件。

使用的组件

本文档不限于特定的软件和硬件版本。

LAT需求

为了自动地知道的路由器能LAT从其他节点的服务广告，它必须有以下设置：

- Cisco IOS软件镜像该支持LAT
- 在适当的接口启用的LAT

这些需求示例如下所示：

```
hopper# show version
```

```
Cisco Internetwork Operating System Software
IOS (tm) 2500 Software (C2500-J-L), Version 11.2(12.1), MAINTENANCE INTERIM SOFTWARE
Copyright (c) 1986-1998 by cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Mon 02-Mar-98 15:01 by cuser
Image text-base: 0x0303F1BC, data-base: 0x00001000
```

```
hopper# show lat service
```

```
Service Name      Rating  Interface  Node (Address)
ALBIE              84     Ethernet0  ALBIE (aa00.0400.0a28)
  Ident:          Welcome to OpenVMS VAX V7.1
ALFIE              67     Ethernet0  ALFIE (aa00.0400.1728)
  Ident:          Welcome to OpenVMS (TM) VAX Operating System, Version V7.1
ALPHIE            71     Ethernet0  ALPHIE (0800.2be6.9ec9)
  Ident: @sys$manager:announce.txt
```

由于LAT是异步端口的有效输入和输出传输，路由器将回应对LAT是请处理在路由器，只要LAT配置作为有效传输。示例如下所示：

```
line 2 3
  transport input all
```

```
hopper# show line 2
```

```
Tty Typ    Tx/Rx      A Modem  Roty  AccO  AccI  Uses   Noise  Overruns
 2 TTY    9600/9600  - -      - -    -      0      0      0/0
```

```
Line 2, Location: "", Type: ""
Length: 24 lines, Width: 80 columns
Baud rate (TX/RX) is 9600/9600, no parity, 2 stopbits, 8 databits
Status: Ready
Capabilities: none
Modem state: Ready
Group codes: 0
Modem hardware state: noCTS noDSR DTR RTS
Special Chars: Escape Hold Stop Start Disconnect Activation
                ^x none - - none
Timeouts:      Idle EXEC Idle Session Modem Answer Session Dispatch
                00:10:00 never none not set
                Idle Session Disconnect Warning
                never
```

```
Modem type is unknown.
Session limit is not set.
Time since activation: never
Editing is enabled.
History is enabled, history size is 10.
DNS resolution in show commands is enabled
Full user help is disabled
Allowed transports are lat pad v120 mop telnet rlogin nasi. Preferred is lat.
No output characters are padded
No special data dispatching characters
```

[建立 LAT 连接](#)

有建立LAT连接两个方法。

方法 1：设备请求对根据被看到了并且被缓存了的服务广告组播的服务的一连接。示例如下所示：

```
hopper# show lat service
```

```
Service Name      Rating  Interface  Node (Address)
ALBIE              84     Ethernet0  ALBIE (aa00.0400.0a28)
```

```
Ident:          Welcome to OpenVMS VAX V7.1
ALFIE           65   Ethernet0  ALFIE (aa00.0400.1728)
Ident:          Welcome to OpenVMS (TM) VAX Operating System, Version V7.1
ALPHIE         71   Ethernet0  ALPHIE (0800.2be6.9ec9)
Ident: @sys$manager:announce.txt
```

方法 2：设备恳求对节点名“x”的一连接，包含名为“y的”端口。在以下示例中，VAX有(LTA400)定义的一个LAT设备连接到节点“跳跃者”，端口“2”。

```
ALFIE> mc latcp show port lta400
```

```
Local Port Name:  _LTA400:          Local Port Type:  Application (Queued)
Local Port State:  Inactive
Connected Link:
```

```
Target Port Name:      2          Actual Port Name:
Target Node Name:      HOPPER     Actual Node Name:
Target Service Name:   Actual Service Name:
```

如果虚拟终端连接从VAX尝试，下列显示：

```
ALFIE> set host/dte lta400
%REM-I-TOQUIT, connection established
Press Ctrl/\ to quit, Ctrl/@ for command mode
```

并且这显示：

```
hopper# debug lat event
LAT event debugging is on
hopper#
hopper#
00:18:06: LAT: Host Initiated connection from ALFIE to :2, sc=1
00:18:06: LAT2: created new inbound session
00:18:06: LAT2: Host-initiated connection complete
00:18:06: LAT2: DataB: +FlowIn +FlowOut Parity 2A Mode Interactive(0) Speed *19200/*19200
00:18:06: LAT2: DataB ignored
```

```
hopper# who
  Line   User      Host(s)      Idle Location
*  0 con 0          idle         00:00:00
  2 TTY 2          idle         00:00:18 ALFIE
  9 aux 0          Async interface 00:00:47
```

正如你看到的路由器采取了“跳跃者”默认节点名(LAT是不区分大小写)，是路由器的主机名。使用lat node-name命令，您能也分配一个不同的节点名到路由器，如下所示：

```
hopper# conf terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
hopper(config)# lat node-name froggie
hopper(config)# ^Z
```

如果VAX当前设法连接，路由器不回答从VAX的请求，因为路由器不再包含Lat node名称“跳跃者”。在VAX的LTA设备需要被重新解释指向节点名“froggie”而不是“跳跃者”。

```
ALFIE> set h/dte lta400
```

```
%REM-I-TOQUIT, connection established
```

Press Ctrl/\ to quit, Ctrl/@ for command mode

```
%REM-E-PORTRXERR, port receive error
-SYSTEM-F-HANGUP, data set hang-up
```

```
%REM-S-END, control returned to node ALFIE
%SYSTEM-F-HANGUP, data set hang-up
ALFIE>
```

```
hopper# show debug
```

```
LAT:
  LAT event debugging is on
```

```
hopper#
```

您能定义在路由器的服务避免节点名的管理开销。此的配置如下所示：

```
hopper# conf terminal
```

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

```
hopper(config)# lat service rodent enab
```

```
hopper(config)# ^Z
```

路由器当前将派出LAT服务的“啮齿目动物”服务广告。如下面的示例所显示，VAX能看到这些服务广告并且能对开放连接使用服务名称：

```
ALFIE> mc latcp show service
```

Service Name	Status	Identification
ALBIE	Available	.Welcome to OpenVMS VAX V7.1
ALFIE	Available	.Welcome to OpenVMS VAX V7.1
ALPHIE	Available	@sys\$manager:announce.txt
PRINTERC	Available	
RODENT	Available	

```
ALFIE>set h/lat rodent
```

```
%LAT-S-CONNECTED, session to RODENT on node FROGGIE established
%LAT-I-TODISCON, type ^\ to disconnect the session
```

```
User Access Verification
```

```
Username:
```

```
hopper#
```

```
hopper#
```

```
00:26:10: LAT: Host delay = 4 tics
```

```
00:26:10: LAT: Got new inbound host connection
```

```
00:26:10: LAT10: created new inbound session
```

```
hopper#
```

注意：连接方法对服务名称和对一个节点/端口对有所不同。当节点/端口组合提供一TTY连接时，服务连接提供一VTY会话。这是因为服务连接由VAX首次对接入服务器，由于从VAX的一邀请，但是节点/端口连接由接入服务器首次。VAX实际上要求接入服务器开始从节点“x”和端口“y”的一条虚拟电路到VAX。

服务连接的示例如下所示：

```
hopper# who
```

Line	User	Host(s)	Idle	Location
------	------	---------	------	----------

```
* 0 con 0          idle          00:00:00
  9 aux 0          Async interface 00:00:36
 10 vty 0          idle          00:01:05 ALFIE
```

节点/端口组合连接的示例如下所示：

```
hopper# who
  Line      User      Host(s)          Idle Location
*  0 con 0   idle      idle             00:00:00
  2 TTY 2   idle      idle             00:01:24 ALFIE
  9 aux 0   Async interface 00:00:22
```

相关信息

- [技术支持 - Cisco Systems](#)