

Where to Go from Here

Chapter 3 described how to get your protocol translator started for the first time using the **setup** command facility. This chapter describes the following tasks:

- How to use the **setup** command facility after first-time startup to review and alter the basic setup configuration
- How to boot your protocol translator (using the streamlined **setup** command facility) any time your interfaces are not correctly configured and are down and you are trying to netboot the protocol translator
- Where to go to perform advanced configuration on the protocol translator

For information about using the EXEC command interpreter, refer to the *Protocol Translator Configuration Guide*. For information about specific commands, refer to the *Protocol Translator Command Reference* publication. For information about making connections to network hosts, refer to the *Communication Server and Protocol Translator Connection Guide*.

Using the Setup Command after First-Time Startup

The **setup** command facility can be used after first-time startup to make basic changes at any time. The changes you make will affect only the changed elements in current running memory and in nonvolatile memory (NVRAM).

When you enter the **setup** command facility after first-time startup, you must run through the entire dialog until you come to the element you intend to change. The default values indicated within the brackets in the System Configuration Dialog are the values last set using the **setup** command facility, were left as defaults, or were supplied using the **configure** command. If you do not want to make the change while still in the System Configuration Dialog, press Ctrl-C to return to the privileged EXEC prompt.

Refer to Chapter 2, “Preparing for First-Time Startup,” for complete descriptions of the values you can assign each item within the dialog.

Using the Streamlined Setup Command Facility

The streamlined **setup** command facility permits your protocol translator to netboot an image even though there may be problems with the configuration in NVRAM. The streamlined **setup** command facility is available only if your system is running from ROM monitor and it has RXBOOT ROMs installed.

The streamlined **setup** command facility is different from the standard **setup** command facility in that the streamlined facility does not ask you to configure global system parameters. You are prompted only to configure interface parameters, which permit your protocol translator to boot.

The protocol translator enters the streamlined **setup** command facility if, after any of the following circumstances occurs, your protocol translator is accidentally or intentionally rebooted (or you are attempting to netboot):

- You issued a **write erase** command, thereby deleting the configuration file in NVRAM.
- You have bit 6 (ignore NVRAM configuration) set in the configuration register.
- Your configuration in NVRAM has been corrupted.

Example

The following example shows a protocol translator entering the streamlined **setup** command facility because the protocol translator is being netbooted and it does not have a valid image in NVRAM:

```
--- System Configuration Dialog ---

Refer to the 'Getting Started' Guide for additional help.
Default settings are in square brackets '['].

Configuring interface IP parameters for netbooting:

Configuring interface Ethernet0:
  Is this interface in use? [yes]:
    IP address for this interface: 131.108.169.23
    Number of bits in subnet field [0]: 8
    Class B network is 131.108.0.0, 8 subnet bits; mask is
    255.255.255.0
```

Note The message “Configuring interface IP parameters for netbooting” only appears if you are netbooting and your configuration has insufficient IP information.

You will be asked to provide an IP address and subnet mask bits. You can enter the subnet mask bits as a decimal value such as 8.

The configuration information you provide at this screen is temporary and is only to allow you to proceed with booting your system. When you reload the system, your original configuration is left intact. If your image in NVRAM is corrupted, enter the **setup** command facility, configure the basic parameters, then issue the **write memory** command to write this configuration to NVRAM. Refer to the *Protocol Translator Configuration Guide* for further details. Refer to the *Protocol Translator Command Reference* publication for information about specific commands.

Reviewing the Modifications to the Configuration

You can review the changes you have made to the configuration. To display information stored in NVRAM, use the EXEC command **show configuration**. To make changes, use the **configure** command as described in the *Protocol Translator Configuration Guide*.

To Further Configure the Protocol Translator

After having provided the basic startup configuration for your protocol translator, refer to the *Protocol Translator Configuration Guide* for information about using the **configure** command to make advanced configuration changes.

The configuration guide also provides information about the following tasks:

- Booting and rebooting the protocol translator
- Setting the configuration register
- Loading configuration files or system images using TFTP
- Reloading the operating system

