



Command Line Reference
for the
FriendlyNET Dual 56K

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Command Line Interface for the FriendlyNET Dual 56K

FriendlyNET products can be configured and monitored using shell commands. A command is a set of instructions that tells the computer what to do. There are two modes of access to this shell.

- Directly connecting a Terminal or Terminal Utility on your computer to the Console port of the FriendlyNET Dual 56K
- Remote login to the FriendlyNET Dual 56K from the LAN or WAN

Command Summary

There are three types of commands:

- **Show commands:** These commands are used for displaying the configuration of the FriendlyNET Dual 56K
- **Set commands:** These commands are used for configuring the FriendlyNET Dual 56K
- **Other commands:** These commands are used for running diagnostic tests and other miscellaneous operations

All commands must be typed in lowercase, except for some of the command arguments. All command arguments must be enclosed within double quotes (“<*command*>”).

Help Command

The help command is “thelp”. If typed without any arguments, this command lists all available commands. For help for a specific command, type help “*<command name>*”.

thelp

The thelp command displays a complete list of commands. Type the command name in double quotes.

Format

```
thelp “<command name>”
```

Example

```
thelp “showall”
```

Local Connection

If you want to attach locally to the FriendlyNET Dual 56K using the Console (serial) port, you need to connect a serial cable (DB-9) to the Console port located on the FriendlyNET Dual 56K to an available serial or COM port on your computer. In addition, you also need a terminal emulation program appropriate for your computer. See the following subsections for various emulation options.

Windows Computers

Terminal (included with Windows) and ProComm Plus are popular communications packages that support terminal emulation for Windows computers. HyperTerminal, bundled with Windows 95, also provides terminal emulation.

Macintosh Computers

ProComm, MicroPhone, White Knight, Kermit, Red Ryder, VersaTerm or Zterm (a shareware application available on the Internet and many online services) are popular communications programs that support terminal emulation for Macintosh computers.

Setting Up a Terminal Connection

To connect to the FriendlyNET Dual 56K using the IP address, you need to establish a Telnet session first.

- 1 Connect a serial cable from an available serial or COM port on your computer to the Console port on the FriendlyNET Dual 56K.
- Δ **If you are using Macintosh computer, you must purchase a 8-pin mini DIN male to DB-9 female serial cable to connect to the FriendlyNET Dual 56K's Console port.**
- 2 From Windows 95, click **Start | Run** and type **“telnet 192.168.1.1” (do not type the quotation marks)** and click **OK**. If you have changed the IP address of the FriendlyNET Dual 56K, use the IP address you assigned.

From the Macintosh desktop, open the folder containing the communications program and then double-click on the program to start it.
- 3 Set the communications settings to:
 - 9600 baud
 - 8 data bits
 - no parity
 - 1 stop bit
 - Xon/Xoff flow control
- 4 Start a new session or connection.

- 5 A login prompt displays for the FriendlyNET Dual 56K. Enter the following values:

Login: **supervisor**

Password: **supervisor**



- 6 Once you have successfully logged in, type “thelp” for a list of all CLI commands.

Command Structure

Format

Command can be followed by values and/or parameters and values. For example:

```
setdhcp “-a <start of address>  
-n <number of addresses> [-f] [-p]”
```

- **setdhcp** is the command
- <*Start of Address*> is the (required) value for the command
- <*Number of Addresses*> is a required parameter

Parameters

- Are order independent
- {...} parameters enclosed by curly braces are required are provided with default values. You do not need to specify these parameters unless you wish to override the default value.

Values

- <...> required values for a command or parameter are enclosed by arrows.
- [...] range of values following parameters are enclosed in brackets. Inside the brackets, if you see a:
 - | (vertical bar) you may select only one of the display choices: [first|second|third].
 - , (comma) you can select one or more of the display choices: [first,second,third].
- The type of value you enter must match the type requested. Numbers are either decimal or hexadecimal. Text can be either a string that you create, or it may be a list of options you must choose from. When choosing an option, type the text of the option exactly.

Commands

Following is a list of all available commands:

Show Commands	Set Commands	Other Commands
showall	setappinfo	addiproute
showappinfo	setclminfo	cleardhcp
showclminfo	setdefaultroute	clearlog
showdhcp	setdhcp	deleteiproute
showdhcpopts	setdhcpexclude	disablewan
showdialindns	setdhcpfree	divertport
showdivertport	setdhcpinclude	dropcalls
showiproutes	setdhcpopts	enableappsupport
showippportmap	setdhcpreserve	enabledhcp
showlocalip	setdialindns	enableippportmap
showmodemadvance	setfactorydefaults	enablenetbios
showlog	setinauthpasswd	enablepptp

Show Commands	Set Commands	Other Commands
showmodeminfo	setippportmap	enabletrace
showppp	setlocalip	enablewan
showpptpstatus	setmodemadvance	exitwr
shownatip	setmodeminfo	logoutwr
showprofile	setnatip	modupgrade
showstats	setoutauthpasswd	netupgrade
showstatus	setppp	netupgradestatus
showupgradekey	setprofile	resetwr
showversion	setupgradekey	saveconfig
showwanip	setwanip	serialupgrade
	setwrpasswd	testmodem
		testping

Show Commands

The following Show commands can be used by the FriendlyNET Dual 56K.

Command	Description
showall	Displays all configuration information
showappinfo	Displays the current applications table
showclminfo	Displays the current modem multiplexing information
showdhcp	Displays the DHCP options and current assignment of the IP address to the MAC address of the computers in the LAN
showdhcpts	Displays only the current settings of the DHCP options. This can be used to check if the DHCP server is enabled or not.
showdialindns	Displays the existing DNS addresses to be provided to the dial-in client
showdivertport	Displays the status of services on the FriendlyNET Dual 56K
showiproutes	Displays the existing IP routes

Command	Description <i>(Continued)</i>
showipportmap	Displays the current portmapping table, as well as the status of portmapping
showlocalip	Displays the local IP address and subnet mask
showlog	Displays the event log messages
showmodemadvance	Displays the modem advanced options
showmodeminfo	Displays modem information
shownatip	Displays the NAT entries and their status. Without any options, this command displays the status of all three profiles
showppp	Displays the PPP parameters of a given modem profile
showpptpstatus	Displays the status of IP tunneling (PPTP).
showprofile	Displays profile. Without any options, this command displays the status of all three modem profiles
showstats	Displays the number of packets received or transmitted
showstatus	Displays the status of the FriendlyNET Dual 56K
showupgradekey	Displays the upgrade key used to upgrade the FriendlyNET Dual 56K
showversion	Displays the firmware version of the FriendlyNET Dual 56K, along with the model name and physical (MAC) address
showwanip	Displays the WAN interface configuration information

showall

The showall command displays all configuration information.

Format

```
showall "-n <profil>"
```

Option

-n Profile ID. Values are 1=ISP1, 2=ISP2, 3=ISP3

Example

```
showall "-n 1"
```

showappinfo

The showappinfo command shows the current applications table.

Format

```
showappinfo
```

Sample

Name	Status	Control Information			Data Information		
		Protocol	Start	End	Protocol	Start	End
MyApp	enabled	tcp	20	30	udp	100	200
					udp	1000	1500
MyApp2	disabled	udp	70	70	udp	500	700
		tcp	70	70			

showclminfo

The showclminfo command displays the modem multiplexing information.

Format

```
showclminfo
```

showdhcp

The showdhcp command displays the DHCP options and current assignment of the IP address to the MAC address of the computers in the LAN. If the showdhcp command is used without any arguments, the entire DHCP table displays. If an “-a” is omitted, the DHCP table displays starting with the first entry.

Format

```
showdhcp “-a <start of address>  
-n <number of addresses>”
```

Options

- a Starting IP address
- n Number of IP addresses

Example

```
showdhcp
```

showdhcpcpts

The showdhcpcpts command displays only the current settings of the DHCP options. This is used to check if the DHCP server is enabled or not enabled.

Format

```
showdhcpcpts “{ {-d} {-n} {-s} (-g) }”
```

Options

- d Domain Name
- n DNS Addresses
- s Subnet mask ID
- g Gateway Address

Sample Output

```
DHCP Module      : Enabled
Domain Name      : pacbell.net
Gateway Address  : 192.168.1.1
Subnet Mask      : 255.255.255.0
First DNS        : 206.13.28.12
Second DNS       : 206.13.29.12
```

showdivertport

The showdivertport command shows the status of services on the FriendlyNET Dual 56K.

Format

```
showdivertport "-n <profile>"
```

Option

-n Profile ID. Values are 1 through 3

Example

```
showdivertport "-n 1"
```

showiproutes

The showiproutes command shows the existing IP routes.

Format

```
showiproutes
```

showippportmap

The showippportmap command is used to display the current portmapping table, as well as the status of portmapping.

Format

```
showippportmap
```

Sample

```
Portmapping      Enabled
Status:
```

Server IP Address	Protocol	External Port Number	Internal Port Number
192.168.1.3	TCP	21	100

showlocalip

The showlocalip command displays the local IP address and subnet mask. 192.168.1.1 is the default IP address.

Format

```
showlocalip
```

Sample Output

```
IP Address      200.60.50.1
Subnet Mask     255.255.255.0
```

showmodemadvance

The showmodemadvance command displays the modem advanced options.

Format

```
showmodemadvance "-n <port id>"
```

Option

-n Port ID. Values are 1 through 3

Example

```
showmodemadvance "-n 1"
```

showlog

The showlog command displays the Event Log messages.

Format

```
showlog
```

showmodeminfo

The showmodeminfo command displays the modem information.

Format

```
showmodeminfo "-n <port id>"
```

Option

-n Port ID. Values are 1=Modem 1, 2=Modem 2, 3=Modem 3

Example

```
showmodeminfo "-n 1"
```

showppp

The showppp command displays the PPP parameters of the given profile.

Format

```
showppp "-n <profileId>"
```

Option

-n Profile ID. Values are 1=ISP1, 2=ISP2, 3=ISP3

Example

```
showppp "-n 2"
```

shownatip

The shownatip command displays the NAT entries and their status. Without any options, this command displays the status of all three profiles.

Format

```
shownatip "-n <profile id>"
```

Option

-n Profile ID. Values are 1=ISP1, 2=ISP2, 3=ISP3

Example

```
shownatip "-n 1"
```

showprofile

The showprofile command displays the profile. Without any options, this command displays the status of all three profiles.

Format

```
showprofile "-n <profil>"
```

Option

-n Profile ID. Values are 1=ISP1, 2=ISP2, 3=ISP3

Example

```
showprofile "-n 1"
```

showstats

The showstats command displays the combined number of packets received or transmitted on the modem side.

Format

```
showstats
```

Sample

```
Packets Received           : 6  
Packets Transmitted       : 6
```

showstatus

The showstatus command displays the status of the FriendlyNET Dual 56K.

Format

```
showstatus
```

showupgradekey

The showupgradekey command displays the upgrade key used to upgrade the FriendlyNET Dual 56K.

Format

```
showupgradekey
```

showversion

The showversion command displays the firmware version in the FriendlyNET Dual 56K, along with the model name and physical MAC address.

Format

```
showversion
```

showwanip

The showwanip command displays the WAN interface configuration information.

Format

```
showwanip "-n <profid>"
```

Option

-n Profile ID. Values are 1=ISP1, 2=ISP2, 3=ISP3

Example

```
showwanip "-n 1"
```

Sample Output

```
Profile ID           : 1 (profile ID number)
Remote IP Address    : 137.37.27.4
Remote Subnet Mask   : 255.255.255.0
Local IP Address     : 200.60.50.1
Local Subnet Mask    : 255.255.255.0
```

Set Commands

Set commands store the configuration data in volatile memory. To make the changes permanent, they must be saved to non-volatile memory (Flash). This is accomplished by issuing a *saveconfig* command. It is not necessary to issue the *saveconfig* command for every set command. A series of commands followed by the *saveconfig* command will save the series to Flash memory.

If the recommended sequence is followed for the initial configuration, the system will automatically start all necessary processes and protocol stacks after the *setisdn* command. This operation will take a few moments. Once this operation is complete, issue the *saveconfig* command.

The following Set commands can be used by the FriendlyNET Dual 56K.

Command	Description
setappinfo	Sets the application support for a particular application entry, configure the control and data port ranges for an application and change the name of an existing application
setclminfo	Sets the modem multiplexing information
setdefaultroute	Creates a default route for either ISP or local network
setdhcpc	Sets the starting IP address and the number of IP addresses to be used by the DHCP Server

Command	Description <i>(Continued)</i>
setdhcpxclude	Excludes one or more addresses from the list of available addresses, assigned by the DHCP server
setdhcpxfree	Releases the addresses previously assigned and moves them into the free list of addresses
setdhcpxinclude	Moves one or more previously excluded IP addresses from the excluded list into the free list
setdhcpxopts	Sets the value of the DNS server addresses, domain name and the gateway address in the DHCP server
setdhcpxpreserve	Reserves an IP address for a specific computer, assigned by the DHCP server. The MAC address of the computer must also be included.
setdialindns	Sets the DNS addresses to be assigned to a dial-in client
setfactorydefaults	Resets the FriendlyNET Dual 56K's current configuration to its factory default settings
setinauthpasswd	Sets and confirms the incoming authentication password for a given profile.
setippportmap	Sets the internal servers hosted on the LAN. The IP address of the internal server should reside on the FriendlyNET Dual 56K's local LAN network
setlocalip	Sets the FriendlyNET Dual 56K's IP address and the subnet mask
setmodemadvance	Sets the modem advanced options
setmodeminfo	Sets the modem information
setnatip	Enables or disables NAT profile and set the NAT IP address
setoutauthpasswd	Sets and confirms the outgoing authentication password. User will be prompted for password.
setppp	Sets the PPP parameters
setprofile	Sets the remote profile
showupgradekey	Sets the upgrade key used to upgrade the FriendlyNET Dual 56K
setwanip	Sets the FriendlyNET Dual 56K WAN IP address
setwrpasswd	Sets and confirms the FriendlyNET Dual 56K's administrative access password. User will be prompted for password.

setappinfo

The setappinfo command is used to enable/disable support for a particular application entry, configure the control and data port ranges for an application and change the name of an existing application.

The maximum number of ranges that can be configured (control + data) is 10. The maximum size of a name is 10 characters. The name cannot contain a space, hyphen or minus. The start port and end port should be separated by either a colon or a space.

Format

```
setappinfo "-a <action> -e <enable|disable>
-n <name of app> -N <new name>
-c <control protocol tcp/udp> <start port> <end port>
-d <data protocol tcp/udp> <start port> <end port>"
```

Option

- a Action. 1=add, 2=delete
- n Name of application configuration is being supplied for
- N New name of application. Required only when the name of an existing application is modified
- e 1=enable, 0=disable
- c Control protocol information for current application. Information consists of a control protocol, control start port and data end port (for a range). Control protocol =tcp|udp
- d Data protocol information for current application. Information consists of a data protocol, data start port and data end port (for a range). Data protocol =tcp|udp

Examples

```
setappinfo "-a 1 -e 1 -n MyApp -c tcp 100:200, udp 20  
-d tcp 50"
```

Adds a new application "MyApp"

```
setappinfo "-a 1 -e 1 -n MyApp -d tcp 70:80"  
setappinfo "-a 2 -e 1 -n MyApp -d tcp 50"
```

Modifies an existing application

```
setappinfo "-n MyApp -N NewAppName"
```

Changes the name of the application "MyApp" to "NewAppName"

setclminfo

The setclminfo command sets the modem multiplexing information.

Format

```
setclminfo "-d -m <modem>-t <threshold value>  
-a <add time>"
```

Options

- d Values are 0=Off, 1=Always, 2=Dynamic
- m Values are 2=Modem 2, 3=Modem 3
- t Threshold value range from 1 to 100
- a Add time range from 0 to 50

Example

```
setclminfo "-d 2 -m 2 -t 30 -a 10"
```

setdhcp

The setdhcp command sets the starting IP address and number of IP addresses to be used by the DHCP server. This command will create the DHCP table with the range of IP addresses entered. The number of addresses must be greater than zero.

- ▲ If the “-n” argument is not entered, only one IP address will be created in the DHCP table.

Format

```
setdhcp “-a <start of address>  
-n <number of addresses> [-f] [-p]”
```

Options

-a Starting IP address
-n Number of IP addresses
-f
-p

Example

```
setdhcp “-a 192.168.1.2 -n 50”
```

setdhcpexclude

The `setdhcpexclude` command excludes one or more addresses from the list of available addresses to be assigned by the DHCP server. Use this command if you have computers on the network that do not have a DHCP client, you want to assign IP addresses from the available range, and you do not want the DHCP server to automatically assign the same addresses to another computer with a DHCP client. Number of addresses must be greater than zero.

Format

```
setdhcpexclude "-a <start of address>  
-n <number of addresses>"
```

Options

- a Starting IP address
- n Number of IP addresses

Example

```
setdhcpexclude "-a 192.168.1.200 -n 3"
```

This will excluded addresses: 192.168.1.200 to 192.168.1.203 from the list of addresses.

setdhcpfree

The setdhcpfree command releases the addresses previously assigned and moves them into the free list of addresses. If any computer are taken out of the existing network, you may want to use this command. The DHCP Server does not automatically release the assigned addresses. They need to be explicitly released using this command. Number of addresses must be greater than zero.

Before you execute this command, make sure the computer that has this address has been actually removed from the network. Otherwise this address will be assigned to another computer by the DHCP server and this will cause address conflicts.

Format

```
setdhcpfree "-a <start of address>  
-n <number of addresses>"
```

Options

- a Starting IP address
- n Number of IP addresses

Example

```
setdhcpfree "-a 192.168.1.200 -n 10"
```

If 192.168.1.200 was previously assigned to a computer, the above command will now move this address into the free list.

Make sure before you execute this command that the computer that has this address has been actually removed from the network. Otherwise, this address will be assigned to another computer by the DHCP Server and this will cause an address conflict.

setdhcinclude

The setdhcinclude command moves one or more previously excluded IP addresses from the excluded list into the free list. Number of addresses must be greater than zero.

Format

```
setdhcinclude "-a <start of address>  
              -n <number of addresses>"
```

Options

- a Starting IP address
- n Number of IP addresses

Example

```
setdhcinclude "-a 192.168.1.200 -n 10"
```

This will move address 192.168.1.200 from the excluded list to the free list.

setdhcpopts

The `setdhcpopts` command sets the value of the DNS server addresses, domain name and the gateway address in the DHCP server. You can set up to three DNS server addresses.

Format

```
setdhcpopts “-d <domain name> -g <gateway addr>
-n <-i>”
```

Options

- d Domain name
- g Gateway address (usually 192.168.1.1)
- n Number. i=1, 2, 3

Example

```
setdhcpopts “-d mycompany.com -g 192.168.1.1
-n -1 206.13.28.112 -2 206.13.29.12”
```

You can set up to 3 DNS server addresses.

setdhcpreserve

The setdhcpreserve command reserves an IP address to be assigned to a specific computer by the DHCP server. You must provide the MAC address of the computer.

Format

```
setdhcpreserve "-a <start of address>  
                -m <MAC address>"
```

Options

- a Starting IP address
- m MAC address. Number of characters must be 12 and should be formatted [0...9, a...f, A...F]

Example

```
setdhcpreserve "-a 192.168.1.200 -m 0A 2A FF 13 45 F2"
```

This will reserve the IP address 192.168.1.200 to the computer with the above MAC address. When the computer requests the DHCP Server for an IP address, this IP address will be assigned.

Example

```
setdialindns "-d 2 -p 205.144.2.34 -s 205.144.2.35"
```

setfactorydefaults

The setfactorydefaults command resets the FriendlyNET Dual 56K current configuration back to the factory settings.

setipportmap

The setipportmap command is used to configure internal servers hosted on the LAN. The IP address of the internal server should reside on the FriendlyNET Dual 56K's local LAN network.

Format

```
setipportmap "-d <action> -n <name of server>  
             -a <server ipaddr> -p <protocol>  
             -e <server external port number>  
             -i <server internal port number>"
```

Options

- d Action. Values are 1=add, 2=delete
- n Name of server
- a Internal server IP address
- p Protocol. 1=tcp, 2=udp
- e External port (visible to the outside world). Range is 1 to 65535
- i Internal port (typically the same as the external port). Range is 1 to 65535

Examples

The following example adds a portmap entry for an internal FTP server with an external port of 21, internal port of 100, protocol of TCP and an internal IP address of 192.168.1.3.

```
setipportmap "-d 1 -p 1 -e 21 -i 100 -a 192.168.1.3"
```

The following example deletes the previously added portmap entry.

```
setipportmap "-d 2-p 1 -e 21 -i 100 -a 192.168.1.3"
```

setlocalip

The setlocalip command sets the FriendlyNET Dual 56K LAN IP address and subnet mask.

Format

```
setlocalip “-a <local ipaddr> -m <netmask>”
```

Options

- a IP address of the FriendlyNET Dual 56K
- m Subnet mask for the FriendlyNET Dual 56K

Example

```
setlocalip “-a 200.60.50.1 -m 255.255.255.0”
```

The factory default setting for the FriendlyNET Dual 56K LAN IP address is 192.168.1.1. To modify the address, use the setlocalip command.

setmodemadvance

The setmodemadvance command sets the modem advanced options.

Format

```
setmodemadvance “-n <port id> -e <call bumping>”
```

Options

- n Port ID: Values are 1=modem 1, 2=modem 2, 3=modem 3
- e 0=do not bump, 1=bump

Example

```
setmodemadvance "-n 1 -e 1"
```

setmodeminfo

The setmodeminfo command sets the modem information for the external modem connected to the Modem 3 port.

Format

```
setmodeminfo -n <port id> -m <manufacturer>  
              -s <speed> -i <modem init string>  
              -d <dial mode> -l <login chat>"
```

Options

- n Port ID. 1=Modem 1, 2= Modem 2, 3=Modem 3
- m Manufacturer. 1=AT&T Paradyne, 2=Boca Research, 3=Hayes, 4=Global Village, 5=Maxtech, 6=Motorola, 7=Multi-tech, 8=Supra, 9=US Robotics, 10=ZOOM Telephonics, 11=Standard, 12=Other
- s Speed. 14400, 19200, 28800, 33600, 56000, 115000
- i Modem initialization string
- d 1=pulse, 2=tone
- l 1=enable, 0=disable

Example

```
setmodeminfo "-n 2 -m 2 -s 56000"
```

setnatip

The setnatip command is used to enable/disable NAT and to set the NAT IP address. For each profile, a different NAT computer IP address needs to be specified.

Format

```
setnatip "-n <profilid> -a <local PC ipaddr>  
-e <enable/disable>"
```

Options

- n Profile ID. Values are 1 through 3 (corresponding to the 3 modem ports)
- a Local PC IP address. Should be the same network as the FriendlyNET Dual 56K's local LAN address.
- e Values are 1=enable, 0=disable

Examples

```
setnatip "-n 1 -a 192.168.1.4 -e 1"
```

Sets the NAT computer's IP address to 192.168.1.4 and enables profile 1.

```
setnatip "-n 1 -e 0"
```

Disables NAT on profile 1.

setppp

The setppp command sets all PPP parameters.

Format

```
setppp “-n <profilid> -i <ISP num> -T <auth type>
      [-c <header compression> -t <idle time>
      -m <MRU> -a <out auth name>
      -p <out auth passwd> -A <in auth name>
      -P <in auth passwd>]”
```

Options

- n Profile ID. Values are 1=ISP1, 2=ISP2, 3=ISP3
- i ISP phone number
- T Authentication Type. Valid values are 0=None, 1=PAP, 2=CHAP
- c Header Compression. Valid values are 0=None, 1=VJ compression. Default value is 0.
- t Idle time (in seconds) before the connection is dropped. Values should be greater than 30 (default is 120). Range is 10 to 65535; 0=never drop.
- m MRU (Maximum Receive Unit) value must be between 128 and 1524. Optional parameter if omitted, default value is 1524.
- a Outgoing authentication name
- p Outgoing authentication password
- A Incoming authentication name
- P Incoming authentication password

Example

```
setppp “-n 1 -i 2540708 -T 2 -a abcdxy -p abc123”
```

Δ Authentication passwords can be set separately using setinauthpasswd

or `setoutauthpasswd` commands, if the password is not to be displayed.

setupgradekey

The `setupgradekey` command sets the upgrade key used to upgrade the FriendlyNET Dual 56K.

Format

```
setupgradekey "-k <upgradekey>"
```

Option

-k 8-digit upgrade key

Example

```
setupgradekey "-k 00123450"
```

setwanip

The `setwanip` command sets the FriendlyNET Dual 56K WAN IP address to be assigned to the dial-in client.

Format

```
setwanip "-n <port id> -d <ISP dynamic>  
-a <ISP ipaddr> -m <ISP subnet mask>  
-D <local WAN dynamic>  
-A <local WAN ipaddr>  
-M <local WAN subnet mask>"
```

Options

- n Port ID. Values are 1=ISP1, 2=ISP2, 3=ISP3
- d ISP dynamic. 0=Static, 1=Dynamic
- a ISP's IP address
- m ISP subnet mask
- D Local WAN dynamic. 0=Static, 1=Dynamic
- A Local WAN IP address
- M Local WAN subnet mask

Example

```
setwanip "-n 1 -A 192.168.1.254 -M 255.255.255.0"
```

setwrpasswd

The setwrpasswd command sets the administrator access password for the FriendlyNET Dual 56K. User will be prompted for the password.

- Δ **Be very careful when changing the password for the FriendlyNET Dual 56K. If you forget the password, you will need to send the unit back to Asante Technologies.**

Format

```
setwrpasswd "[-p <password>]"
```

Option

- p Password

Other Commands

The following Other commands can be used by the FriendlyNET Dual 56K.

Command	Description
addiproute	Adds in IP route
cleardhcp	Clears all DHCP entries
clearlog	Clears all log entries
deleteiproute	Deletes an IP route
disablewan	Disables the WAN
divertport	Diverts specific services on the FriendlyNET Dual 56K. If a service is enabled, all inbound traffic for that service will go to the FriendlyNET Dual 56K. If the service is disabled, all inbound traffic will be diverted to the NAT computer
dropcalls	Forces all existing calls to be dropped
enableappsupport	Enables or disables special application handling features
enabledhcp	Enables or disables the DHCP server functionality
enableipportmap	Enables or disables portmapping
enablenetbios	Modifies filtering of NetBIOS based TCP/IP packets. By default, these packets are blocked
enablepptp	Enables or disables IP tunneling (PPTP)
enabletrace	Shows the execution of the script and the strings being sent and received when a connection is attempted
enablewan	Enables the FriendlyNET Dual 56KWAN
exitwr	Exists an open Telnet session for FriendlyNET Dual 56K configuration
logoutwr	Logs out of the FriendlyNET Dual 56K using the Console port
modupgrade	Allows you to upgrade the modem firmware of the internal modems
netupgrade	Starts a firmware upgrade over a network
netupgradestatus	Shows the status of the network upgrade
resetwr	Power cycles the FriendlyNET Dual 56K and retains the configuration information

Command	Description (<i>Continued</i>)
saveconfig	Saves the FriendlyNET Dual 56K configuration in Flash memory
serialupgrade	Starts a serial firmware upgrade
testmodem	Tests the modem located on the specified modem port
testping	Issues a Ping request to a specified IP address

addiproute

The addiproute command adds an IP route.

Format

```
addiproute “-r <route_type> -d <destn_type>
           -n <profid> -a <destn_ipaddr>
           [-g <gateway_ipaddr> -m <metric>]”
```

Options

- r Route type. 1=static, 2=permanent
- d Destination type. 0=destination host, 1=destination network
- n Profile ID. Values are 1 through 3 or 0=local network
- a Destination IP address
- g Gateway IP address
- m Metric

Example

```
addiproute “-r 2 -d 1 -n 0 -a 192.168.1.5 -m 3”
```

This example defines a permanent route to the network 129.1.1.0 to use the local network with a cost metric of 3. The gateway address is 192.168.1.5.

cleardhcp

The cleardhcp command clears all DHCP entries.

Format

```
cleardhcp
```

clearlog

The clearlog command clears all log entries.

Format

```
clearlog
```

deleteiproute

The deleteiproute command deletes an IP route.

Format

```
deleteiproute “-r <route_type> -a <destn_ipaddr>  
-g <gateway_ipaddr>”
```

Options

- r Route type. 1=static, 2=permanent
- a Destination IP address
- g Gateway IP address

Example

```
deleteiproute “-r 1 -a 129.1.1.0 -g 129.1.1.1”
```

This example deletes an existing static route from the IP routing table that has the destination network as 129.1.1.0 and the gateway address as 129.1.1.1.

disablewan

The disablewan command disables the WAN.

Format

```
disablewan
```

divertport

The divertport command is used to enable|disable certain services on the FriendlyNET Dual 56K. If a service is enabled on the FriendlyNET Dual 56K, all the inbound traffic for that service will go to the FriendlyNET Dual 56K. If the service is disabled on the FriendlyNET Dual 56K, all the inbound traffic to the FriendlyNET Dual 56K will be diverted to the NAT computer.

Current services on the FriendlyNET Dual 56K are telnet and HTTP (Web). If telnet service is disabled on a particular profile, remote configuration will not be possible through telnet (on that profile).

Format

```
divertport “-n <profid> -s <service number>
           -e <enable/disable>”
```

Options

- n Profile ID. Values are 1 through 3.
- s Service number. 1=Telnet, 2=HTTP
- e Values are 1=enable, 0=disable

Examples

```
divertport “-n 1 -s 1 -e 1”
```

This command enables Telnet service on profile 1.

```
divertport “-n 2 -s 2 -e 0”
```

This command disables HTTP service on profile 2.

dropcalls

The dropcalls command forces all modem calls to be dropped.

Format

```
dropcalls “-n <port id>”
```

Option

- n Port ID. Values are 0=All Modems, 1=Modem 1, 2=Modem 2, 3=Modem 3

Example

```
dropcalls "-n 2"
```

enableappsupport

The `enableappsupport` command is used to enable/disable special application handling. The status of the application is displayed by the `showappinfo` command.

Format

```
enableappsupport "-s <on/off>"
```

Option

-s Values are on=enable, off=disable

Example

```
enableappsupport "-s on"
```

enabledhcp

The `enabledhcp` command enables or disables the DHCP server functionality. If no parameters are entered, the DHCP server is automatically enabled.

Format

```
enabledhcp "-s <on/off>"
```

Option

-s Values are on=enable, off=disable

Example

```
enabledhcp "-s on"
```

enableipportmap

The enableipportmap command is used to enable/disable portmapping. The status of portmapping is displayed by the showipportmap command.

Format

```
enableipportmap "-s <on/off>"
```

Option

-s Values are on=enable, off=disable

Example

```
enableipportmap "-s on"
```

enablenetbios

The enablenetbios command modifies filtering of NetBIOS based TCP/IP packets. By default, these packets are blocked.

Format

```
enablenetbios "-s <on/off>"
```

Option

-s Values are on=enable, off=disable

Example

```
enablenetbios "-s on"
```

enabletrace

The enabletrace command is used as a tool to verify a login script. This command shows the execution of the script and the strings being sent and received when a connection is attempted.

Format

```
enabletrace "-s <on/off>"
```

Option

-s Values are on=enable, off=disable

Example

```
enabletrace "-s on"
```

enablewan

The enablewan command enables the WAN.

Format

```
enablewan
```

exitwr

The exitwr command exits a Telnet session if you are using Telnet to configure your FriendlyNET Dual 56K.

Format

```
exitwr
```

logoutwr

The logoutwr command is used to logout of the FriendlyNET Dual 56K using the serial port.

Format

```
logoutwr
```

Δ This only logs out of the FriendlyNET Dual 56K and is not the same as logout for Telnet.

modupgrade

The modupgrade command is used to upgrade firmware of the internal modems on the FriendlyNET Dual 56K.

Format

```
modupgrade "-n <modem port> -f <filename>  
-m <modem filename> -a <ipaddr>"
```

Options

-n Modem port. 0=both, 1=first port, 2=second port
-f FLM filename
-m Modem firmware filename
-a IP address

Example

```
modupgrade "-n 0 -f flm.bin -m upgrade.bin -a 192.215.140.21"
```

netupgrade

The netupgrade command initiates a TFTP network firmware upgrade from a TFTP server at the specified IP address.

Format

```
netupgrade “-f <filename> -a <ipaddr>”
```

Options

- f Filename to be used for the upgrade
- a IP address

Example

```
netupgrade “-f newm3.bin -a 192.215.140.21”
```

netupgradestatus

The netupgradestatus command displays the status of a network upgrade.

Format

```
netupgradestatus
```

resetwr

The resetwr command restarts the FriendlyNET Dual 56K without effecting the configuration settings. You will loose all active sessions that are connected through the FriendlyNET Dual 56K.

Format

```
resetwr
```

saveconfig

The saveconfig command saves the FriendlyNET Dual 56K configuration in Flash memory. Unless you use this command, information configured will not be in Flash memory or retained in the FriendlyNET Dual 56K, even if it is power cycled.

Format

```
saveconfig
```

serialupgrade

The serialupgrade command is used to perform a serial firmware upgrade.

Format

```
serialupgrade
```

testmodem

The testmodem command tests the modem located on the port.

Format

```
testmodem "-n <port id>"
```

Option

-n Port ID. 1=Modem 1, 2=Modem 2, 3=Modem 3

Example

```
testmodem "-n 2"
```

testping

The testping command issues a Pings request to the given IP address.

Format

```
testping "-a <ipaddr>"
```

Options

-a IP address to ping

Example

```
testping "-a 137.37.27.4"
```

Configuration Examples

The following shows how to use command line interface commands to configure the FriendlyNET Dual 56K.

FriendlyNET Dual 56K LAN interface IP address:

- Use default IP address: 192.168.1.1
- Use default subnet mask: 255.255.255.0

FriendlyNET Dual 56K WAN interface IP address:

- ISP assigns dynamically: Yes

ISP's Router IP address:

- ISP assigns dynamically: Yes

Other ISP Information:

- ISP's phone number: 5551212
- User/account name: myaccount

- User/account password: myacc1

Other Internet Account Information:

- DHCP for LAN configuration: Yes
- DNS server addresses: 206.12.12.12 and 206.13.13.13
- Domain Name: mycompany.com
- Gateway to the Internet: 192.168.1.1

```
setwanip "-n 1 -d -D"  
setppp "-n 1 -i 5551212 -T 2 -a myaccount -p myacc1"  
enabledhcp  
setdhcp "-a192.168.1.1 -n 254"  
setdhcpopts "-d mycompany.com -g 192.168.1.1  
-n -1 206.12.12.12 -2 206.13.13.13"  
saveconfig  
resetwr
```

After you have used the commands shown above, connect your computers to the FriendlyNET Dual 56K with DHCP clients enabled. They should all come up and be able to access the Internet.

If you do not want to use the DHCP server for automatic LAN configuration, do not execute the `enabledhcp`, `setdhcp` or `setdhcpopts` commands. The DNS, Domain Name and gateway information will still need to be configured for each computer located on the LAN.

