



About This Manual

This section discusses the objectives, audience, organization, and conventions of the *Remote Access Server Connection Guide*. It also describes how to display online help to learn more about commands described in this publication.

Document Objectives

This publication provides the information necessary to connect to network hosts using a communication server or router. It also describes how to manage and monitor network connections and how to change terminal parameters. For information about configuring these products, refer to the appropriate product configuration guide.

Audience

This publication applies to network managers, system administrators, sophisticated users, and operators performing connection and connection-management tasks on a remote access server.

Document Organization

This publication contains five chapters and an appendix that discuss the following topics:

- Chapter 1, “Product Overview,” describes the capabilities of the remote access server, lists the supported transmission protocols and media, and provides a configuration overview.
- Chapter 2, “Understanding the User Interface,” tells how to enter commands and how to get context-sensitive help about connection commands.
- Chapter 3, “Connecting to a Host through a Remote Access Server,” describes how to connect to a host that uses any of the protocols supported by your remote access server and make X.3 PAD connections during protocol translation sessions involving X.25. It also describes the two types of protocol translation connections you can make for each of the supported protocols.
- Chapter 4, “Monitoring and Managing Connections,” contains information about managing and monitoring open connections.
- Chapter 5, “Changing Terminal Parameters,” describes how to change terminal and line settings locally.
- Appendix A, “ASCII Character Set,” provides an ASCII-to-decimal translation table.

Document Conventions

This document uses the following conventions:

- Ctrl- represents the key labeled *Control*.

For example, the key combination *Ctrl-D* means hold down the *Control* key while you press the *D* key.

In screen output examples showing two caret (^) symbols together, the first caret represents the *Control* key and the second caret represents the keystroke sequence *Shift-b*. The double caret combination (^) means hold down the *Control* key while you press the *Shift* and the *b* key.

- A string is defined as a nonquoted set of characters. For example, when setting up a community string for SNMP to “public,” do not use quotes around the string, or the string will include the quotation marks.

Command descriptions use the following conventions:

- Examples that contain system prompts denote interactive sessions, indicating that the user enters commands at the prompt.
- Commands and keywords are in **boldface** font.
- Arguments for which you supply values are in *italic* font.
- Elements in square brackets ([]) are optional.
- Alternative but required keywords are grouped in braces ({ }) and separated by vertical bars (|).

Examples use these conventions:

- Terminal sessions and information the system displays are in *screen* font.
- Information you enter is in **boldface screen** font.
- Nonprinting characters, such as passwords, are in angle brackets (< >).
- Default responses to system prompts are in square brackets ([]).
- Exclamation points (!) at the beginning of a line indicate a comment.

Note Means *reader take note*. Notes contain helpful suggestions or references to materials not contained in the manual.
