



# Module 10: Basic Router Configuration

## Instructor Materials

Introduction to Networks v7.0  
(ITN)





# Module 10: Basic Router Configuration

Introduction to Networks v7.0  
(ITN)



# 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.

# 10.1 Configure Initial Router Settings

# 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
```

## Configure Initial Router Settings

# 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

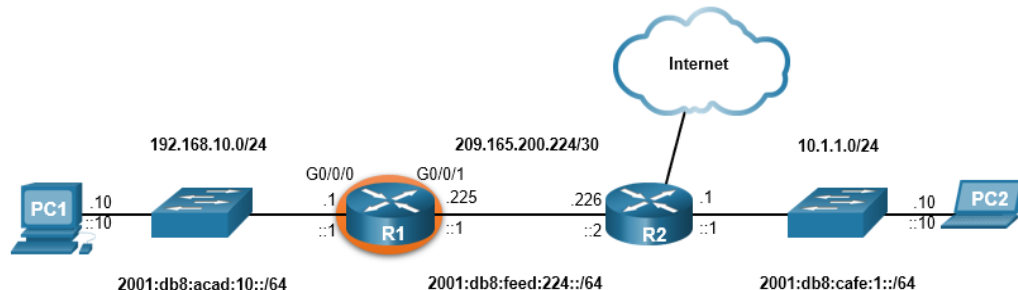
Configuring a router interface includes issuing the following commands:

```
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

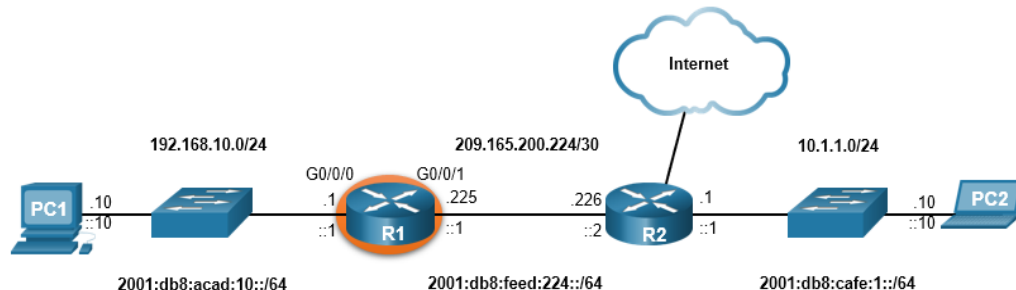
The commands to configure interface G0/0/0 on R1 are shown here:



```
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
```

## Configure Interfaces

# 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 Interfaces

# Configure Verification Commands

The table summarizes show commands used to verify interface configuration.

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

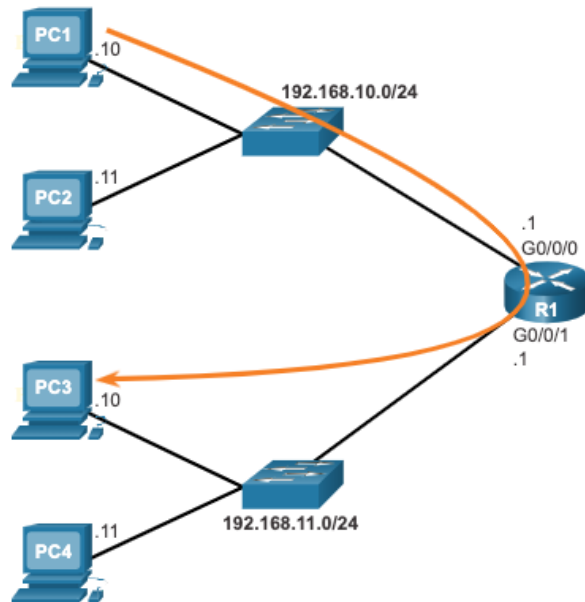
R1#
```

# 10.3 Configure the Default Gateway

## 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.

## Configure the Default Gateway

# 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



## Video – Network Device Differences: Part 1

This video will cover the different physical characteristics of the following:

- Cisco 4000 Series Router.
- Cisco 2900 Series Router.
- Cisco 1900 Series Router.

## Video – Network Device Differences: Part 2

This video will cover the different configurations of the following:

- Cisco 4000 Series Router.
- Cisco 2900 Series Router.
- Cisco 1900 Series Router.

# 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.

# Lab – Build a Switch and Router Network

In this Lab, you will complete the following objectives:

- Set up the topology and initialize devices.
- Configure devices and verify connectivity.
- Display device information.

# 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.

