```
 kosh            lukekoala       meow            milk
 moofasa         moose           mutilated       ren
 satanic         sheep           skeleton        stegos
 stimpy          supermilker     surgery         telebe
 turkey          turtle          tux             vader
 vaderkoala      www
.cowsay help
 ------
< help >
 ------
        \   ^__^
         \  (oo)\_______
            (__)\       )\/\
                ||----w |
                ||     ||
.cowsay quien esta hay?
 -----------------
< quien esta hay? >
 -----------------
        \   ^__^
         \  (oo)\_______
            (__)\       )\/\
                ||----w |
                ||     ||
.cowsay estoy paranoica
 -----------------
< estoy paranoica >
 -----------------
        \   ^__^
         \  (oo)\_______
            (__)\       )\/\
                ||----w |
                ||     ||
.cowsay wasaaa
 --------
< wasaaa >
 --------
        \   ^__^
         \  (oo)\_______
            (__)\       )\/\
                ||----w |
                ||     ||
.
```

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

                    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
BBN.

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 Telnet may be
accessed (on hosts that choose to provide it) by opening a connection to
port 107 (153 octal).  The Telnet Protocol is to be used on the
connection from the originating user to the server.

EXAMPLE: REMOTE TELNET SERVICE ON THE BBN TC68K

The TC68K is a Terminal Concentrator based on the Motorola MC68000
microprocessor.  It is used at Bolt 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,


Postel                                                         [Page 1]


RFC 818                                                November 1982
                                                Remote User Telnet Service


providing a network virtual terminal.  A server Telnet also exists on
the TC68K to serve as a front end for devices that have no awareness of
```

```
 2048           ?              a2             advent
 callsign       cat            clear          cowsay
 diff           dir            echo           eliza
 file           finger         fnord          geoip
 help           liff           md5            mineswe
 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 contro
.fnord
President Clinton swats the business card.
.
```

Network Working Group M. Stahl
Request for Comments: 1032 SRI International
November 1987

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-920. It is intended for use by domain administrators. This memo should be used in conjunction with RFC-920, 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 adminstrative 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

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

```
  sudoku      tail       today      traceroute  uptime     usenet
  users       uumap      uupath     when        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.
.rfc 818

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

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 BBN.

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 Telnet may be accessed (on hosts that choose to provide it) by opening a connection to port 107 (153 octal). The Telnet Protocol is to be used on the connection from the originating user to the server.

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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.

providing a network virtual terminal. A server Telnet also exists on the TC68K to serve as a front end for devices that have no awareness of the net. This is used for remote printer/plotters and computers with no network software.

The TC68Ks at BBN are distributed about several buildings. To provide an operational tool to test remote TC68Ks, the TC68K software was configured to put a user Telnet back to back with a server Telnet. An operator can open a connection to a remote TC68K and appear to be a terminal local to that unit. This verifies that the network path between the two units is operational and provides the operator with access to statistics that are kept as part of the standard user TC-Telnet application.

```
  Operator's          Local                    Remote          Remote
  Terminal    <TTY=>  user      <FiberNet=>    server  <PTY=>  user
                      TC-Telnet                Telnet          TC-Telnet
```

This solution was attractive as the only extra piece of software necessary for this was the "Pseudo Teletype" (PTY) device driver for MOS. This "device" appears as a terminal to its application, but what

Network Working Group S. Hambridge
Request For Comments: 1855 Intel Corp.
FYI: 28 October 1995
Category: Informational

Netiquette Guidelines

Status of This Memo

This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

Abstract

This document provides a minimum set of guidelines for Network Etiquette (Netiquette) which organizations may take and adapt for their own use. As such, it is deliberately written in a bulleted format to make adaptation easier and to make any particular item easy (or easier) to find. It also functions as a minimum set of guidelines for individuals, both users and administrators. This memo is the product of the Responsible Use of the Network (RUN) Working Group of the IETF.

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1.0 Introduction

In the past, the population of people using the Internet had "grown up" with the Internet, were technically minded, and understood the nature of the transport and the protocols. Today, the community of Internet users includes people who are new to the environment. These "Newbies" are unfamiliar with the culture and don't need to know about transport and protocols. In order to bring these new users into the Internet culture quickly, this Guide offers a minimum set of behaviors which organizations and individuals may take and adapt for their own use. Individuals should be aware that no matter who supplies their Internet access, be it an Internet Service Provider through a private account, or a student account at a University, or

an account through a corporation, that those organizations have regulations about ownership of mail and files, about what is proper to post or send, and how to present yourself. Be sure to check with the local authority for specific guidelines.

We've organized this material into three sections: One-to-one communication, which includes mail and talk; One-to-many communications, which includes mailing lists and NetNews; and Information Services, which includes ftp, WWW, Wais, Gopher, MUDs and MOOs. Finally, we have a Selected Bibliography, which may be used for reference.

2.0 One-to-One Communication (electronic mail, talk)

We define one-to-one communications as those in which a person is communicating with another person as if face-to-face: a dialog. In general, rules of common courtesy for interaction with people should be in force for any situation and on the Internet it's doubly important where, for example, body language and tone of voice must be inferred. For more information on Netiquette for communicating via electronic mail and talk, check references [1,23,25,27] in the Selected Bibliography.

2.1 User Guidelines

2.1.1 For mail:

- Unless you have your own Internet access through an Internet provider, be sure to check with your employer about ownership of electronic mail. Laws about the ownership of electronic mail vary from place to place.

- Unless you are using an encryption device (hardware or software), you should assume that mail on the Internet is not secure. Never put in a mail message anything you would not put on a postcard.

- Respect the copyright on material that you reproduce. Almost every country has copyright laws.

- If you are forwarding or re-posting a message you've received, do not change the wording. If the message was a personal message to you and you are re-posting to a group, you should ask permission first. You may shorten the message and quote only relevant parts, but be sure you give proper attribution.

- Never send chain letters via electronic mail. Chain letters

```
Connected to TELEHACK port 124

It is 11:27 pm on Monday, June 10, 2024 in Mountain View, California, USA.
There are 183 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         fnord        geoip        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
  usenet       uumap        uupath       uuplot       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..<<+++++++++++++++.>.+++.------.--------.>+.>.
```