

BRYANT CCNA 2018 SECTION 5 - MEMORY, BOOT, PASSWORDS

Memory 1: Mem contents and boot process.

ROM - stores bootstrap startup program, OS software, and power-on diagnostic test programs (POST)

Flash Memory - stores IOS image ~~and config files~~

RAM: Stores operational info like routing/switching tables and the running config file

NVRAM: Non-Volatile RAM. Holds startup config file

IOS Image search order:

1. Flash (default)
2. TFTP
3. ROM

Memory 2: Setup Mode

ctrl-C to exit dialog

Memory 3: Enable secret/Password

enable secret - sets secret, which always overrides the password.

enable password - also used for auth, probably for backward compatibility? Not used if Secret Set.

Memory 4: Console Port Single Password

(config)# line con 0

(config-line)# login

password cisco

Memory 5: Console Port Username/Password DB

So far we have a password, but:

- no accountability. no usernames are asked for
- password is easier to crack than username/pw
- passwords are shared by people who shouldn't share

- To add a username/password:

(config)# username admin password cisco

- To enable login:

line con 0

(config-line)# login local

To automatically encrypt all passwords:

(config)# service password-encryption

Memory 6: Port Security Success Fundamentals

AKA "The Enemy Within"

Port Security - A basic Cisco security feature that uses the source MAC address of incoming frames.

First: check ports to verify things are on the right Port.

show cdp neighbors

Then, to enable on an interface:

```
(config)# int fast 0/1  
(config-if)# switchport port-security
```

NOTE: port must be in access mode for port security!
(config-if) switchport mode access

Port Security Options:

sw1(config-if)# switchport port-security aging time? <1-1440> Aging time in minutes

Aging type:

absolute: Absolute Aging (default)

inactivity: Aging based on inactivity time period

port-security maximum?

<1-6144> Maximum MAC Addresses

port-security mac-address?

fl. H. H 48 bit MAC address

sticky Configure dynamic secure addresses as sticky

switchport port-security violation?

protect security violation protect mode

restrict security violation restrict mode

shutdown security violation shutdown mode

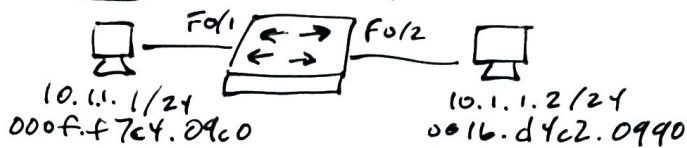
Shutdown - puts port into error-disable mode, and generates SNMP message

Restrict - generates SNMP/syslog message.

Protect - only drops frame, nothing else.

Memory 7: Port Security Basics

Memory 8: Port Security Static Lab Begins



Enable port security

```
sw1(config)# int fa/1
```

```
(config-if)# switchport port-security
```

(must be an access port, 'switchport mode access')

```
# switchport port-security mac-address  
aaaa.6666.cccc
```

This is not the right MAC, so the interface will now be down for more info:

```
# show port-security
```

```
# show int fa/1
```

```
# show port-security int fa/1
```



Steps to fix:

① Resolve the issue first

② Then reset the port

} order is important.
if you reset the port first it will error again

fix port-security { # int fast 0/1
~~switch mode~~ port-security mac-address
switchport port-security mac-address
000f.f7c4.09c0

reset port { # shut
no shut

Memory 10: Port Security Dynamic Lab

By just turning on port-security without a MAC:

```
→ (config-if)# switchport port-security
```

Once the port goes up, it will take the connected MAC.
you can view the addresses with

```
→ # show port-security address
```

To add another address, or allow dynamic learning with an address assigned, change the max.

```
→ (config-if)# switchport port-security maximum 2
```

then you can add up to two addresses, or learn dynamically

memory II: Port Security Sticky Address

- Dynamic Entries Lost if port shut down
- Sticky sets the MAC to be stored.

int f0/1

switch-port port-security mac-address sticky

That's all! Now any Dynamically learned MAC addresses are marked as sticky and will be stored.

Errdisable recovery

(config)# errdisable recovery cause psecure-violation

(*) not supported in packet tracer

errdisable recovery interval 30

seconds - minimum 30 seconds