

STUN Commands

This section describes the function and displays the syntax of each STUN command. For more information about defaults and usage guidelines, see the corresponding chapter of the *Router Products Command Reference* publication.

encapsulation stun

Use the **encapsulation stun** interface configuration command to enable STUN encapsulation on a specified serial interface.

locaddr-priority-list *list-number address-number queue-keyword* **no locaddr-priority-list**

Use the **locaddr-priority-list** interface configuration command to establish queuing priorities based upon the address of the logical unit (LU). Use the **no** form of this command to cancel all previous assignments.

<i>list-number</i>	Arbitrary integer between 1 and 10 that identifies the LU address priority list.
<i>address-number</i>	Value of the LOCADDR= parameter on the LU macro, which is a 1-byte address of the LU in hexadecimal.
<i>queue-keyword</i>	Priority queue type: high , medium , normal , or low .

[no] priority-group *list-number*

Use the **priority-group** interface configuration command to assign a priority group to an interface. Use the **no** form of this command to remove assignments.

list-number Priority list number assigned to the interface.

[no] priority-list *list-number protocol ip queue-keyword tcp*
tcp-port-number

Use the **priority-list** global configuration command to establish STUN queuing priorities based on the TCP port. Use the **no** form of this command to revert to normal priorities.

list-number Arbitrary integer between 1 and 10 that identifies the priority list selected by the user.

queue-keyword Priority queue type: **high**, **medium**, **normal**, or **low**.

tcp-port-number STUN port and priority settings are as follows: **high** (1994), **medium** (1990), **normal** (1991), and **low** (1992).

[no] priority-list *list-number stun queue-keyword address*
group-number address-number

Use the **priority-list stun address** global configuration command to establish STUN queuing priorities based on the address of the serial link. Use the **no** form of this command to revert to normal priorities.

list-number Arbitrary integer between 1 and 10 that identifies the priority list selected by the user.

<i>queue-keyword</i>	Priority queue type: high , medium , normal , or low .
<i>group-number</i>	Group number that is used in the stun group command.
<i>address-number</i>	Address of the serial link. For an SDLC link, the format is a 1-byte hex value (for example, C1). For a non-SDLC link, the address format can be specified by the stun schema command.

show stun

Use the **show stun** privileged EXEC command to display the current status of STUN connections.

show stun sdlc

Use the **show stun sdlc** EXEC command to display the status of the STUN interfaces using SDLC encapsulation and whether proxy polling is enabled for that interface.

[no] stun cos-enable

Use the **stun cos-enable** global configuration command to prioritize traffic by allowing the router to read SNA Format Identification 4 (FID 4) frames. Use the **no** form of this command to disable COS.

[no] stun group group-number

Use the **stun group** interface configuration command to place each STUN-enabled interface on a router in a previously defined STUN group. Use the **no** form of this command to remove an interface from a group.

<i>group-number</i>	Integer in the range 1 through 255
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stun keepalive-count *count*
no stun keepalive-count

Use the **stun keepalive-count** global configuration command to define the number of times to attempt a peer connection before declaring the peer connection to be down.

count Number of connection attempts. The range is between 2 and 10 retries.

[no] stun peer-name *ip-address*

Use the **stun peer-name** global configuration command to enable STUN on IP addresses. Use the **no** form of this command to disable STUN on an IP address.

ip-address IP address by which this STUN peer is known to other STUN peers

stun protocol-group *group-number* {**basic** | **sdlc** | **schema**} [**sdlc-tg**]
no stun protocol-group

Use the **stun protocol-group** global configuration command to create a protocol group. Use the **no** form of this command to remove an interface from the group.

group-number Integer in the range 1 through 255.

basic Indicates a non-SDLC protocol.

sdlc Indicates an SDLC group.

schema Indicates a custom protocol.

sdlc-tg (Optional) Used in conjunction with the **sdlc** keyword. Identifies the group as part of an SNA Transmission Group.

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stun remote-peer-keepalive *seconds*
no stun remote-peer-keepalive

Use the **stun remote-peer-keepalive** global configuration command to enable detection of the loss of a peer.

seconds Keepalive interval, in seconds. The range is 1 to 300 seconds. The default is 30 seconds.

stun route address *address-number* **interface serial** *interface-number*
[direct]
no stun route address *address-number* **interface serial**
interface-number

Use the **stun route address interface serial** interface configuration command to forward all HDLC traffic of a serial interface. Use the **no** form of this command to disable this method of HDLC encapsulation.

address-number Address of the serial interface.
interface-number Number assigned to the serial interface.
direct (Optional) Forwards all HDLC traffic on a direct STUN link.

[no] stun route address *address-number* **tcp** *ip-address* **[local-ack]**
[priority]

Use the **stun route address tcp** interface configuration command to specify TCP encapsulation and optionally establish SDLC local acknowledgment (SDLC Transport) for STUN. Use the **no** form of this command to disable this method of TCP encapsulation.

address-number Number that conforms to TCP addressing conventions.

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address by which this STUN peer is known to other STUN peers that are using the TCP as the STUN encapsulation.
local-ack	(Optional) Enables local acknowledgment for STUN.
priority	(Optional) Establishes the four levels used in priority queuing: low, medium, normal, and high.

stun route all interface serial *interface-number* [direct]

Use the **stun route all interface serial** interface configuration command to encapsulate and forward all STUN traffic using HDLC encapsulation on a serial interface.

<i>interface-number</i>	Number assigned to the serial interface.
direct	(Optional) Indicates that the specified interface is also a direct STUN link, rather than a serial connection to another peer.

stun route all tcp *ip-address*

Use the **stun route all tcp** interface configuration command to use TCP encapsulation and forward all STUN traffic on an interface regardless of what address is contained in the serial frame.

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address by which this remote STUN peer is known to other STUN peers. Use the address that identifies the remote STUN peer that is connected to the far serial link.
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[no] stun schema *name* **offset** *constant-offset* **length** *address-length*
format *format-keyword*

Use the **stun schema offset length format** global configuration command to define a protocol other than SDLC for use with STUN. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the new protocol.

<i>name</i>	Name that defines your protocol. It can be up to 20 characters long.
<i>constant-offset</i>	Constant offset (in bytes) for the address to be found in the frame.
<i>address-length</i>	Length (in bytes) in one of the following address formats: decimal (4 bytes) hexadecimal (8 bytes) octal (4 bytes)
<i>format-keyword</i>	Format to be used to specify and display addresses for routes on interfaces that use this STUN protocol. The allowable format keywords are: decimal (0 through 9) hexadecimal (0 through F) octal (0 through 7)

stun sdlc-role primary

Use the **stun sdlc-role primary** interface configuration command to assign the router the role of SDLC primary node. Primary nodes poll secondary nodes in a predetermined order.

stun sdlc-role secondary

Use the **stun sdlc-role secondary** interface configuration command to assign the router the role of SDLC secondary node. Secondary nodes respond to polls sent by the SDLC primary by transmitting any outgoing data they might have.