

for Staples

CHAP I.

- Network diagram 2 type - logical (ip) - physical (port & interface & cable)

- Network protocol - TCP / UDP, FTP, ARP, SMTP, POP3, IMAP, ICMP
internet control msg pro...
ping = 1 % command

ip addr. (logical)	MAC addr. (physical)	Port Num. (Service)
-----------------------	-------------------------	------------------------

file client map ip/MAC
server mail

Components of Network

HW

1. end device
2. intermediary device
3. network media - straight - - - - cross - - - - WAN

SW

1. switch เลื่อนออก
2. router เลื่อนไปรวมกับที่ 3

Types of Network

size

1. small home nw (ใช้ตัวคนเดียว)
2. small office/home office (config มั่วๆ)
3. medium to large nw (100-1000 เครื่อง)
4. world wide nw (internet)

infrastructure

1. LAN (admin.)
2. WAN (many admin.)

อื่นๆ : MAN, WLAN, SAN, PAN

Reliable Network

1. fault tolerance - มีสำรองเผื่อขาด
2. scalability - ปรับขนาดได้
3. security - จำกัดการเข้าถึง
4. Quality of Service (QoS) - จัดลำดับ

LAYER

OSI MODEL

TCP MODEL

7. Application	
6. Presentation	Application
5. Session	
4. Transport	Transport
3. Network	Internet
2. Datalink	
1. Physical	NW Access

PDU: protocol data unit

Data
Segment
Packet
Frame
Bits

Types of Connection in a LAN

ข้อจำกัด UTP cat 5 [Bit = 100 Mbps, ยาว 100 m global Hub, switch, repeater]

cross connect อุปกรณ์เครือข่าย except. hub --- sw, pc --- router

▷ WAN connection - เชื่อมระหว่าง router

- DTE (male)

- DCE (female) ⇒ cmd clock rate 56000

▷ console

router --- PC

- manage command

RT-45-to-DB-9 Adapter labeled TERMINAL

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CHAP II BASIC ROUTER CONFIGURATION

- Port Address : กำหนดโดย IANA : internet assigned number authority

- 0-1,023 : requesting entities "Well known ports" (destination port)
- 1,024-49,151 : registered port = publish ให้ everyone
- 49,151-65,535 : dynamic/private port "Randomly generate" (source port)

Sample :

- 20 : FTP (data), 21 : FTP (control)
- 80 : WWW HTTP, 81 : HOSTS 2 Name server
- 25 : SMTP, 53 : DNS

Logical Address : IPv4

- 5 class : A B C D E - reserved [10.0.0.1-10.255.255.255] ip & domain name unique
- HOST multicast addr.

class A	NW	HOST	HOST	HOST	0-127
class B	NW	NW	HOST	HOST	128-191
class C	NW	NW	NW	HOST	192-223
class D	1110				224-239 multicast
class E	1111				240-255 experimental

Physical Addresses : MAC Address

- Ethernet : 48 bit จำนวน 2 = 12 บิต 2 x 16
- มาตรฐาน IEEE → 3 bytes (24 bits) code "Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI)"

→ 27 บิต - ① ทุก MAC กำหนด OUI หรือ Ethernet device ด้ว ใช้ OUI 3 bytes เหมือน

Delivery

- ▷ Unicast ส่ง dest. ใน nw เดียวกัน
- ▷ Broadcast ส่งทุกเครื่องใน nw เดียวกัน (DHCP, ARP) - broadcast ip 255.255.255.255 ex
- ▷ Multicast ส่งเฉพาะเครื่องใน nw เดียวกันที่สนใจ

192.168.1.1 / 24 prefix range
255.255.255.0 L subnetmask
192.168.1.255 → broadcast ip addr.
255.255.255.255 broadcast NW

▷ Private addressing - ip reuse lot / 98 internet lot

RFC 1918 Internet Addr. Range	CIDR Refix
class A 10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255	10.0.0.0/8
class B 172.16.0.0 - 172.16.255.255	172.16.0.0/12
class C 192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255	192.168.0.0/16

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- Cisco IOS (internetwork operating system)

- function ① addressing ④ Managing Resource
- ② Interface ⑤ Security
- ③ Routing ⑥ QoS

Router & switch Boot Sequence.

1. POST (Power On Self Test) check HW
2. Run boot loader SW
3. Boot loader does low-level CPU initialization.
4. initializes the flash file system
5. locates & load a default IOS from RAM

- Accessing a Cisco IOS Device.

- 1. console port 2. Telnet 3. secure shell (SSH) 4. AUX port
- Terminal Emulation Program: PuTTY, Teraterm, secure CRT, HyperTerminal, OSxTerminal.

- Navigating the IOS

- The Command Structure

- ① context sensitive Help: "?" ② Hot Keys and shortcuts =
- ③ Command Syntax Check = enter w/o show ④ IOS Examination Commands → show ...
- 2.1 Global Config - mode "(config) #"
- 2.2 Other - mode "(config-mode) #"

- Getting Basic

- ① Host Name
- ② Interface addressing
- ③ Save Config Copy running-config startup-config
- ④ Verify Connectivity
- ⑤ Encrypted pass display
- ⑥ Ping
- ⑦ Traceroute
- ⑧ nslookup

CHAP III Static Routing & Dynamic Routing Protocol

- functions of router
- Characteristics ① Topology ② speed ③ cost ④ security ⑤ Availability ⑥ Scalability ⑦ Reliability
- Packet Forwarding Methods ① Process switching = router process the packet on interface level.
- ② Fast switching - router forward faster
- ③ Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) = forward packet based on

- connect devices

- default gateway
- Enable IP on a host
- statically assigned IP addr.
- Dynamically
- Subnet mask
- Subnet calculation

- Switching packet between NW

known: in dest ip (layer 3) → in routing table → in MAC addr. → dest. MAC (layer 2)

- Path Determination

- Packet in interface → match routing table.
- dest ip match subnet
- match interface → check ARP cache
- remote NW → encaps frame → next hop
- default route →
- no packet & no ICMP → S. IP
- Best path = lowest metric (cost)
- dynamic routing protocol 9
- 1. Routing Information Protocol (RIP) - hop
- 2. Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) - link cost
- 3. Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) - BW, delay, load, reliability
- load balancing
- Administrative Distance (AD) = trustworthiness
- connected = 0, static = 1, EIGRP = 90, OSPF = 110, RIP = 120
- The Routing Table
- dest. NW
- metric cost
- next hop

- Routing

- ① Static Routing → manual
- Good: resource does in process
- Bad: not scalable
- Use when: NW is small, no routing, no shutdown
- Types
- 1. standard
- 2. default - dest match
- 3. summary
- 4. floating - backup
- ip route
- nw-addr. subnetmask
- ip-addr. [exit-intf]

- ② Dynamic Routing Protocol → auto
- 1. EGP (Exterior Gateway Routing Protocol) :: BGP
- 2. IGP (Interior Gateway Routing Protocol) :: RIP, OSPF, EIGRP
- IS-IS (Intermediate System to Intermediate system)

- VLSM
- Fixed Length Subnet Masking
- 1. prefix 10 - prefix 10
- 2. bit 10 - bit 10
- 3. bit 10 - bit 10
- 4. bit 10 - bit 10

15

- RIP version 1 (AD = 120)

- **การส่งข้อมูล** - classful, DV metric = hop count (> 15) unreachable = update broadcast η 30 s

■ Msg 2 type.

1. Request \rightarrow Routing table \rightarrow interface n conf \rightarrow measurement

2. Response \rightarrow w/o info. no resulting table

- ip addr. uniform class A, B, C

- basic RIP v1 Conf. config router rip.

1. m^o Basic Conf. (config - router) # network

- 2.29 router RIP. + NW.

- **Verification & troubleshooting**: show running-config / ip route / ip protocols / debug ip rip

- passive interface command (Rconfig-router) ~~#~~ passive-interface (G/S) 0/0 wan

- Automatic Summarization : ~~mod~~ size routing table

- Goal: achieve size routing. update

- ଉଦାହରଣ: 72 support ~~disconnect~~ discontiguous.

- boundary routers : summarize RIP subnet from 1 major nw to another

- Processing **RIP** and classful protocols update : update subnet mask 172.16.1.0

- run: classful : update classful 172.16.0.0

❏ default route & RIP v1

- R(config) # ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
 | ^ subnet mask
 network ip ?

• Summary.

- RIP - classful / Metric is Hop Count (max 15) / not support VLSM or discontinuous subnet
routing update every 30 s. update broadcast

- RIP msg - UDP segment. s/d port 520

CHAP V RIP v.2 & Access Control Lists

- RIPv2 - classless / update next hop addr. / \neq Authentication routing (so for discontinuous network)
Routing update \rightarrow multicast

- Routing update \rightarrow multicast

9. timer to stop routing loop / 9. split horizon (with poison reverse)

- 9.5 triggered update / max hop count = 15

- ข้อจำกัดของ RIP v.1 ใน virtual interface สามารถใช้ routing ใน update. control

- [loopback interface, Null interface]

- static route & NULL interface \rightarrow null 0 is used as static route.

- R(config)# ip route summary-static-route subnet-mask Null 0

Route redistribution

- ```
R(config-router)# redistribute static
```

- Verify & Test connectivity: show ip interface brief, ping, traceroute

- ~~Router~~ Routing table : Debug ip rip

- **RIP v2** Conf. • Enable & verify RIP v2

- Conf RIP  $\rightarrow$  RIP  $v_1 \leftrightarrow$  RIP  $v_2$

- Auto-Summary & RIPv2

- disabling Auto-Summary: no auto-summary

- VLSP & CIDR • verify info. sent by RIPv2.

- VLSM requires nw addr & subnet mask

- CIDR for supernetting / verify show ip route, debug ip rip

- Access Control List

- ↳ conversation →  $\rightarrow$  source / dest who?  
↳  $\rightarrow$  m (FTP etc.) who?



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- Packet filtering 1. q dest, source. 2. protocol number 3. port number.
- operation. → มีจนเป็น sequence statement → last statement เป็น implicit deny → block → discard
- standard IPv4 ACLs - check source addr. - number ACL = 1-99 & 1300-1999
  - permits/denies ทั้งคู่ Protocol
- Extended IPv4 ACLs - check source & dest addr. - number ACL = 100-199 & 2000-2699
  - permits/denies ทั้งคู่ Protocol.
- wildcard. - ~ subnet mask. 0.0.0.0 (match all host) 255.255.255.255 (ignore all host any)
- Guideline for 3 Ps → One ACL / Protocol = to define protocol specific traffic?
  - ACL Creation → One ACL / direction - ACL ctrl in 1 direction.
  - One ACL / interface - ACL ctrl traffic for interface.
  - extend ACL : close source → standard ACL : close destination.
- Reconfig # access-list — deny/permit source [source-wildcard] log.
  - remove. # no access-list.
  - edit # no access. list num
  - # no command
  - remove all # no ip access-group extended.
  - filter: source/dest addr protocol port num.
- verify : show ip interface, show access lists.
- Securing VTY port - permit 1677. 1677. 1677. 1677.
  - debug output - debug ip packet ACL-num

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## CHAP VI OSPF & DHCP

- Link-State Routing Protocol - เป็น protocol ที่สร้าง complete map ของ nw topology แล้วหา shortest path. first (SPF) คือ dijkstra.
  - Learn = รับ + L nw.
  - fast conversation 3. admin จัด.
  - Learn update 1. learn info ของ link 2. เก็บมา
  - 3. join info. แล้วสร้าง Link-state Packet (LSP)
  - 4. router flood LSP to all neighbors → เก็บมา DB.
  - 5. router join all LSP เก็บมาสร้าง tree + adding OSPF → routing table.
- ข้อดี : สร้าง topology map บน shortest path. / resource.
- ข้อเสีย : ใช้ mem สร้าง DB ใหญ่ = เมื่อเกิด link-state ใช้ CPU คำนวณ / ถ้า LSP มี + ใช้ BW มาก

### OSPF (AD=110) 3 table.

- neighbor show ip ospf neighbor
- topology (สร้าง map) show ip ospf database
- routing (หา shortest path)

Msg → Encapsulating : MAC Dest = Multicast : 01-00-5E-00-00-05.

Protocol field : 89

→ type OSPF Packet. 01 Hello (m 10s default multicast) (m 30s default non-broadcast) 02 DBD → Synchronization DB info. 03 Link-state Request (LSR) 04 Link-state Update (LSU) 05 Link-state Ack (LSAck)

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## Operation

1. → Down state 2. → Init state 3. → two way state 4. → Ex state state  
5. → Exchange state 6. → Loading State 7. → Full state.

## Config: Single-Area OSPF v2

router ospf process - id.

1-65535

router # router-id 1.1.1.1

router # cost

fast: auto-cost reference-bandwidth  $\frac{100}{10^8}$

Gig ether: auto-cost reference-bandwidth  $\frac{100}{10^8}$

10 Gig ether: auto-cost reference-bandwidth  $\frac{10000}{10^8}$

router # BW

Rconfig-if # bandwidth 64

router # cost

Rconfig-if # ip ospf cost 65535

## Verify OSPF

show ip ospf neighbor, show ip protocol, show ip ospf interface brief  
show ip ospf

## More OSPF Conf

Redistributing OSPF default Route

Rconfig # ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 loopback N

Rconfig # router ospf process - id

Rconfig-router # default-information originate

Redistributing OSPF other

Rconfig-router # redistribute ?

byp connected eigrp metric ospf rip static

## DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuring Protocol)

- auto config for host (ospf for auto config ip)

method

1. Manual Allocation: admin assign
2. Automatic Allocation: DHCPv4 auto assign. addr. pool
3. Dynamic Allocation: for ip lease time and re ip

Conf

# ip dhcp excluded-address \_\_\_\_\_ ip 192.168.1.1

disable

# ip dhcp pool LAN-POOL-1

# no service dhcp

(dhcp-config) # network ip net subnet nw ip 192.168.1.1

conf DHCP client

# default-router \_\_\_\_\_

-if # ip address dhcp  
-if # no shutdown

in cmd info client

> # ipconfig /renew  
/release



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## CHAP VII Basic SW Addr. Resolution Protocol

### ► LAN Design. - Hierarchical - Modularity - Resiliency - Flexibility.

↳ 2 type 1. 3 Tier LAN Design. - Core / Distribution / Access 2. 2 Tier LAN Design. - Collapsed Core / Dis. / Access  
 Core - speed ↑ รองรับอุปกรณ์ ↑ 2 Distribution - จัดสรรหา sw, security Policy, Access ctrl & Access - จัดหา end device  
 1. 2 Support [Gig, Ethn] Link aggregation sw device เรียกว่า (CAOS)

### ► LAN SW / MAX

VCC: vertical cross-connect optical fiber

HCC (Horizon - -): UTP

1. จัดหา hardware server. Enterprise (MDF - Main Distribution Facility: core)  
 ↳ Workshop (IDF - Intermediate D.F.: Distribution) - จัดสรรหา cross-access.
2. จัดหา SW. 3. จัดหาอุปกรณ์ Segmentation 4. Broadcast domain  
 ↳ จัดหาจำนวน collision domain LAN LAYER 2 ↳ filter / segment Broadcast 7 1 ใน 1 แยก collision domain.

### ► SW Environment

- SW operation
  1. Learning เก็บ source MAC ต่อ port / link, reset age
  2. Aging ของ MAC Addr. ถึงเวลาที่ทิ้ง
  3. Flooding ส่ง frame 1. Broadcast 2. multicast 3. unknown unicast (ไม่รู้จัก dest.)
  4. forwarding ส่ง frame ไป dest (ถ้ามี)
  5. filtering source & dest same interface → filter ทิ้ง
- SW Methods
  1. store & forward SW → Check CRC, Auto buffer
  2. Cut-Through SW → Check 1 แรมก่อนส่ง, No FCS, Auto buffer  
 2 mode 1. fast forward ~ 12 bytes 2. Fragment free ~ 64 bytes
- SW Domain
  1. Collision Domains - SW เป็นตัวแบ่ง
  2. Broadcast - Router เป็นตัวแบ่ง

### ► Configure

- Basic
  - \* interface vlan num
  - if) \* ip address ip sub
  - \* no shutdown.
  - \* ip default-gateway ip
- show config
  - \* show interface fa0/0
  - \* startup-config
  - \* running-config
  - \* ip fa0/0
- Security. C SSH, TCP, Telnet
  - \* ip domain-name
  - \* crypto key generate rsa
  - \* username admin pass cca
- Config Communication.
  - if) \* duplex full
  - \* speed Num-Auto (เลือกตาม speed)
  - \* mdix auto.
- port security.
  - if) \* switchport mod access
  - \* switchport port-security mac-address MAC [static].
  - sticky [dynamic].
- MAC Address.
  - \* switchport port-security maximum num
- violation mode
  - \* security violation protect mode. (protect)
  - \* security violation restrict mode. (เก็บไว้ถ้าเกิดปัญหา)
  - \* security violation shutdown mode. (default)
- show. violation
  - \* show port-security interface fa0/0
  - \* show port-security address

### • port security.

if) \* switchport mod access

\* switchport port-security mac-address MAC [static].  
 sticky [dynamic].

### • MAC Address.

\* switchport port-security maximum num

### • violation mode

- \* security violation protect mode. (protect)
- \* security violation restrict mode. (เก็บไว้ถ้าเกิดปัญหา)
- \* security violation shutdown mode. (default)

### • show. violation

- \* show port-security interface fa0/0
- \* show port-security address

### • Addr. Resolution Protocol (ARP) → ARP cache เก็บ MAC ที่เชื่อมมาที่ dest

IPv4 : Classless - Variable Length Subnet Masking (VLSM) : แบ่ง NW ไปใช้  
 - Fixed → (FLSM) : แบ่ง NW ไม่เต็มที่

## CHAP VIII Lan Redundancy & spanning Tree Protocol (STP)

- Join Layer 1 Redundancy: 1. MAC Addr. instability - ไม่เสถียร.
- 2. Broadcast storms - ส่งไปเรื่อย ๆ 3. Multiple frame transmission - dest ได้รับซ้ำจาก source เดียวกัน 1

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STP → in block port nā block traffic in network  
 method → in RB (Root Bridge) [1. RB/INW, 1RP/1RB, 1DP/segment]  
 → in path cost all → in Root Port (RP) & min cost (outside DP (Designated Port))  
 → segment & path cost min in RB min in DP & min in Block Port

Config.  
 I. spanning-tree VLAN 1 root primary II. spanning-tree VLAN 1 priority 24576 → primary  
 → secondary show spanning-tree

Extended System ID: BID = 8 byte. [B. Priority - 2 bytes, B.P. (VLAN) - 4 bits, Extended SysID (VLAN) - 12 bits, MAC Addr. - 6 bytes]  
 • PRST → in load balance. in root VLAN [in IEEE 802.1D STP] show spanning-tree active.

• Rapid PVST → in Alternate port in block network → set edge port @ host, router if spanning-tree post fast  
 • Config Rapid: spanning-tree mode rapid-pvst  
 → link type - p2p - if spanning-tree enable.

clear all  
 spanning-tree link-type point-to-point.  
 clear spanning-tree detected-protocol

## CHAP IX VLANs & Inter VLAN

VLAN: in MAC NW / broadcast domain. in root in VLAN in network. show spanning-tree brief.

Multi sw. Environment: VLAN Trunk. set in carry in network 1 VLAN.  
 • config-if switch port mode trunk. show spanning-tree interface fa0/0 switch port  
 → Tagging Ethernet Frames - Tag in in VLAN in network trunk. show vlan.

Assignment: VLAN numb. → 1-1005 in config @ vlan.dat (flash) show spanning-tree summary  
 → 1006-4096 in config @ running-config (NVRAM) show int vlan num.

How to create VLAN:  
 1. spanning-tree name 2. spanning-tree database.  
 (vlan) name (vlan) spanning-tree name  
 How to Assign port to vlan. → cancel Assign  
 interface no spanning-tree num.  
 if switch port mode access  
 → access spanning-tree num.

Inter-VLAN Routing: set in trunk. show sub interface  
 • how to config: interface fa0/0/10 VLAN.  
 subif encapsulation dot1q 10  
 ip address ip sub.  
 show spanning-tree show running-config show ip route.

## CHAP X VTP & NAT (network addr. trans)

Operation: - update VTP revision 32bits (0-4294967296)  
 mode → 1. Server: create / remove / rename in VLAN in network 2. Client: in VTP process, in VTP msg on trunk 3. Transparent: create / remove / rename only in switch / just module.

Config: - 2 mode. Cisco/3 trunk in network sw / in domain / 3 mode.  
 global spanning-tree version 2 spanning-tree domain name spanning-tree password pw spanning-tree mode server / etc.  
 (VLAN) spanning-tree v2-mode spanning-tree server / client / transparent

Pruning → manage in traffic in network.  
 config.  
 (vlan) spanning-tree pruning → interface switch port trunk pruning vlan remove. vlan num

NAT: in private ip → publish / real ip.  
 Terminology 4 types 1. Inside local Addr. (private ip) 2. Outside local Addr. - same.  
 3. Inside global Addr. 4. Outside global Addr.  
 type 1. static → ip nat inside source static local-ip global-ip  
 2. dynamic → ip nat pool name start-ip end-ip {netmask netmask | prefix-length} → set ACL.  
 ip nat inside source list ACL-name pool name overload.  
 3. PAT (port Addr. translation) port in network in NW Addr.  
 Config 3 way 1. NAT 2. Inside ip nat inside 3. Outside ip nat outside.  
 → in (single Addr.) in ACL → ip nat inside source list ACL-name interface fa0/0 overload.



## CHAPTER XI EIGRP - ใช้เฉพาะ Cisco

• ใช้สำหรับเป็น Protocol 9 มี NW มาจากหลาย source และมีหลายเส้นทาง โดยจะเลือก best path [DUAL]  
 - เป็น classless

▶ Reliable Transport Protocol (RTP) - รับ EIGRP packet 9 มี neighbors

▶ Partial and Bounded - Update เฉพาะส่วนที่มันมีเปลี่ยนแปลง

- PMS & Protocol-dependent modules.

└ maintain EIGRP neighbor and topology

สร้าง table ของ neighbor → สร้าง topology table หา backup path

→ เลือก path ที่ดีที่สุด → routing table.

└ ทำ redistribution กับ routing protocol อื่นๆ

└ รองรับ authentication

### • Packet Type.

1. Hello - ค้นหา adjacency ระหว่าง Router

2. Update - info dest's update 9 มี neighbor router.

3. ACK - ตอบ ACK.

4. Query - request info routing จาก neighbor.

5. Reply - ตอบ Query.

### • How to implement EIGRP config!

→ Config.

(config) # Router EIGRP XYZ

-router) # eigrp 1

# network \_\_\_\_\_

# no auto-summary.

→ show check

# show ip route

# show ip protocols.

# show ip eigrp neighbors

### • DUAL & Topology Table. (FSM) Find path

\* show ip eigrp topology

\* show ip route.

> Successor (S) - value ที่ส่งต่อ Go!

> Feasible Successor (FS) Backup path!

> Reported Distance (RD) ค่า cost มาที่เรา? (จาก hop)

> Feasible Distance (FD) ค่า cost lowest → dest.

### • สูตรคำนวณ BW (ค่าที่ส่งต่อใน NW), Delay (หน่วงเวลา), Reliability, load

show interface เพื่อได้อีกค่า value.

$$\left[ \frac{10^7}{\text{BW} \times \text{BW}} + \frac{(\text{Load} \times \text{BW})}{256 - \text{load}} + \text{Delay} \times \text{delay} \right] + \left[ \frac{\text{Relia}(\text{worse})}{\text{Relia}} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \left[ \left( \frac{10^7}{\text{BW} \times \text{BW}} \right) + \left( \text{Delay} \div 10 \right) \right] \times 256$$

→ ส่ง serial 20000 ต่อวินาที.





## Extr 0.

- ▶ RIP on config network router. \*debug ip rip on.
- ▶ static route.
  - 1. default route 0.0.0.0 → configuration is
  - 2. static route. ← configuration
  - 3. Summary static route.
- ▶ vtp ms copy vlan database on router.
- ▶ switch port.
  - └ access (access. vlan).
  - └ trunk.
- ▶ also startup-config / vlan.
  - \*delete flash: vlan.dat
  - \*erase startup-config.
  - \*reload.
- ▶ set telnet / http
  - #line vty 0 15.
  - (line) \*transport ~~tel~~ in tel.
  - \*password. \_\_\_\_\_ [255 characters]
  - \*login.
  - \*access-list num deny udp any num wc eq http.
  - \*access-list num deny tcp ip-s wc ipdest wc eq 23  
Ltelnet port
- ▶ IPv6. \*ipv6 unicast-routing.
  - static route
    - \*ipv6 route prefix / length {addr | exit-intf}.
  - default route
    - \*ipv6 route ::/0 {addr | exit}.
  - eigrp
    - \*ipv6 unicast-routing.
    - \*ipv6 router eigrp none.
      - \*eigrp router ip 10.16.0.0 ← IPv4 format