STUN Commands

This chapter 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.

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

sdlc address FF ack-mode

Use the **sdlc address FF ack-mode** interface configuration command to configure the IBM reserved address FF as a valid local (not broadcast) address.

[**no**] **sdlc virtual-multidrop**

Use the **sdlc virtual-multidrop** interface configuration command to allow SDLC broadcast address FF to be replicated for each of the STUN peers, so each of the end stations receive the broadcast frame. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the SDLC Broadcast feature.

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 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.

group-number	Integer in the range 1 through 255

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.

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.
ip-address	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.

interface-number	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.

ip-address	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.

[**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.

name	Name that defines your protocol. It can be up to 20 characters long.
constant-offset	Constant offset (in bytes) for the address to be found in the frame.

address-length	Length (in bytes) in one of the following address formats: decimal (4 bytes) hexadecimal (8 bytes) octal (4 bytes)
format-keyword	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.