Otros protocolos de aplicación

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Telnet

E71. *{W}* Exponer un servidor de telnet utilizando **xinetd.**

Para esto debe tener instalado **xinetd** y **in.telnetd** y crear el archivo `/etc/xinetd.d/telnet` con el siguiente contenido y luego reiniciarlo:

```
service telnet
{
    disable = yes
    id = telnet
    socket_type = stream
    protocol = tcp
    wait = no
    user = root
    server = /usr/sbin/in.telnetd
}
```

Establezca una sesión con telnet y pase la autenticación. Con wireshark:

- Verifique la negociación entre el cliente y el servidor.
- ¿Cuál es la técnica para que la contraseña ingresada por el usuario no se muestre en la terminal?

Bibliografía

[xinetd(8)] ***xinetd*** *- the extended Internet services daemon*.

xinetd performs the same function as **inetd**: it starts programs that provide Internet services. Instead of having such servers started at system initialization time, and be dormant until a connection request arrives, xinetd is the only daemon process started and it listens on all service ports for the services listed in its configuration file. When a request comes in, xinetd starts the appropriate server. Because of the way it operates, xinetd (as well as inetd) is also referred to as a super-server.

[telnetd(8)] *telnetd — DARPA telnet protocol server*.

The **telnetd** program is a server which supports the DARPA telnet interactive communication protocol. Telnetd is normally invoked by the internet server (see **inetd**(8)) for requests to connect to the telnet port as indicated by the `/etc/services` file (see services(5)). The -debug option may be used to start up telnetd manually, instead of through inetd(8). If started up this way, port may be specified to run telnetd on an alternate TCP port number.

[RFC854] *TELNET PROTOCOL SPECIFICATION [https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc854].* The Internet Engineering Task Force. May 1983.

The purpose of the TELNET Protocol is to provide a fairly general, bi-directional, eight-bit byte oriented communications facility. Its primary goal is to allow a standard method of interfacing terminal devices and terminal-oriented processes to each other. It is envisioned that the protocol may also be used for terminal-terminal communication ("linking") and process-process communication (distributed computation).