Router Teldat

TELNET Protocol

Doc. *DM738-I* Rev. *10.00*
November, 2002

INDEX

Chapter 1
Introduction

1. TELNET Protocol

The aim of the TELNET protocol is to provide a general communications system, bi-directional and orientated to bytes. The main objective is to permit a standard method to interconnect terminal devices and processes orientated to terminal. The protocol can also be used to carry out communications between two terminals and between processes (distributed processing).

TELNET is one of the first attempts to develop a virtual terminal protocol (VTP) and was developed as part of the set of TCP/IP protocols.

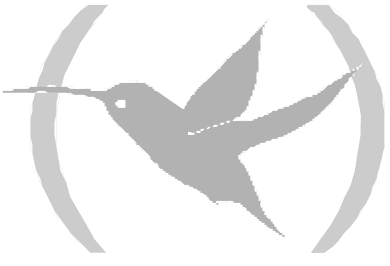
TELNET is constructed over three basic principals:

- The concept of Network Virtual Terminal (NVT).
- A symmetric view of terminals and processes.
- The principal of negotiable options.

The NVT is an imaginary device that provides an intermediate representation of a canonic terminal. If the communication entity is a process, a module is required (TELNET server) in order to carry out the conversion between the NVT representation and the process representation. If the communication entity is a terminal, a module is required (TELNET client) in order to convert the terminal characteristics to those of the NVT. It is expected that the communication is carried out over an TCP connection. TELNET assumes that the ASCII code is used for the communication. The whole TELNET connection begins with an options negotiation phase with those that indicate the connection characteristics. After this said negotiation, the data transmission is executed and can be included in the same command through the use of the escape characters.

The Teldat devices incorporate a Telnet server that permits access to the console for these, though which you can carry out remote configuration or monitoring in the same way as through the console in local mode. This also includes a Telnet client in order to be able to connect to any Telnet server of a remote server.

Chapter 2
Configuration



1. Configuration Commands

The commands to configure the TELNET protocol and described in this section.

To configure the TELNET protocol, there exist commands in two distinct menus. In order to access the commands in the first menu, enter as shown below:

```
*P 4
User Configuration

Config> SET ?
INACTIVITY-TIMER
PASSWORD
TELNET
```

In order to access the configuration environment itself of the TELNET protocol, you need to enter the following commands:

```
*P 4
User Configuration

Config> SET TELNET
-- Telnet user configuration --
Telnet config>
```

The following table summarizes the TELNET protocol configuration commands.

Command	Function
? (HELP)	Lists the commands or their options.
LIST	Lists the TELNET configuration.
SET	Configures the protocol parameters.
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:

```
Telnet config> ?
```

Example:

```
Telnet config> ?
LIST
SET
EXIT
```

1.2. LIST

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

Syntax:

```
Telnet config> LIST
```

Example:

List corresponding to the default configuration:

```
Telnet config> LIST

Telnet port: 23

Telnet config>
```

1.3. SET

Syntax:

```
Config> SET ?
INACTIVITY-TIMER
PASSWORD
```

```
Telnet config> SET ?
PORT
```

a) SET INACTIVITY-TIMER

Permits you to configure the maximum inactivity time in the process that permits access to the device through the remote terminal (TELNET). The value is provided in minutes and the permitted range is between 1 minute and 10 hours. Once this has timed out, the Telnet server disconnects.

Syntax:

```
Config> SET INACTIVITI-TIMER
```

Example:

```
Config> SET INACTIVITY-TIMER
Current inactivity timer: 10 (min). 0 -> disable
Max. inactivity time (minutes)[10]?
Config>
```

b) SET PASSWORD

Permits you to configure a password for the device through the remote TELNET terminal.

Syntax:

```
Config> SET PASSWORD
```

Example:

```
Config> SET PASSWORD
Type New Password: ********
Re-type New Password: ********
Password changed
Config>
```

Should you wish to delete the password in order to have access without this, you need to enter <↵> twice.

Example:

```
Config> SET PASSWORD
Type New Password: <↵>
Re-type New Password: <↵>
Clear Password? (Yes/No)? y
Password cleared
Config>
```

c) SET PORT

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

Syntax:

```
Telnet config> SET PORT
```

Example:

```
Telnet config> SET PORT
Telnet port[23]?
Telnet config>
```

1.4. EXIT

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

Syntax:

```
Telnet config> EXIT
```

Example:

```
Telnet config> EXIT
Config>
```