

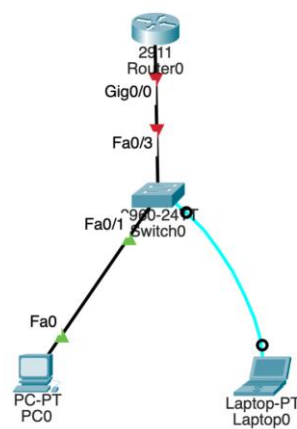
# Practice 1 – Basics of working with the interface of Cisco equipment. Remote connection to network equipment.

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**Group:** *Friday 12:00-14:00 Room 438*

## Topology



## Requirements

- Software: Cisco Packet Tracer installed on your system.
- Devices: Ensure you have a PC, a Laptop, a Cisco 2911 Router and a Cisco 2960 Switch in your workspace.
- Cables: Use a console cable for a direct connection and straight-through cables.

## Background

In this activity, you will introduce the Cisco IOS, including different user access modes, various configuration modes, configuring IP addresses, setting up remote connections, and creating users.

## Introduction

In this practical work, the basics of working with Cisco network equipment and the Cisco IOS interface were studied. The main goal of the laboratory work was to become familiar with different user access modes, configuration modes, and basic device configuration using. During the work, 2960 switch and 2911 router were configured. Console and remote connections were established, passwords and user accounts were created, IP addresses were assigned, and network connectivity was tested. This practical task helped us to

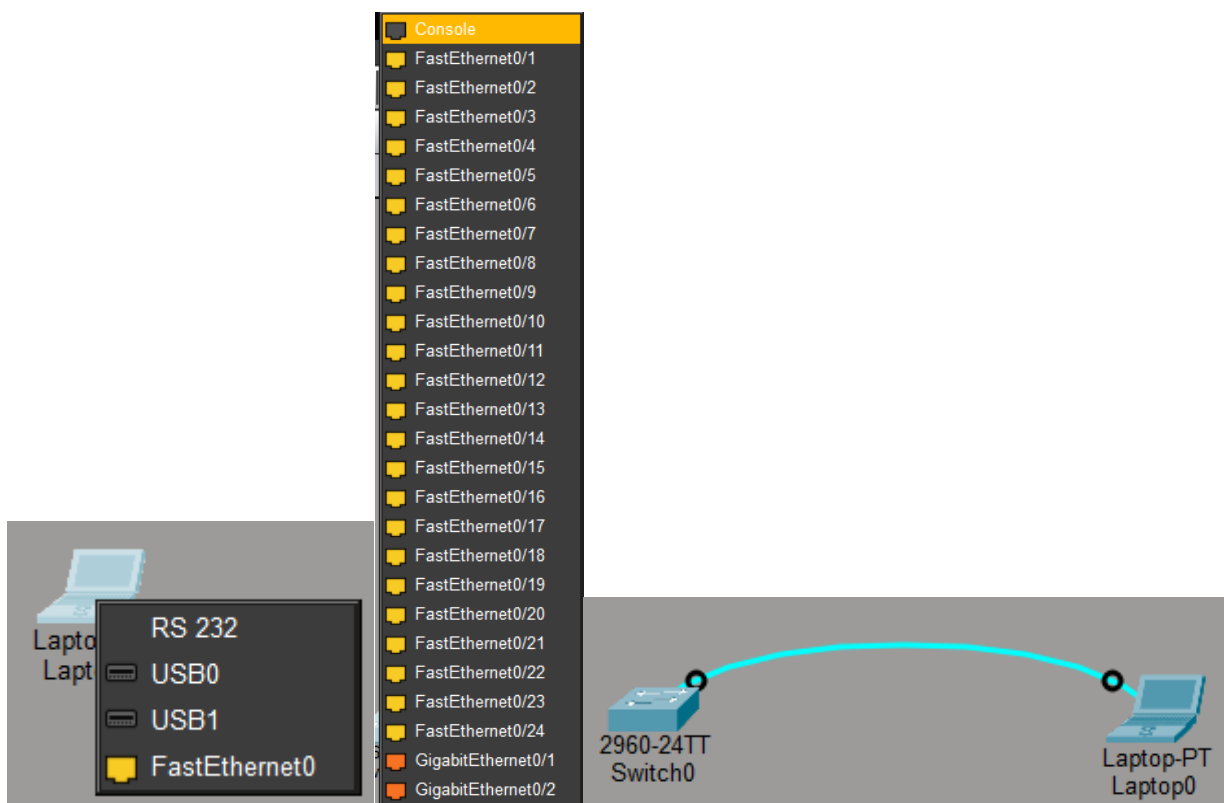
understand the principles of secure access to network devices and the basic steps required for configuring network equipment.

## Solution steps

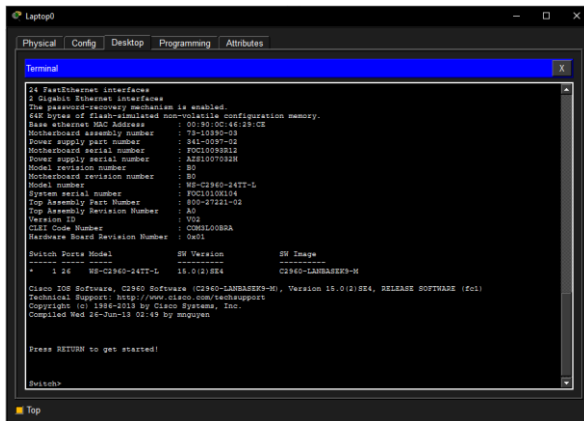
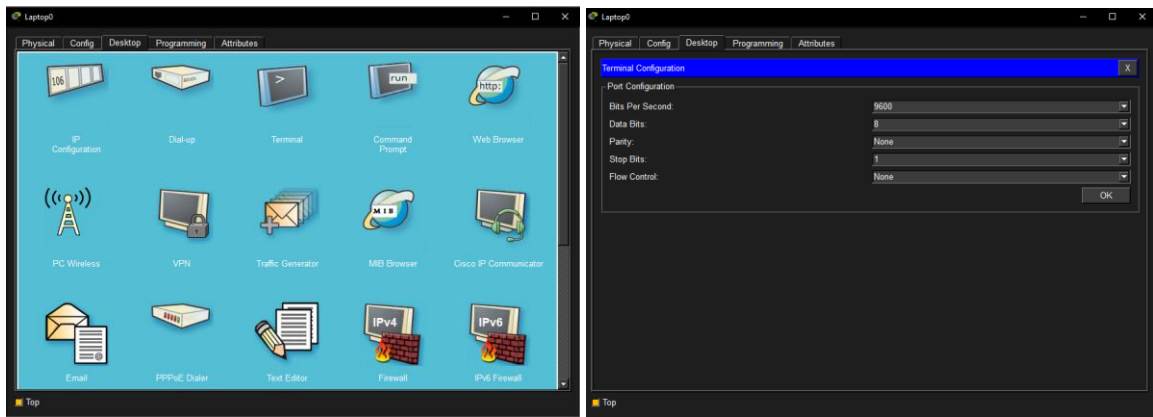
1. Placed the laptop and Switch 2960 in the work area



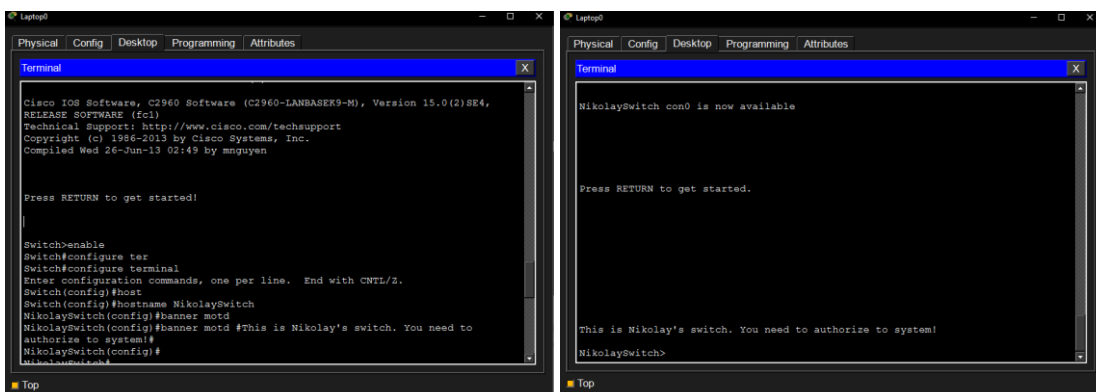
2. I connected the switch and laptop using a console cable. The laptop has an RS-232 port, and the switch has a console port.



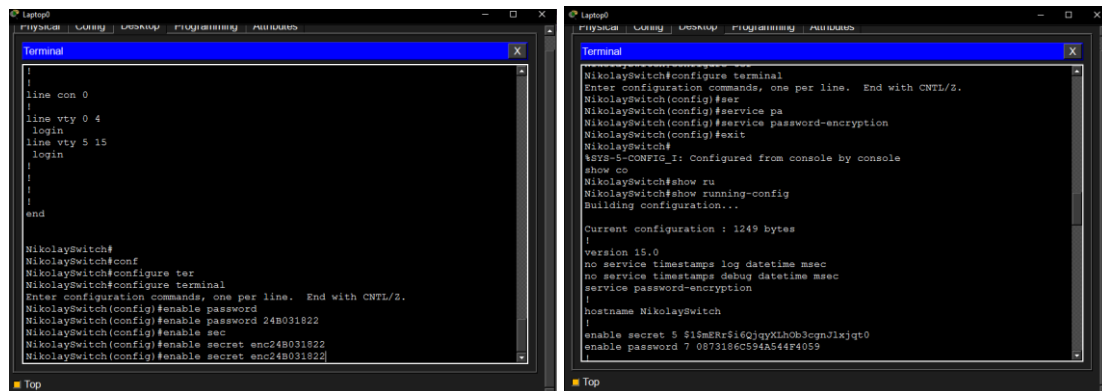
3. I clicked on the laptop, went to the "Desktop" tab, and clicked "Terminal." In the window that opened, I confirmed the terminal settings and logged into the terminal.



4. I typed "enable" and switched to Privileged Mode, which is marked with a #. To exit the mode, type "exit." Then I switched to Global Configuration Mode. Then I changed the switch physical to "NikolaySwitch" and added a banner saying "#This is Nikolay's switch. You need to authorize to the system!". Switched to user mode by entering "exit" and checked the banner.



5. To set the password, I went into Global Configuration Mode and entered the command enable password «24B031822». I also entered the encrypted password using enable secret «enc24B031822». I exited Global Configuration Mode and verified the settings using showrunning-config. Then I went back into Global Configuration Mode and encrypted the password using service password-encryption. I also checked in Privileged Mode and saw that the password was encrypted.



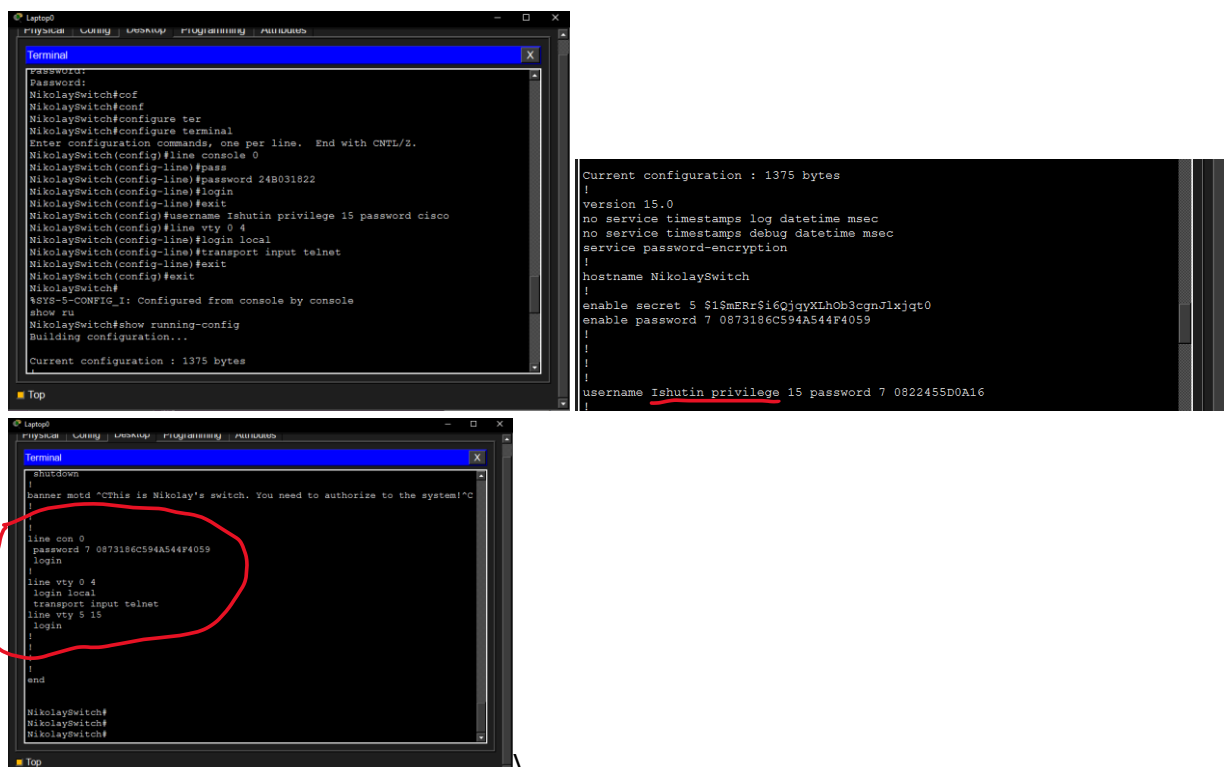
```
!
line con 0
!
line vty 0 4
login
line vty 5 15
login
!
!
end

NikolaySwitch#
NikolaySwitch#conf
NikolaySwitch(config)#configure terminal
NikolaySwitch(config)#
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
NikolaySwitch(config)#enable password
NikolaySwitch(config)#enable password 24B031822
NikolaySwitch(config)#enable secret enc24B031822
NikolaySwitch(config)#enable secret enc24B031822
NikolaySwitch(config)#exit

NikolaySwitch#show running-config
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 1249 bytes
!
version 15.0
no service timestamps log datetime msec
no service timestamps debug datetime msec
service password-encryption
!
hostname NikolaySwitch
!
enable secret 5 $1$mRr$16QjgyXLhOb3cgnJlxjgt0
enable password 7 0873186C594A544F4059
```

6. Now I need to create a password to log into the console. I go to Global Configuration Mode and enter "line console 0," which takes me to the console settings. Next, I enter "password 24B031822" and then "login" to prompt the console for a password. Next, I exit config-line and create a user. I enter "username lshutin privilege 15 password cisco." 15 means the highest level of control. Now I'll configure a remote connection to the console, that is, Telnet. In Global Configuration Mode, I enter "line vty 0 4" and then "login local" to require user authentication when logging into Telnet. Then "transport input telnet" to configure remote access. After setting it up, I go into Privileged Mode and type show running-config to check if everything is installed correctly.



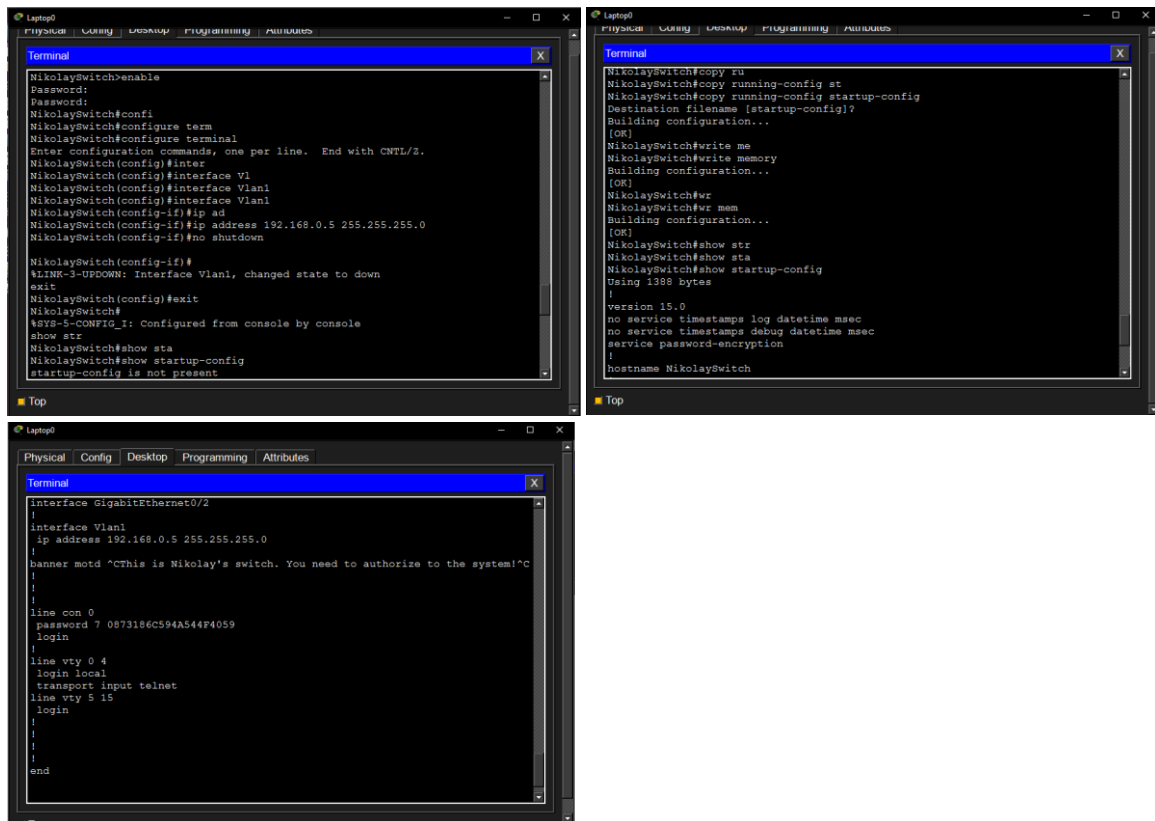
```
!
line con 0
password 24B031822
login
!
!
end

NikolaySwitch#
NikolaySwitch#conf
NikolaySwitch(config)#configure terminal
NikolaySwitch(config)#
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
NikolaySwitch(config)#line console 0
NikolaySwitch(config-line)#pass
NikolaySwitch(config-line)#password 24B031822
NikolaySwitch(config-line)#login
NikolaySwitch(config-line)#exit
NikolaySwitch(config)#username lshutin privilege 15 password cisco
NikolaySwitch(config)#line vty 0 4
NikolaySwitch(config-line)#login local
NikolaySwitch(config-line)#transport input telnet
NikolaySwitch(config-line)#exit
NikolaySwitch(config)#exit
NikolaySwitch#show running-config
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 1375 bytes
!
version 15.0
no service timestamps log datetime msec
no service timestamps debug datetime msec
service password-encryption
!
hostname NikolaySwitch
!
enable secret 5 $1$mRr$16QjgyXLhOb3cgnJlxjgt0
enable password 7 0873186C594A544F4059

!
username lshutin privilege 15 password 7 0822455D0A16
```

7. Next, I'll configure the IP address for the switch. I'll go to the VLAN interface in Global Configuration Mode using the "interface Vlan1" command, then enter "ip address 192.168.0.5 255.255.255.0," and enable the interface using the "no shutdown" command. Now I need to save the settings to NVRAM so they're used when the switch boots. In Privileged Mode, I enter "show startup-config" and see that there are no saved settings. Then I enter "copy running-config startup-config," which copies the settings from running-config to startup-config, saving the settings to NVRAM. I check with "show startup-config" and see that the settings are saved.



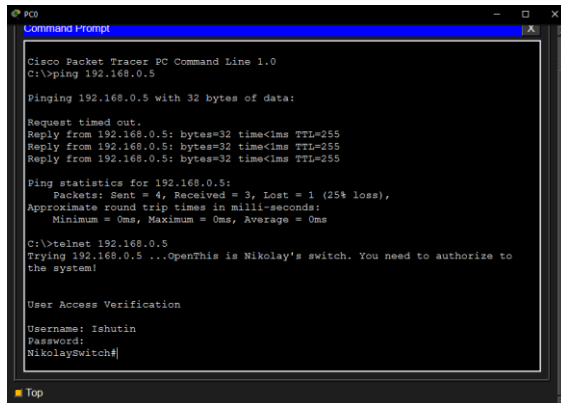
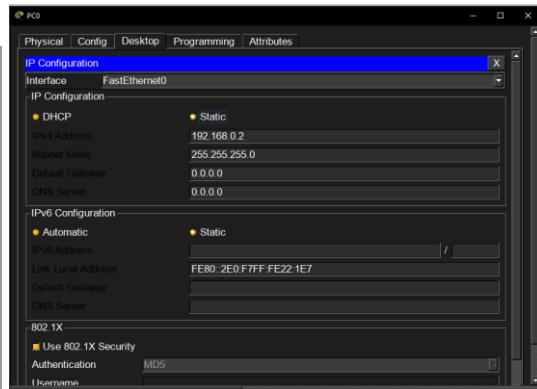
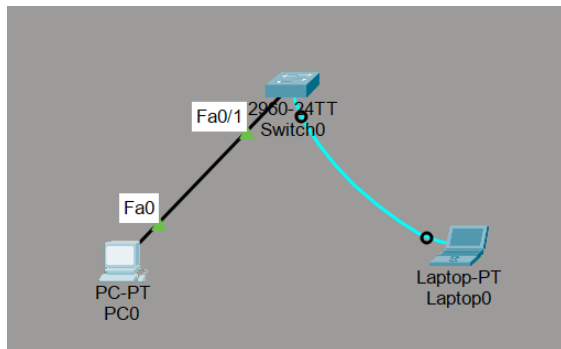
The image contains three screenshots of a Cisco switch terminal window, showing the configuration process. The top-left screenshot shows the initial configuration steps: enabling the switch, entering configuration mode, and configuring the interface Vlan1 with IP address 192.168.0.5 and subnet mask 255.255.255.0. The top-right screenshot shows the configuration being saved to NVRAM using the "copy running-config startup-config" command. The bottom screenshot shows the final configuration, including the interface Vlan1 configuration, the IP address, and the "no shutdown" command.

```
NikolaySwitch>enable
Password:
NikolaySwitch#confi
NikolaySwitch(config)#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
NikolaySwitch(config)#inter
NikolaySwitch(config)#interface V1
NikolaySwitch(config)#interface Vlan1
NikolaySwitch(config-if)#ip ad
NikolaySwitch(config-if)#ip address 192.168.0.5 255.255.255.0
NikolaySwitch(config-if)#no shutdown
NikolaySwitch(config-if)#
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Vlan1, changed state to down
exit
NikolaySwitch(config)#exit
NikolaySwitch#
NikolaySwitch#show startup-config
startup-config is not present
```

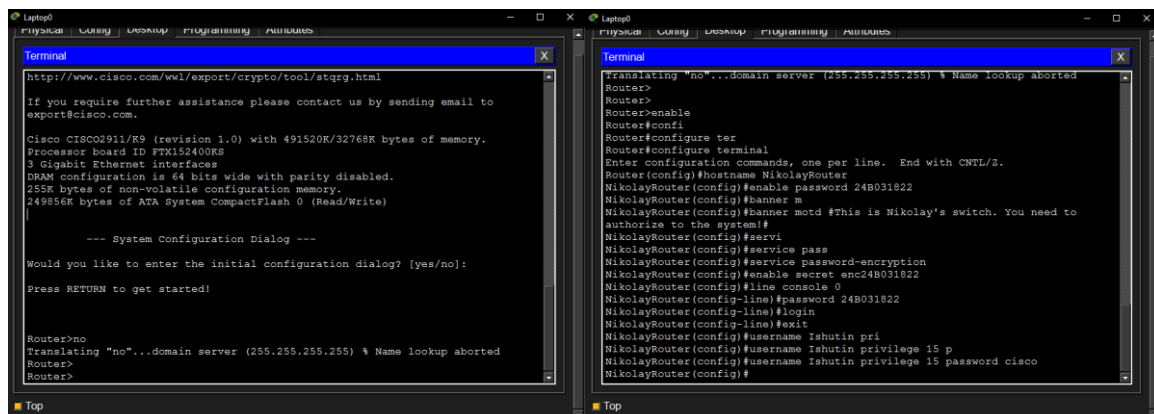
```
NikolaySwitch#copy ru
NikolaySwitch#copy running-config st
NikolaySwitch#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
NikolaySwitch#write me
NikolaySwitch#write memory
Building configuration...
[OK]
NikolaySwitch#wr mem
Building configuration...
[OK]
NikolaySwitch#show str
NikolaySwitch#show sta
NikolaySwitch#show startup-config
Using 1388 bytes
!
version 15.0
no service timestamps log datetime msec
no service timestamps debug datetime msec
service password-encryption
!
hostname NikolaySwitch
```

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
!
interface Vlan1
ip address 192.168.0.5 255.255.255.0
!
banner motd ^CThis is Nikolay's switch. You need to authorize to the system!^C
!
!
line con 0
password 7 0873186C594A544F4059
login
!
line vty 0 4
login local
transport input telnet
line vty 5 15
login
!
!
!
end
```

8. Now I need to test the connection between the devices. I drag the PC into the workspace and click on it, go to desktop -> Ip configuration and enter 192.168.0.2 in the IPv4 address line. Now I need to test the connection between the PC and the switch. I click on the PC and go to the desktop -> command prompt and enter "ping 192.168.0.5" to confirm the connection is established. Next, I need to test remote access. I enter telnet 192.168.0.5 and then enter user: lshutin password: cisco and also confirm that remote access is working.



9. Next, I needed to configure the router. First, I dragged the 2911 router into the work area, connected it to the laptop (the router has a console port, the laptop has an RS-232 port), and opened the terminal by clicking on the laptop. The console asked, "Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]: ", and I answered no. Just like in the switch, I switch to Privileged Mode and then to Global Configuration Mode with the commands "enable" and "configure terminal". Just like on the switch, I'm starting the setup process. 1) I change the name of the router "hostname NikolayRouter" 2) I set the password "enable password 24B031822" 3) I set a warning message before logging in "banner motd #This is Nikolai's switch. You need to authorize to the system!#" 4) Encrypt the passwords "service password-encryption" 5) Set the encrypted password "enable secret enc24B031822" 6) Go to the console setting "line console 0" and set the password that will be required when logging into the console "password 24B031822" and at the end enter "login" so that the password is requested. 7) I exit Global Configuration Mode to Privileged Mode and create the user "username Ishutin privilege 15 password cisco"



```
http://www.cisco.com/ww1/export/crypto/tool/stqrg.html
If you require further assistance please contact us by sending email to
export@cisco.com.

Cisco CISC02911/K9 (revision 1.0) with 491520R/32768K bytes of memory.
Processor board ID FX152400K8
3 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces
DRAM configuration is 64 bits wide with parity disabled.
255K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
249856K bytes of ATA System CompactFlash 0 (Read/Write)

--- System Configuration Dialog ---

Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]:
Press RETURN to get started!

Router>no
Translating "no"...domain server (255.255.255.255) % Name lookup aborted
Router>
Router>

Router>enable
Router#confi
Router(config)#configure ter
Router(config)#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname NikolayRouter
NikolayRouter(config)#enable password 24B031822
NikolayRouter(config)#banner m
NikolayRouter(config)#banner motd #This is Nikolai's switch. You need to
authorize to the system!#
NikolayRouter(config)#servi
NikolayRouter(config)#service pass
NikolayRouter(config)#service password-encryption
NikolayRouter(config)#enable secret enc24B031822
NikolayRouter(config)#line console 0
NikolayRouter(config-line)#password 24B031822
NikolayRouter(config-line)#login
NikolayRouter(config-line)#exit
NikolayRouter(config)#username Ishutin pri
NikolayRouter(config)#username Ishutin privilege 15 p
NikolayRouter(config)#username Ishutin privilege 15 password cisco
NikolayRouter(config)#
```

10. Next, I need to configure the network interface so that you can connect to the router. I enter the command "show ip interface brief" and I can see all the network interfaces of the router. Next, I switch to Global Configuration Mode and enter the command "interface GigabitEthernet0/0" to configure this interface. I enter "ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0", thereby setting up the IP address for the ethernet interface and then turning it on with the "no shutdown" command. I exit the interface settings and switch to the remote access setting "line vty 0 4". I turn on the "login local" authentication and activate the "transport input telnet". I exit Global Configuration Mode and check the settings. I also enter the command "show ip interface brief" and check the interface. I save all the settings by entering the "write memory" command.

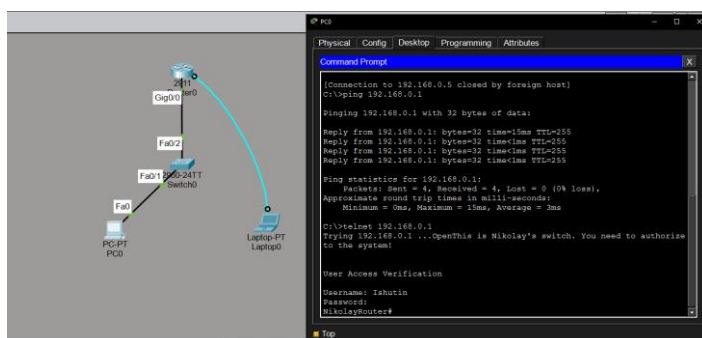
```

NikolayRouter#
NikolayRouter#
NikolayRouter#
NikolayRouter#
NikolayRouter#
NikolayRouter#
NikolayRouter#
NikolayRouter#
NikolayRouter#
NikolayRouter#
NikolayRouter#show i
NikolayRouter#show ip in
NikolayRouter#show ip interface bri
NikolayRouter#show ip interface brief

```

Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Protocol
GigabitEthernet0/0	192.168.0.1	YES	manual	down	down
GigabitEthernet0/1	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down
GigabitEthernet0/2	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down
Vlan1	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down

11. Now I'm checking the connection between the computer and the router. I connected the wires between the switch and the router and used the command in the computer's "command prompt" "ping 192.168.0.1". There is a connection between the computer and the router and everything is working correctly. Now I'm trying to connect remote access via "telnet 192.168.0.1". I successfully connect and enter the user's data.





## Key Questions:

*1. What steps are required to move from User Mode to Privileged Mode on a Cisco switch?*

We need to enter the "enable" command in the terminal.

*2. What is the difference between the enable password and enable secret commands when configuring access?*

The enable password command stores the password in plain text and is less secure, while enable secret encrypts the password and has higher priority.

*3. Which commands are needed to configure an IP address on the VLAN1 interface and activate it? Provide an example.*

In Global Configuration Mode using the "interface Vlan1" command, then entering "ip address 192.168.0.5 255.255.255.0," and enabling the interface using the "no shutdown" command.

*4. What is the difference between startup-config and running-config? Which command is used to save the configuration from running-config to startup-config?*

In running-config, all settings are stored in VRAM memory, which may not be saved when the device is restarted.

The show startup-config command displays the configuration stored in NVRAM (Non-Volatile RAM) that will be loaded when the device boots up.

We can use *copy running-config startup-config* or *write memory* or shortly *wr mem* to save the configuration from running-config to startup-config.

## Conclusion

As a result of this practical work, the basic skills of configuring Cisco network equipment were successfully developed. The Cisco IOS interface was explored, and the process of switching between different access and configuration modes was practiced. Password protection, user authentication, and remote access using Telnet were configured on both the switch and the router. IP addresses were assigned to the switch and router interfaces, and network connectivity was tested using ping and Telnet commands. All configured devices operated correctly, and successful communication between the network components was confirmed. This work provided practical experience that is essential for understanding and managing networks.