Teldat Router

HTTP Protocol

Doc. *DM737-I* Rev. *10.00*
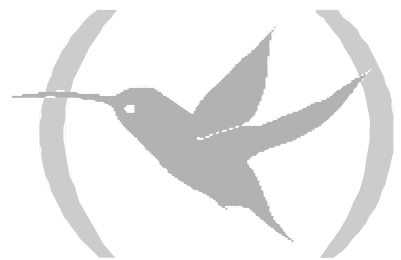*December, 2002*

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Chapter 1
Introduction

1. HTTP Protocol

The Hypertext Transfer Protocol is an application level protocol with the necessary speed for the distributed and cooperative information systems.

The practical information systems require more functionality than the simple recovery of data, including search, updating and annotation. HTTP permits the use of an open set of methods to indicate the purpose of a request. This is based on the use of a reference provided by the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) as a location (URL) or name (URN) in order to indicate the resource in which you must apply a method. The messages are passed in a format similar to that used by Internet Mail and the multipurpose extensions of Internet Mail (MIME).

HTTP is also used as a generic protocol for communications between clients and *proxies/gateways* for other Internet protocols such as SMTP, TNP, FTP, Gopher and WAIS permitting *hipermedia* basic access to available resources from diverse applications and simplifying the implementation of the clients.

Some Teldat devices incorporate a Web server which uses the HTTP protocol and permits the configuration of these in graphic mode without requiring the use of an external program, except for a client (browser) Web.

Chapter 2
Configuration
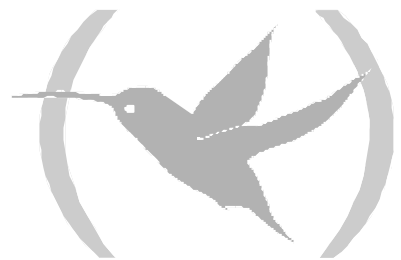
1. Configuration Commands

The commands required in order to configure the HTTP protocol are described in this section.

In order to access the HTTP protocol configuration environment, you must enter the following commands:

```
*P 4
User Configuration

Config> SET HTTP
-- HTTP user configuration --
HTTP config>
```

The following table summarizes the HTTP protocol configuration commands.

Command	Function
? (HELP)	Lists the commands or their options.
LIST	Lists the HTTP configuration.
NO	Configures the default value for the selected parameter.
PORT	Configures the port assigned to the HTTP poll.
EXIT	Returns to the previous prompt.

1.1. ?(HELP)

Entering **?** displays all the available commands. You can also use the **?** symbol in order to view the various options for each command.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config> ?
```

Example:

```
HTTP config> ?
LIST
NO
PORT
EXIT
```

1.2. LIST

Use the **LIST** command in order to view the content of the HTTP configuration.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config> LIST
```

Example:

List corresponding to the default configuration:

```
HTTP config> LIST

HTTP port: 80

HTTP config>
```

1.3. NO

Use the **NO** command to undo a command action or to restore the default value to a parameter.

a) NO PORT

Sets the default value to the configuration port parameter assigned to the device http server.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config> NO PORT
```

Example:

```
HTTP config> NO PORT
HTTP config>
```

1.4. PORT

Permits you to configure the port assigned to the device HTTP server.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config> PORT
```

Example:

```
HTTP config> PORT
HTTP port[80]?
HTTP config>
```

1.5. EXIT

Use this command in order to return to the previous prompt.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config> EXIT
```

Example:

```
HTTP config> EXIT
Config>
```