Layer 2

1. Vlan
2. 建立vlan

vlan [number]

name [Name]

show vlan

1. 放入vlan

int [interfaces]

switchport access vlan [number]

1. 起Trunk

int [interfaces]

switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q

switchport mode trunk

show interfaces [interface] trunk

1. Allowed VLAN

switchport trunk allowed vlan [number]

switchport trunk allowed vlan add [number]

switchport trunk allowed vlan all [number]

switchport trunk allowed vlan except [number]

switchport trunk allowed vlan remove [number]

switchport trunk allowed vlan none

1. VLAN1

Vlan1是默認vlan，除了擁有vlan的功能以外，還負責傳送Control Plane Traffic，基於資安考量，應避免給Host使用Vlan1。

1. Native VLAN

若收到沒有Vlan tag的封包，則都會往native vlan送。Switch默認native vlan為vlan1。

更改native vlan: switchport trunk native vlan [vlan id](兩邊Interface的Native Vlan必須相同)

1. Vlan internal Usage

在Multilayer Switch使用Layer 3 port的時候，會私自使用vlan。

show vlan internal usage

系統默認由vlan 1006開始遞增私自使用。

更改成由vlan 4094遞減: vlan interenal allocation policy descending

1. Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP)
2. 設定DTP

switchport mode dynamic [mode] (mode: auto/desirable)

show dtp

1. Static and Dynamic mode

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Static/Dynamic | Access | Trunk | Desirable | Auto |
| Access | Access | unreasonable | Access | Access |
| Trunk | unreasonable | Trunk | Trunk | Trunk |
| Desirable | Access | Trunk | Trunk | Trunk |
| Auto | Access | Trunk | Trunk | Access |

1. Dynamic Desirable vs Static Trunk

預設都會發放DTP message，Static Trunk可使用switchport nonegotiate關掉DTP message，Dynamic Desirable則不行。

1. VTP Domain

不論Static or Dynamic，兩台switches必須有相同的VTP Domain才能Trunk link。

1. VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP)
2. 建立VTP

vtp domain [domain name]

vtp password [password]

show vtp password

show vtp status

1. VTP mode
2. Ether-channel
3. 建立ether-channel

channel-group [1-256(channel group number)] mode [mode]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Protocol | SW1 | SW2 |
| Static on mode | on | on |
| PAGP | desirable | auto |
| LACP | active | passive |

show etherchannel summary

show interfaces port-channel [group number]

port-channel load-balance [method]

Layer 3

1. Route Table

show ip route

show run | include ip route

1. Static route

ip route [destination ad] [mask] [next hop interface ip]

//下個router的ip

ip route [destination ad] [mask] [origin hop interface name] //本身router的interface名字

預設：

ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 [next hop interface ip]

ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 [origin router interface name]

1. Dynamic route
2. RIP(Routing Information Protocol) Version2

告訴其他有參與RIP的router自己可以抵達哪些網段。

1. Network cmd

router rip

version 2 (default version 1)

network [network ID]

1. Passive Interface
2. EIGRP(Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol)
3. OSPF(Open Shortest Path First)

FHRP(First Hop Redundancy Protocol)

1. HSRP

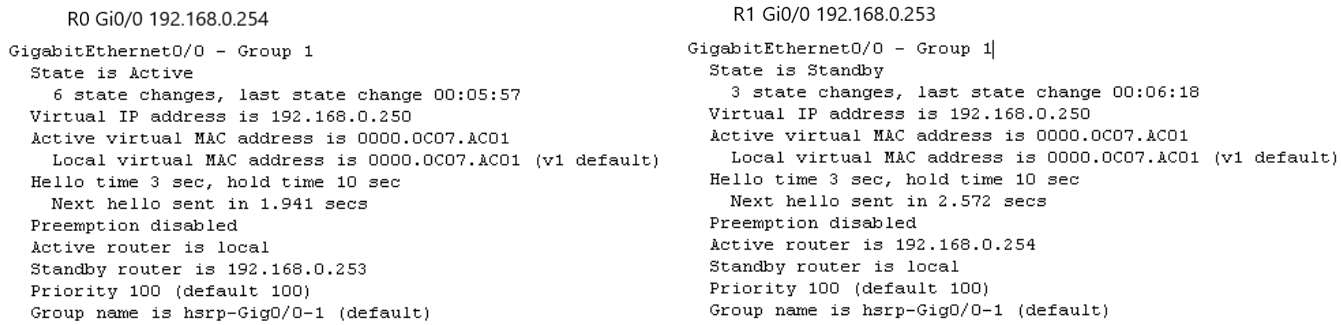
HSRP只有Cisco設備可用，先設定Group ID、VIP(Virtual IP)，參與HSRP的Interface的Group ID要相同，VIP需與Interface的IP處於同一個Subnet中。

1. 建立HSRP

standby [Group ID] ip [VIP]

1. 查看HSRP

show standby可查看HSRP狀態



除了VIP外，還可以看到Virtual MAC，VMAC是自動產生的

更改VMAC : standby [Group ID] mac-address [VMAC]

通常不會更改VMAC

1. 更改Priority

Priority最高的會成為Active(default: 100)

standby [Group ID] priority [Value]

更改之後state不會立即更換，為了保持穩定性，若突然有更高的Priority出現，不會立即把其升格成Active。

若要立即升格成Active，就要設定preempt(Group裡的interfaces都要設)

standby [Group ID] preempt

1. Track 偵測

standby [Group ID] track [self interface] [minus priority]

ex: standby 1 track GigabitEthernet 0/2 20

//當Gi0/2 down，將priority -20

1. 更改Timer

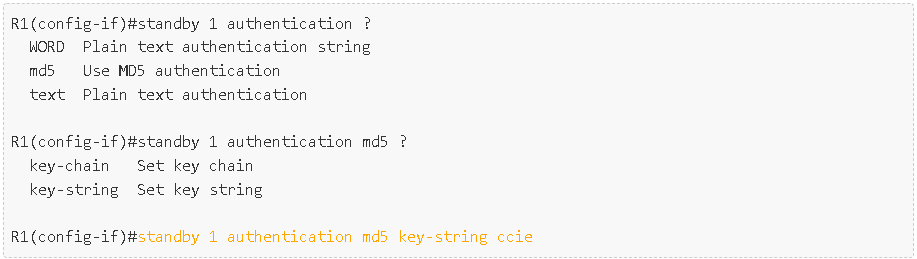
Default: Hello time 3 sec, hold time 10 sec

每3秒聯絡一下Group裡其他的Interface，過10秒之後沒收到Active報平安，則判斷對方掛掉，自己升格成Active。

standby [Group ID] timers [Hello time] [Hold time]

1. 密碼驗證

standby [Group ID] authentication



1. VRRP
2. GLBP

SSH(Secure Shell)

1. Introduction

Secure Shell (SSH) which provides a feature of secured remote access to network devices. Connection between the client and server is encrypted in both SSH version 1 and 2. Secure Shell (SSH) improves network security by providing a means of establishing secure connection to networking devices for management using Digital Certificates in a Public and Private Key Cryptography. Telnet is used to connect device but the main disadvantage of using Telnet is that it does not encrypt its connections. SSH overcomes this shortcoming.

1. SSH Version 1

SSH v1 provides an encrypted channel to users for logging into remote device. It provides strong host-to-host and user authentication. It also provides secure encrypted communications over the Internet.

1. SSH Version 2

SSH2 is a much more secured, an efficient version of SSH that includes SFTP, which is functionally similar to FTP with addition of SSH2 encryption.

1. Advantages that SSH2 provides over SSH1
2. Eavesdropping

SSH2 encrypts all the data which protects against eavesdropping, making it unreadable to potential eavesdroppers.

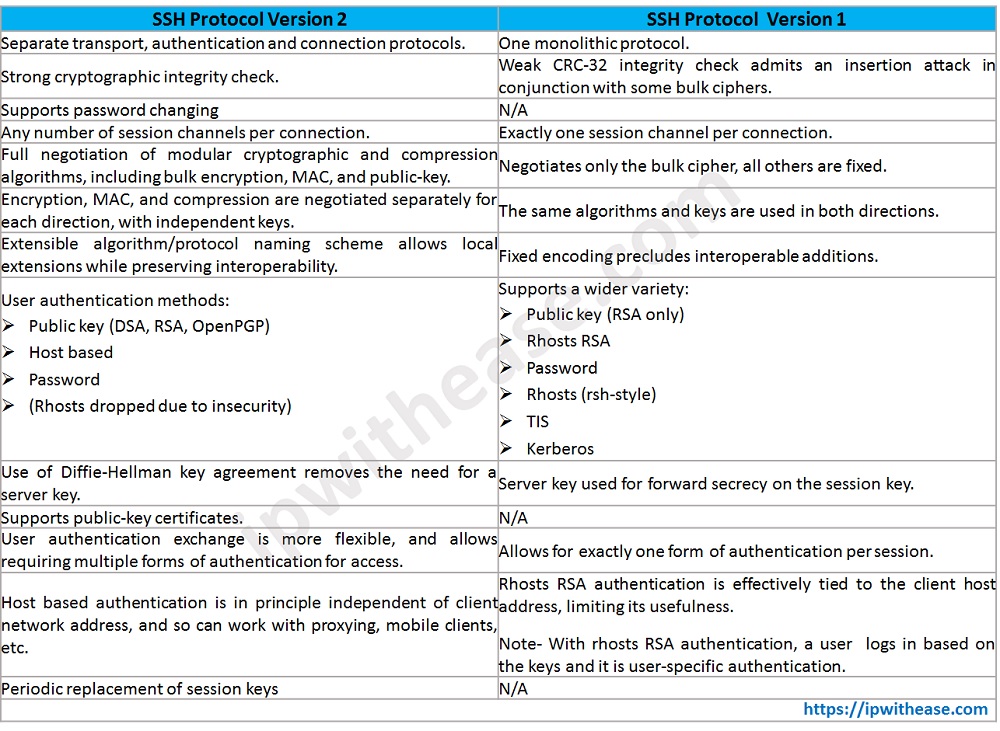
1. DNS and IP Spoofing

SSH2 avoids such attacks by cryptographically authenticating the identity of the server. In session establishment, the SSH client validates the server’s host key against a local list of available keys that are associated with server names and addresses. If the keys mismatch, then an immediate warning is issued.

1. Man in the middle

SSH2 can protect against man-in-the middle attacks by server-host authentication. Because the attacker does not have the server’s private host key, SSH2 provide stronger authentication for the client. Passwords are vulnerable but public keys and certificates are essentially immune to these types of attacks.

1. Difference between SSH Version 1 and 2



1. Flow

Hostname

IP Domain Name

Create SSH Key

Enable SSH

Create a User

1. Command Line Interface
2. Hostname

hostname [hostname]

1. IP Domain Name

ip domain-name [domain-name]

1. Create SSH Key

crypto key generate rsa

1. Enable SSH

line vty [range of line number]

transport input ssh

login local

1. Create a User

username [username] privilege [level] (password or secret) [password]

password: clear text

secret: password encryption