

# EXPLORATION 1

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Chapter 11

Configuring and Testing Your Network

Zhamanov Azamat

# Upon completion of this chapter, you will be able to:

- Define the role of the Internetwork Operating System (IOS).
- Define the purpose of a configuration file.
- Identify several classes of devices that have the IOS embedded.
- Identify the factors contributing to the set of IOS commands available to a device.
- Identify the IOS modes of operation.
- Identify the basic IOS commands.
- Compare and contrast the basic show commands.

# Question

What is Router?

# Router is a Computer



# CISCO IOS - Cisco Internetwork Operating System



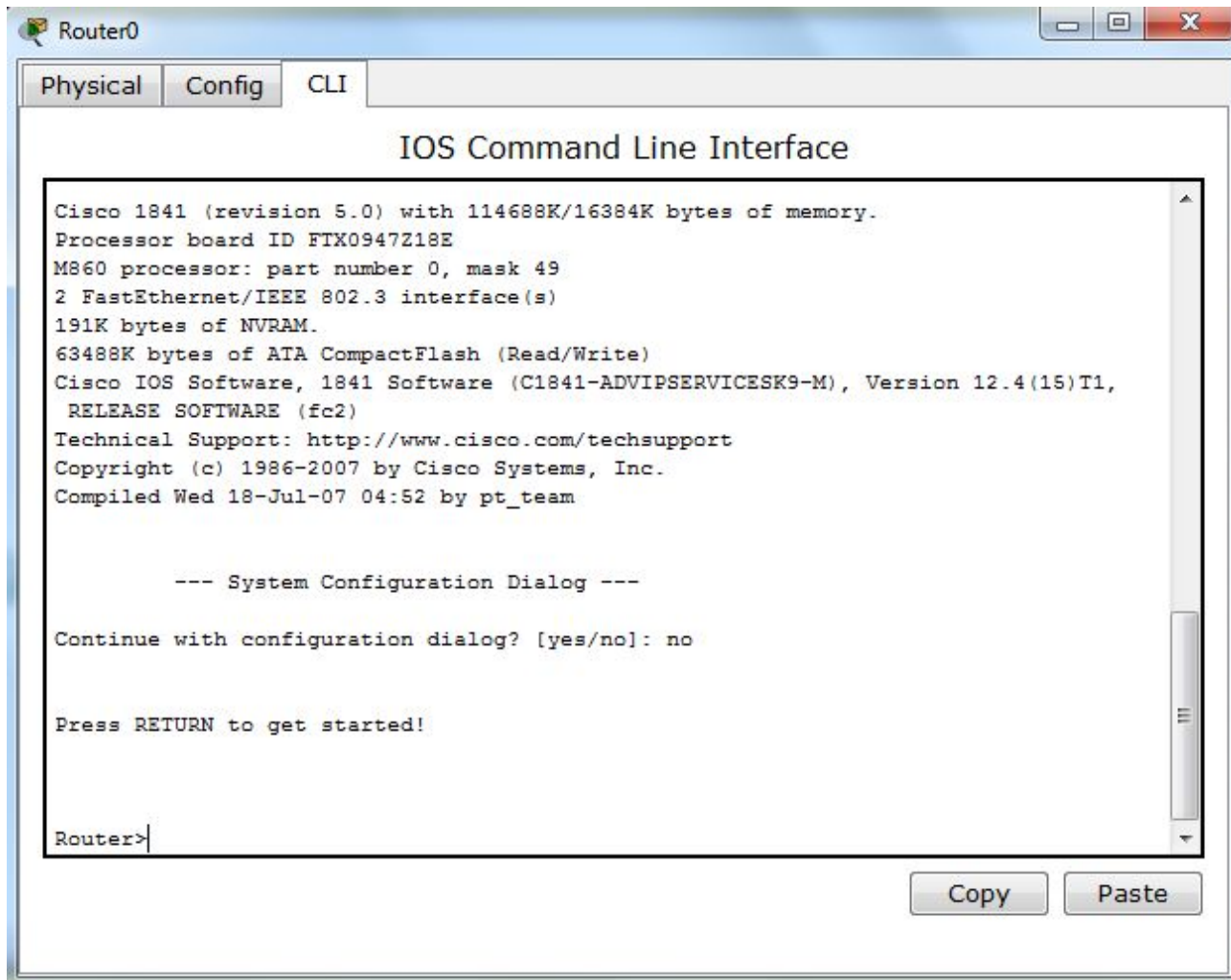
Internetwork Operating System for Cisco networking devices



# CISCO IOS

- CLI – Command Line Interface
- The IOS file itself is several megabytes in size and is stored in semi-permanent memory area called FLASH.
- In many Routers IOS is copied into RAM and the device is powered on and the IOS runs from RAM.

# CLI – Command Line Interface



```
Router0
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface

Cisco 1841 (revision 5.0) with 114688K/16384K bytes of memory.
Processor board ID FTX0947Z18E
M860 processor: part number 0, mask 49
2 FastEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
191K bytes of NVRAM.
63488K bytes of ATA CompactFlash (Read/Write)
Cisco IOS Software, 1841 Software (C1841-ADVIPSERVICESK9-M), Version 12.4(15)T1,
RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc2)
Technical Support: http://www.cisco.com/techsupport
Copyright (c) 1986-2007 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Wed 18-Jul-07 04:52 by pt_team

--- System Configuration Dialog ---

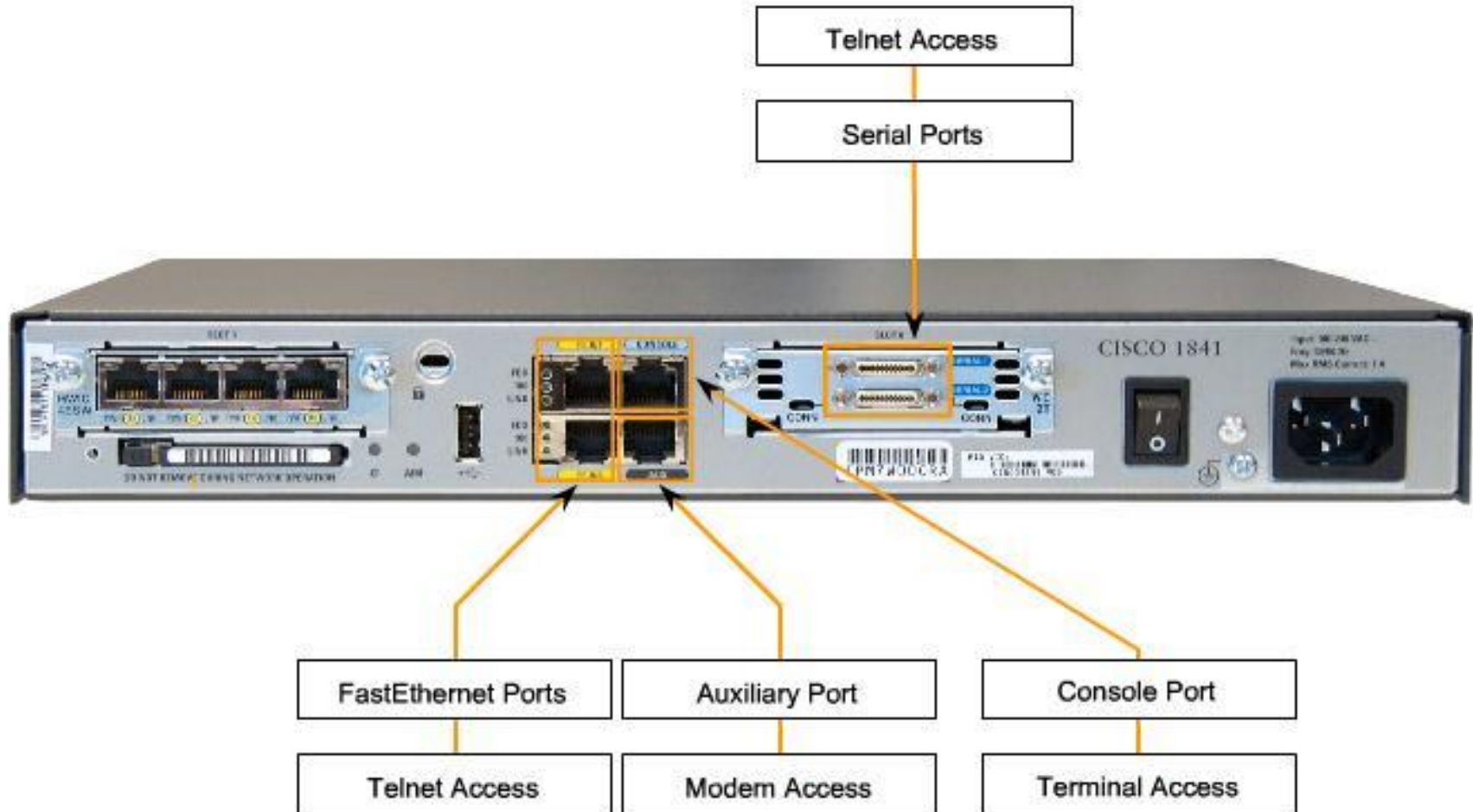
Continue with configuration dialog? [yes/no]: no

Press RETURN to get started!

Router>
```

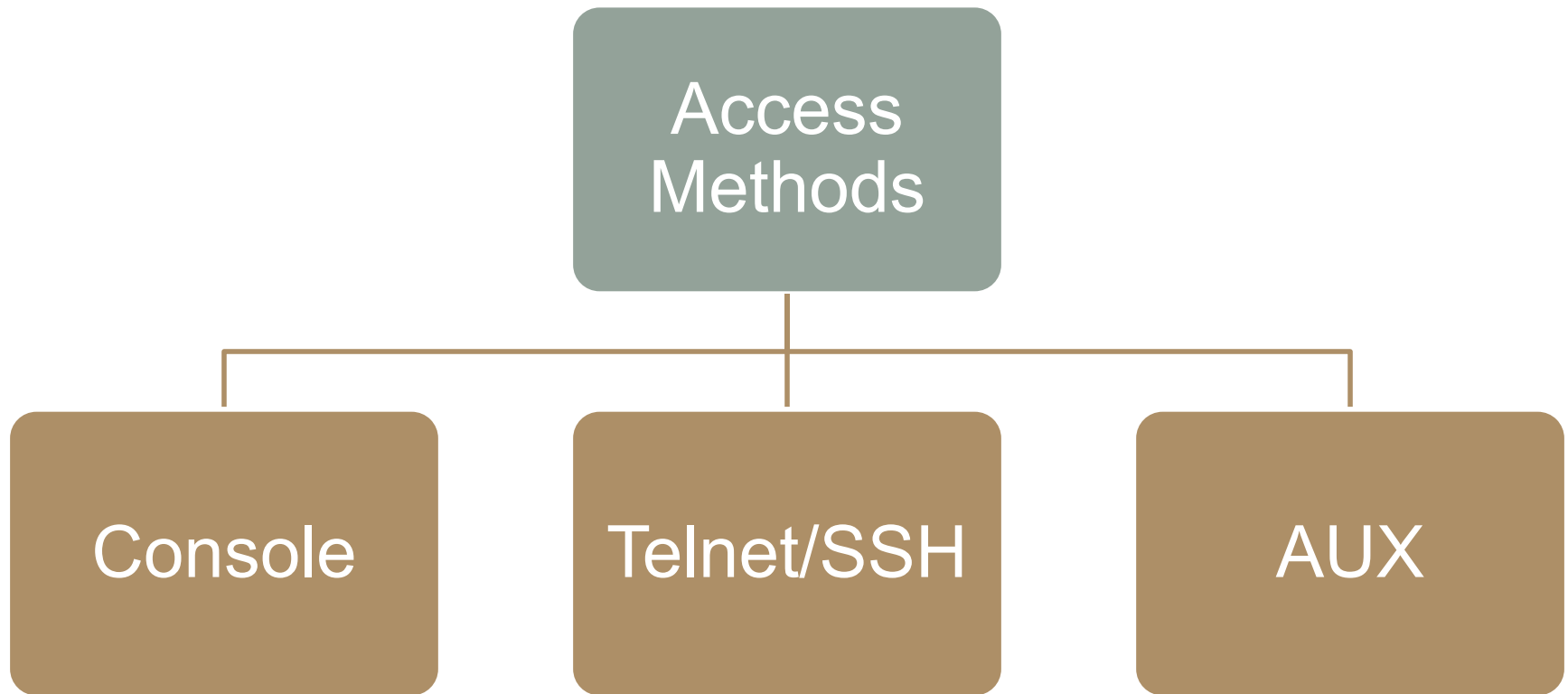
Copy Paste

# Accessing to Router





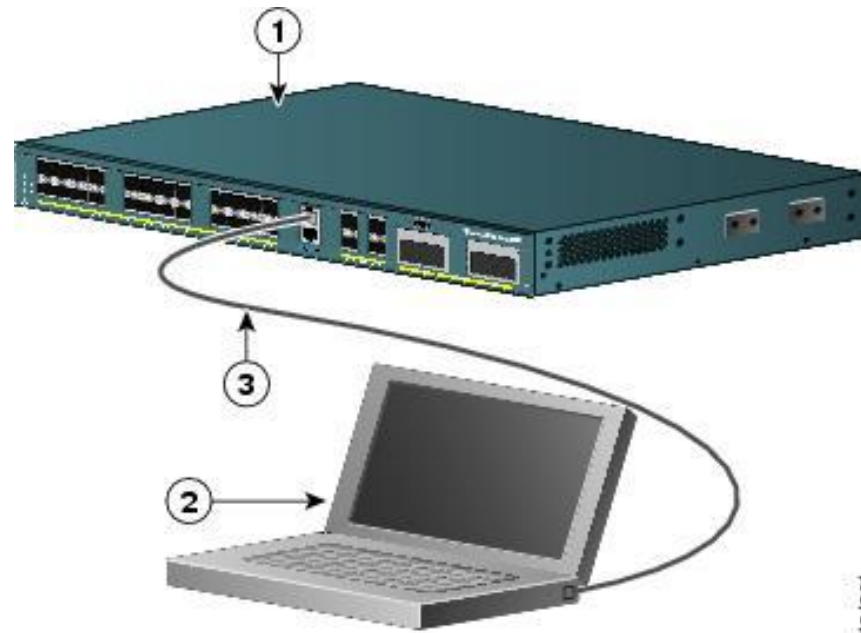
# Access Methods



# Access with Console

- Also known as CTY line
- Is a management port
- Accessible even if no network services have been configure on the device

# Access with Console



# Examples of Console use are:

- The initial configuration of the network device
- Disaster recovery procedures and troubleshooting where remote access is not possible
- Password recovery procedures

# Access with Telnet

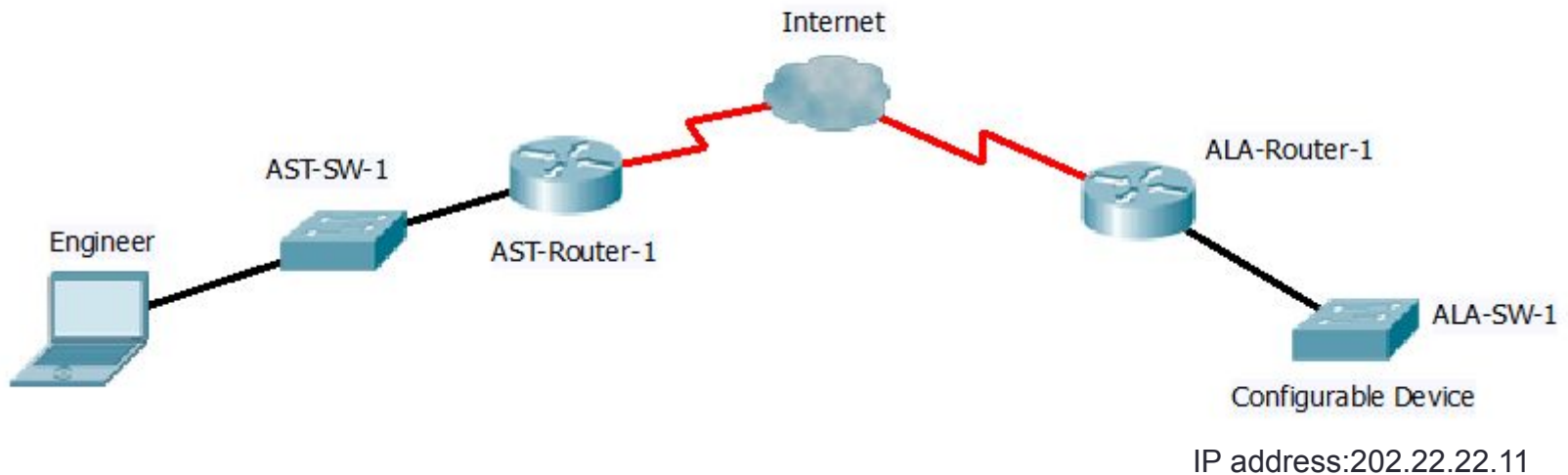
- Method for recovery accessing a CLI session is to telnet to the router
- Telnet sessions require active networking services on the device
- The network device must have at least one active interface configured with a Layer 3 address

# Access with SSH (Secure Shell)

- Secure method for remote device access
- Provides stronger password authentication
- Encrypts all communications between the client and the IOS device

# Telnet/SSH Configuration

Connection by IP address



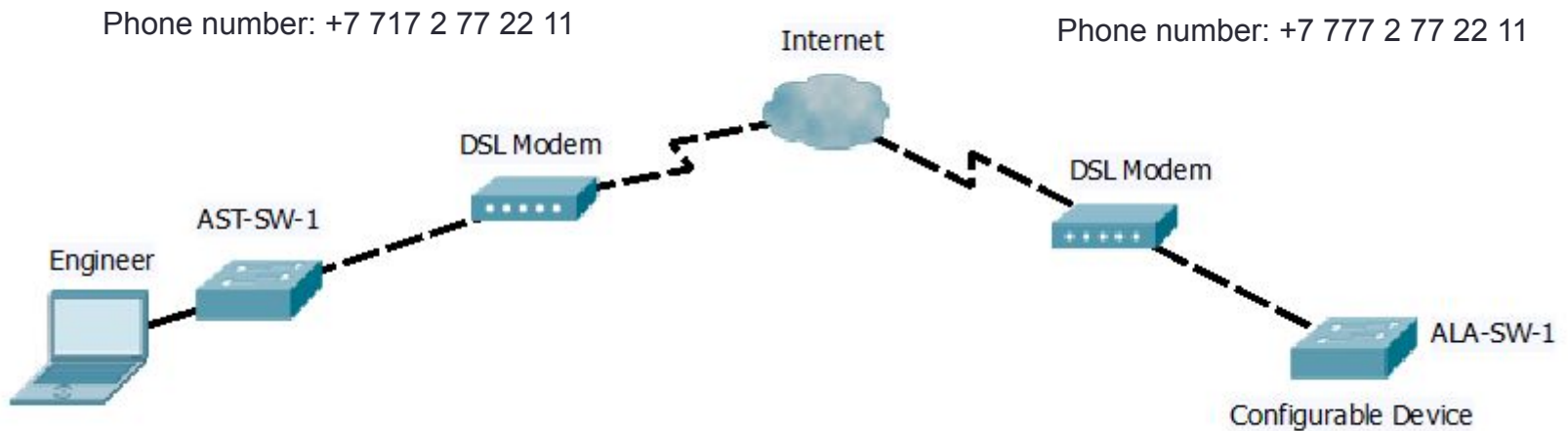
# Access with AUX port

- CLI session remotely is via telephone dialup connection using a modem connected to the router's AUX port
- Doesn't require any configured interfaces



# Aux Configuration

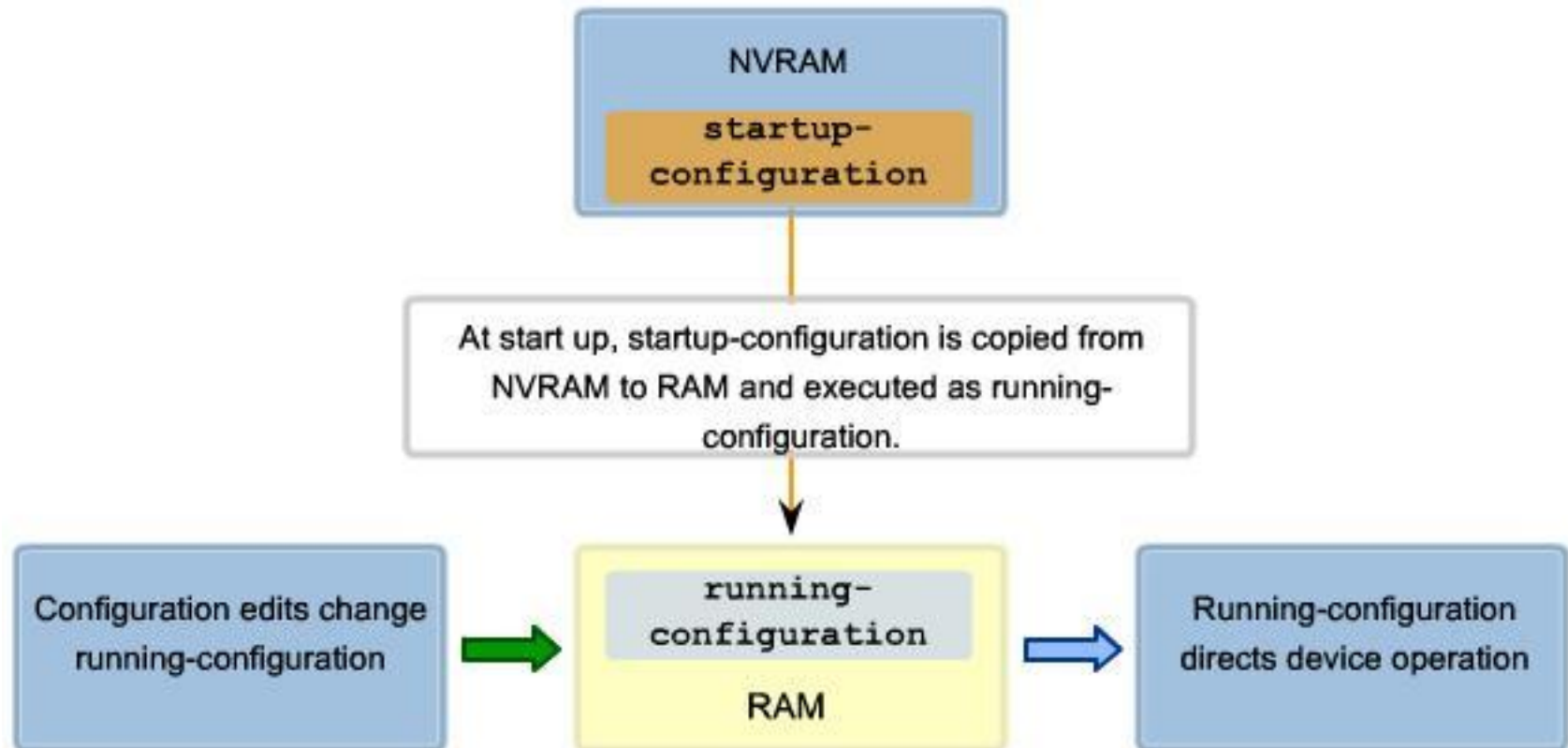
## Connection by Subscriber Phone Number



# Types of Configuration Files

- Running configuration file
- Startup configuration file

# Configuration Files



# CISCO IOS Modes

- User executive mode
- Privileged executive mode
- Global configuration mode
- Other specific configuration modes

# CISCO IOS Modes

User EXEC Command-Router>

ping  
show (limited)  
enable  
etc...

Privileged EXEC Commands-Router#

all User EXEC Commands

debug commands

reload

configure

etc..

Global Configuration Commands-Router(config)#

hostname

enable secret

ip route

interface ethernet

serial

bri

etc.

Interface Commands-Router(config-if)#

ip address

ipx address1

encapsulation

shutdown/ no shutdown

router rip

ospf

eig r

Routing Engine Commands-Router(config-router)#

network

version

# CISCO IOS Modes

## User EXEC Mode

Limited examination of router. Remote access.

```
Switch>  
Router>
```

## Global Configuration Mode

Global configuration commands.

```
Switch(config)#  
Router(config)#
```

## Privileged EXEC Mode

Detailed examination of router, Debugging and testing. File manipulation. Remote access.

```
Switch#  
Router#
```

## Other Configuration Modes

Specific service or interface configurations.

```
Switch(config-)#  
Router(config-)#
```

# CISCO IOS Modes

```
Router>ping 192.168.10.5

Router#show running-config

Router(config)#Interface FastEthernet 0/0

Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
```

The prompt changes to denote the current CLI mode.

```
Switch>ping 192.168.10.9

Switch#show running-config

Switch(config)#Interface FastEthernet 0/0

Switch(config-if)#Description connection to WEST LAN4
```

# User Executive Mode

- EXEC mode is view-only mode
- Doesn't allow execution of any commands that might change the configuration of device
- By default, there is no authentication required to access the EXEC mode from the console
- It is good practice to ensure that authentication is configured during the initial configuration



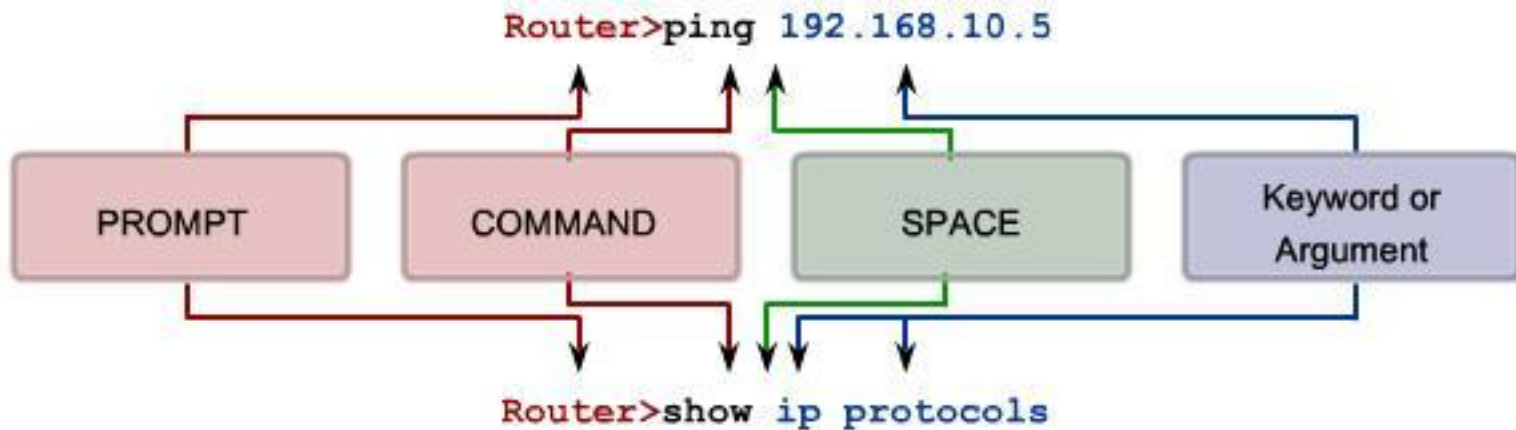
# Privileged EXEC Mode

- The execution of configuration and management commands requires that the network administrator use the privileged EXEC mode, or a specific mode further down the hierarchy.

# Switching between EXEC and Privileged EXEC modes

```
Router con0 is now available.  
  
Press RETURN to get started.  
  
User Access Verification  
Password:  
Router> ← User-Mode Prompt  
Router>enable  
Password:  
Router# ← Privileged-Mode  
Router#disable  
Router> ← User-Mode Prompt  
Router>exit
```

# Structure of Command



# Using CLI Help

## Context-Sensitive Help

Example of a sequence of commands using the CLI context sensitive help

```
Cisco#cl?
clear clock
Cisco#clock ?
  set Set the time and date
Cisco#clock set
% Incomplete command.
Cisco#clock set ?
  hh:mm:ss Current Time
Cisco#clock set 19:50:00
% Incomplete command.
```

Command explanations

Incomplete command messages

Invalid input messages

Variable formats

```
Cisco#clock set 19:50:00 ?
  <1-31> Day of the month
  MONTH Month of the year
Cisco#clock set 19:50:00 25 6
                                     ^
Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
Cisco#clock set 19:50:00 25 June
% Incomplete command.
Cisco#clock set 19:50:00 25 June ?
  <1993-2035> Year
Cisco#clock set 19:50:00 25 June 2007
Cisco#
```

# Command Syntax Check

The IOS returns a help message indicating that required keywords or arguments were left off the end of the command:

```
Switch#>clock set
% Incomplete command.
Switch#clock set 19:50:00
% Incomplete command.
```

The IOS returns a help message to indicate that there were not enough characters entered for the command interpreter to recognize the command.

```
Switch#e
% Ambiguous command: 'e'
```

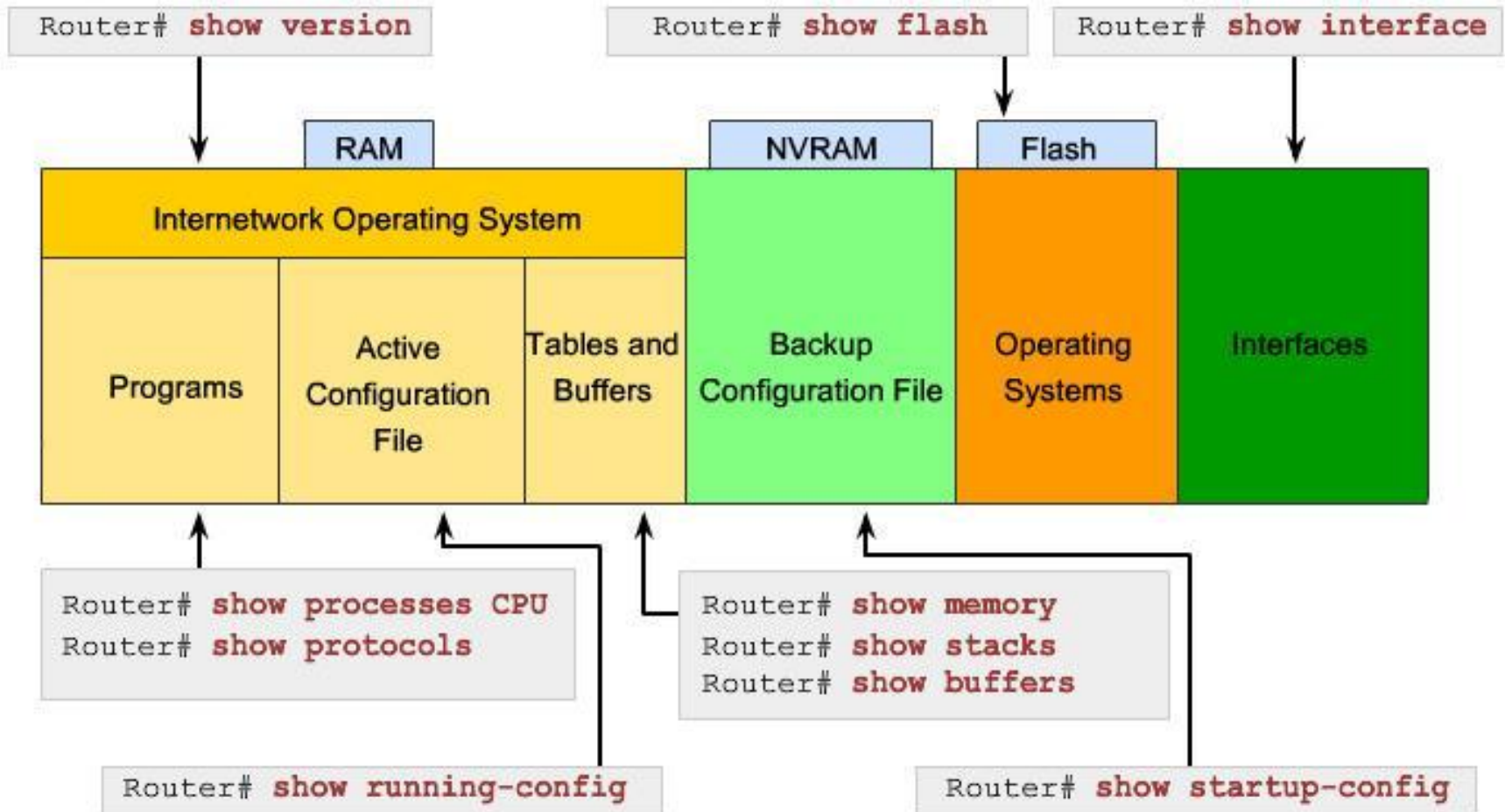
The IOS returns a "^" to indicate where the command interpreter can not decipher the command:

```
Switch#clock set 19:50:00 25 6
                        ^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
```

# Hot Keys and Shortcuts

- Tab - Completes the remainder of the command or keyword
- Ctrl-R - Redisplays a line
- Ctrl-Z - Exits configuration mode and returns to the EXEC
- Down Arrow - Allows user to scroll forward through former commands
- Up Arrow - Allows user to scroll backward through former commands
- Ctrl-C - Aborts the current command and exits the configuration mode

# Structure of IOS



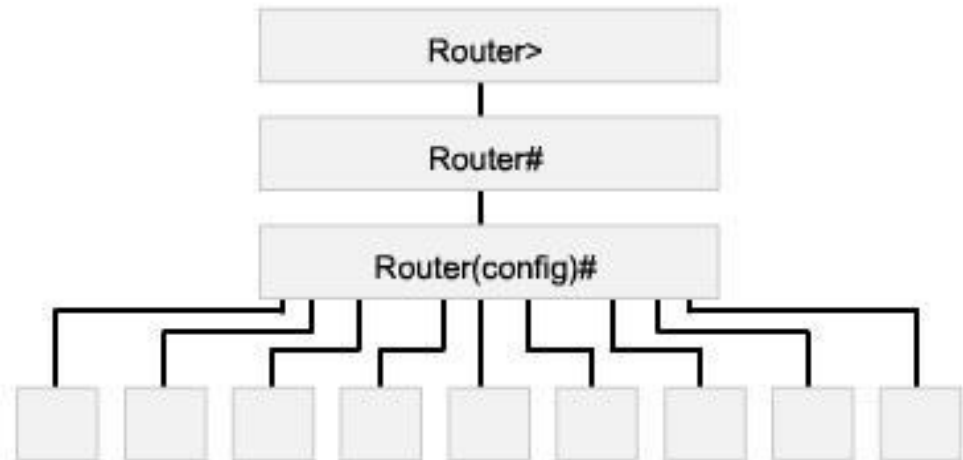
# Global Configuration Mode

User EXEC mode

Privileged EXEC mode

Global configuration mode

Specific configuration mode



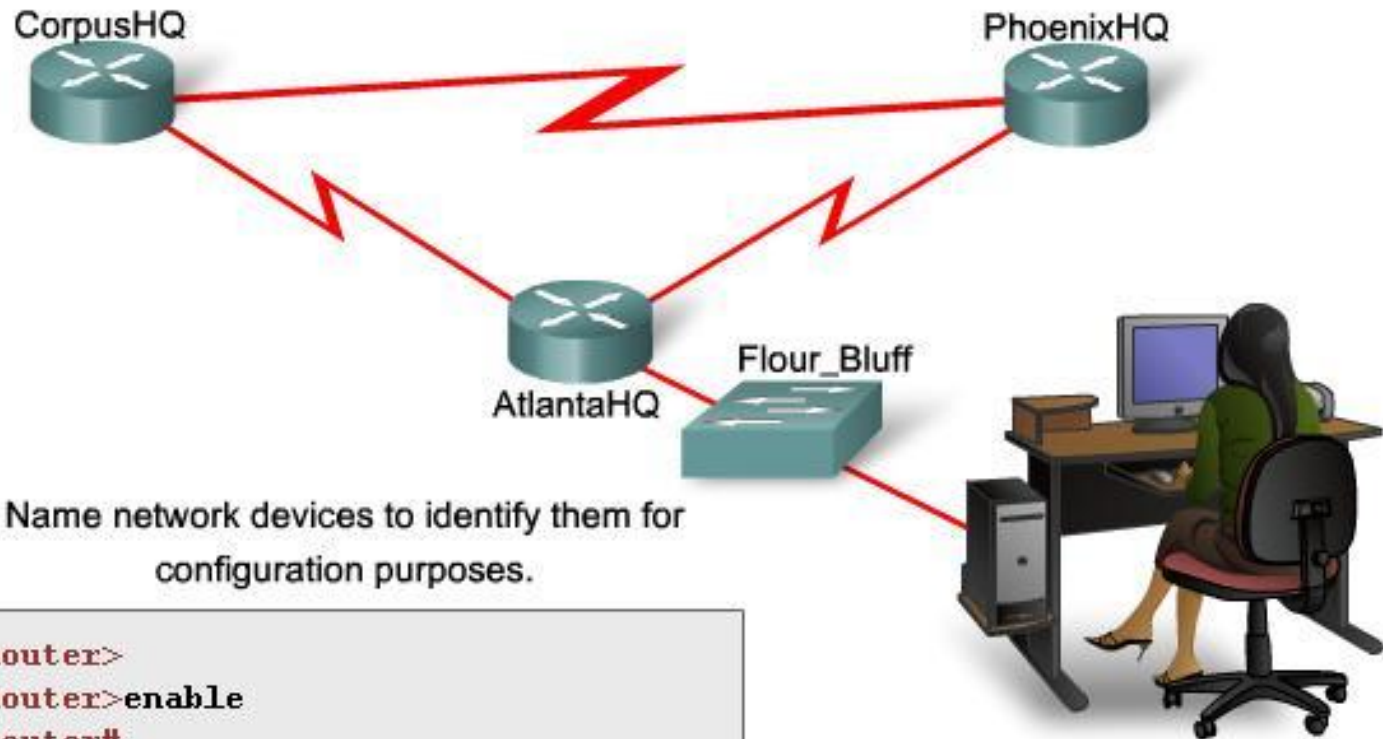
Configuration Mode	Prompt
Interface	Router(config-if)#
Line	Router(config-line)#
Routers	Router(config-router)#



# Basic Configurations Using CISCO IOS

- Some guidelines for naming conventions are that names should:
  - Start with a letter
  - Not contain a space
  - End with a letter or digit
  - Have characters of only letters, digits, and dashes
  - Be 63 characters or fewer
- Without name it is difficult to identify devices

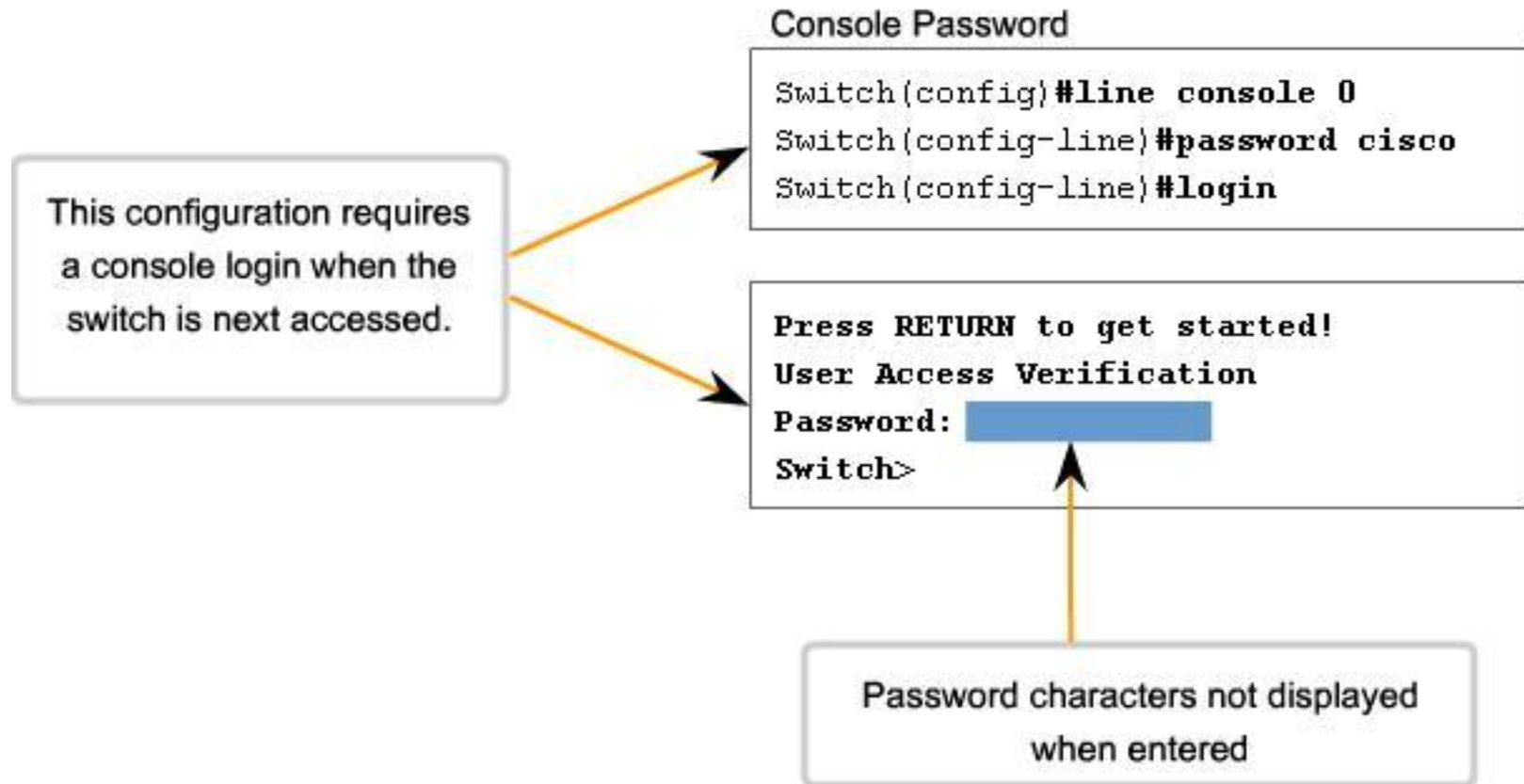
# Giving names for devices



Name network devices to identify them for configuration purposes.

```
Router>  
Router>enable  
Router#  
Router#configure terminal  
Router(config)#hostname AtlantaHQ  
AtlantaHQ(config)#
```

# Password for Console



# The passwords introduced here are:

- Console password - limits device access using the console connection
- Enable password - limits access to the privileged EXEC mode
- Enable secret password - encrypted, limits access to the privileged EXEC mode
- VTY password - limits device access using Telnet

# Consider these key points when choosing passwords:

- Use passwords that are more than 8 characters in length.
- Use a combination of upper and lowercase and/or numeric sequences in passwords.
- Avoid using the same password for all devices.
- Avoid using common words such as password or administrator, because these are easily guessed.

# Different types of Passwords

## Virtual Terminal Password

```
Router (config)#line vty 0 4  
Router (config-line)#password cisco  
Router (config-line)#login
```

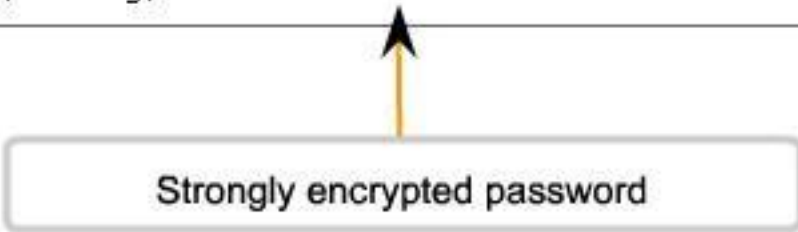
## Enable Password

```
Router (config)#enable password san fran
```

## Enable Secret Password

```
Router (config)#enable secret cisco
```

Strongly encrypted password



# Encryption of Passwords

- service password-encryption

# Banner Message

```
LAB_A(config)#banner motd # This is a secure system. Authorized Access ONLY!!! #
```

Delimiting characters not included in message

This configuration results  
in this message of the day  
banner

```
Router
LAB_A con0 is now available
Press RETURN to get started.
This is a secure system. Authorized Access
ONLY!!!
User Access Verification
password:
LAB_A>enable
Password:
LAB_A#
```



# Managing Configuration Files

- `router#copy running-config startup-config`
- `rrase startup-config`

# Configuring Interfaces

All interfaces are accessed by issuing the **interface** command at the global configuration prompt.

In the following commands, the *type* argument includes serial, ethernet, fastethernet, and others:

```
Router(config)#interface type port  
Router(config)#interface type slot/port  
Router(config)#interface type slot/subslot/port
```

The following command is used to administratively turn off the interface:

```
Router(config-if)#shutdown
```

The following command is used to turn on an interface that has been shutdown:

```
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
```

The following command is used to quit the current interface configuration mode:

```
Router(config-if)#exit
```

When the configuration is complete, the interface is enabled and interface configuration mode is exited.

# Configuration of FastEthernet interface on Router



```
Router(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#
```

# Configuration of Serial interface on Router



```
Router(config)#interface Serial 0/0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.11.1 255.255.255.252
Router(config-if)#clock rate 56000
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#
```

# Interface Description



```
Router(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/0
Router(config-if)#description Building B Sales LAN
Router(config-if)#exit
```

Description is all text after this space

Interface description used for internal network documentation

```
Router(config)#interface Serial 0/0/0
Router(config-if)#description To Perth CKT-PT27834365-01
Router(config-if)#exit
```

Description is all text after this space

Q/A

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