Wavelink TermProxy
Version 3.0.0 User's Guide

WLTermproxy-20050316-01

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Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction 1
Document Assumptions 1
Document Conventions 2
Overview of TermProxy 2
Functional Overview of TermProxy 2
Supported Connections 3
TermProxy Run-Time Options 4
TermProxy Features 4

Chapter 2: Installation 7
Obtaining the TermProxy Installation 7
Windows Installation 7
AS/400 Installation 7
Installation Requirements. 7
Minimum Windows Requirements 8
Recommended Windows Requirements 8
Recommended AS/400 Requirements 9
Installing TermProxy 10
Installing TermProxy for Windows 10
Installing TermProxy on the AS/400 Server 17
Reinstalling TermProxy on the AS/400 24
Uninstalling the TermProxy 27
Uninstalling TermProxy on Windows 27
Uninstalling TermProxy on the AS/400 28

Chapter 3: Configuration 29
TermProxy Configuration Overview 29
Configuration Overview 29
Accessing the *TermProxy Configuration* Page 30
TermProxy Configuration Interface 30
Components of TermProxy Configuration 31
Default TermProxy Configurations 32
Win32 Default Configuration 32
AS/400 Default Configuration 32
Creating Termproxy Configurations. 33
Adding TermProxy Configuration Entries 33
TermProxy Configuration Format 34
Proxyservice 34
Hostservice 35
Loglevel 38
HTTPserver 39
Using Comment Delimiters 40
Configuring Reconnect Strings 41

5250 Reconnect String Examples 41
3270 Reconnect String Examples 42
VT Escape Sequence 42
Translate Table Statements 44
Validating TermProxy Configuration Entries 44
Saving and Restarting Configurations 45
Sample TermProxy Configurations 45
Sample TermProxy Configuration 1 45
Sample TermProxy Sample 2 46

Chapter 4: Using TermProxy 49
TermProxy Functionality 49
Using TermProxy with the Telnet Client 50
Initiating a Telnet Session with TermProxy 51
Configuring the Telnet Host Profile 51
Host tab 51
TermProxy 1 Tab 53
SSL/TLS Encryption and Verification 57
Installing the SSL/TLS Support Utility on the PC 57
Deploying the SSL/TLS Support Utility to the Mobile Device 58
Enabling SSL/TLS Support 60
Enabling SSL/TLS Verification 61
Creating a New Certificate 62
Inserting Verification Certificates 63
Removing a Certificate 64
TermProxy Web Interface Operations 64
Overview of Web Interface 64
Accessing the TermProxy Web Interface 65
Setting Log Levels and Data Capture 65
Overview of TermProxy Logging 66
TermProxy Logging Levels 66
Setting the Logging Level 67
Enabling Data Capture 69
Viewing TermProxy Log and Data Capture Files 70
Viewing TermProxy Log Files 70
Refreshing the TermProxy Log File 71
Viewing the Data Capture File 72
Refreshing TermProxy Data Capture 72
TermProxy HTTP settings 72
Overview of TermProxy HTTP settings 73
Changing TermProxy HTTP Settings 73
Viewing TermProxy Status and Sessions 75
Viewing Session Status 75
Suspending a Session 78
Viewing Session List 78
Additional TermProxy Web Interface Options 79

Viewing the TermProxy Readme File 79
Viewing the TermProxy Release Notes 80
Restarting TermProxy 80
Running TermProxy as a Service 82
Using the TermProxy Command Line Switches 82
Installing and Uninstalling the TermProxy Service 84
Starting or Stopping the TermProxy Service 85

Appendix A: Implementation Scenarios 87
Scenario 1: Multiple Clients to a Single Host 87
Scenario 2: Multiple Clients to Multiple Hosts 88
Scenario 3: Multiple Clients to Proxy Server/Host 89

Appendix B: Running TermProxy as a Console Application (Win 32 only) 91
Launching TermProxy 91
Using TermProxy Command-Line Switches 92
Using TermProxy Console Commands 94
Closing TermProxy 95
Uninstalling TermProxy 96

Appendix C: Wavelink Contact Information 97

Glossary 99

Index 103

Chapter 1: Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide an explanation of the installation, configuration, and use of TermProxy.

This chapter provides the following information:

- document assumptions
- document conventions
- an overview of TermProxy

Document Assumptions

This document is intended for IT professionals and assumes the following level of knowledge:

- An understanding of TCP/IP, including IP addressing, port numbers, and using Telnet for terminal emulation.
- Basic knowledge of the function of proxy services.
- Experience using Telnet on mobile devices for terminal emulation.

Document Conventions

Table 1-1 lists the text-formatting conventions that are used in this document.

Convention	Explanation
`Courier New`	Text in this font is used to indicate code, the name of a file, or certain keys on a keyboard or keypad. For example: You must begin each proxyservice entry in the `termproxy.cfg` with the word `proxyservice`. Press the `ENTER` key.
[*bracketed italics*]	Bracketed, italicized text is used to indicate a user-defined variable. In all cases, the context of the variable in the brackets will be defined. When the user defines the variable, the brackets are not required. For example: [*ippaddr*], where *ipaddr* is the IP address of a client [*min*], where *min* is the number of minutes before the connection times out

Table 1-1: *Document Text-Formatting Conventions*

Overview of TermProxy

TermProxy is designed to extend the life of sessions between clients and hosts. Under normal operating circumstances, a client might go idle or enter power saving mode that prematurely terminates the session between the client and the host. A prematurely terminated session can cause a variety of problems, including the loss of productivity.

Functional Overview of TermProxy

TermProxy acts as an intermediary or proxy server between a client and a host, maintaining an established session between the two even though the client might go idle or otherwise terminate the session. The following steps illustrate the process:

1 The client establishes a session with the proxy server. (This is called the client-proxy session.)

2 The proxy server establishes a session with the host on behalf of the client and keeps track of the session information. (This is called the proxy-host session.)

3 The proxy server maintains the proxy-host session, even though the client-proxy session might go idle or dead. (You define the amount of time that the proxy server maintains the proxy-host session after the client-proxy session has gone to an idle or has otherwise been terminated.)

4 When a client re-connects after having been idle or having otherwise terminated the session, the proxy server sends the client the session information and the client continues the session as if the session had never been terminated. Block-mode emulations, such as 5250 and 3270, require a reconnect string. Character-mode emulations, such as VT100 and VT220, do not require a reconnect string.

Figure 1-1 provides a conceptual overview of this process.

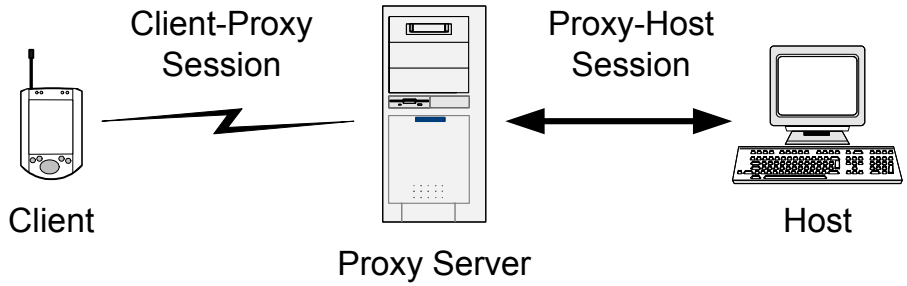


Figure 1-1. *Overview of TermProxy*

Supported Connections

TermProxy supports 10,000 concurrent socket connections. Because each connection from the client to the host through the proxy server requires two sockets (one client-proxy socket and one proxy-host socket), TermProxy can support a maximum of 5000 concurrent client Telnet sessions.

The number of concurrent connections that TermProxy supports is resource-dependent. If you plan on supporting a large number of clients (up to 5000), ensure that the host system meets the proper TermProxy specifications. The host system requirements appear in *Installation Requirements* on page 7.

TermProxy 3.0 and the Wavelink Telnet Client 5.0 support multiple terminate on exit options that may help free up unused or idle connections. These terminate options are: On Exit, Never on Exit, Always on Exit, and On Network Error.

TermProxy Run-Time Options

You have the option of installing and running TermProxy as one of the following:

- **Win32 installation**. This installs TermProxy as a Windows service.
- **OS/400 installation**. This installs TermProxy as a batch job using the WAVELINKTP user profile.

NOTE You can also run TermProxy in console mode, however it is suggested that you run console mode only in a test environment.

TermProxy Features

The following list describes the additional features that TermProxy v.3.0.0 offers:

- **Web Interface.** TermProxy v.3.0.0 offers a web interface that allows you to configure TermProxy, view log files, view data captures, delete client-proxy or proxy-host sessions, and review a comprehensive status section for each proxyservice. Sessions with the TermProxy web interface can be encrypted using SSL. A user name and password are required to access the web interface.
- **Restart Capability.** TermProxy v.3.0.0 provides a feature that allows you to restart TermProxy. Restarting TermProxy clears all active sessions.
- **Suspend/Resume Host Services.** TermProxy v.3.0.0 provides a feature that allows you to suspend additional connections to a proxyservice. All current connections remain functional, but new connections are denied until you resume the proxyservice.
- **Retrieve/Display IBM Workstation ID.** You can configure TermProxy v.3.0.0 to retrieve the IBM workstation ID from the data stream of a client. The workstation ID displays with the IP address of the client in the TermProxy interface. (This applies only to clients that are attempting to

connect to an IBM AS/400 system.) TermProxy provides additional security with its handshaking protocol. Only those hosts specified for a given proxyservice are allowed to gain access to the host unless an adhoc proxy service is configured.

- **Multiple Proxy Sessions per Client.** TermProxy v.3.0.0 supports multiple proxy sessions with a single mobile device.

- **SSL Support.** TermProxy v.3.0.0 supports SSL encryption and verification for connections to the web interface and client-proxy connections.

- **Extended Platform Support.** TermProxy v.3.0.0 is available for Microsoft Windows 2000, Windows 2000 server, Windows 2003 server, Windows XP Professional, Windows XP Professional Service Pack 2 and IBM AS/400 with either V5R2 or V5R3 OS versions.

- **Data Capture Filter.** You can configure TermProxy v.3.0.0 to capture data from a single client, from multiple clients, or from all clients. Captured data is stored in a text file on the host system. You can view the text file either manually or through the TermProxy web interface.

Chapter 2: Installation

This chapter provides the following information:

- Obtaining the Termproxy installation
- TermProxy installation requirements
- Installing TermProxy on a Windows platform
- Installing TermProxy on an AS/400
- Uninstalling the TermProxy server on Windows
- Uninstalling TermProxy on an AS/400

Obtaining the TermProxy Installation

This section provides information about obtaining the files that are required to install TermProxy.

Windows Installation

All files required to install and operate TermProxy are included in the WLTermProxy_XPW2K_300.exe. This is an InstallShield executable. You can obtain this executable at http://www.wavelink.com.

AS/400 Installation

The OS/400 TermProxy installation is distributed via CD.

NOTE To obtain the AS/400 installation CD, contact Wavelink customer support. Refer to *Appendix C: Wavelink Contact Information* on page 97 for more information.

Installation Requirements

This section provides information about the minimum and recommended requirements for the system that will host TermProxy.

Minimum Windows Requirements

If you plan on using TermProxy to support less than 1000 Telnet clients, the host system should meet the following requirements:

- Microsoft Windows 2000/XP Professional, Windows 2003 or 2000 server
- Intel Pentium 4 2.4 GHz (or equivalent) processor
- 512 MB RAM
- 10 MB disk space

NOTE Each client-to-host connection through TermProxy requires approximately 64 KB of RAM per session.

NOTE TermProxy requires additional hard disk space to support the log file. For additional information about the TermProxy log file, see *Overview of TermProxy Logging* on page 66.

Recommended Windows Requirements

If you plan on using TermProxy to support more than a 1000 Telnet clients, the host system should meet the following requirements:

- Microsoft Windows 2000/XP Professional, Windows 2003 or 2002 server
- Intel Pentium 4 2.4 GHz (or equivalent) processor
- 1 GB RAM
- 10 MB disk space

NOTE Wavelink Corporation recommends that if you are supporting more than 1000 clients, you use a dedicated server to host TermProxy.

NOTE Each client-to-host connection through TermProxy requires approximately 64 KB of RAM.

NOTE TermProxy requires additional hard disk space to support the log file. For more information about the TermProxy log file, see *Overview of TermProxy Logging* on page 66.

NOTE Out of the box, the Windows 2000/XP operating systems will only support about 1000 TermProxy sessions. To increase the number, create the following setting in the Windows registry:

[HKLM]/SYSTEM/CurrentControlSet/Services/Tcpip/Parameters
MaxUserPort=65534 (DWORD)

This allows WinSock to work with a larger pool of ephemeral ports.

Recommended AS/400 Requirements

The host system should meet the following requirements:

- OS/400 V5R2 or higher with IFS
- AS/400 Processor and memory
- 70 MB disk space
- Multiply interactive processor requirement by .5 and add this to the interactive processor requirement
- Double the interactive memory requirement

NOTE Contact your IBM representative to determine what your interactive requirements are based upon your needs.

NOTE Each AS/400 client-to-host connection through TermProxy requires approximately 128 KB of RAM.

Installing TermProxy

This section provides instructions for installing TermProxy on Windows and on the AS/400.

Installing TermProxy for Windows

This section contains information about installing TermProxy for use on a Windows machine.

To install TermProxy:

1 Obtain and transfer the TermProxy installation program to the target host system.

NOTE To obtain the the TermProxy installation program, contact Wavelink customer support. Refer to *Appendix C: Wavelink Contact Information* on page 97 for more information.

2 Launch the InstallShield executable.

The *Wavelink TermProxy InstallShield Wizard* opens (Figure 2-1).

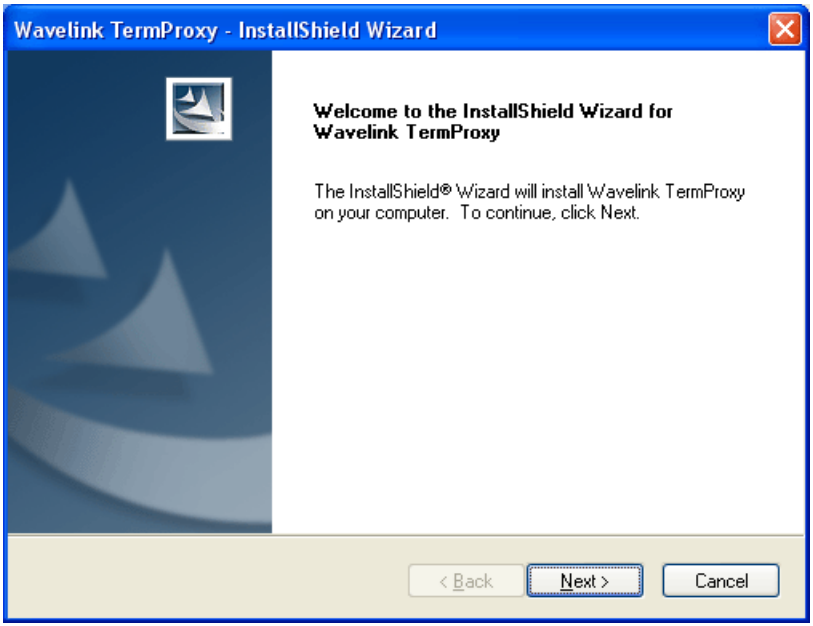


Figure 2-1. *Installing Wavelink TermProxy*

Use the wizard to complete the TermProxy installation.

3 Click `Next`.

The *License Agreement* screen opens (Figure 2-2).

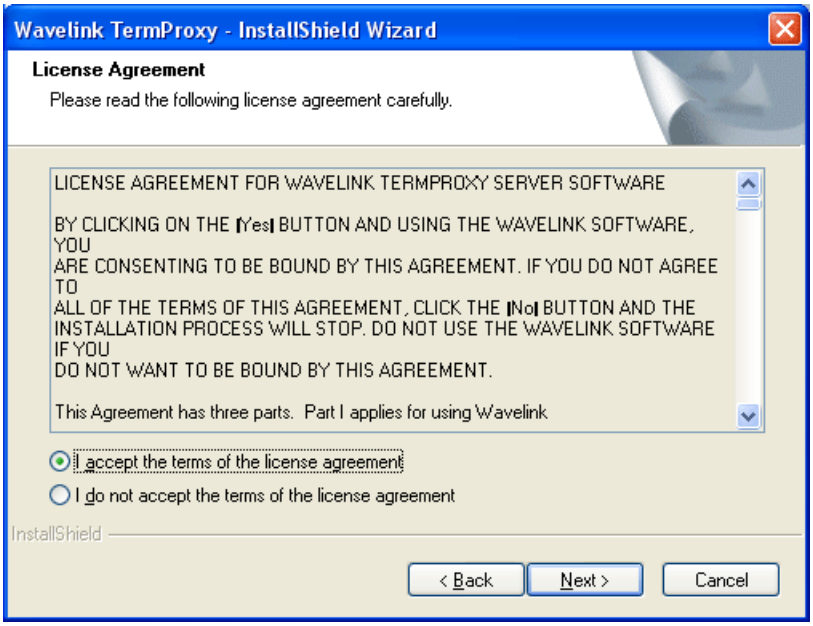


Figure 2-2. *License Agreement Screen*

4 Select the **I accept the terms of the license agreement** option.

NOTE If you do not accept the terms of the license agreement, you will not be able to continue the installation.

---

5 Click `Next`.

The *Choose Destination Location* screen opens (Figure 2-3).

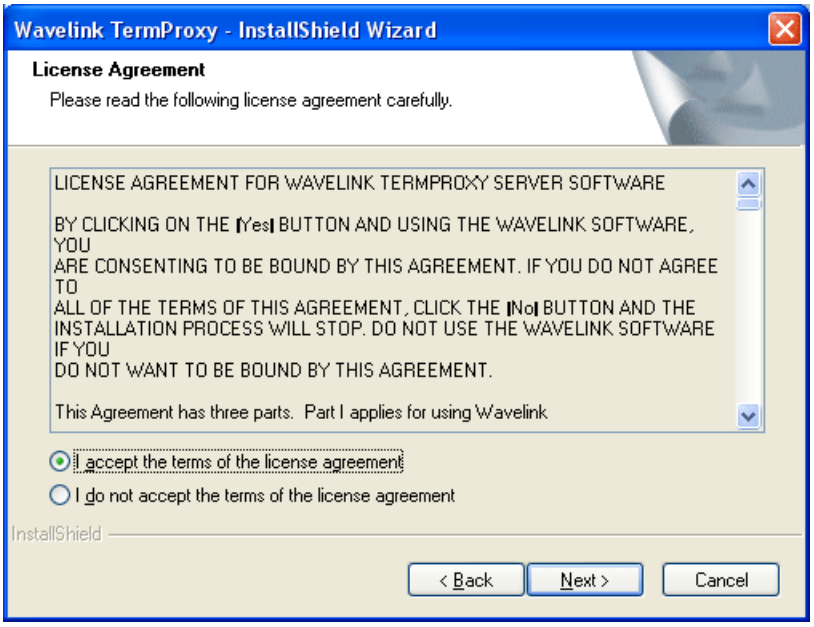


Figure 2-3. *Selecting the Installation Location*

6 Accept the default installation location or click `Change...` to select a different installation location.

7 Click `Next`.

The *Target Host* screen opens (Figure 2-4).

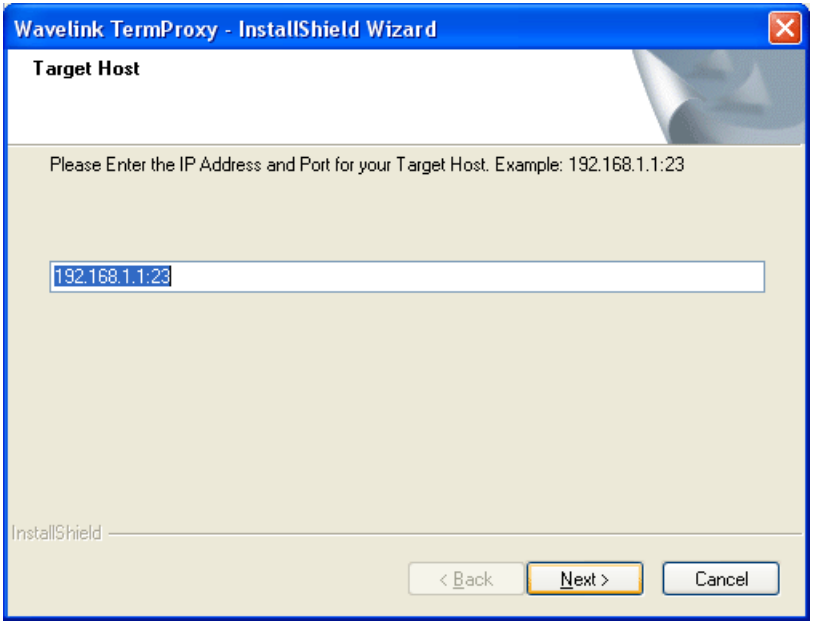


Figure 2-4. *Entering the IP Address and Port Number of Host Server*

8 In the text box, enter the IP address and the TCP port of a host server using the following format:

`[ipaddr]:[port]`

where:

- `[ipaddr]` is the IP address of the host
- `[port]` is the Telnet port on the host

9 Click `Next`.

The *TermProxy Web Server Port* screen opens (Figure 2-5).

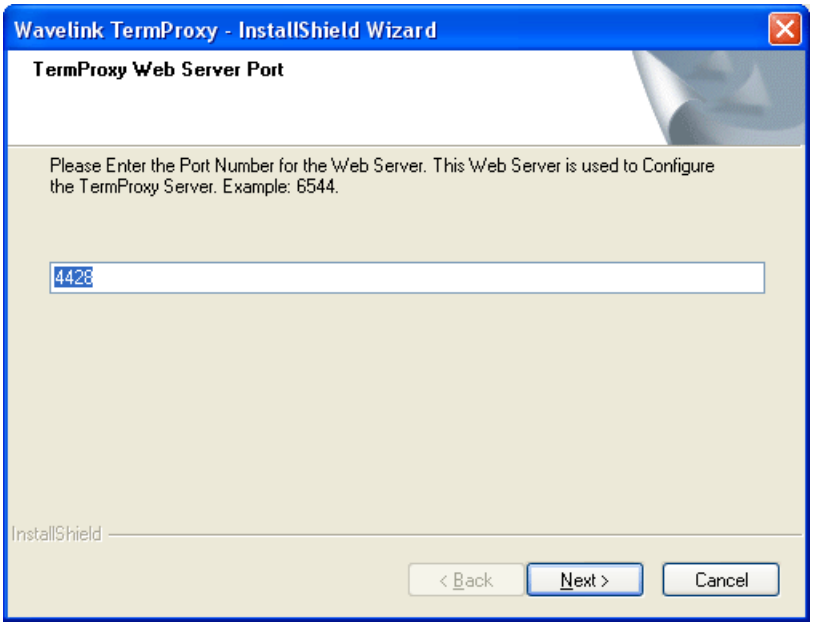


Figure 2-5. *Entering the web server port number*

10 In the text box, enter the web server port number.

The default port number is 4428.

NOTE The web server port number is the TCP port on which the host system will accept connections to the TermProxy web interface.

---

11 Click `Next`.

The *TermProxy Web Server Username and Password* screen opens (Figure 2-6).

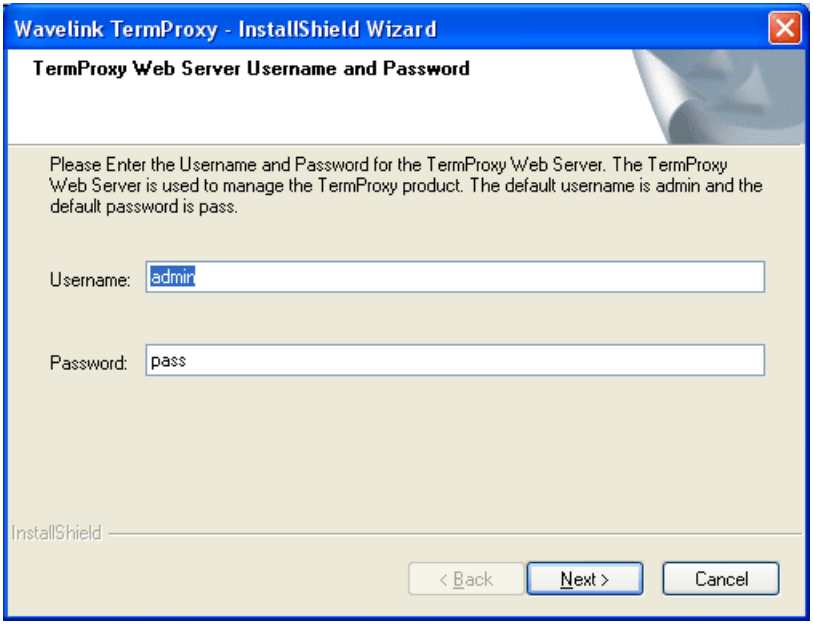


Figure 2-6. *Entering the User Name and Password*

12 In the **Username** text box, enter a user name.

The default user name is "admin".

13 In the **Password** text box, enter a password.

The default password is "pass".

NOTE The user name and password are needed to log onto the TermProxy web interface.

---

14 Click `Next`.

The *TermProxy Install Complete* screen opens (Figure 2-7).

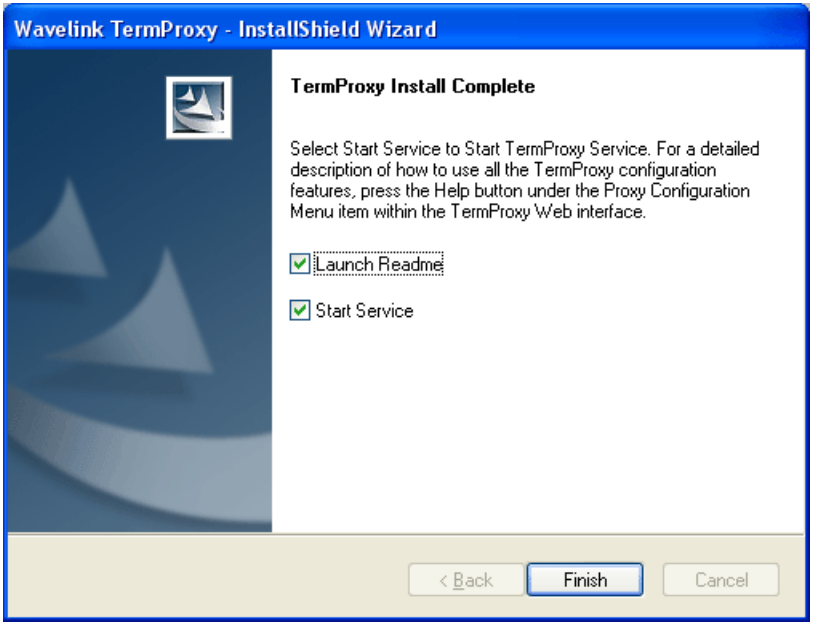


Figure 2-7. *Completing the Installation*

15 Enable the **Launch Readme** and **Start Service** options and click `Finish`.

The installation launches a web browser and prompts you to enter the username and password to access the TermProxy web server.

Installing TermProxy on the AS/400 Server

This section contains information about installing TermProxy for use on an AS/400 server.

NOTE You must have Qsecofr authority to install TermProxy on the AS/400 server.

To install TermProxy on the AS/400:

1 Insert the installation CD into the AS/400.

NOTE To obtain the AS/400 installation CD, contact Wavelink customer support. Refer to *Appendix C: Wavelink Contact Information* on page 97 for more information.

2 Connect to an AS/400 Telnet session.

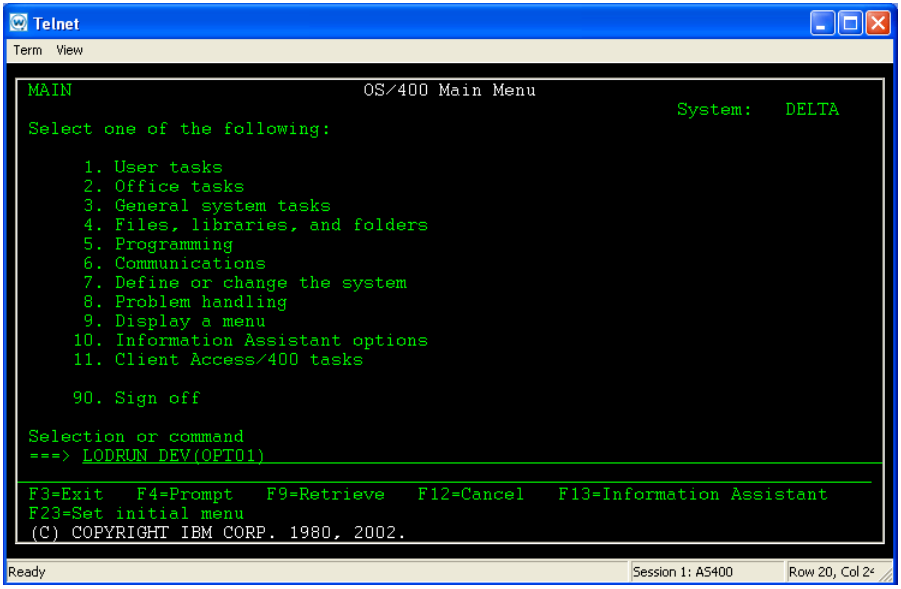


Figure 2-8. *Connecting to the AS/400 Main Menu*

3 At the command prompt, enter `LODRUN DEV(OPT01)`. (Figure 2-8).

4 Press `Ctrl-Enter`.

The *Wavelink End User License Agreement* screen opens (Figure 2-9).

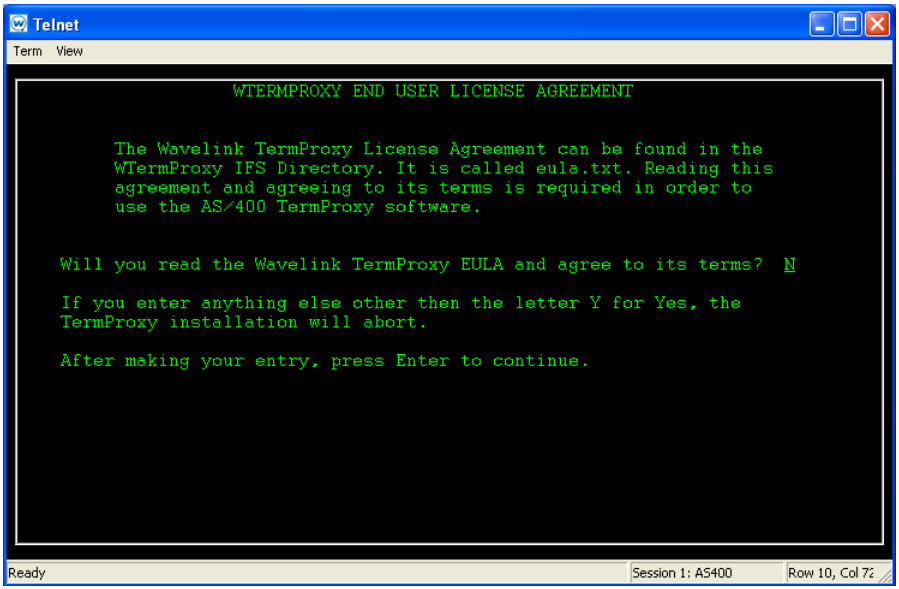


Figure 2-9. *Accepting the TermProxy License Agreement*

5 Press `Y` to agree to the licensing information.

NOTE If you do not agree to the licensing information, the installation will abort.

---

6 Press `Ctrl-Enter`.

The *Authority Required to Install TermProxy* screen opens (Figure 2-10).

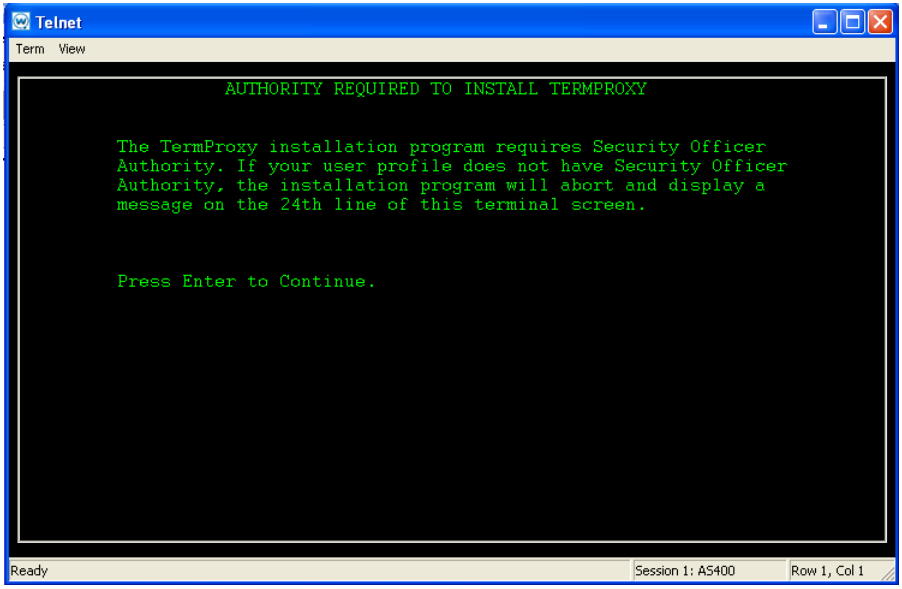


Figure 2-10. *Reviewing TermProxy Authority*

7 Press `Ctrl-Enter`.

The installation verifies your Qsecofr authority. The install will abort with a message if the Qsecofr authority is not found. If the Qsecofr authority is found the *TermProxy Web Server Configuration* screen opens (Figure 2-11).

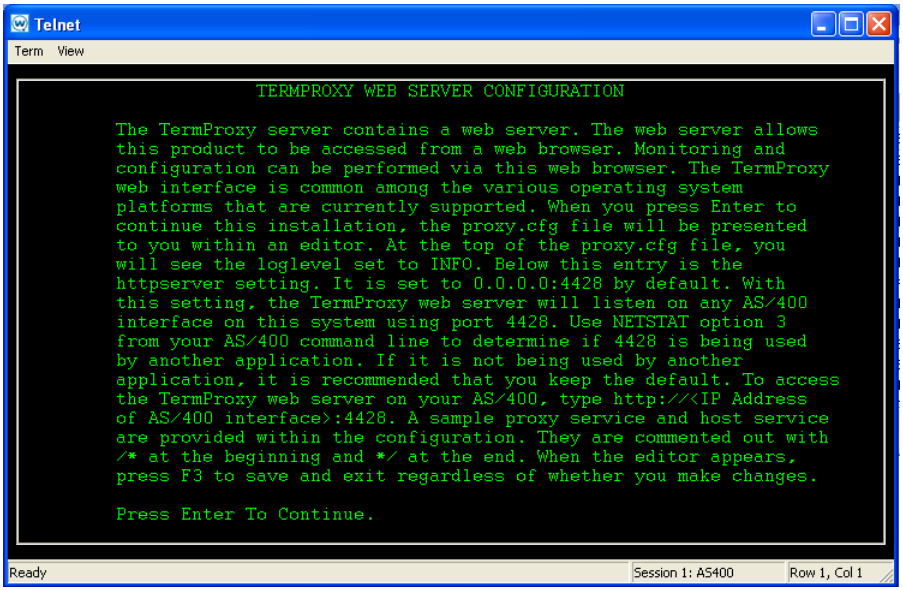


Figure 2-11. *Reviewing TermProxy Web Server Configuration*

8 Press `Ctrl-Enter`.

The configuration editor opens (Figure 2-12).

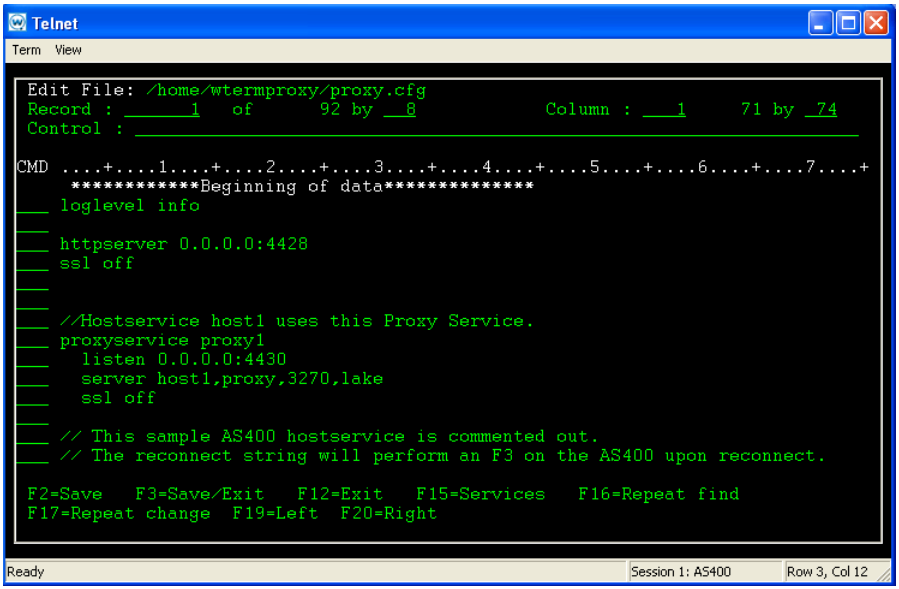


Figure 2-12. *Sample Configuration*

9 Edit the configuration file and press `F3`.

or

Press `F3` to keep the configuration file in the default state.

10 Press `F3` again to exit the editor.

The *Starting TermProxy* screen opens (Figure 2-13).

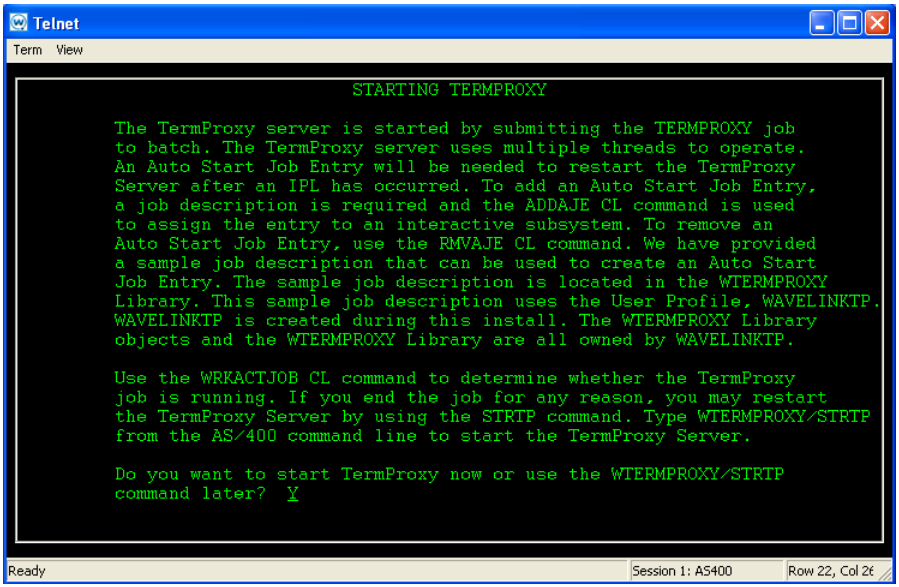


Figure 2-13. *Starting TermProxy*

11 Press `Y` to start TermProxy.

12 Press `Ctrl-Enter`.

The *TermProxy Installation Complete* screen opens (Figure 2-14).

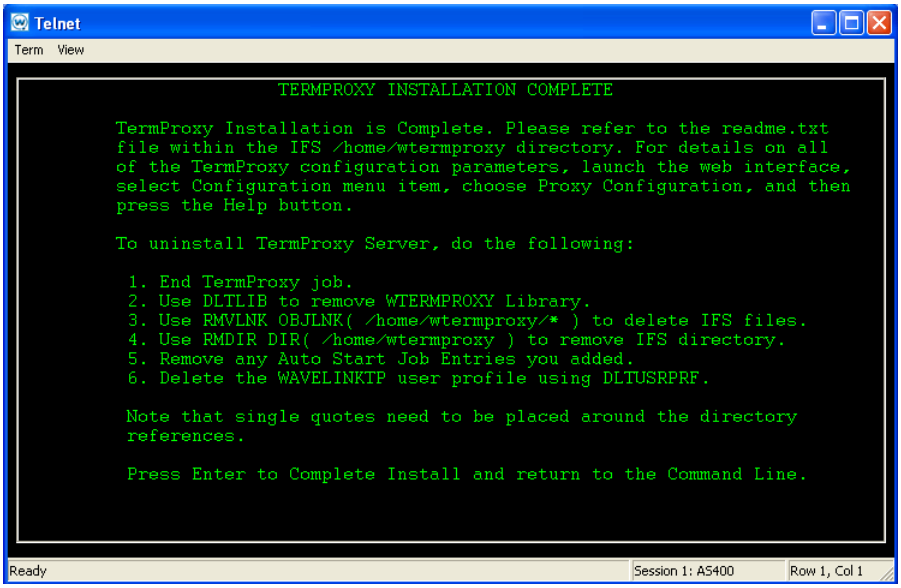


Figure 2-14. *Completing the Installation*

13 Press `Ctrl-Enter` to complete the installation and return to the command line.

NOTE A WTPINST library is also saved to the AS/400 when TermProxy is installed. This library contains a few very small installation objects. After a successful TermProxy installation, you can delete the WTPINST library, if desired.

Reinstalling TermProxy on the AS/400

The steps to reinstall TermProxy on the AS/400 are similar to the steps to install TermProxy on the AS/400. However, when you reinstall TermProxy, the installation application detects that a Wavelink TermProxy Library and WTermProxy IFS Directory already exist. You have options to either maintain or delete the existing library and directory.

To reinstall TermProxy on the AS/400:

1 Insert the installation CD into the AS/400.

2 Connect to an AS/400 Telnet session.

3 At the command prompt, enter `LODRUN DEV(OPT01)`.

4 Press `Ctrl-Enter`.

The *Wavelink End User License Agreement* screen opens.

5 Press `Y` to agree to the licensing information.

NOTE If you do not agree to the licensing information, the installation will abort.

---

6 Press `Ctrl-Enter`.

The *Authority Required to Install TermProxy* screen opens.

7 Press `Ctrl-Enter`.

The installation verifies your Qsecofr authority. The install will abort with a message is the Qsecofr authority is not found. If the Qsecofr authority is found the *Wavelink TermProxy Library Already Exists* screen opens (Figure 2-15).

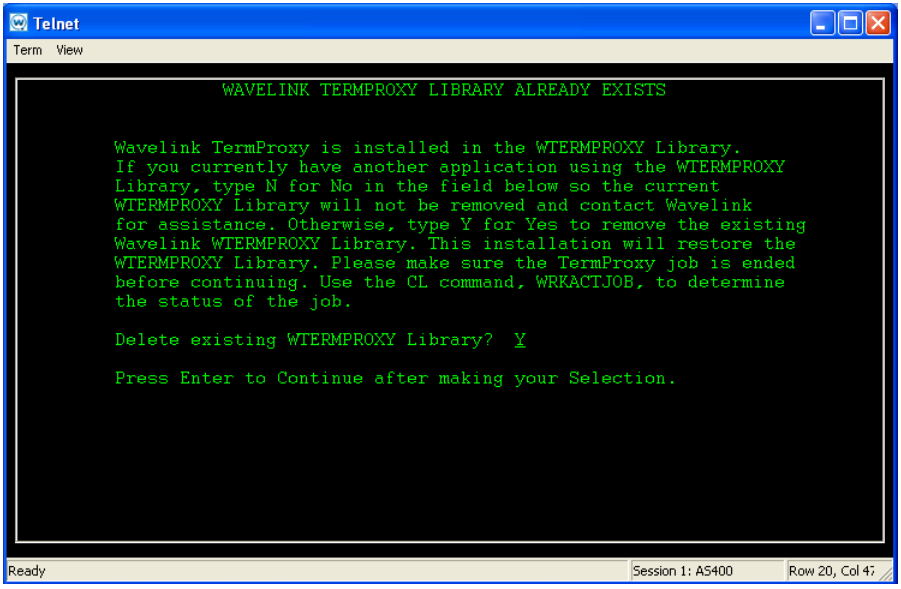


Figure 2-15. *Deleting WTERMPROXY Library*

8 Enter `Y` to overwrite the WTERMPROXY library or `N` to keep the existing WTERMPROXY library and abort the install.

9 Press `Ctrl-Enter`.

The *WTermProxy IFS Directory Exists* screen opens (Figure 2-16).

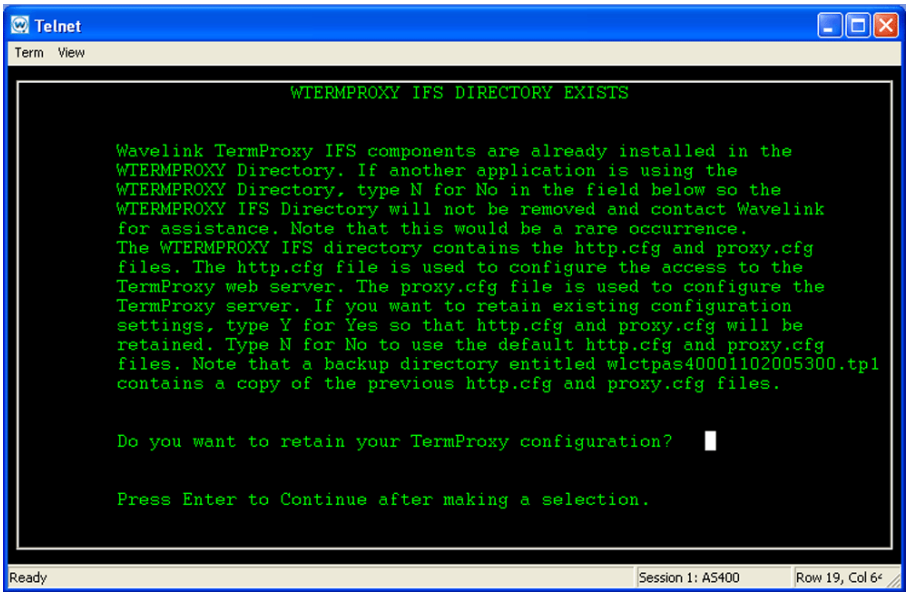


Figure 2-16. *Retaining the IFS Directory*

10 Enter `Y` to maintain the previous directory settings.

11 Press `Ctrl-Enter`.

The configuration editor opens.

12 Edit the configuration file and press `F3`.

or

Press `F3` to keep the configuration file in the default state.

13 Press `F3` again to exit the editor.

The *Starting TermProxy* screen opens.

14 Press `Y` to start TermProxy.

15 Press `Ctrl-Enter`.

The *TermProxy Installation Complete* screen opens (Figure 2-17).

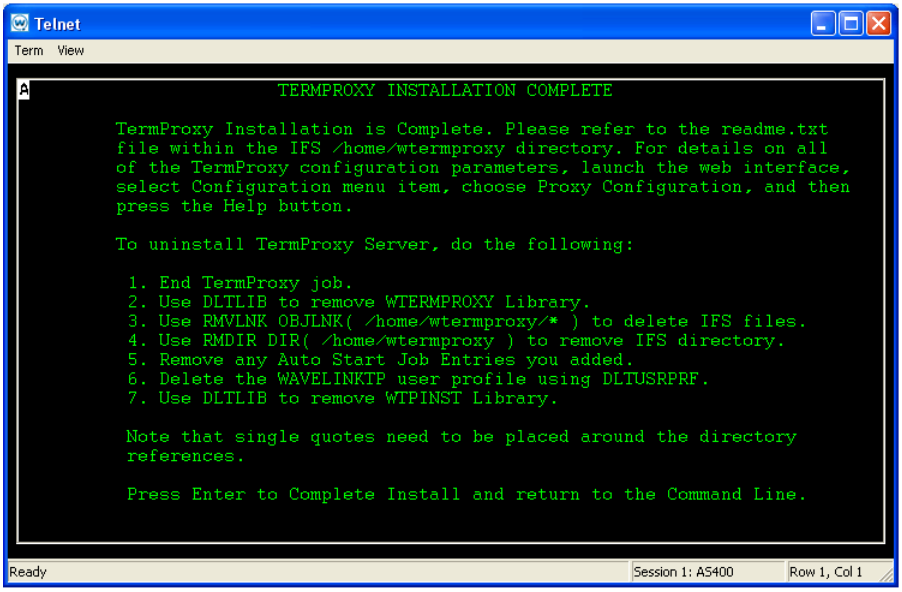


Figure 2-17. *Completing TermProxy Installation*

16 Press `Ctrl-Enter` to complete the installation and return to the command line.

Uninstalling the TermProxy

This section provides information about uninstalling TermProxy from Windows and the AS/400.

Uninstalling TermProxy on Windows

This section contains information about uninstalling TermProxy on a Windows machine.

To uninstall TermProxy:

1 On the host system, open the control panel.

2 Select `Add or Remove Programs`.

3 Locate Wavelink Termproxy and click the `Change/Remove` button.

4 Verify that you want to uninstall the program and click `Uninstall`.

TermProxy is uninstalled on the host system.

Uninstalling TermProxy on the AS/400

This section provides information about uninstalling TermProxy on the AS/400.

To uninstall TermProxy:

1 End the TermProxy job.

2 At the command line, enter `DLTLIB` to remove the WTERMPROXY library.

3 To delete the IFS files, enter the following command at the command line:

```
RMVLNK OBJLNK ('/home/wtermproxy/*')
```

4 To delete the IFS directory, enter the following command at the command line:

```
RMDIR DIR (/home/wtermproxy)
```

NOTE Place single quotes around the directory references.

---

5 Remove any Auto Start Job Entries you added.

6 At the command line, enter `DLTUSRPRF` to delete the WAVELINKTP user profile.

7 At the command line, enter `DLTLIB` to delete WTPINST library.

Chapter 3: Configuration

This section provides the following information:

- TermProxy configuration overview
- Accessing the *TermProxy Configuration* page
- Components of TermProxy configuration
- Creating TermProxy configurations
- Sample TermProxy configurations

TermProxy Configuration Overview

This section provides an overview of the tasks involved in creating and modifying TermProxy configurations.

Configuration Overview

The following list describes the tasks that are required to create or modify a TermProxy configuration.

1. **Access the *TermProxy Configuration* page in the TermProxy web interface.**
2. **Use the configuration interface to create or modify the TermProxy configuration.**
3. **Validate your changes.**
4. **Save and restart TermProxy.**

NOTE You can also modify the configuration of TermProxy in the termproxy.cfg file for Win32 and proxy.cfg file for AS/400. However, it is recommended that you use the *TermProxy Configuration* page in the TermProxy web interface for all configuration modifications.

Accessing the *TermProxy Configuration* Page

This section describes how to access the *TermProxy Configuration* page in the TermProxy web interface.

TermProxy Configuration Interface

You can edit and modify the TermProxy configuration using the *TermProxy Configuration* page in the TermProxy web interface. The *TermProxy Configuration* page allows you to add proxyservices and hostservices, modify the TermProxy web server connection information, and modify the logging level.

To access the configuration interface:

1. Open a web browser and type the address and port of the TermProxy web server.

   Example: `http://192.168.1.10:4428`

2. Enter the user name and password.

3. Click `OK`.

   The *TermProxy Main Menu* page opens.

4. Click `Configuration`.

   The *Logging and Data Capture Settings* page opens.

5. In the left-channel navigation, click `Proxy Configuration`.

   The *TermProxy Configuration* page opens (Figure 3-1).

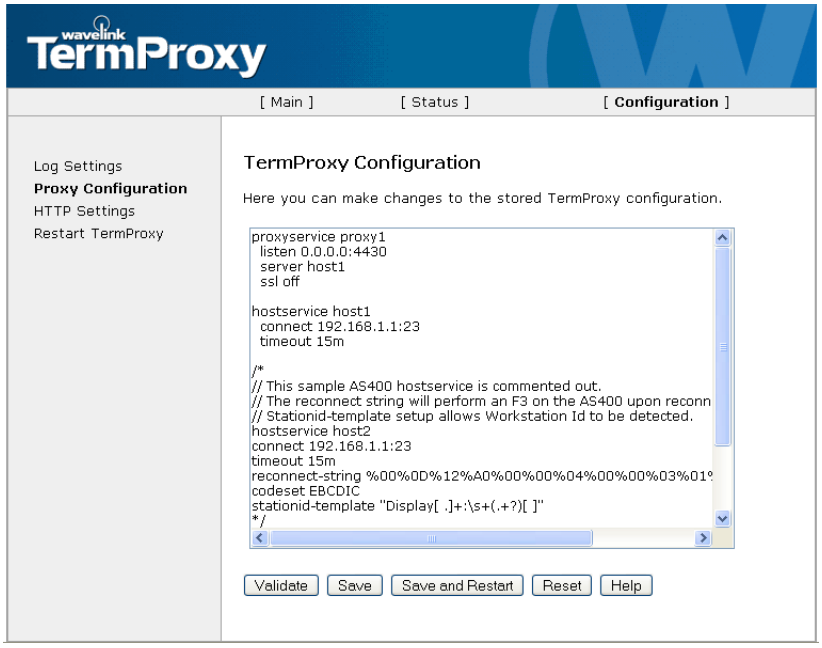


Figure 3-1. *TermProxy Configuration Window*

A sample configuration is provided as part of the installation and displays on the *TermProxy Configuration* page. Portions of this configuration are commented out. You can remove comments and modify the sample configuration to configure TermProxy for your system.

Components of TermProxy Configuration

The default *TermProxy Configuration* page the TermProxy web interface contains the following sections:

- **Proxyservice configuration information.** The first section defines the listen socket. This is the IP address and port number used by the proxyservice to listen for incoming mobile units.
- **Hostservice configuration information**. The second section defines the host server socket. This is the IP address and port of the target host.
- **Log level information.** The third section defines the logging level.

- **HTTP server information**. The last section defines the web server listen socket. This is the IP address and port number that the TermProxy web server uses to listen for incoming administrative web sessions.

Default TermProxy Configurations

Both the Win32 and AS/400 TermProxy installations contain default TermProxy configurations.

Win32 Default Configuration

The following configuration is the default Win32 TermProxy configuration.

```
proxyservice proxy1
  listen 0.0.0.0:4430
  server host1
  ssl off

hostservice host1
  connect 192.168.1.1:23
  timeout 15m

/*
// This sample AS400 hostservice is commented out.
// The reconnect string will perform an F3 on the AS400
upon reconnect.
// Stationid-template setup allows Workstation Id to be
detected.
  hostservice host2
  connect 192.168.1.1:23
  timeout 15m
  reconnect-string
%00%0D%12%A0%00%00%04%00%00%03%01%01%33%FF%EF
  codeset EBCDIC
  stationid-template "Display[ .]+:\s+(.+?)[ ]"
*/

loglevel INFO

httpserver 0.0.0.0:4428
ssl off
```

AS/400 Default Configuration

The following configuration is the default AS/400 TermProxy configuration.

```
log level INFO

httpserver 0.0.0.0:4428
ssl off

/*

//hostservice host1 uses this proxyservice
  proxyservice proxy1
  listen 0.0.0.0:4430
  server host1
  ssl off

//This sample AS400 hostservice is commented out.

//The reconnect string will perform an F3 on the AS400
upon reconnect.

//stationid-template setup allows Workstation ID to be
detected
hostservice host1
connect 192.168.1.1:23
timeout 15 m
reconnect-string
%00%0D%12%A0%00%00%04%00%00%03%01%01%33%FF%EF
codeset EBCDIC
stationid-template "Display [ .]+:\s+(.+?)[ ]
```

Creating Termproxy Configurations

This section provides information on adding and modifying TermProxy configurations, validating configurations, and saving configurations.

Adding TermProxy Configuration Entries

For each proxyservice entry there must be at least one hostservice entry, but there can be many hostservices configured to work with a single proxyservice. The resources of the system on which you are running TermProxy determine the actual number of proxyservice and hostservice entries the TermProxy application can handle.

Each proxy entry requires 1 KB of RAM on the system that is hosting the TermProxy application.

Begin each parameter of the proxy entry on a new line. The TermProxy application ignores white space, so you can place as much white space as you would like before and after each parameter. You can also use as much space as you would like between proxy entries.

Parameters in the TermProxy configuration are not case-sensitive. You can use lower- and/or upper-case characters.

TermProxy Configuration Format

This section contains information about the format and parameters of the following TermProxy configuration entries:

- Proxyservice
- Hostservice
- Loglevel
- HTTP

Proxyservice

Use the following format to enter a proxyservice entry in the TermProxy configuration:

```
proxyservice [proxyservicename]
   listen [ipaddr]:[port]
   server [hostservicname]:[hostserviceport]
   timeout [min]
   ssl [on | off]
```

Table 3-1 contains detailed information about each parameter in the proxyservice entry.

Parameter	Explanation
`proxyservice [proxyservice name]`	Specify a name for the proxy service. The name is used in the TermProxy user interface and log file. There is a 64 character maximum. This is a required parameter.

Table 3-1: *TermProxy Proxyservice Parameters*

`listen [ipaddr:port]`	Specify the interface and port number on which the proxy server should listen for client connections, where `[ipaddr]` is the IP address of the interface and `[port]` is the port number on that interface. Use `0.0.0.0` to specify that the proxy server should listen for a specific port number on all local interfaces. For example, the entry `0.0.0.0:2301` instructs TermProxy to listen for client connections on port 2301 for all local interfaces on the TermProxy server. This is a required parameter.
`server [hostservice]`	Specify the hostservice names to be associated with a proxyservice. This parameter defines the host services that a client can access through this proxy service. The parameter value is a comma-separated list of host service names. Alternatively, an asterisk (*) can be specified as the host service name. TermProxy will then allow the client to establish sessions with arbitrary applications, whether they are configured with a hostservice statement or not. This is known as the unrestricted mode of operation. This is a required parameter.
`timeout [time]`	Specify the amount of time before TermProxy terminates the client-proxy session due to inactivity (also referred to as the client timeout). Specify a value of `0` to allow sessions to remain open indefinitely. An inactive client connection is one where the client has not sent or received data during the specified timeout interval. When TermProxy terminates a client connection, it will leave the proxy-host connection intact until the host timeout interval expires due to inactivity. A suffix can be used to indicate a time unit (1d=24h=1440m=86400s). The default suffix is m for minutes. This parameter is optional and will default to `24h` if not specified.
`ssl [on | off]`	Specify `on` to use the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol to communicate with the browser. TermProxy must be supplied with a valid server certificate and private key PEM files for SSL HTTP service to become operational. This parameter is optional and will default to `off` if not specified.

Table 3-1: *TermProxy Proxyservice Parameters*

Hostservice

Use the following format to enter a hostservice entry in the TermProxy configuration:

```
hostservice [hostservicename]
  connect [ipaddr]:[port]
  timeout [min]
  reconnect-string [reconnect-string]
  undeliverable [Discard | Abort]
  codeset [ASCII | EBCDIC]
  stationid-template {regular expression]
  translate-tohost [tablename]
  translate-fromhost [tablename]
```

Table 3-2 contains detailed information about each parameter in the hostservice entry.

Parameter	Explanation
`hostservice [hostservicname]`	Specify a name for the host service. The name is used in the TermProxy user interface and log file. There is a 64 character maximum. This is a required parameter.
`connect [ipaddr:port]`	Specify the IP address and port of a target host. This is the interface and port number on which the proxy server should connect to the hostservice, where `[ipaddr]` is the IP address of the interface and `[port]` is the port number on that interface. A DNS name may be used in place of the IP address, but it must be followed by a colon and the port number. Example: app.host.com:1235. This is a required parameter.
`timeout [min]`	Specify the amount of time before TermProxy terminates the proxy-host session. Specify a value of `0` to allow sessions to remain open indefinitely. This time begins once the client-proxy connection closes (after the client timeout expires). A suffix can be used to indicate a time unit (1d=24h=144=m=86400s). This parameter is optional and will default to `15m` if not specified.

Table 3-2: *TermProxy Hostservice Parameters*

Parameter	Explanation
`reconnect [string]`	Specify a reconnect string, where `[string]` is the reconnect string. Reconnect strings entered within a Telnet Client host profile take precedence over reconnect strings configured using the TermProxy web interface. If specified, this string will be sent to the host application over the existing host connection when a client reestablishes a connection with TermProxy. You can specify any sequence of bytes in the reconnect string. Use quoting and/or escaping if necessary. Refer to *Configuring Reconnect Strings* on page 41 for more information. A reconnect-string is required for 5250/3270 applications.
`undeliverable [DISCARD | ABORT]`	Specify either DISCARD or ABORT for sessions with a host connection, but no current client connection. DISCARD will delete unsolicited outbound data sent by the host application. ABORT will terminate the host connection. This parameter is optional and will default to `DISCARD` if not specified.
`codeset [ASCII | EBCDIC]`	Specify ASCII or EBCDIC to determine how TermProxy searches the application data for a stationid and how it presents capture file records. Select EBCDIC when using 5250 and the stationid-template. This parameter defaults to `ASCII` if not specified.
`stationid-template [regular expression]`	Specify the stationid-template. The stationid- template serves a very narrow purpose. It extracts the workstation ID from the initial outbound screen buffer of an IBM AS/400 Telnet server session and presents the ID in the active session list, alongside the client IP address. The search pattern must be in the form of a regular expression containing a single tagged expression. Example: `Display [ .]+:\s+(.+?)[ ]` This is an optional parameter and configured only with the 5250.

Table 3-2: *TermProxy Hostservice Parameters*

Parameter	Explanation
`translate-to host [tablename]`	TermProxy provides a simple byte-replacement mechanism for the inbound data stream. To use this feature, you must define one or more mapping tables and reference the tables through the translate-tohost keywords. Refer to *Translate Table Statements* on page 44 for more information. This parameter is optional and defaults to No translation if not specified.
`translate-fromhost [tablename]`	TermProxy provides a simple byte-replacement mechanism for the outbound data stream. To use this feature, you must define one or more mapping tables and reference the tables through the translate-fromhost keywords. Refer to *Translate Table Statements* on page 44 for more information. This parameter is optional and defaults to `No translation` if not specified.

Table 3-2: *TermProxy Hostservice Parameters*

Loglevel

Use the following format to enter a loglevel entry in the TermProxy configuration:

```
loglevel [preferred default logging level]
```

Table 3-3 contains detailed information about the loglevel entry.

Parameter	Description
`loglevel [preferred default logging level]`	Specify the log level. The logging level controls the amount of data TermProxy writes into the log file. The information stored in the log file can be useful for trouble-shooting and auditing purposes. The logging level allows you to manage the amount of collected data in order to control the overhead storage. This configuration setting is meant to be the 'normal' setting for the day-to-day operation. The *Logging and Data Capture Settings* page in the TermProxy Web interface allows you to temporarily change that level setting. The following is a list of the log level settings. The parenthesized numbers are numeric equivalents that can be used in place of the mnemonics. CRITICAL (1) Catastrophic error logging only ERRORS (2) Errors only WARNING (3) Errors and warnings INFO (4) Errors, warnings, informational DEBUG (5) Trouble-shooting mode VERBOSE (6) All errors, warnings, and trouble-shooting information from other modes

Table 3-3: *TermProxy Loglevel Parameters*

HTTPserver

Use the following format to enter an httpserver entry in the TermProxy configuration:

```
httpserver [ipaddr]:[port]
  ssl [on | off]
```

Table 3-4 contains detailed information about the httpserver entry.

Parameter	Description
`httpserver [ipaddr:port]`	Specify the IP address and port to which the TermProxy HTTP service binds itself. You would normally specify the ANY/ALL address and a free port number. Example: `0.0.0.0:4428` Alternatively, you could restrict access to the HTTP interface to the local machine. Example: `httpserver localhost:4428`. Termproxy requires both an httpserver statement and a userid/password specification before it will activate the HTTP service. This is a required parameter.
`ssl [on | off]`	Specify `on` to use the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol to communicate with the browser. TermProxy must be supplied with a valid server certificate and private key PEM file for SSL HTTP service to become operational. The directory where the TermProxy service resides contains a default servercert.pem and serverkey.pem file. Use https:// [IP address of TermProxy Web server]:[Port of TermProxy Web server]. This parameter is optional and will default to `off` if not specified.

Table 3-4: *TermProxy Httpserver Parameters*

Using Comment Delimiters

You must comment out non-essential text in the configuration. You must use the appropriate comment delimiters (that is, characters) to comment out text. The TermProxy application ignores any text in the configuration that you have commented out. You can use comment delimiters to insert notes and other useful information.

NOTE You must place white space before and after all comment delimiters. A single space is enough, but there is no limit to the amount of space that you may use.

Use the following comment delimiters to comment out non-essential text in the TermProxy configuration:

- **Double-slash (//).** Use a double-slash to comment out the remaining part of a single line of text.

  For example:

  ```
  Listen 0.0.0.0:2301  // all IP connections to port 2301
  ```

  The TermProxy application will ignore the last part of the line, which reads “all IP connections to port 2301”.

- **Slash asterisk-asterisk slash (/* */).** Use the slash asterisk-asterisk slash to comment out a section of text. Place the slash-asterisk (/*) at the beginning of the section of text. Place the asterisk-slash (*/) at the end of the section of text.

  For example:

  ```
  /*

  This configuration file is for all clients that are
  using TermProxy to connect to hosts 10.22.15.121 and
  10.22.122.122.

  All clients that want to connect to host 10.22.15.123
  should connect to the host through TermProxy that is
  running on server 10.22.15.120.

  */
  ```

  You might place the sample text before a proxyservice entry in the configuration. The TermProxy application would ignore all of the lines of text that are enclosed in the (/* */) comment delimiter.

Configuring Reconnect Strings

When you enter a `[string]` value, you must place a `%` character before each hex code value. Each hex code character is represented by a two-digit number.

5250 Reconnect String Examples

The following are examples of the `[string]` variable in the reconnect-string parameter of a hostservice entry:

- To send an `F24` upon reconnect (EBCDIC BC before FFEF):

```
%00%0D%12%A0%00%00%04%00%00%03%01%01%BC%FF%EF
```

- To send a reconnect command for the 5250 `F3` key (EBCDIC 33 before FFEF):

  ```
  %00%0D%12%A0%00%00%04%00%00%03%01%01%33%FF%EF
  ```

- To send a reconnect command for the 5250 `ENTER` key (EBCDIC F1 before FFEF):

  ```
  %00%0D%12%A0%00%00%04%00%00%03%01%01%F1%FF%EF
  ```

These strings represent all the necessary 5250 Telnet data needed to send the respective aid key.

3270 Reconnect String Examples

The following are examples of the `[string]` variable in the reconnect string parameter of a hostservice entry:

- To send a reconnect command for the 3270 `F11` key:

  ```
  %7B%C8%F9%FF%EF
  ```

- To send a reconnect command for the 3270 `F4` key:

  ```
  %F4%C8%F9%FF%EF
  ```

- To send a reconnect command for the 3270 `ENTER` key:

  ```
  %7D%C8%F9%FF%EF
  ```

- To send a reconnect command for the 3270 `F1` key:

  ```
  %F1%C8%F9%FF%EF
  ```

VT Escape Sequence

The following are examples of the [*string*] variable in the reconnect string parameter of a host service entry:

- To send a reconnect command for the VT100 or VT220 F3 key:

  ```
  %1BOR
  ```

  This returns you to a menu screen upon reconnect.

- To send a reconnect command for the VT100 or VT220 F11 key:

  ```
  %1B[23~
  ```

  This calls a new screen upon reconnect.

The following Hex codes can be used as reconnect strings.

Hex Value	Character	
%00	Ctrl-A	
%01	Ctrl-B	
%02	Ctrl-C	
%03	Ctrl-D	
%04	Ctrl-D	
%05	Ctrl-E	
%06	Ctrl-F	
%07	Ctrl-G	aka Bell
%08	Ctrl-H	aka Backspace
%09	Ctrl-I	aka Tab
%0A	Ctrl-J	aka Line Feed or Newline
%0B	Ctrl-K	
%0C	Ctrl-L	aka Form Feed or Redraw Screen
%0D	Ctrl-M	aka Enter
%0E	Ctrl-N	
%0F	Ctrl-O	
%10	Ctrl-P	
%11	Ctrl-Q	
%12	Ctrl-R	
%13	Ctrl-S	
%14	Ctrl-T	
%15	Ctrl-U	
%16	Ctrl-V	
%17	Ctrl-W	
%18	Ctrl-X	
%19	Ctrl-Y	
%1A	Ctrl-Z	Sometimes used as EOF or suspend signal
%1B	Escape	
%25	Percent	The actual % character
%7F	Delete	

Translate Table Statements

This is the byte-mapping table definition. Any number of mapping tables can be defined, as long as each one has a unique table name. Usually a different table is used for inbound (to host) and outbound (from host) translation.

Use the following format to enter a table statement entry in the TermProxy configuration:

```
table [table name]
<source byte 1>=<destination byte 1>
<source byte 3>=<destination byte 3>
<source byte n>=<destination byte n>
```

Table 3-5 contains detailed information about the table statement entry.

Parameter	Description
table name	This is a freely chosen name for the table. The hostservice translate-fromhost and translate-tohost keywords refer to the table using this name.
source byte=destination byte	The byte mapping instructions immediately follow the table keyword and must be codes as shown. Do not use spaces around the '='. The source and destination byte can either be an ASCII character or an escaped-byte value.

Table 3-5: *TermProxy Table Statement Parameters*

The following are some mapping examples:

Table Table1

%00=? //Replaces a NUL with a question mark

==%20 //Replaces an equal sign with an ASCII blank

1=%f1 //Replaces an ASCII 1 with an EBCDIC 1

Validating TermProxy Configuration Entries

Once you have entered the TermProxy configurations, you can validate your entries to ensure accuracy using the `Validate` button located at the bottom of the *TermProxy Configuration* page. When you click the `Validate` button, all configurations are checked for errors.

To validate:

1 Complete TermProxy configurations.

2 Click the `Validate` button at the bottom of the *TermProxy Configuration* page.

If an entry contains invalid configurations, an error message appears at the bottom of the window stating which part of the configuration contains errors.

Saving and Restarting Configurations

TermProxy configurations must be saved and the application restarted for configuration modifications to take effect.

To save and restart:

1 Click the `Save and Restart` button at the bottom of the *TermProxy Configuration* window.

The system takes a moment to restart, and then the *TermProxy Main Menu* page opens.

2 Return to the *TermProxy Configuration* page to ensure your changes were saved.

Sample TermProxy Configurations

The following section contains two sample TermProxy configurations and detailed descriptions of each parameter in the sample configurations.

Sample TermProxy Configuration 1

```
proxyservice TelnetOne
listen 0.0.0.0:2301
server TelnetHost
timeout 5
ssl on

hostservice TelnetHost
connect 192.168.1.1:23
timeout 60
reconnect %0c
```

```
undeliverable ABORT
codeset ASCII
```

Table 3-6 provides a detailed description of each parameter in Sample TermProxy Configuration 1.

Sample TermProxy Configuration 1	Parameter Description
`proxyservice TelnetOne`	The proxyservice name is TelnetOne.
`listen 0.0.0.0:2301`	The proxyservice listens for mobile devices on any local IP interface with 2301 as the listen port.
`server TelnetHost`	The proxyservice services the hostservice named TelnetHost.
`timeout 5`	The client-proxy connection will time out after five minutes of inactivity.
`ssl on`	Mobile units must use SSL to access a hostservice using the TelnetOne proxyservice.
`hostservice`	The hostserivce name is TelnetHost. TelnetHost is referenced within the proxyservice TelnetOne.
`connect 192.168.1.1:23`	When a mobile device connects to the proxyservice "TelnetOne" using the a host profile that contains 192.168.1.1:23, the TermProxy establishes a connection with the target host 192.168.1.1:23.
`timeout 1h`	Once the client-proxy connection closes (see proxyservice timeout), the proxy-host connection closes after one hour of inactivity.
`reconnect %0c`	The reconnect entry instructs the mobile device to send the command %0c to the host upon reconnect.
`undeliverable ABORT`	If the host sends an unsolicited message while the mobile device is unavailable, both the client-proxy and the proxy-host connection will be dropped.
`codeset ASCII`	The capture data displays in ASCII.

Table 3-6: *Sample TermProxy Configuration 1 Parameter Descriptions*

Sample TermProxy Sample 2

```
proxyservice "TelnetHosts"
  listen 20.30.40.50:4430
  server "Host AS400", "Host VT"

hostservice "Host AS400"
  connect 206.125.145.25:23
  reconnect%00%0D%12%A0%00%00%04%00%00%03%01%01%33%FF%EF
```

```
  codeset EBCDIC
  stationid-template "Display [.] +:\s+ (.t?) []"

hostservice "Host VT"
  connect 207.95.165.10:23

loglevel info

httpservice 127.0.0.1:6666
  ssl on
```

Table 3-7 provides a detailed description of each parameter in Sample TermProxy Configuration 2.

Sample TermProxy Configuration 2	Description
`proxyservice TelnetHosts`	The proxyservice name is TelnetHosts.
`listen 20.30.40.50:4430`	The proxyservice listens for mobile devices at 20.30.40.50 and port 4430.
`server "Host AS400", "Host VT"`	The proxyservice services two hostservices named "Host AS400" and "Host VT".
	Timeout and SSL parameters are not specifically defined in this sample configuration. These parameters default to timeout 24 hours and SSL Off.
`hostservice "Host AS400"`	The first hostservice name is "Host AS400".
`connect 206.125.145.25:23`	When a mobile device connects to the proxyservice "TelnetHosts" using the a host profile that contains 206.125.145.25:23, the TermProxy establishes a connection with the target host 206.125.145.25:23.
`reconnect %00%0D%12%A0%00%00%04%00%00%03%01%01%33%FF%EF`	This reconnect string sends an F3 upon reconnect.
`codeset EBCDIC`	The EBCDIC codeset allows the workstation ID to display in the Session List page of the TermProxy web interface.
`stationid-template "Display [ .] +:\s+ (.t?) [ ]"`	The stationid-template allows the workstation ID to display in the *Session List* page of the TermProxy web interface.
`hostservice "Host VT"`	The second hostservice name is "Host VT".

Table 3-7: *Sample TermProxy Configuration 2 Parameter Descriptions*

Sample TermProxy Configuration 2	Description
`connect 207.95.165.10:23`	When a mobile device connects to the proxyservice "TelnetHosts" using the a host profile that contains 207.95.165.10:23, the TermProxy establishes a connection with the target host 207.95.165.10:23.
`log level INFO`	The log level entry instructs the proxy server to log information at the INFO level only.
`httpservice 201.120.140.10:4428`	The httpservice entry instructs the proxy server to bind the HTTP server to the IP address 201.120.140.10 on port 4428.
`ssl on`	The ssl entry instructs the proxy server to use the SSL protocol.

Table 3-7: *Sample TermProxy Configuration 2 Parameter Descriptions*

Chapter 4: Using TermProxy

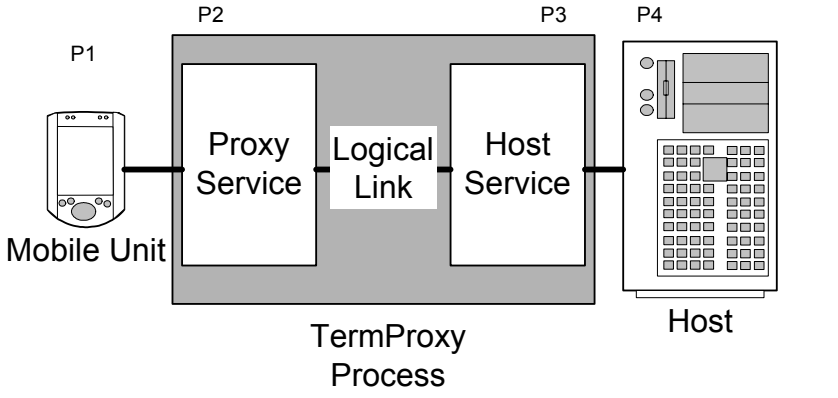
This chapter provides information about using TermProxy, including:

- TermProxy functionality
- Using TermProxy with the Telnet Client
- Accessing the TermProxy web interface
- Setting logging levels and data capture
- Viewing log and data capture files
- Changing HTTP settings
- Viewing TermProxy status and sessions
- Additional TermProxy web interface operations
- Running TermProxy as a Windows service

TermProxy Functionality

The new TermProxy base functionality utilizes the following two internal modules:

- **Proxyservice.** The proxyservice module listens for mobile device requests on the port number defined in the proxyservice entry within the TermProxy configuration file. TermProxy takes these request and makes a logical connection to one of the hostservices it accommodates.
- **Hostservice.** The hostservice module establishes a connection with the Telnet server process on the target host.



P1 - Mobile Unit has IP address
P1 - Randomly generated ephemeral port (Port between 1025 & 65534)
P2 - Proxy Service uses IP address of an interface where it resides
P2 - Port number is defined in proxyservice definition
P3 - Host Service uses IP address of an interface where it resides
P3 - Randomly generated ephemeral port (Port between 1025 & 65534)
P4 - Host has IP address and fixed port number for Telnet server process

Figure 4-1. *Overview of the TermProxy Process*

The connection between the mobile unit and TermProxy is referred to as the client-proxy connection (Figure 4-1 P1 and P2). The connection between TermProxy and the host is referred to as the proxy-host connection (Figure 4-1 P1 and P2).

The TermProxy process may reside on the same machine as the Telnet server. Typically the OS/400 deployment of TermProxy will reside on the same system as the Telnet server.

Each mobile device session is identified by a unique session id when the Telnet session is established through TermProxy. This allows multiple Telnet sessions on one mobile device to be established through TermProxy.

Using TermProxy with the Telnet Client

This section describes the basic steps for initiating a Telnet session with TermProxy. It also provides more detailed instructions about configuring the host profile, including the host and termproxy profiles.

Initiating a Telnet Session with TermProxy

Use the following steps to establish a Telnet Session with TermProxy.

To initiate a Telnet session with TermProxy:

1. Install TermProxy on Win32 or AS/400 platform.
2. Add proxyservice and hostservice configurations using the TermProxy web interface.
3. Add a host profile with TermProxy from the configuration utility of your Telnet.
4. Connect to the Telnet host using TermProxy.

NOTE If you are using a firewall, make sure you have properly configured your static NAT tables and access lists.

---

5. View the status of your connection from the TermProxy web interface to verify TermProxy is being used for the Telnet session.

Configuring the Telnet Host Profile

You need to configure both the Host tab and the TermProxy 1 tab in the *Host Profiles* dialog box of the Telnet configuration utility.

Host tab

You need to configure the Host tab of the Host Profile before configuring the TermProxy 1 tab (Figure 4-2).

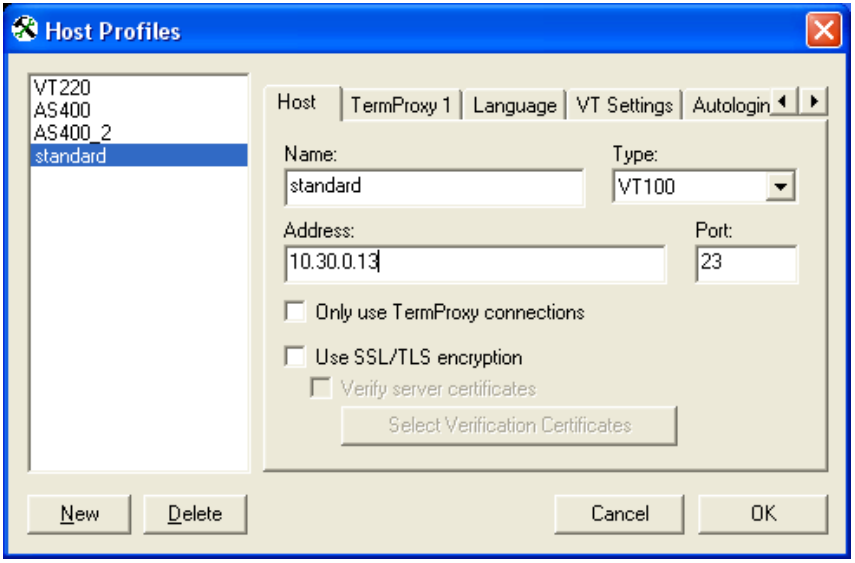


Figure 4-2. *Telnet Host Profile*

Table 4-1 describes the configuration options for the Host tab.

Configuration Option	Description
Name	Enter the name of the Telnet host profile. This field is required.
Type	Select the type of emulation. This field is required.
Address	Enter the IP address of the Telnet host. This field is required.
Port	Enter the port of the Telnet host. This field is required.
Only use TermProxy connections	Check this option if you want to use TermProxy connections only. This prevents direct connections to the target host. This option disables the **Use SSL/TLS encryption** option for the Telnet host, but not for TermProxy. This feature is optional.

Table 4-1: *Host Tab Configuration Options*

Configuration Option	Description
Use SSL/TLS encryption	Check this option if you want to use SSL/TLS to encrypt the data between the mobile device and the Telnet Host. If you enable this option, the **Only use TermProxy connections** option will disable. This feature is optional.
Verify server certificates	Check this option if you want to use verification certificates. The **Use SSL/TLS encryption** must be enabled for this option to be active. Clients use certificates to verify that they are communicating with the correct server. SSL/TLS verification requires a local certificate chain (root certificate and intermediate certificates if any) on the mobile device. This feature is optional.
Select Verification Certificates	This allows you to create verification certificates. Refer to *SSL/TLS Encryption and Verification* on page 57 for more information. The **Verify server certificates** option must be enabled for this option to be active. This feature is optional.

Table 4-1: *Host Tab Configuration Options*

TermProxy 1 Tab

Once you configure the Host tab, you need to configure the TermProxy 1 tab (Figure 4-3).

You can configure up to three TermProxy servers as failover servers. If the initial TermProxy server cannot be reached, it will attempt to connect to all available subsequent TermProxy servers before it attempts a direct connection with the Telnet host. Options to configure the TermProxy 2 tab will become available after you configure the TermProxy 1 tab. Options to configure the TermProxy 3 tab will become available after you configure the TermProxy 2 tab.

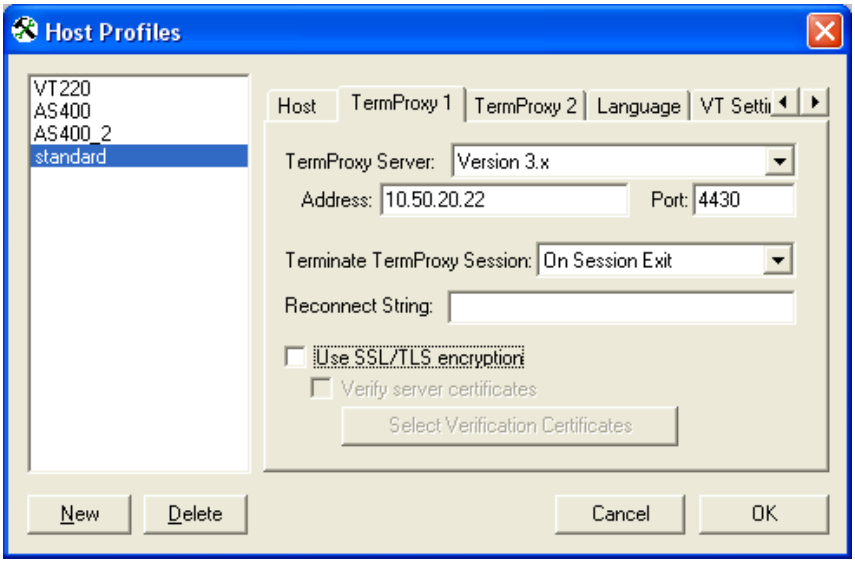


Figure 4-3. *Configuring the TermProxy 1 Tab*

Table 4-2 describes the configuration options for the TermProxy 1 tab.

Configuration Option	Description
TermProxy Server	Select the version of TermProxy you want to run. Version 3.x is the most recent version. This field is required.
Address	Enter the IP address of the TermProxy server. This field is required.
Port	Enter the Port of the TermProxy server. This field is required.

Table 4-2: *TermProxy Configuration Options*

Configuration Option	Description
Terminate TermProxy Session	You can select one of the methods by which TermProxy handles session disconnects. **On Session Exit**. When the you close the Telnet session intentionally using `Func-Ctrl-T` from the external keyboard or `Disconnect Session` from the Telnet Client menu, both client-proxy and proxy-host connections close. This is the default option and recommended in most cases. **Always**. When you close the Telnet session intentionally using `Func-Ctrl-T` from the external keyboard or `Disconnect Session` from the Telnet Client menu, both client-proxy and proxy-host connections close. Client-proxy and proxy-host connection also close when the mobile unit is warm-booted or the client-proxy connection is lost (i.e., powered off, went to sleep for an extended period of time, etc.). **Never**. When you close the Telnet session intentionally using `Func-Ctrl-T` from the external keyboard or `Disconnect Session` from the Telnet Client menu, the proxy-host connection remains open. The client-proxy and proxy-host connections also remain open when the mobile device is warm-booted or the client-proxy connection is lost (i.e., powered off, went to sleep for an extended period of time, etc.). **On Network error**. The Telnet session will disconnect only when a network error occurs. Default: On Session Exit

Table 4-2: *TermProxy Configuration Options*

Configuration Option	Description
Reconnect String	Input a reconnect string or use one you defined in the TermProxy configuration file. When a mobile device unintentionally disconnects from TermProxy, the proxy-host connection remains active until a mobile device reconnects or the hostservice time-out is reached. A reconnect-string is required in 5250 and 3270 environments. Reconnect-string requirements depend upon the application. The purpose of the reconnect-string is to request the last screen data that the host had before the mobile device disconnected. There may be cases where the screen data that the host has does not reflect the screen data that was present on the device before the disconnect. In these cases, you will need to send a reconnect-string that will place the user at a desired point in the application. For example, if you are in a VT application and the client-proxy connection was unintentionally disconnected, the host may only have a portion of the actual screen. This is because the host may have required multiple conversations to paint the screen that existed on the mobile device before the client-proxy disconnect. Therefore, you need to pick a reconnect string such as a function key, escape sequence, or the Enter key that will cause your application to repaint the desired transaction screen or menu. The reconnect string in the host profile takes precedence over the reconnect string configured in the TermProxy configuration file. A reconnect-string is required in 5250 and 3270 environments.
Use SSL/TLS encryption	Check **Use SSL/TLS encryption** to encrypt data between the mobile unit and the TermProxy server. You can enable the SSL/TLS encryption option to encrypt the data between the mobile device and the TermProxy server. **NOTE** SSL/TLS communication is not an option between the TermProxy server and the target Telnet host due to the additional processing it would require. Also, it is presumed that the TermProxy to Host communications will take place on the trusted network. Refer to *SSL/TLS Encryption and Verification* on page 57 for more information. This feature is optional.

Table 4-2: *TermProxy Configuration Options*

Configuration Option	Description
Verify server certificates	Check **Verify Server Certificates** to perform SSL/TLS verification between the mobile device and the TermProxy server. SSL/TLS verification requires a local certificate chain (root certificate and intermediate certificates if any) on the mobile device. Refer to *SSL/TLS Encryption and Verification* on page 57 for more information. This feature is optional.
Select Verification Certificates	Once you enable the **Verify Server Certificates** option, the `Select Verification Certificates` button is active. Click this option to open the *Certificate Manager* dialog box. You can use the Certificate Manager to create, insert or remove certificates. Refer to *SSL/TLS Encryption and Verification* on page 57 for more information. This feature is optional.

Table 4-2: *TermProxy Configuration Options*

SSL/TLS Encryption and Verification

You need to install the SSL/TLS support utility on the PC, then deploy another SSL/TLS support utility to the mobile device. Once you have installed the support utility you can enable SSL/TLS encryption and certificates.

NOTE Due to exportation laws, contact Wavelink customer support for information on obtaining the SSL/TLS support utility. Refer to *Appendix C: Wavelink Contact Information* on page 97 for more information.

Installing the SSL/TLS Support Utility on the PC

Install the Windows SSL/TLS support utility on the PC from which you deploy the Telnet Client.

To install the SSL/TLS support utility on the PC:

1 Obtain the installation executable for the Windows SSL/TLS support utility (`SSLInstall_xxxxx.exe`, where “xxxxx” is the version).

2 Install the SSL/TLS support utility on the PC from which you deploy the Telnet Client.

Deploying the SSL/TLS Support Utility to the Mobile Device

You can use Avalanche or ActiveSync to deploy the SSL/TLS support utility to the device.

NOTE Due to exportation laws, contact Wavelink customer support for information on obtaining the SSL/TLS support utility. Refer to *Appendix C: Wavelink Contact Information* on page 97 for more information.

To deploy the SSL/TLS utility through Avalanche:

1 Obtain the Avalanche SSL/TLS support file (`SSL_Support_ARM_3x_xxxxx_AV.ava` or `SSL_Support_X86_3x_xxxxx_AV.ava`, where "xxxxx" is the version number).

NOTE If you do not know the processor type of your mobile device (ARM or X86), install both the ARM and X86 SSL/TLS support packages. Avalanche selection criteria will ensure that the correct SSL/TLS support package is downloaded to the mobile device based upon the package selection criteria.

---

2 From the Software Management menu in Avalanche Management Console, select `Install Software Package`.

3 Browse to the location of the Avalanche SSL/TLS support package and select the package.

4 Select the software collection where you want to install the SSL/TLS support package.

5 Click `Next`.

6 Click `Yes` to agree to the license agreement.

7 Enable the SSL/TLS support package (Figure 4-4).

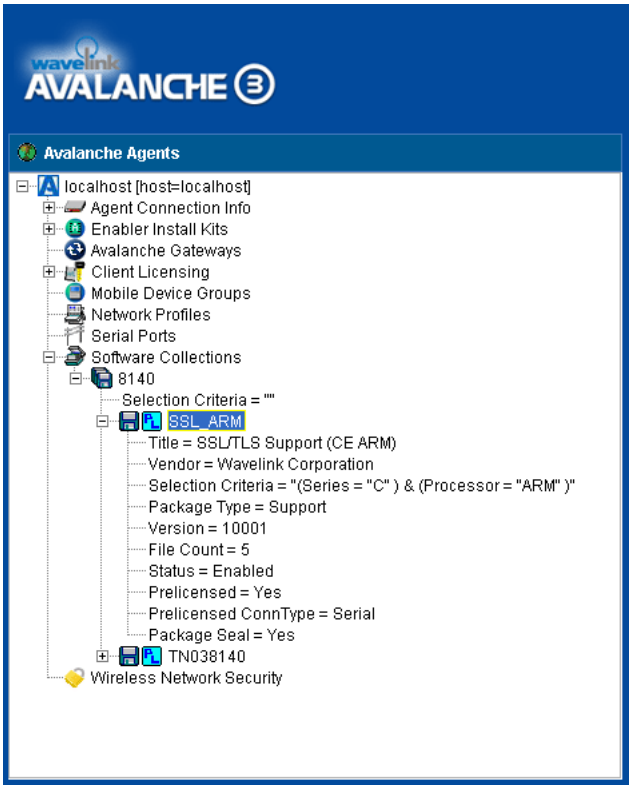


Figure 4-4. *Installing SSL/TLS Support*

8 Perform an Avalanche update on the device to download the SSL/TLS support package to the device.

To deploy the SSL/TLS utility using ActiveSync:

1 Obtain the SSL/TLS ActiveSync executable (`SSLInstallCE_xxxxx_AS.exe`, where "xxxxx" is the version number).

2 Create a Microsoft ActiveSync connection between the host PC and the mobile device. (You may use either a Guest Partnership or a Standard Partnership.)

3 On the host PC, launch the SSL/TLS ActiveSync executable to deploy the executable to the mobile device.

4 Launch the Telnet Client.

Enabling SSL/TLS Support

The SSL/TLS support is configured from the *Host Profiles* dialog box of the configuration utility.

NOTE SSL/TLS is only an active option if SSL/TLS support has been installed on the PC running the Telnet Client configuration utility.

To configure SSL/TLS:

1. Access the host profiles configuration utility for the Telnet Client.
2. Select or create a new host profile.
3. Add a TermProxy server in the TermProxy 1 tab.
4. Enable the **Use SSL/TLS encryption** option in the TermProxy 1 tab (Figure 4-5).

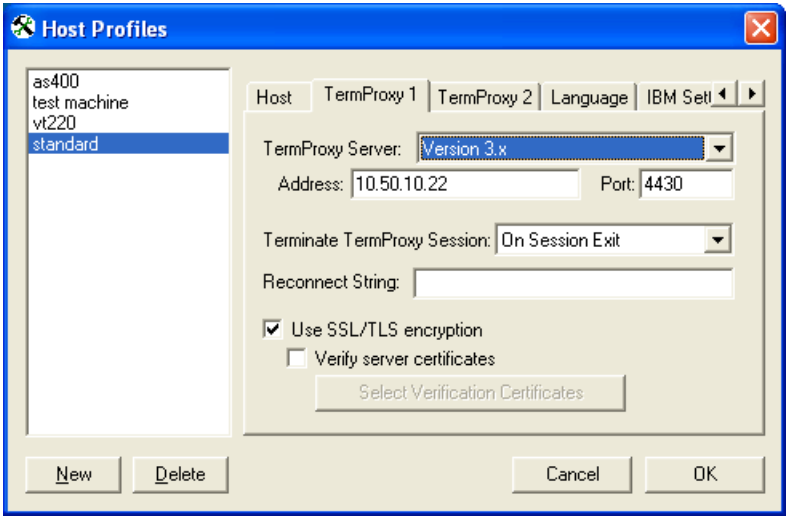


Figure 4-5. *Enabling SSL/TLS Encryption*

5. Click `OK`.
6. Deploy the new Telnet Client configuration to the mobile device.

Enabling SSL/TLS Verification

Use the TermProxy 1 tab in the *Host Profiles* dialog box to enable certificates. Once you enable the certificates, you have the option to create, insert, or remove certificates.

To enable certificates:

1 Access the host profiles configuration utility for the Telnet Client.

2 In the TermProxy 1 tab, within the *Host Profiles* dialog box, enable the **Verify server certificates** option (Figure 4-6).

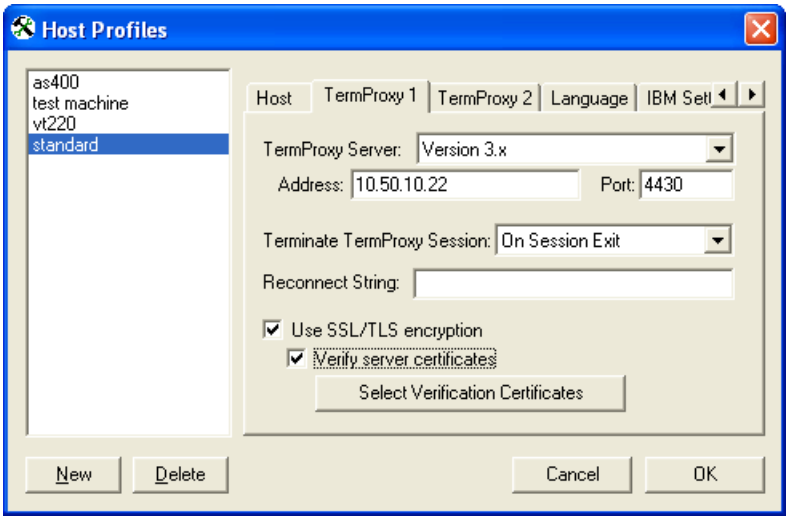


Figure 4-6. *Enabling Certificates*

3 Click the `Select Verification Certificates` button.

The *Certificate Manager* dialog box opens (Figure 4-7).

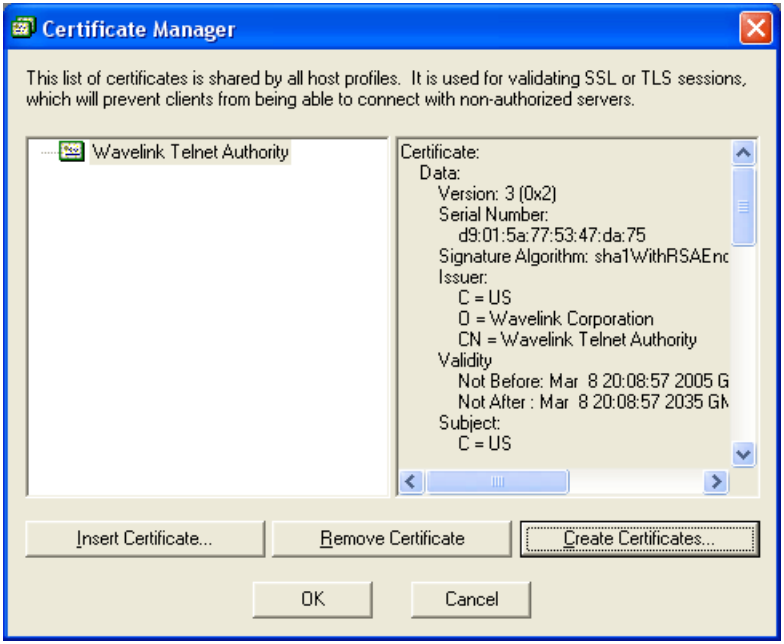


Figure 4-7. *Viewing the Certificate Manager*

4 Use the *Certificate Manager* dialog box to create, insert, or remove a certificate for use with TermProxy.

Creating a New Certificate

The Create Certificates option in the *Certificate Manager* dialog box will generate a certificate (servercert.pem) and the private key (serverkey.pem) you can use and give you the option of copying the server certificate to the TermProxy installation folder. (For Win32, copy the certificates to the folder where `WLTermProxyService.exe` resides. The default Win32 installation folder is `c:\Program Files\Wavelink\TermProxy`. For OS/400, copy the certificates to `/home/wtermproxy`.)

NOTE TermProxy should be installed before you create certificates.

To create a new certificate:

1 Access the *Certificate Manager* dialog box.

2 Click the `Create Certificates` button.

The *Create Certificates* dialog box opens (Figure 4-8).

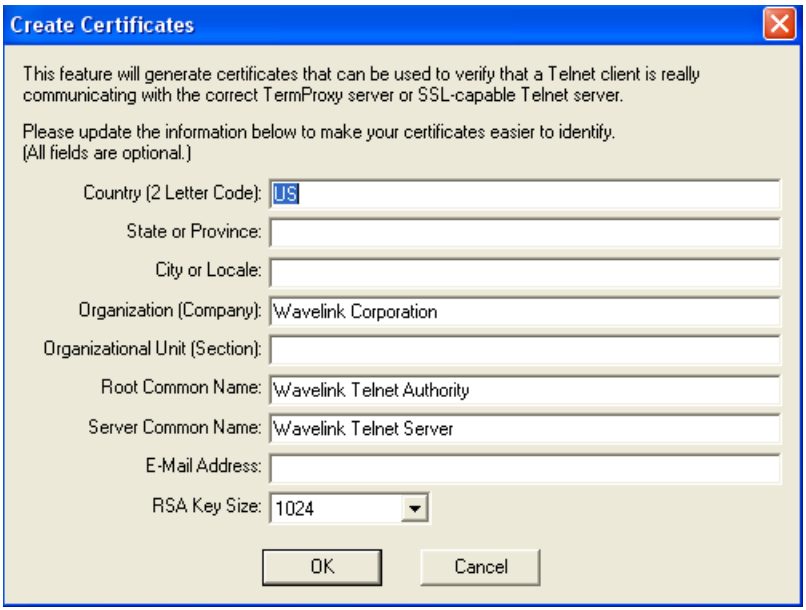


Figure 4-8. *Creating Certificates*

3 Enter the certificate information.

4 Click `OK`.

5 For Win32, follow the prompts to copy `servercert.pem` and `serverkey.pem` files to the Win32 TermProxy installation directory.

6 For AS/400, manually copy the `servercert.pem` and `serverkey.pem` files to `/home/wtermproxy`.

7 Save the host profile and deploy the configuration to the mobile device.

Inserting Verification Certificates

To use your own certificate authority with TermProxy, you need to convert your server certificate and private key to PEM format. Once converted, you need to copy the `servercert.pem` and `serverkey.pem` files to the location where the TermProxy configuration files are installed.

To insert a certificate:

1 Access the *Certificate Manager* dialog box.

2 Convert your server certificate and server key to PEM format.

3 Click the `Insert Certificate` button.

4 Browse to the certificate file.

5 Click `Open`.

6 For Win32, follow the prompts to copy `servercert.pem` and `serverkey.pem` files to the Win32 TermProxy installation directory. The default location is `c:\Program Files\Wavelink\TermProxy`.

7 For AS/400, manually copy the `servercert.pem` and `serverkey.pem` files to `/home/wtermproxy`.

8 Save the host profile and deploy the configuration to the mobile device.

Removing a Certificate

You can remove a certificate if you no longer want to use it.

To remove a certificate:

1 Access the *Certificate Manager* dialog box.

2 Select the certificate you want to remove.

3 Click the `Remove Certificate` button.

TermProxy Web Interface Operations

This section provides an overview of the TermProxy web interface operations and information on accessing the TermProxy web interface.

Overview of Web Interface

From the TermProxy web interface, you can perform the following operations:

- Set logging levels
- View TermProxy log files and data capture files

- Configure TermProxy HTTP settings
- View TermProxy current status list and session list
- View the TermProxy readme file and release notes
- Restart TermProxy

Accessing the TermProxy Web Interface

You need to know the IP address and port of the TermProxy HTTP server and the user name and password to access the TermProxy web interface.

To access the TermProxy web interface:

1. Launch a web browser.
2. In the address field of the web browser, type the address and port of the TermProxy HTTP server using the following format:

   `http://[ipaddr]:[port]`

   where

   - `[ipaddr]` is the IP address of the TermProxy web server
   - `[port]` is the TCP port of the TermProxy web server
3. Enter the user name and password.

   The *TermProxy Main Menu* page opens.

Setting Log Levels and Data Capture

This section provides information about TermProxy logging, including the following:

- Overview of TermProxy logging and logging levels
- Setting the TermProxy logging levels
- Enabling the data capturing function

Overview of TermProxy Logging

TermProxy provides a logging service that writes information to a plain-text log file that allows you to evaluate errors, TermProxy server functionality, and information about client connection.

The amount of detail that is recorded to the TermProxy log file is user-configurable. TermProxy allows you to specify the logging level, which determines the types of information recorded to the log file. (For information on logging levels, see *TermProxy Logging Levels* on page 66.)

The log file is called `TermProxy.log` and is generated in the directory from which you are running the TermProxy application.

Whenever TermProxy starts, it creates a new `TermProxy.log` file. Before this occurs, however, TermProxy writes the contents of `TermProxy.log` to the `TermProxy.log.bak` file.

While TermProxy is running, TermProxy will not allow the log file to grow beyond 100 KB. Once the log file reaches 100 KB, TermProxy creates a new log file called `TermProxy.log.xxx`, where `xxx` is a sequential number that begins at 001. The contents of these additional log files are also written to `TermProxy.log.bak`, when TermProxy is started.

TermProxy Logging Levels

TermProxy provides six logging levels, 1 - 6. Table 4-3 describes the type of information that each level causes to be written to `TermProxy.log`.

Log Level	Information Written to TermProxy.log
Level 1	Writes only critical errors to the log file.
Level 2	Writes critical errors and error messages to the log file.
Level 3	Writes critical errors, error messages, and warnings to the log file.
Level 4	Writes critical errors, error messages, warnings, and informational messages to the log file.
Level 5	Writes critical errors, error messages, warnings, informational messages, and debug information to the log file.
Level 6	Writes critical errors, error messages, warnings, information messages, debug information and all other information to the log file.

Table 4-3: *TermProxy Logging Levels*

The following list provides a description of the type of messages that may be written to the log file:

Critical	Indicates errors that cause TermProxy to fail to start.
Error	Indicates errors that are caused by configuration and/or communication problems.
Warning	Indicates possible operational problems.
Informational	Documents the flow of operation.
Debug	Used to diagnose program malfunctions or communication problems.
Verbose	Indicates and documents all errors, operational problems, program malfunctions or communication problems. (This logging level causes large amounts of data to be written to the log file.)

Setting the Logging Level

By default, TermProxy is set to logging level 4 (Info). You can modify the TermProxy logging level in the TermProxy web interface two ways:

- Modify the logging level in the TermProxy configuration
- Modify the logging level in the *Logging and Data Capture Settings* page

To modify the logging level in the TermProxy configuration:

1. Access the TermProxy web interface.
2. From the *TermProxy Main Menu* page, click `Configuration`.

   The *Logging and Data Capture Settings* page opens.
3. In the left-channel navigation, click `Proxy Configuration`.
4. In the configuration text box, type `loglevel [level]`, where `[level]` is the logging level you want to set.

   Example: `loglevel debug`
5. Click `Validate` to validate your changes.

6 Click `Save and Restart` to save your changes and restart TermProxy.

To modify the logging level from the *Logging and Data Capture Settings* page:

1 Access the TermProxy web interface.

2 From the *TermProxy Main Menu* page, click `Configuration`.

The *Logging and Data Capture Settings* page opens (Figure 4-9).

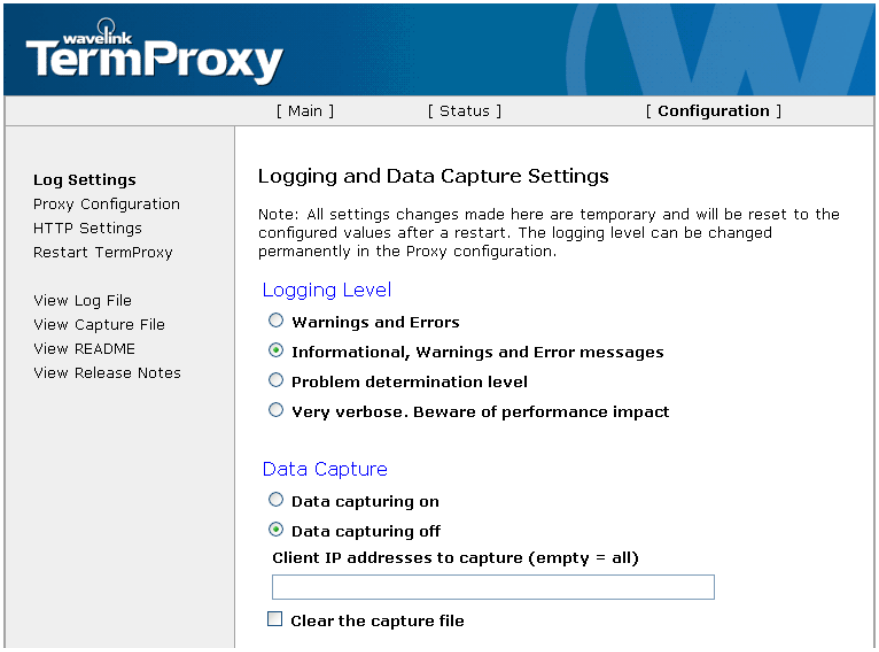


Figure 4-9. *Configuring Logging Levels*

3 Select the logging level.

4 Click `Apply Changes`.

NOTE All changes made in the *Logging and Data Capture Settings* window are temporary and will be reset to the configured values after a restart. To ensure logging levels remain permanent, set the level in the *TermProxy Configuration* page.

Enabling Data Capture

You can enable data capturing from the TermProxy web interface. By default the data capturing mode is set to off. The data capturing function is a temporary setting and needs to be enabled after each TermProxy restart to continue capturing data.

To enable data capturing:

1 Access the TermProxy web interface.

2 From the *TermProxy Main Menu* page, click `Configuration`.

The *Logging and Data Capture Settings* page opens (Figure 4-10).

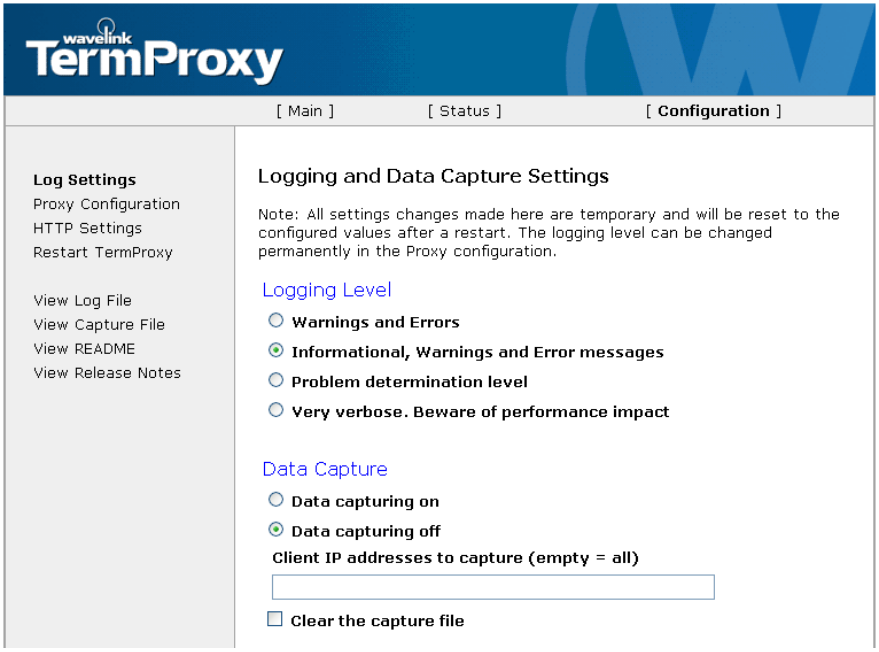


Figure 4-10. *Enabling Data Capture*

3 Select the **`Data capturing on`** button to enable data capture mode.

4 In the **Client IP addresses to capture** text box, enter the IP addresses of the clients from which you want to capture data.

NOTE You can restrict the data capture to an individual IP address, multiple IP addresses comma delimited, or a network.

Examples:

Individual: [`165.138.5.10`]

Multiple: [`165.192.5.10, 10.204.140.50`]

Network: [`165.192.5.1/24`]

NOTE If you leave the **Enter IP addresses to capture** text box empty, all client data will be captured.

5 Click `Apply Changes`.

NOTE All changes made in the *Logging and Data Capture Settings* page are temporary and will be reset to the configured values after a restart.

Viewing TermProxy Log and Data Capture Files

This section provides information about TermProxy logging, including the following:

- Viewing TermProxy log files
- Viewing the data capture file

Viewing TermProxy Log Files

You can view the TermProxy log file from the web interface.

To view a TermProxy log file:

1 Access the TermProxy web interface.

2 From the *TermProxy Main Menu* page, click `Configuration`.

The *Logging and Data Capture Settings* page opens.

3 In the left-channel navigation, click `View Log Files`.

The log file opens in a separate window (Figure 4-11).

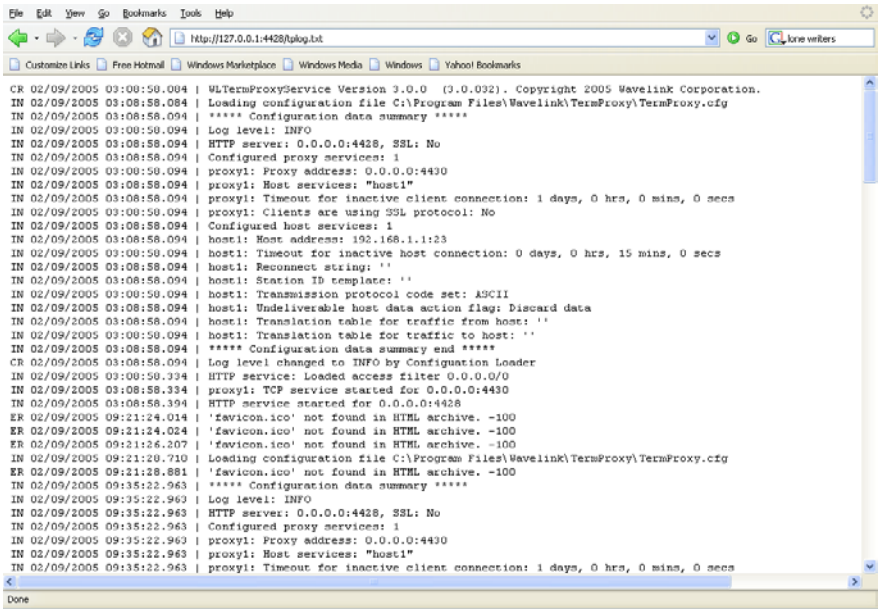


Figure 4-11. *Viewing the Log File*

Refreshing the TermProxy Log File

Once you have a log file browser page open, the page remains open. You can refresh the page to view the most current activity written to the log.

To refresh the TermProxy log file:

1 Browse to the open TermProxy log file page.

2 Click the `Refresh` button at the top of the page.

OR

1 In the *Logging and Data Capture Settings* page, click `View Log File`.

2 Browse to the open Termproxy log file page.

Viewing the Data Capture File

You can view the data capture file from the TermProxy web interface.

To view the data capture file:

1 Access the TermProxy web interface.

2 From the *TermProxy Main Menu* page, click `Configuration`.

The *Logging and Data Capture Settings* page opens.

3 In the left channel navigation, click `View Capture File`.

The data capture file opens in a separate window.

NOTE If the **Data capturing on** option is not enabled, there will be no information written to the data capture file.

Refreshing TermProxy Data Capture

Once you have a data capture browser page open, the page remains open. You can refresh the page to view the most current activity.

To refresh the TermProxy data capture:

1 Browse to the open TermProxy data capture page.

2 Click the `Refresh` button at the top of the page.

OR

1 In the *Logging and Data Capture Settings* page, click `View Data Capture`.

2 Browse to the open data capture page.

TermProxy HTTP settings

This section provides information on TermProxy HTTP settings including the following:

- Overview of TermProxy HTTP settings

- Changing TermProxy HTTP settings

Overview of TermProxy HTTP settings

The TermProxy *HTTP Settings Page* allows you to manage TermProxy web server access. You can use the *HTTP Settings Page* to perform the following tasks:

- Change the username and password for the TermProxy web server
- Restrict access to an individual IP node, multiple IP nodes, or to a network
- Configure encryption for the administration file (http.cfg)

Both the Win32 and the AS/400 installation programs allow you to make HTTP setting changes that will persist when TermProxy is restarted. The HTTP settings are saved to the http.cfg file for both Win 32 and AS/400 products.

Changing TermProxy HTTP Settings

You need the administrative password to make changes to the TermProxy HTTP settings. The administrative password is different from the browser password you needed to start the session.

To change HTTP settings:

1. Access the TermProxy web interface.
2. From the *TermProxy Main Menu* page, click `Configuration`.

   The *Logging and Data Capture Settings* page opens.
3. In the left-channel navigation, click `HTTP Settings`.

   The *HTTP Settings* page opens (Figure 4-12).

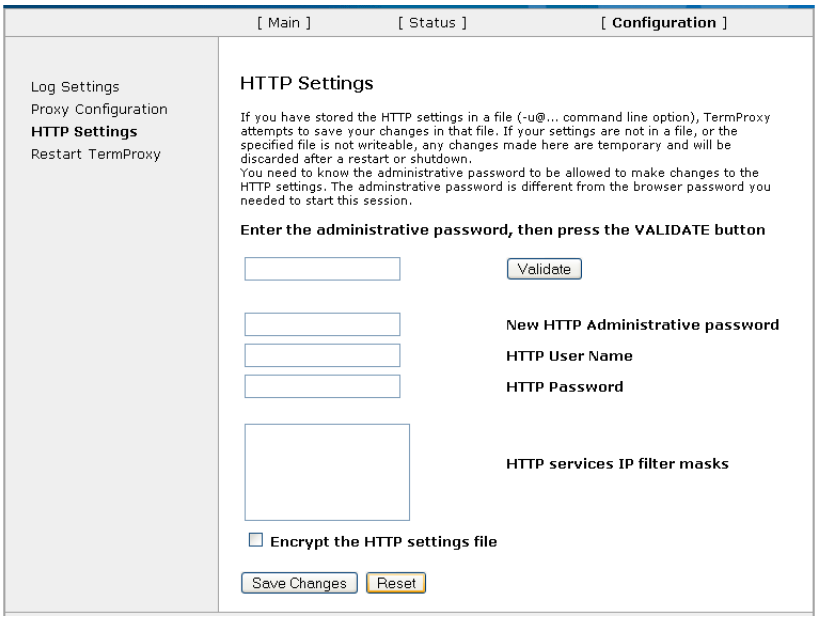


Figure 4-12. *Changing the TermProxy HTTP Settings*

4 Enter the administrative password and click `Validate`.

5 Enter a **New HTTP Administrative password**.

6 Enter the **HTTP User Name.**

7 Enter the **HTTP Password.**

8 Enter the **HTTP services IP filter masks**.

Click the **Encrypt the HTTP settings file** option to enable it.

Examples:

- **Individual:** `190.200.100.10`
- **Multiple:** `190.200.100.10`
  `190.200.100.20`
- **Network:** `190.200.100.10/24`

9 Click `Save Changes` to apply the new settings.

Viewing TermProxy Status and Sessions

This section provides information on TermProxy statistics, including the following:

- Viewing session status
- Viewing the session list

Viewing Session Status

The TermProxy web interface gives you the ability to view and monitor specific session statistics, including:

- **Overall statistics**. These statistics include the software version, client and host connections and bytes sent and received.
- **Proxy-specific statistics**. These statistics include specific information about the Proxy Service and the Host Service. Proxy-specific statistics display for each TermProxy session running.

To view TermProxy status:

1 Access the TermProxy web interface.

2 From the *TermProxy Main Menu* page, click `Status`.

The *Current Status* page opens (Figure 4-13).

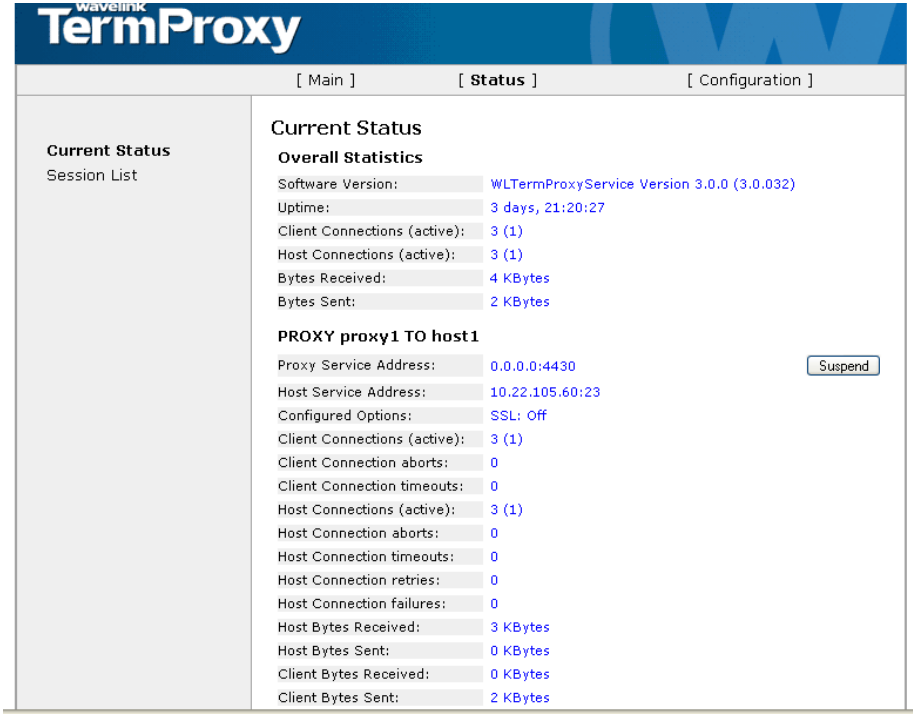


Figure 4-13. *Viewing TermProxy Current Status*

Table 4-4 describes the Overall statistics.

Statistic	Description
Software Version	Displays the current version of TermProxy
Uptime	Displays the time elapsed since TermProxy was restarted.
Client Connections (active)	Displays the number of client connections. The first number displays the total number of connections that have been established since TermProxy was last restarted. The number in the parenthesis indicates the connections that are currently active.
Host Connections (active)	Displays the number of host connections. The first number displays the total number of connections that have been established since TermProxy was last restarted. The number in the parenthesis indicates the connections that are currently active.

Table 4-4: *TermProxy Overall Statistics*

Statistic	Description
Bytes Received	Total number of bytes received by both client and host.
Bytes Sent	Total number of bytes sent from both client and host.

Table 4-4: *TermProxy Overall Statistics*

Table 4-5 describes the proxy-specific statistics.

Statistic	Description
Proxy Service Address	Displays the proxyservice IP address for the specific session.
Host Service Address	Displays the hostservice IP address for the specific session
Configured Options	Displays that state of the SSL/TLS configuration (on or off).
Client Connections (active)	Displays the number of client connections. The first number displays the total number of connections that have been established since TermProxy was last restarted. The number in the parenthesis indicates the connections that are currently active.
Client Connection aborts	Displays the number of times the client has aborted.
Client Connection timeouts	Displays the number of times the client has timed out.
Host Connections (active)	Displays the number of host connections. The first number displays the total number of connections that have been established since TermProxy was last restarted. The number in the parenthesis indicates the connections that are currently active.
Host Connection aborts	Displays the number of times the host has aborted.
Host Connection timeouts	Displays the number of times the host has timed out.
Host Connection retries	Displays the number of times the host has attempted to reconnect.
Host Connection failures	Displays the number of times the host has failed to reconnect.
Host Bytes Received	Displays the number of byes received by the host.
Host Bytes Sent	Displays the number of bytes sent by the host.
Client Bytes Received	Displays the number of bytes received by the client.
Client Bytes Sent	Displays the number of bytes sent by the client.

Table 4-5: *TermProxy Proxy-Specific Statistics*

Suspending a Session

When you suspend a TermProxy session, new connections will not be allowed to connect to that proxyservice session until you resume the session. However, existing connections of a suspended proxyservice session are still functional.

To suspend or resume a session:

1 In the *Current Status* page, scroll to the session you want to suspend or resume.

2 Click the `Suspend` or `Resume` button to the right of the proxy session.

Viewing Session List

The Session List page of the TermProxy interface displays the following information about each active session:

- Client IP address
- Host name
- Connect time
- Last activity

If a stationid-template is used with AS/400 connections, you will see the workstation id of the mobile unit.

To view session list:

1 Access the TermProxy web interface.

2 From *TermProxy Main Menu* page, click `Status`.

The *Current Status* window opens.

3 In the left-channel navigation, click `Session List`.

The *Proxy Session* window opens (Figure 4-14).

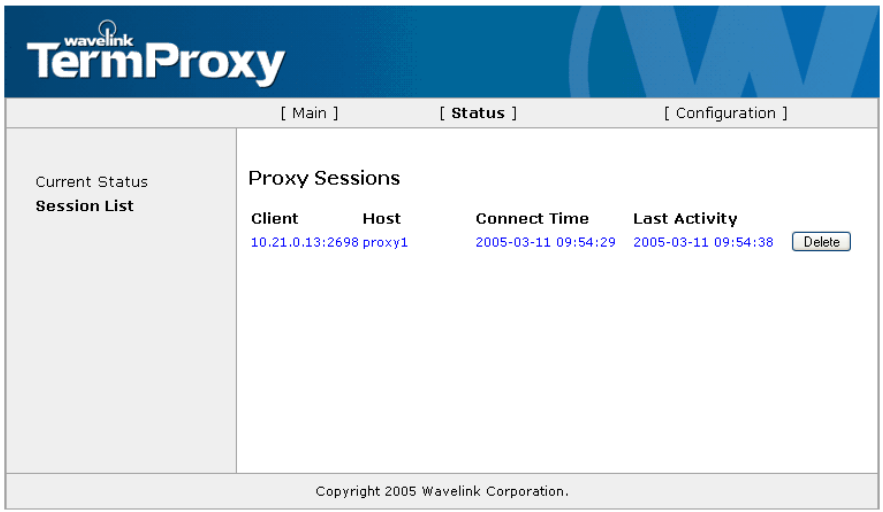


Figure 4-14. *Viewing TermProxy Session List*

You can press the `Delete` button, located to the right each session listing, to disconnect the TermProxy sessions.

Additional TermProxy Web Interface Options

This section provides information about the following TermProxy web interface options:

- Viewing the TermProxy readme file
- Viewing the TermProxy release notes
- Restarting TermProxy

Viewing the TermProxy Readme File

You can view the TermProxy readme file from the TermProxy web interface.

To view the TermProxy readme file:

1 Access the TermProxy web interface.

2 From the *TermProxy Main Menu* page, click `Configuration`.

The *Logging and Data Capture Settings* window opens.

3 In the left- channel navigation, click `View README`.

The readme file opens in a separate web browser.

Viewing the TermProxy Release Notes

You can view the TermProxy release notes from the TermProxy web interface.

To view the TermProxy release notes:

1 Access the TermProxy web interface.

2 From the *TermProxy Main Menu* page, click `Configuration`.

The *Logging and Data Capture Settings* page opens.

3 In the left-channel navigation, click `View Release Notes`.

The release notes open in a separate web browser (Figure 4-15).

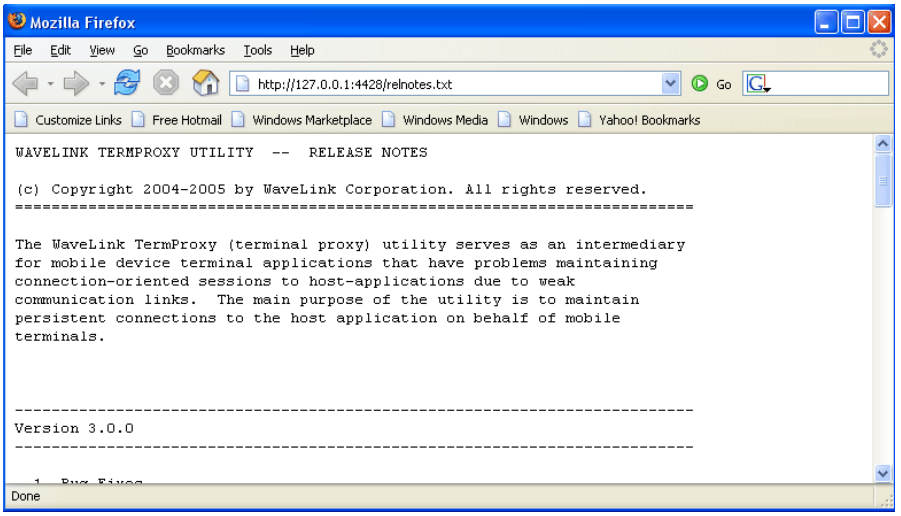


Figure 4-15. *Viewing TermProxy Release Notes*

Restarting TermProxy

You can restart TermProxy from the *Restart TermProxy* page in the TermProxy web interface.

To restart TermProxy:

1 Access the TermProxy web interface.

2 From the *TermProxy Main Menu* page, click `Configuration`.

The *Logging and Data Capture Settings* page opens.

3 In the left-channel navigation, click `Restart TermProxy`.

The *Restart TermProxy* page opens (Figure 4-16).

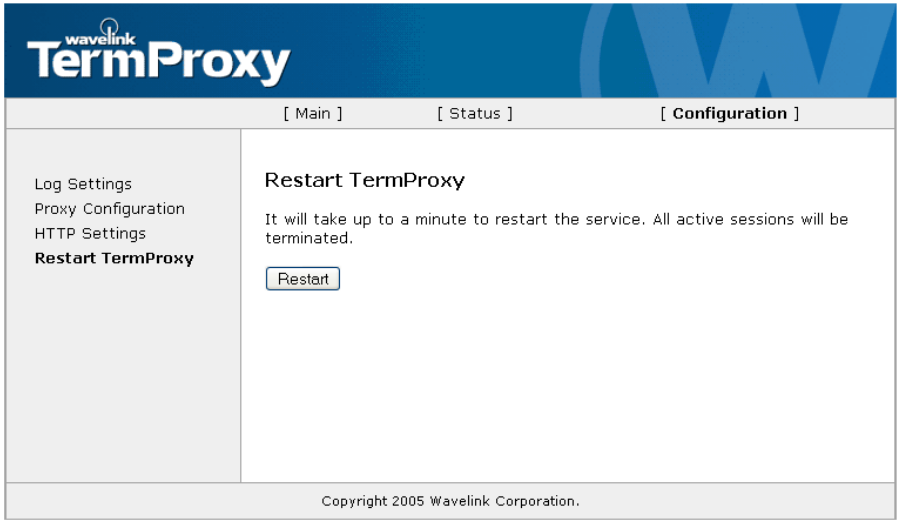


Figure 4-16. *Restarting TermProxy*

4 Click the `Restart` button.

NOTE It may take up a minute to restart TermProxy. Once TermProxy is restarted the TermProxy Main Menu page opens. If the TermProxy Main Menu page does not open after one minute, refresh the browser connection.

Running TermProxy as a Service

The Win32 TermProxy product installation program installs the TermProxy server as a service. This section provides details about running TermProxy as a service. It contains the following information:

- Using the TermProxy service command line switches
- Installing the TermProxy service
- Starting or stopping the TermProxy service

Using the TermProxy Command Line Switches

You can use the wltermproxyservice.exe at the command line to configure TermProxy parameters.

To use the TermProxy switches:

1. On the host system, open a command (CMD) shell.
2. Use the command prompt to change the directory to the directory in which wltermproxyservice.exe is located.
3. At the command line, `type wltermproxyservice [switch]`, where `[switch]` is the switch you want to apply to the command. Refer to Table 4-6.
4. Type `wltermproxyservice -h` to display the list of command line options (Figure 4-17).

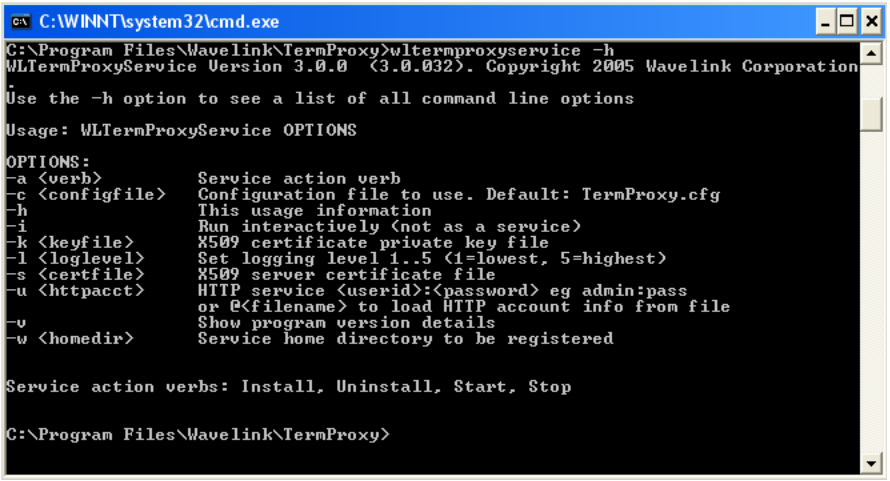


Figure 4-17. *Viewing wltermproxyservice.exe Switches*

Table 4-6 lists the switches that are available for `WLTermProxyService.exe` and describes their function.

Switch	Function
-a [*verb*]	Invokes a certain action, as specified by the [*verb*] parameter. The [*verb*] portion of the switch can be any of the following: **Install.** Installs the TermProxy as a service. **Uninstall.** Uninstalls the TermProxy service. **Start.** Starts the TermProxy service. **Stop.** Stops the TermProxy service. Example: `wltermproxyservice -a stop`
-c [*configfile*]	Specifies the configuration file that TermProxy uses, where `[configfile]` is the name of the configuration file. Example: `[-c c:\proxy\proxy.cfg]` Include the entire path with the file name if it is located in different directory than the default. Example: `[-c "c:\termproxy config\proxy.cfg"]` By default, TermProxy uses `TermProxy.cfg` within the directory where wltermproxyservice is installed.
-h	Displays a list of help options, which are described in this table.

Table 4-6: *WLTermProxyService.exe Switches*

Switch	Function
-i	Causes TermProxy to run interactively, instead of as a service. This allows you access to the TermProxy console run-time functions, as described when you type -h for help in the command window. This should only used for testing.
-k [*keyfile*]	Indicates the X509 certificate private key file location. This option specifies the location of a pem key file to be used if the key file is not in the directory where the wltermproxyservice.exe resides. Example: `[-k c:\secure\skey.pem]`
-l [*loglevel*]	Sets the TermProxy logging level. The [*loglevel*] parameter is the logging level to which you want to set TermProxy. [*loglevel*] can be any number from 0 to 5 (0 being the lowest logging level). For more information about TermProxy logs, see *Setting Log Levels and Data Capture* on page 65. This method does not allow *verbose* mode to be set.
-s [*certfile*]	Indicates the X509 server certificate file location. This option specifies the location of a pem certificate file to be used if certificate file is not in the directory where the `wltermproxyservice.exe` resides. Example: `[-s c:\secure\scert.pem]`
-u [*httpacct*]	Indicates the TermProxy web server account user name and password on the command line. Example: `[-u <userid>:<password>]` Indicates a reference file that contains this information such as `http.cfg`. Example: `[-u@http.cfg] or [-u@c:\proxy\http.cfg]`
-v	Displays the TermProxy version information.
-w [*homedir*]	Specifies the home directory for TermProxy, where `[homedir]` is the path to the home directory. Use "." to specify the current directory (that is, the directory from which WLTermProxyService is launched). Example: `[-w "c:termproxy folder"]`

Table 4-6: *WLTermProxyService.exe Switches*

Installing and Uninstalling the TermProxy Service

The wltermproxyservice.exe service is installed when you install the TermProxy product. The service is set to start automatically when the machine starts. Use `wltermproxyservice -a start` to start the service. You could also install the service using the command line `wltermproxyservice.exe -a install, -w.` and `-u@"c:\Program Files\Wavelink\TermProxy\http.cfg"`.

If you need to uninstall the TermProxy service, use `wltermproxyservice -a uninstall`. This will stop the service and then remove the service.

To reinstall the service, type `wltermproxyservice -ainstall, -w "c:\Program Files\Wavelink\TermProxy"`, and `-u@"c:\Program Files\Wavelink\TermProxy\http.cfg".` (The default installation path is presumed in the example.) Type `wltermproxyservice -a start` to start the TermProxy service.

Starting or Stopping the TermProxy Service

If you have installed TermProxy as a Windows service, you can start or stop the TermProxy service using the command line or from the Windows Services console.

To start or stop the TermProxy service from the Windows Services console:

1. Ensure that you have installed TermProxy as a service on the host system.
2. On the host system, access the Windows Control Panel.
3. In the Control Panel, access the Administrative Tools.
4. In Administrative Tools, double-click Services.

   The Windows Services console opens in a new window.
5. In the Services console, locate and select the Wavelink TermProxy service (Figure 4-18).

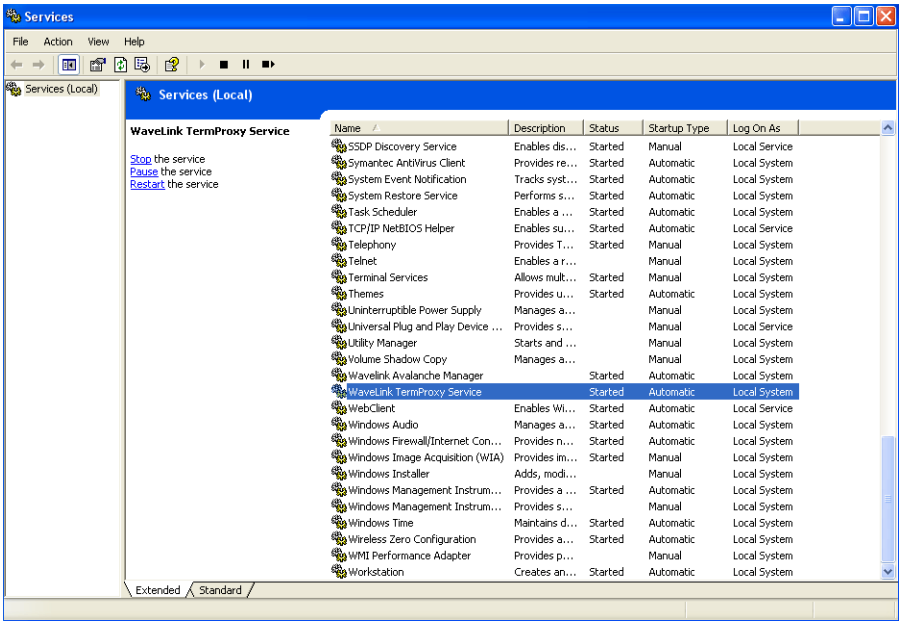


Figure 4-18. *Selecting the Wavelink TermProxy Service*

6 Right-click the TermProxy service.

A drop-down list appears.

7 From the drop-down list, select `Start`.

The TermProxy service starts.

To start or stop the TermProxy service from the command line:

1 Navigate to the directory where wltermproxyservice.exe resides.

2 Type `wltermproxyservice -a start` to start the service.

Appendix A: Implementation Scenarios

The following section contains three different TermProxy implementation scenarios. Each scenario contains a network diagram, configuration parameters, and a brief discussion about the scenario.

Scenario 1: Multiple Clients to a Single Host

In Figure A-1, clients connect to a single host through a proxy server. This example is based on VT emulation with no reconnect string.

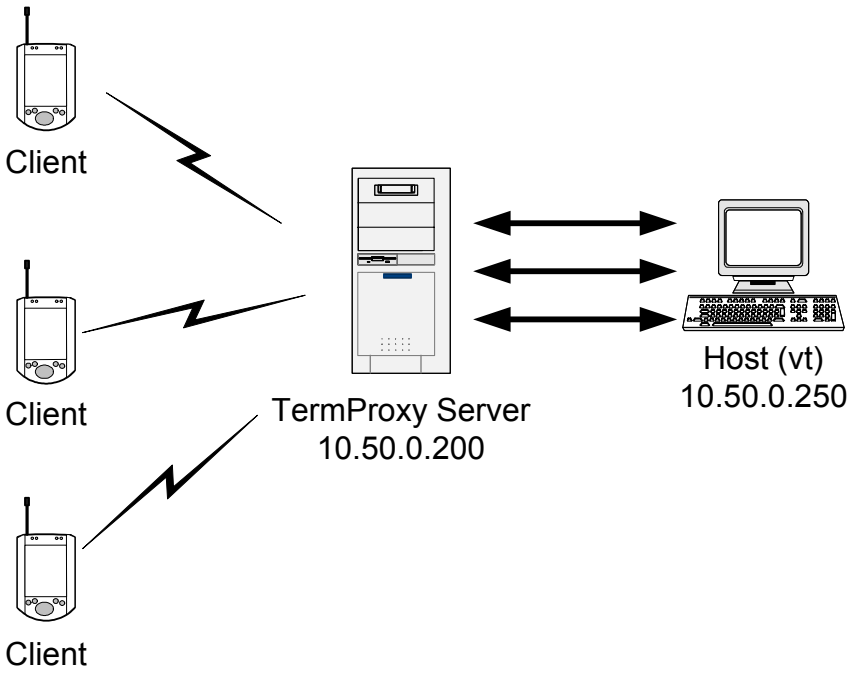


Figure A-1. *Multiple Clients Connect to a Single Host*

You would configure the mandatory proxy parameters in the TermProxy configuration file as follows:

```
proxyservice proxy1
  listen 10.50.0.200:4430
  server VT
```

```
hostservice VT
  connect 10.50.0.250:23
```

You would configure the TermProxy1 entry within the host profile on the client to direct terminal emulation traffic to 10.50.0.200:4430.

Scenario 2: Multiple Clients to Multiple Hosts

In Figure A-2, clients can connect to one of three different hosts through a single proxy server. This example is based on VT emulation with no reconnect string.

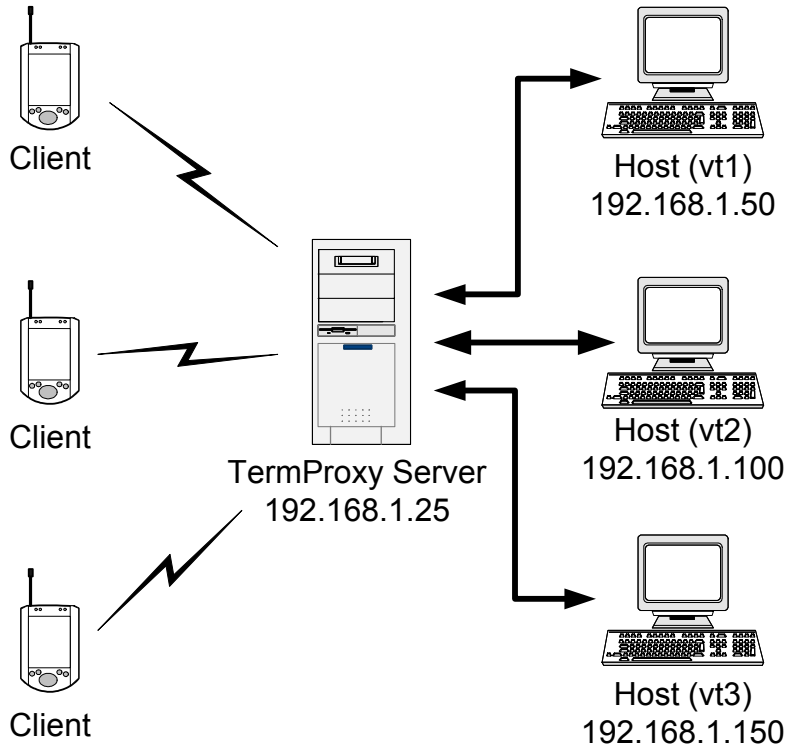


Figure A-2. *Multiple Clients Connect to Multiple Hosts*

You would configure the mandatory parameters of the `termproxy.conf` file as follows:

```
proxyservice proxy1
  listen 192.168.1.25:4430
  server vt1, vt2, vt3

hostservice vt1
  connect 192.168.1.50:23

hostservice vt2
  connect 192.168.1.100:23

hostservice vt3
  connect 192.168.1.150

proxy       //proxy entry for connection to Host 1
  listen 192.168.1.25:2301
  server 192.168.1.50:23
```

Add three host profiles in the Telnet Client. Specify the TermProxy server in the TermProxy1 tab of each host profile. The AS/400 release of TermProxy is typically used in this scenario.

Scenario 3: Multiple Clients to Proxy Server/Host

In Figure A-3, several clients connect to a system that hosts the Telnet service and the TermProxy application.

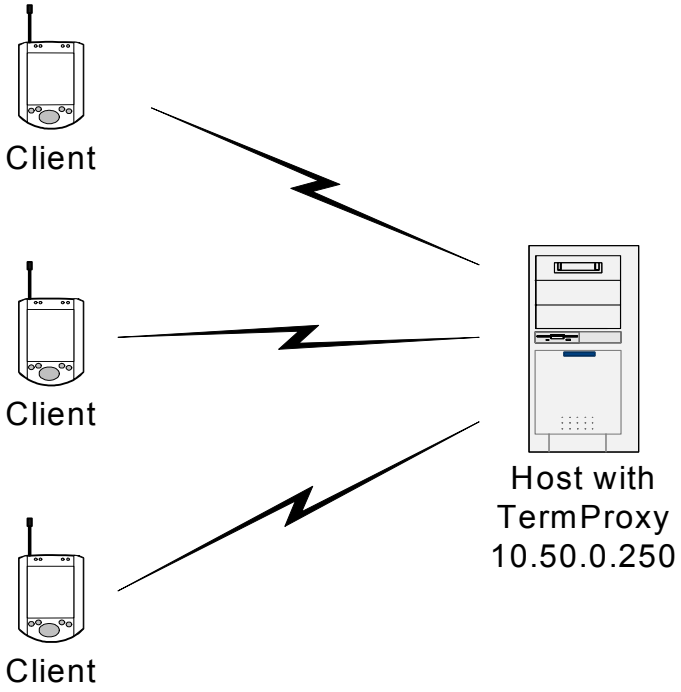


Figure A-3. *Multiple Clients Connect to a Proxy Server/Host*

You would configure the proxy entry in the TermProxy configuration file as follows:

```
proxyservice proxy1
   listen 10.50.0.250:4430
   server as400

hostservice as400
   connect 10.50.0.250:23
   reconnect-string F3
   codeset EBCDIC
```

The clients would need a host profile that directs session traffic to 10.50.0.250:4430.

Appendix B: Running TermProxy as a Console Application (Win 32 only)

This section provides details about running TermProxy as a console application. It includes the following information:

- Launching TermProxy
- Using TermProxy command-line switches
- Using TermProxy console commands
- Closing TermProxy
- Uninstalling TermProxy

Launching TermProxy

If you have decided to use TermProxy as a console application (as opposed to a dedicated Windows service), you must manually launch the TermProxy application on the Win 32 system.

To start TermProxy, launch the TermProxy application.

To launch TermProxy on the host system:

1. Install TermProxy using the InstallShield installation program.
2. Ensure that you have configured `termproxy.cfg` with the correct parameters to accommodate client and host connections.
3. On the host system, browse to the directory where you have installed the TermProxy components.
4. Double-click `Termproxy.exe`.

   TermProxy launches, and the application opens in its own Command (CMD) shell (Figure B-1).

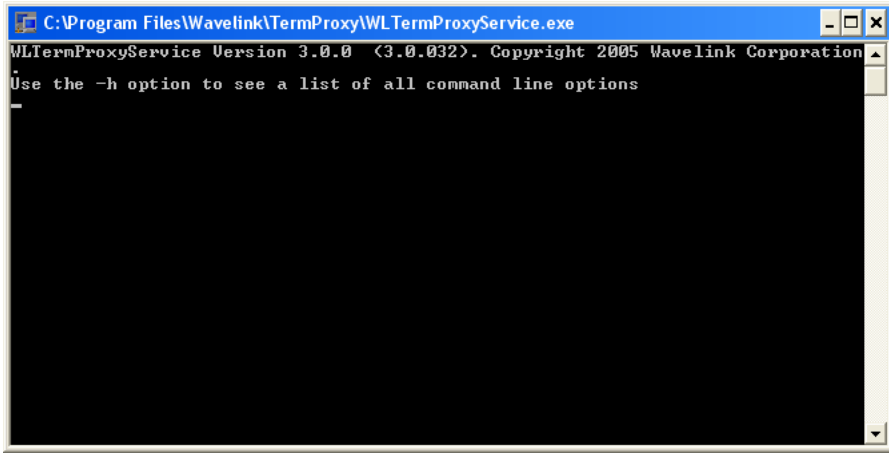


Figure B-1. *Running TermProxy as an Application*

Using TermProxy Command-Line Switches

`TermProxy.exe` has a number of switches that can be applied at the command line.While TermProxy is running, there are a number of switches you can use to invoke TermProxy commands. To invoke the switches, access the CMD shell in which TermProxy is running, and then press the `Enter` key.

To use a command-line switch:

1 On the host system, open a command (CMD) shell.

2 Use the command line to change the directory to the directory in which `TermProxy.exe` resides.

3 At the command line, type `termproxy.exe [switch]`, where `[switch]` is the switch that you want to use (see Table B-1).

NOTE You can use more than one switch in the command. Commands ignore white space.

---

4 Type `termproxyservice -h` to display the list of command line options (Figure B-2).

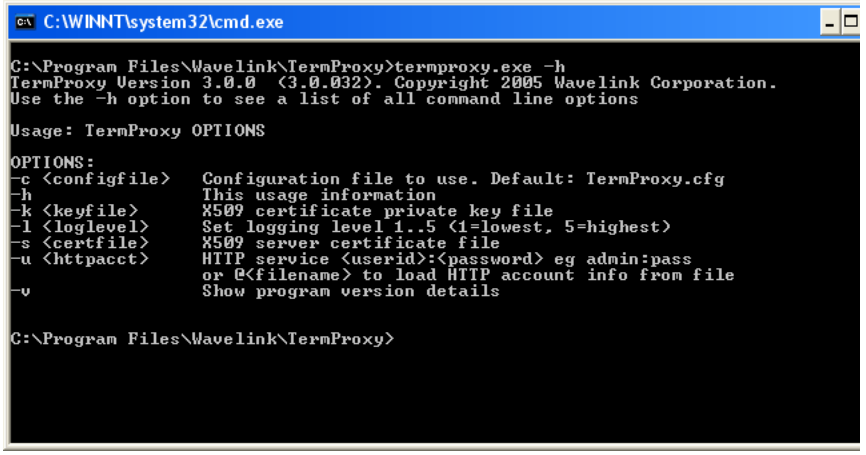


Figure B-2. *Viewing TermProxy Command Line Switches*

Table B-1 shows the available command line switches and describes their function.

Switch	Function
-c [*configfile*]	Specifies the configuration file that TermProxy uses, where [*configfile*] is the name of the configuration file. Example: `[-c c:\proxy\proxy.cfg].` Include the entire path with the file name if it is located in different directory than the default. Example: `[-c "c:\termproxy config\proxy.cfg"]`. By default, TermProxy uses TermProxy.cfg within the directory where wltermproxyservice is installed.
-h	Displays the TermProxy help, which lists the available switches.
-k [*configfile*]	Indicates the X509 certificate private key file location. This option specifies the location of a pem key file to be used if the key file is not in the directory where the wltermproxyservice.exe resides. Example: `[-kc:\secure\skey.pem]`
-l [*level*]	Sets the TermProxy logging level. The [*loglevel*] parameter is the logging level to which you want to set TermProxy. [*loglevel*] can be any number from 0 to 5 (0 being the lowest logging level).This method does not allow verbose mode to be set. For information about logging, see *Table 4-3: TermProxy Logging Levels* on page 66

Table B-1: *TermProxy Command Line Switches*

Switch	Function
-s [*certfile*]	Indicates the X509 server certificate file location. This option specifies the location of a pem certificate file to be used if certificate file is not in the directory where the wltermproxyservice.exe resides. Example: [`-sc:\secure\scert.pem`]
-u [*httpacct*]	Indicates the TermProxy web server account user name and password on the command line. Example: [`-u<userid>:<password>`] Indicates a reference file that contains this information such as http.cfg. Example [`-u@http.cfg`] or [`-u@c:\proxy\http.cfg`]
-v	Displays the TermProxy version information.

Table B-1: *TermProxy Command Line Switches*

Using TermProxy Console Commands

While TermProxy is running, there are a number of keys that you can press to invoke TermProxy commands. To invoke the command, access the CMD shell in which TermProxy is running and then press the key (Figure B-3).

NOTE You can also launch TermProxy from the CMD shell. At the command line, browse to the directory and type `termproxy.exe`. TermProxy launches and runs from the CMD shell in which you invoked the command.

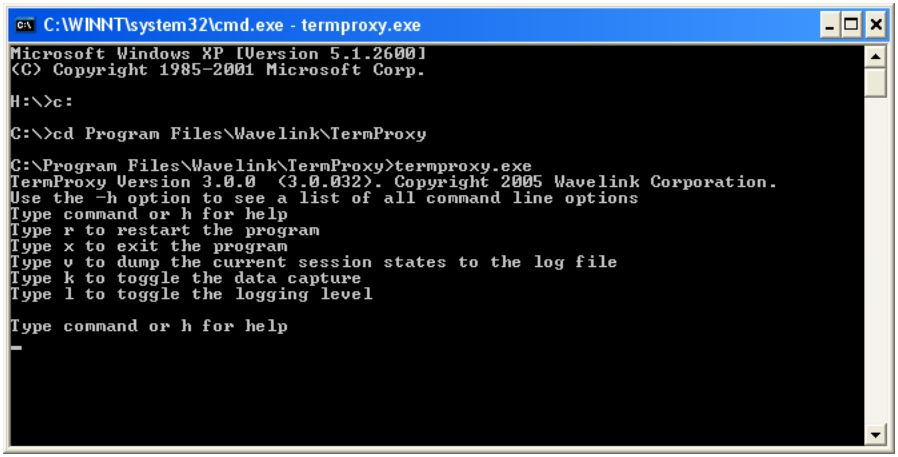


Figure B-3. *Viewing TermProxy Command Keys*

Table B-2 lists the keys and describes the commands that they invoke.

Key	Function
h	Calls up the help menu, which displays the TermProxy options that are available for the user (the options in this table).
r	Restarts TermProxy.
x	Exits TermProxy.
v	Dumps the current session states to the log file.
k	Toggles the data capture.
l	Toggles the logging level.

Table B-2: *TermProxy Commands*

Closing TermProxy

If you no longer need to use TermProxy, close the application from the command (CMD) shell.

To terminate the TermProxy application:

1 Access the CMD shell in which TermProxy is running.

2 Type "x".

TermProxy closes. Any active Telnet sessions are disconnected. The CMD shell also closes.

NOTE If you started TermProxy using the command line, then the CMD shell does not close.

Uninstalling TermProxy

Uninstall the TermProxy service using `wltermproxyservice -auninstall`. This uninstall will stop the service and remove the program.

Appendix C: Wavelink Contact Information

If you have comments or questions regarding this product, please contact Wavelink Customer Service via email or telephone.

Email: customerservice@wavelink.com

Phone: 425-823-0111

Glossary

client Used to indicate a mobile device that is connecting to a host through a proxy server.

client-proxy session A communication session that has been established between a client and a proxy server.

comment delimiters A series of characters that are used to comment out text in the TermProxy configuration file.

connection Used to indicate a one-directional data flow from a client to a proxy server or from a proxy server to a host.

firewall An application or service that filters incoming and/or outgoing network traffic based on a set of user-configured rules. Most firewalls can filter data based on IP address, socket, and data state.

host Used to indicate a server to which clients connect, usually through a terminal emulation service such as Telnet.

host profile A host profile is a series of parameters, including an IP address and port number, that are loaded on a client. The host profile directs the client's communication to the correct host and TermProxy server.

hostservice entry A series of configuration parameters in the TermProxy configuration file that specify the parameters of the TermProxy hostservice session. A hostservice entry contains the IP address and port of the target host to which traffic is directed, the time-out value of a session, and (if necessary) a reconnect string.

httpserver A configuration in the TermProxy configuration file that specifies the IP address and port to which the TermProxy HTTP service binds itself

IP address Internet Protocol address. A virtual address that uniquely identifies a network connection.

log level A configuration in the TermProxy configuration file that specifies the amount of data TermProxy writes into the log file

mobile device Used to indicate any type of terminal or hand-held wireless device.

proxy.cfg A plain-text file in the AS/400 installation that the TermProxy application references for configuration information. This file tells the TermProxy on which ports to listen and where to redirect data flows.

proxyservice entry A series of configuration parameters in the TermProxy configuration file that specify the parameters of the TermProxy proxyservice session. A proxyservice entry contains the socket on which the proxy server listens, the host names to which traffic is directed, and SSL configuration.

proxy server Used to indicate a server or workstation that is hosting Wavelink TermProxy.

proxy-host session A communication session that has been established between a proxy server and a host.

RAM Random Access Memory. Volatile memory in a computer system.

readme.txt In the context of Wavelink TermProxy, a plain-text file that contains version information about the product.

reconnect string A series of characters that are used to resume work with a given host session.

session A bi-directional communication session between a client and a proxy server or between a proxy server and a host.

socket The combination of a unique IP address and a TCP or UDP port number. For example, 192.168.1.10:23.

SSL Secure Sockets Layer. A protocol that uses a private key to encrypt data and a configuration in the TermProxy configuration file that specifies if SSL encryption is used.

TCP/IP Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol. A suite of communication protocols.

timeout value In the context of Wavelink TermProxy, a parameter that you must specify in a hostservice entry that indicates the amount of time the proxy server will maintain the proxy-host connection when the client-proxy session has gone idle or dead. If left unspecified in the TermProxy configuration file, it defaults to 15 minutes. Use minutes when you configure the time-out value in the configuration file. The time-out value is displayed in seconds when you run the TermProxy application.

Telnet An IP service that is used for terminal emulation. TCP port 23 is the standard port that is used for Telnet traffic.

TermProxy See *Wavelink TermProxy*.

termproxy.cfg A plain-text file in the Win 32 installation that the TermProxy application references for configuration information. This file tells the TermProxy on which ports to listen and where to redirect data flows.

TermProxy.exe The TermProxy application. Execute this file to launch the TermProxy application.

Wavelink TermProxy A proxy server that keeps the communication session between a client and a host for a user-configured amount of time, which allows clients to quickly resume terminal emulation even after the client has entered a sleep state or has otherwise experienced a communication disruption with the host.

Index

A

adding TermProxy configuration entries 33
AS/400
  default TermProxy configuration 32
  installing TermProxy 17
  recommended requirements 9
  reinstalling TermProxy 24
  uninstalling 28

C

command line switches 82, 83, 92
comment delimiters 40
configuration
  accessing TermProxy configuration 30
  adding TermProxy entries 33
  AS/400 default 32
  comment delimiters 40
  components of 31
  creating TermProxy entries 33
  data capture 72
  host profile 51, 52
  hostservice entry 35
  hostservice parameters 36
  httpserver 39
  httpserver parameters 40
  logging levels 66
  loglevel entry 38
  loglevel parameters 39
  overview 29
  proxyservice entry 34
  proxyservice parameters 34
  reconnect strings 41, 42
  samples 45
  saving 45
  telnet client 51
  TermProxy entry format 34
  TermProxy profile 53, 54
  translation table parameters 44
  VT escape sequence 42
  Win32 default 32
connections 3
console application
  closing 95
  commands 94
  launching 91
  running TermProxy 91
  uninstalling 96
contact information 97
creating Termproxy configurations 33

D

data capture
  enabling 69
  refreshing 72
  viewing 72
document
  assumptions 1
  conventions 2

H

hostservice 35
http settings 72
  changing 73
  overview 73
httpserver parameters 40

I

implementation scenarios 87
  multiple clients to a single host 87
  multiple clients to multiple hosts 88
  multiple clients to proxy server/host 89
installation 7
  AS/400 17
  obtaining 7
  requirements 7

Windows 10

L

log file
refreshing 71
viewing 70
logging levels 66
overview 66
setting 67
loglevel 38

M

minimum requirements Windows 8
multiple clients to a single host 87
multiple clients to multiple hosts 88
multiple Clients to Proxy Server/Host 89

O

overview TermProxy 2

P

proxyservice 34

R

readme file 79
recommended requirements
AS/400 9
Windows 8
reconnect strings
3270 reconnect string examples 42
5250 reconnect string examples 41
configuring 41
examples 41
reinstalling TermProxy 24
release notes 80

S

samples
sample TermProxy configuration 1 parameter descriptions 46
sample TermProxy configuration 2 parameter descriptions 47
session list 78
session status
suspending sessions 78
viewing 75
SSL/TLS
creating new certificate 62
deploying to the mobile device 58
enabling support 60
enabling verification 61
inserting a certificate 63
installing on the PC 57
removing a certificate 64
statistics
suspending sessions 78
TermProxy overall statistics 76
TermProxy proxy-pecific statistics 77
viewing session list 78
viewing session status 75

T

tables
host tab configuration options 52
sample TermProxy configuration 1 parameter descriptions 46
sample TermProxy configuration 2 parameter descriptions 47
TermProxy command line switches 93
TermProxy commands 95
TermProxy configuration options 54
TermProxy logging levels 66
TermProxy overall statistics 76
TermProxy proxy-specific statistics 77
WLTermProxyService.exe switches 83
telnet client
configuring host profile 51
configuring TermProxy profile 53
using TermProxy with 50
telnet session initiating with TermProxy 51
TermProxy

closing TermProxy as a console application 95
comment delimiters 40
configuration components 31
configuration format 34
configuration overview 29
console commands 94
features 4
functionality 49
hostservice parameter 36
hostservice parameters 36
http settings 72
httpserver parameters 40
initiating telnet session 51
installing as a service 84
launching TermProxy as console application 91
logging levels 39, 66
loglevel parameters 39
obtaining installation 7
overview 2
proxyservice parameters 34
restarting 80
running as a console application 91
running as a Service 82
run-time options 4
sample TermProxy entries 46, 47
sessions 75
starting service 85
statistics 76, 77
status 75
stopping service 85
supported connections 3
table statement parameters 44
uninstalling as a service 84
uninstalling TermProxy as a console application 96
using with telnet client 50
web interface 64
translate table statements 44
translation table parameters 44

U

uninstalling TermProxy 27
AS/400 28
Windows 27

V

verification certificates
creating 62
inserting 63
removing 64
VT escape sequences 42

W

Wavelink contact information 97
web interface
accessing 65
accessing TermProxy configuration 30
additonal options 79
changing http settings 73
configuration 30
data capture 65
enabling data capture 69
operations 64
overview 64
restarting TermProxy 80
saving configurations 45
setting log levels 65
suspending sessions 78
validating TermProxy entries 44
viewing data capture file 72
viewing log files 70
viewing readme file 79
viewing release notes 80
viewing session list 78
viewing session status 75
Windows 7
default TermProxy configuration 32
installation 7

installing TermProxy 10
minimum requirements 8
recommended requirements 8
running TermProxy as a console application 91
uninstalling TermProxy 27
WLTermProxyService.exe switches 83