



CISCO CCNA1

CCNA Routing and Switching: Introduction to Networks

HOOFDSTUK 11

Build a small network

**DE HOGESCHOOL
MET HET NETWERK**

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CCNA1 - Overzicht

- OSI model en de belangrijkste (LAN) protocollen.
- Data Flow in een LAN
(verklaring volgens het OSI model).
- IP en subnetting.
- Het toepassen en onderzoeken van bovenstaande 3 in Packettrace oefeningen.

Inhoud hoofdstuk 11

11. It's a Network.

Tot op dit punt in de cursus, is er rekening gehouden met de diensten dat een datanetwerk kan leveren. Hiervoor zijn de kenmerken van elke laag van het OSI-model en de werking van de gerelateerde TCP/IP-protocollen onderzocht. We bekeken in detail Ethernet, een universele LAN-technologie.

In dit hoofdstuk bekijken we hoe je al deze elementen samen kan assembleren in een functionerend netwerk dat kan worden gehandhaafd.

Chapter 11:

Build a Small Network

Introduction to Networks v5.1



Chapter Outline

11.0 Introduction

11.1 Network Design

11.2 Network Security

11.3 Basic Network Performance

11.4 Summary

Section 11.1: Network Design

Upon completion of this section, you should be able to:

- Identify the devices used in a small network.
- Identify the protocols used in a small network.
- Explain how a small network serves as the basis of larger networks.

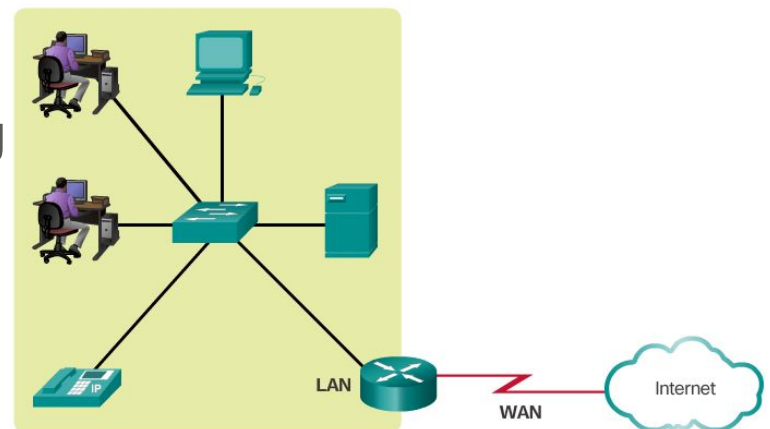
Topic 11.1.1: Devices in a Small Network



Small Network Topologies

Typical Small Business Network

- Small networks have simple designs.
- Only a small number of network devices are needed.
- A small network usually comprises one router, a couple of switches, and the user PCs.
- A connection to the Internet is achieved through a single WAN link (commonly either cable or DSL).
- Most of the managing task is related to maintaining and troubleshooting existing equipment.
- The management of a small network is usually done by an employee of a third party company.



Device Selection for a Small Network

Factors to consider when choosing a device in addition to those listed in the graphic include OS features:

- Security
- QoS
- VoIP
- L3 switching
- NAT
- DHCP



Cost



Ports



Speed



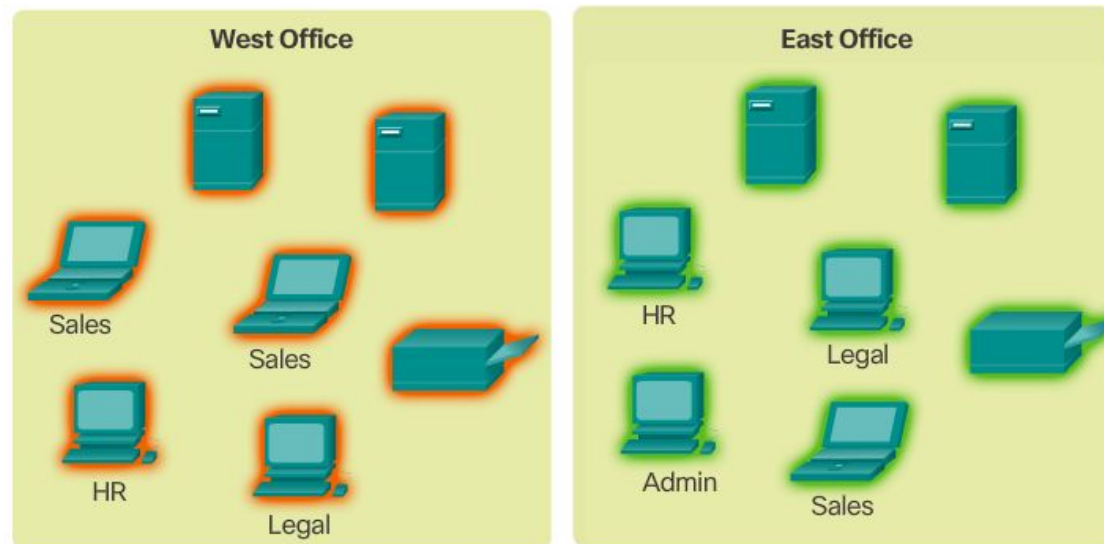
Expandable/Modular



Manageable

IP Addressing for a Small Network

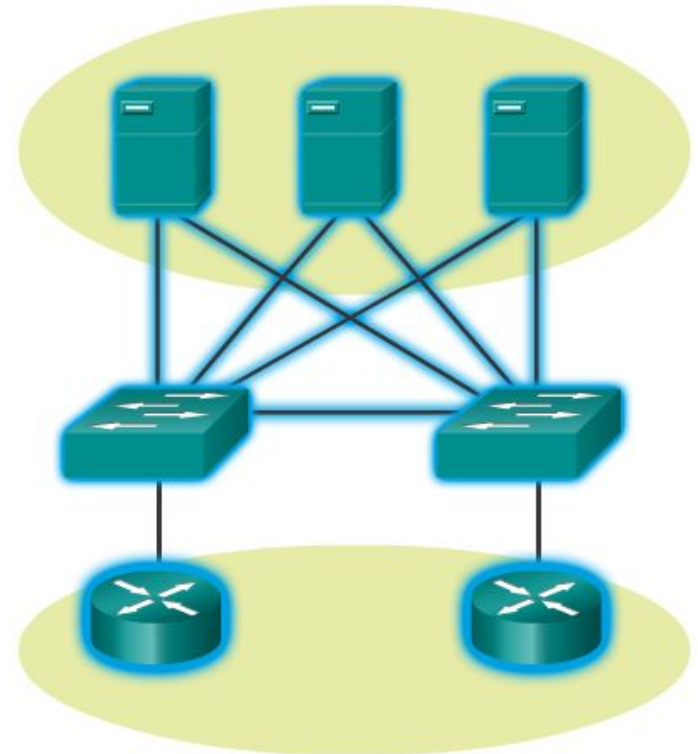
- Address space is a crucial component of a network design.
- All devices connected to the network require an address.
- The address scheme must be planned, documented, and maintained.
- Address space documentation can be very useful for troubleshooting.
- Address documentation is also very important when controlling resource access.



Redundancy in a Small Network

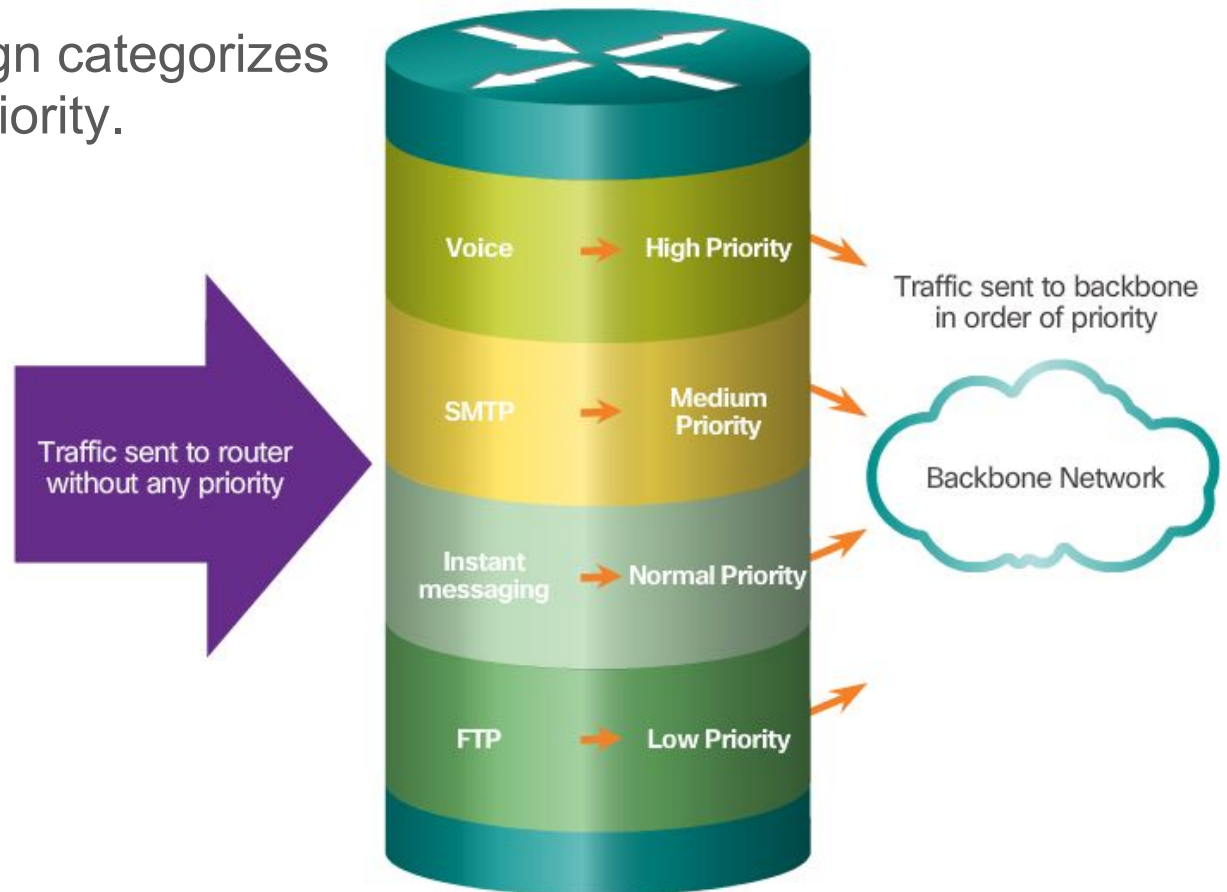
Redundancy to a Server Farm

- A network should be reliable by design.
- Network failures are usually very costly.
- Redundancy increases reliability by eliminating single points of failure.
- Network redundancy can be achieved by duplicating network equipment and links.
- A good example is a network's link to the Internet or to a server farm.



Traffic Management

- Traffic type and patterns are should also be considered when designing a network.
- A good network design categorizes traffic according to priority.



Topic 11.1.2: Small Network Applications and Protocols



Common Applications

Network Applications

- Used to communicate over the network.
- Email clients and web browsers are examples of this type of application.

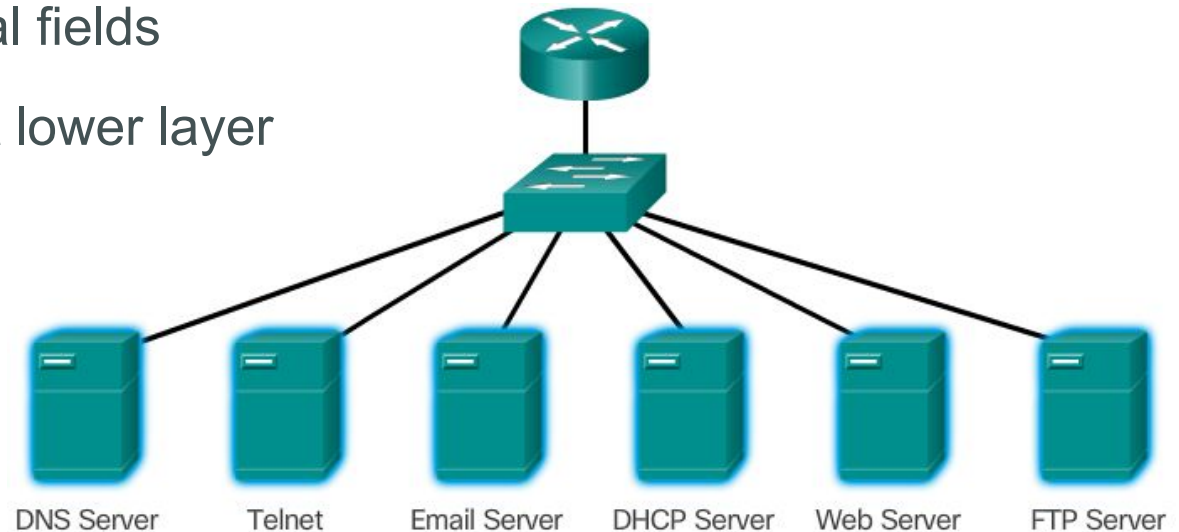
Application Layer Services

- Programs that interface with the network and prepare the data for transfer.
- Each service uses protocols, which define the standards and data formats to be used.

Common Protocols

Each of these network protocols define:

- Processes on either end of a communication session
- How messages are sent and the expected response
- Types of messages
- Syntax of the messages
- Meaning of informational fields
- Interaction with the next lower layer



Real-Time Applications

Basic components:

- Infrastructure
- VoIP
- IP Telephony
- Real-time Applications



Topic 11.1.3: Scale to Larger Networks



Small Network Growth

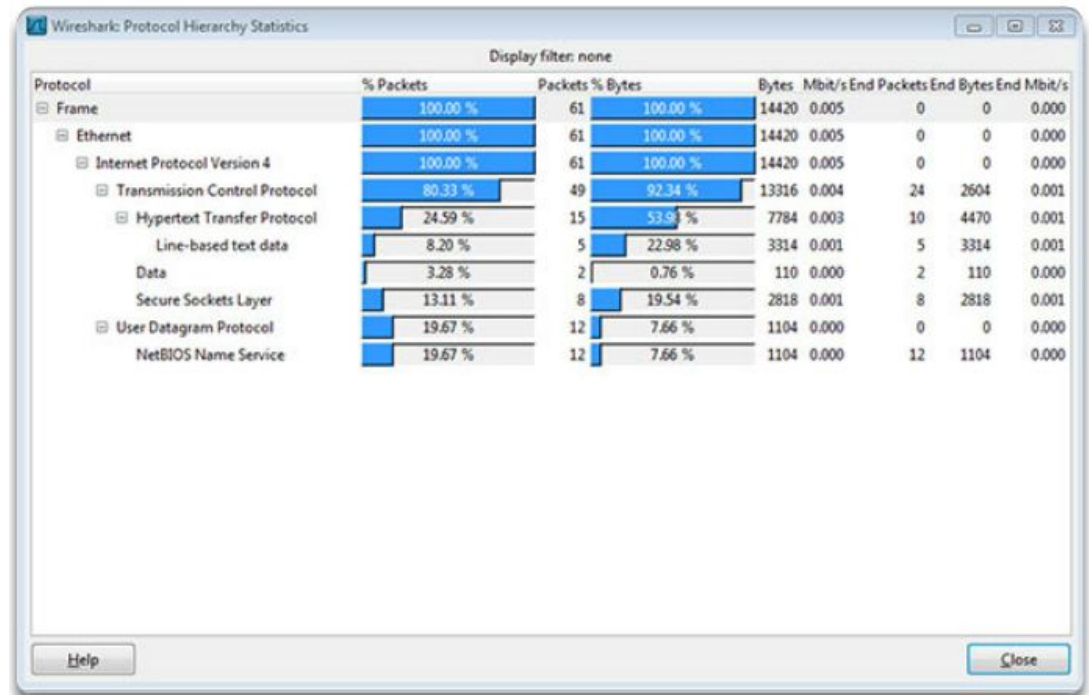
To scale a network, several elements are required:

- Network documentation
- Device inventory
- Budget
- Traffic analysis



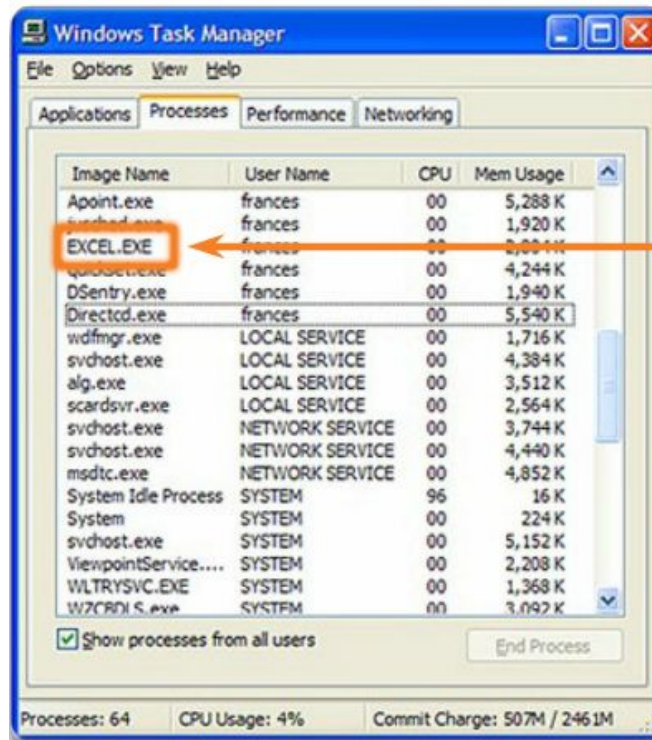
Protocol Analysis

- A network administrator must understand the protocols in use in the network. Protocol analyzers are tools designed to help in that task.
- For a more accurate protocol analysis, it is important to capture traffic in high-utilization times and in different locations of the network.
- The result of the analysis allows for a more efficient way to manage traffic.



Employee Network Utilization

- It is also important to be aware of how network use is changing.
- A network administrator can create in-person IT “snapshots” of employee application utilization.



Processes are individual software programs running concurrently.

Processes can be:

1 Applications

2 Services

3 System operations

4 One program may be running several times, each in its own process

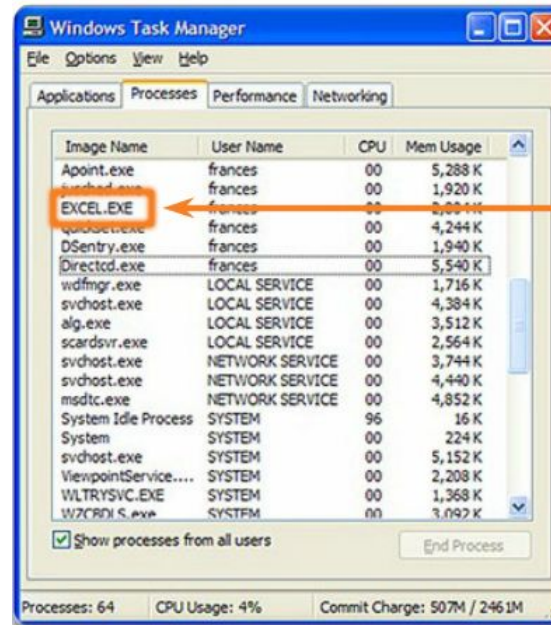
Employee Network Utilization (cont.)

- These snapshots typically include information such as:

- OS and OS version
- Non-network applications
- Network applications
- CPU utilization
- Drive utilization
- RAM utilization

- Documented employee IT snapshots will go a long way toward informing of evolving protocol requirements.

- A shift in resource utilization may require an adjustment of network resource allocations.



Processes are individual software programs running concurrently.

Processes can be:

- 1 Applications
- 2 Services
- 3 System operations
- 4 One program may be running several times, each in its own process

Section 11.2: Network Security

Upon completion of this section, you should be able to:

- Explain why security measures are necessary on network devices.
- Identify security vulnerabilities.
- Identify general mitigation techniques.
- Configure network devices with device hardening features to mitigate security threats.
- Apply the commands to back up and restore an IOS configuration file.

Topic 11.2.1: Security Threats and Vulnerabilities



Types of Threats

- Digital intrusion can be costly.
- Intruders can gain access through software vulnerabilities, hardware attacks, or stolen credentials.
- Common types of digital threats include those listed in this graphic.



Information Theft



Data Loss and Manipulation



Identity Theft

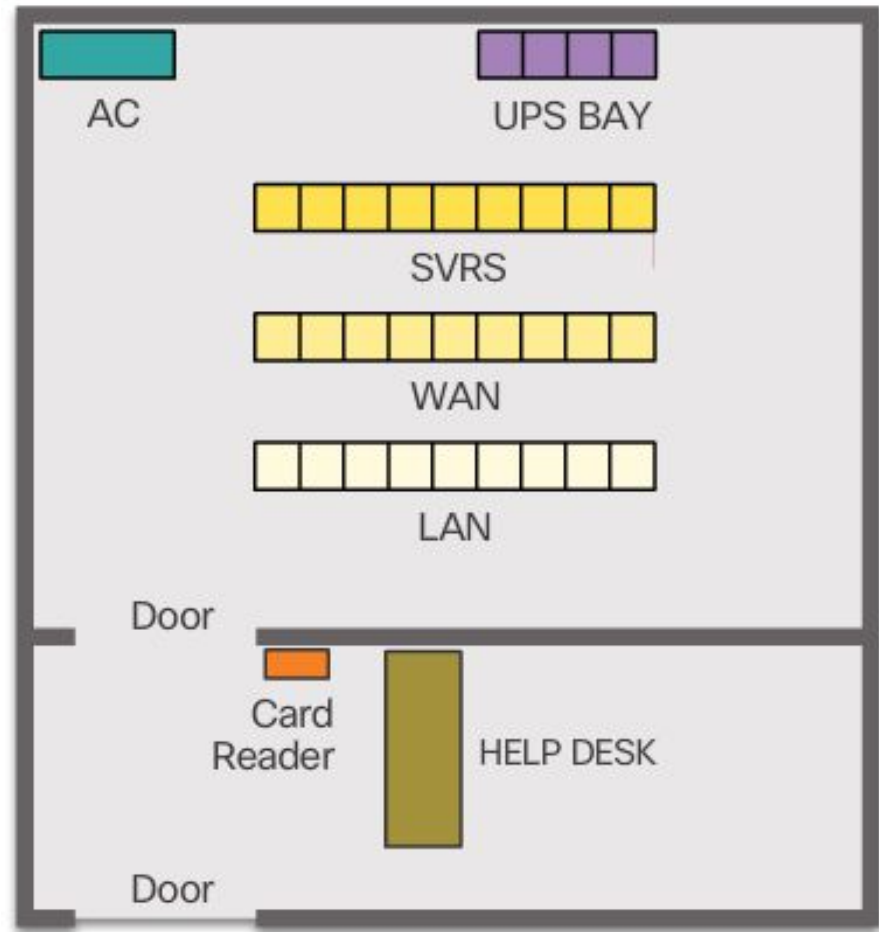


Disruption of Service

Physical Security

Classes of physical threats:

- Hardware
- Environmental
- Electrical
- Maintenance



Secure computer room floor plan

Types of Vulnerabilities

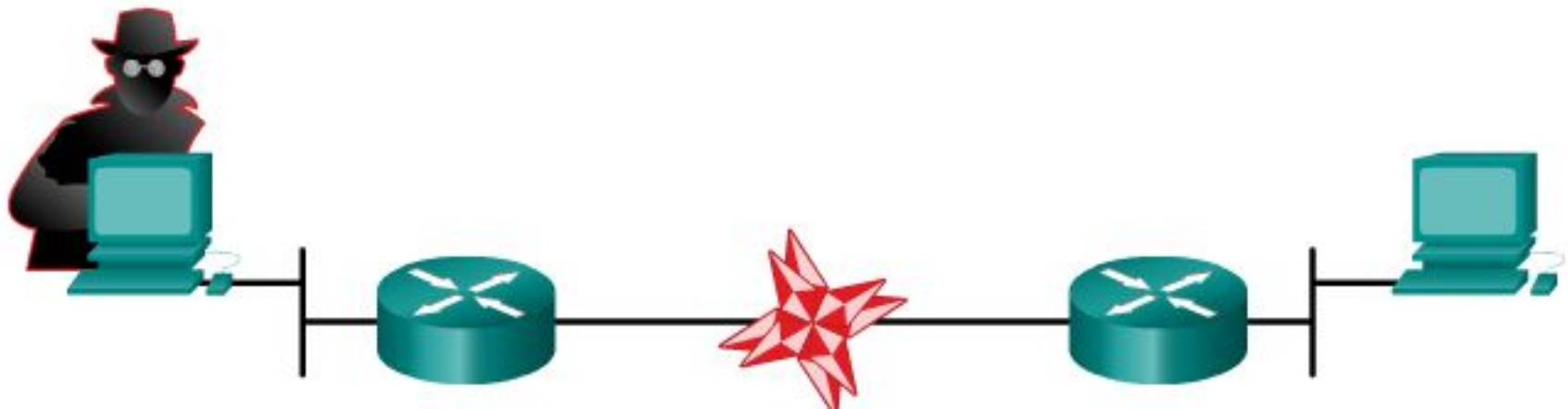
- There are three primary vulnerabilities:
 - Technological - Vulnerabilities in protocols, operating systems, and network equipment
 - Configuration - Vulnerabilities created by misconfigured devices, default configuration values, and easily guessed passwords
 - Security policy - Lack of security policy, software and hardware installation is not consistent with security policy, and no disaster or recovery plan
- Typically, the devices under attack are the endpoints, such as servers and desktop computers.
- Any of these three vulnerabilities can be exploited and used in attacks.

Topic 11.2.2: Network Attacks



Types of Malware

- Viruses
- Worms
- Trojan Horses



Reconnaissance Attacks

- The discovery and mapping of systems and services
- Often not considered an attack on its own
- Goal is to acquire enough information on the target system or network to facilitate the search for vulnerabilities.
- Common tools rely mostly on free and public Internet services, such as DNS and Whois.
- Port-scanners and packet sniffers are also commonly used in reconnaissance.



Internet queries



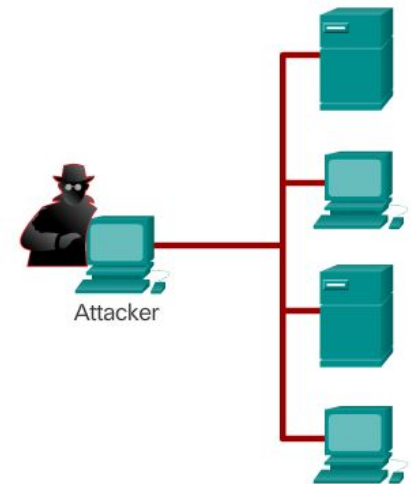
Ping sweeps



Port scans



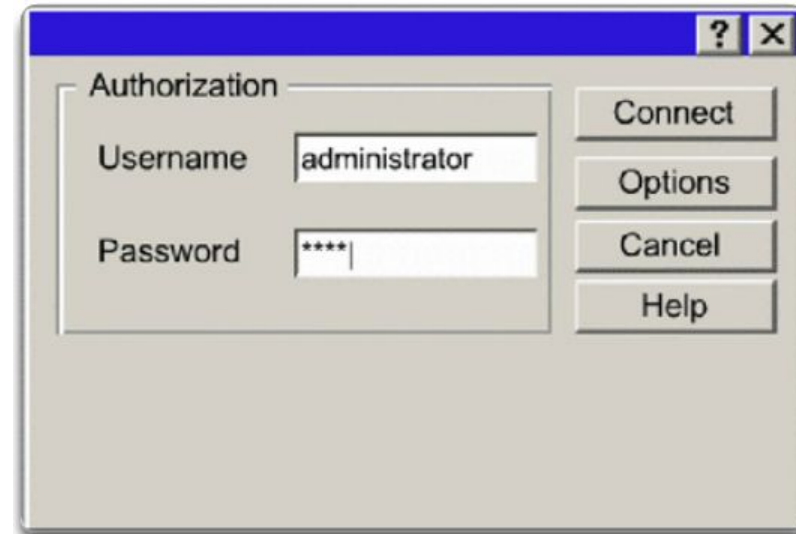
Packet sniffers



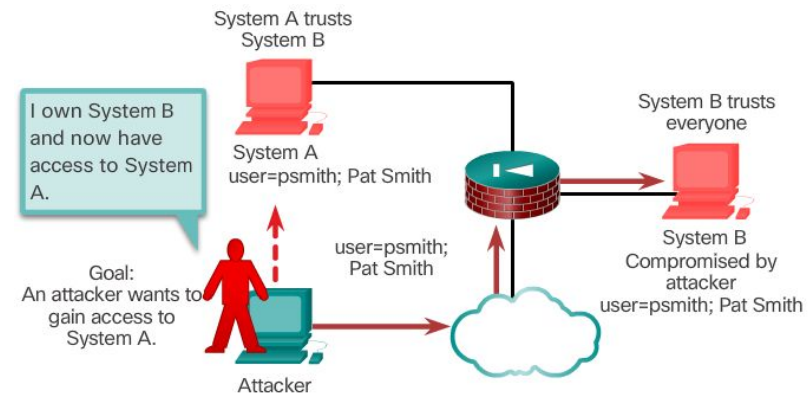
Access Attacks

- Attacks against known vulnerabilities and services.
- The goal is to gain access to information that they have no right to view.
- Access attacks can be classified into four types:
 - Password Attacks
 - Trust Exploitation
 - Port Redirection
 - Man-in-the-Middle

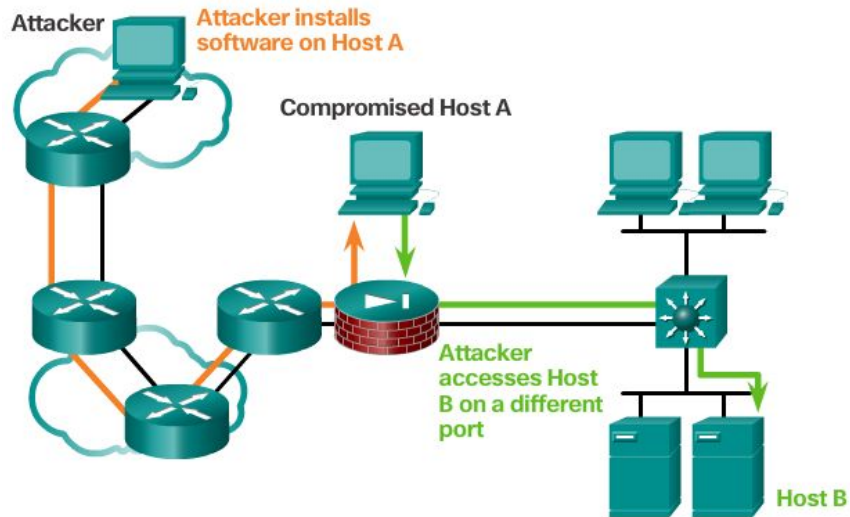
Password Attack



Trust Exploitation

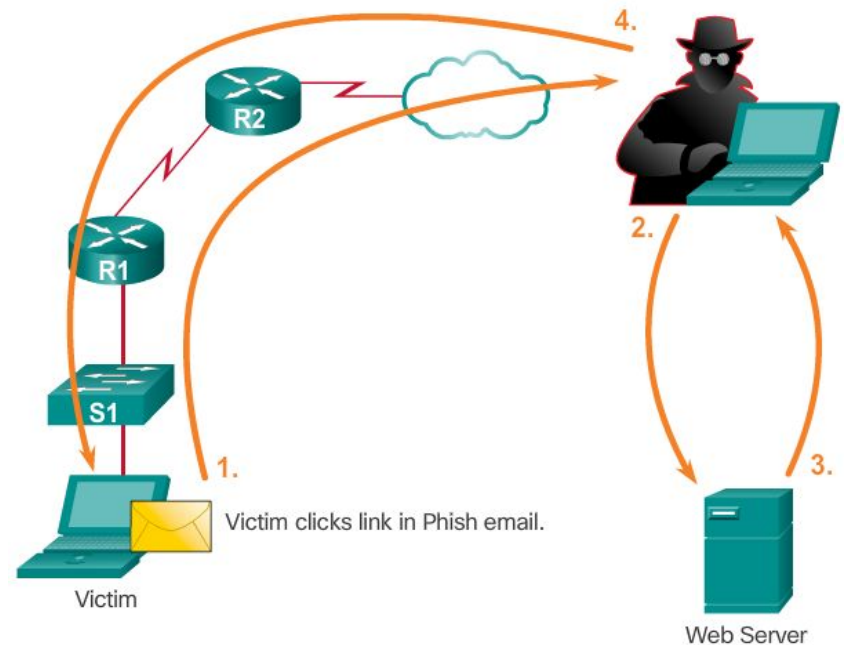


Access Attacks (cont.)



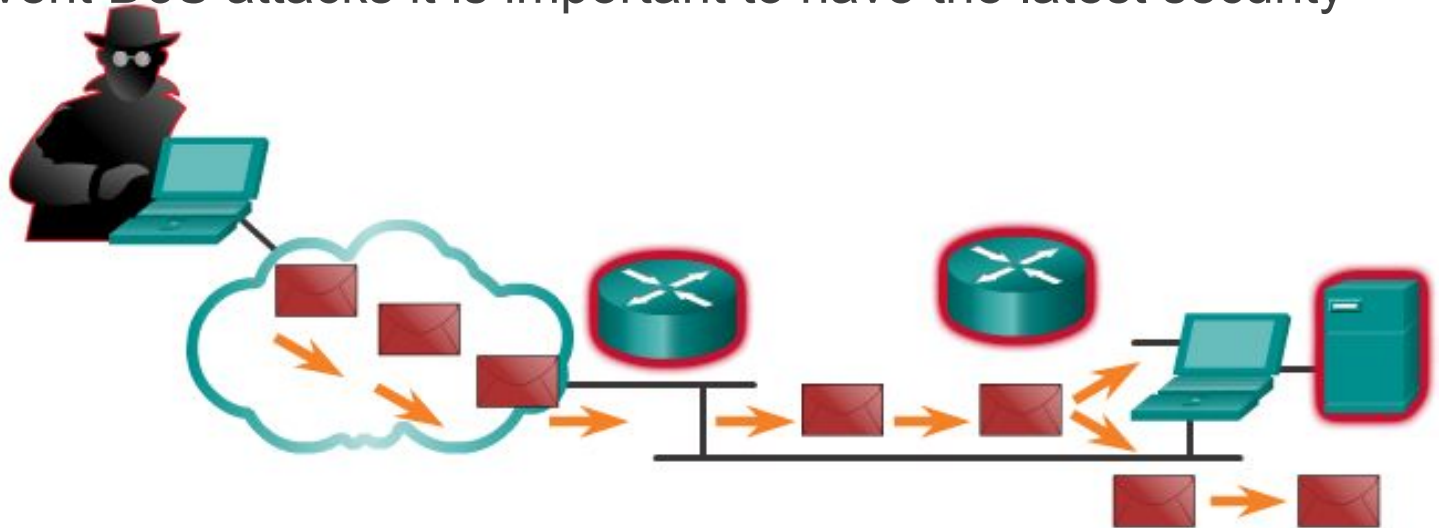
Man-in-the-Middle

Port Redirection



Denial of Service Attacks

- Denial of Service (DoS) attacks are difficult to eliminate.
- DoS attacks are regarded as trivial and require little effort to execute.
- Although simple, DoS attacks are still dangerous.
- Ultimately, they prevent authorized people from using a service by consuming system resources.
- To help prevent DoS attacks it is important to have the latest security updates.

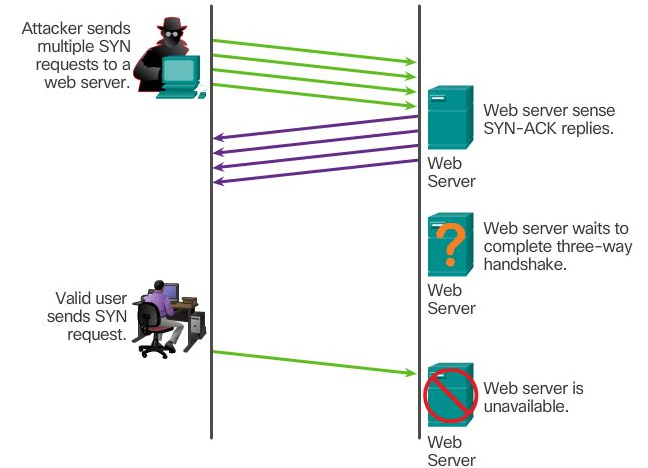


Denial of Service Attacks (cont.)

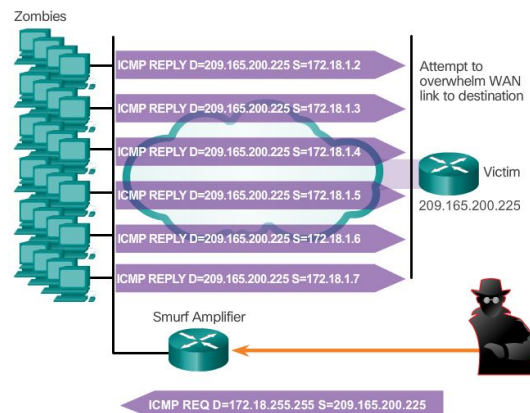
Common DoS Attacks:

- Ping of Death
- SYN Flood
- DDoS
- Smurf Attack

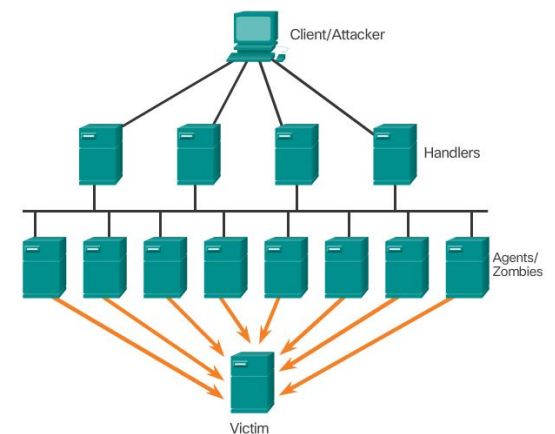
SYN Flood



Smurf Attack



DDoS

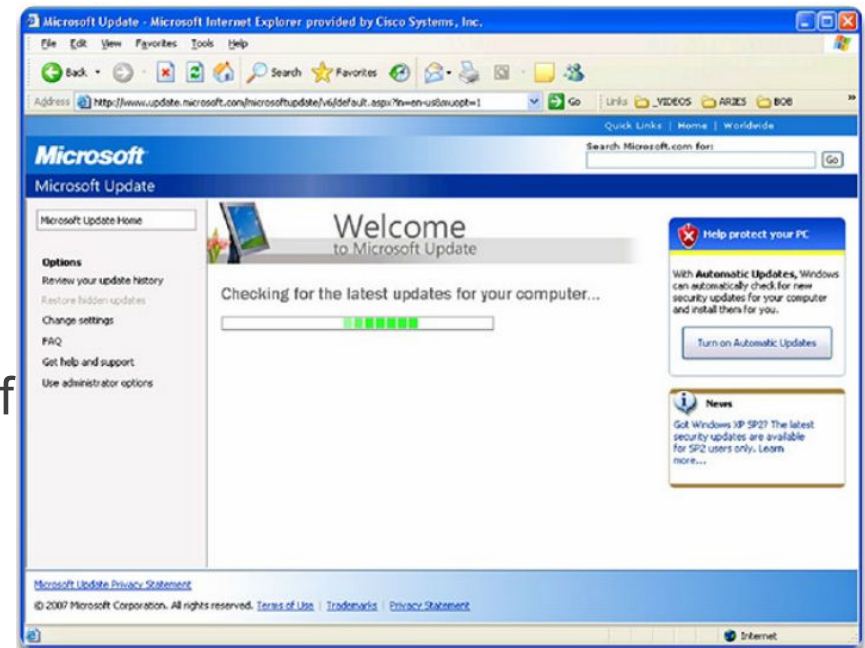


Topic 11.2.3: Network Attack Mitigation



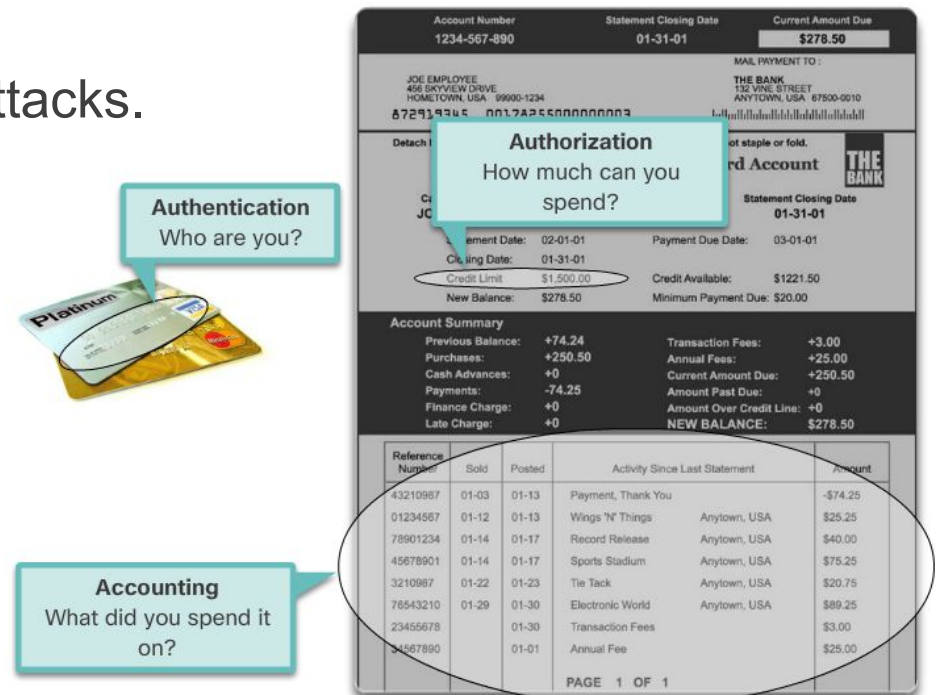
Backup, Upgrade, Update, and Patch

- Keeping up-to-date with the latest developments can lead to a more effective defense against network attacks.
- As new malware is released, enterprises need to keep current with the latest versions of antivirus software.
- To mitigate worm attacks, patches for all known vulnerabilities must be applied.
- A central patch server can be a good solution for managing a large number of servers and systems.
- Any patches that are not applied to a host are automatically downloaded without user intervention.



Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting

- AAA services provide access control on a network device.
- AAA is a way to control who is permitted to access a resource (authenticate), what they can do while they are there (authorize), and what actions they perform while accessing the resource (accounting).
- The AAA framework can be very helpful when mitigating network attacks.



Firewalls

- A firewall controls the traffic and helps prevent unauthorized access
- Techniques for determining what is permitted or denied access to a network include:
 - Packet filtering
 - Application filtering
 - URL filtering
 - Stateful packet inspection (SPI)



Cisco Security Appliances



Server-Based Firewall



Linksys Wireless Router with Integrated Firewall



Personal Firewall

Endpoint Security

- Common endpoints are laptops, desktops, servers, smartphones, and tablets.
- Securing endpoint devices is challenging.
- Employees need to be trained on proper use of the network.
- Policies often include the use of antivirus software and host intrusion prevention.
- More comprehensive endpoint security solutions rely on network access control.

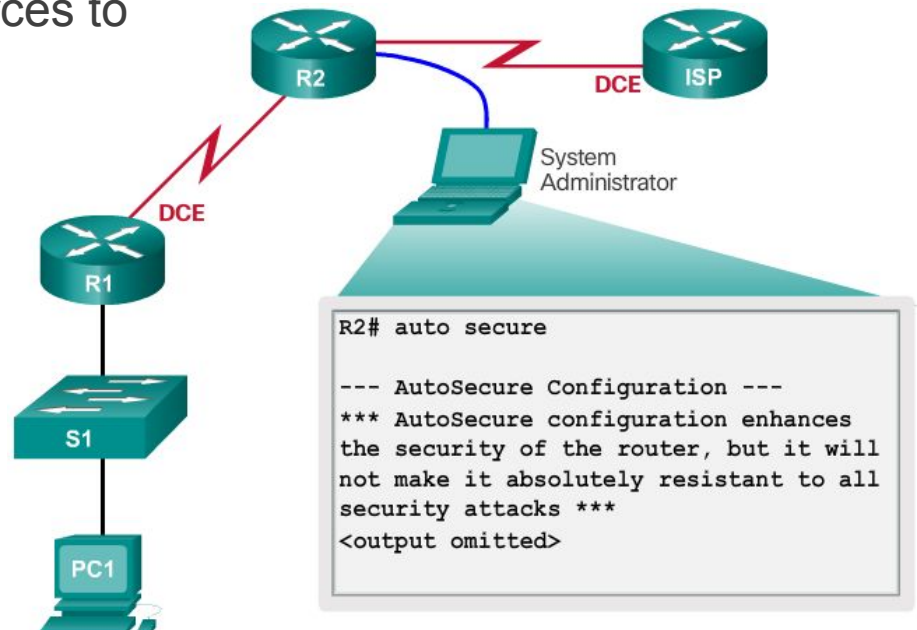


Topic 11.2.4: Device Security



Device Security Overview

- Default settings are dangerous because they are well-known.
- Cisco routers have the Cisco AutoSecure feature.
- In addition, the following apply for most systems:
 - Change default usernames and passwords immediately
 - Restrict access to system resources to authorized individuals only.
 - Turn off unnecessary services.
 - Update any software and install any security patches prior to production operation.



Passwords

- Use strong passwords. A strong password has/is:
 - At least 8 characters, preferably 10 or more
 - A mix of uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, symbols, and spaces.
 - No repetition, no common dictionary words, no letter or number sequences, no usernames, relative, or pet names, and no other easily identifiable pieces of information
 - Misspelled words
 - Changed often
- Cisco routers support the use of a phrase made of many words, which is called a passphrase.

Weak Password	Why it is weak
secret	Simple dictionary password
smith	Mother's maiden name
toyota	Make of a car
bob1967	Name and birthday of a user
Blueleaf23	Simple words and numbers

Strong Password	Why it is strong
b67n42d39c	Combines alphanumeric characters
12^h u4@1p7	Combines alphanumeric characters, symbols, and also includes a space

Basic Security Practices

- Strong passwords are only as useful as they are secret.
- The **service password-encryption** command encrypts the passwords in the configuration.
- The **security passwords min-length** command ensures all configured passwords have a minimum specified length.
- Blocking several consecutive login attempts helps minimize password brute-force attacks.
- **login block-for 120 attempts 3 within 60** will block login attempts for 120 seconds if there are three failed login attempts within 60 seconds.
- **Exec Timeout** automatically disconnect idle users on a line

```
Router(config)#service password-encryption
Router(config)#security password min-length 8
Router(config)#login block-for 120 attempts 3 within 60
Router(config)#line vty 0 4
Router(config-vty)#exec-timeout 10
Router(config-vty)#end
Router#show running-config
-
!
line vty 0 4
 password 7 03095A0F034F38435B49150A1819
 exec-timeout 10
 login
```

Enable SSH

- Telnet is not secure.
- It is highly recommended to use SSH for remote shell protocol.
- To configure a Cisco device to support SSH takes four steps:
 - **Step 1.** Ensure that the router has a unique hostname and a IP domain name.
 - **Step 2.** Generate the SSH keys.
 - **Step 3.** Create a local username.
 - **Step 4.** Enable **vtty inbound SSH** sessions.
- The router can now be remotely accessed only by using SSH.



```
R1# conf t
R1(config)# ip domain-name span.com
R1(config)# crypto key generate rsa general-keys modulus 1024
The name for the keys will be: R1.span.com
% The key modulus size is 1024 bits
% Generating 1024 bit RSA keys, keys will be non-exportable...[OK]
R1(config)#
*Dec 13 16:19:12.079: %SSH-5-ENABLED: SSH 1.99 has been enabled
R1(config)# username Bob secret cisco
R1(config)# line vty 0 4
R1(config-line)# login local
R1(config-line)# transport input ssh
R1(config-line)# exit
```

Step 1: Configure the IP domain name.
Step 2: Generate one-way secret keys.
Step 3: Verify or create a local database entry.
Step 4: Enable VTY inbound SSH sessions.

Topic 11.2.5: Backup and Restore Configuration Files



Router File Systems

- The Cisco IOS File System (IFS) allows for file system read and write operations.
- Use the **show file systems** command lists all of the available file systems
- This course focuses on **tftp**, **flash**, and **nvr** file systems. The bootable IOS image is located in flash.
- The Flash File System
 - Commonly the largest file system in a Cisco router.
 - Commonly stores the IOS image.
 - Use the **dir** command to list the contents of the flash or any other file system.
- The NVRAM File System
 - Commonly used to store the configuration files.
 - It is not common for a IOS to have a large NVRAM.

File Systems

```
Router#show file systems
File Systems:
```

	Size (b)	Free (b)	Type	Flags	Prefixes
	-	-	opaque	rw	archive:
	-	-	opaque	rw	system:
	-	-	opaque	rw	tmpsys:
	-	-	opaque	rw	null:
	-	-	network	rw	tftp:
*	256487424	183234560	disk	rw	flash0: flash:#
	-	-	disk	rw	flash1:
	262136	254779	nvr	rw	nvr:
	-	-	opaque	wo	syslog:
	-	-	opaque	rw	xmodem:
	-	-	opaque	rw	ymodem:
	-	-	network	rw	rcp:
	-	-	network	rw	http:
	-	-	network	rw	ftp:
	-	-	network	rw	scp:
	-	-	opaque	ro	tar:
	-	-	network	rw	https:
	-	-	opaque	ro	cns:

Flash

```
Router#dir
Directory of flash0:/

 1 -rw-      2903 Sep 7 2012 06:58:26 +00:00  cpconfig-
      19xx.cfg
 2 -rw-    3000320 Sep 7 2012 06:58:40 +00:00  cpexpress.tar
 3 -rw-      1038 Sep 7 2012 06:58:52 +00:00  home.shtml
 4 -rw-     122880 Sep 7 2012 06:59:02 +00:00  home.tar
 5 -rw-    1697952 Sep 7 2012 06:59:20 +00:00  securedesktop-
      ios-3.1.1.45-k9.pkg
 6 -rw-     415956 Sep 7 2012 06:59:34 +00:00  sslclient-win-
      1.1.4.176.pkg
 7 -rw-    67998028 Sep 26 2012 17:32:14 +00:00 c1900-
      universalk9-
      mz.SPA.152-4.M1.bin

256487424 bytes total (183234560 bytes free)
```

Switch File Systems

Cisco 2960 Switch

- Is similar to the router's file system.
- The Cisco 2960 switch flash file system supports configuration files, copy, and archive (upload and download) software images.
- Same command as on the router to view the file systems:

show file systems

```
Switch# show file systems
File Systems:

      Size(b)      Free(b)      Type  Flags  Prefixes
*      32514048      20887552      flash  rw      flash:
      -            -            opaque  rw      vb:
      -            -            opaque  ro      bs:
      -            -            opaque  rw      system:
      -            -            opaque  rw      tmpsys:
      65536         48897         nvram   rw      nvram:
      -            -            opaque  ro      xmodem:
      -            -            opaque  ro      ymodem:
      -            -            opaque  rw      null:
      -            -            opaque  ro      tar:
      -            -            network  rw      tftp:
      -            -            network  rw      rcp:
      -            -            network  rw      http:
      -            -            network  rw      ftp:
      -            -            network  rw      scp:
      -            -            network  rw      https:
      -            -            opaque  ro      cns:
```

Backing up and Restoring using Text Files

Backing up the Configuration

- Configuration files can be saved/archived to a text file.
- For Tera Term the steps are:

Step 1. On the File menu, click **Log**.

Step 2. Choose the location to save the file. Tera Term will begin capturing text.

Step 3. Any text displayed in the terminal window will be directed to the chosen file.

Step 4. When the capture is complete, select **Close** in the Tera Term: Log window.

Step 5. View the file to verify that it was not corrupted.

Restoring the Configuration

- A configuration can be copied from a file to a device.
- IOS executes any text pasted into a terminal window as a command.
- The device must be set at the global configuration mode.
- For Tera Term, the steps are:

Step 1. On the File menu, click **Send** file.

Step 2. Locate the file to be copied into the device and click **Open**.

Step 3. Tera Term will paste the file into the device. The text in the file will be applied as commands in the CLI and become the running configuration on the device.

Backing up and Restoring TFTP

Backup running configuration

Step 1. Enter the **copy running-config tftp** command.

Step 2. Enter the IP address of the host where the configuration file will be stored.

Step 3. Enter the name to assign to the configuration file.

Step 4. Press Enter to confirm each choice.

Restore running configuration

Step 1. Enter the **copy tftp running-config** command.

Step 2. Enter the IP address of the host where the configuration file is stored.

Step 3. Enter the name to assign to the configuration file.

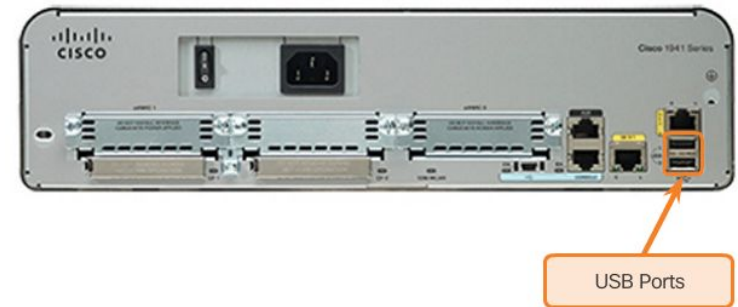
Step 4. Press Enter to confirm each choice.

```
Router# copy running-config tftp
Remote host []? 131.108.2.155
Name of configuration file to write[tokyo-config]?tokyo.2
Write file tokyo.2 to 131.108.2.155? [confirm]
Writing tokyo.2 !!!!! [OK]
```


Using USB Ports on a Cisco Router

Cisco 1941 Router USB Port

- Certain models of Cisco routers support USB flash drives.
- The USB flash feature provides an optional secondary storage capability and an additional boot device.
- It can hold images, configurations, and other files.
- USB flash can hold multiple copies of the Cisco IOS and multiple router configurations.
- Use the **dir** command to view the contents of the USB flash drive, as shown in the figure.



```
Router# dir usbflash0:
Directory of usbflash0:/
1 -rw- 30125020 Dec 22 2032 05:31:32 +00:00
c3825-entservicesk9-mz.123-14.T
63158272 bytes total (33033216 bytes free)
```

Backup and Restoring using USB

Backup Configurations with a USB Flash Drive

- Confirm the drive is present with **show file systems**.
- Use the **copy run usbflash0:/** command to copy the configuration file to the USB flash drive.
- The IOS will prompt for the filename.
- Use the **dir** command to see the file on the USB drive.

```
R1# show file systems
File Systems:
```

	Size (b)	Free (b)	Type	Flags	Prefixes
	-	-	opaque	rw	archive:
	-	-	opaque	rw	system:
	-	-	opaque	rw	tmpsys:
	-	-	opaque	rw	null:
	-	-	network	rw	tftp:
*	256487424	184819712	disk	rw	flash0: flash:#
	-	-	disk	rw	flash1:
	262136	249270	nvr	rw	nvr
	-	-	opaque	wo	syslog:
	-	-	opaque	rw	xmodem:
	-	-	opaque	rw	ymodem:
	-	-	network	rw	rcp:
	-	-	network	rw	http:
	-	-	network	rw	ftp:
	-	-	network	rw	scp:
	-	-	opaque	ro	tar:
	-	-	network	rw	https:
	-	-	opaque	ro	cns:
	4050042880	3774152704	usbflash	rw	usbflash0:

Shows the USB port and name: "usbflash0:"

Restore Configurations with a USB Flash Drive

- Assuming the file name is **R1-Config**, use the command **copy usbflash0:/R1-Config running-config** to restore a running configuration.

Section 11.3:

Basic Network Performance

Upon completion of this section, you should be able to:

- Use the output of the ping command to establish relative network performance.
- Use the output of the tracer command to establish relative network performance.
- Use show commands to verify the configuration and status of network devices.
- Use host and IOS commands to acquire information about network devices.

Topic 11.3.1: The ping Command



Interpreting Ping Results

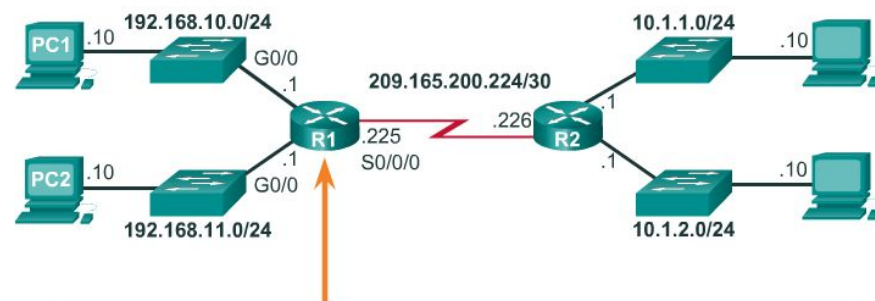
IOS Ping Indicators

- Using the **ping** command is an effective way to test connectivity.
- Use the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) to verify Layer 3 connectivity.
- The **ping** command can help to identify the source of the problem.
- A ping issued from the IOS will yield one of several indications for each ICMP echo request that was sent. The most common indicators are:
 - **!** - Indicates receipt of an ICMP echo reply message.
 - **.** - Indicates time expired while waiting for an ICMP echo reply message
 - **U** - Indicates that an ICMP unreachable message was received

Interpreting Ping Results (cont.)

IOS Ping Indicators

- The "." (period) may indicate that a connectivity problem occurred somewhere along the path. A number of reasons can result in this indicator:
 - A router along the path did not have a route to the destination.
 - The ping was blocked by device security.
 - The ping timed out before another protocol's response was received (ARP, for instance).
- The "U" indicates that a router along the path responded with an ICMP unreachable message. The router either did not have a route to the destination address or the ping request was blocked.

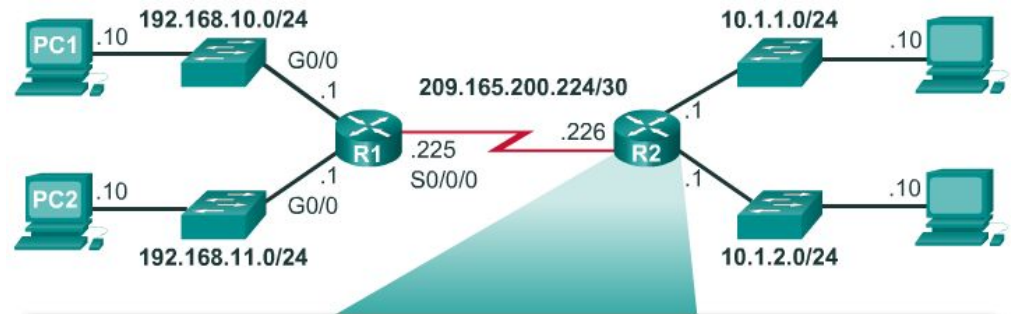


```
R1# ping 209.165.200.226

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 209.165.200.226, timeout
is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max =
3/3/4 ms
R1#
```

Extended Ping

- The Cisco IOS offers an "extended" mode of the ping command.
- This mode is entered by typing **ping** in privileged EXEC mode, without a destination IP address.
- A series of prompts are then presented.
- Pressing Enter accepts the indicated default values.



```
R2# ping
Protocol [ip]:
Target IP address: 192.168.10.1
Repeat count [5]:
Datagram size [100]:
Timeout in seconds [2]:
Extended commands [n]: y
Source address or interface: 10.1.1.1
Type of service [0]:
Set DF bit in IP header? [no]:
Validate reply data? [no]:
Data pattern [0xABCD]:
Loose, Strict, Record, Timestamp, Verbose[none]:
Sweep range of sizes [n]:
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.10.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
```

Network Baseline

- A network baseline is a very important tool.
- An effective network performance baseline is built over a period of time.
- The output derived from network commands can contribute data to the network baseline.
- A baseline can be created by copying and pasting the results from an executed ping, trace, or other relevant commands into a text file.
- These text files can be time stamped for later comparison.
- Among items to consider are error messages and the response times from host to host.
- If there is a considerable increase in response times, there may be a latency issue to address.

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```
C:\>ping 10.66.254.159
```

```
Pinging 10.66.254.159 with 32 bytes of data:
```

```
Reply from 10.66.234.159: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.66.234.159: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.66.234.159: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.66.234.159: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
```

```
Ping statistics for 10.66.254.159:
```

```
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

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```
C:\>ping 10.66.254.159
```

```
Pinging 10.66.254.159 with 32 bytes of data:
```

```
Reply from 10.66.234.159: bytes=32 time<6ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.66.234.159: bytes=32 time<6ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.66.234.159: bytes=32 time<6ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.66.234.159: bytes=32 time<6ms TTL=128
```

```
Ping statistics for 10.66.254.159:
```

```
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 6ms, Maximum = 6ms, Average = 6ms
```


Topic 11.3.2: The traceroute and tracert Command



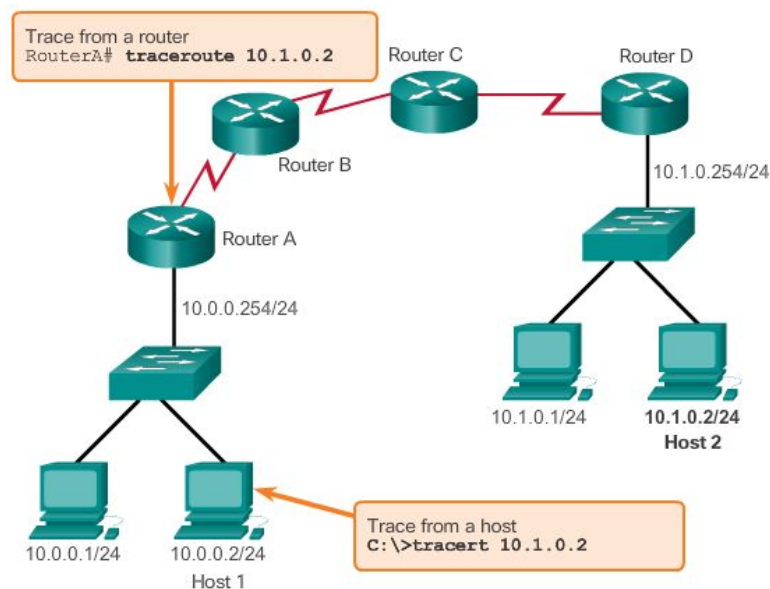
Interpreting Trace Messages

- A trace returns a list of hops as a packet is routed through a network.
- The form of the command depends on the platform.
- Use **tracert** for Windows-based systems and traceroute for Cisco IOS and UNIX-based systems.

Tracing the Route from Host 1 to Host 2

Testing the Path to a Remote Host

```
C:\> tracert 10.1.0.2
Tracing route to 10.1.0.2 over a maximum of 30 hops
 1  2 ms  2 ms  2 ms  10.0.0.254
 2  * * * Request timed out.
 3  * * * Request timed out.
 4  ^C
C:\>
```



Topic 11.3.3: Show Commands



Common show Commands Revisited

- The Cisco IOS CLI **show** commands are powerful troubleshoot tools.
- The **show** commands display configuration files, checking the status of device interfaces and processes, and verifying the device operational status.
- The status of nearly every process or function of the router can be displayed using a show command.
- Some of the more popular **show** commands are:
 - **show running-config**
 - **show interfaces**
 - **show arp**
 - **show ip route**
 - **show protocols**
 - **show version**

```
R1# show running-config
<Output omitted>
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 1063 bytes
!
version 12.4
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
hostname R1
enable secret 5 $1$i6w9$dvdvVM6zV10E6tSyLdkR5/
no ip domain lookup
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
description LAN 192.168.1.0 default gateway
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
duplex auto
speed auto
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
no ip address
shutdown
duplex auto
speed auto
```

```
!
interface Serial0/0/0
description WAN link to R2
ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
encapsulation ppp
clock rate 64000
no fair-queue
!
interface Serial0/0/1
no ip address
shutdown
!
interface Vlan1
no ip address
!
router rip
version 2
network 192.168.1.0
network 192.168.2.0
!
banner motd ^CUnauthorized Access Prohibited^C
!
ip http server
!
```

Topic 11.3.4: Host and IOS Commands



ipconfig

The ipconfig Command

- The **ipconfig** command can be used to display IP information on a Windows-based computer.
- The **ipconfig** command displays the host and its default gateway IP addresses.
- Use the **ipconfig /all** command to view the host's IP configuration in more detail, including its MAC address.
- The **ipconfig /displaydns** command displays all of the cached DNS entries on a Windows-based computer system.




```
C:\>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    IP Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.2
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.254
```

Legend

-  IP address for this host computer
-  Local network subnet mask
-  Default gateway address for this host computer

ipconfig /all

```
C:\>ipconfig /all

Ethernet adapter Network Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix: example.com
    Description . . . . . : Intel(R)
    PRO/Wireless 3945ABG Network Connection
    Physical Address. . . . . : 00-18-DE-C7-F3-FB
    Dhcp Enabled. . . . . : Yes
    Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
    IP Address. . . . . : 10.2.3.4
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 10.2.3.254
    DHCP Server . . . . . : 10.2.3.69
    DNS Servers . . . . . : 192.168.226.120
    Lease Obtained. . . . . : Thursday, May 03,
                                2007 3:47:51 PM
    Lease Expires . . . . . : Friday, May 04,
                                2007 6:57:11 AM

C:\>
```

The ipconfig Command (cont.)

ipconfig /displaydns

```
C:\> ipconfig /displaydns
```

```
Windows IP Configuration
```

```
cisco-tags.cisco.com
```

```
-----
```

```
Record Name . . . . . : cisco-tags.cisco.com
```

```
Record Type . . . . . : 1
```

```
Time To Live . . . . . : 44024
```

```
Data Length . . . . . : 4
```

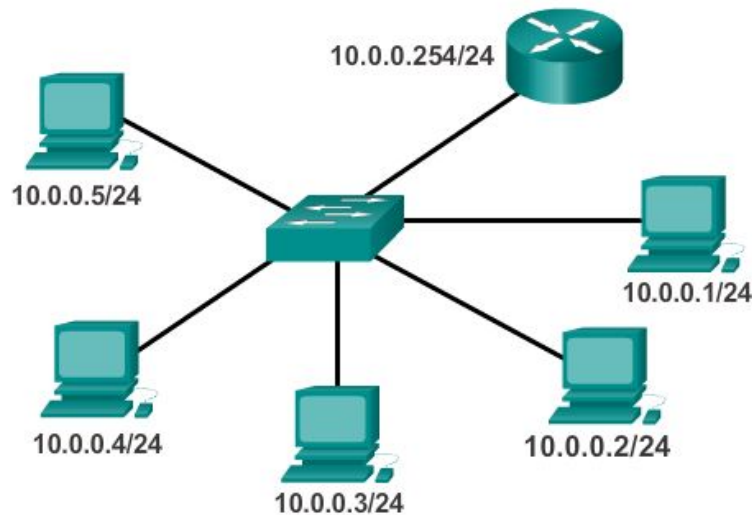
```
Section . . . . . : Answer
```

```
A (Host) Record . . . : 72.163.10.10
```

```
<output omitted>
```


The arp Command

- The **arp -a** command lists all devices currently in the ARP cache of the host.
- It also includes the IPv4 address, physical address, and the type of addressing (static/dynamic), for each device.
- The cache can be cleared by using the **arp -d** command.



```
c:\>arp -a
```

Internet Address	Physical Address	Type
10.0.0.2	00-08-a3-b6-ce-04	dynamic
10.0.0.3	00-0d-56-09-fb-d1	dynamic
10.0.0.4	00-12-3f-d4-6d-1b	dynamic
10.0.0.254	00-10-7b-e7-fa-ef	dynamic

IP- MAC Address
Pair

The show cdp neighbors Command

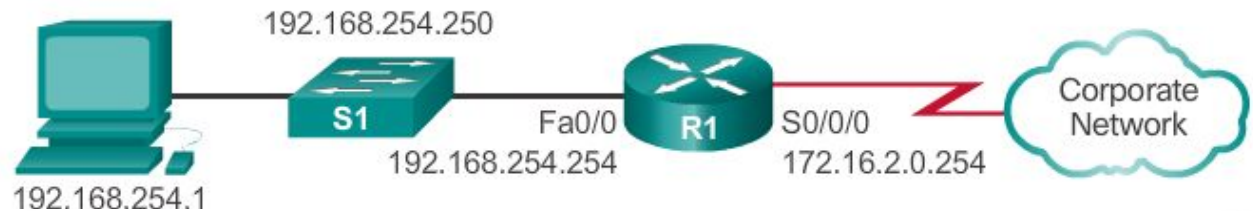
- CDP is a Cisco-proprietary protocol that runs at the data link layer.
- Two or more Cisco network devices can learn about each other even if Layer 3 connectivity does not exist.
- When a Cisco device boots, CDP starts by default.
- CDP exchanges hardware and software device information with its directly connected CDP neighbors.
- CDP provides:
 - Device identifiers
 - Address list
 - Port identifier
 - Capabilities list
 - Platform

The show cdp neighbors Command (cont.)

- The **show cdp neighbors detail** command reveals the IP address of a neighboring device.
- CDP will reveal the neighbor's IP address regardless of whether you can ping the neighbor.
- The **show cdp neighbors detail** command will help determine if one of the CDP neighbors has an IP configuration error.
- CDP can be a security risk.
- To disable CDP globally, use the global configuration command **no cdp run**.
- To disable CDP on an interface, use the interface command **no cdp enable**.

The show ip interface brief Command

- The **show ip interface brief** command displays a summary of the key information for all the network interfaces on a router.
- The **show ip interface brief** command can also be used to verify the status of the switch interfaces.



```
R1# show ip interface brief
```

Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Protocol
FastEthernet0/0	192.168.254.254	YES	NVRAM	up	up
FastEthernet0/1	unassigned	YES	unset	down	down
Serial0/0/0	172.16.0.254	YES	NVRAM	up	up
Serial0/0/1	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down

```
S1# show ip interface brief
```

Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Protocol
Vlan1	192.168.254.250	YES	manual	up	up
FastEthernet0/1	unassigned	YES	unset	down	up
FastEthernet0/2	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
FastEthernet0/3	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up

Section 11.4: Summary

Chapter Objectives:

- Explain how a small network can scale into a larger network.
- Configure switches and routers with device hardening features to enhance security.
- Use common show commands and utilities to establish a relative performance baseline for the network.
- Explain how a small network of directly connected segments is created, configured, and verifies.

Thank you.



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