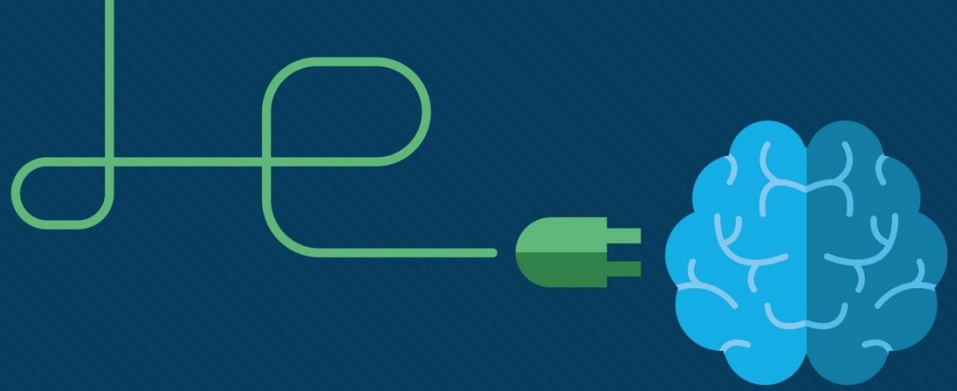


CO451 Networking Week 8: Basic Router Configuration and ICMP

Introduction to Networks v7.0
(ITN) Chapters 10 & 13

Module Objectives

Module Title: Basic Router Configuration

Module Objective: Implement initial settings on a router and end devices.

Topic Title	Topic Objective
Configure Initial Router Settings	Configure initial settings on an IOS Cisco router.
Configure Interfaces	Configure two active interfaces on a Cisco IOS router.
Configure the Default Gateway	Configure devices to use the default gateway.

Module Objectives

Module Title: ICMP

Module Objective: Use various tools to test network connectivity.

Topic Title	Topic Objective
ICMP Messages	Explain how ICMP is used to test network connectivity.
Ping and Traceroute Testing	Use ping and traceroute utilities to test network connectivity.

10.1 Configure Initial Router Settings

Basic Router Configuration Steps

- Configure the device name.
- Secure privileged EXEC mode.
- Secure user EXEC mode.
- Secure remote Telnet / SSH access.
- Encrypt all plaintext passwords.
- Provide legal notification and save the configuration.

```
Router(config)# hostname hostname
```

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

```
Router(config)# line console 0
Router(config-line)# password password
Router(config-line)# login
```

```
Router(config)# line vty 0 4
Router(config-line)# password password
Router(config-line)# login
Router(config-line)# transport input {ssh | telnet}
```

```
Router(config)# service password encryption
```

```
Router(config)# banner motd # message #
Router(config)# end
Router# copy running-config startup-config
```

Basic Router Configuration Example

- Commands for basic router configuration on R1.
- Configuration is saved to NVRAM.

```
R1(config)# hostname R1
R1(config)# enable secret class
R1(config)# line console 0
R1(config-line)# password cisco
R1(config-line)# login
R1(config-line)# line vty 0 4
R1(config-line)# password cisco
R1(config-line)# login
R1(config-line)# transport input ssh telnet
R1(config-line)# exit
R1(config)# service password encryption
R1(config)# banner motd #
Enter TEXT message. End with a new line and the #
**********************************************
WARNING: Unauthorized access is prohibited!
**********************************************
R1(config)# exit
R1# copy running-config startup-config
```

Packet Tracer – Configure Initial Router Settings

In this Packet Tracer, you will do the following:

- Verify the default router configuration.
- Configure and verify the initial router configuration.
- Save the running configuration file.

10.2 Configure Interfaces

Configure Router Interfaces

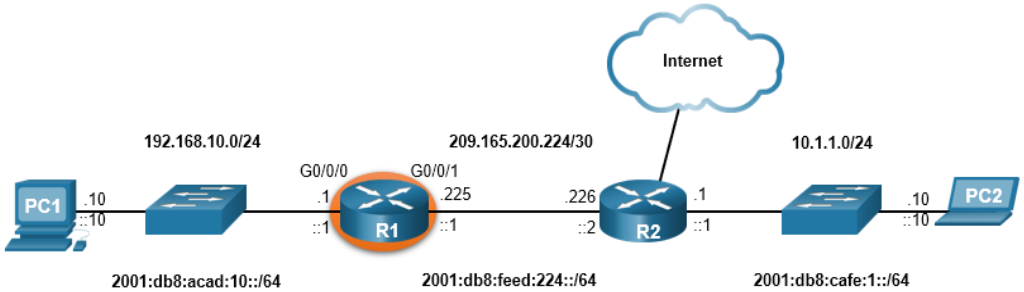
Configuring a router interface includes issuing the following commands:

```
Router(config)# interface type-and-number
Router(config-if)# description description-text
Router(config-if)# ip address ipv4-address subnet-mask
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address ipv6-address/prefix-length
Router(config-if)# no shutdown
```

- It is a good practice to use the **description** command to add information about the network connected to the interface.
- The **no shutdown** command activates the interface.

Configure Router Interfaces Example

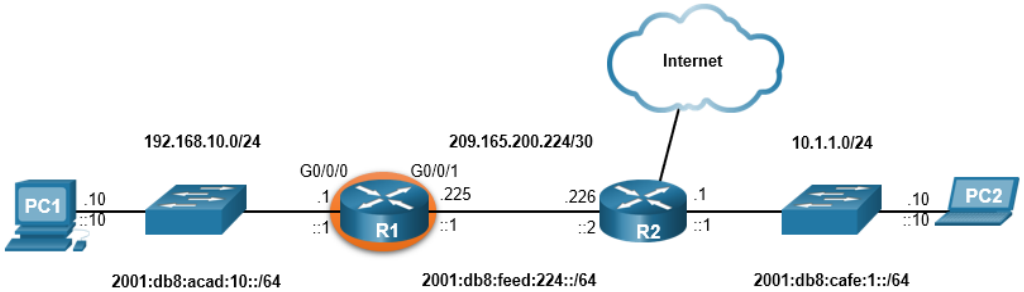
The commands to configure interface G0/0/0 on R1 are shown here:




```
R1(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/0/0
R1(config-if)# description Link to LAN
R1(config-if)# ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:10::1/64
R1(config-if)# no shutdown
R1(config-if)# exit
R1(config)#
*Aug  1 01:43:53.435: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0, changed state to down
*Aug  1 01:43:56.447: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0, changed state to up
*Aug  1 01:43:57.447: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0,
changed state to up
```

Configure Router Interfaces Example (Cont.)

The commands to configure interface G0/0/1 on R1 are shown here:




```
R1(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/0/1
R1(config-if)# description Link to R2
R1(config-if)# ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.252
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:feed:224::1/64
R1(config-if)# no shutdown
R1(config-if)# exit
R1(config)#
*Aug  1 01:46:29.170: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1, changed state to down
*Aug  1 01:46:32.171: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1, changed state to up
*Aug  1 01:46:33.171: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1,
changed state to up
```

Verify Interface Configuration

To verify interface configuration use the **show ip interface brief** and **show ipv6 interface brief** commands shown here:

```
R1#  show ip interface brief
Interface              IP-Address      OK? Method Status                Protocol
GigabitEthernet0/0/0   192.168.10.1    YES manual up                    up
GigabitEthernet0/0/1   209.165.200.225 YES manual up                    up
Vlan1                  unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
```

```
R1#  show ipv6 interface brief
GigabitEthernet0/0/0       [up/up]
    FE80::201:C9FF:FE89:4501
    2001:DB8:ACAD:10::1
GigabitEthernet0/0/1       [up/up]
    FE80::201:C9FF:FE89:4502
    2001:DB8:FEED:224::1
Vlan1                      [administratively down/down]
    unassigned
R1#
```

Configure Verification Commands

The table summarizes show commands used to verify interface configuration.

Commands	Description
`show ip interface brief` `show ipv6 interface brief`	Displays all interfaces, their IP addresses, and their current status.
`show ip route` `show ipv6 route`	Displays the contents of the IP routing tables stored in RAM.
`show interfaces`	Displays statistics for all interfaces on the device. Only displays the IPv4 addressing information.
`show ip interfaces`	Displays the IPv4 statistics for all interfaces on a router.
`show ipv6 interfaces`	Displays the IPv6 statistics for all interfaces on a router.

Configure Verification Commands (Cont.)

View status of all interfaces with the **show ip interface brief** and **show ipv6 interface brief** commands, shown here:

```
R1# show ip interface brief
Interface              IP-Address      OK? Method Status                Protocol
GigabitEthernet0/0/0   192.168.10.1    YES manual up                    up
GigabitEthernet0/0/1   209.165.200.225 YES manual up                    up
Vlan1                  unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
R1#
```

```
R1# show ipv6 interface brief
GigabitEthernet0/0/0       [up/up]
    FE80::201:C9FF:FE89:4501
    2001:DB8:ACAD:10::1
GigabitEthernet0/0/1       [up/up]
    FE80::201:C9FF:FE89:4502
    2001:DB8:FEED:224::1
Vlan1                      [administratively down/down]
    unassigned
R1#
```

Configure Verification Commands (Cont.)

Display the contents of the IP routing tables with the **show ip route** and **show ipv6 route** commands as shown here:

```
R1# show ip route
< output omitted>
Gateway of last resort is not set
      192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/0
L        192.168.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/0
      209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        209.165.200.224/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
L        209.165.200.225/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
R1#
```

```
R1# show ipv6 route
<output omitted>
C   2001:DB8:ACAD:10::/64 [0/0]
     via GigabitEthernet0/0/0, directly connected
L   2001:DB8:ACAD:10::1/128 [0/0]
     via GigabitEthernet0/0/0, receive
C   2001:DB8:FEED:224::/64 [0/0]
     via GigabitEthernet0/0/1, directly connected
L   2001:DB8:FEED:224::1/128 [0/0]
     via GigabitEthernet0/0/1, receive
L   FF00::/8 [0/0]
     via Null0, receive
R1#
```

Configure Verification Commands (Cont.)

Display statistics for all interfaces with the **show interfaces** command, as shown here:

```
R1# show interfaces gig0/0/0
GigabitEthernet0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is ISR4321-2x1GE, address is a0e0.af0d.e140 (bia  a0e0.af0d.e140)
  Description: Link to LAN
  Internet address is 192.168.10.1/24
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 100000 Kbit/sec, DLY 100 usec,
     reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
  Keepalive not supported
  Full Duplex, 100Mbps, link type is auto, media type is RJ45
  output flow-control is off, input flow-control is off
  ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
  Last input 00:00:01, output 00:00:35, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  Input queue: 0/375/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output     drops: 0
  Queueing strategy: fifo
  Output queue: 0/40 (size/max)
  5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
     1180 packets input, 109486 bytes, 0 no buffer
     Received 84 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
     0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles

<output omitted>

R1#
```

Configure Verification Commands (Cont.)

Display IPv4 statistics for router interfaces with the **show ip interface** command, as shown here:

```
R1# show ip interface g0/0/0
GigabitEthernet0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 192.168.10.1/24
  Broadcast address is 255.255.255.255
  Address determined by setup command
  MTU is 1500 bytes
  Helper address is not set
  Directed broadcast forwarding is disabled
  Outgoing Common access list is not set
  Outgoing access list is not set
  Inbound Common access list is not set
  Inbound  access list is not set
  Proxy ARP is enabled
  Local Proxy ARP is disabled
  Security level is default
  Split horizon is enabled
  ICMP redirects are always sent
  ICMP unreachables are always sent
  ICMP mask replies are never sent
  IP fast switching is enabled
  IP Flow switching is disabled

<output omitted>

R1#
```

Configure Verification Commands (Cont.)

Display IPv6 statistics for router interfaces with the **show ipv6 interface** command shown here:

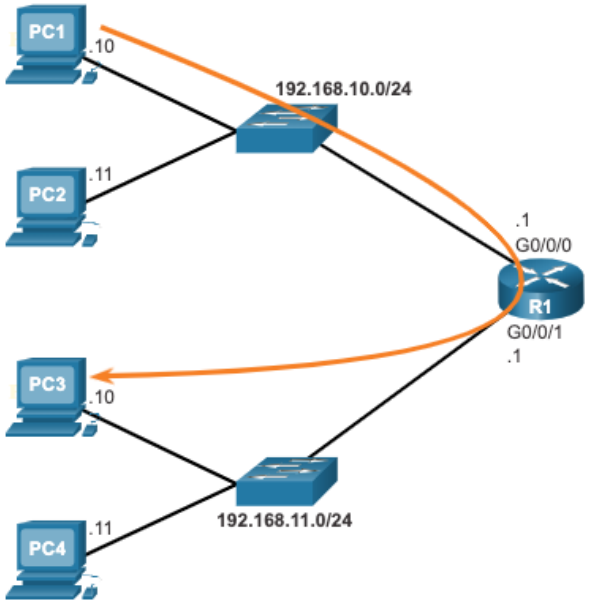
```
R1# show ipv6 interface g0/0/0
GigabitEthernet0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is
FE80::868A:8DFF:FE44:49B0
  No Virtual link-local address(es):
  Description: Link to LAN
  Global unicast address(es):
    2001:DB8:ACAD:10::1, subnet is 2001:DB8:ACAD:10::/64
  Joined group address(es):
    FF02::1
    FF02::1:FF00:1
    FF02::1:FF44:49B0
  MTU is 1500 bytes
  ICMP error messages limited to one every 100 milliseconds
  ICMP redirects are enabled
  ICMP unreachables are sent
  ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 1
  ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds (using 30000)
  ND NS retransmit interval is 1000 milliseconds

R1#
```

10.3 Configure the Default Gateway

Default Gateway on a Host

- The default gateway is used when a host sends a packet to a device on another network.
- The default gateway address is generally the router interface address attached to the local network of the host.
- To reach PC3, PC1 addresses a packet with the IPv4 address of PC3, but forwards the packet to its default gateway, the G0/0/0 interface of R1.

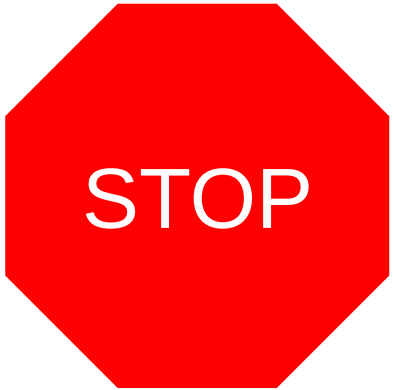


Note: The IP address of the host and the router interface must be in the same network.

Default Gateway on a Switch

- A switch must have a default gateway address configured to remotely manage the switch from another network.
- To configure an IPv4 default gateway on a switch, use the **ip default-gateway** *ip-address* global configuration command.

MEDIA IS WORKING ON A CORRECTED VERSION OF THE GRAPHIC FROM 10.3.2.
IT IS WRONG ON AR, AND ON THE GLOBAL BUG LIST



Packet Tracer – Connect a Router to a LAN

In this Packet Tracer, you will do the following:

- Display the router information.
- Configure router interfaces.
- Verify the configuration.

Packet Tracer – Troubleshoot Default Gateway Issues

In this Packet Tracer, you will do the following:

- Verify the network documentation and use tests to isolate problems.
- Determine an appropriate solution for a given problem.
- Implement the solution.
- Test to verify the problem is resolved.
- Document the solution.

10.4 Module Practice and Quiz

Packet Tracer – Basic Device Configuration

In this Packet Tracer, you will do the following:

- Complete the network documentation.
- Perform basic device configurations on a router and a switch.
- Verify connectivity and troubleshoot any issues.

What did I learn in this module?

- The tasks that should be completed when configuring initial settings on a router.
  - Configure the device name.
  - Secure privileged EXEC mode.
  - Secure user EXEC mode.
  - Secure remote Telnet / SSH access.
  - Secure all passwords in the config file.
  - Provide legal notification.
  - Save the configuration.
- For routers to be reachable, the router interfaces must be configured.
  - Using the **no shutdown** command activates the interface. The interface must also be connected to another device, such as a switch or a router, for the physical layer to be active. There are several commands that can be used to verify interface configuration including the **show ip interface brief** and **show ipv6 interface brief**, the **show ip route** and **show ipv6 route**, as well as **show interfaces**, **show ip interface** and **show ipv6 interface.**

What did I learn in this module (Cont.)?

- For an end device to reach other networks, a default gateway must be configured.
  - The IP address of the host device and the router interface address must be in the same network.
- A switch must have a default gateway address configured to remotely manage the switch from another network.
  - To configure an IPv4 default gateway on a switch, use the **ip default-gateway** *ip-address* global configuration command.

New Terms and Commands

- **show ip interface brief**
- **show ipv6 interface brief**
- **show ip route**
- **show ipv6 route**
- **show interfaces**
- **show ip interface**
- **show ipv6 interface**
- **ip default-gateway**

13.1 ICMP Messages

ICMPv4 and ICMPv6 Messages

- Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) provides feedback about issues related to the processing of IP packets under certain conditions.
- ICMPv4 is the messaging protocol for IPv4. ICMPv6 is the messaging protocol for IPv6 and includes additional functionality.
- The ICMP messages common to both ICMPv4 and ICMPv6 include:
  - Host reachability
  - Destination or Service Unreachable
  - Time exceeded

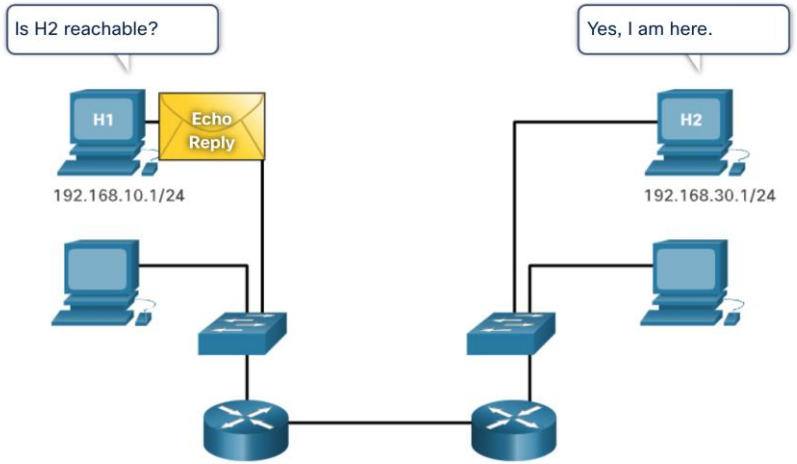
Note: ICMPv4 messages are not required and are often not allowed within a network for security reasons.

Host Reachability

ICMP Echo Message can be used to test the reachability of a host on an IP network.

In the example:

- The local host sends an ICMP Echo Request to a host.
- If the host is available, the destination host responds with an Echo Reply.



Destination or Service Unreachable

- An ICMP Destination Unreachable message can be used to notify the source that a destination or service is unreachable.
- The ICMP message will include a code indicating why the packet could not be delivered.

A few Destination Unreachable codes for ICMPv4 are as follows:

- 0 - Net unreachable
- 1 - Host unreachable
- 2 - Protocol unreachable
- 3 - Port unreachable

A few Destination Unreachable codes for ICMPv6 are as follows:

- 0 - No route to destination
- 1 - Communication with the destination is administratively prohibited (e.g., firewall)
- 2 – Beyond scope of the source address
- 3 - Address unreachable
- 4 - Port unreachable

Note: ICMPv6 has similar but slightly different codes for Destination Unreachable messages.

Time Exceeded

- When the Time to Live (TTL) field in a packet is decremented to 0, an ICMPv4 Time Exceeded message will be sent to the source host.
- ICMPv6 also sends a Time Exceeded message. Instead of the IPv4 TTL field, ICMPv6 uses the IPv6 Hop Limit field to determine if the packet has expired.

```
Pinging 8.8.8.8 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.1: TTL expired in transit.
Reply from 192.168.1.1: TTL expired in transit.
Reply from 192.168.1.1: TTL expired in transit.
Reply from 192.168.1.1: TTL expired in transit.

Ping statistics for 8.8.8.8:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
```

Note: Time Exceeded messages are used by the **traceroute** tool.

ICMPv6 Messages

ICMPv6 has new features and improved functionality not found in ICMPv4, including four new protocols as part of the Neighbor Discovery Protocol (ND or NDP).

Messaging between an IPv6 router and an IPv6 device, including dynamic address allocation are as follows:

- Router Solicitation (RS) message
- Router Advertisement (RA) message

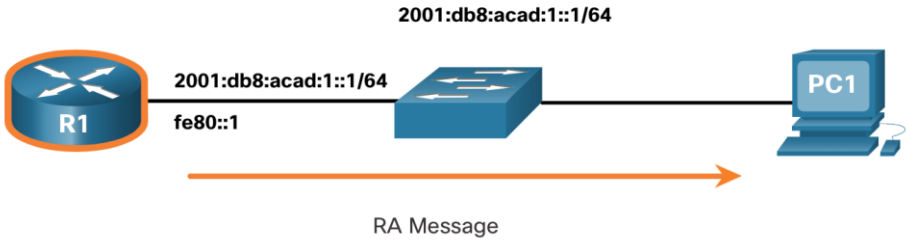
Messaging between IPv6 devices, including duplicate address detection and address resolution are as follows:

- Neighbor Solicitation (NS) message
- Neighbor Advertisement (NA) message

Note: ICMPv6 ND also includes the redirect message, which has a similar function to the redirect message used in ICMPv4.

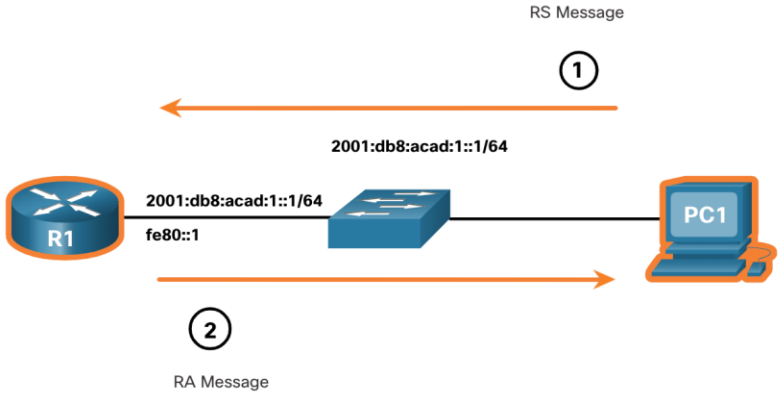
ICMPv6 Messages (Cont.)

- RA messages are sent by IPv6-enabled routers every 200 seconds to provide addressing information to IPv6-enabled hosts.
- RA message can include addressing information for the host such as the prefix, prefix length, DNS address, and domain name.
- A host using Stateless Address Autoconfiguration (SLAAC) will set its default gateway to the link-local address of the router that sent the RA.



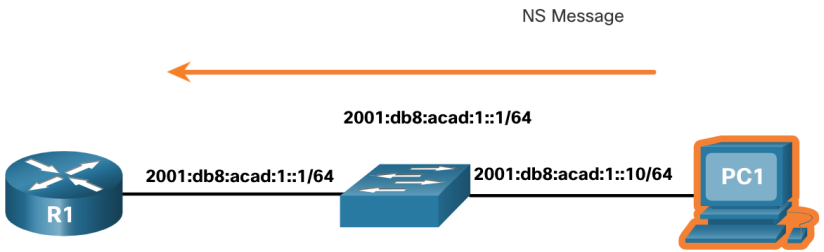
ICMPv6 Messages (Cont.)

- An IPv6-enabled router will also send out an RA message in response to an RS message.
- In the figure, PC1 sends a RS message to determine how to receive its IPv6 address information dynamically.
  - R1 replies to the RS with an RA message.
  - PC1 sends an RS message, “Hi, I just booted up. Is there an IPv6 router on the network? I need to know how to get my IPv6 address information dynamically.”
  - R1 replies with an RA message. “Hi all IPv6-enabled devices. I’m R1 and you can use SLAAC to create an IPv6 global unicast address. The prefix is 2001:db8:acad:1::/64. By the way, use my link-local address fe80::1 as your default gateway."



ICMPv6 Messages (Cont.)

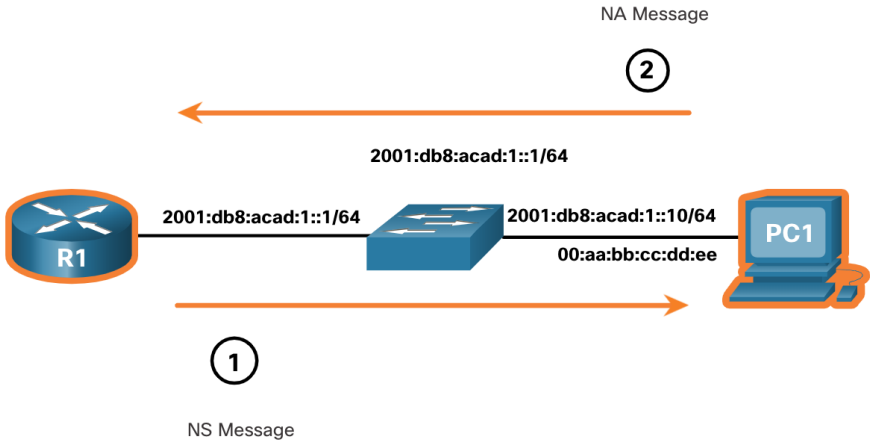
- A device assigned a global IPv6 unicast or link-local unicast address, may perform duplicate address detection (DAD) to ensure that the IPv6 address is unique.
- To check the uniqueness of an address, the device will send an NS message with its own IPv6 address as the targeted IPv6 address.
- If another device on the network has this address, it will respond with an NA message notifying to the sending device that the address is in use.



Note: DAD is not required, but RFC 4861 recommends that DAD is performed on unicast addresses.

ICMPv6 Messages (Cont.)

- To determine the MAC address for the destination, the device will send an NS message to the solicited node address.
- The message will include the known (targeted) IPv6 address. The device that has the targeted IPv6 address will respond with an NA message containing its Ethernet MAC address.
- In the figure, R1 sends a NS message to 2001:db8:acad:1::10 asking for its MAC address.



13.2 Ping and Traceroute Tests

Ping – Test Connectivity

- The **ping** command is an IPv4 and IPv6 testing utility that uses ICMP echo request and echo reply messages to test connectivity between hosts and provides a summary that includes the success rate and average round-trip time to the destination.
- If a reply is not received within the timeout, ping provides a message indicating that a response was not received.
- It is common for the first ping to timeout if address resolution (ARP or ND) needs to be performed before sending the ICMP Echo Request.

```
S1#ping 192.168.20.2

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.20.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
.!!!!
Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms
```

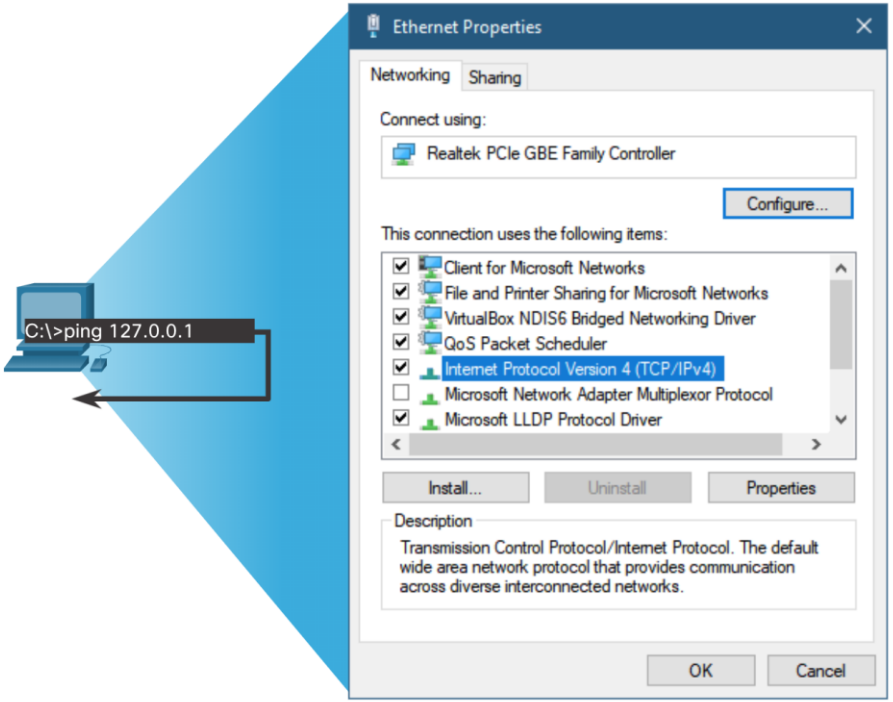
```
R1#ping 2001:db8:acad:1::2

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 2001:db8:acad:1::2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms
```

Ping the Loopback

Ping can be used to test the internal configuration of IPv4 or IPv6 on the local host. To do this, **ping** the local loopback address of 127.0.0.1 for IPv4 (::1 for IPv6).

- A response from 127.0.0.1 for IPv4, or ::1 for IPv6, indicates that IP is properly installed on the host.
- An error message indicates that TCP/IP is not operational on the host.

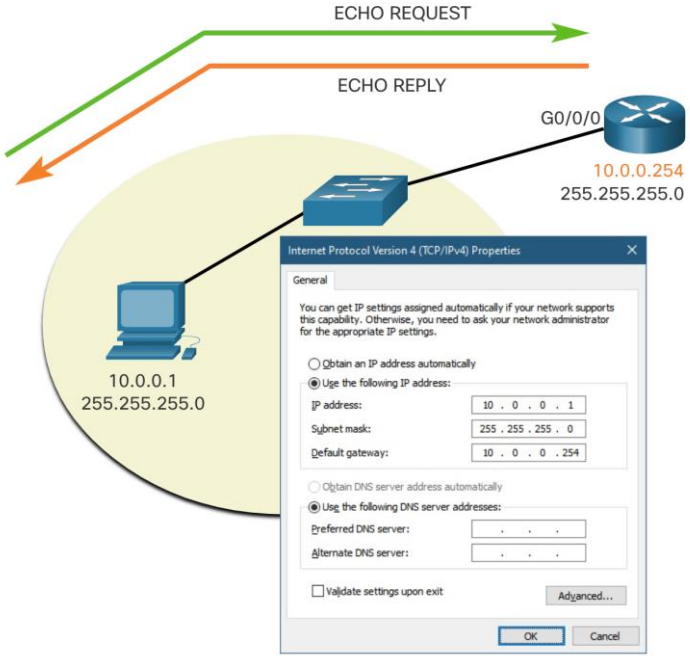


Ping the Default Gateway

The **ping** command can be used to test the ability of a host to communicate on the local network.

The default gateway address is most often used because the router is normally always operational.

- A successful **ping** to the default gateway indicates that the host and the router interface serving as the default gateway are both operational on the local network.
- If the default gateway address does not respond, a **ping** can be sent to the IP address of another host on the local network that is known to be operational.

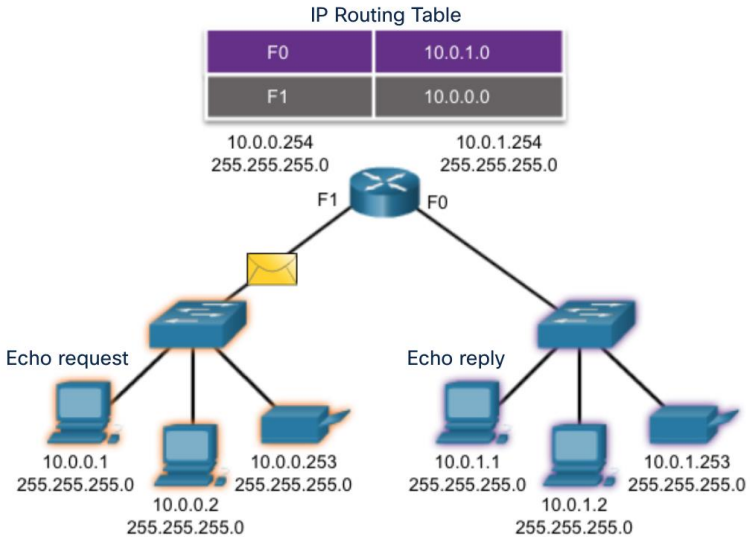


Ping a Remote Host

Ping can also be used to test the ability of a local host to communicate across an internetwork.

A local host can ping a host on a remote network. A successful **ping** across the internetwork confirms communication on the local network.

Note: Many network administrators limit or prohibit the entry of ICMP messages therefore, the lack of a **ping** response could be due to security restrictions.



Traceroute – Test the Path

- Traceroute (**tracert**) is a utility that is used to test the path between two hosts and provide a list of hops that were successfully reached along that path.
- Traceroute provides round-trip time for each hop along the path and indicates if a hop fails to respond. An asterisk (*) is used to indicate a lost or unreplied packet.
- This information can be used to locate a problematic router in the path or may indicate that the router is configured not to reply.

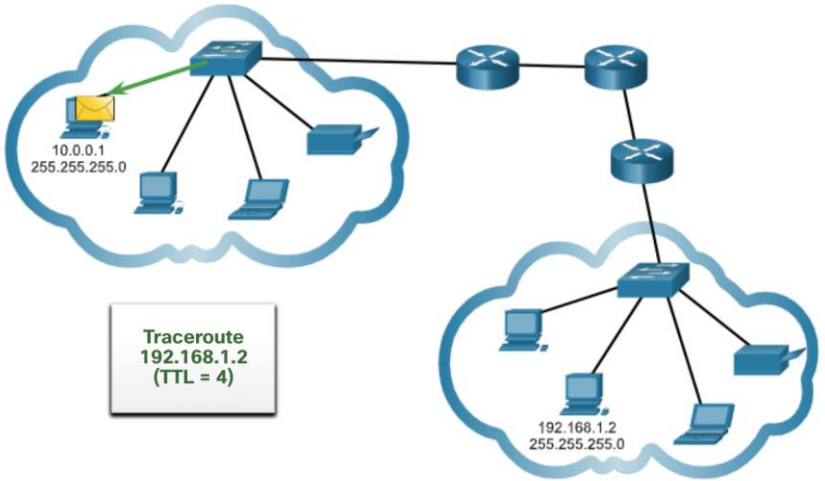
```
R1#traceroute 192.168.40.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 192.168.40.2

  1   192.168.10.2    1 msec    0 msec    0 msec
  2   192.168.20.2    2 msec    1 msec    0 msec
  3   192.168.30.2    1 msec    0 msec    0 msec
  4   192.168.40.2    0 msec    0 msec    0 msec
```

Note: Traceroute makes use of a function of the TTL field in IPv4 and the Hop Limit field in IPv6 in the Layer 3 headers, along with the ICMP Time Exceeded message.

Traceroute – Test the Path (Cont.)

- The first message sent from traceroute will have a TTL field value of 1. This causes the TTL to time out at the first router. This router then responds with a ICMPv4 Time Exceeded message.
- Traceroute then progressively increments the TTL field (2, 3, 4...) for each sequence of messages. This provides the trace with the address of each hop as the packets time out further down the path.
- The TTL field continues to be increased until the destination is reached, or it is incremented to a predefined maximum.



Packet Tracer – Verify IPv4 and IPv6 Addressing

In this Packet Tracer, you will do the following:

- Complete the Addressing Table Documentation
- Test Connectivity Using Ping
- Discover the Path by Tracing the Route

Packet Tracer – Use Ping and Traceroute to Test Network Connectivity

In this Packet Tracer, you will do the following:

- Test and Restore IPv4 Connectivity
- Test and Restore IPv6 Connectivity

13.3 Module Practice and Quiz

Packet Tracer – Use ICMP to Test and Correct Network Connectivity

In this Packet Tracer, you will do the following:

- Use ICMP to locate connectivity issues.
- Configure network devices to correct connectivity issues.

What did I learn in this module?

- The purpose of ICMP messages is to provide feedback about issues related to the processing of IP packets under certain conditions.
- The ICMP messages common to both ICMPv4 and ICMPv6 are: Host reachability, Destination or Service Unreachable, and Time exceeded.
- The messages between an IPv6 router and an IPv6 device including dynamic address allocation include RS and RA. The messages between IPv6 devices include the redirect (similar to IPv4), NS and NA.
- Ping (used by IPv4 and IPv6) uses ICMP echo request and echo reply messages to test connectivity between hosts
- Ping can be used to test the internal configuration of IPv4 or IPv6 on the local host.
- Traceroute (tracert) generates a list of hops that were successfully reached along the path.

New Terms and Commands

- ICMP
- ICMPv4
- ICMPv6
- ping
- traceroute
- tracert
- Network Discovery Protocol
- Router Solicitation (RS)
- Router Advertisement (RA)
- Neighbor Solicitation (NS)
- Neighbor Advertisement (NA)
- TTL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