

Assignment Submission

Heading: Challenge 01

Approach: First, I looked at the status of the interface devices. I got the IP of the server i.e. 10.0.0.1, I tried connecting it but failed.

Solution: I went to the switch this time directly, went to the Config tab and tried seeing the config of fastEthernet 0/1, this gave me access to the CLI and I ran the following commands:

(config)#exit

#copy running-config startup-config

These commands helped me recover the running config which is in the primary memory of the switch making it volatile, further when exporting these files I got a file stating all the commands used for setting up the network. One command in particular caught my attention:

username net privilege 1 password 0 game

This gave me the username 'net' and the password 'game'

<>Hi! Welcome to Albus Security</>

User Access Verification

Username: net

Password:

Switch>en



Approach: We check the status of the VLAN. Try to find the issues and do the needful to set the VLAN properly.

Solution: While checking the communication of packets, we see bob and vicer are configured to 2 different VLANs, hence hindering in their communication. To make them work, we switch the VLAN of fastEthernet 0/3 of admin switch to 1 instead of 2 to make it work. I did it with the following step:

```
Switch(config) #interface FastEthernet0/3
Switch(config-if) #switchport mode access
Switch(config-if) #switchport access vlan 1
Switch(config-if) #
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan2, changed state to down
```

Switch (config-if) #exit



Approach: Understand the problem of configuring the hostname on a switch. Researched methods for Cisco switches running IOS. Analyse with available commands.

Solution:

Utilized the following command for Cisco switches running IOS: Switch# configure terminal Switch(config)# hostname R1



Approach: Understand the problem between lines and solve them.

Solution:

line status of fastEthernet 0/3 of the Junior switch was down, brought that up by using the following commands:

Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/3
Switch(config-if)#no shutdown

Switch(config-if)#

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up

Switch (config-if) #exit



Approach: Troubleshoot for the error in the network and fix it with the pre-requisite

knowledge.

Solution:

Configure the switches first-

Admin:

Switch(config)#interface gig0/1

Switch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

Switch(config)#interface fa0/3

Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access

Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 2

Switch(config-if)#exit

Switch(config)#interface fa0/2

Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access

Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 1

Switch(config-if)#exit

Switch(config)#interface fa0/1

Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access

Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 3

Switch(config-if)#exit

Switch(config)#end

Switch#write memory

Senior:

Switch(config)#interface gig0/1

Switch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

Switch(config)#interface fa0/1



Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access

Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 2

Switch(config-if)#exit

Switch(config)#interface fa0/2

Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access

Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 3

Switch(config-if)#exit

Switch(config)#interface fa0/3

Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 1

Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access

Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 1

Switch(config-if)#exit

Switch(config)#end

Switch#write memory

Now I changed the following IPs:

VLAN1 On Senior: 10.0.0.2 VLAN2 on Senior: 30.0.0.2 VLAN3 on Senior: 40.0.0.2

Bob's IP: 192.168.2.1 Hope's IP: 192.168.1.1 Vicer's IP: 192.168.3.1 Carlos's IP: 192.168.2.2 Jack's IP: 192.168.3.2 Harry's IP: 192.168.1.2

All of this made the network work again.



Approach: I took the following actions to resolve a layer 1 problem on functional interfaces, specifically duplex mismatches shown by late collisions.

Solution:

Fixed duplex mismatch in one of the switches named Senior using the following commands:

```
Switch>en
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch (config) #interface fa0/2
Switch(config-if) #duplex ?
 auto Enable AUTO duplex configuration
 full Force full duplex operation
 half Force half-duplex operation
Switch(config-if) #duplex auto
Switch (config-if) #end
Switch#
%SYS-5-CONFIG I: Configured from console by console
Switch#write memory
Building configuration...
[OK]
Switch#
```



Approach: Read the running-configs. See the configuration of SSH in the switches and configure them accordingly.

Solution:

The Admin Switch had SSH setup improperly. I set it up properly using the following commands:

```
Switch>en
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch (config) #hostname s1
s1(config) #ip domain-name test
sl(config) #username albus password game
s1(config)#crypto key gen rsa
The name for the keys will be: sl.test
Choose the size of the key modulus in the range of 360 to 4096 for your
  General Purpose Keys. Choosing a key modulus greater than 512 may take
  a few minutes.
How many bits in the modulus [512]: 1024
% Generating 1024 bit RSA keys, keys will be non-exportable...[OK]
s1(config) #ip ssh version 2
*Mar 1 0:4:28.186: %SSH-5-ENABLED: SSH 1.99 has been enabled
s1(config)#line con 0
s1(config-line)#line vty 0 4
s1(config-line) #transport input ssh
s1(config-line)#login local
s1(config-line)#line vty 5 15
s1(config-line) #transport input ssh
s1(config-line) #login local
s1(config-line)#end
s1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG I: Configured from console by console
s1#write memory
Building configuration...
[OK]
s1#
```



Approach: Learn about SSH timeouts

Solution:

Disable SSH timeout:

Switch(config)#line vty 0 15

Switch(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0

Disable console timeout:

Switch(config)# line console 0 Switch(config-line)# exec-timeout 0 0

Don't forget to save the settings using: write memory



Approach: Recognised trunking and VLAN problems in the lab. based on research, selected a methodical troubleshooting technique.

Solution:

To fix the VLAN, we perform the following operations in the switches:

Switch Admin:

Switch(config)#interface vlan 1

Switch(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.3 255.255.255.0

Switch(config-if)#no shutdown

Switch(config)#interface fa0/1-2

Switch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

Switch(config-if)#interface fa0/3

Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access

Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 1

Switch Junior:

Switch(config)#interface vlan 1

Switch(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0

Switch(config-if)#no shutdown

Switch(config)#interface fa0/1-2

Switch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

Switch(config-if)#interface fa0/3

Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access

Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 1

Switch Senior:

Switch(config)#interface fa0/1



Switch(config-if)#no shutdown Switch(config)#interface fa0/1-2 Switch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

