An understanding of the client/server relationship is integral to the SNA architecture within the Distributed Communication Server products.

Client/Server

Client/Server allows SNA applications to connect over TCP/IP without any coding or changes to the SNA application

Communications Server for AIX® and Linux® client/server provides:

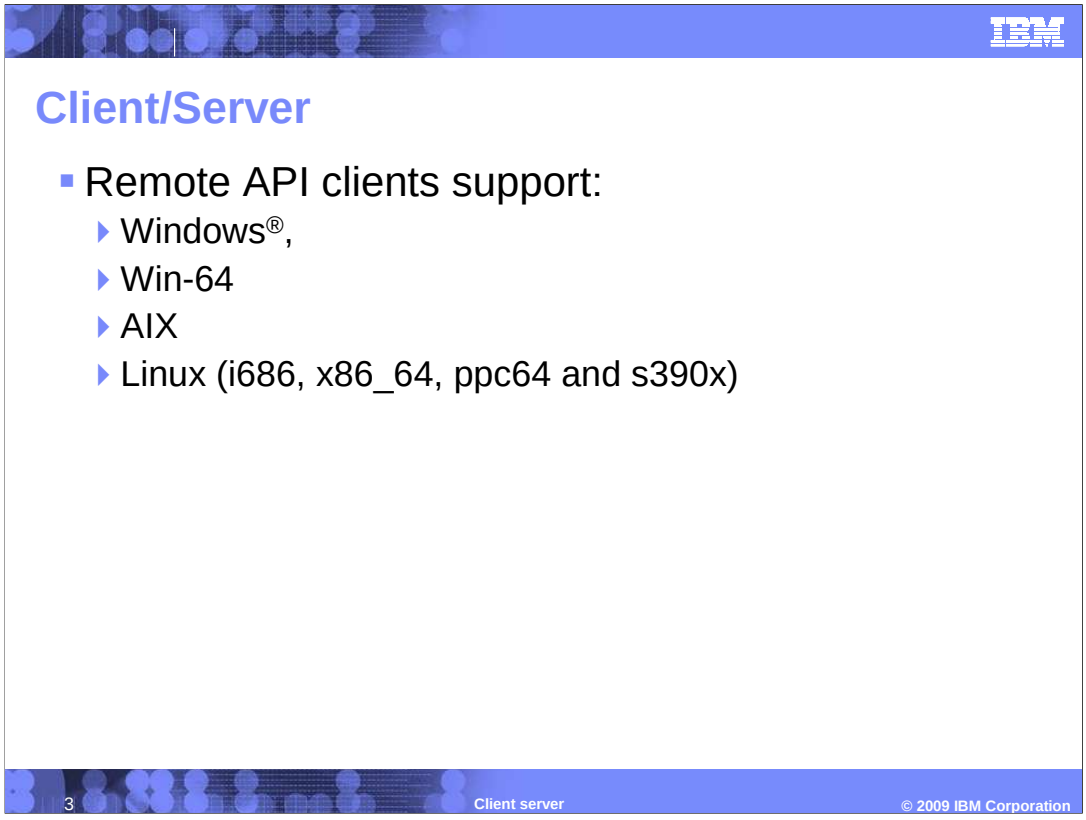
- Simple connectivity
  - TCP/IP Port 1553
  - Minimum two to three parameters.
- High availability
  - Clients connect to domain of servers
  - Servers provide access to SNA resources across domain
  - Client/server allows for load balancing

Communications Server for AIX and Linux support connections from Remote API clients

Allows SNA applications to become TCP/IP clients with no code changes

Uses Port 1553 and about two or three parameters

Provides backup and redundant access to SNA resources used by SNA applications



Remote API clients supports seven platforms, more than 20 different operating systems

Client/Server

- Communications Server for AIX and Linux client/server continued:
  - Windows and Win-64 Remote API clients:
    - Configuration information saved in Windows registry
    - GUI configuration program provides access to configuration information
  - AIX and Linux Remote API clients:
    - Configuration in a ASCII text file
  - Error and Audit logging are configurable
    - Logs to ASCII file
    - Allows log files to wrap between two log files

Remote API Windows clients use GUI or Windows registry to hold configuration data

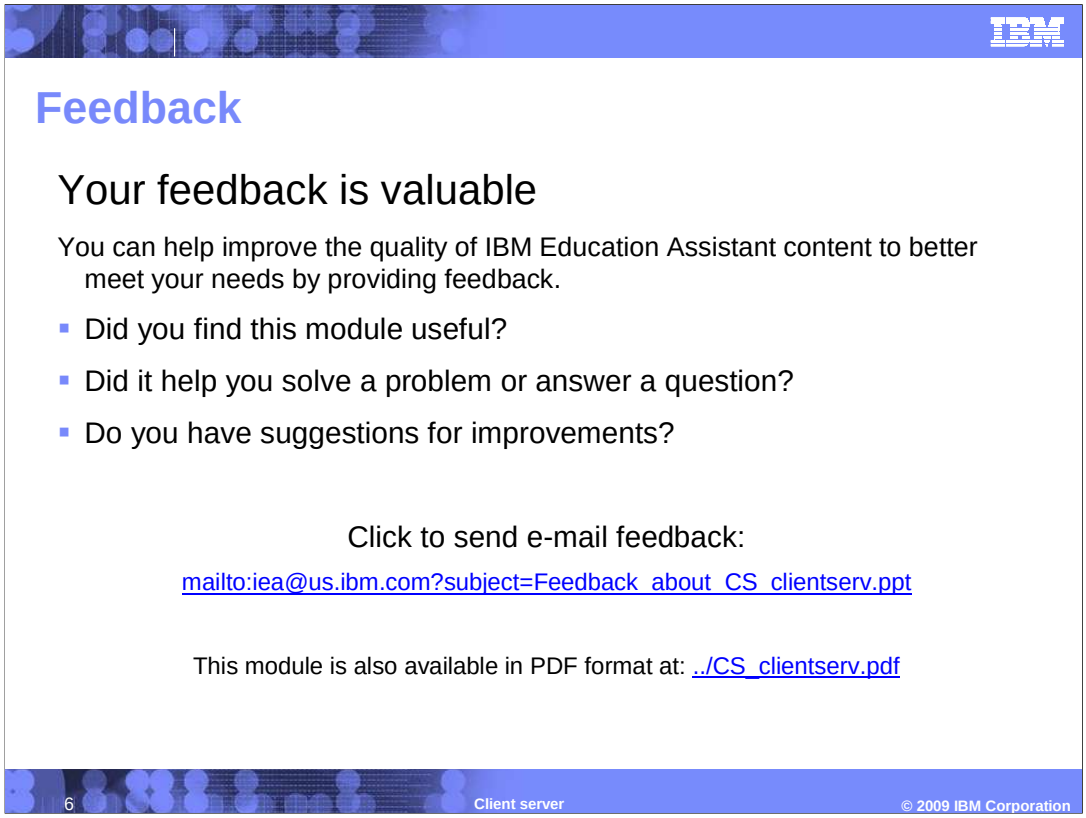
Remote API clients on AIX and Linux use a flat ASCII file.

Client/Server

- Communications Server for Windows client/server:
  - SNA API client
    - Connects to a single server
    - Configuration held in ASCII file, like CS Windows
    - Message Log facility provided

Communications Server for Windows supports a SNA API client.

Thin client, like Remote API, but connects to one server at a time.



You can help improve the quality of IBM Education Assistant content by providing feedback.

Trademarks, copyrights, and disclaimers