

```

ore commands available after login. Type HELP for a detailed command list.
type NEWUSER to create an account. Press control-C to interrupt any command.
phoon

```

1

< help >

100

cowsay quien esta hay?

< quien esta hay? >

< estoy paranoica >

COUSBY 025800

1

100



```

rfe 818
Network Working Group                      J. Postel
Request for Comments: 818                  ISI
                                           November 1982

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### The Remote User Telnet Service

This RFC is the specification of an application protocol. Any host that implements this application level service must follow this protocol.

This RFC was suggested by Mike Mulligan some months ago when he was at IBM

In the ARPANET Host-to-Host Network Control Protocol (NCP) and in the Internet Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) well known sockets or ports are used to identify services. The general notion is that there are a few types of services that are distinct and useful enough to use the NCP or TCP demultiplexing mechanism directly.

The most common of these is the Server Telnet which generally speaking defines the network terminal access procedure for a system executive. That is, making a connection to the server Telnet port actually puts the caller in contact with the system executive. For example, the TOPS20 EXEC or the Unix Shell

On some small hosts there may be very limited functionality and no executive. In such cases it may be useful to designate specific well known ports for specific applications.

This memo specifies that the specific service of User Yelnet may be accessed (on hosts that choose to provide it) by opening a connection to port 187 (153 octal). The Yelnet Protocol is to be used on the connection from the originating user to the server.

EXAMPLE: REMOTE TELNET SERVICE ON THE BBN TOSAN

The TC68K is a Terminal Concentrator based on the Motorola MC68000 microprocessor. It is used at Salt Beranek & Newman to provide access by terminals to the FiberNet, a local area network.

The custom hardware provides one network connection, sixteen RS232 terminal connections, and a programmable timer.

The software is based on the Micro-Operating System (MOS) using the IP, ICMP, TCP, and Telnet protocols. A user TC-Telnet application provides an interface to allow the user to use the network to connect to a host.

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providing a network virtual terminal. A server Telnet also exists on the TCSdk to serve as a front end for devices that have no awareness of

Connected to TELEHACK port 124

It is 11:27 pm on Monday, June 18, 2024 in Mountain View, California, USA.  
There are 103 local users. There are 26648 hosts on the network.

May the command line live forever

Command, one of the following:

?	a2	ac	advent	aquarium	bf
cal	calc	callsign	ching	clear	clock
cowsay	date	delta	diff	echo	eliza
factor	figlet	file	inord	geop	gif
head	help	joke	liff	mac	md5
minesweeper	more	morse	netstat	newuser	octopus
phoon	pig	ping	pong	privacy	qr
rain	rand	recover	rfc	rig	rockets
roll	salvo	sudoku	today	typespeed	uptime
uset	uman	unopath	unplot	zc	zork

```
More commands available after login. Type HELP for a detailed command list.
Type NEWUSER to create an account. Press control-C to interrupt any command.
bf output ++++++[+++++>+++++>+++++>+++++<<<<-]>>> >> ++++++ ... >>
```

```
[bf] Executing as Brainfuck code
```

```
Hello <<+++++> +++ -> +>
```

```

2048      ?          a2      advent
callsign  cat        clear   cowsay
diff      dir        echo    eliza
file      finger     fnord    geoip
help      liiff      md5      minesw
octopus   pig        ping     pong
qr        rainbow    rand     rfc
rot13     run        sleep    starwa
today     traceroute typespeed units
uumap     uupath     weather  when

```

More commands available after login. Type HELP :  
Type NEWUSER to create an account. Press control  
.inord  
President Clinton swats the business card.

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Network Working Group      W. Stahl
Request for Comments 1832   SRI International
                          November 1987

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# DOMAIN ADMINISTRATORS GUIDE

## STATUS OF THIS MEMO

This memo describes procedures for registering a domain with the Network Information Center (NIC) of Defense Data Network (DDN), and offers guidelines on the establishment and administration of a domain in accordance with the requirements specified in RFC-928. It is intended for use by domain administrators. This memo should be used in conjunction with RFC-928, which is an official policy statement of the Internet Activities Board (IAB) and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA). Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

## BACKGROUND

Domains are administrative entities that provide decentralized management of host naming and addressing. The domain-naming system is distributed and hierarchical.

The NIC is designated by the Defense Communications Agency (DCA) to provide registry services for the domain-naming system on the DDN and DARPA portions of the Internet.

As registrar of top-level and second-level domains, as well as administrator of the root domain name servers on behalf of DARPA and DDN, the NIC is responsible for maintaining the root server zone files and their binary equivalents. In addition, the NIC is responsible for administering the top-level domains of "ARPA," "COM," "EDU," "ORG," "GOV," and "MIL" on behalf of DCA and DARPA until it becomes feasible for other appropriate organizations to assume those responsibilities.

It is recommended that the guidelines described in this document be used by domain administrators in the establishment and control of second-level domains.

## THE DOMAIN ADMINISTRATOR

The role of the domain administrator (DA) is that of coordinator, manager, and technician. If his domain is established at the second level or lower in the tree, the DA must register by interacting with the management of the domain directly above his, making certain that

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his domain satisfies all the requirements of the administration under which his domain would be situated. To find out who has authority over the name space he wishes to join, the DA can ask the NIC Hostmaster. Information on contacts for the top-level and second-level domains can also be found on line in the file NETINFO/DOMAIN-CONTACTS.TXT, which is available from the NIC via anonymous FTP.