Breaking into a **Cisco router’s password** can be necessary for legitimate reasons, such as recovering access to a device when the password is lost. However, it’s essential to use this knowledge responsibly and legally. Here’s a step-by-step guide for password recovery:

1. **Attach a Terminal or PC**:
   * Connect a terminal or PC with terminal emulation software to the router’s console port.
   * Use these terminal settings:
     + Baud rate: 9600
     + Parity: None
     + Data bits: 8
     + Stop bits: 1
2. **Check Configuration Register**:
   * If you still have access to the router, type show version and note the configuration register value (usually 0x2102 or 0x102).
   * If you don’t have access, assume the configuration register is set to 0x2102.
3. **Restart the Router**:
   * Turn off the router using the power switch and then turn it back on.
   * Within 60 seconds of power-up, press Break on the terminal keyboard to enter ROMMON mode.
   * If Break doesn’t work, try other key combinations (see Cisco’s documentation).
4. **Change Configuration Register**:
   * At the rommon 1> prompt, type confreg 0x2142 to boot from Flash without loading the configuration.
   * Type reset at the rommon 2> prompt. The router reboots, ignoring the saved configuration.
5. **Enable Mode**:
   * Type enable at the Router> prompt. You’ll be in enable mode (Router#).
6. **Copy Configuration**:
   * Type configure memory or copy startup-config running-config to load the nonvolatile RAM (NVRAM) configuration into memory.
   * Use show running-config to view the router’s configuration.
   * You’ll find passwords (enable password, enable secret, vty, console passwords) either in encrypted or unencrypted format.