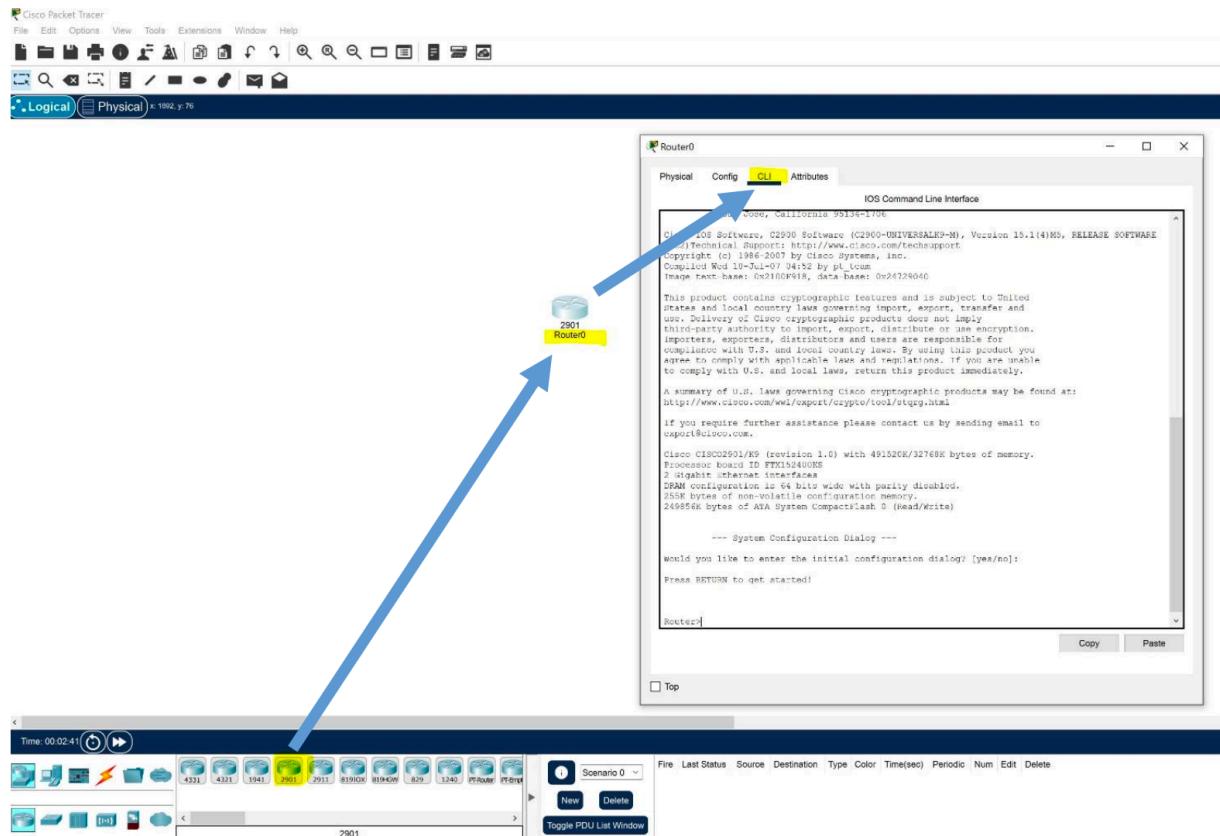


# CCNA - Mode CLI (Command Line Interface)

Nº	ID	DS-231
Compétence(s)		
Type		

## 1. Savoir utiliser les commandes

Lorsque vous ouvrez Cisco Packet Tracer et configurez un routeur ou un switch, vous interagissez avec lui via le mode CLI (Command Line Interface).

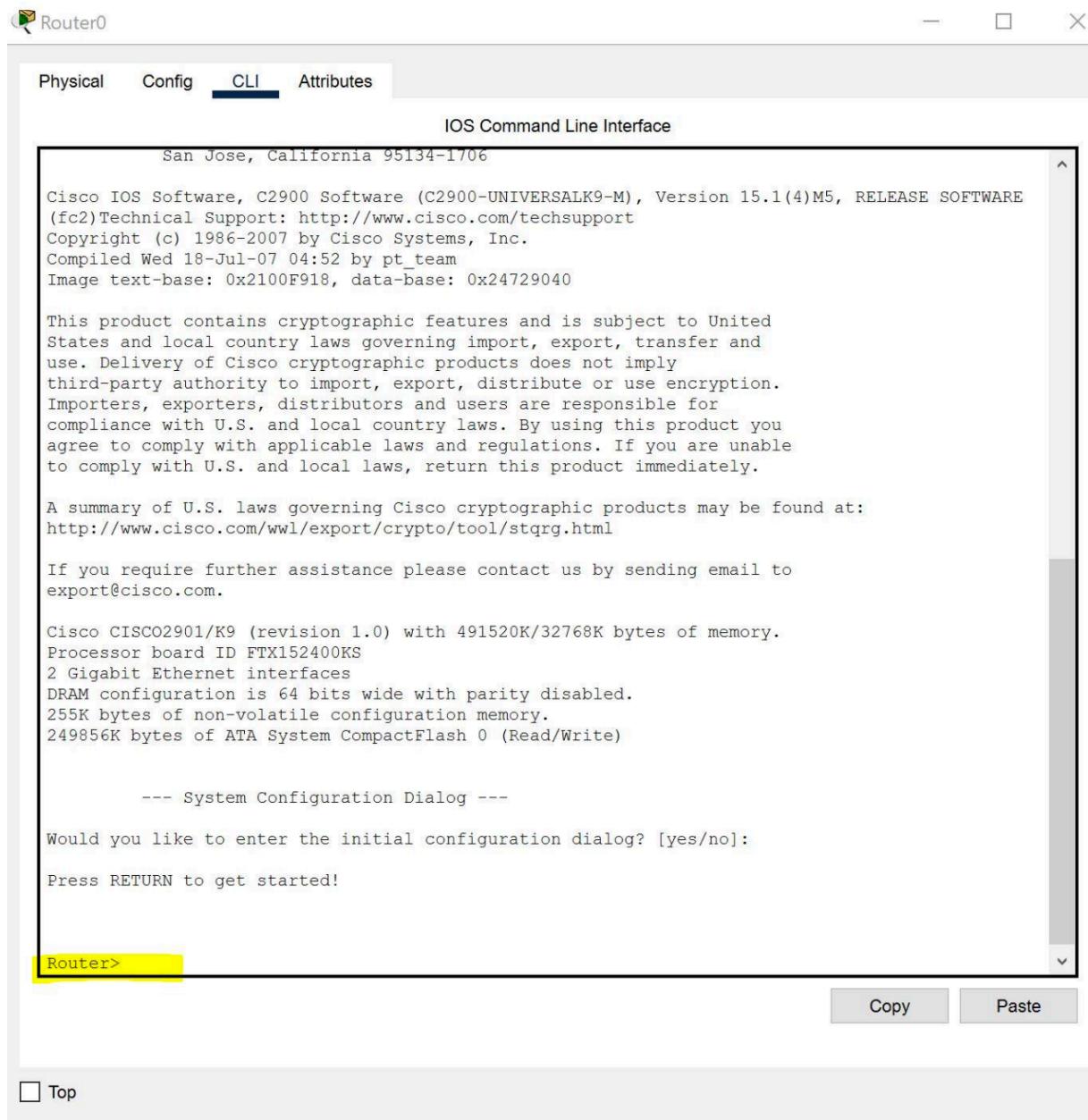


Il existe plusieurs modes de commande, comparables à des niveaux d'accès :

- User EXEC mode (mode utilisateur)
- Privileged EXEC mode (mode privilégié)
- Global Configuration mode (mode de configuration globale)
- Configuration d'interface (mode spécifique à une interface)

## **User EXEC mode (mode utilisateur)**

- Signe : >
- Exemple : Router>
- Permet de consulter des informations, mais pas de les modifier.



Router0

Physical Config **CLI** Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

San Jose, California 95134-1706

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Processor board ID FTX152400KS  
2 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces  
DRAM configuration is 64 bits wide with parity disabled.  
255K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.  
249856K bytes of ATA System CompactFlash 0 (Read/Write)

--- System Configuration Dialog ---  
Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]:  
Press RETURN to get started!

Router>

Top

## Privileged EXEC mode (mode privilégié)

- Signe : #
- Exemple : Router#
- Permet d'exécuter des diagnostics et d'accéder aux configurations.
- Pour y accéder : enable

Router0

Physical Config **CLI** Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
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--- System Configuration Dialog ---

Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]:
Press RETURN to get started!

Router>enable
Router#
```

Top

## Global Configuration mode

- Signe : (config)#
- Exemple : Router(config)#
- Permet de modifier la configuration générale du routeur ou switch.
- Pour y accéder : configure terminal

Router0

Physical Config **CLI** Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
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DRAM configuration is 64 bits wide with parity disabled.
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249856K bytes of ATA System CompactFlash 0 (Read/Write)

--- System Configuration Dialog ---

Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]: 
Press RETURN to get started!

Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#
```

Top

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## Configuration d'interface

- Signe : (config-if) #
- Exemple : Router(config-if) #
- Permet de configurer une interface réseau (Ethernet, GigabitEthernet...)
- Commande d'accès :
  - Switch : interface FastEthernet0/0 ou interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  - Routeur : interface GigabitEthernet0/0

Router0

Physical Config **CLI** Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
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Processor board ID FTX152400KS
2 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces
DRAM configuration is 64 bits wide with parity disabled.
255K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
249856K bytes of ATA System CompactFlash 0 (Read/Write)

--- System Configuration Dialog ---

Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]:
Press RETURN to get started!

Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
*Invalid interface type and number
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
Router(config-if)#

Copy Paste
```

Top

## Résumé des modes

- Le mode > correspond à un utilisateur invité.
- Le mode # correspond à un administrateur.
- Le mode (config)# correspond à la modification des paramètres du système.
- Une interface comme GigabitEthernet0/0 représente une carte réseau.
- La commande no shutdown active une interface (elle est désactivée par défaut).

## 2. Exemple concret : configurer une adresse IP

### Étapes dans Cisco Packet Tracer

```
Router> enable
```

Passer en mode privilégié.

```
Router# configure terminal
```

Accéder au mode de configuration globale.

```
Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0
```

Sélectionner l'interface à configurer.

```
Router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

Attribuer l'adresse IP et le masque.

```
Router(config-if)# no shutdown
```

Activer l'interface.

```
Router(config-if)# exit  
Router(config)# exit  
Router# exit
```

Router0

Physical Config **CLI** Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
%Invalid interface type and number
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

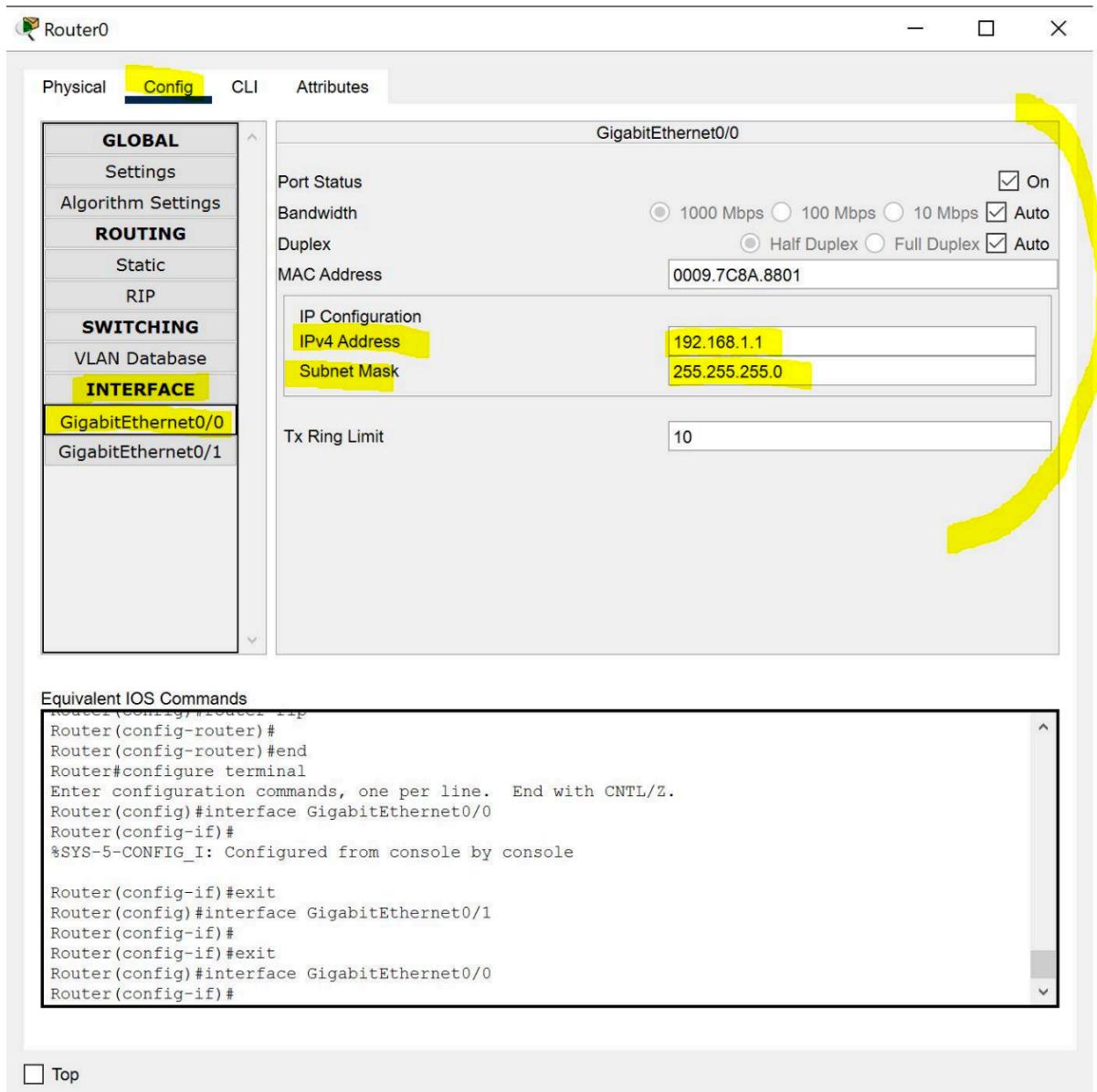
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#exit
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Router#exit

Router con0 is now available

Press RETURN to get started.
```

Top



### 3. Commandes de base à retenir

Commande	Fonction
enable	Passer en mode privilégié
configure terminal	Entrer en mode configuration
hostname [nom]	Renommer le routeur/switch
interface [type/numéro]	Choisir une interface

Commande	Fonction
ip address [IP] [masque]	Attribuer une IP
no shutdown	Activer une interface
show ip interface brief	Afficher les interfaces et leur état
show running-config	Voir la configuration actuelle

## 4. Exercice de compréhension

Explique en 8 à 10 phrases simples comment configurer une adresse IP sur un routeur Cisco via Packet Tracer.

Tu peux aussi lister l'ordre des commandes utilisées.

### Correction

```

Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0
Router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)# no shutdown
Router(config-if)# exit
Router(config)# exit
Router# show ip interface brief
Router# exit

```

Principaux enseignements :

- Savoir naviguer entre les différents modes du CLI
- Savoir configurer une adresse IP
- Comprendre l'utilité de no shutdown
- Vérifier la configuration avec show ip interface brief
- Être capable d'expliquer clairement la procédure