



# CHAPTER 8

## Configuring Telnet

---

This chapter describes how to configure Telnet and includes the following topics:

- [Information About the Telnet Server, page 8-1](#)
- [Prerequisites for Telnet, page 8-1](#)
- [Guidelines and Limitations, page 8-2](#)
- [Default Setting, page 8-2](#)
- [Configuring Telnet, page 8-2](#)
- [Verifying the Telnet Configuration, page 8-5](#)
- [Additional References, page 8-5](#)
- [Feature History for Telnet, page 8-6](#)

## Information About the Telnet Server

The Telnet protocol enables you to set up TCP/IP connections to a host. Telnet allows a person at one site to establish a TCP connection to a login server at another site and then passes the keystrokes from one device to the other. Telnet can accept either an IP address or a domain name as the remote device address.

## Prerequisites for Telnet

Telnet has the following prerequisites:

- You have configured IP on a Layer 3 interface, out-of-band on the mgmt 0 interface, or inband on an Ethernet interface.

**■ Guidelines and Limitations**

**Send document comments to [nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com).**

## Guidelines and Limitations

- The Telnet server is enabled by default.
- Cisco NX-OS commands may differ from Cisco IOS commands.

## Default Setting

The following table lists the default setting for Telnet.

Parameters	Default
Telnet server	Enabled.

## Configuring Telnet

This section includes the following topics:

- [Enabling the Telnet Server, page 8-2](#)
- [Starting an IP Telnet Session to a Remote Device, page 8-3](#)
- [Clearing Telnet Sessions, page 8-4](#)

## Enabling the Telnet Server

Use this procedure to enable the Telnet server. The Telnet server is enabled by default, but you can use this procedure to re-enable it if necessary.

### BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Before beginning this procedure, you must know or do the following:

- You are logged in to the CLI in EXEC mode.
- By default, the Telnet server is enabled.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **config t**
2. **feature telnet**
3. **exit**
4. **show telnet server**
5. **copy running-config startup-config**

**Send document comments to [nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com).**

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	<b>config t</b>  <b>Example:</b> n1000v# config t n1000v(config)#	Places you into CLI Global Configuration mode.
Step 2	<b>feature telnet</b>  <b>Example:</b> n1000v(config)# feature telnet n1000v(config)#	Enables the Telnet server.
Step 3	<b>show telnet server</b>  <b>Example:</b> n1000v(config)# show telnet server telnet service enabled n1000v(config)#	(Optional) Displays the Telnet server configuration.
Step 4	<b>copy running-config startup-config</b>  <b>Example:</b> n1000v(config)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Copies these changes made in the running configuration to the startup configuration.

## Starting an IP Telnet Session to a Remote Device

Use this procedure to start a Telnet session to a remote device.

### BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Before beginning this procedure, you must know or do the following.

- You are logged in to the CLI in EXEC mode.
- You have verified that the Telnet server is enabled on the remote device.
- You have already obtained the hostname for the remote device and, if needed, the username on the remote device.
- You have already verified that the Telnet server is enabled. If not you have enabled it using the “Enabling the Telnet Server” procedure on page 8-2. By default, the Telnet server is enabled.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **telnet {ip address | hostname} [port-number] [vrf vrf-name]**

**Send document comments to [nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com).**

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>telnet {ip address   host-name} [port-number] [vrf vrf-name]</b>  <b>Example:</b> n1000v# telnet 10.10.1.1	Creates an IP Telnet session to the specified destination.  <b>port-number:</b> The port number, from 1 to 65535, to use for this session. The default port number is 23.  <b>vrf-name:</b> The default VRF is the default VRF.

## Clearing Telnet Sessions

Use this procedure to clear Telnet sessions.

### BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Before beginning this procedure, you must know or do the following.

- You are logged in to the CLI in EXEC mode.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **show users**
2. **clear line vty-line**

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>show users</b>  <b>Example:</b> n1000v# show users	Displays user session information.
<b>Step 2</b>	<b>clear line vty-line</b>  <b>Example:</b> n1000v# clear line 1	Clears a user Telnet session.
<b>Step 3</b>	<b>show users</b>  <b>Example:</b> n1000v# show users	Displays user session information.

```

Example:
n1000v# show users
NAME      LINE        TIME        IDLE        PID COMMENT
admin    tty1       Jul 25 19:13  old        2867
admin    pts/1       Jul 28 14:04   .          31453 (:ffff:171.70.209.8)
admin    pts/2       Jul 28 14:04   .          31475 (171.70.209.8)*
n1000v# clear line 1
n1000v# show users
NAME      LINE        TIME        IDLE        PID COMMENT
admin    tty1       Jul 25 19:13  old        2867
admin    pts/2       Jul 28 14:04   .          31475 (171.70.209.8)*
n1000v#

```

**Send document comments to [nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com).**

## Verifying the Telnet Configuration

To display the Telnet configuration information, use one of the following commands:

Command	Purpose
<b>show running-config security [all]</b>	Displays the user account configuration in the running configuration. The <b>all</b> keyword displays the default values for the user accounts.
<b>show telnet server</b>	Displays the telnet server configuration.
<b>show hosts</b>	Displays the configuration details for current hosts.
<b>show tcp connection</b>	Displays connection information.

**Example:**

```
n1000v# show running-config security all
version 4.0(1)
username admin password 5 $1$xMw2Q/1S$ZEWrvyAxAJAFV0weuSPvg1 role network-admin
username user2 password 5 $1$byNNnnSP$xfXVKjE5UEScvriwX3Kyj0 role network-operator
username user2 sshkey ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAQEAyKcb7Nv9Ki100Id9/tdHHA/ngQuj1vK5mXyL/n+DeOKfVhHbX2a+V0cm7CCLU
kBh+BvZRmpmOVtmU/5awfVhVxMKXMiPOPBc+A6/n3FVroyRwupMki6mW
oM6UwaGID5gsVPqFjFNNSgMWtbhjo97XVKhgjFW+wOvt8QoAcrEtnwEfsnQk1EIr/0XIP1mqTsrqTsmjZ2vLk+fFzTG
YAxMvYZI+BrN47aoH2ywS7CpnODjCDXJuDYSPbc3PA8t0ghU/60m9R+s6AZPuljVQbGfxPrahEu4Gvc6sMJNU1
JxmqDjkodhMARObB4Umzj7E3Rdby/ZWx/c1TYiXQR1X1VfhQ==
telnet server enable

banner motd # User Access Verification #

ssh key rsa 1024 force
no ssh key dsa force
ssh server enable
```

## Additional References

For additional information related to implementing Telnet, see the following sections:

- [Related Documents, page 8-5](#)
- [Standards, page 8-6](#)

## Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
SSH	<a href="#">Chapter 7, “Configuring SSH”</a>
CLI	<a href="#">Cisco Nexus 1000V Getting Started Guide, Release 4.2(1)SV1(4a)</a>

**■ Feature History for Telnet**

***Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.***

## Standards

Standards	Title
No new or modified standards are supported by this feature, and support for existing standards has not been modified by this feature.	—

## Feature History for Telnet

This section provides the Telnet release history.

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
Telnet	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This feature was introduced.