

SET MASK

The SET MASK command identifies what portion of the host number in a network address is used to identify a sub-network.

Syntax: SET MASK=*ip4addr*

Arguments: MASK= - Specifies the value of the mask to be applied to the network address to obtain the sub-network number. This value is coded in dotted decimal notation in the same manner as a TCP/IP network address (that is, n.n.n.n, where each instance of n is the decimal representation of one byte).

Example:

```
IPN237I set mask=255.255.255.0
IPN268I MASK now set to 255.255.255.0
IPN188I IP Address 192.168.1.161 = Net: 192.168.1.0 Subnet: -- Host: 0.0.0.161
```

- Notes:
- IP addresses consist of a network number and a host number. For added flexibility, a mask may be applied to the host number to yield a sub-network number. This subnet number can then be used when coding DEFINE ROUTE statements and when generic addresses are desired.
 - SET MASK establishes the mask that is to be applied to any network that is not explicitly defined with a DEFINE MASK command.
 - The IPN188I message in response to the SET IPADDR command shows the network and sub-network numbers after the subnet mask is applied. The IP address is set using the SET IPADDR command.
 - See the *TCP/IP for VSE Installation Guide* for more information about defining networks and sub-networks.
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Related Commands:	DEFINE FTPD	- Create a File Transfer Protocol Daemon.
	DEFINE MASK	- Create a subnet mask for a particular network.
	DEFINE ROUTE	- Add an entry to the TCP/IP routing table.
	DEFINE TELNETD	- Create a TN3270 or TN3270E Daemon
	SLATE	- Sets the name of the translate table that will be used with Telnet (not TN3270) connections.
	QUERY MASKS	- Shows all defined sub network masks, by network number.
	QUERY SET	- Displays the current values of modifiable parameters.
SET IPADDR	- Establishes the default home address for the stack.	
