

DAY 4 - Intro to CLI

Purinat33

Cisco IOS = Operating System for Cisco devices

Interacting with Cisco IOS:

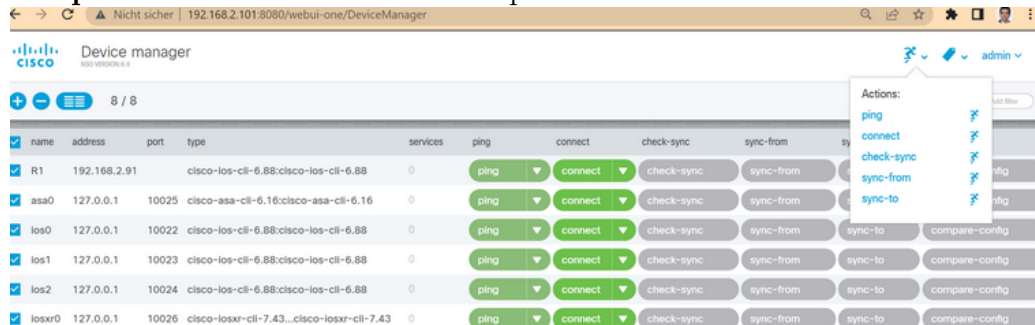
1. **Command Line Interface:** More common and is in CCNA

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#interface g0/0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0, changed state to up

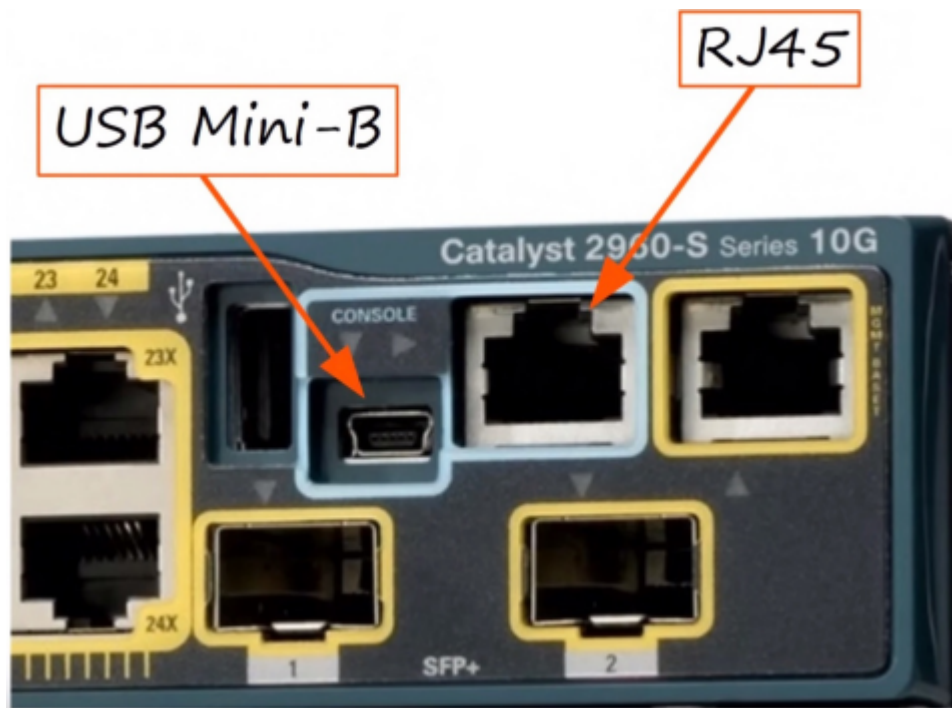
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#do copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Router(config)#
```

2. **Graphical User Interface:** Not a part of CCNA.

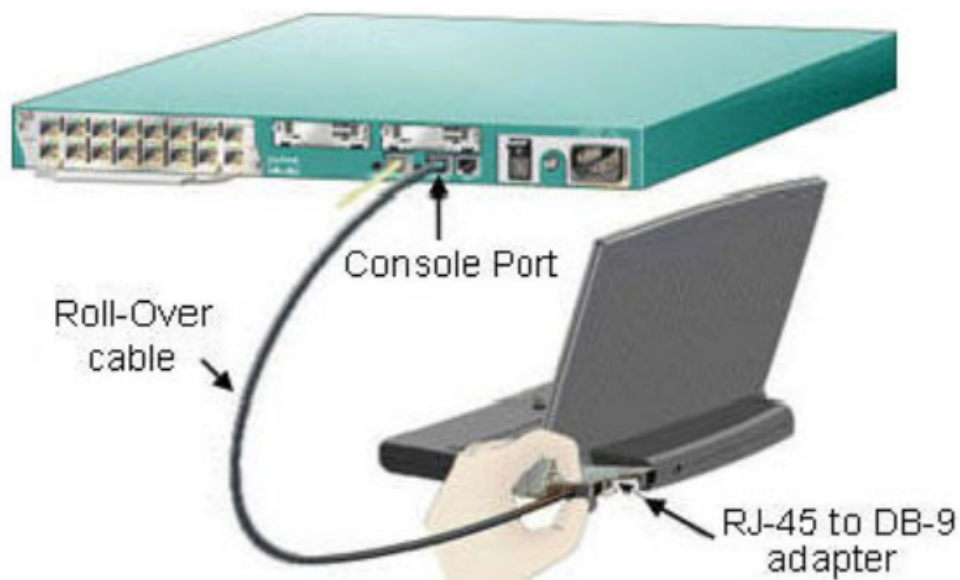


Connecting to a Cisco's device

Commonly connect using the device's **Console Port**.



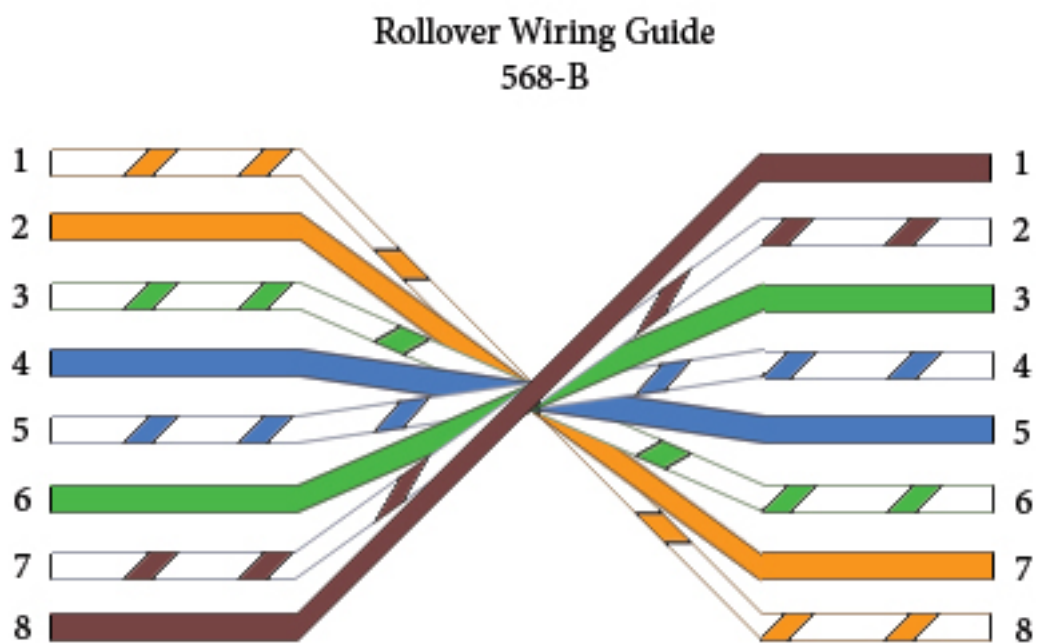
Using Rollover Cable with DB-9 connector to the PC.



Rollover Cable with DB-9 connector on the PC end:

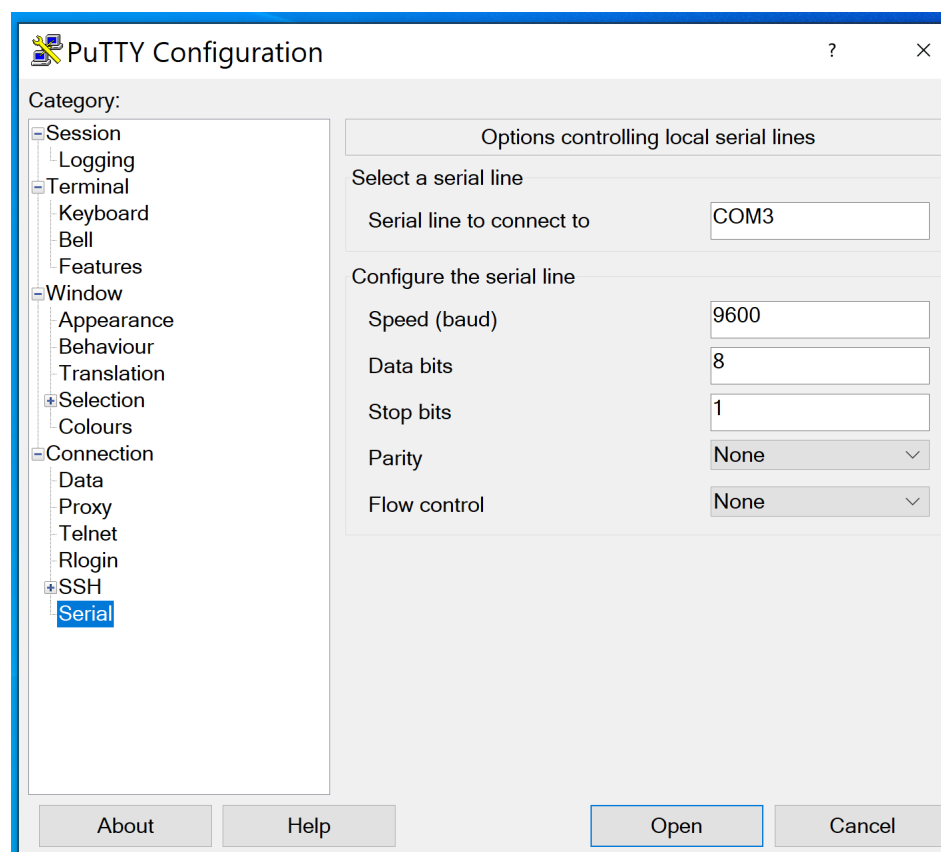
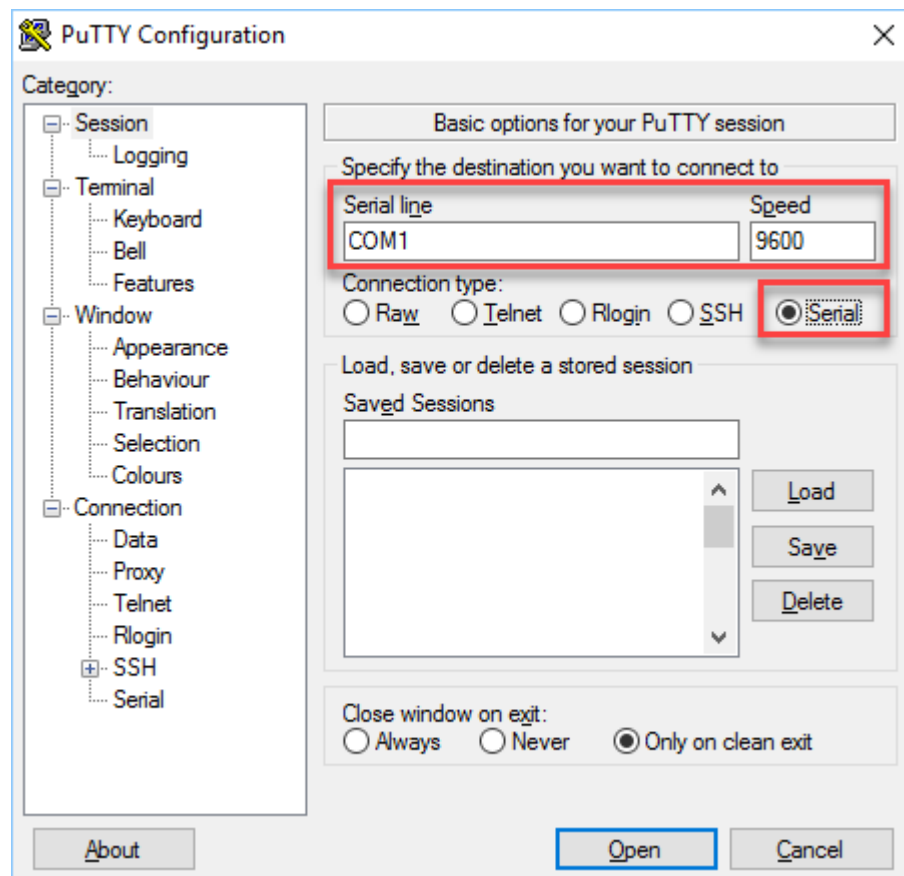


Rollover Cable pins:



Connecting to the IOS Terminal

Using a **Terminal Emulator** (eg. *PuTTY*)



PuTTY's default setting is the same as Cisco IOS so there's no need to change anything. The settings are beyond the scope of CCNA.

Inside the CLI

Booting up the device for the first time will ask if we want to proceed with the initial configuration dialog.

```
A summary of U.S. laws governing Cisco cryptographic products may be found at:
http://www.cisco.com/wwl/export/crypto/tool/stqrg.html

If you require further assistance please contact us by sending email to
export@cisco.com.

cisco ISR4331/K9 (1RU) processor with 1795999K/6147K bytes of memory.
Processor board ID FLM232010G0
3 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces
32768K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
4194304K bytes of physical memory.
3207167K bytes of flash memory at bootflash:.
0K bytes of WebUI ODM Files at webui:.

--- System Configuration Dialog ---

Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]: no

Press RETURN to get started!
```

Mode of operations:

1. User EXEC Mode:

- (a) Default mode when entering the terminal.
- (b) Indicated by the > next to the Host Name.



```
Router>
```

- (c) Very Limited. Users can look at somethings but **cannot** make any changes to the configuration.

```
Router>?
Exec commands:
<1-99>      Session number to resume
connect     Open a terminal connection
disable     Turn off privileged commands
disconnect  Disconnect an existing network connection
enable      Turn on privileged commands
exit        Exit from the EXEC
logout      Exit from the EXEC
ping        Send echo messages
resume      Resume an active network connection
show        Show running system information
ssh         Open a secure shell client connection
telnet      Open a telnet connection
terminal    Set terminal line parameters
traceroute  Trace route to destination
```

2. Privileged EXEC Mode:

- (a) Seen from the # next to the host name.
- (b) Access via the `enable` command from **User EXEC Mode**

```
Router>enable
Router#
```

- (c) Provide complete access to view the device's configuration, restarting the device etc.
- (d) Cannot change the configuration, but can change the time, save the configuration file etc.
- (e) Comparing **User EXEC Mode** commands and **Privileged EXEC**

Mode commands:

```
Router>?
Exec commands:
  <1-99>      Session number to resume
  connect     Open a terminal connection
  disable     Turn off privileged commands
  disconnect  Disconnect an existing network connection
  enable      Turn on privileged commands
  exit        Exit from the EXEC
  logout      Exit from the EXEC
  ping        Send echo messages
  resume      Resume an active network connection
  show        Show running system information
  ssh         Open a secure shell client connection
  telnet      Open a telnet connection
  terminal    Set terminal line parameters
  traceroute  Trace route to destination
Router>
Router#?
Exec commands:
  <1-99>      Session number to resume
  auto        Exec level Automation
  clear       Reset functions
  clock       Manage the system clock
  configure   Enter configuration mode
  connect     Open a terminal connection
  copy        Copy from one file to another
  debug       Debugging functions (see also 'undebug')
  delete      Delete a file
  dir         List files on a filesystem
  disable     Turn off privileged commands
  disconnect  Disconnect an existing network connection
  enable      Turn on privileged commands
  erase       Erase a filesystem
  exit        Exit from the EXEC
  logout      Exit from the EXEC
  mkdir       Create new directory
  more        Display the contents of a file
  no          Disable debugging informations
  ping        Send echo messages
  reload      Halt and perform a cold restart
--More--
```

Trivia:

- Use the `?` command to view available commands.
- Appending `?` will show available commands containing the prepended strings.

```
Router#c?  
clear clock configure connect copy
```

3. Global Configuration Mode

- (a) Seen from the **(config)** next to the host name.
- (b) Access using `configure terminal` command from the **Privileged EXEC Mode**

```
Router#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  
Router(config)#
```

- (c) Allows configuration on a *device* scale (not port/interface).

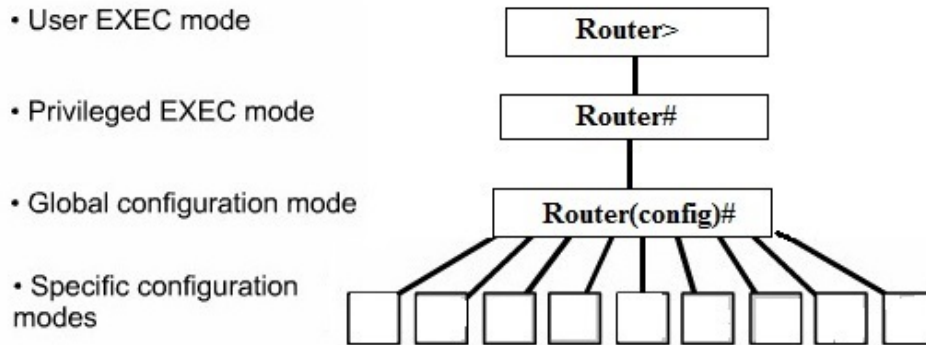
```
Router(config)#?  
Configure commands:  
aaa Authentication, Authorization and Accounting.  
access-list Add an access list entry  
banner Define a login banner  
bba-group Configure BBA Group  
boot Modify system boot parameters  
cdp Global CDP configuration subcommands  
class-map Configure Class Map  
clock Configure time-of-day clock  
config-register Define the configuration register  
crypto Encryption module  
default Set a command to its defaults  
do To run exec commands in config mode  
dot11 IEEE 802.11 config commands  
enable Modify enable password parameters  
end Exit from configure mode  
exit Exit from configure mode  
flow Global Flow configuration subcommands  
hostname Set system's network name  
interface Select an interface to configure  
ip Global IP configuration subcommands  
ipv6 Global IPv6 configuration commands
```

- (d) Allows execution of **Privileged EXEC Mode** commands by adding a `do` command before adding any **Privileged EXEC Mode** commands afterwards.

- eg. `Router(config)# do reload` is the same as `Router# reload`

4. Sub Configuration Mode

- (a) Allows for configuration on specific interfaces (eg. port)
- (b) Accessed from **Global Configuration Mode** and will depend on what we want to set. (Will be covered later. No need to remember these sub-modes right now).



Configuration Mode	Prompt
Interface	Router(config-if)#
Subinterface	Router (config-subif)#
Controller	Router(config-controller)#
Map-list	Router(config-map-list)#
Map-class	Router (config-map-class)#
Line	Router(config-line)#
Router	Router(config-router)#
IPX-router	Router(config-ipx-router)#
Route-map	Router(config-route-map)#

(Will be covered later. No need to remember these sub-modes right now!)

Device's Configuration Files:

Each device have **2 separate configuration files** being stored on the device at the same time.

1. **running-config** : The current, active configuration file on the device. As you enter commands in the CLI, you edit the active configuration. Can be viewed using **show running-config** while in **Privileged EXEC Mode** (or **do show running-config** while in **Global Config Mode**). The file is stored in the **RAM** and is lost upon reloading/restarting.
2. **startup-config** : Stored in the **NVRAM**, it will be loaded upon starting the device. Viewed using **show startup-config**

To save the running configuration so that it persists, we can either use (while in **Privileged EXEC Mode**):

- **write**
- **write memory**
- **copy running-config startup-config**

Packet Tracer Lab

Configuring a router's security setting.