LAB: TELNET

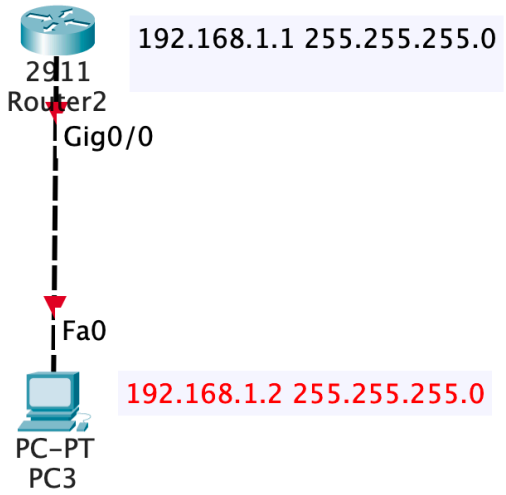
Lab Objective

The objective of this lab exercise is for you to learn and understand how to enable Telnet access to a device in this case, a Cisco router.

Lab Purpose:

Telnet allows you to remotely connect to network devices in order to configure or monitor them.

Lab Topology



Task 1:
Configure the hostname on Router 1 as R2.
You must always answer 'NO' at the start because the routers will drop into a question-and-answer mode in an attempt to self-configure. The hostname to use will be: R2

--- System Configuration Dialog ---

Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialogue? [yes/no]: no

Press RETURN to get started!

Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R2
R2(config)#

Task 2:
Add an IP address to each Ethernet Interface and 'no shut' the router interface in order to bring them up. Ensure you can ping across the link. Your router may have a gigabit interface so feel free to configure whatever yours has.

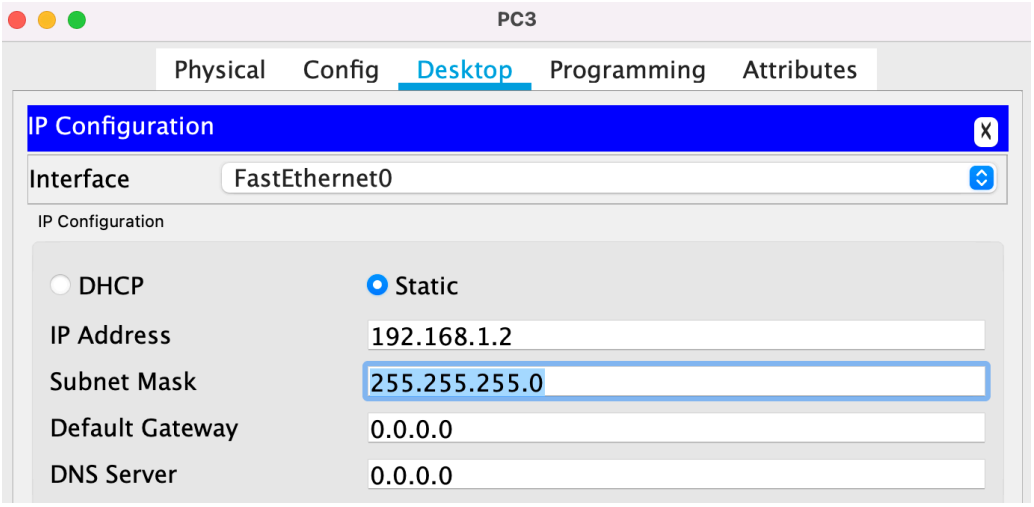
R2(config)#interface gigabitethernet0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shutdown

R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

R2(config-if)#end
R2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

On the PC:



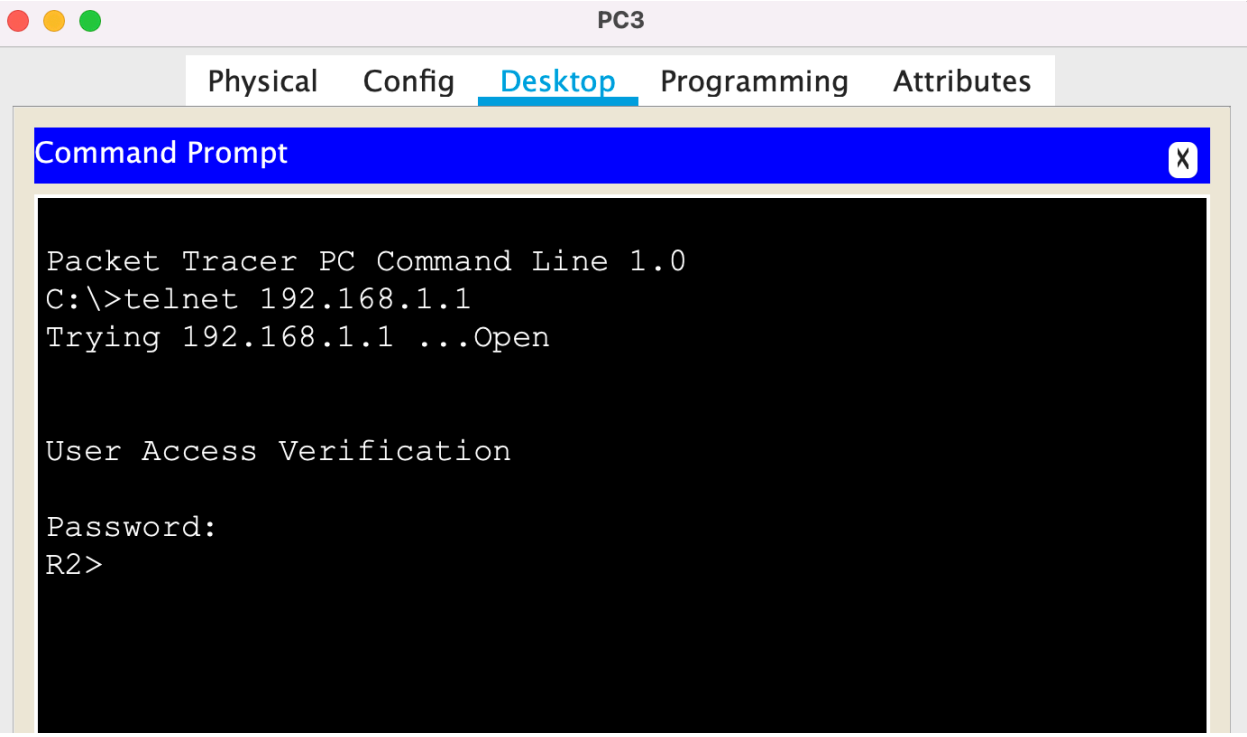
R2#ping 192.168.1.2

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
.!!!!
Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms

Task 3:
Configure R2 to allow Telnet Connections. Cisco Routers use virtual terminal lines (VTY) for this purpose. There are 16 available lines on most Cisco devices numbered 0 to 15 inclusive. You need to permit incoming Telnet Connections on these.

```
R2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#line vty 0 15
R2(config-line)#transport input telnet
R2(config-line)#password cisco
R2(config-line)#end
R2#
```

Task 4:
Connect to Router 1 from your PC using Telnet. You should be prompted for the password which, as you can see above, is ‘cisco’.



Notes: Almost any model of the router will do for this lab. Just make sure you connect them with a crossover cable because we aren’t using a switch in this lab.