TELNET SEND-LOCATION Option

1. Command name and code.
   SEND-LOCATION  23

2. Command meanings.
   IAC WILL SEND-LOCATION
   The sender REQUESTS or AGREES to use the SEND-LOCATION option to
   send the user’s location.

   IAC WON’T SEND-LOCATION
   The sender REFUSES to use the SEND-LOCATION option.

   IAC DO SEND-LOCATION
   The sender REQUESTS that, or AGREES to have, the other side use
   SEND-LOCATION commands send the user’s location.

   IAC DON’T SEND-LOCATION
   The sender DEMANDS the other side not use the SEND-LOCATION
   option.

   IAC SB SEND-LOCATION <location> IAC SE
   The sender specifies the user’s location to the other side via a
   SEND-LOCATION subnegotiation. <location> is a sequence of ASCII
   printable characters; it is terminated by the IAC SE.

3. Default.
   WON’T SEND-LOCATION
   DON’T SEND-LOCATION
4. Motivation for the option.

Many network sites now provide a listing of the users currently logged in giving their names and locations (see the NAME/FINGER protocol, RFC 742). The location is useful for physically locating the user if he or she is nearby, or for calling them (a nearby phone number is often included). However, for users logged in via the network, the location printed is often no more than the originating site name. This TELNET option allows the user’s TELNET program to send the user’s location to the server TELNET so that it can be displayed in addition to the site name. This functionality is already present in the SUPDUP protocol (RFC 734).

5. Description of the option.

When the user TELNET program knows the user’s location, it should offer to transmit this information to the server TELNET by sending IAC WILL SEND-LOCATION. If the server’s system is able to make use of this information (as can the ITS sites), then the server will reply with IAC DO SEND-LOCATION. The user TELNET is then free to send the location in a subnegotiation at any time.