*privileged EXEC mode*



To return to user EXEC mode from privileged EXEC mode (თითქმის არ გამოიყენება რადგან რასაც privileged ში თითქმის ყველაფრის გამოყენება შეგვიძლია რაც exec -ში.)

**disable**

*global configuration mode*



**conf t**

change the hostname

**hostname R1**

undo a configuration command

**no**

**no hostname R1**

return you to privileged EXEC mode from global configuration mode

**exit**

You can view each configuration file

**show running-config**

**show startup-config**

copy the contents of the running-config file to the startup-config file

**write**

**write memory**

**copy running-config startup-config**

different commands you can use to delete startup-config To return the device to the factory-default configuration

**write erase**

**erase nvram:**

**erase startup-config**

The enable password is a password that you must enter to

access privileged EXEC mode

**enable password**

view the enable password in running-config

R1# **show running-config | include enable**

enable password ccna

After a show command, a pipe ( | ) followed by the

keyword include allows you to filter output to only show

lines including the specified characters ( enable , in this case).

This encrypts all current passwords configured on the device, as well as passwords you configure in the future

R1(config)# **service password-encryption**

R1(config)# **do show running-config | include enab**

enable password 7 0307580507

The service password-encryption command encrypts

passwords using *type 7* encryption. It is a very weak form of

encryption

The *enable secret* is a more secure password that can be

configured to protect access to privileged EXEC mode. It stores

the password as a *hash*, rather than encrypted ciphertext.

*Hashing* can be thought of as one-way encryption; it can’t be

reversed.

R1(config)# **enable secret cisco**

R1(config)# **do show running-config | include enab**

enable secret 9 $9$emuJQV5sVZCY8v$INbrp9XrtfWHieM

enable password 7 0307580507

Use the **disable** command to return to user EXEC mode from privileged EXEC mode.

Use the **reload** command in privileged EXEC mode to restart the device.

The command to view a Cisco switch’s MAC address table

**show mac address-table**

you can manually clear dynamic MAC addresses from a switch’s MAC address table

SW1# **clear mac address-table dynamic**

SW1# **show mac address-table**

Mac Address Table

To clear a specific dynamic MAC

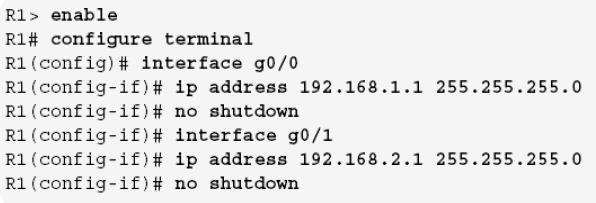
address from the table, you can use the **clear mac addresstable**

**dynamic address** mac-address command. To clear

all dynamic MAC addresses learned on a specific interface, use

the **clear mac address-table dynamic interface**

interface-name command.



convenient command to view a router’s interfaces

**show ip interface brief**

R1# **show ip interface brief**

Interface IP-Address OK? Method Statu

GigabitEthernet0/0 unassigned YES unset admin

GigabitEthernet0/1 unassigned YES unset admin

GigabitEthernet0/2 unassigned YES unset admin

GigabitEthernet0/3 unassigned YES unset admin

command to configure an interface’s IP address

R1(config-if)# **ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255**

check that the netmask

R1# **show ip interface**

command to configure SW1’s F0/1 and F0/2 interfaces at the same time

**interface range f0/1-2**

This configures F0/3, F0/4, F0/5, F0/6, F0/7, F0/8,and G0/2.

**interface range f0/3-8, g0/2**

view interface descriptions

**show interfaces description**

**show interfaces status (მხოლოდ სვიჩებზე,**the descriptions are displayed in the Name column**)**

The command to manually configure an interface’s speed

**speed** {speed | **auto**} (ან სიჩქარე უნდა ჩაწერო ან autonegotiation ჩართო auto-თი)

view the active configurations for a specific interface

**show running-config interface** *interface-name*

The command to configure an interface’s duplex

**duplex** {**auto** | **full** | **half**}

**show ip route**

To view only the connected routes in R1’s routing table

**show ip route | include C**

configure a static route

**ip route** *destination-network netmask next-hop*

**ip route** *destination-network netmask exitinterface*

**ip route** *destination-network netmask exitinterface next-hop*