Telnet server is used to login into another system. You can use the **telnet** command to log in remotely to another system on your network. The system can be on your local area network or available through an Internet connection. **Telnet** operates as if you were logging in to another system from a remote terminal. You will be asked for a login name and password. In effect, you are logging in to another account on another system. In fact, if you have an account on another system, you could use Telnet to log in to it.

You invoke the Telnet utility with the keyword **telnet**. If you know the name of the site you want to connect with, you can enter telnet and the name of the site on the Linux command line.

CAUTION The original version of Telnet is noted for being very insecure. For secure connections over a network or the Internet, you should use the Secure Shell (SSH). We will cover SSH server in next article. SSH operate in the same way as the original but use authentication and encryption to secure the Telnet connection. Even so, it is advisable never to use Telnet to log in to your root account. That why by defaults root account is disable for root login.

Configure telnet server

In this example we will configure a telnet server and will invoke connection from client side.

For this example we are using three systems one Linux server one Linux clients and one window clients. To complete these per quest of telnet server as follows

Per quest of telnet server

- ***A linux server with ip address 192.168.0.254 and hostname Server***
- ***A linux client with ip address 192.168.0.1 and hostname Client1***
- ***A windows xp system with ip address 192.168.0.2 and hostname Client2***
- ***Updated /etc/hosts file on both linux system***
- ***Running portmap and xinetd services***
- ***Firewall should be off on server***

We have configured all these steps in our pervious article.

Necessary configuration for telnet server

We suggest you to review that article before start configuration of telnet server. Once you have completed the necessary steps follow this guide.

Four rpm are required to configure telnet server. telnet, telnet-server, portmap, xinetd check them if not found then install

```
[root@Server ~]# rpm -qa telnet
telnet-0.17-38.el5
[root@Server ~]# rpm -qa telnet-server
telnet-server-0.17-38.el5
[root@Server ~]# rpm -qa portmap
portmap-4.0-65.2.2.1
[root@Server ~]# rpm -qa xinetd
xinetd-2.3.14-10.el5
[root@Server ~]# _
```

Now check telnet, portmap, xinetd service in system service it should be on

#setup

Select System service from list

[*]portmap

[*]xinetd

[*]telnet

Now restart xinetd and portmap service

```
[root@Server ~]# service portmap restart
Stopping portmap:                                          [  OK  ]
Starting portmap:                                          [  OK  ]
[root@Server ~]# service xinetd restart
Stopping xinetd:                                           [  OK  ]
Starting xinetd:                                           [  OK  ]
[root@Server ~]# _
```

To keep on these services after reboot on then via chkconfig command

```
[root@Server ~]# chkconfig portmap on
[root@Server ~]# chkconfig xinetd on
[root@Server ~]# _
```

After reboot verify their status. It must be in running condition

```
[root@Server ~]# service portmap status
portmap (pid 3430) is running...
[root@Server ~]# service xinetd status
xinetd (pid 3462) is running...
[root@Server ~]# _
```

Create a normal user named vinita

On Linux client

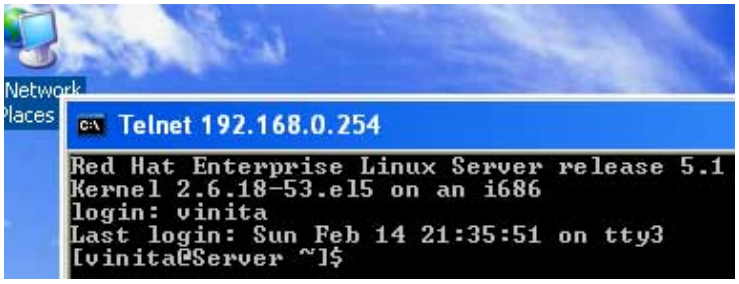
ping for telnet server and run telnet command and give user name and password

```
[root@Client1 ~]# telnet 192.168.0.254
Trying 192.168.0.254...
Connected to 192.168.0.254 (192.168.0.254).
Escape character is '^]'.
Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server release 5.1
Kernel 2.6.18-53.el5 on an i686
login: vinita
Last login: Sun Feb 14 22:56:47 from Client1
[vinita@Server ~]$ _
```

On Window client

ping for telnet server and run telnet command

Give user name and password



How to enable root login from telnet server

On Linux server open file securetty

```
[root@Server ~]# vi /etc/securetty _
```

In the end of file add pts/0 to enable one telnet session for root. If you need to open more telnet session for root and add more pts/1 pts/2 and so on.

```
tty8
tty9
tty10
tty11
pts/0
pts/1
pts/2_
```

Now restart xinetd and portmap service

```
[root@Server ~]# service portmap restart
Stopping portmap:                                          [  OK  ]
Starting portmap:                                          [  OK  ]
[root@Server ~]# service xinetd restart
Stopping xinetd:                                           [  OK  ]
Starting xinetd:                                           [  OK  ]
[root@Server ~]# _
```

Verify from window by login from root