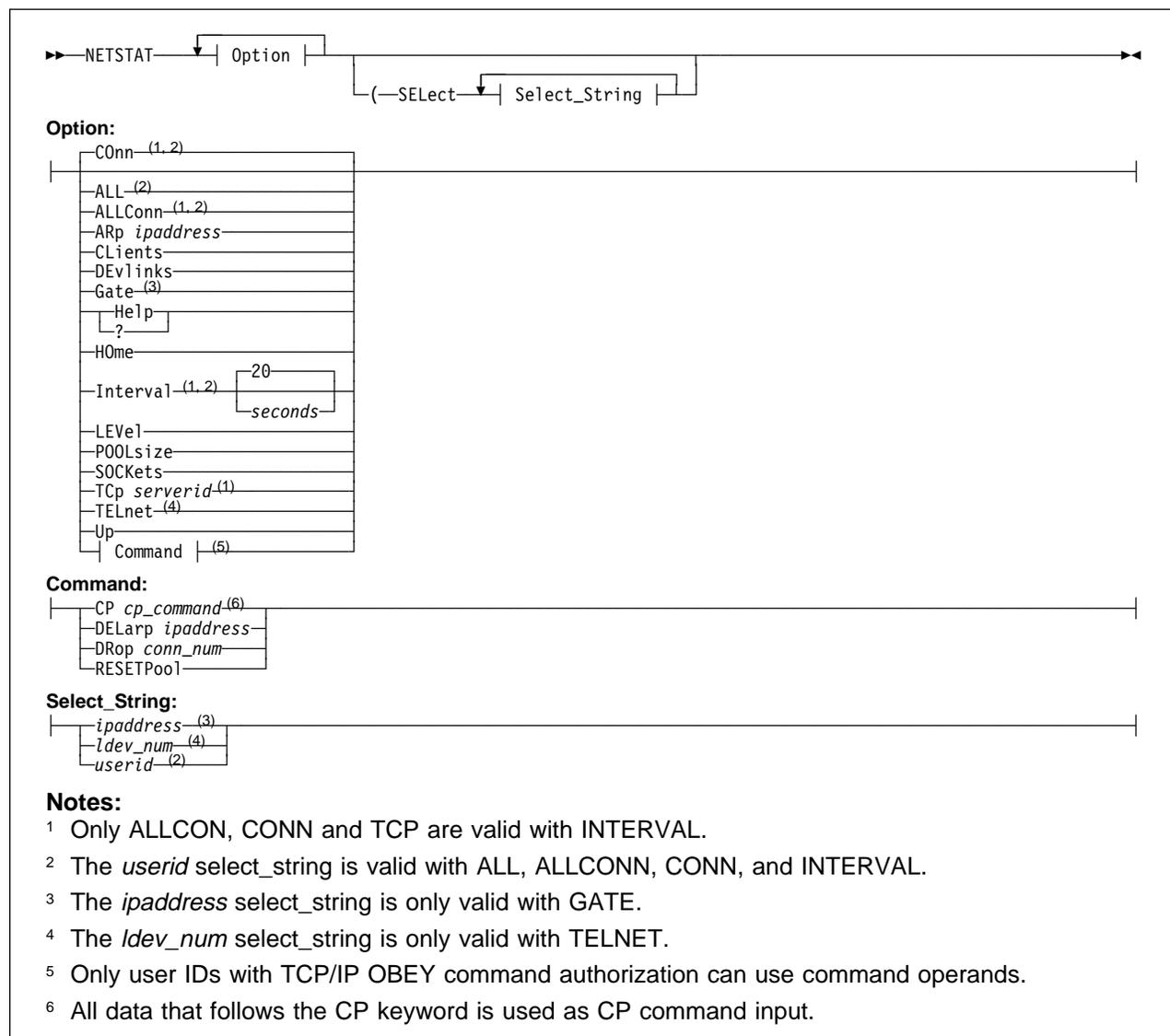


NETSTAT Command

Use the NETSTAT command to display network status of the local host.



Note: The minimum abbreviation for each parameter is shown in uppercase letters.

Operands

ALL

Provides information about all TCP/IP connections. This option is useful for debugging the TCPIP virtual machine. For more information about maintaining the TCPIP virtual machine, see *TCP/IP Function Level 310 Planning and Customization*.

ALLConn

Specifies that information about connections in either the “closed” or “time-wait” state should be provided, in addition to that for *active* TCP/IP connections (that is, connections that are not in either of these states).

NETSTAT Command

ARp *ipaddress*

Queries the ARP cache entry for the designated IP address or set of IP addresses. To query entries for multiple IP addresses, specify the last token of the IP address as an asterisk (*). For example, an *ipaddress* value of 9.130.48.* queries ARP cache entries for IP addresses from 9.130.48.0 through 9.130.48.255, whereas 9.* queries ARP cache entries for network 9, and * queries all ARP cache entries.

Note: Offload devices maintain their own ARP cache; such entries are not displayed by the NETSTAT ARP command.

CLients

Provides the following information about each client:

- Authorization, as known by the TCP/IP server; possible values are:

Autologged	Client is listed in the AUTOLOG list, so can be autologged by the TCP/IP server.
Informed	Client is listed in the TCP/IP INFORM list; it may receive error notifications.
Monitor	Client is listed in the TCP/IP OBEY list; it can issue TCP/IP monitor command requests that should be obeyed.
Probed	Client supports connection probe notices.
No-garbage-collect	Resources in use by this client will not be affected by TCP/IP “garbage collection” activity.

- Notes handled by the client
- Elapsed time since the client was last used
- Elapsed time since the client was last forced (applies only to clients in the AUTOLOG list)
- VMCF error count

COnn

Provides the following information about each *active* TCP/IP connection:

- User ID
- Connection number
- Local socket
- Foreign socket
- Connection state

TCP/IP considers a connection to be *active* if it is not in a “closed” or “time-wait” state.

CONN is the default parameter.

CP *cp_command*

Specifies a CP command to be issued by the TCP/IP server; all data that follows the CP parameter is construed to be part of the CP command. For example, to close the console of the TCPIP virtual machine and send this output to a specific user ID, use this NETSTAT command:

```
netstat cp spool cons close to userid
```

Up to 512 bytes of the CP command response are displayed by the NETSTAT command.

Note: CP commands can be used only by privileged TCP/IP users, as identified by the TCP/IP server's OBEY statement. For more information about listing user IDs with the OBEY statement, see *TCP/IP Function Level 310 Planning and Customization*.

DELarp *ipaddress*

Deletes the ARP cache entry for the designated IP address or set of IP addresses. To delete entries for multiple IP addresses, specify the last token of the IP address as an asterisk (*). For example, an *ipaddress* value of 9.130.48.* deletes ARP cache entries for IP addresses from 9.130.48.0 through

9.130.48.255, whereas 9.* deletes ARP cache entries for network 9, and * deletes all ARP cache entries.

Notes:

1. The DELARP command can be used only by privileged TCP/IP users. For more information about listing user IDs with the OBEY statement, see *TCP/IP Function Level 310 Planning and Customization*.
2. Offload devices maintain their own ARP cache; thus, such entries cannot be deleted using the NETSTAT DELarp command. Also, you cannot delete an ARP cache entry for a home address.

DEvlinks

Displays information about the devices and links defined for the TCPIP virtual machine. The following information is displayed:

- Device
- Type
- Status
- Queue Size
- Address
- LINK
- Type
- Net number

Some fields of the DEVLINKS display are device-dependent. These exceptions are described in the list that follows.

Address The base address is displayed for all devices, except IBM Token-Ring LAN System (ILANS) and Ethernet LAN System (ELANS). For ILANS and ELANS devices, the control port address is displayed.

Status Some device drivers do not provide device-specific status. For these devices, possible status values are:

- Active The device is started.
- Inactive The device is not started.

The LAN Channel Station (LCS), ILANS, and ELANS drivers provide information about the progress of their initialization procedure. This information can be useful when TCP/IP server initialization problems are being addressed. For these types of devices, the status field displays **Ready** when the initialization process is complete; if these devices are not started, the status field displays **Inactive**.

Net Number This is an integer that identifies the relative adapter number of a network adapter within an LCS device, for which a link is defined. The value is 0 for the first adapter in the LCS, 1 for the second adapter, and so on. This field is significant only for links defined for LCS devices.

DRop *conn_num*

Drops the TCP/IP connection specified by *conn_num*. You determine the connection number to be dropped from the CONN column of the NETSTAT CONN or NETSTAT TELNET display. If you drop the "passive open" connection for a server, that server will immediately reissue an "open" request.

Note: The DROP command can be used only by privileged TCP/IP users. For more information about listing user IDs with the OBEY statement, see *TCP/IP Function Level 310 Planning and Customization*.

NETSTAT Command

Gate

Provides information about gateways (static routes) known by the TCP/IP server. The following information is displayed for each gateway:

- Address of the network
- First hop address
- Link name used by the first hop
- Packet size used by the first hop
- Subnet mask and subnet value

Help

?

Provides brief help information about the NETSTAT command and its operands and parameters.

Home

Displays the HOME list known by the TCP/IP server; an internet address and link name are displayed for each entry of the HOME list. For more information about the HOME list (and the HOME statement), see *TCP/IP Function Level 310 Planning and Customization*.

Interval *seconds*

Initiates a full screen display of TCP/IP connections. The screen is updated every *seconds* seconds; the default is 20 seconds. Information may be sorted by idle time (the default), foreign socket, user ID, bytes out, bytes in, or by (connection) state.

The following information is given for each connection:

- User ID
- Bytes sent on the connection
- Bytes received on the connection
- Local port
- Foreign socket
- Connection State
- Idle time (*hh:mm:ss*)

The number of TCBS in use is displayed at the bottom of the screen.

PF Key Settings for the Interval display screen are as follows:

PF 1	Usr	Sort by User ID
PF 2	Sock	Sort by Foreign Socket
PF 3	Quit	Exit
PF 4	BOut	Sort by Bytes Out (bytes sent on a connection)
PF 5	BIn	Sort by Bytes In (bytes received on a connection)
PF 6	St	Sort by Connection State
PF 7	Up	Scroll Up (Backward) — when more than one screen of information is available for display.
PF 8	Dwn	Scroll Down (Forward) — when more than one screen of information is available for display.
PF 9	Save	Save Data in a file (NETSTAT DATA) and Exit
PF 10	T/B	Scroll to Top / Bottom of Data
PF 11	Ip@	Locate Function; the line at which the cursor is positioned becomes the first line of displayed information.
PF 12	Rfsh	Refresh Connection Information

Note: The Enter key provides exit capability identical to that provided by the F3 (Quit) PF key.

LEVel

Provides the processor type, VM/ESA system level, and TCP/IP system level.

POOLsize

Provides information about *free pool* control block and data buffer pools. The following information is displayed for each *free pool* element:

- Name of the *free pool* element.
- Number of elements allocated at server initialization.
- Number of elements available for use.
- “Low water mark” for this element pool; this is the fewest number of elements that have been available since TCP/IP was started.
- Permit size calculated for this element. If the number of elements for a pool drops below the permit size, TCP/IP considers the pool to be running low.

For more information about the *free pool*, see *TCP/IP Function Level 310 Planning and Customization*.

RESETPool

Resets the “informed” message flags for all *free pool* element pools. This allows pool-related notification messages and mail to again be sent.

When the number of elements for a particular pool drops below its permit size, the TCP/IP server sends a message and mail to all users listed in the INFORM list, and then sets an “informed” flag for that pool. This flag blocks further notifications for the pool, even its number of elements rises above, and then again drops below, the permit size.

Note: The RESETPOOL command can be used only by privileged TCP/IP users. For more information about listing user IDs with the OBEY statement, see *TCP/IP Function Level 310 Planning and Customization*.

SElect *select_string*

Specifies a character string that is used to limit response information to entries associated with a specific:

- client or server user ID (*userid*)
- IP address (*ipaddress*)
- logical device number (*ldev_num*)

The value specified for *select_string* can be a complete string, or a partial string terminated by an asterisk (*) to select information about multiple entries that all begin with *select_string*.

For example, to select information that corresponds to only the “default” gateway route known by TCP/IP, specify the *select_string* value default for a NETSTAT GATE command, as follows:

```
netstat gate (select default
```

You can specify up to six unique *select_string* values, each of which can be up to 16 characters long. If specified, the SELECT operand and its *select_string* value(s) must be the last parameters of the NETSTAT command.

SOCKets

Provides information about each client using the socket interface. Sockets are denoted by the number sign (#).

The following information is displayed for each socket:

Socket descriptor	More than one detail line can have the same socket descriptor. When this is the case, the first line identifies a listening stream socket; subsequent lines with the same descriptor are TCP connections awaiting accept(), (accept queue), or awaiting establishment (almost accept queue). Detail lines with no descriptors list TCP connections whose socket descriptors have been closed but have not yet entered a “closed” state.
-------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

NETSTAT Command

Type	Indicates the socket type, such as stream (TCP) sockets, datagram (UDP) sockets, raw sockets, or the special SNMP DPI socket type used only by SNMP agents.
Bound to	Shows the address and port to which the socket is bound. Unbound TCP and UDP sockets are not displayed by the NETSTAT CONN or NETSTAT INTERVAL commands.
Connected to	Shows the address and port to which the socket is connected.
State	Displays the TCP connection state for TCP sockets. For raw sockets, the IP protocol number is displayed as well. If the <i>State</i> field is blank, the <i>Conn</i> field is also blank.
Flgs	Connection flag (displayed for TCP sockets only); possible values are: A Indicates a connection on the almost accept queue. C Indicates a connection on the accept queue. L Indicates a listening socket.
Conn	Displays the internal TCP control block (TCB) number used by the TCP/IP server for this connection. <i>Conn</i> applies only to TCP sockets. If this field is blank, the flag for this connection will be an L ; this indicates this is a listening socket for which the accept queue is full, or for which the TCP/IP server is temporarily unable to allocate resources to put a TCB in a "Listen" state. Attempts to connect to the port (displayed in the <i>Bound to</i> field) are ignored; this allows TCP to retry the connection.

TCp server

Identifies the TCP/IP server for which status information is to be displayed, or to which commands are to be directed.

TELnet

Queries the status of the internal Telnet server.

Up

Provides the date and time that TCP/IP was started.

Examples

This section shows sample responses for various NETSTAT commands, issued with a specific operand or set of operands.

ALL

The following is a sample of the information that is displayed for a client after entering NETSTAT ALL.

```

VM TCP/IP Netstat Level nnn

Client: FTPSERVE                Last Touched: 2:07:08
Local Socket: *..FTP-C          Foreign Socket: *.*
  BackoffCount: 0
  ClientRcvNxt: 0
  ClientSndNxt: 713933277
  CongestionWindow: 65535
  Local connection name: 1002
  Sender frustration level: Contented
  Incoming window number: 0
  Initial receive sequence number: 0
  Initial send sequence number: 0
  Maximum segment size: 536
  Outgoing window number: 0
  Precedence: Routine
  RcvNxt: 0
  Round-trip information:
    Smooth trip time: 0.000
    Smooth trip variance: 1.500

More...  BTP311S6

```

```

SlowStartThreshold: 65535
SndNxt: 713933276
SndUna: 713933276
SndW11: 0
SndW12: 0
SndWnd: 0
MaxSndWnd: 0
State: Listen
No pending TCP-receive

```

ALLCONN

The following is a sample of the information that is displayed after entering NETSTAT ALLCONN.

```

VM TCP/IP Netstat Level nnn

Active Transmission Blocks
User Id Conn Local Socket          Foreign Socket          State
-----
FTPSERVE 1005 *..FTP-C          *.*                    Listen
TCPUSER  1013 HE60..1038        HE51..TELNET          Established
NAMESRV  UDP  *..DNS           *.*                    UDP
INTCLIEN 1002 HE60..TELNET      HT102..1024           Established

```

ARP

The following is a sample of the information that is displayed after entering NETSTAT ARP 9.117.*

NETSTAT Command

```
VM TCP/IP Netstat Level nnn
Querying ARP cache for address 9.117.*
Link TR1      : IBMTR: 08005A8B322E IP: 9.117.32.15
  Route info: 8220
Link TR1      : IBMTR: 0004AC20521C IP: 9.117.32.29
  Route info: 0000
Link TR1      : IBMTR: 40000057FD8C IP: 9.117.32.249
  Route info: 0592
Link ETH1     : ETHERNET: 42608C2CE222 IP: 9.117.176.4
```

CLIENTS

The following are examples of the information that is displayed for a client after entering NETSTAT CLIENTS.

For a client with notes handled:

```
VM TCP/IP Netstat Level nnn

Current clients:
Client: FTPSERVE           Authorization: Autologged
Notes Handled: Buffer space available, Connection state changed, Data delivered,
Urgent pending, Other external interrupt received, Timer expired, FSend response
FReceive erro, IUCV interrupt
Last Touched: 2:20:07      Last Forced: 2:36:59
Vmcf error count: 0
```

For a client with no notes handled:

```
VM TCP/IP Netstat Level nnn

Current clients:
Client: OPERATOR           Authorization: Monitor, Informed
Notes Handled: none
Last Touched: 2:17:43      Last Forced: 2:34:23
Vmcf error count: 0
```

CONN

The following is a sample of the information that is displayed after entering NETSTAT CONN.

```
VM TCP/IP Netstat Level nnn

Active Transmission Blocks
User Id Conn Local Socket          Foreign Socket          State
----- -- --
FTPSERVE 1002 *..FTP-C          *..*                   Listen
SMTP      1001 *..SMTP           *..*                   Listen
SMTP      UDP   *..1024           *..*                   UDP
PORTMAP   UDP   *..PMAP           *..*                   UDP
PORTMAP   1003 *..PMAP           *..*                   Listen
NAMESRV   1004 *..DNS            *..*                   Listen
NAMESRV   UDP   *..DNS            *..*                   UDP
INTCLIEN 1000 *..TELNET         *..*                   Listen
Ready;
```

CP

The following is a sample of the information that is displayed after entering NETSTAT CP QUERY TIME.

Note: You must be a privileged user to use the CP command.

```
VM TCP/IP Netstat Level nnn
CP command output is:
TIME IS 17:27:58 EST WEDNESDAY 11/18/93
CONNECT= 00:23:25 VIRTCPU= 000:03.62 TOTCPU= 000:05.79

CP return code= 0
Ready;
```

DELARP

The following is a sample of the information that is displayed after entering NETSTAT DELARP 9.130.3.48.

Note: You must be a privileged user to use the DELARP command.

```
VM TCP/IP Netstat Level nnn

1 ARP cache entries deleted for 9.130.3.48
```

DEVLINKS

The following is a sample of the information that is displayed after entering NETSTAT DEVLINKS.

```
VM TCP/IP Netstat Level nnn

Device TOTCP2          Type: CTC      Status: Ready
Queue size: 0          Address: 03F8
Link VCTC2            Type: CTC      Net number: 0

Device LCS1           Type: LCS      Status: Ready
Queue Size: 0         Address: 09E0
LINK ETH1            Type: ETHERNET Net number: 0
LINK TR1             IBMTR         Net number: 0
Ready;
```

In the preceding example, the first device indicated is TOTCP2, which is a device of type CTC (a Channel-to-Channel device) that has a base virtual address of 03F8. There is one link defined for this device, named VCTC2.

The second device indicated is LCS1, which is a device of type LCS (a LAN Channel Station device) that has a base virtual address of 09E0. There are two links defined for this device — ETH1, an Ethernet link, and TR1, an IBM Token-Ring link (indicated as IBMTR). The Net number (or, *relative adapter* number) for each device is 0; this indicates that each of these links are the first such links, of their respective type, defined for this device.

The status of both of these devices is “Ready”, which indicates they are operational. Also, the Queue Size of zero for each indicates that no envelopes are queued for output.

NETSTAT Command

```
VM TCP/IP Netstat Level nnn
Device IUCV1          Type: SNA IUCV   Status: Will retry connect
Queue Size: 0        Vm Id: SNALNKB  Pgm: SNALINK      LU: SNALKA04
Link IUCVL1         Type: IUCV      Net number: 1
Device IUCV2          Type: SNA IUCV   Status: Issued connect
Queue Size: 0        Vm Id: SNALNKB  Pgm: SNALINK      LU: SNALKC04
Link IUCVL2         Type: IUCV      Net number: 1
Ready;
```

In this example, the first device is IUCV1. A connection attempt to the SNALNKB virtual machine has failed, as indicated by the “Will retry connect” status. This connection will be retried again in 30 seconds. The remote Logical Unit (LU) name for this device is SNALKA04

For the second device, IUCV2, the TCP/IP server has issued an IUCV CONNECT. This connection is accepted by the SNALNKB virtual machine when the SNA sessions to LU SNALKC04 are established.

For information about the status output for the SNAIUCV and SNALU62 devices, see *TCP/IP Function Level 310 Planning and Customization*.

DROP

The following is a sample of the information that is displayed after entering NETSTAT DROP.

Note: You must be a privileged user to use the DROP command.

```
VM TCP/IP Netstat Level nnn
Connection successfully dropped
Ready;
```

GATE

The following is a sample of the information that is displayed after entering NETSTAT GATE.

```
VM TCP/IP Netstat Level nnn
Known gateways:
NetAddress  FirstHop  Link  Pkt Sz  Subnet Mask  Subnet Value
-----
Default    9.67.58.234  TRI  Default <none>
9.0.0.0    <direct>  TR1   2000    0.255.255.224  0.67.58.224
9.0.0.0    <direct>  ETH1  1500    0.255.255.224  0.67.58.32
9.0.0.0    <direct>  SNA1  2000    0.255.255.224  0.67.58.96
Ready;
```

The following is a sample of the information that is displayed after entering NETSTAT GATE with the (SELECT 9.117.68.* option).

```
VM TCP/IP Netstat Level nnn
Known gateways:
NetAddress  FirstHop  Link  Pkt Sz  Subnet Mask  Subnet Value
-----
9.117.68.10 <direct>  GDLWEB 1500    HOST
9.117.68.14 <direct>  TCPIP1 2000    HOST
9.117.68.18 <direct>  TCPIP2 1500    HOST
Ready;
```

HELP

The following is a sample of the information that is displayed after entering NETSTAT HELP or NETSTAT ?.

```

VM TCP/IP Netstat Level nnn
Usage: netstat option/command modifier
Current information viewable:
ALL          - Everything about a connection
ALLCONN     - With CONN or INTERVAL options, shows
              TIME-WAIT and CLOSED connections
ARP ip adr-  Query ARP entry
CLIENTS    - Current clients
CONN       - Active control blocks
DEVLINKS   - Devices and links
GATE       - Current known gateways
HOME       - Home address list
INTERVAL n- Full screen, real-time, connection display
LEVEL      - TCP/IP software level information
POOLSIZE   - Free pool status
SOCKETS    - Socket interface users and their sockets
TCP server- Displays detailed info about the specified TCP/IP server
TELNET     - Telnet connections and logical devices
UP         - Date and time VM TCP/IP was last started
Commands available:
CP command- Issue a CP command
DELARP adr- Delete ARP cache entry for an IP address
DROP n     - Drop a TCP connection
RESETPOOL - Reset record of pool informs sent
( SELECT select-value1...select-value6
  For ALL CLIENTS CONN GATE INTERVAL TELNET select specific info
  select-value may be a partial string terminated by a '*'
Ready;

```

HOME

The following is a sample of the information that is displayed after entering NETSTAT HOME.

```

VM TCP/IP Netstat Level nnn
Home address list:

Address          Link
-----          -
9.67.58.33      ETH1
9.67.58.225     TR1
9.67.58.97      SNA1

```

INTERVAL

The following is a sample of the information that is displayed after entering NETSTAT INTERVAL. The INTERVAL parameter can be used on an IBM 3278 or 3279 display station, or at a terminal or workstation that is emulating an IBM 3278 or 3279 display station.

NETSTAT Command

```
11/17/98 VM TCP/IP Real Time Network Monitor 16:13:47
User Id Bytes Bytes Local Foreign Socket State Idle
Out In Port Socket Time
-----
INTCLIEN 29009 437 TELNET 9.130.58.10..1076 Established 0:00:00
ROUTED 31220 1342528 520 *.* UDP 0:00:01
SMTP 0 0 1038 *.* UDP 0:00:40
VMNFS 1520212 2446060 2049 *.* UDP 0:01:14
INTCLIEN 44124 20489 TELNET 9.130.58.29..2526 Established 0:02:58
INTCLIEN 66645 2058 TELNET 9.130.57.54..1044 Established 0:05:30
INTCLIEN 0 0 TELNET *.* Listen 0:07:09
INTCLIEN 395531 208670 TELNET 9.130.57.54..1040 Established 0:07:24
INTCLIEN 48626 1175 TELNET 9.130.58.29..2524 Established 0:07:28
INTCLIEN 97673 4641 TELNET 9.130.57.54..1112 Established 0:08:36
REXECD 0 0 REXEC *.* Listen 2:52:59
PORTMAP 533124 829304 PMAP *.* UDP 2:55:50
VMNFS 0 0 2049 *.* Listen 5:55:19
FTPSEVER 0 0 FTP-C *.* Listen 14:55:49
REXECD 0 0 RSH *.* Listen 14:57:32
DSMSERV 0 0 1500 *.* Listen 20:19:35
SMTP 0 0 SMTP *.* Listen 20:20:15
SNMPD 0 0 161 *.* UDP 20:20:15
SNMPD 0 0 1024 *.* Listen 20:20:16
PORTMAP 0 0 PMAP *.* Listen 20:20:18

Refresh interval: 20 seconds. TCBs in Use:14
1=Usr 2=Sock 3=Quit 4=B0ut 5=BIn 6=St 7=Up 8=Dwn 9=Save 10=T/B 11=Ip@ 12=Rfsh
```

Note: The Enter key provides exit capability identical to that provided by the F3 (Quit) PF key.

LEVEL

The following is a sample of the information that is displayed after entering NETSTAT LEVEL.

```
VM TCP/IP Netstat Level 310
IBM 9021; VM/ESA Version 2 Release 3.0, service level 9801, VM TCP/IP Level 310;
RSU 9801
Ready;
```

POOLSIZE

The following is a sample of the information that is displayed after entering NETSTAT POOLSIZE.

```
VM TCP/IP Netstat Level nnn
TCPIP Free pool status:
Object # alloc # free Lo-water Permit size
-----
ACB 5000 4955 4776 500
CCB 750 416 416 50
Dat buf 1200 1149 1097 240
Sm dat buf 5000 4837 4584 500
Tiny dat buf 0 0 0 1
Env 1250 1250 1132 125
Lrg env 75 74 66 15
RCB 50 50 50 3
SCB 2000 1947 1795 133
SKCB 256 221 210 17
TCB 5000 4816 4540 333
UCB 500 488 484 33
Add Xlate 1500 1478 1 5
IP Route 3000 2993 1 60
Segment ACK 100000 99996 99899 5000
Ready;
```

RESETPOOL

The following is a sample of the information that is displayed after entering NETSTAT RESETPOOL.

Note: You must be a privileged user to use the RESETPOOL command.

```
VM TCP/IP Netstat Level nnn
Function performed
Ready;
```

SOCKET

The following is a sample of the information that is displayed after entering NETSTAT SOCKET.

```
VM TCP/IP Netstat Level nnn
Socket interface status:
#   Type   Bound to           Connected to       State      Flgs Conn
=   =
Name: PMAP   Subtask: 002a6070 Path id: 1   Pending call: select
3   Dgram   *..PMAP           Not connected
4   Stream  *..PMAP           *.*              Listen     L   1039
Name: SNMPD  Subtask: 002254f8 Path id: 3   Pending call: select
3   Dgram   *..3162           Not connected
4   Dgram   YKTMZ..161       Not connected
5   Stream  *..3225           *.*              Listen     L   1044
7   DPI
Name: TCPMAINT Subtask: 002f52c8 Path id: 6
3   Stream  Not bound         Not connected     Closed
5   Dgram   Not bound         Not connected
8   Raw     Not bound         Not connected
9   Raw     Not bound         Not connected
Name: TCPMAINT Subtask: 002c5268 Path id: 7
7   Stream  *..10000          *.*              Listen     L   1016
7   Stream  Loopback..10000   Loopback..3232   Established   LC  1047
8   Stream  Loopback..10000   Not Connected    Closed      1007
```

TELNET

The following is a sample of the information that is displayed after entering NETSTAT TELNET.

```
VM TCP/IP Netstat Level nnn
Internal Telnet server status:
Conn Status   Foreign Host      B out   B in   Logical device status
-----
1118 Establshtd  9.130.57.67      89606  10125  L0017 DIALED TO PVM      0503
1115 Establshtd  9.82.1.118       1811   161    L00C1 ENABLED
1067 Listen      *                 0       0
1345 Establshtd  9.130.58.10     881941 1016232 L00D1 LOGON AS CIBULAMA 0009
1213 FIN-wait-2 9.185.67.151    162931  967
```

A connection in the listen state is always available for an incoming open request.

UP

The following is a sample of the information that is displayed after entering NETSTAT UP.

```
VM TCP/IP Netstat Level nnn
Tcpiip started at 17:04:15 on 11/18/97
Ready;
```