

CISCO – Switch (I)

- Switch-Reset und dabei zunächst einlesen der Konfiguration umgehen:
 - Switch mit gedrücker MODE-Taste starten
 - An der Eingabeaufforderung:
 flash_init
 load_helper

rename flash:config.text flash:config.bak

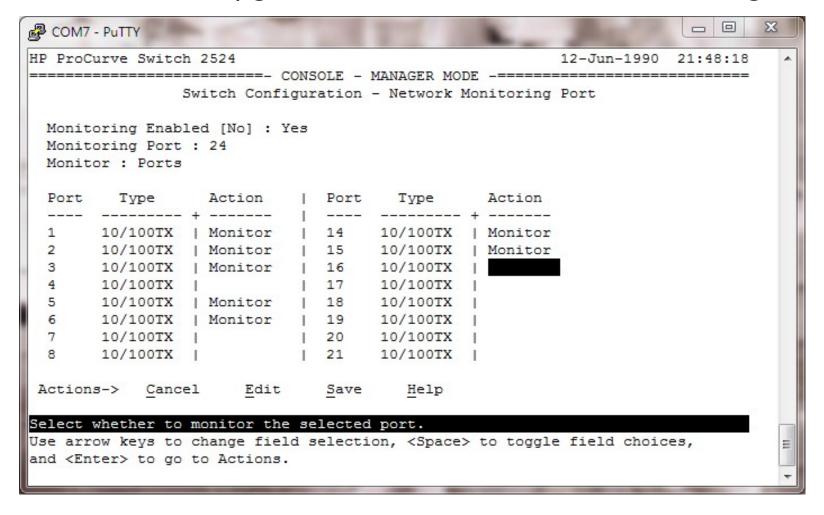
- Switch starten mit boot
- Im Privileged EXEC mode:
 Konfigurationsdatei wieder umbenennen, einlesen (Switch soll ja normal arbeiten) und sich zusätzlich einen Monitorport definieren.

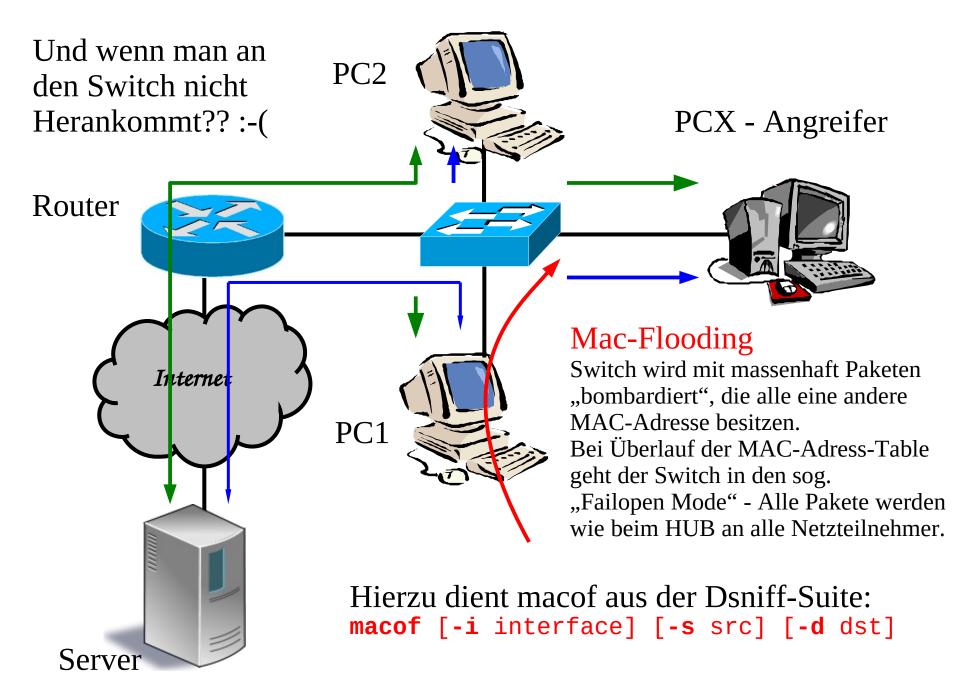
```
Continue with configuration dialog? [yes/no]: n
Press RETURN to get started.
Switch>
Switch>enable
Switch#rename flash:config.bak flash:config.text
Destination filename [running-config]
Switch#copy flash:config.text system:running-config
Destination filename [running-config]
workgroup_sw1#
workgroup_sw1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
workgroup_sw1(config)#monitor session 1 source interface fa0/1 - 23
workgroup_sw1(config)#monitor session 1 destination interface fa0/24
workgroup_sw1(config)#end
workgroup_sw1#
00:07:16: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
workgroup_sw1#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

workaroun sw1#avit

HP ProCurve

- Zunächst mit Clear-Button (Gerätevorderseite) Passwort löschen
- Mit dem Befehl menu eben dieses starten
- Dort 2. Switch Configuration anschl. 3. Network Monitoring Port





Switch#show vlan

V	LA	N	C	17
V	ldot	IV		: :

VLA	AN Name	Status	Ports
1 d	lefault	active	Fa0/1, Fa0/2, Fa0/3, Fa0/4 Fa0/5, Fa0/6, Fa0/7, Fa0/8 Fa0/9, Fa0/10, Fa0/11, Fa0/12 Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15, Fa0/16
	MGMT DMZ	active active	
30]	LAN	active	Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19, Fa0/20 Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/23, Fa0/24

Switch#show run

• • •

interface FastEthernet0/1

• • •

interface FastEthernet0/17 switchport access vlan 30 switchport mode access

...

interface GigabitEthernet0/1 switchport mode trunk

• • •

Trunking Modes, DTP

- Neben direktem Trunk-Status "on" (switchport mode trunk) weitere Modis möglich
- Aushandlung Trunkmode zw. Catalysts über proprietäres
 "Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP)

	Dynamic Auto	Dynamic Desireable	Trunk	Access				
Dynamic Auto	Access	Trunk	Trunk	Access				
Dynamic Desireable	Trunk	Trunk	Trunk	Access				
Trunk	Trunk	Trunk	Trunk	Not Recommended				
Access	Access	Access	Not Recommended	Access				
Note: Table assumes DTP is enabled at both ends. * show dtp interface - to determine current settings								

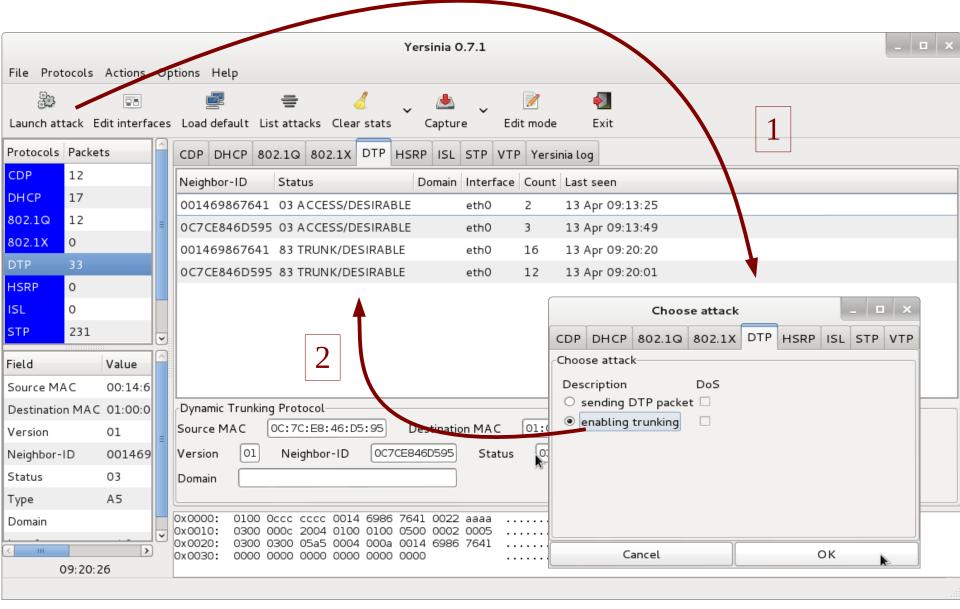
Defaultmode eines Ports beim Catalyst 2950

Defaultmode eines Ports beim Catalyst 2960

Deaktivierung von DTP:

S2(config-if)#switchport nonegotiate

Trunk aktivieren



Infos aus und über die VLAN's mit Wireshark ermitteln

```
684 178.38028900(Cisco 86:76:41
                                                                      68 Conf. Root = 32768/102 00.
                                      PVST+
                                                         STP
   685 179.69912900@Vmware 9c:c6:dc
                                                                      64 Who has 192.168.30.1?
                                     Broadcast
                                                         ARP
   686 180.36960400(Cisco 86:76:41
                                                                      64 Conf. Root = 32768/1/0
                                     PVST+
                                                         STP
   687 180.36983100(Cisco 86:76:41
                                     Spanning-tree-(for STP
                                                                      60 Conf. Root = 32768/1/00:14:69:86:76:40
   688 180.37456300(Cisco 86:76:41
                                                                      68 Conf. Root = 32768/10/00:14:69:86:76:40
                                     PVST+
   689 180.37685900(Cisco 86:76:41
                                                                      68 Conf. Root = 32768/20/00:14:69:86:76:40
                                      PVST+
                                                                                                                   Cost
                                                                                                                     >
Frame 685: 64 bytes on wire (512 bits), 64 bytes captured (512 bits) on interface 0
Ethernet II, Src: Vmware_9c:c6:dc (00:0c:29:9c:c6:dc), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
       Virtual LAN, PRI: 0, CFI: 0, ID: 30
```

Offensichtlich gibt es ein VLAN mit der ID 30 ... und darin einen Host mit der IP 192.168.30.20

Jetzt ein entsprechendes VLAN-Interface aktivieren und Verbindung aufnehmen

```
root@tkali: ~
Datei Bearbeiten Ansicht Suchen Terminal Hilfe
root@tkali: # vconfig add eth0 30
Added VLAN with VID == 30 to IF -:eth0:-
root@tkali: # ifconfig eth0.30 up
root@tkali: # ifconfig eth0.30 192.168.30.250/24
root@tkali: # ifconfig eth0.30
          Link encap: Ethernet Hardware Adresse f4:ce:46:e4:2e:ec
eth0.30
          inet Adresse:192.168.30.250 Bcast:192.168.30.255 Maske:255.255.25.0
          inet6-Adresse: fe80::f6ce:46ff:fee4:2eec/64 Gültigkeitsbereich:Verbindung
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metrik:1
          RX packets:17 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:3 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          Kollisionen: 0 Sendewarteschlangenlänge: 0
          RX bytes:850 (850.0 B) TX bytes:258 (258.0 B)
root@tkali: # ping 192.168.30.20
PING 192.168.30.20 (192.168.30.20) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.30.20: icmp req=1 ttl=128 time=1.31 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.20: icmp reg=2 ttl=128 time=0.329 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.20: icmp reg=3 ttl=128 time=0.451 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.20: icmp reg=4 ttl=128 time=0.313 ms
--- 192.168.30.20 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3001ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.313/0.601/1.312/0.414 ms
root@tkali:~#
```