| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 128.143.2.7 | UVAARPA.VIRGINIA.EDU | University of Virginia ? |
| 128.148.128.40 | BROWNVM.BROWN.EDU | Brown University BROWN |
| 128.163.1« | UKCC.UKY.EDU | University of Kentucky UKCC |
| 128.183.10.4 | NSSDCA.GSFC.NASA.GOV | Goddard Space Flight Center [NASA] |
| 128.186.4.18 | RAI.CC.FSU.EDU | Florida State University FSU |
| 128.206.1.1 | UMCVMB.MISSOURI.EDU | Univ. of MissouriColumbia UMCVMB |
| 128.208.1.15 | MAX.ACS.WASHINGTON.EDU | University of Washington MAX |
| 128.228.1.2 | CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU | City University of New York CUNYVM |
| 129.10.1.6 | NUHUB.ACS.NORTHEASTERN.EDU | Northeastern University NUHUB |
| 131.151.1.4 | UMRVMA.UMR.EDU | University of Missouri Rolla UMRVMA |
| 192.9.9.1 | SUN.COM | Sun Microsystems, Inc. - |
| 192.33.18.30 | VM1.NODAK.EDU | North Dakota State Univ. NDSUVM1 |
| 192.33.18«0 | PLAINS.NODAK.EDU | North Dakota State Univ. NDSUVAX |

Please Note: Not every system on BITnet has an IP address. Likewise, not every system that has an IP address is on BITnet. Also, while some locations like Stanford University may have nodes on BITnet and have hosts on the IP as well, this does not necessarily imply that the systems on BITnet and on IP (the EDU domain in this case) are the same systems.

Attempts to gain unauthorized access to systems on the internet are not tolerated and is legally a federal offense. At some hosts, they take this very seriously, especially the government hosts such as NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, where they do not mind telling you so at the main prompt when you connect to their system.

However, some nodes are public access to an extent. The DDN Network Information Center can be used by anyone. The server and database there have proven to be an invaluable source of information when locating people, systems, and other information that is related to the Internet.

*Telnet*

Remote login refers to logging in to a remote computer from a terminal connected to a local computer. Telnet is the standard protocol in the DOD Protocol Suite for accomplishing this. The "rlogin" program, provided with Berkeley UNIX systems and some other systems, also enables remote login.

For purposes of discussion, the "local computer" is the computer to which your terminal is directly connected while the "remote computer" is the computer on the network to which you are communicating and to which your terminal is *NOT* directly connected.

Since some computers use a different method of attaching terminals to computers, a better definition would be the following: The "local computer" is the computer that you are currently using and the "remote computer" is the computer on the network with which you are or will be communicating. Note that the terms "host" and "computer" are synonymous in the following discussion.

To use Telnet, simply enter the command: TELNET

The prompt that Telnet gives is: Telnet>

(However, you can specify where you want to Telnet to immediately and bypass the prompts and other delays by issuing the command: TELNET [location].)

There is help available by typing in ?. This prints a list of all the valid
subcommands that Telnet provides with a one-line explanation.

Telnet> ?

To connect to another computer, use the open subcommand to open a connection
to that computer. For example, to connect to the host "UMCVMB.MISSOURI.EDU",
do "open umcvmb.missouri.edu"

Telnet will resolve (i.e. Translate, the hostname "umcvmb.missouri.edu" into an
IP address and will send a packet to that host requesting login. If the remote
host decides to let you attempt a login, it prompts you for your username and password. If the host does not respond, Telnet will "time out" (i.e. Wait for a reasonable amount of time such as 20 seconds) and then terminate with a message such as "Host not responding."

If your computer does not have an entry for a remote host in its hosttable and it cannot resolve the name, you can use the IP address explicitly in the telnet command. For example,

TELNET 26.0.0.73 (Note: This is the IP address for the DDN Network Information Center [SRI-NIC.ARPA])