Title

> **netio —** Control Internet connections

Syntax

Turn on or off the use of a proxy server

> <u>set</u> httpproxy {on | off} [, init]

Set proxy host name

> <u>set</u> httpproxyhost ["]*name*["]

Set the proxy port number

> <u>set</u> httpproxyport #

Turn on or off proxy authorization

> <u>set</u> httpproxyauth {on | off}

Set proxy authorization user ID

> <u>set</u> httpproxyuser ["]*name*["]

Set proxy authorization password

> <u>set</u> httpproxypw ["]*password*["]

Set time limit for establishing initial connection

> <u>set</u> timeout1 #*seconds* [, <u>perma</u>nently]

Set time limit for data transfer

> <u>set</u> timeout2 #*seconds* [, <u>perma</u>nently]

Description

Several commands (for example, `net`, `news`, and `update`) are designed specifically for use over the Internet. Many other Stata commands that read a file (for example, `copy`, `type`, and `use`) can also read directly from a URL. All these commands will usually work without your ever needing to concern yourself with the `set` commands discussed here. These `set` commands provide control over network system parameters.

If you experience problems when using Stata's network features, ask your system administrator if your site uses a proxy. A proxy is a server between your computer and the rest of the Internet, and your computer may need to communicate with other computers on the Internet through this proxy. If your site uses a proxy, your system administrator can provide you with its host name and the port your computer can use to communicate with it. If your site's proxy requires you to log in to it before it will respond, your system administrator will provide you with a user ID and password.

set httpproxyhost sets the name of the host to be used as a proxy server. set httpproxyport sets the port number. set httpproxy turns on or off the use of a proxy server, leaving the proxy host name and port intact, even when not in use.

Under the Mac and Windows operating systems, when you set httpproxy on, Stata will attempt to obtain the values of httpproxyhost and httpproxyport from the operating system if they have not been previously set. set httpproxy on, init attempts to obtain these values from the operating system, even if they have been previously set.

If the proxy requires authorization (user ID and password), set authorization on via set httpproxyauth on. The proxy user and proxy password must also be set to the appropriate user ID and password by using set httpproxyuser and set httpproxypw.

Stata remembers the various proxy settings between sessions and does not need a permanently option.

set timeout1 changes the time limit in seconds that Stata imposes for establishing the initial connection with a remote host. The default value is 30. set timeout2 changes the time limit in seconds that Stata imposes for subsequent data transfer with the host. The default value is 180. If these time limits are exceeded, a "connection timed out" message and error code 2 are produced. You should seldom need to change these settings.

Options

init specifies that set httpproxy on attempts to initialize httpproxyhost and httpproxyport from the operating system (Mac and Windows only).

permanently specifies that, in addition to making the change right now, the timeout1 and timeout2 settings be remembered and become the default setting when you invoke Stata.

The various httpproxy settings do not have a permanently option because permanently is implied.

Remarks and examples   stata.com

If you receive an error message, see http://www.stata.com/support/faqs/web/ for the latest information.

1. remote connection failed r(677);

If you see

```
remote connection failed
r(677);
```

then you asked for something to be done over the web, and Stata tried but could not contact the specified host. Stata was able to talk over the network and look up the host but was not able to establish a connection to that host. Perhaps the host is down; try again later.

If all your web accesses result in this message, then perhaps your network connection is through a proxy server. If it is, then you must tell Stata.

Contact your system administrator. Ask for the name and port of the "HTTP proxy server". Say that you are told

> HTTP proxy server: jupiter.myuni.edu
> port number: 8080

In Stata, type

```
. set httpproxyhost jupiter.myuni.edu
. set httpproxyport 8080
. set httpproxy on
```

Your web accesses should then work.

2. connection timed out r(2);

If you see

```
connection timed out
r(2);
```

then an Internet connection has timed out. This can happen when

a. the connection between you and the host is slow, or

b. the connection between you and the host has disappeared, and so it eventually "timed out".

For (b), wait a while (say, 5 minutes) and try again (sometimes pieces of the Internet can break for up to a day, but that is rare). For (a), you can reset the limits for what constitutes "timed out". There are two numbers to set.

The time to establish the initial connection is **timeout1**. By default, Stata waits 30 seconds before declaring a timeout. You can change the limit:

```
. set timeout1 #seconds
```

You might try doubling the usual limit and specify 60; *#seconds* must be between 1 and 32,000.

The time to retrieve data from an open connection is **timeout2**. By default, Stata waits 180 seconds (3 minutes) before declaring a timeout. To change the limit, type

```
. set timeout2 #seconds
```

You might try doubling the usual limit and specify 360; *#seconds* must be between 1 and 32,000.

Also see

[R] **query** — Display system parameters

[P] **creturn** — Return c-class values

[U] **28 Using the Internet to keep up to date**