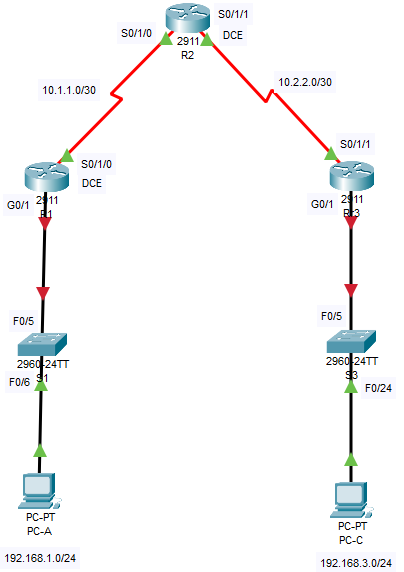
1. CCNA Security

Lab - Securing the Router for Administrative Access

1. Topology



1. IP Addressing Table

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Device | Interface | IP Address | Subnet Mask | Default Gateway | Switch Port |
| R1 | G0/1 | 192.168.1.1 | 255.255.255.0 | N/A | S1 F0/5 |
| S0/1/0 (DCE) | 10.1.1.1 | 255.255.255.252 | N/A | N/A |
| R2 | S0/1/0 | 10.1.1.2 | 255.255.255.252 | N/A | N/A |
| S0/1/1 (DCE) | 10.2.2.2 | 255.255.255.252 | N/A | N/A |
| R3 | G0/1 | 192.168.3.1 | 255.255.255.0 | N/A | S3 F0/5 |
| S0/1/1 | 10.2.2.1 | 255.255.255.252 | N/A | N/A |
| PC-A | NIC | 192.168.1.3 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.1.1 | S1 F0/6 |
| PC-C | NIC | 192.168.3.3 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.3.1 | S3 F0/24 |

1. Objectives-

Part 1: Configure Basic Device Settings

* Configure basic IP addressing for routers and PCs.
* Configure OSPF routing.
* Configure PC hosts.
* Verify connectivity between hosts and routers.

Part 2: Control Administrative Access for Routers

* Configure and encrypt all passwords.
* Configure a login warning banner.
* Configure enhanced username password security.
* Configure an SSH server on a router.
* Configure an SSH client and verify connectivity.
* Configure an SCP server on a router.

Part 3: Configure Administrative Roles

* Create multiple role views and grant varying privileges.
* Verify and contrast views.

Part 4: Configure Cisco IOS Resilience and Management Reporting

* Secure the Cisco IOS image and configuration files.
* Configure SNMPv3 Security using an ACL.
* Configure a router as a synchronized time source for other devices using NTP.
* Configure Syslog support on a router.
* Install a Syslog server on a PC and enable it.
* Make changes to the router and monitor syslog results on the PC.

Part 5: Secure the Control Plane

* Configure OSPF Authentication using SHA256
* Verify OSPF Authentication

Part 6: Configure Automated Security Features

* Lock down a router using AutoSecure and verify the configuration.
* Contrast using AutoSecure with manually securing a router using the command line.

1. Background / Scenario

The router is a critical component in any network. It controls the movement of data into and out of the network and between devices within the network. It is particularly important to protect network routers because the failure of a routing device could make sections of the network, or the entire network, inaccessible. Controlling access to routers and enabling reporting on routers is critical to network security and should be part of a comprehensive security policy.

In this lab, you will build a multi-router network and configure the routers and hosts. Use various CLI tools to secure local and remote access to the routers, analyze potential vulnerabilities, and take steps to mitigate them. Enable management reporting to monitor router configuration changes.

The router commands and output in this lab are from a Cisco 1941 router using Cisco IOS software, release 15.4(3)M2 (with a Security Technology Package license). Other routers and Cisco IOS versions can be used. See the Router Interface Summary Table at the end of the lab to determine which interface identifiers to use based on the equipment in the lab. Depending on the model of the router, the commands available and output produced may vary from what is shown in this lab.

**Note**: Before you begin, ensure that the routers and the switches have been erased and have no startup configurations.

1. Required Resources

* 3 Routers (Cisco 1941 with Cisco IOS Release 15.4(3)M2 image with a Security Technology Package license)
* 2 Switches (Cisco 2960 or comparable) (Not Required)
* 2 PCs (Windows 7 or 8.1, SSH Client, Kiwi or Tftpd32 Syslog server)
* Serial and Ethernet cables as shown in the topology
* Console cables to configure Cisco networking devices

1. Configure Basic Device Settings

In Part 1, set up the network topology and configure basic settings, such as interface IP addresses.

* + 1. Configure basic settings for each router.
       1. Configure host names as shown in the topology.
       2. Configure interface IP addresses as shown in the IP Addressing Table.
       3. Configure a clock rate for routers with a DCE serial cable attached to their serial interface. R1 is shown here as an example.

R1(config)# **interface S0/1/0**

R1(config-if)# **clock rate 64000**

* + - 1. To prevent the router from attempting to translate incorrectly entered commands as though they were host names, disable DNS lookup. R1 is shown here as an example.

R1(config)# **no ip domain-lookup**

* + 1. Configure OSPF routing on the routers.
       1. Use the **router ospf** command in global configuration mode to enable OSPF on R1.

R1(config)# **router ospf 1**

* + - 1. Configure the **network** statements for the networks on R1. Use an area ID of 0.

R1(config-router)# **network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0**

R1(config-router)# **network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0**

* + - 1. Configure OSPF on R2 and R3.
      2. Issue the **passive-interface** command to change the G0/1 interface on R1 and R3 to passive.

R1(config)# **router ospf 1**

R1(config-router)# **passive-interface g0/1**

R3(config)# **router ospf 1**

R3(config-router)# **passive-interface g0/1**

* + 1. Verify OSPF neighbors and routing information.
       1. Issue the **show ip ospf neighbor** command to verify that each router lists the other routers in the network as neighbors.

R1# **show ip ospf neighbor**

Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address Interface

10.2.2.2 0 FULL/ - 00:00:31 10.1.1.2 Serial0/1/0

* + - 1. Issue the **show ip route** command to verify that all networks display in the routing table on all routers.

R1# **show ip route**

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area

N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2

i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2

ia - IS-IS inter area, \* - candidate default, U - per-user static route

o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP

a - application route

+ - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks

C 10.1.1.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0

L 10.1.1.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0

O 10.2.2.0/30 [110/128] via 10.1.1.2, 00:03:03, Serial0/1/0

192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1

L 192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1

O 192.168.3.0/24 [110/129] via 10.1.1.2, 00:02:36, Serial0/1/0

* + 1. Configure PC host IP settings.

Configure a static IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway for PC-A and PC-C as shown in the IP Addressing Table.

* + 1. Verify connectivity between PC-A and PC-C.
       1. Ping from R1 to R3.

If the pings are not successful, troubleshoot the basic device configurations before continuing.

* + - 1. Ping from PC-A, on the R1 LAN, to PC-C, on the R3 LAN.

If the pings are not successful, troubleshoot the basic device configurations before continuing.

**Note**: If you can ping from PC-A to PC-C you have demonstrated that OSPF routing is configured and functioning correctly. If you cannot ping but the device interfaces are up and IP addresses are correct, use the **show run, show ip ospf neighbor,** and **show ip route** commands to help identify routing protocol-related problems.

* + 1. Save the basic running configuration for each router.

Save the basic running configuration for the routers as text files on your PC. These text files can be used to restore configurations later in the lab.

1. Control Administrative Access for Routers

In Part 2, you will:

* Configure and encrypt passwords.
* Configure a login warning banner.
* Configure enhanced username password security.
* Configure enhanced virtual login security.
* Configure an SSH server on R1.
* Research terminal emulation client software and configure the SSH client.
* Configure an SCP server on R1.

**Note**: Perform all tasks on both R1 and R3. The procedures and output for R1 are shown here.

* 1. Configure and Encrypt Passwords on Routers R1 and R3.
     1. Configure a minimum password length for all router passwords.

Use the **security passwords** command to set a minimum password length of 10 characters.

R1(config)# **security passwords min-length 10**

* + 1. Configure the enable secret password.

Configure the enable secret encrypted password on both routers. Use the type 9 (SCRYPT) hashing algorithm.

R1(config)# **enable algorithm-type scrypt secret cisco12345**

How does configuring an enable secret password help protect a router from being compromised by an attack?

By enabling passwords unauthorized users will not be able to access the device

Configure basic console, auxiliary port, and virtual access lines.

**Note**: Passwords in this task are set to a minimum of 10 characters but are relatively simple for the benefit of performing the lab. More complex passwords are recommended in a production network.

* + - 1. Configure a console password and enable login for routers. For additional security, the **exec-timeout** command causes the line to log out after 5 minutes of inactivity. The **logging synchronous** command prevents console messages from interrupting command entry.

**Note**: To avoid repetitive logins during this lab, the **exec-timeout** command can be set to 0 0, which prevents it from expiring. However, this is not considered a good security practice.

R1(config)# **line console 0**

R1(config-line)# **password ciscocon**

R1(config-line)# **exec-timeout 5 0**

R1(config-line)# **login**

R1(config-line)# **logging synchronous**

When you configured the password for the console line, what message was displayed?

% Password too short - must be at least 10 characters. Password not configured

Configure a new password of **ciscoconpass** for the console.

* + - 1. Configure a password for the AUX port for router R1.

R1(config)# **line aux 0**

R1(config-line)# **password ciscoauxpass**

R1(config-line)# **exec-timeout 5 0**

R1(config-line)# **login**

* + - 1. Telnet from R2 to R1.

R2> **telnet 10.1.1.1**

Were you able to login? Explain.

No as the vty line was not configured with a password or told to use the local database to establish a telnet connection

What messages were displayed?

Connection to 10.1.1.1 closed by foreign host

* + - 1. Configure the password on the vty lines for router R1.

R1(config)# **line vty 0 4**

R1(config-line)# **password ciscovtypass**

R1(config-line)# **exec-timeout 5 0**

R1(config-line)# **transport input telnet**

R1(config-line)# **login**

**Note**: The default for vty lines for modern IOS is now **transport input none**.

**However, it is open in PT, so I shut it for the purposes of this lab.**

Telnet from R2 to R1 again. Were you able to login this time?

yes

* + - 1. Enter privileged EXEC mode and issue the **show run** command. Can you read the enable secret password? Explain.

No, the password has ben encrypted with level 9 encryption

Can you read the console, aux, and vty passwords? Explain.

Yes as no encryption was used when saving the password to the running config

* + - 1. Repeat the configuration portion of steps 3a through 3g on router R3.
    1. Encrypt clear text passwords.
       1. Use the **service password-encryption** command to encrypt the console, aux, and vty passwords.

R1(config)# **service password-encryption**

* + - 1. Issue the **show run** command. Can you read the console, aux, and vty passwords? Explain.

No, the passwords have now been encrypted with the last command

At what level (number) is the default enable secret password encrypted? 9

At what level (number) are the other passwords encrypted? 7

Which level of encryption is harder to crack and why?

SCRYPT hashing algorithm SCRYPT, 80 bit salt, 16384 iterations where as vigenere cipher was cracked in 1995 and is easily reversible with tools on the internet

* 1. Configure a Login Warning Banner on Routers R1 and R3.
     1. Configure a warning message to display prior to login.
        1. Configure a warning to unauthorized users with a message-of-the-day (MOTD) banner using the **banner motd** command. When a user connects to one of the routers, the MOTD banner appears before the login prompt. In this example, the dollar sign ($) is used to start and end the message.

R1(config)# **banner motd $Unauthorized access strictly prohibited!$**

R1(config)# **exit**

* + - 1. Issue the **show run** command. What does the $ convert to in the output?  
         the $ is used to tell the CLI where the banner starts and ends
  1. Configure Enhanced Username Password Security on Routers R1 and R3.
     1. Investigate the options for the username command.

In global configuration mode, enter the following command:

R1(config)# **username user01 algorithm-type ?**

What options are available?

scrypt Encode the password using the SCRYPT hashing algorithm

* + 1. Create a new user account with a secret password.
       1. Create a new user account with SCRYPT hashing to encrypt the password.

R1(config)# **username user01 algorithm-type scrypt secret user01pass**

* + - 1. Exit global configuration mode and save your configuration.
      2. Display the running configuration. Which hashing method is used for the password?

scrypt

* + 1. Test the new account by logging in to the console.
       1. Set the console line to use the locally defined login accounts.

R1(config)# **line console 0**

R1(config-line)# **login local**

R1(config-line)# **end**

R1# **exit**

* + - 1. Exit to the initial router screen which displays: R1 con0 is now available, Press RETURN to get started.
      2. Log in using the previously defined username **user01** and the password **user01pass**.

What is the difference between logging in at the console now and previously?

You must enter a username and password of a user

* + - 1. After logging in, issue the **show run** command. Were you able to issue the command? Explain.

NO, you need to be in priv exec mode to enable the command

* + - 1. Enter privileged EXEC mode using the **enable** command. Were you prompted for a password? Explain.

Yes, as it was set that in order to entre the router you needed the password for priv exec

* + 1. Test the new account by logging in from a Telnet session.
       1. From PC-A, establish a Telnet session with R1. Telnet is disabled by default in Windows 7. If necessary, search online for the steps to enable Telnet in Windows 7.

PC-A> **telnet 192.168.1.1**

Were you prompted for a user account? Explain.

No as when setting up telnet local databased was not used for checking users

* + - 1. Set the vty lines to use the locally defined login accounts.

R1(config)# **line vty 0 4**

R1(config-line)# **login local**

* + - 1. From PC-A, telnet to R1 again.

PC-A> **telnet 192.168.1.1**

Were you prompted for a user account? Explain.

Yes as the local database was used to check logins

* + - 1. Log in as **user01** with a password of **user01pass**.
      2. During the Telnet session to R1, access privileged EXEC mode with the **enable** command.

What password did you use?

Priv exec mode pass

* + - 1. For added security, set the AUX port to use the locally defined login accounts.

R1(config)# **line aux 0**

R1(config-line)# **login local**

* + - 1. End the Telnet session with the **exit** command.
  1. Configure Enhanced Virtual Login Security on Routers R1 and R3.
     1. Configure the router to protect against login attacks.

Use the **login block-for** command to help prevent brute-force login attempts from a virtual connection, such as Telnet, SSH, or HTTP. This can help slow down dictionary attacks and help protect the router from a possible DoS attack.

* + - 1. From the user EXEC or privileged EXEC prompt, issue the **show login** command to see the current router login attack settings.

R1# **show login**

No login delay has been applied.

No Quiet-Mode access list has been configured.

Router NOT enabled to watch for login Attacks

* + - 1. Use the **login block-for** command to configure a 60 second login shutdown (quiet mode timer) if two failed login attempts are made within 30 seconds.

R1(config)# **login block-for 60 attempts 2 within 30**

* + - 1. Exit global configuration mode and issue the **show login** command.

R1# **show login**

Is the router enabled to watch for login attacks? yes

What is the default login delay?

1 second

* + 1. Configure the router to log login activity.
       1. Configure the router to generate system logging messages for both successful and failed login attempts. The following commands log every successful login and log failed login attempts after every second failed login.

R1(config)# **login on-success log**

R1(config)# **login on-failure log**

R1(config)# **exit**

* + - 1. Issue the **show login** command. What additional information is displayed?

All failed login is logged.

All successful login is logged.

* + 1. Test the enhanced login security login configuration.
       1. From PC-A, establish a Telnet session with R1.

PC-A> **telnet 10.1.1.1**

* + - 1. Attempt to log in with the wrong user ID or password. What message was displayed on PC-A after the failed attempt?

% Login invalid

What message was displayed on the router R1 console after the failed login attempt?  
#%SEC\_LOGIN-5-LOGIN\_FAILED: Login failed [user: fgser] [Source: 192.168.1.3] [localport: 23] [Reason: Login Authentication Failed] at 00:34:28 UTC Mon Mar 1 1993

* + - 1. From PC-A, attempt to establish another Telnet session to R1 within 60 seconds. What message was displayed on PC-A after the attempted Telnet connection?

No information was displayed   
What message was displayed on router R1 after the attempted Telnet connection?  
%SEC\_LOGIN-5-LOGIN\_SUCCESS: Login Success [user: user01] [Source: 0.0.0.0] [localport: 0] at 00:37:33 UTC Mon Mar 1 1993

* + - 1. Issue the **show login** command within 60 seconds. What additional information is displayed?  
         Time remaining: 2 seconds.
  1. Configure the SSH Server on Router R1 and R3.

In this task, use the CLI to configure the router to be managed securely using SSH instead of Telnet. Secure Shell (SSH) is a network protocol that establishes a secure terminal emulation connection to a router or other networking device. SSH encrypts all information that passes over the network link and provides authentication of the remote computer. SSH is rapidly replacing Telnet as the remote login tool of choice for network professionals.

**Note**: For a router to support SSH, it must be configured with local authentication, (AAA services, or username) or password authentication. In this task, you configure an SSH username and local authentication.

* + 1. Configure a domain name.

Enter global configuration mode and set the domain name.

R1# **conf t**

R1(config)# **ip domain-name ccnasecurity.com**

* + 1. Configure a privileged user for login from the SSH client.
       1. Use the **username** command to create the user ID with the highest possible privilege level and a secret password.

R1(config)# **username admin privilege 15 algorithm-type scrypt secret cisco12345**

**Note**: Usernames are not case sensitive by default. You will learn how to make usernames case sensitive in Chapter 3.

* + - 1. Exit to the initial router login screen. Log in with the username admin and the associated password. What was the router prompt after you entered the password?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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* + 1. Configure the incoming vty lines.

Specify a privilege level of **15** so that a user with the highest privilege level (15) will default to privileged EXEC mode when accessing the vty lines. Other users will default to user EXEC mode. Use the local user accounts for mandatory login and validation and accept only SSH connections.

R1(config)# **line vty 0 4**

R1(config-line)# **privilege level 15**

R1(config-line)# **login local**

R1(config-line)# **transport input ssh**

R1(config-line)# **exit**

**Note**: The **login local** command should have been configured in a previous step. It is included here to provide all commands, if you are doing this for the first time.

**Note**: If you add the keyword **telnet** to the **transport input** command, users can log in using Telnet as well as SSH, however, the router will be less secure. If only SSH is specified, the connecting host must have an SSH client installed.

* + 1. Erase existing key pairs on the router.

R1(config)# **crypto key zeroize rsa**

**Note**: If no keys exist, you might receive this message: % No Signature RSA Keys found in configuration.

* + 1. Generate the RSA encryption key pair for the router.

The router uses the RSA key pair for authentication and encryption of transmitted SSH data.

Configure the RSA keys with **1024** for the number of modulus bits. The default is 512, and the range is from 360 to 2048.

R1(config)# **crypto key generate rsa general-keys modulus 1024**

The name for the keys will be: R1.ccnasecurity.com

% The key modulus size is 1024 bits

% Generating 1024 bit RSA keys, keys will be non-exportable...[OK]

R1(config)#

\*Dec 16 21:24:16.175: %SSH-5-ENABLED: SSH 1.99 has been enabled

* + - 1. Issue the **ip ssh version 2** command to force the use of SSH version 2.

R1(config)# **ip ssh version 2**

R1(config)# exit

**Note**: The details of encryption methods are covered in Chapter 7.

* + 1. Verify the SSH configuration.
       1. Use the **show ip ssh** command to see the current settings.

R1# **show ip ssh**

* + - 1. Fill in the following information based on the output of the **show ip ssh** command.

SSH version enabled: version 2.0

Authentication timeout: 120 secs

Authentication retries: 3

* + 1. Configure SSH timeouts and authentication parameters.

The default SSH timeouts and authentication parameters can be altered to be more restrictive using the following commands.

R1(config)# **ip ssh time-out 90**

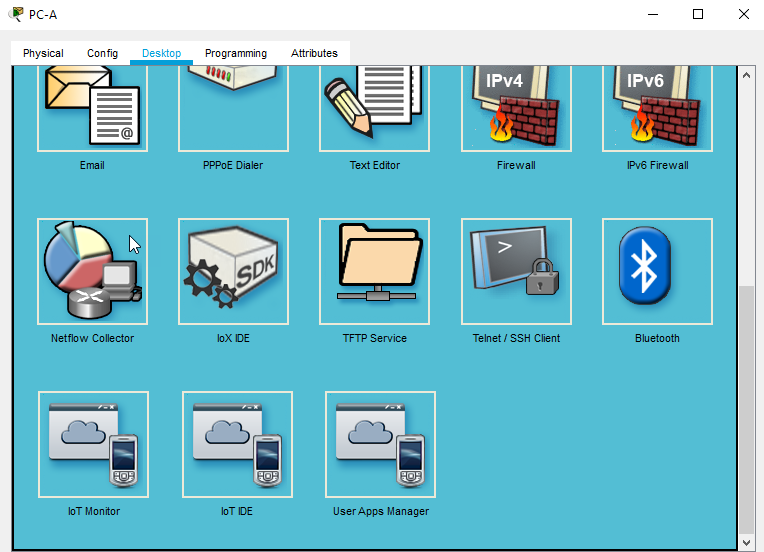
R1(config)# **ip ssh authentication-retries 2**

* + 1. Save the running-config to the startup-config.

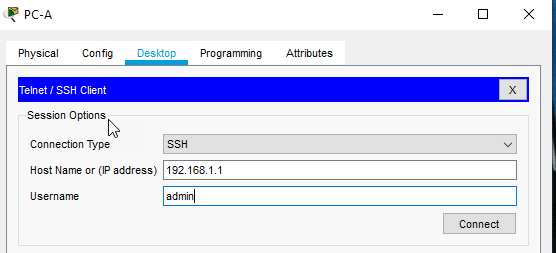
R1# **copy running-config startup-config**

* 1. Research Terminal Emulation Client Software and Configure the SSH Client.

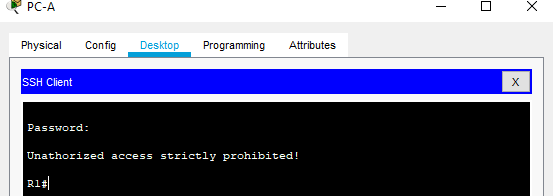
Open up the telnet / SSH client on PC-A



* + 1. Verify SSH connectivity to R1 from PC-A.
       1. Input the R1 F0/1 IP address **192.168.1.1** in the **Host Name (or IP address)** field.
       2. Enter the **admin** username
       3. Verify that the **SSH** connection type is selected.



* + - 1. Click **Connect**
      2. Enter password **cisco12345** in SSH client.



* + - 1. At the R1 privileged EXEC prompt, enter the **show users** command.

R1# **show users**

What users are connected to router R1 at this time?

* + - 1. At the R1 privileged EXEC prompt, enter the **show users** command.

R1# **show users**

What users are connected to router R1 at this time?

0 con 0 user01 idle 00:01:22

\*390 vty 0 admin idle 00:00:00

* + - 1. Close the PuTTY SSH session window.
      2. Try to open a Telnet session to your router from PC-A. Were you able to open the Telnet session? Explain.

No as the transport input the router is expecting is on another port

* + - 1. Open a PuTTY SSH session to the router from PC-A. Enter the **user01** username and password **user01pass** in the PuTTY window to try connecting for a user who does not have privilege level of 15.

If you were able to login, what was the prompt?  
prompt is > which means the user was in exec mode

* + - 1. Use the **enable** command to enter privilege EXEC mode and enter the enable secret password **cisco12345**.
  1. Configure an SCP server on R1.

Now that SSH is configured on the router, configure the R1 router as a secure copy (SCP) server.

* + 1. Use the AAA authentication and authorization defaults on R1.

Set the AAA authentication and authorization defaults on R1 to use the local database for logins.

**Note**: SCP requires the user to have privilege level 15 access.

* + - 1. Enable AAA on the router.

R1(config)# **aaa new-model**

* + - 1. Use the **aaa authentication** command to use the local database as the default login authentication method.

R1(config)# **aaa authentication login default local**

* + - 1. Use the **aaa authorization** command to use the local database as the default command authorization.

R1(config)# **aaa authorization exec default local**

* + - 1. Enable SCP server on R1.

R1(config)# **ip scp server enable**

**Note**: AAA is covered in Chapter 3.

* + 1. Copy the running config on R1 to flash.

SCP server allows files to be copied to and from a router’s flash. In this step, you will create a copy of the running-config on R1 to flash. You will then use SCP to copy that file to R3.

* + - 1. Save the running configuration on R1 to a file on flash called R1-Config.

R1#copy running-config flash:

Destination filename [running-config]? R1-Config

Building configuration...

[OK]Verify that the new R1-Config file is on flash.

R1# **show flash:**

-#- --length-- -----date/time------ path

1 75551300 Feb 16 2015 15:19:22 +00:00 c1900-universalk9-mz.SPA.154-3.M2.bin

2 1643 Feb 17 2015 23:30:58 +00:00 R1-Config

181047296 bytes available (75563008 bytes used)

* + 1. Use SCP command on R3 to pull the configuration file from R1.
       1. Use SCP to copy the configuration file that you created in Step2a to R3.

R3# **copy scp: flash**:

Address or name of remote host []? **10.2.2.1**

Source username [R3]? **admin**

Source filename []? **R1-Config**

Destination filename [R1-Config]? [**Enter]**

Password: **cisco12345**

!

2007 bytes copied in 9.056 secs (222 bytes/sec)

Unfortunately it wont copy to R3 only copies to itself

* + 1. Save the configuration.

Save the running configuration to the startup configuration from the privileged EXEC prompt.

R1# **copy running-config startup-config**

1. Configure Administrative Roles

In Part 3 of this lab, you will:

* Create multiple administrative roles, or views, on routers R1 and R3.
* Grant each view varying privileges.
* Verify and contrast the views.

The role-based CLI access feature allows the network administrator to define views, which are a set of operational commands and configuration capabilities that provide selective or partial access to Cisco IOS EXEC and configuration (config) mode commands. Views restrict user access to the Cisco IOS CLI and configuration information. A view can define which commands are accepted and what configuration information is visible.

**Note**: Perform all tasks on both R1 and R3. The procedures and output for R1 are shown here.

* 1. Enable Root View on R1 and R3.

If an administrator wants to configure another view to the system, the system must be in root view. When a system is in root view, the user has the same access privileges as a user who has level-15 privileges, but the root view user can also configure a new view and add or remove commands from the view. When you are in a CLI view, you have access only to the commands that have been added to that view by the root view user.

* + 1. Enable AAA on router R1.

To define views, be sure that AAA was enabled with the **aaa new-model** command in Part 2.

* + 1. Enable the root view.

Note there is a problem with this IOS on PT. you will need to remove the level 9 enable secret password and use the level 5 password, as enable view does not recognize the level 9 password,

R1# conf t

R1(config)# no enable algorithm-type scrypt secret cisco12345

R1(config)# enable secret cisco12345

Use the command **enable view** to enable the root view. Use the **enable secret** password **cisco12345**. If the router does not have an enable secret password, create one now.

R1# **enable view**

Password: **cisco12345**

R1#

* 1. Create New Views for the Admin1, Admin2, and Tech Roles on R1 and R3.
     1. Create the admin1 view, establish a password, and assign privileges.
        1. The admin1 user is the top-level user below root that is allowed to access this router. It has the most authority. The admin1 user can use all **show**, **config**, and **debug** commands. Use the following command to create the admin1 view while in the root view.

R1(config)# **parser view admin1**

R1(config-view)#

**Note**: To delete a view, use the command **no parser view** *viewname*.

* + - 1. Associate the admin1 view with an encrypted password.

R1(config-view)# **secret admin1pass**

R1(config-view)#

* + - 1. Review the commands that can be configured in the admin1 view. Use the **commands ?** command to see available commands. The following is a partial listing of the available commands.

R1(config-view)# **commands ?**

RITE-profile Router IP traffic export profile command mode

RMI Node Config Resource Policy Node Config mode

RMI Resource Group Resource Group Config mode

RMI Resource Manager Resource Manager Config mode

RMI Resource Policy Resource Policy Config mode

SASL-profile SASL profile configuration mode

aaa-attr-list AAA attribute list config mode

aaa-user AAA user definition

accept-dialin VPDN group accept dialin configuration mode

accept-dialout VPDN group accept dialout configuration mode

address-family Address Family configuration mode

<output omitted>

* + - 1. Add all **config**, **show**, and **debug** commands to the admin1 view and then exit from view configuration mode.

R1(config-view)# **commands exec include all show**

R1(config-view)# **commands exec include all config terminal**

R1(config-view)# **commands exec include all debug**

R1(config-view)# **end**

* + - 1. Verify the admin1 view.

R1# **enable view admin1**

Password: **admin1pass**

R1# **show parser view**

Current view is ‘admin1’

* + - 1. Examine the commands available in the admin1 view.

R1# **?**

Exec commands:

<0-0>/<0-4> Enter card slot/sublot number

configure Enter configuration mode

debug Debugging functions (see also 'undebug')

do-exec Mode-independent "do-exec" prefix support

enable Turn on privileged commands

exit Exit from the EXEC

show Show running system

**Note**: There may be more EXEC commands available than are displayed. This depends on your device and the IOS image used.

* + - 1. Examine the **show** commands available in the admin1 view.

R1# **show ?**

aaa Show AAA values

access-expression List access expression

access-lists List access lists

acircuit Access circuit info

adjacency Adjacent nodes

aliases Display alias commands

alignment Show alignment information

appfw Application Firewall information

archive Archive functions

arp ARP table

<output omitted>

* + 1. Create the admin2 view, establish a password, and assign privileges.
       1. The admin2 user is a junior administrator in training who is allowed to view all configurations but is not allowed to configure the routers or use debug commands.
       2. Use the **enable view** command to enable the root view, and enter the enable secret password **cisco12345**.

R1# **enable view**

Password: **cisco12345**

* + - 1. Use the following command to create the admin2 view.

R1(config)# **parser view admin2**

R1(config-view)#

* + - 1. Associate the admin2 view with a password.

R1(config-view)# **secret admin2pass**

R1(config-view)#

* + - 1. Add all **show** commands to the view, and then exit from view configuration mode.

R1(config-view)# **commands exec include all show**

R1(config-view)# **end**

* + - 1. Verify the admin2 view.

R1# **enable view admin2**

Password: **admin2pass**

R1# **show parser view**

Current view is ‘admin2’

* + - 1. Examine the commands available in the admin2 view.

R1# **?**

Exec commands:

<0-0>/<0-4> Enter card slot/sublot number

do-exec Mode-independent "do-exec" prefix support

enable Turn on privileged commands

exit Exit from the EXEC

show Show running system information

**Note**: There may be more EXEC commands available than are displayed. This depends on your device and the IOS image used.

What is missing from the list of admin2 commands that is present in the admin1 commands?\

configure Enter configuration mode

debug Debugging functions (see also 'undebug')

* + 1. Create the tech view, establish a password, and assign privileges.
       1. The tech user typically installs end-user devices and cabling. Tech users are only allowed to use selected **show** commands.
       2. Use the enable **view** command to enable the root view, and enter the enable secret password **cisco12345**.

R1# **enable view**

Password: **cisco12345**

* + - 1. Use the following command to create the tech view.

R1(config)# **parser view tech**

R1(config-view)#

* + - 1. Associate the tech view with a password.

R1(config-view)# **secret techpasswd**

R1(config-view)#

* + - 1. Add the following **show** commands to the view and then exit from view configuration mode.

R1(config-view)# **commands exec include show version**

R1(config-view)# **commands exec include show interfaces**

R1(config-view)# **commands exec include show ip interface brief**

R1(config-view)# **commands exec include show parser view**

R1(config-view)# **end**

* + - 1. Verify the tech view.

R1# **enable view tech**

Password: **techpasswd**

R1# **show parser view**

Current view is ‘tech’

* + - 1. Examine the commands available in the tech view.

R1# **?**

Exec commands:

<0-0>/<0-4> Enter card slot/sublot number

do-exec Mode-independent "do-exec" prefix support

enable Turn on privileged commands

exit Exit from the EXEC

show Show running system information

**Note**: There may be more EXEC commands available than are displayed. This depends on your device and the IOS image used.

* + - 1. Examine the **show** commands available in the tech view.

R1# **show ?**

banner Display banner information

flash0: display information about flash0: file system

flash1: display information about flash1: file system

flash: display information about flash: file system

interfaces Interface status and configuration

ip IP information

parser Display parser information

usbflash0: display information about usbflash0: file system

version System hardware and software status

**Note**: There may be more EXEC commands available than are displayed. This depends on your device and the IOS image used.

* + - 1. Issue the **show ip interface brief** command. Were you able to do it as the tech user? Explain.

Yes, as we allowed the command in the view

* + - 1. Issue the **show ip route** command. Were you able to do it as the tech user?

No, as we didn’t allow the command in the view

* + - 1. Return to root view with the **enable view** command.

R1# **enable view**

Password: **cisco12345**

* + - 1. Issue the **show run** command to see the views you created. For tech view, why are the **show** and **show ip** commands listed as well as **show ip interface** and **show ip interface brief**?

Because the all aspects of the show ip brief were allowed

* + 1. Save the configuration on routers R1 and R3.

Save the running configuration to the startup configuration from the privileged EXEC prompt.

1. Configure Management Reporting

In Part 4 of this lab, you will:

* Using NTP, configure a router as a synchronized time source for other devices.
* Configure syslog support on a router.
* Install a syslog server on a PC and enable it.
* Configure the logging trap level on a router.
* Make changes to the router and monitor syslog results on the PC.
  1. Configure a Synchronized Time Source Using NTP.

R2 will be the master NTP clock source for routers R1 and R3.

**Note**: R2 could also be the master clock source for switches S1 and S3, but it is not necessary to configure them for this lab.

* + 1. Set Up the NTP Master using Cisco IOS commands.

R2 is the master NTP server in this lab. All other routers and switches learn the time from it, either directly or indirectly. For this reason, you must ensure that R2 has the correct Coordinated Universal Time set.

* + - 1. Use the **show clock** command to display the current time set on the router.

R2# **show clock**

\*19:48:38.858 UTC Wed Feb 18 2015

* + - 1. To set the time on the router, use the **clock set** *time* command.

R2# **clock set 20:12:00 Apr 7 2020**

R2#

clock set 20:12:00 Apr 7 2020.

* + - 1. Configure NTP authentication by defining the authentication key number, hashing type, and password that will be used for authentication. The password is case sensitive.

R2# **config t**

R2(config)# **ntp** **authentication-key 1 md5 NTPpassword**

* + - 1. Configure the trusted key that will be used for authentication on R2.

R2(config)# **ntp trusted-key 1**

* + - 1. Enable the NTP authentication feature on R2.

R2(config)# **ntp** **authenticate**

* + - 1. Configure R2 as the NTP master using the **ntp master** *stratum-number* command in global configuration mode. The stratum number indicates the distance from the original source. For this lab, use a stratum number of **3** on R2. When a device learns the time from an NTP source, its stratum number becomes one greater than the stratum number of its source.

R2(config)# **ntp master 3**

* + 1. Configure R1 and R3 as NTP clients using the CLI.
       1. Configure NTP authentication by defining the authentication key number, hashing type, and password that will be used for authentication.

R1# **config t**

R1(config)# **ntp authentication-key 1 md5 NTPpassword**

* + - 1. Configure the trusted key that will be used for authentication. This command provides protection against accidentally synchronizing the device to a time source that is not trusted.

R1(config)# **ntp trusted-key 1**

* + - 1. Enable the NTP authentication feature.

R1(config)# **ntp authenticate**

* + - 1. R1 and R3 will become NTP clients of R2. Use the command **ntp server** *hostname*. The host name can also be an IP address.

R1(config)# **ntp server 10.1.1.2**

* + - 1. Sh Verify that R1 has made an association with R2 with the **show ntp associations** command. You can also use the more verbose version of the command by adding the **detail** argument. It might take some time for the NTP association to form.

R1# **show ntp associations**

address ref clock st when poll reach delay offset disp

~10.1.1.2 127.127.1.1 3 14 64 3 0.000 -280073 3939.7

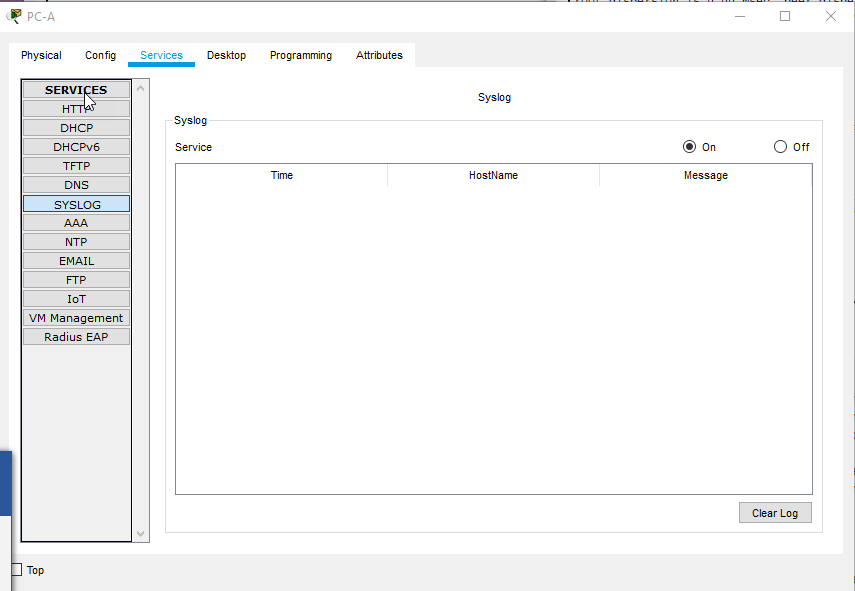
\*sys.peer, # selected, +candidate, -outlyer, x falseticker, ~ configured

* + - 1. Verify the time on R1 after it has made an association with R2.

R1# **show clock**

\*20:12:24.859 UTC Wed Dec 17 2014

* 1. Configure syslog Support on R1 and PC-A.
     1. Activate the syslog server.



* + 1. Configure R1 to log messages to the syslog server using the CLI.
       1. Verify that you have connectivity between R1 and PC-A by pinging the R1 G0/1 interface IP address 192.168.1.1. If it is not successful, troubleshoot as necessary before continuing.
       2. NTP was configured in Task 2 to synchronize the time on the network. Displaying the correct time and date in syslog messages is vital when using syslog to monitor a network. If the correct time and date of a message is not known, it can be difficult to determine what network event caused the message.

Verify that the timestamp service for logging is enabled on the router using the **show run** command. Use the following command if the timestamp service is not enabled.

R1(config)# **service timestamps log datetime msec**

* + - 1. Configure the syslog service on the router to send syslog messages to the syslog server.

R1(config)# **logging host 192.168.1.3**

* + 1. Configure the logging severity level on R1.

PT only allows level 7 monitoring which is debugging which will log all changes if you run R1# debug ntp packets

You will see debugging information in the sylog server.

Logging traps can be set to support the logging function. A trap is a threshold that when reached, triggers a log message. The level of logging messages can be adjusted to allow the administrator to determine what kinds of messages are sent to the syslog server. Routers support different levels of logging. The eight levels range from 0 (emergencies), indicating that the system is unstable, to 7 (debugging), which sends messages that include router information.

**Note**: The default level for syslog is 6, informational logging. The default for console and monitor logging is 7, debugging.

* + - 1. Use the **logging trap** command to determine the options for the command and the various trap levels available.

R1(config)# **logging trap ?**

<0-7> Logging severity level

alerts Immediate action needed (severity=1)

critical Critical conditions (severity=2)

debugging Debugging messages (severity=7)

emergencies System is unusable (severity=0)

errors Error conditions (severity=3)

informational Informational messages (severity=6)

notifications Normal but significant conditions (severity=5)

warnings Warning conditions (severity=4)

<cr>

* + - 1. Define the level of severity for messages sent to the syslog server. To configure the severity levels, use either the keyword or the severity level number (0–7).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Severity Level | Keyword | Meaning |
| 0 | emergencies | System is unusable |
| 1 | alerts | Immediate action required |
| 2 | critical | Critical conditions |
| 3 | errors | Error conditions |
| 4 | warnings | Warning conditions |
| 5 | notifications | Normal but significant condition |
| 6 | informational | Informational messages |
| 7 | debugging | Debugging messages |

**Note**: The severity level includes the level specified and anything with a lower severity number. For example, if you set the level to 4, or use the keyword **warnings**, you capture messages with severity level 4, 3, 2, 1, and 0.

* + - 1. What is the problem with setting the level of severity too high or too low?

With increased severity levels more messages will be trapped with low

* + - 1. If the command **logging trap critical** were issued, which severity levels of messages would be logged?

Critical to debugging would be logged Display the current status of logging for R1.

Use the **show logging** command to see the type and level of logging enabled.

R1# **show logging**

Syslog logging: enabled (0 messages dropped, 3 messages rate-limited, 0 flushes, 0 overruns, xml disabled, filtering disabled)

No Active Message Discriminator.

No Inactive Message Discriminator.

Console logging: level debugging, 72 messages logged, xml disabled,

filtering disabled

Monitor logging: level debugging, 0 messages logged, xml disabled,

filtering disabled

Buffer logging: level debugging, 72 messages logged, xml disabled,

filtering disabled

Exception Logging: size (4096 bytes)

Count and timestamp logging messages: disabled

Persistent logging: disabled

No active filter modules.

Trap logging: level warnings, 54 message lines logged

Logging to 192.168.1.13 (udp port 514, audit disabled,

link up),

3 message lines logged,

0 message lines rate-limited,

0 message lines dropped-by-MD,

xml disabled, sequence number disabled

filtering disabled

Logging to 192.168.1.3 (udp port 514, audit disabled,

link up),

3 message lines logged,

0 message lines rate-limited,

0 message lines dropped-by-MD,

xml disabled, sequence number disabled

filtering disabled

Logging Source-Interface: VRF Name:

<output omitted>

At what level is console logging enabled?

Debugging

At what level is trap logging enabled?

debugging

What is the IP address of the syslog server?

192.168.1.3

What port is syslog using?

514

1. Securing the Control Plane

In Part 5 of this lab, you will do as follows:

* Configure OSPF routing protocol authentication using SHA256. Verify that OSPF routing protocol authentication is working.
  1. Configure OSPF Routing Protocol Authentication using SHA256 Hashing.
     1. Configure a key chain on all three routers.
        1. Assign a key chain name and number.

R1(config)# **key chain NetAcad**

R1(config-keychain)# **key 1**

* + - 1. Assign the authentication key string.

R1(config-keychain-key)# **key-string CCNASkeystring**

* + - 1. Configure the encryption algorithm to be used for authentication, use SHA256 encryption.

R1(config-keychain-key)#**cryptographic-algorithm hmac-sha-256**

* + 1. Configure the serial interfaces to use OSPF authentication.
       1. Use the **ip ospf authentication** command to assign the key-chain to the serial interface on R1 and R3.

R1(config)# **interface** S0/1/0

R1(config-if)# **ip ospf authentication key-chain NetAcad**

R1(config)#

Feb 17 21:24:45.309: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 10.2.2.2 on Serial0/0/0 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Dead timer expired

R3(config)# **interface** **s0/1/1**

R3(config-if)# **ip ospf authentication key-chain NetAcad**

R3(config)#

\*Feb 17 21:23:14.078: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 10.2.2.2 on Serial0/0/1 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Dead timer expired

* + - 1. Use the **ip ospf authentication** command to assign the key-chain to both serial interfaces on R2.

R2(config)# **interface S0/1/0**

R2(config-if)# **ip ospf authentication key-chain NetAcad**

R2(config)# **interface serial 0/1/1**

R2(config-if)# **ip ospf authentication key-chain NetAcad**

R2(config-if)#

Feb 17 21:36:25.114: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 192.168.1.1 on Serial0/0/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done

Feb 17 21:36:30.686: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 192.168.3.1 on Serial0/0/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done

* + 1. Verify OSPF Routing and Authentication is Correct.
       1. Issue the show **ip ospf interface** command to verify that Authentication Key has been assigned to the serial interfaces on all routers.

R1# **show ip ospf interface S0/1/0**

Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up

Internet Address 10.1.1.1/30, Area 0, Attached via Network Statement

Process ID 1, Router ID 192.168.1.1, Network Type POINT\_TO\_POINT, Cost: 64

Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name

0 64 no no Base

Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT\_TO\_POINT

Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5

oob-resync timeout 40

Hello due in 00:00:02

Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)

Cisco NSF helper support enabled

IETF NSF helper support enabled

Index 2/2, flood queue length 0

Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)

Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1

Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec

Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1

Adjacent with neighbor 10.2.2.2

Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

Cryptographic authentication enabled

Sending SA: Key 1, Algorithm HMAC-SHA-256 - key chain NetAcad

R1#

* + - 1. Issue the **show ip ospf** neighbor command to verify that each router lists the other routers in the network as neighbors.

R2# **show ip ospf neighbor**

Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address Interface

192.168.3.1 0 FULL/ - 00:00:39 10.2.2.1 Serial0/1/1

192.168.1.1 0 FULL/ - 00:00:37 10.1.1.1 Serial0/1/0

R2#

* + - 1. Issue the **show ip route** command to verify that all networks display in the routing table on all routers.

R3# **show ip route**

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area

N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2

i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2

ia - IS-IS inter area, \* - candidate default, U - per-user static route

o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP

a - application route

+ - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks

O 10.1.1.0/30 [110/1562] via 10.2.2.2, 00:01:56, Serial0/0/1

C 10.2.2.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

L 10.2.2.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

O 192.168.1.0/24 [110/1563] via 10.2.2.2, 00:01:46, Serial0/0/1

192.168.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

C 192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1

L 192.168.3.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1

* + - 1. Use the **ping** command to verify connectivity between PC-A and PC-C.

If the pings are not successful, troubleshoot before continuing.

1. Configure Automated Security Features

In Part 6 of this lab, you will do as follows:

* Use AutoSecure to secure R3.
* Review router security configurations with CLI.
  1. Use AutoSecure to Secure R3.

By using a single command in CLI mode, the AutoSecure feature allows you to disable common IP services that can be exploited for network attacks. It can also enable IP services and features that can aid in the defense of a network when under attack. AutoSecure simplifies the security configuration of a router and hardens the router configuration.

* + 1. Use the AutoSecure Cisco IOS feature.
       1. Enter privileged EXEC mode using the **enable** command.
       2. Issue the **auto secure** command on R3 to lock down the router. R2 represents an ISP router, so assume that R3 S0/0/1 is connected to the Internet when prompted by the AutoSecure questions. Respond to the AutoSecure questions as shown in the following output. The responses are bolded.

R3#auto secure

--- AutoSecure Configuration ---

\*\*\* AutoSecure configuration enhances the security of

the router, but it will not make it absolutely resistant

to all security attacks \*\*\*

AutoSecure will modify the configuration of your device.

All configuration changes will be shown. For a detailed

explanation of how the configuration changes enhance security

and any possible side effects, please refer to Cisco.com for

Autosecure documentation.

At any prompt you may enter '?' for help.

Use ctrl-c to abort this session at any prompt.

Gathering information about the router for AutoSecure

Is this router connected to internet? [no]: **yes**

Enter the number of interfaces facing the internet [1]: **1**

Interface IP-Address OK? Method Status Protocol

GigabitEthernet0/0 unassigned YES NVRAM administratively down down

GigabitEthernet0/1 192.168.3.1 YES NVRAM up up

GigabitEthernet0/2 unassigned YES NVRAM administratively down down

Serial0/1/0 unassigned YES NVRAM down down

Serial0/1/1 10.2.2.1 YES NVRAM up up

Vlan1 unassigned YES NVRAM administratively down down

Enter the interface name that is facing the internet: **Serial0/1/1**

Securing Management plane services...

Disabling service finger

Disabling service pad

Disabling udp & tcp small servers

Enabling service password encryption

Enabling service tcp-keepalives-in

Enabling service tcp-keepalives-out

Disabling the cdp protocol

Disabling the bootp server

Disabling the http server

Disabling the finger service

Disabling source routing

Disabling gratuitous arp

Here is a sample Security Banner to be shown

at every access to device. Modify it to suit your

enterprise requirements.

Authorized Access only

This system is the property of So-&-So-Enterprise.

UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS TO THIS DEVICE IS PROHIBITED.

You must have explicit permission to access this

device. All activities performed on this device

are logged. Any violations of access policy will result

in disciplinary action.

Enter the security banner {Put the banner between

k and k, where k is any character}:**# Unauthorized Access Prohibited #**

Enter the new enable secret: **cisco12345**

Confirm the enable secret: **cisco12345**

Enter the new enable password: **cisco67890**

Confirm the enable password: **cisco67890**

Configuration of local user database

Enter the username: **admin**

Enter the password: **cisco12345**

Confirm the password: **cisco12345**

Configuring AAA local authentication

Configuring Console, Aux and VTY lines for

local authentication, exec-timeout, and transport

Securing device against Login Attacks

Configure the following parameters

Blocking Period when Login Attack detected: **60**

Maximum Login failures with the device: **2**

Maximum time period for crossing the failed login attempts: **30**

Configure SSH server? [yes]:**Yes**

Enter the host name: **R3**

Enter the domain-name: **ccnasecurity.com**

Disabling mop on Ethernet interfaces

Securing Forwarding plane services...

Enabling CEF (This might impact the memory requirements for your platform)

Enabling unicast rpf on all interfaces connected

to internet

Configure CBAC Firewall feature? [yes/no]: **no**

Tcp intercept feature is used prevent tcp syn attack

on the servers in the network. Create autosec\_tcp\_intercept\_list

to form the list of servers to which the tcp traffic is to

be observed

Enable tcp intercept feature? [yes/no]: **no**

This is the configuration generated:

!

service password-encryption

no cdp run

access-list 100 permit udp any any eq bootpc

banner motd Unauthorized Access Prohibited

enable secret 5 $1$mERr$WvpW0n5HghRrqnrwXCUUl.

enable secret 5 $1$mERr$WvpW0n5HghRrqnrwXCUUl.

enable password 7 0822455D0A1653404A525C

username admin password 7 0822455D0A165445415F59

aaa new-model

aaa authentication login local\_auth local

line con 0

login authentication local\_auth

exec-timeout 5 0

transport output telnet

line vty 0 4

login authentication local\_auth

transport input telnet

service timestamps debug datetime msec

service timestamps log datetime msec

logging trap debugging

logging console

logging buffered

line vty 0 4

transport input ssh

transport input telnet

hostname R3

ip domain-name ccnasecurity.com

ip access-list extended 100

permit udp any any eq bootpc

Apply this configuration to running-config? [yes]: **enter**

Applying the config generated to running-config

The name for the keys will be: test.test

% The key modulus size is 1024 bits

% Generating 1024 bit RSA keys, keys will be non-exportable...

\*Mar 1 22:56:41.001: %SYS-3-CPUHOG: Task is running for (2007)msecs, more than

(2000)msecs (0/0),process = crypto sw pk proc.

-Traceback= 0x824198E0 0x82419FC4 0x8283C238 0x82866AD8 0x828667A8 0x82865D34 0x

828660F4 0x82866510 0x802335D4 0x80236D80 [OK]

R3#

Note: PT does not actually save the configuration.

1. Reflection
   1. Explain the importance of securing router access and monitoring network devices.

Securing router access is the most basic and fundamental way to explain the protection of a network. You need to protect the access because if the wrong people get access to your network they will be able to get access to data that needs to be protected. Monitoring network devices in another part of the bigger picture. Knowing which devices are on your network, how they are connected to the network, and what they are doing on the network is pivotal to security

* 1. What advantages does SSH have over Telnet?

**SSH** is preferred **over telnet** because of security issues, **telnet** doesn't use any encryption therefore the information is transmitted in a form of plain text even the password.

How scalable is setting up usernames and using the local database for authentication?  
Having a local router database with authentication doesn’t have the benefit of scalability because each device would need to have usernames.

* 1. Why it is better to have centralized logging servers rather than to have the routers only log locally?

Centralized logging provides two important benefits. First, it places all of your log records in a single location, greatly simplifying log analysis and correlation tasks. Second, it provides you with a secure storage area for your log data. In the event that a machine on your network becomes compromised

* 1. What are some advantages to using AutoSecure?

Auto secure can catch security breaches that a network administrator might miss.