



TECH TIP

Reference Number: RN0000201

Switch Reset when Terminating Telnet Session Abruptly

Platforms

Avaya Multiservice Switches

Purpose

A discussion for our users about using Telnet on the Avaya Multiservice switch platforms and known issues they may encounter.

Version

Version 5.2.12 and earlier

Informational

There are several ways to manage the Avaya Multiservice switch. In addition to managing the switch via WEB agent, SNMP and serial console CLI commands, the switch provides telnet server capability. Through this telnet session, an administrator can manage the switch via CLI commands.

Setting up an Interface

Before you can establish a telnet session you must configure an IP interface to allow management of the switch. From the **IP Interfaces** Web page or via CLI command, create an IP Interface and configure the IP Routing option for either **Routing/Mgmt** or **Mgmt**. For more information on setting up an IP Interface on the switch, please refer to the *Creating an IP Interface* section in Chapter 9, *Configuring IP Routing*, in the *Cajun P550/P880/P882 Switch User Guide*.

Establishing a Telnet session

Once an IP Interface has been setup and configured to allow management traffic, you are now ready to open a telnet session to the switch. To do this you will need to use one of the commercially available telnet clients. Launch the telnet client application and open a telnet session with the IP address of the management interface. You will be presented with the switch's login prompt.

Once logged into the switch via telnet session, you can manage the switch using the CLI commands. For more information on CLI commands, see the *Cajun P550R/P880/P882 Switch Command Line Interface Reference Guide*.

The Avaya Multiservice Switch supports a maximum of 6 concurrent telnet sessions. This allows multiple network administrators to connect to and manage the switch. However, if multiple telnet sessions are opened, configurations changes from one session could be overwritten by configuration changes from another.

* **Note:** Avaya recommends that you use one telnet session at a time to manage the switch.

Although it is possible to establish nested telnet sessions, Avaya recommends that you establish a separate telnet session for each switch that you want to manage. A nested telnet session occurs when you establish a telnet session from a client to one switch, then through that session, open another telnet session to a second switch. Having a separate telnet session for each switch that you want to manage will help to avoid confusion.

Terminating a Telnet session

To terminate the telnet session gracefully, exit the management session by repeatedly typing *exit* until you reach the "Login" prompt. To end the telnet session from the client, enter the client-specific command to terminate the session.

Problem

When entering CLI commands in a Telnet session, memory is allocated to hold the CLI command history. Terminating the Telnet session abruptly does not free this memory and may cause the switch to reset.

Workaround

Close the Telnet session gracefully as explained in the “Terminating a Telnet Session” section on the previous page.

Viewing active telnet sessions

To view active Telnet sessions on the switch enter the **show sessions** command as shown in the example below. A list of active telnet sessions will be displayed.

```
Welcome to the Cajun *Enhanced* CLI

Avaya> show sessions
Session ID      Line ID      Location
*0              9vty
123.123.123.123:1211
```

Telnet session expiration timer

Once a telnet session is established, the session will remain open while there is activity. However, if the session is left idle, the session will expire and will be automatically terminated based on the setting of the telnet inactivity-period command. The default setting for this timer is 900 seconds or 15 minutes. Setting this timer to 0 deactivates the inactivity timer so the telnet session will not expire.

You can set the telnet inactivity timer in configure mode as follows:

```
<configure># IP telnet inactivity-period
<time-out in seconds>
```

Minimum value: 0 seconds Disables inactivity timer

Default value: 900 seconds Expiration time is 15 minutes.

Maximum value: 65,536 seconds Expiration time is approx. 18 hrs.



Avaya recommends not to disable the inactivity timer. If the inactivity timer is disabled and the maximum number of telnet sessions are open, none of them will expire. Subsequent attempts to establish a telnet session will fail. Additionally, idle Telnet sessions may represent security risks.