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This tutorial explains how to set up a Cisco router step by step. Learn how to secure (Enable Exec Privilege), Erase (Running Configuration), turn on (access to Telnet), install (Hostname, Sign of The Entry and Time zone), set up (FastEthernet and serial interface) and a number of other important tasks in detail with examples. To explain the basic router configuration commands, I'll use a network simulator program tracer pack. You can use any network simulator software or can use a real Cisco router to follow this guide. There is no difference in output as long as the selected software contains the commands explained in this tutorial. Create a practice lab, as shown in the next digit or download this pre-created practice lab and download in a package tracer download the practice of topology for the basic router configuration. This practice lab is only a recommendation to understand the basic commands of the router configuration more clearly, it is not a requirement to follow this tutorial. You can follow this tutorial in one router or even without a router. The ACCESS CLI hint router Cisco IOS supports different team modes, among those following the main command modes. User EXEC Mode Preferred mode exec Global Configuration Configuration Mode Mode Sub Interface Interface Mode Sub Interface Mode Setting Mode ROM Monitor Mode After table lists the main commands for navigation between different IOS modes. Fast team mode to log in to the team to get out of the default default after download. Log in with a password if set up. Use the EXEC Preferred Router Exit Command - Use to include a team from the Exec's custom mode Use the Global Configuration Router Exit Command (configuration) Use the terminal setup command from the privileged mode exec Use the interface of the Interface Interface Router team (config-if) Use the interface type command from the global configuration mode Use the exit team to return to the global configuration mode Sub-Interface Router (config-subif) Use the command of the sub-Interface Configuration Setting option: The router is automatically inserted into this mode if the configuration does not have Press CTRL-C to break. Ever yes, to save the configuration, or not, to go out without saving when asked at the end of the setting. ROMMON ROMMON's lead reboot team from privileged exec mode. Click the CTRL and C key combination for the first 60 seconds of the download process Use the exit command. IOS teams are not sensitive to business, you can enter them in the upper register, lower register or mixed case. The password is sensitive to Make sure you type it in the right case. In any mode, you can get a list of commands available in this mode by entering a question mark (?). The standard mode access order is Exec's user mode, the Privileged Mode Exec No. mode only if it doesn't load the actual configuration to work. The router will only enter ROMMON mode if it doesn't download a valid IOS image file. You can manually enter ROMMON mode for diagnostic purposes. Enter the global configuration to run the following commands. Changing the default router name is the router's name set up on the routers. We can customize any desired name on the router. The host team will change the router's name. For example, the next command will give the router the name LAB1. Setting up a password on a Cisco Router router is a critical device on the network. It supports a few lines to connect. We have to secure every line. The Secure Command Description Router (config)#line console 0 The Config-line console #password console set a console password to CNN Router (config-line) #login Enable password authentication for the console line Secure Auxiliary Port provides remote access to the router. You can attach a modem in this port. Not all devices support this port. If the router supports this port, use the following commands to protect it. The router description command (config)#line aux 0 Moving into auxiliary router line mode (config-line)#password AUXCNN Set a support line of password mode to the AUXCNN router (config-Line)#login Include a support line mode password To enable telnet access on Cisco Depending on the model number and IOS software version router can support a different number of VTY connections range from 5 to 1000. VTY is the standard name for telnet and SSH connections. Only the first five VTY connections are included by default. But you can't connect them. When you try to connect them remotely you will get the following message password required, but no set of this message indicates that the password is not set on VTY lines. The password is required to connect VTYs. Following commands, set the password to TELCNRN on the VTYs line. The Router Description Team (configuration) #line vty 0 4 Moving into all five VTY's router lines (line configuration) #password TELCNRN Set a password to TELCNRN on all five lines of the router (line configuration) #login Set up VTYs to take a telnet connection In the above example we set the password on all five lines collectively, but you can do so separately, if you need different passwords. The steps will be the same. The line vty command (line number) will move to that particular line, the password command will assign the right password. The login command will allow this line to accept the connection. Security mode exec privileges with password Along with access lines we can also provide Exec privilege mode with password. We have two teams for Password. Switch (config) include Privilege EXEC password switch (config) to include secret Privilege EXEC password Both commands will set the password in Exec privilege mode. The difference between these commands is the way passwords are stored. Enable the password command will store the password in plain text while the secret command will store the password in Format. Enter the banner We can customize two types of banners on routers; MOTD banner and Exec banner. The exec banner command is not available in the package tracer. You can practice with the banner motd team. Both teams work the same way. The only difference between these commands is the location of the display. The MOTD banner will be displayed before the howl. The EXEC banner will be displayed after the authentication process and before the exec mode. Both commands use a character delineation to indicate the beginning and end of the message. This means that the command parser will stop the symbol delimitation message instead of the Enter key. This feature allows us to cover the message in a few lines. Setting up the router's time zone allows you to localize the time zone. The next team will set a time zone of up to 5 hours EST (Eastern Standard Time). The router (config) #clock time zone EST 05 Assign the host name of the IP address Hostname is easy to remember. We can use the host's name instead of their IP address when connecting to a remote address. The router solves the IP address of the host name in two ways: static and dynamic. In static method, we must assign the name of the host to the IP address. In the dynamic method, we have to set up an external DNS server and set up its IP address on the router. The show's host team will display the current hosts with their IP addresses. The following figure illustrates an example of a static record for a host's name. Disable the automatic domain search default routers are configured to address every word that is not a command. First it will look in the static DNS table for a record. If he can't find a record in the static DNS table, he'll try the DNS server at 255.255.255.255. If you're not going to use a DNS server or host name, it's best to disable it. This will save you time because each mis-hired team will cost you a minute or two. Ip domain-lookup command is not used to disable this feature. Turn on the synchronous log Whenever IOS has any notification, it will display that by commanding prompt. He fines until the hint is free. What if I see a command and notification line in the middle of the command? It's really annoying. Fortunately, we can stop this behavior. A synchronized registration team will allow you to synchronize with operational command. After that, if IOS has anything to display it will move quickly and your team will be hired in the next line. The notification will not be inserted into the middle of the team. If you keep typing, the command will run properly, even if it doesn't look right on demand. Unplugging the automatic logo from the Cisco IOS console line has a great security feature to ensure the console line. It automatically registers the perfect connection in 10 minutes. This feature can be turned off Conditions. exec-time-out 0 0 team will disable this. Never use this command in the real world. This can compromise the security of your network. Setting up a serial interface in the Serial router interface is used to connect the wan network. Next Following Set up a 0/0/0 serial interface. The Router Description Team (configuration) #interface serial 0/0/0 Enter into the serial interface 0/0/0 router configuration mode (configuration-if-description is connected to bhilwara Additional command, which locally significant router (config-if) #ip address 10.0.0.1 255.0.0.0 assigns address and network mask interface router (config-if)#clock speed of 64,000 DCE side only commands. assigns clock speed for the Router interface (config-) #bandwidth if 64CE team only. Install interface bandwidth to connect serial interfaces, #no (config-if) and the interface of turning off on a serial cable. You only need to provide clock speed and bandwidth towards DCE #interface. The FastEthernet interface setting up in the router Usually FastEthernet connects the local network with the router. 0/0. Router (config-if) #description development This command is optional #ip. Router (config-if) #no the interface shutdown. All interfaces are set up to run. Turn off the default router interface the entire interface is administratively down on launch. We must also follow this rule. For security reasons, we should always disable the unused interface on the router. The shutdown command is used to disable the interface. Keeping the configuration running in the Cisco router keeps the configuration in RAM. All the settings we've done in this article will be erased after the router is restarted. To keep this configuration after the restart, we need to save it. The next team will retain the NVRAM running configuration. The erasure configuration in the Cisco router We have made our practice now make it available for the next round of practice. As you know, routers download a configuration file from NVRAM when you start. At the end of the run, it takes a configuration file from NVRAM and analyzes its RAM. We need to remove this configuration file from NVRAM to remove the configuration. The next team will remove the configuration file from NVRAM. That's all for this tutorial. Tutorial. cisco 2811 router configuration guide pdf

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