



Multiple types of connectivity exist within the Communications Server for Linux®.

SNA connectivity

- **Communications Server for Linux connectivity includes:**
 - ▶ **Enterprise Extender, High Performance Routing (HPR)**
 - Dynamic route discovery
 - Non-disruptive session recovery
 - UDP/IP using ports 12000 - 12004

Communications Server Linux Connectivity

CS Linux provides Enterprise Extender (HPR/IP) connectivity

SNA connectivity, continued

- ▶ LLC-2 SNA LAN
 - Ethernet or Token-Ring
 - Peer or Host connections
 - Downstream Gateway
 - Downstream DLUR
- ▶ WAN
 - SDLC, X.25
 - Requires vendor-acquired adapters

LLC-2 LAN (SNA over LAN)

- Three types of LAN connections, Host, Downstream Gateway, Downstream DLUR

WAN adapter connections

-SDLC

-X.25 QLLC

Enterprise Extender

Configuring CS Linux Enterprise Extender connectivity:

1. Define DLC
2. Define Port
 - Specify Interface (eth0, eth1, ...)
 - Specify Connection Network

Enterprise Extender definitions require defining a DLC, Port and Link station.

Using Port definition, the IP interfaces can be selected that will support Enterprise Extender

Enterprise Extender, continued

Configuring CS Linux Enterprise Extender connectivity:

3. Define Link Station

- Remote IP host address or name
- Adjacent Node Type (Network Node, End Node)

4. Define DLUR

5. Define Local LU, LU Pool

The link stations should specify at one Network Node server, more if possible for higher availability.

LAN LLC2

Configuring CS Linux LAN LLC2 connectivity:

1. Define DLC
2. Define Port
 - Ethernet
 - Token-Ring

LAN LLC2 definitions provide the ability to “pass through” the PU visibility to the Host

LAN LLC2

3. Define Link Station in one of three types
 - Link station to peer or Host
 - LAN Downstream Gateway
 - LAN Downstream DLUR (Passthrough DLUR)
4. Define DLUR
5. Define Local LU, LU Pool

LAN connections can be to Host or peers, defined as a Downstream Gateway or defined as Downstream DLUR

Downstream Gateway provides consolidation of LUs on the server

Downstream DLUR provides direct pass through capabilities.

The Host can see the defined PUs downstream of the CS Linux server.

WAN

Configuring CS Linux WAN connectivity:

1. Define DLC (SDLC or X.25 QLLC)
2. Define Port
 - SDLC
 - X.25 QLLC

Like LAN, WAN definitions provide the ability to “pass through” the PU visibility to the Host

SDLC or X.25 QLLC port definitions are dependent on the WAN adapters supporting the connection.

WAN

3. Define Link Station as one of three types
 - Link station to peer or Host
 - LAN Downstream Gateway
 - LAN Downstream DLUR (Passthrough DLUR)
4. Define DLUR
5. Define Local LU, LU Pool

Like LAN, WAN connections can be to Host or peers, defined as a Downstream Gateway or defined as Downstream DLUR

Downstream Gateway provides consolidation of LUs on the server

Downstream DLUR provides direct pass through capabilities.

The Host can see the defined PUs downstream of the CS Linux server.

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