Experiment No:6

Aim： Install and Use Telnet in Ubuntu.

Theory:

The telnet command is used for interactive communication with another host using the TELNET protocol. It begins in command mode, where it prints a telnet prompt ("telnet> "). If telnet is invoked with a host argument, it performs an open command implicitly; see the description below.

Options:

-4 Force IPv4 address resolution.

-6 Force IPv6 address resolution.

-8 Request 8-bit operation. This causes an attempt to negotiate the TELNET BINARY option for both input and output. By default telnet is not 8-bit clean.

-E Disables the escape character functionality; that is, sets the escape character to ``no character".

-K Specifies no automatic login to the remote system.

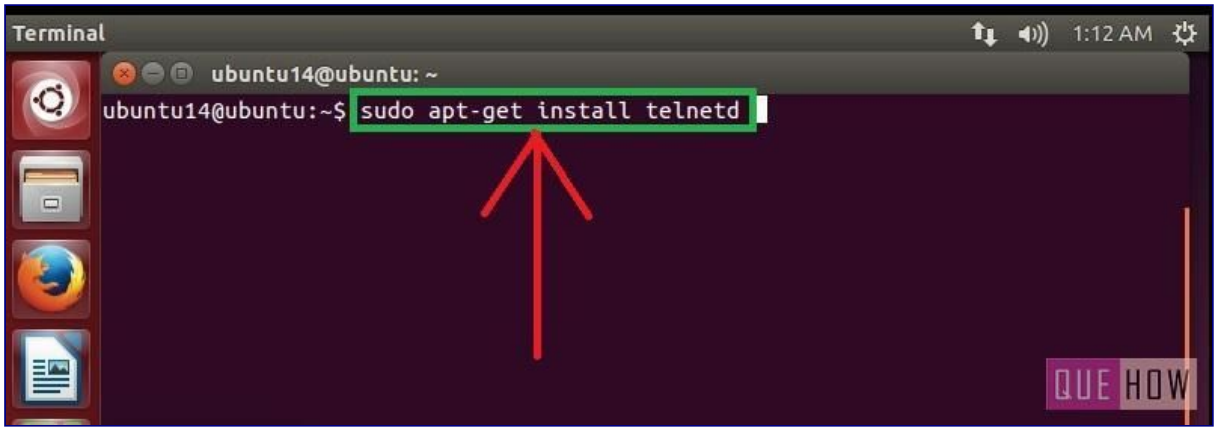
-L Specifies an 8-bit data path on output.This causes the TELNET BINARY option to negotiated on just output.

Once a connection has been opened, **telnet** will attempt to enable the TELNET LINEMODE option.If this fails, then **telnet** will revert to one of two input modes: either "character at a time" or "old line by line" depending on what the remote system supports

Steps to Install and Use Telnet in Ubuntu:

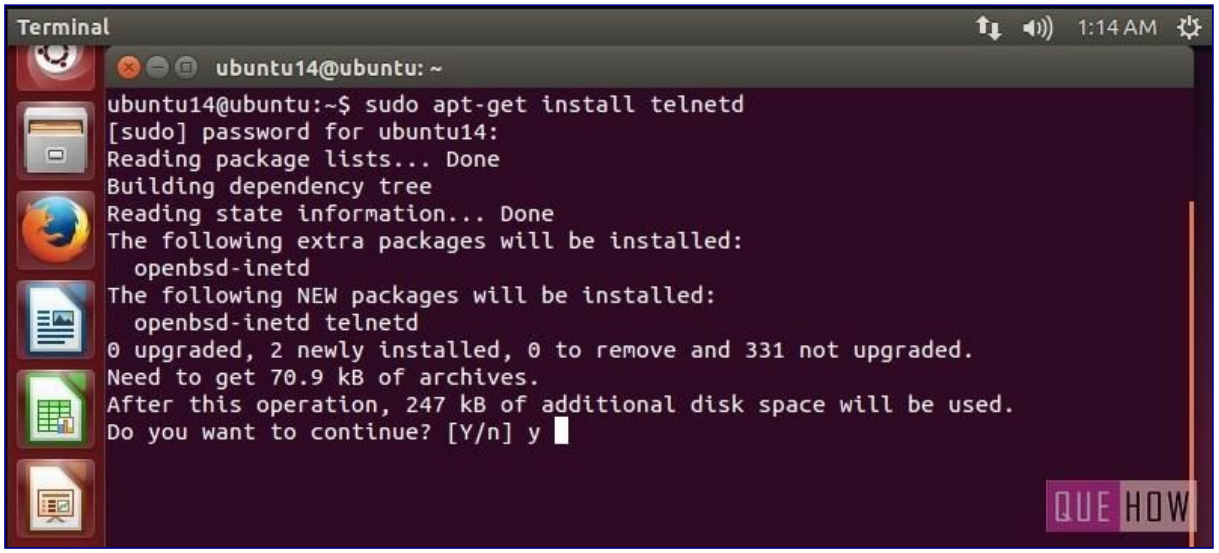
Step 1: Firstly, open the **"Terminal"** window by pressing **"Ctrl + Alt + T"**. In the figure, you may see **"$"** that signifies that you are not logged in as a root user.

So, I"ll write **"sudo apt-get install telnetd"** and press enter. If you are a root user, then you don't need to write sudo in Ubuntu. **"telnetd"** is a daemon that gets invoked by *"inetd" or its extension "xinetd"*, both are the internet servers.



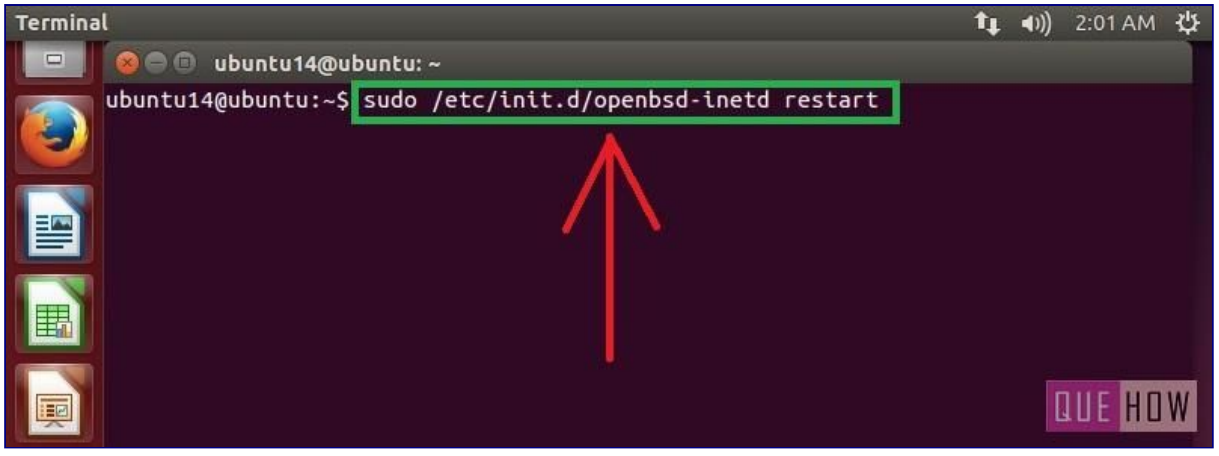
Step 2: Then you are asked to enter the user password and then press enter. Processing will start as soon as you press enter. After this, I have noticed a line **"274 KB additional disk space will be used"** on the terminal screen.

You may also observe some sort of a message like this and then you"ll be asked to continue or not. Just write **"y"** and then press enter to continue.

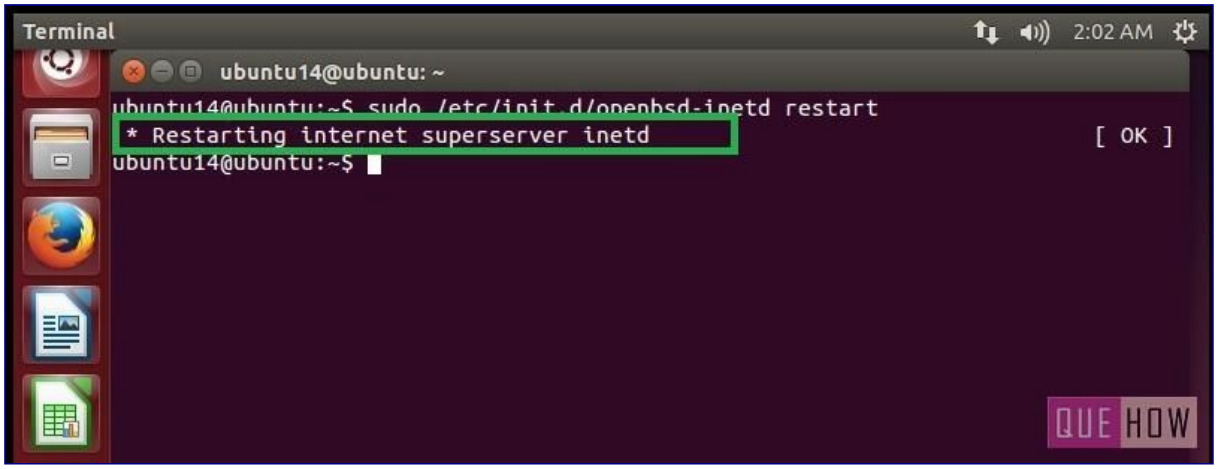


Step 3: Now when you are done with it, **restart "inetd"**. Type **"sudo /etc/init.d.open-bsd-inetd restart"**.

"inetd" is daemon used for *dealing with incoming network* and it is responsible for deciding which program to run when a request comes.

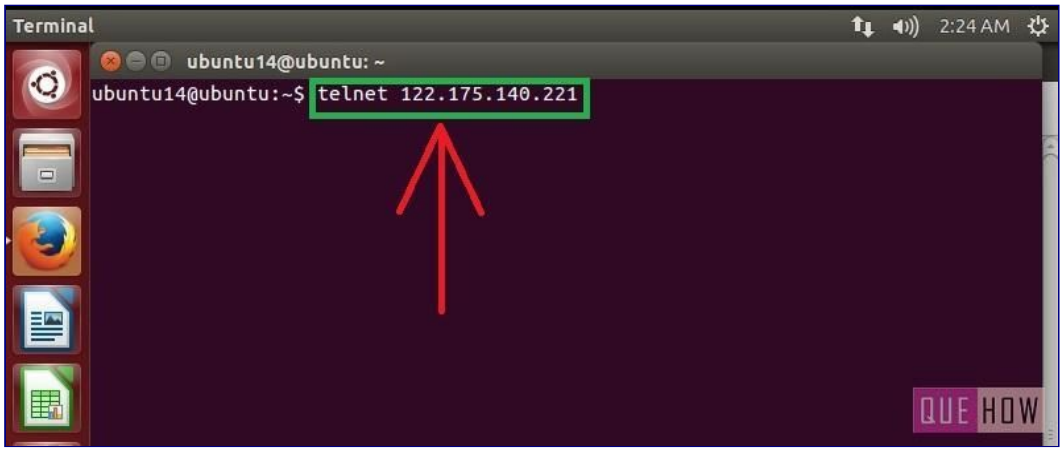


Step 4: To ensure "inetd" is started, press enter after writing the above command.

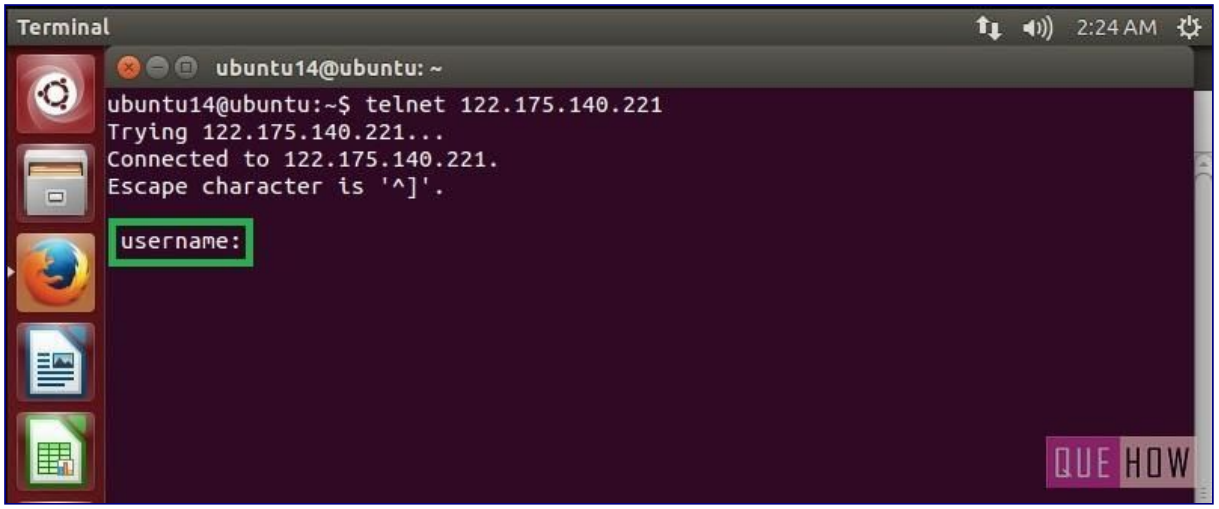


To connect with any remote client:

Step 5: Just type:**"telnet hostipaddress"**. For an example: "telnet 122.175.140.221" and press enter.



Step 6: Then you"ll see, it is connected to **"host ip address"**. For security reasons, you are required to provide "username" and "password" as well.



Conclusion: Hence we successfully studied the program of telnet.

Date:

Sign: **Grade:**