



Gateway 6.17.3 Configuration Guide (UNIX)

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Gateway 6.17 Configuration Guide (UNIX)

1

Axway Gateway (formerly XFB Gateway) is an Axway product in the Managed File Transfer category, that serves as a communication gateway. It provides a secure front end for handling data exchange between partners that are connected via public networks such as the Internet.

This document provides information about the configuration of Axway Gateway on the following UNIX platforms:

- [AIX](#)
- [HP-UX](#)
- [Sun Solaris](#)
- [Linux](#)

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Full documentation set

Here's the full list of the Gateway documentation set (including this guide):

- Axway Gateway [User guide](#)
The main guide for Axway Gateway. As the users of this software mostly have an administrator profile, this guide serves as an Administration guide
- Axway Gateway [Release Notes](#)
- Axway Gateway [Installation Guide](#)
Provides information about installation and prerequisites
- Axway Gateway [Configuration Guide \(UNIX\)](#) (this guide)
Provides information specific to different variants of the UNIX Operating System
- Axway Gateway [Upgrade guide](#)
This guide helps to perform the migration between towards Gateway 6.17.3

- Axway Gateway [Security guide](#) (requires login)
This guide provides instructions and recommendations to help you strengthen the security of Axway Gateway. To protect your data from possible hackers, access to this guide requires an Axway login.
- Axway Gateway [Interoperability Guide](#)
Provides information relevant to interoperability with other products, such as Composer, Gateway Navigator, Integrator

Documentation of other related products

- Axway Secure Relay Master Agent Administrator Guide
- Axway Secure Relay Router Agent Administrator Guide

Gateway documentation set

For more information about Gateway and how it is used with other with other Axway products, refer to:

- Axway Interoperability Matrix
- Axway Supported Platforms

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Document version: 6 September 2021

Links to documentation set for Axway Gateway 6.17.3:

- [Installation](#) -- [User](#) -- [Unix Configuration](#) -- [Upgrade](#) -- [Interoperability](#) -- [Security](#), requires login -- [Release Notes](#)

About this guide

2

Axway Gateway (formerly XFB Gateway) is an Axway product in the Managed File Transfer category, that serves as a communication gateway. It provides a secure front end for handling data exchange between partners that are connected via public networks such as the Internet.

This document provides information about the configuration of Axway Gateway on the following UNIX platforms:

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Links to documentation set for Axway Gateway 6.17.3:

- [Installation](#) -- [User](#) -- [Unix Configuration](#) -- [Upgrade](#) -- [Interoperability](#) -- [Security](#), requires login -- [Release Notes](#)

This chapter provides information specific to AIX platforms.

Basics

**Options available
with AIX systems**

Gateway for AIX supports COMMUNICATION SERVER 5 SNA LU 6.2
Services through the CPIC programming interface.

TCP/IP network interface configuration

To work with TCP/IP, Gateway requires the following information:

- The **local port numbers** where Gateway listens in order to receive incoming connections.
You must assign a different port number to each configured file transfer protocol. Make sure that these port numbers are not currently in use, and that no application on the system will try to use them during operation. It is recommended that you select port numbers in the range **5000** to **65000**. Configure the port numbers in the configuration menu and then restart Gateway.
- Either a **host name** or **IP address** to use as authoritative host for incoming connections.

Use one of the following:

- The host name of the local machine
- The looped address (localhost or 127.0.0.1)
- An empty address

Gateway Site objects group all parameters that apply to outgoing connections. For each remote machine and each configured file transfer protocol, you must create a Site object where you supply the TCP/IP address and port number that the remote machine expects for that protocol. To create Gateway Sites, use either the Windows GUI or the peladm line command.

Example

The following example creates a Site using the command `peladm create_site` for a Site in PHSE protocol at dotted IP address 193.56.234.50 and port number 22001:

```
peladm create_site -pr PHSE -a SITE1 -pi SITE1  
                  -da 193.56.234.50/22001
```

You can specify either the host name (when using DNS facilities), or the IP dotted address (such as 193.56.234.50) as the IP destination address fields for Sites to which Gateway connects over TCP/IP.

LU 6.2 network interface configuration

Basics

Hardware and software prerequisites	Gateway can communicate over LU 6.2 conversations using either SNA SERVER version 3 or COMMUNICATION SERVER version 5 SNA sub-systems.
Configuring Gateway for CS5	Gateway requires AIX operating system version 5.1 or higher to support COMMUNICATION SERVER 5.

Configuring SNA connectivity

A complete description of SNA connectivity configuration is beyond the scope of this document. Configurations can vary greatly depending on the topology of the SNA network. You can use the X-motif user interface xsnaadmin to configure SNA connectivity on your system.

To configure SNA connectivity, you define the following SNA configuration items:

SNA configuration item	Definition (xsnaadmin menu items)
local node (characteristics)	Services Connectivity Node parameters
port (for each hardware interface)	Services Connectivity New Port
link station (for each adjacent host)	Services Connectivity Link Station

These configuration parameters are stored in the /etc/sna/sna_dmn.cfg file.

For a description of SNA connectivity parameters, refer to the related AIX Communication Server 5 documentation.

The following examples of a sample sna_dmn.cfg file illustrate some of the parameters involved in the SNA connectivity configuration data.

Example of local node configuration

```
[define_node]
cp_alias = PXRS10
description = ""
fqcp_name = SOPRA.PXRS10
node_type = NETWORK_NODE
```

```
mode_to_cos_map_supp = NO
mds_supported = YES
node_id = <0710000f>
max_locates = 1500
dir_cache_size = 255
max_dir_entries = 0
locate_timeout = 0
reg_with_nn = YES
reg_with_cds = YES
mds_send_alert_q_size = 100
cos_cache_size = 24
tree_cache_size = 40
tree_cache_use_limit = 40
max_tdm_nodes = 0
max_tdm_tgs = 0
max_isr_sessions = 1000
isr_sessions_upper_threshold = 900
isr_sessions_lower_threshold = 800
isr_max_ru_size = 16384
isr_rcv_pac_window = 8
store_endpt_rscvs = NO
store_isr_rscvs = NO
store_dlur_rscvs = NO
dlur_support = YES
pu_conc_support = YES
nn_rar = 128
max_ls_exception_events = 0
ms_support = NORMAL
queue_nmvts = YES
ptf_flags = NONE
```

Example of link station definition

```
[define_qllc_ls]
ls_name = LYRS04
description = ""
port_name = QLLCP0
adj_cp_name = SOPRA.RS04
adj_cp_type = NETWORK_NODE
dspu_services = NONE
dspu_name = <0000000000000000>
dlus_name = <00000000000000000000000000000000>
bkup_dlus_name = <00000000000000000000000000000000>
local_node_id = <00000000>
adj_node_id = <00000000>
vc_type = SVC
address = 9690002
pvc_id = 1
max_send_btu_size = 265
ls_attributes = SNA
cp_cp_sess_support = YES
default_nn_server = YES
hpr_supported = NO
```

```
auto_act_supp = NO
tg_number = 0
limited_resource = NO
solicit_sscp_sessions = NO
pu_name = <0000000000000000>
disable_remote_act = NO
link_deact_timer = 30
use_default_tg_chars = YES
effect_cap = 9600
connect_cost = 0
byte_cost = 0
security = SEC_PUBLIC_SWITCHED_NETWORK
prop_delay = PROP_DELAY_PKT_SWITCHED_NET
user_def_parm_1 = 128
user_def_parm_2 = 128
user_def_parm_3 = 128
target_pacing_count = 7
ls_role = USE_PORT_DEFAULTS
max_ifrm_rcvd = 0
dlus_retry_timeout = 0
dlus_retry_limit = 0
need_vrfy_fixup = NO
initially_active = NO
react_timer = 30
react_timer_retry = 65535
req_rev_charge = NO
loc_wsize = 0
rem_wsize = 0
retry_limit = 2
retry_timeout = 8
loc_packet = DEFAULT
rem_packet = DEFAULT
idle_timeout = 48

cud = <c3>
rx_thruput_class = DEFAULT
tx_thruput_class = DEFAULT
cugo = NO
cug = NO
cug_index = 0
nuid = <>
```

Configuring APPC/CPIC resources

Gateway uses the CPIC programming Interface to communicate over SNA networks. In CS5, this API is based on the APPC interface. The following APPC resources enable Gateway to operate with SNA:

- Local LU
- Partner LU (on remote node)
- Mode
- Remote Node (if needed)
- Transaction programs

- CPIC side information

You must define:

- At least one resource of each type (with the possible exception of Remote Node), to allow Gateway to operate as both initiator and responder
- CPIC-side information to allow Gateway to initiate connections to a remote machine
- A transaction program for PeSIT E protocol to allow the SNA sub-system to start the appropriate Gateway program on incoming conversations

Use the following menu entries from xsnaadmin to configure these items:

Resource	xsnaadmin menu items
Local LU	Services APPC New Independent Local LU
Remote Node	Services APPC New Remote Node
Partner LU	Services APPC New Partner LU Partner LU on Remote Node
Modes	Services APPC Modes
Transaction Programs	Services APPC Transaction Programs
CPIC Side Info	Services APPC CPIC

Local LU, partner LUs and mode definitions are stored in `/etc/sna/sna_node.cfg`.

Transaction Program definitions are stored in `/etc/sna/sna_tps`.

CPIC Side Info profiles are stored in `/etc/sna/sna_domn.cfg`.

Defining local LU

Gateway can use a single local LU for both outgoing and incoming conversations. However, this type of

configuration is not recommended.

For example, you can define sets of local LUs for Gateway as follows:

- LPHE:local LU for both incoming and outgoing conversations

or

- LPHEI: local LU for incoming conversations only
- LPHEO: local LU for outgoing conversations only

Example of local LU definition

This is an extract from /etc/sna/sna_node.cfg:

```
[define_local_lu]
lu_alias = PHSEI
list_name = ""
description = ""
lu_name = PHSEI
lu_session_limit = 0
pu_name = <0000000000000000>
nau_address = 0
default_pool = NO
syncpt_support = NO
lu_attributes = NONE
sscp_id = 0
disable = NO
sys_name = ""
timeout = 60
back_level = NO
```

Defining partner LU

You must define a partner LU for each Gateway Remote Site. To enable Gateway to connect to that Site, you must also create a CPIC side info profile that points to that partner LU. For more information on CPIC side info profile creation, see [Defining CPIC side info](#). When you create a partner LU name, you supply the fully qualified partner LU name.

Example of partner LU definition

This is an extract from /etc/sna/sna_node.cfg:

```
[define_partner_lu]
plu_alias = RS04
description = ""
fqplu_name = SOPRA.RS04
plu_un_name = RS04
parallel_sess_supp = YES
appcip_routing_preference = NATIVE
max_mc_ll_send_size = 0
conv_security_ver = NO
```

Defining mode

You must define all modes used for LU 6.2 conversations on all nodes intended to communicate over LU 6.2 (local and remote nodes, as seen from the local machine). A simple LU 6.2 configuration for a monitor that uses the same mode for all LU 6.2 conversations is possible, but not required. When a single set of mode parameters is not suitable for all LU 6.2 conversations, you can create several modes.

Example of mode definition

This is an extract from `/etc/sna/sna_node.cfg`:

```
[define_mode]
mode_name = PHSEMODE
description = ""
max_neg_sess_lim = 32767
plu_mode_session_limit = 2
min_conwin_src = 1
min_conloser_src = 0
auto_act = 0
receive_pacing_win = 4
max_receive_pacing_win = 0
default_ru_size = YES
max_ru_size_upp = 1024
max_ru_size_low = 0
cos_name = #CONNECT
```

Defining CPIC side info

You must create a CPIC side info profile for each Remote Site to which Gateway may initiate LU 6.2 conversations. Apart from the CPIC side info profile, you must also create the corresponding Site object. You can create these objects in any order, but the CPIC side info profile that addresses a given Remote Site must exist when Gateway attempts to connect to this Site.

The CPIC side info profile contains all information that a CPIC application requires to initiate an LU 6.2 conversation. Gateway uses the CPIC side info profile name as an object that fully addresses and qualifies the remote application.

For this reason, you supply the following information in each CPIC side info profile dedicated to Gateway:

- Local LU alias
- Partner LU name
- Mode name
- TP (transaction program) name

Example of CPIC side info definition

This is an extract from `/etc/sna/sna_domn.cfg`:

```
[define_cpik_side_info]
sym_dest_name = PHECPICI
description = ""
```

```
lu_alias = PHSEI
partner_lu_name = PHSER
mode_name = PHSEMODE
tp_name_type = APPLICATION_TP
tp_name = PHECPICR
conversation_security_type = NONE
security_user_id = ""
security_password = ""
```

Defining TP (Transaction Program)

For each incoming conversation intended for Gateway, the SNA sub-system is expected to start an appropriate Gateway application program. You first create a Transaction Program profile for the PeSIT E protocol.

You define Transaction Program profiles as follows:

1. The USERID and GROUP fields must match the user-id and group-id used to install and start Gateway.
2. Set the TYPE field to NON-QUEUED.
3. Complete the PATH field with the absolute path of the Gateway application program that corresponds to the targeted file transfer protocol.
4. The ENVIRONMENT field must set APPCTPN to the corresponding TP name.
If for example, the TP name is PHECPICR, this field must contain APPCTPN=PHECPICR.

Example of Transaction Program definition

This is an extract from /etc/sna/sna_tps:

```
[PHECPICR]
LUALIAS = ""
DESCRIPTION = ""
USERID = portpel
GROUP = Gateway
TIMEOUT = 0
TYPE = NON-QUEUED
STYLE = EXTENDED
PATH = /portage_Gateway/users/portpel/T6342/bin/PHECPICR
ENV = APPCTPN=PHECPICR
```

Summary of SNA installation for Gateway

Configuring and checking SNA system resources

The SNA configuration procedure using the xsnaadmin interface is as follows:

1. Configure SNA connectivity on the local machine:
 - The node
 - One port for each hardware interface used for SNA
 - One link station per remote machine
2. Check that you can activate all links. If not, check the SNA log and trace files.
The cause may be incorrect configuration on a remote machine.
3. Configure the local LUs, partner LUs and possibly remote NODEs that Gateway will use.

4. Use the appropriate xsnaadmin command to establish LU-LU sessions manually.
Fix any problems on the local and remote machines that may prevent LU-LU sessions from being established.
5. Create all other configuration objects that Gateway requires (that is, Modes, CPIC Side Information Profile, and Transaction Programs).

Configuring and checking Gateway resources for SNA

1. Configure Gateway to enable the SNA option for the PeSIT E protocol.
2. Stop and then restart Gateway using the appropriate commands.
3. Create a Remote Site for each remote system that expects to accept SNA conversations initiated by the local Axway Gateway.
This Remote Site contains the corresponding CPIC side info profile name as the destination address field. Create the Remote Site using either the Windows GUI or the peladm command.
4. To check each Remote Site configured for SNA/LU 6.2, submit a Transfer Request addressed to that Site.

If a problem occurs that prevents the file transfer from processing normally, enable the trace mode for that Site and set up the trace and log facility in the SNA sub-system. This will produce outputs that may help track the problem.

Links to documentation set for Axway Gateway 6.17.3:

- [Installation](#) -- [User](#) -- [Unix Configuration](#) -- [Upgrade](#) -- [Interoperability](#) -- [Security](#), requires login -- [Release Notes](#)

HP UX 9000 specific procedures

4

This chapter provides information specific to HP-UX 9000 platforms.

Basics

Options available with HP-UX systems

Gateway for HP-UX supports SNAPLUS2 SNA LU 6.2 Services through the CPIC programming interface.

Configuring TCP/IP network interface

To work with TCP/IP, Gateway requires the following information:

- The local port numbers where Gateway listens in order to receive incoming connections.

You must assign a different port number to each configured file transfer protocol. Make sure that these port numbers are not currently in use, and that no application on the system will try to use them during operation. It is recommended that you select port numbers in the range 5000 to 65000. Configure the port numbers in the configuration menu and then restart Gateway.

- Either a host name or IP address to use as authoritative host for incoming connections.

Use one of the following:

- The host name of the local machine
- The looped address (localhost or 127.0.0.1)
- An empty address

Gateway Site objects group the parameters that apply to outgoing connections. You must create a Site object for each remote machine and each configured File Transfer protocol. The Site object must supply the TCP/IP address and port number that the remote machine for that protocol expects. To create Gateway Sites, use either the Windows GUI or the `peladm` command.

Example

The following is an example of how to create a Site using the command `peladm create_site` for a Site in PHSE protocol at IP address 193.56.234.50 and port number 22001.

```
peladm create_site -pr PHSE -a SITE1 -pi SITE1  
                  -da 193.56.234.50/22001
```

You can specify either the host name (when using DNS facilities), or the IP dotted address (such as 193.56.234.50) as the IP destination address fields for Sites to which Gateway connects over TCP/IP.

LU 6.2 network interface configuration

Prerequisites

Gateway requires HP-UX operating system 10.20 or a later version to support SNAPLUS2.

Configuring SNA connectivity

A complete description of SNA connectivity configuration is beyond the scope of this documentation. The configuration may vary greatly depending on the topology of the SNA network. You can use the X-motif user interface xsnapadmin to configure the SNA connectivity on your system.

In short, SNA connectivity configuration consists of defining the following SNA configuration items:

- The characteristics of the local node
- A port for each hardware interface
- A link station for each adjacent host

Use the following menu entries from xsnapadmin to configure these items:

SNA configuration item	Definition (xsnapadmin menu items)
local node (characteristics)	Services Configure Node parameters
port (for each hardware interface)	Services Connectivity New Port
link station (for each adjacent host)	Services Connectivity Link Station

The above configuration parameters are stored in the /etc/opt/sna/sna_node.cfg file.

For a description of SNA connectivity parameters, refer to the related HP-UX SNAPLUS2 documentation. The following examples of a sample sna_node.cfg file illustrate some of the parameters involved in the SNA connectivity configuration data.

Example of local node configuration

```
[define_node]
cp_alias = pxhpx3
description = ""
fqcp_name = SOPRA.PXHPX3
node_type = LEN_NODE
mode_to_cos_map_supp = NO
mds_supported = YES
```

```

node_id = <05d0000f>
max_locates = 1500
dir_cache_size = 255
max_dir_entries = 0
locate_timeout = 0
reg_with_nn = YES
reg_with_cds = YES
mds_send_alert_q_size = 100
cos_cache_size = 24
tree_cache_size = 40
tree_cache_use_limit = 40
max_tdm_nodes = 0
max_tdm_tgs = 0
max_isr_sessions = 1000
isr_sessions_upper_threshold = 900
isr_sessions_lower_threshold = 800
isr_max_ru_size = 16384
isr_rcv_pac_window = 8
store_endpt_rscvs = NO
store_isr_rscvs = NO
store_dlur_rscvs = NO
dlur_support = YES
pu_conc_support = YES
nn_rar = 128
max_ls_exception_events = 0
ms_support = NORMAL
queue_nmvts = YES
ptf_flags = NONE

```

Example of link station definition

```

[define_qllc_ls]
ls_name = QLLCL0
description = ""
port_name = QLLCP0
adj_cp_name = BP063A.H000A
adj_cp_type = BACK_LEVEL_LEN_NODE
dspu_services = NONE
dspu_name = <0000000000000000>
dlus_name = <00000000000000000000000000000000>
bkup_dlus_name = <00000000000000000000000000000000>
local_node_id = <05d630c7>
adj_node_id = <00000000>
vc_type = SVC
address = 17745971368
pvc_id = 1
max_send_btu_size = 265
ls_attributes = SNA
cp_cp_sess_support = YES
default_nn_server = YES
hpr_supported = NO
auto_act_supp = NO
tg_number = 1

```

```
limited_resource = NO
solicit_sscp_sessions = NO
pu_name = QLLCL0
disable_remote_act = NO
link_deact_timer = 30
use_default_tg_chars = YES
effect_cap = 9600
connect_cost = 0
byte_cost = 0
security = SEC_PUBLIC_SWITCHED_NETWORK
prop_delay = PROP_DELAY_PKT_SWITCHED_NET
user_def_parm_1 = 128
user_def_parm_2 = 128
user_def_parm_3 = 128
target_pacing_count = 7
ls_role = USE_PORT_DEFAULTS
max_ifrm_rcvd = 0
dlus_retry_timeout = 0
dlus_retry_limit = 0
initially_active = NO
react_timer = 30
react_timer_retry = 65535

req_rev_charge = NO
loc_packet = DEFAULT
rem_packet = DEFAULT
loc_wsize = 0
rem_wsize = 0
fac = <>
retry_limit = 5
retry_timeout = 3
idle_timeout = 30
sn_id = 0
cud = <c3>
```

Configuring APPC/CPIC resources

Gateway uses the CPIC programming Interface to communicate over SNA networks. In SNAPLUS2, this API is based on the APPC interface. Therefore you must define the APPC resources in order for Gateway to operate with SNA.

These resources are of the following type:

- Local LU
- Partner LU (on remote node)
- Mode
- Remote Node (if needed)
- Transaction Programs
- CPIC Side Info

Define:

- At least one resource of each type (with the possible exception of Remote Node) to allow Gateway to operate as both initiator and responder
- A CPIC Side Info to allow Gateway to initiate connections to a remote machine
- A Transaction Program for PeSIT E protocol to allow the SNA sub-system to start the appropriate Gateway program on incoming conversations

Use the following menu entries from xsnapadmin to configure these items:

Resource	xsnapadmin menu items
Local LU	Services APPC New Independent Local LU
Remote Node	Services APPC New Remote Node
Partner LU	Services APPC New Partner LU Partner LU on Remote Node
Modes	Services APPC Modes
Transaction Programs	Services APPC Transaction Programs
CPIC Side Info	Services APPC CPIC

Local LU, partner LUs and mode definitions are stored in /etc/opt/sna/sna_node.cfg.

Transaction Program definitions are stored in /etc/opt/sna/sna_tps.

CPIC Side Info profiles are stored in /etc/opt/sna/sna_domn.cfg.

Defining local LU

Although Gateway can use a single local LU for both outgoing and incoming conversations, such a configuration is not recommended.

For example, you can define sets of local LUs for Gateway as follows:

LPHE: local LU for both incoming and outgoing conversations

or

LPHEI: local LU for incoming conversations only

LPHEO: local LU for outgoing conversations only

Example of local LU definition

This is an extract from /etc/opt/sna/sna_node.cfg:

```
[define_local_lu]
lu_alias = PHSEI
list_name = ""
description = ""
lu_name = PHSEI
lu_session_limit = 0
pu_name = <0000000000000000>
nau_address = 0
default_pool = NO
syncpt_support = NO
lu_attributes = NONE
sscp_id = 0
disable = NO
sys_name = ""
timeout = 60
back_level = NO
```

Defining partner LU

You must define a partner LU for each Gateway Remote Site. To enable Gateway to connect to the Site, you must also create a CPIC side info profile that points to that partner LU. See [Defining CPIC side info](#). When you define a partner LU name, you supply the fully qualified partner LU name.

Example of partner LU definition

This is an extract from /etc/opt/sna/sna_node.cfg:

```
[define_partner_lu]
plu_alias = RS04
description = ""
fqplu_name = SOPRA.RS04
plu_un_name = RS04

parallel_sess_supp = YES
appcip_routing_preference = NATIVE
max_mc_ll_send_size = 0
conv_security_ver = NO
```

Defining mode

You must define all modes used for LU 6.2 conversations on all nodes intended to communicate over LU 6.2 (local and remote nodes, as seen from the local machine).

A simple LU 6.2 configuration for Gateway that uses the same mode for all LU 6.2 conversations is possible, but not required. When a single set of mode parameters is not suitable for all LU 6.2 conversations, you can create several modes.

Example of mode definition

This is an extract from `/etc/opt/sna/sna_node.cfg`:

```
[define_mode]
mode_name = PHEMODE
description = ""
max_neg_sess_lim = 32767
plu_mode_session_limit = 2
min_conwin_src = 1
min_conloser_src = 0
auto_act = 0
receive_pacing_win = 4
max_receive_pacing_win = 0
default_ru_size = YES
max_ru_size_upp = 1024
max_ru_size_low = 0
cos_name = #CONNECT
```

Defining CPIC side info

You must create a CPIC side info profile for each Remote Site to which Gateway may initiate LU 6.2 conversations. Apart from the CPIC side info profile, you must also create the corresponding Site object. You can create these objects in any order, but the CPIC side info profile that addresses a given Remote Site must exist when Gateway attempts to connect to this Site.

The CPIC side info profile gathers all information needed by a CPIC application to initiate an LU 6.2 conversation. Gateway uses the CPIC side info profile name as an object that fully addresses and qualifies the remote application.

You supply the following information in each CPIC side info profile dedicated to Gateway use:

- Local LU alias
- Partner LU name
- Mode name
- TP (transaction program) name

Example of CPIC side info definition

This is an extract from `/etc/opt/sna/sna_domn.cfg`:

```
[define_cpik_side_info]
sym_dest_name = PHECPICI
```

```

description = ""
lu_alias = PHSEI
partner_lu_name = PHSER
mode_name = PHEMODE
tp_name_type = APPLICATION_TP
tp_name = PHECPICR
conversation_security_type = NONE
security_user_id = ""
security_password = ""

```

Defining TP (Transaction Program)

For each incoming conversation to Gateway, the SNA subsystem starts the appropriate Gateway application program. To enable this operation, you must first create a Transaction Program profile for the PeSIT E protocol.

Define the Transaction Program profile as follows:

1. The USERID and GROUP fields must match the user-id and group-id used to install and start Gateway.
2. Set the TYPE field to NON-QUEUED.
3. Complete the PATH field with the absolute path of the Gateway application program that corresponds to the target file transfer protocol.
4. In the ENVIRONMENT field, set APPCTPN to the corresponding TP name.
If for example, the TP name is PHECPICR, this field must contain APPCTPN=PHECPICR.

Example of Transaction Program definition

This is an extract from /etc/opt/sna/sna_tps:

```

[PHECPICR]
LUALIAS = ""
DESCRIPTION = ""
USERID = portpel
GROUP = Gateway
TIMEOUT = 0
TYPE = NON-QUEUED
PATH = /portage/Gateway/users/portpel/T6342/bin/PHECPICR
ENV = APPCTPN=PHECPICR

```

Summary of SNA installation for Gateway

Configuring and checking the SNA system resources

The SNA configuration procedure using the xsnapadmin interface is as follows:

1. Configure SNA connectivity on the local machine:
 - The NODE
 - A PORT for each hardware interface used for SNA
 - A link station per remote machine
2. Check that you can activate all links. If you cannot, check the SNA log and trace files.
The cause may be a configuration error on a remote machine.
3. Configure the local LU, partner LUs and possibly remote NODEs that Gateway will use.

4. Use the appropriate xsnapadmin command to try to establish LU-LU sessions manually.
Fix any problems on the local and remote machines that may prevent LU-LU sessions from being established.
5. Create all other configuration objects needed by Gateway (Modes, CPIC Side Information Profile and Transaction Programs).

Configuring and checking Gateway resources for SNA

1. Enable the SNA option for the PeSIT E protocol in the configuration menu.
2. Stop and restart Gateway.
3. For each remote system expected to accept SNA conversations initiated by the local Gateway instance, you must create a Remote Site that contains the corresponding CPIC side info profile name as destination address field. Use either the Windows GUI or the peladm line command.
4. Check each Remote Site configured for SNA LU 6.2 by submitting a file transfer request addressed to that Site.

If a problem occurs that prevents the actual file transfer from being processed normally, enabling the trace mode for that Site and setting up traces and logging facility in the SNA sub-system will produce outputs that may help tracking the problem.

Links to documentation set for Axway Gateway 6.17.3:

- [Installation](#) -- [User](#) -- [Unix Configuration](#) -- [Upgrade](#) -- [Interoperability](#) -- [Security](#), requires login -- [Release Notes](#)

This chapter provides information specific to Sun Solaris platforms.

Basics

Options available with Sun Solaris systems

Gateway for Solaris supports SNAPIX SNA LU 6.2 Services through the CPIC programming interface.

TCP/IP network interface configuration

To work with TCP/IP, Gateway requires the following information:

- The local port numbers that Gateway uses to receive incoming connections.
You must assign a different port number to each configured file transfer protocol. Make sure that these port numbers are not currently in use, and that no application on the system will try to use them during operation. It is recommended that you select port numbers in the range 5000 to 65000. Configure the port numbers in the configuration menu and then restart Gateway.
- Either a host name or a dotted IP address may be supplied to Gateway as host name for binding to listening ports.

For this purpose, you can use one of the following:

- The host name of the local machine
- The looped address (localhost or 127.0.0.1)
- An empty address

Gateway Site objects contain the parameters that apply to outgoing connections. You must create a Site object for each remote machine and each configured transfer protocol. This Site must supply the TCP/IP address and port number expected by the remote machine for a given protocol. To create Gateway Sites, use either the Windows GUI or the peladm line command.

Example

The following example uses the peladm create_site command to create a Site in PEL protocol at dotted IP address 193.56.234.50 and port number 22001.

```
peladm create_site -pr PEL -a SITE1 -pi SITE1  
-da 193.56.234.50/22001
```

You can specify either the host name (when using DNS facilities), or the IP dotted address (such as 193.56.234.50, for example) as IP destination address field for Sites to which Gateway connects over TCP/IP.

LU 6.2 network interface

Gateway supports the SNAP-IX product from Data-Connection under the Solaris operating system. This product originates from the SNAPS (SNA portable software) from the same supplier as Communication Server on IBM AIX and SNAPLUS 2 on HP/UX.

See the sections of this guide that describe LU 6.2 installation on either AIX or HP-UX for details of how to configure LU 6.2 services for Gateway under Solaris.

Links to documentation set for Axway Gateway 6.17.3:

- [Installation](#) -- [User](#) -- [Unix Configuration](#) -- [Upgrade](#) -- [Interoperability](#) -- [Security](#), requires login -- [Release Notes](#)

This chapter provides information specific to Linux platforms.

Basics

Options available with Linux

TCP/IP communication services are supported for LINUX.

TCP/IP network interface configuration

To work with TCP/IP, Gateway requires the following information:

- The local port numbers that Gateway uses to receive incoming connections.
You must assign a different port number to each configured file transfer protocol. Make sure that these port numbers are not currently in use, and that no application on the system will try to use them during operation. It is recommended that you select port numbers in the range 5000 to 65000. Configure the port numbers in the configuration menu and then restart Gateway.
- Either a host name or a dotted IP address may be supplied to Gateway as host name for binding to listening ports.

For this purpose, you can use one of the following:

- Host name of the local machine
- Looped address (localhost or 127.0.0.1)
- Empty address

Gateway Site objects contain the parameters that apply to outgoing connections. You must create a Site object for each remote machine and each configured transfer protocol. This Site must supply the TCP/IP address and port number expected by the remote machine for a given protocol. To create Gateway Sites, use either the Windows GUI or the `peladm` line command.

Example

The following example uses the `peladm create_site` command to create a Site in PEL protocol at dotted IP address 193.56.234.50 and port number 22001.

```
peladm create_site -pr PEL -a SITE1 -pi SITE1  
                  -da 193.56.234.50/22001
```

You can specify either the host name (when using DNS facilities), or the IP dotted address (such as 193.56.234.50, for example) as the IP destination address field for Sites to which Gateway connects over TCP/IP.

Links to documentation set for Axway Gateway 6.17.3:

- [Installation](#) -- [User](#) -- [Unix Configuration](#) -- [Upgrade](#) -- [Interoperability](#) -- [Security](#), requires login -- [Release Notes](#)