Telnet Commands

Click Start > Run and type **Telnet 192.168.1.1** in the Open box as below. Note that the IP address in the example is the default address of the router. If you have changed the default, enter the current IP address of the router.

![Run dialog box](image)

Click OK. The Telnet terminal will open. If an administrator password has not already been assigned, follow the on-screen instructions to assign one.

```plaintext
*** WARNING ***************************************************************************
\* System has no password. \*                                               
\* Please set password, using "sys pass" commands. \*                         
***************************************************************************
```

After assigning a password, type ?. You will see a list of valid commands.

![Telnet terminal](image)

1. ddns
   ddns log : show ddns log, max. 24 records

2. exit
   close telnet task
3. **ip**

- **ip addr**: show or set NAT local ip address
- **ip arp**
  - i. **add <IP addr.> <MAC addr> <LAN or WAN>**: add arp cache table
  - ii. **del <IP addr.> <LAN or WAN>**: delete arp cache table
  - iii. **status**: show arp cache table
- **ip dhcpc**
  - i. **option**: 1: dhcp client do not fill client IP field
    
    others or default: dhcp client fills client IP field
  - ii. **release**: release WAN IP address
  - iii. **renew**: renew WAN IP address from DHCP server
  - iv. **status**: show WAN DHCP client IP parameters got from DHCP server
- **ip ping <IP addr.>**: ping IP address
- **ip route**
  - i. **add <dst> <netmask> <gateway> <iface> <rtype>**: add a routing table.
    
    notes: 1. rtype: default: default route
      
      PPPoE_default: PPPoE default route
      
      PPTP_default: PPTP default route
      
      local: local route
      
      else: static route
    
    2. iface: 0: NAT LAN or routing LAN
      
      1: ISDN IN
      
      2: ISDN OUT
      
      3: WAN
      
      >= 4: virtual private network
  - ii. **del <dst> <netmask> <rtype>**: delete a routing table.
  - iii. **status**: show routing table
    
    notes: 1. ~: private
      
      2. C: connected
      
      3. S: static
      
      4. R: RIP
      
      5. *: default route

- **ip wanaddr <IP addr> <IP netmask> [gateway IP]**: set the wan IP address, mask, gateway IP address.

4. **ipf** : show or set IP filter

- **ipf view [option]** or **ipf [-VzZ] [-l block | pass | nomatch | none]**

  - **-V**: show version of this IP filter
  - **-z**: clear a filter rule’s statistics
  - **-Z**: clear IP filter’s gross statistics
  - **-l**: set the log flag

  option:

  - **-c**: show the running call filter rules
  - **-d**: show the running data filter rules
  - **-f**: for fragment state
  - **-h**: show hit-number of the filter rule
  - **-r**: show the running (call & data) filter rule
  - **-s**: for IP state status
  - **-t**: display to the end
  - **-z**: clear the statistics after this command
5. isdn (VigorX/Vigori/VigorW/VigorGi)
   - isdn dial <dest name> : dial ISDN ISP name
   - isdn drop <B1 or B2> : drop ISDN B1 or B2 channel

6. log : show routers logs
   - log [-cfhiptwx?] [-F a|c|f|s|w]
     -c : for call log
     -f : for IP filter log
     -F : flush log buffer
       a : flush all logs
       c : flush the call log
       f : flush the IP filter log
       s : flush the IP state log
       w : flush the wan <ISDN and PPP> log
   -h : for the usage help
   -i : for ISDN D-channel log
   -p : for PPP/MP log
   -s : for IP state log
   -t : display to the end
   -w : for WAN <ISDN and PPP> log
   -x : for packet body hex dump

7. quit : quit telnet command

8. srv
   - srv dhcp
     i. fixip
       a. add <IP addr> <MAC addr XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX> <host ID> : add a DHCP fix IP address
       b. del <IP addr> : delete a DHCP fix IP address
     ii. gateway <Gateway IP> : set the DHCP server gateway IP address
     iii. ipcnt <IP count> : set the DHCP server free IP count
     iv. off : disable the DHCP server
     v. on : enable the DHCP server
     vi. leasetime <Lease Time (sec.)> : set DHCP server lease time, default is 3 days
       note: leasetime 0 : set to default
     vii. relay
       a. servip <server IP> : set the DHCP relay agent server IP address
       b. subnet <1 or 2> : client is for NAT(1) or enabling routing(2)
     viii. badip
       a. del <IP addr.> : reset bad IP address to free IP
       b. status : show bad IP address
     ix. public
       a. start <IP address> : public IP start address
       b. cnt <IP count> : public free IP count
       c. status : show MAC address assigned for public IP
       d. add <MAC addr. XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX> : add MAC address for public IP
       e. del <MAC addr. XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX> : delete MAC address for public IP
srv nat
  i. portmap
    a. add <idx> <servname> <proto> <pub port> <pri IP> <pri port> : add a NAT portmap
    b. del <idx> : delete a NAT portmap
    c. disable
    d. enable
    e. flush : clear the NAT table
    f. table : show NAT portmap table
  ii. status : show NAT table

srv vta ( VigorX/i, VigorW/Gi )
  i. off : disable remote CAPI
  ii. on : enable remote CAPI
  iii. status : show remote CAPI status

9. sys
  sys admin <ASCII string>
  sys cfg
    i. default : set to default factory parameters
    ii. status : show status
  sys cmdlog : show the latest command
  sys domainname : set domain name
  sys iface : show every interface status
  sys name <ASCII string (max. 20 characters)> : set machine name
  sys passwd <ASCII string (max. 23 characters)> : set password
  sys reboot : reboot router
  sys tftpd : enable TFTP server
  sys version : show router version information

10. wan
    wan mtu <MTU size:1000-1500>

11. adsl
    adsl status : show adsl link status, mode, speed, and so on.
    adsl hwtest : do adsl DMT chipset hardware self test (ADI Eagle chipset)(V2600 only)
    adsl idle : enter idle mode that adsl will not respond any signal from CO-Side.
    adsl reboot : do adsl reset, and it will break current adsl connection.
    adsl psd [n] : change Upstream Tx power. (V2600 only)
      %n : -5 -> +5
      % n : LB Cell Account.
    adsl savecfg : save current configuration to flash.
    adsl hwtype : show annex A/B information
// for power user
adsl ppp [channel vci vpi Encap Proto modu | 0 : fix_ip, 1 : dhcp_client]
create PPPoA/PPPoE/1483_xxx and set VPI/VCI, modulation.
   Encap: 0 : VC_MUX, 1 : LLC, 2 : LLC_Bridge, 3 : LLC_Route, 4 : VCMUX_Bridge, 5 : VCMUX_Route
   Proto: 0 : PPPoA, 1 : PPPoE, 2 : MPoA
   Modu: 0 : T1.413, 1 : G.Lite, 2 : G.dmt, 4 : Multi
adsl cmv [Symbol Offset] : read CMV register from Eagle.(V2600 only)
   Symbol : CMVs symbol name.
   ADPT, CNTL, CODE, DIAG, DOPT, FLAG, INFO, INTL,
   MASK, OPTN, PFCL, PFRX, PFTX, PSDM, RATE, RXDA,
   STAT, TEST, TONE, TXDA, UOPT.
adsl cmvinfo : show CMV information(V2600 only)

Additional function

If you log in with drayteker, you can get the following commands more.

admin: drayteker

1. ip pcb : show pcb status
2. ip sock : show sock status
3. model
4. srv dialin adduser : do nothing
5. srv dialin cfg status : show remote dial-in access common configuration
6. srv dialin deluser <list index> : delete dial in user index
7. srv dialin off : do nothing
8. srv dialin on : do nothing
9. srv dialin status : do nothing
10. srv dialin userlist : show dial in user list
11. srv dialin useroff <list index>: disable the dial in index user
12. srv dialin userson <list index> : enable the dial in index user
13. srv dialout : do nothing
14. sys debug : implement wrong, show insufficient arguments

srv nat

srv vta (VigorX/i, VigorW/Gi)
   i. off : disable remote CAPI
   ii. on : enable remote CAPI
   iii. status : show remote CAPI status
   iv. status : show NAT table
   b. del <idx> : delete a NAT portmap
c. disable
d. enable
f. table : show NAT portmap table

a. add <idx> <servname> <proto> <pub port> <pri IP> <pri port> : add a NAT portmap
   note: 1. proto = 0 : disabled
         2. proto = 6 : TCP
         3. proto = 17 : UDP
15. sys key : show system key
16. sys mem <HEX addr.> : dump memory
17. sys task : show system task
18. sys tst <mode> <pattern 01010101>
   - 0 : Reset PHY using PHY services
   - 1 : PHY sleep using PHY services
   - 2 : PHY sleep using PHY services
   - 3 : PHY wake-up using PHY services
   - 8 : Change channel / frequency
   - 9 : Supress Post back-off delay
   -10 : Supress Tx Exception
   -11 : Start monitor mode
   -14 : Start continuous transmission; data (16-bits,binary)
   -15 : Stop Testing
   -16 : Continuous Receive
   -17 : SetSignal
   -19 : Cal Enable
**Call Logs**

The Call log provides a simple method for troubleshooting call setup or WAN connection problems. By default, the router records WAN connection messages. This information can be helpful in diagnosing WAN connection problems. If you do not understand the content, you can easily save the log and send it to a support technician.

The steps are:

1. Login to the Telnet terminal.
2. Type log -F c to clear all call logs.
3. Ping to any outside host to trigger the router to dial from your PC.
4. Type log -c to display the latest call log.

**ISDN example:**

```
vigor2600> log -c
14:48:59.460 >>> Dial-up triggered by user : 192.168.1.18
    proto=icmp, to 168.95.1.1
14:48:59.480 Dialing IS (Hinet) : 04125678
14:49:00.000 PPP Start (B1)
14:49:08.230 PPP Login OK (B1)
14:49:08.280 IPCP Opening (B1)
    Own IP Address : 168.91.241.167 Peer IP Address : 168.95.67.195
    Primary DNS : 168.95.192.1 Secondary DNS : 168.95.1.1
   igor2600> ■
```

**PPPoE example:**

```
vigor2600> log -c
15:04:10.320 >>> Dial-up triggered by user : 192.168.1.18
    proto=icmp, to 168.95.1.1
15:04:10.760 PPP Start (PPPoE)
15:04:13.310 PPP Login OK (PPPoE)
15:04:13.450 IPCP Opening (PPPoE)
    Own IP Address : 168.95.186.16 Peer IP Address : 168.95.186.254
    Primary DNS : 168.95.192.1 Secondary DNS : 168.95.1.1
   igor2600> ■
```
ISDN Logs

To capture messages exchanged on the ISDN interface, use the log -i command to dump all exchanged messages on the ISDN interface.

The steps are:

1. Login to the Telnet terminal.
2. Type log -F w to clear all ISDN logs.
3. Ping to any outside host to trigger the router to dial from your PC.
4. Type log -i to display the latest ISDN log. To display all ISDN logs saved in the log buffer, type log -i -t.

Detailed ISDN log example:

```
15:15:59.550 ---->D Len=27 LNP TE C SAP=0 TEI=75 INFO P=0 NR=4 NS=4
  23 bytes ETSI 102
Ortg CR=0x03E PD=0.931 SETUP
  1 00000100 INFORMATION ELEMENT : Bear Capability
  2 00000010 IE length : 2 octets
  3 1---- Extension bit : not continued
-00----- Coding standard : CCITT standard coding as described below
--- MORE --- ['q': Quit, 'Enter': New Lines, 'Space Bar': Next Page] ---
--- 01000 Info. transfer capability : unrestricted digital information
  4 1------ Extension bit : not continued
-00----- Transfer mode : circuit mode
--- 1000 Information transfer rate : 64 kbit/s
  1 00011000 INFORMATION ELEMENT : Channel Identification
  2 00000001 IE length : 1 octets
  3 1------ Extension bit : not continued
-00----- Interface ident. : implicit identified
--0----- Interface type : basic interface
--- 0-- Spare
---- -0-- Preferred/exclusive : indicate channel is preferred
----- 0-- D-channel indicator : the channel identified is not the D-channel
------ 11 Information channel selection : any channel
  1 01110000 INFORMATION ELEMENT : Called Party Number
  2 00000001 IE length : 9 octets
  3 1------ Extension bit : not continued
-00----- Type of number : unknown
----- 0000 Numbering plan : unknown
  4 **** Number digits : [04125678]
  19 10100001 INFORMATION ELEMENT : 0x81
```

The above example shows detailed D-channel SETUP messages only. Note that all ISDN D-channel messages will be displayed when you type the log -i -t command. This command allows you to see whether the ISDN connection could be established or not. Note that if you cannot understand the details, save these messages in a file and send it to a support technician.
PPP Logs

To view PPP logs, type log -p.

The steps are:

1. Login to the Telnet terminal.
2. Type log -F w to clear all PPP logs.
3. Ping to any outside host to trigger the router to dial from your PC.
4. Type log -p to display the latest PPP log. To display all PPP logs, use the log -p -t command.

```
vigor2600> log -p
16:07:00.000 >>>>01 Len-27
    Protocol:LCP(0x21)
    ConfReq Identifier:0x00
    Protocol Field Compression
    Address/Control Field Compression
    MRRU: 1500
    Short Sequence Number Header Format
    Endpoint Discriminator
    Locally Assigned Address: 00 0f 77 24 00 0f 00

16:07:00.970 >>>>01 Len-27
    Protocol:LCP(0x21)
    ConfReq Identifier:0x01
    Protocol Field Compression
    Address/Control Field Compression
    MRRU: 1500
    Short Sequence Number Header Format
    Endpoint Discriminator
    Locally Assigned Address: 00 0f 77 24 00 0f 00
```

The PPP log is useful in solving communication problems for normal ISDN dialup, or PPPoE and PPTP dialup via a DSL modem.

WLAN Logs

To view all WAN logs, including ISDN D-channel and PPP/PPPoE/PPPoA/PPTP messages, the simplest way is to type log -w -t.

The steps are:

1. Login to the Telnet terminal.
2. Type log -F w to clear all PPP/PPPoE/PPPoA/PPTP and ISDN logs.
3. Ping to any outside host to trigger the router to dial from your PC.
4. Type log -w to display the latest WAN log. If you want to display all WAN logs, use the log -w -t command.