

Using a Telnet Client

AnaCom, Inc. devices have supported telnet access since firmware Rev 65. There are no configuration commands related to the use of telnet. To use it from a client machine, simply connect using the ODU's IP address.

The firmware's telnet interface uses the same command shell as the serial port interface and the same command set is used. The one exception, is to get the normal ASCII display to be sent, use the LD command.

Note: commands are terminated by a line-feed character, hex 0x0a. Carriage Returns are ignored. Command length is limited to 128 ASCII characters.

Below is an example telnet session with a Protection Switch:

```
$ telnet 192.168.1.156
Trying 192.168.1.156...
Connected to 192.168.1.156.
Escape character is '^]'.
AnaCom ODU terminal shell
COMMAND> LD

ODU-A: 066795, ODU-B: 067150 ARM9 Protection Switch REV:82 S/N:072925
ALARMS: TXAFAULT RXAFAULT RXBFAULT
TX: ODU A is offline | TX RELAY in AUTOMATIC MODE
TX: ODU B is online | TX RELAY in AUTOMATIC MODE
RX: ODU A is online | RX RELAY in AUTOMATIC MODE
RX: ODU B is offline | RX RELAY in AUTOMATIC MODE
ETH: IP ADDRESS 192.168.1.156
COMMAND>
```

Firmware Rev 91 Addition: if the client machine running telnet has installed support for mDNS or Bonjour to support "zero-configuration" services, then the user does not need to know the device's IP address to access it using either telnet or to access the ODU's internal web page. We only need the device's serial number, example:

```
$ telnet anacominc-072925.local
Trying 192.168.1.156...
Connected to anacominc-072925.local.
Escape character is '^]'.
AnaCom ODU terminal shell
COMMAND>
```

Note: Although there is a telnet client built into Windows available from the command line, a recommended telnet client for Windows is PuTTY, see: <http://www.putty.org/>.