The steps to disable Telnet in CentOS or Ubuntu are similar to the Windows steps I provided earlier, but the specific commands may differ slightly. Here are the steps for each operating system:

**Disable Telnet in CentOS:**

Open a terminal window on your CentOS system.

Type the following command to check if Telnet is already installed: rpm -qa | grep telnet

If Telnet is installed, you can remove it by running the following command as the root user: yum remove telnet

If Telnet is not installed, you can skip step 3.

Next, disable the Telnet service by typing the following command: systemctl disable telnet.socket

Finally, stop the Telnet service by typing the following command: **systemctl stop telnet.socket**

**Disable Telnet in Ubuntu**:

Open a terminal window on your Ubuntu system.

Type the following command to check if Telnet is already installed: dpkg -l | grep telnet

If Telnet is installed, you can remove it by running the following command as the root user: sudo apt-get remove telnet

If Telnet is not installed, you can skip step 3.

Next, disable the Telnet service by typing the following command: sudo systemctl disable openbsd-inetd

Finally, stop the Telnet service by typing the following command: **sudo systemctl stop openbsd-inetd**

Once Telnet is disabled, you should consider using more secure remote access protocols such as SSH.

**what is openbsd-inetd**

OpenBSD-inetd is a super-server daemon used in some Unix-like operating systems, including some versions of Ubuntu and other Linux distributions. It listens for incoming network connections and starts a new process to handle each connection, routing incoming requests to the appropriate service.

In the context of Telnet, OpenBSD-inetd is used to start a Telnet server when an incoming Telnet connection is detected. By default, OpenBSD-inetd is configured to handle several network services, including Telnet, FTP, and SSH.

However, as Telnet is an insecure protocol that sends data in plain text, it is generally not recommended to use it. Disabling the Telnet service and the OpenBSD-inetd daemon that runs it can help improve the security of your system. Instead, it is recommended to use more secure protocols such as SSH for remote access.