



Communications Server for Windows

SNA connectivity

@business on demand software

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Communications Server for Windows®: SNA connectivity

SNA connectivity

- Communications Server for Windows connectivity includes:
 - ▶ Enterprise Extender, High Performance Routing (HPR)
 - Dynamic route discovery
 - Non-disruptive session recovery
 - UDP/IP using ports 12000 - 12004
 - ▶ LLC-2 SNA LAN
 - Ethernet or Token-Ring
 - Peer or Host connections
 - Downstream Gateway
 - Downstream DLUR

Communications Server for Windows Connectivity

CS Windows provides Enterprise Extender (HPR/IP) connectivity

LLC-2 LAN (SNA over LAN)

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

SNA connectivity

- **WAN**
 - SDLC, X.25
 - Requires vendor adapters

Wide Area Network

- SDLC and X.25 QLLC

Enterprise Extender

Configuring CS Windows Enterprise Extender connectivity:

1. Define Device (IBM_EEDLC IPv4 or IPv6)
2. Optionally define a Connection Network
 - Under the APPN options
3. Define a Peer Connection
 - Under the CPI-C and APPC options
 - Remote IP host address or name
 - Adjacent Node Type (Network Node, End Node)
4. Define DLUR
5. Define Local LU, LU Pool

Enterprise Extender definitions require defining a Device (IPv4 or IPv6), Peer connection. Optionally, you can define a Connection Network to gain the most efficient performance. The link stations should specify at one Network Node server, more if possible for higher availability.

For dependent LU resources, the DLUR/DLUS configuration is required. Define a PU in the DLUR panel

- Map dependent LUs and Pools to the PU as needed

LAN LLC2

Configuring CS Windows LAN LLC2 connectivity:

1. Define Device for LAN
 - Configuring the LAN adapter number
2. Define Link station using the LAN adapter number
 - Ethernet or Token-Ring
 - Define PU if needed for the Link station
 - Needed for SNA Gateway
3. Define DLUR
4. Define Local LU, LU Pool
 - **Pool is required for Implicit LU connections to a SNA Gateway**

LAN LLC2 definitions support direct connections to a Host, or to a peer that have APPN or SNA Gateway connections

LAN connections can be to Host or peers. Host resource will define Host connections. CPI-C or APPC resource define the peer connections

SNA Gateway provides consolidation of LUs on the server and allow for explicit downstream links or implicit.

In order to have downstream clients connect directly in and get a common set of LUs from the host, use Implicit SNA Gateway connections.

WAN

Configuring CS Windows WAN connectivity:

1. Define device to be SDLC or OEM WAN
2. Define Link Station as a link to
 - Host for SNA Gateway connections
 - APPC Peer for APPN or APPC connections downstream
3. Define DLUR
4. Define Local LU, LU Pool
 - **LU Pool is required if implicit links coming in get mapped to Host LU connections go out.**

Like LAN, WAN definitions provide the ability connect to Host or peer SNA devices SDLC or X.25 QLLC port definitions are dependent on the WAN adapters supporting the connection.

Like the LAN LLC2, APPC, Host and LU resources are defined to provide support for application or SNA Gateway connections.

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