

# AIRSTREAM

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## TELNET/SSH CLIENT



Version

1.0

**INSTRUCTION MANUAL**

## Introduction

**SSH Telnet Client v1.0** for the RIM 957 Blackberry is considered an essential tool to the IT professional and Network Administrator. This application allows an Administrator to access and modify machine configurations remotely utilizing RIM's 957 Blackberry device. Along with all the functionality available on the RIM devices you can completely administer your networks remotely. This will allow your company the flexibility of providing 24X7 coverage without requiring support personnel to be on-site to handle the calls.

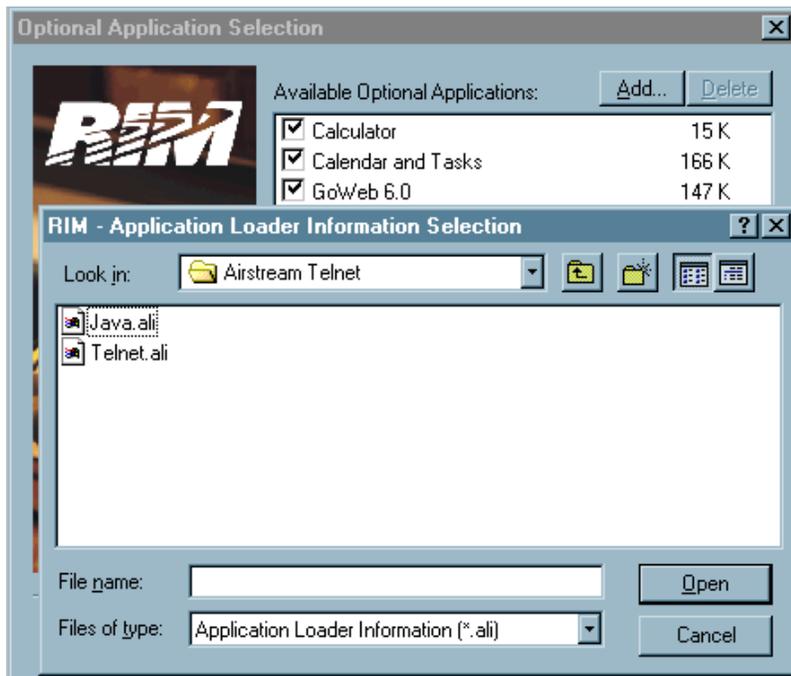
## Registration

In order to take advantage of the SSH Telnet Client you must be a registered user of the service. Please contact AirStream at [www.airstreamws.com](http://www.airstreamws.com) with any questions regarding service or billing.

## Installing the Application

**T**O install the SSH Telnet application on your RIM device you will first download the software from the AirStream web site. It comes in a single ZIP file. Unzip the contents to a directory and you will have:

Telnet .ALI	The installation specification file
Telnet .DLL	The Telnet application loader file
Java .ALI	The Java installation specification file
Java .DLL	The Java Virtual Machine (JVM)
CoreAPI .DLL	Support routines needed for JVM



To install the application you have to first load the Telnet loader application and Java VM software onto the RIM device. This is done using the standard RIM desktop application loader software as shown.

After selecting **BOTH** the Java .ALI and Telnet .ALI files, you follow the Desktop manager's instructions. Depending on your configuration, previously loaded software and data, the Manager may require multiple reboots of the RIM device or repartitioning of application data and storage area.

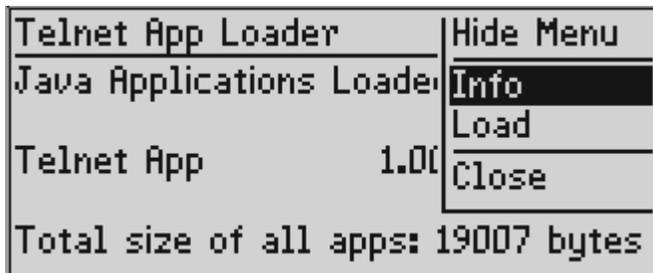
For this reason, **we strongly recommend you first backup your application data before installing this (or any) software onto your RIM device.**



Once the software has been installed on your RIM desktop, you will see the “TELNET APP LOADER” and the Disk icon on your device’s Ribbon (the RIM’s application launcher is called the Ribbon, since on the pager size devices (950) the applications are laid out horizontally as if on a ribbon).

Loading a Java application requires two steps: 1) to load the Loader application (which you have just completed) and 2) loading the Java application into the JVM file area.

To load the application, select **Load** from the menu. This will instantly load the Telnet application into the Java program file area. You will see a screen like the one to the left.



Selecting **Info** from the menu will display the Java applications loaded onto your RIM, the version and application size.

Once the Telnet application has been loaded, selecting **Close** from the menu will automatically reboot your RIM.

Once you have verified the Telnet application is loaded, you may remove the Telnet loader application. This is accomplished using the RIM desktop Application Loader, and deleting **Telnet Loader**. Do not remove the **Java** application it is required to run this (and any other) Java application.

(Note: The RIM Desktop Application Loader will list the size of Java and 293K and the Telnet Loader at approximately 320K. The Telnet loader size reflects the size of the Java JVM (293K) and this is not duplicated on your device.

## Running the Application



Once installed on your RIM device select the Telnet app to start the application (the terminal icon). Starting the application will initiate the Telnet app's address book where you will create/store information regarding the different host you wish to access.

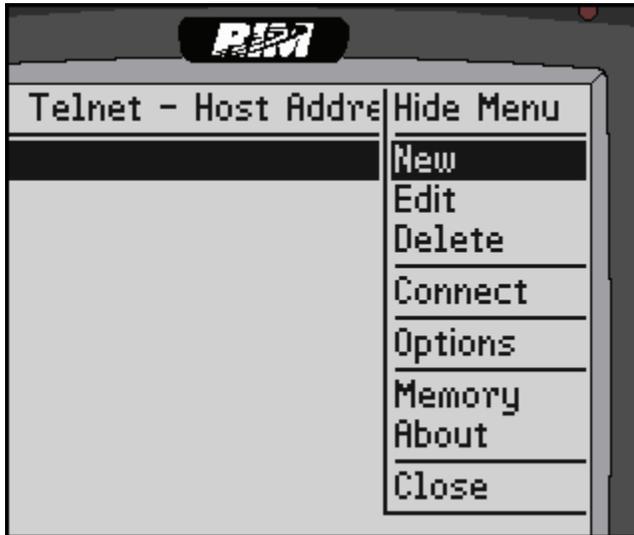
The first time you run the application it will tell you that it is creating a new database. The database is used to contain host computer entries. We call this the "Address book", not to be confused with RIM's general Addressbook application.



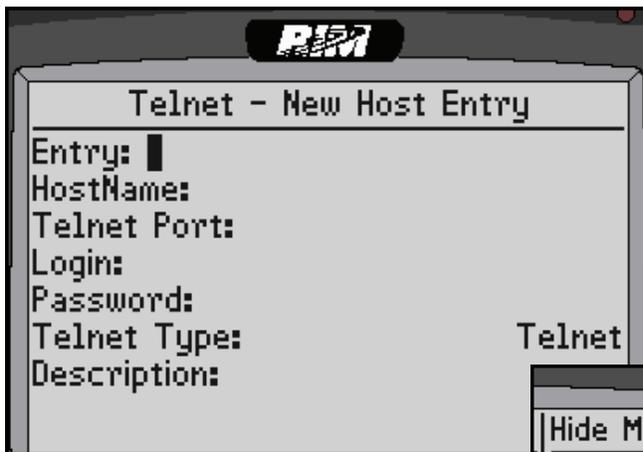
To add new entries to the address book you must have the following information available for every host you wish to connect with.



- **Entry:** is a descriptive name for the entry it will appear in the list of your address book
- **Host Name:** name or IP address for the host you wish to connect to
- **Telnet Port:** this is the port for the telnet session you may leave blank and it will default to port 23 which is the default port for the telnet session.
- **Login:** the user id to log onto the host with. This is required for SSH1/2 connections.
- **Password:** the password to log onto the host with (NOTE! for Telnet sessions if you leave login and password blank you will be prompted to enter them when connecting).
- **Telnet Type:** *Telnet, SSH1, SSH2*. To select press the orange ALT while you roll the side wheel to scroll through the values.
- **Description:** freeform text to describe the entry.

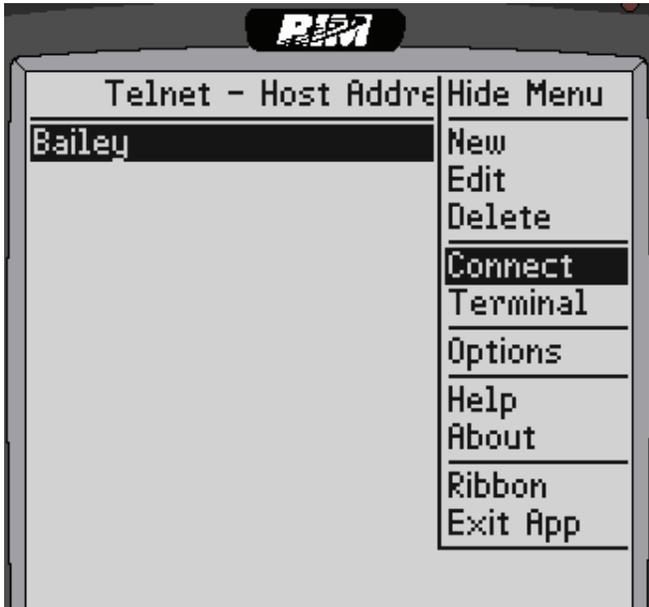


To create an entry for a host computer, select **New** from the menu.



The following screen will appear. Complete the entry and select save.





The commands **Edit** and **Delete** are available to edit and delete entries in your address book. To duplicate an entry, choose **Edit** and then save it with a new Entry name. You will end up with the original entry and the new one.

Once you have an entry in your address book you can use it to connect to a host. Select **Connect** to begin your session.

When you begin connecting to a particular host the following informational message will appear. During this connection time your remote session is being established and your id is being verified as a valid user of the Telnet application. If successful you will be connected to the remote Host; if not an invalid user message will appear.



The top line displays your status and any informational messages regarding your session. It typically lists the status of the connection (Connected or Disconnected), the host entry name, and the number of 510 byte data packets you have Sent / Received from the Telnet gateway.



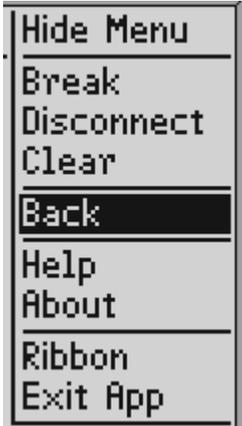
When your session is connected you will see a screen similar to the one on the side. The cursor is set to the input area of the screen (the lower line on the screen). You may begin typing commands that you wish to be executed on the host.

You can scroll up and down to review information received using the roller wheel on the side of the device. This scrolls a RIM screen full at a time (5 or 7 lines on a 950, 13 or 17 lines on a 957). If you hold down the orange **ALT** key while you turn the side wheel you will scroll a line at a time.

The scroll buffer size is set using the **Options** command and can range from 24 to 1000 lines.



If your session remains idle for more than 3 minutes then you will automatically be disconnected. This message will appear on your screen.



**Break** will stop the connection and the information being transmitted.  
**Disconnect** will terminate your session and drop the connection. It is recommended you log-off you host computer as normal – this will automatically disconnect the session.  
**Clear** will simply clear the screen.  
**Help** displays a limited on-line help screen.  
**About** displays the current application build and version. This information is required if you contact customer support.  
**Ribbon** will take you back to the Ribbon, leaving your session in its current state. You can perform other activities using the RIM device and when you come back to the application (by selecting the icon on the Ribbon) you will come immediately back to the same screen. When you are connected the Telnet application is still residing in memory and may limit the functionality of

other applications.

**Exit** terminates the application, releasing any connections and resources. To return to the session from the address book select Terminal from the menu.

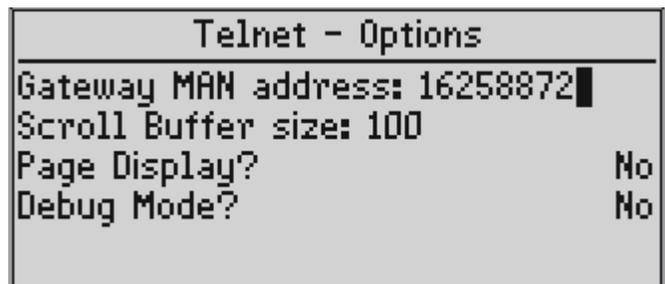
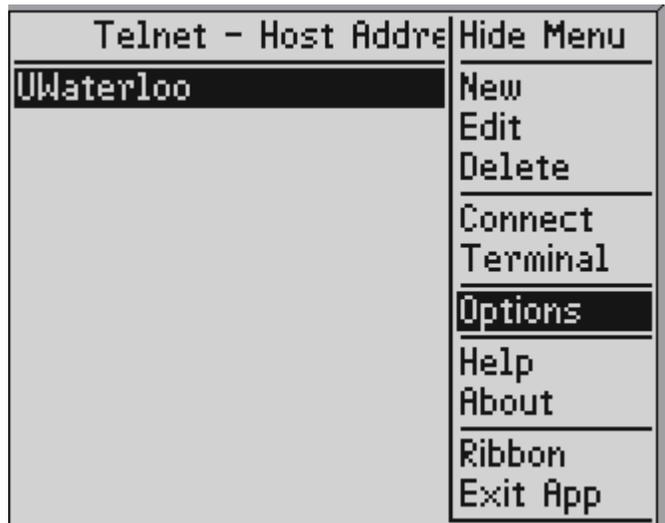
## Options Available

By selecting **Options** from the menu you can specify the following information:

- Gateway MAN address
- Scroll Buffer size for scrolling
- Page Display
- Debug Mode

**Gateway MAN address.** This is the Mobitex gateway address of the AirStream Wireless server. Do not change this unless instructed by AirStream Wireless.

**Scroll Buffer Size.** This controls the size of the buffer to hold previous information received. It may be between 24 and 1000 lines. Note that large values require more memory, which may be limited on your device.



**Page Display.** This specifies if you want Scrolling or Page mode. Scroll is where new information scrolls from the bottom of the screen, up the screen until it scrolls off the top. This is like a regular terminal. Page mode displays the information from the top of the screen and pauses at the end of each page. Moving the side wheel any direction will continue the display. This effects whether you page through the information on your screen a page at a time or it scrolls a line at a time. The default is a line at a time.

```
Connected  bailey  15/18
-----
[delynn@bailey Desktop]$
Autostart      Red Hat
Support.kdelnk cdrom.kdelnk
Printer.kdelnk Templates
               floppy.kdelnk
Red Hat Errata.kdelnk Trash
               www.redhat.com.kdelnk
[delynn@bailey Desktop]$

ls
```

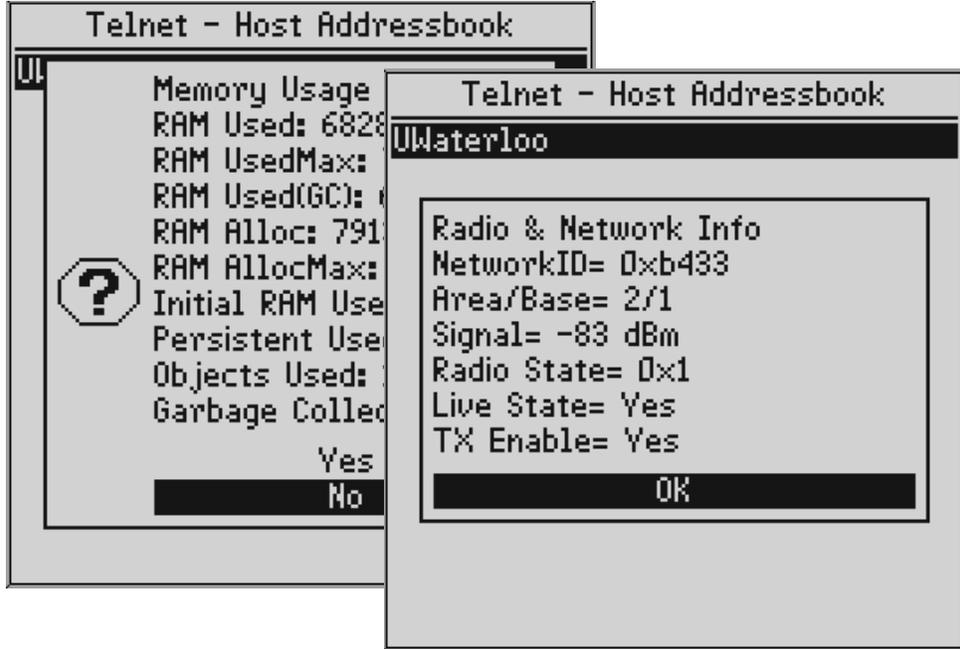
Page Display

```
Connected  bailey  18/26
-----
Desktop
[delynn@bailey delynn]$
Desktop
[delynn@bailey delynn]$
```

Scrolling Display

**Debug Mode. It is only recommended Technical users enable this mode.**

If selected it provides two additional menu items: **Memory** and **Radio Info**. Memory displays the current memory statistics and allows you the option to “Clean” the memory (Garbage collect). Radio Information provides technical information on the status of your Radio connection (signal strength, network, base station).



## Additional Features

If you use the orange **ALT** and enter keys then the command you enter will be sent without a carriage return line feed.



**Use the alt and enter keys to send without CRLF**



**Use the alt and backspace keys to set Control Character Mode**

If you enter the ALT key and the Backspace key, it will place the Terminal input into Control character mode and the next character you enter will be entered as a control character. For example, if you enter ALT and Backspace, and then press the D key, Control-D will be entered on the input line. If you enter ALT and Backspace (to enter Control character mode) and then enter ALT and Backspace again, it will enter a Escape character (since the RIM doesn't have a "[ " character).



When in Control-character mode, the status display shows an up arrow, as you see here.