Lab Manual

Connecting Networks

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Connecting Networks Lab Manual

Cisco Networking Academy

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About This Lab Manual

Connecting Networks Lab Manual contains all the labs and class activities from the Cisco Networking Academy course of the same name. It is meant to be used within this program of study.

More Practice

If you would like more practice activities, combine your Lab Manual with the new *CCNA Routing and Switching Practice and Study Guide* ISBN: 9781587133442

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Command Syntax Conventions

The conventions used to present command syntax in this book are the same conventions used in the IOS Command Reference. The Command Reference describes these conventions as follows:

- **Boldface** indicates commands and keywords that are entered literally as shown. In actual configuration examples and output (not general command syntax), boldface indicates commands that are manually input by the user (such as a **show** command).
- *Italic* indicates arguments for which you supply actual values.
- Vertical bars (|) separate alternative, mutually exclusive elements.
- Square brackets ([ ]) indicate an optional element.
- Braces ({ }) indicate a required choice.
- Braces within brackets ([{ }]) indicate a required choice within an optional element.

Chapter 1 — Hierarchical Network Design

1.0.1.2 Class Activity – Design Hierarchy

Objective

Identify the three layers of a hierarchical network and how they are used in network design.

Scenario

A network administrator is tasked with designing an expanded network for the company.

After speaking with network administrators in other branches of the company, it was decided to use the Cisco three-layer hierarchical network design model to guide the expansion. This model was chosen for its simple influence upon network planning.

The three layers of the expanded network design include:

- Access
- Distribution
- Core

Resources

- World Wide Web access
- Presentation software

Step 1: Use the Internet to research the Cisco three-layer design model for images only.

a. Find two images that show the three-layer hierarchical design model.

b. Note the online image's web address.

Step 2: Study the two images you have selected from Step 1.

a. Notice the types of equipment in each layer of the designs you have chosen.

b. Differentiate why it is assumed the types of equipment shown in the images are located where they are on the design.

c. Notice any other differences between the chosen images.

1) Number of devices used within the layers

2) Redundancy, if any

Step 3: Create a three-slide presentation to include:

a. The two chosen designs with hyperlinks as to their Internet site locations.

b. A statement on each slide as to why the particular image was chosen.

c. Comparison statements as to how the two images differ, but with an explanation of why they are classified as three-level hierarchical designs.

Step 4: Present the slides to a classmate, another group, or the class for discussion.

1.4.1.1 Class Activity – Borderless Innovations – Everywhere

Objective

Describe borderless networks components.

Scenario

You are the network administrator for your small- to medium-sized business. Borderless network services interest you as you plan your network's future.

While planning for network policies and services, you realize that your wired and wireless networks need manageability and deployment design.

Therefore, this leads you to consider the following Cisco borderless services as possible options for your business:

- Security – ***TrustSec***
- Mobility – ***Motion***
- Application Performance – ***App Velocity***
- Multimedia Performance – ***Medianet***
- Energy Management – ***EnergyWise***

Resources

- World Wide Web access
- Word processing or presentation software

Directions

Step 1: Select three Cisco borderless network services that interest you from the following list:

- Security – ***TrustSec***
- Mobility – ***Motion***
- Application performance – ***App Velocity***
- Multimedia performance – ***Medianet***
- Energy management – ***EnergyWise***

Step 2: Using the Internet, research your three selections. Consider finding short video presentations and various websites of the three borderless network services you selected. Be sure to take notes on your research:

a. Based on your research, create a basic definition of each borderless network service.

b. List at least three areas of assistance each borderless service offers to network administrators.

Step 3: Prepare an informational matrix listing the three borderless network services you selected. Include the video notes you completed in Steps 2a and b.

Step 4: Share your matrix with another student, group, or the entire class.

Chapter 2 — Connecting to the WAN

2.0.1.2 Class Activity – Branching Out

Objective

Describe WAN access technologies available to small-to-medium-sized business networks.

Scenario

Your medium-sized company is opening a new branch office to serve a wider, client-based network. This branch will focus on regular, day-to-day network operations, but will also provide TelePresence, web conferencing, IP telephony, video on demand, and wireless services.

Although you know that an ISP can provide WAN routers and switches to accommodate the branch office connectivity for the network, you prefer to use your own customer premises equipment (CPE). To ensure interoperability, Cisco devices have been used in all other branch-office WANs.

As the branch-office network administrator, it is your responsibility to research possible network devices for purchase and use over the WAN.

Resources

- World Wide Web
- Word processing software

Directions

Step 1: Visit the Cisco Branch-WAN Business Calculator site. Accept the agreement to use the calculator.

Step 2: Input information to help the calculator determine a preferred router or ISR option for your branch and WAN (both).

Note: There is a slider tool within the calculator window that allows the choice of more service options for your branch office and WAN.

Step 3: The calculator will suggest a possible router or ISR device solution for your branch office and WAN. Use the tabs at the top of the calculator window to view the output.

Step 4: Create a matrix with three column headings and list some information provided by the output in each category:

- Return on investment (ROI)
- Total cost of ownership (TCO)
- Energy savings

Step 5: Discuss your research with a classmate, group, class, or your instructor. Include in your discussion:

- Specifics on the requirements of your network as used for calculator input
- Output information from your matrix
- Additional factors you would consider before purchasing a router or ISR for your new branch office

2.2.4.3 Lab – Researching WAN Technologies

Objectives

Part 1: Investigate Dedicated WAN Technologies and Providers

Part 2: Investigate a Dedicated Leased Line Service Provider in Your Area

Background / Scenario

Today's broadband Internet services are fast, affordable, and secure using VPN technologies. However, many companies still find the need for a 24-hour dedicated connection to the Internet or a dedicated point-to-point connection from one office location to another. In this lab, you will investigate the cost and availability of purchasing a dedicated T1 Internet connection for your home or business.

Required Resources

Device with Internet access

Part 1: Investigate Dedicated WAN Technologies and Providers

In Part 1, you will research basic characteristics of dedicated WAN technologies, and in Step 2, you will discover providers that offer dedicated WAN services.

Step 1: Research WAN technology characteristics.

Use search engines and websites to research the following WAN technologies to complete the table below.

WAN Technology	Dedicated Connection (yes/no)	Last Mile Media			Speed/Range
		Copper (yes/no)	Fiber (yes/no)	Wireless (yes/no)	
T1/DS1					
T3/DS3					
OC3 (SONET)					
Frame Relay					
ATM					
MPLS					
EPL (Ethernet Private Line)					

Step 2: Discover dedicated WAN technology service providers.

Navigate to http://www.telarus.com/carriers.html. This webpage lists the Internet service providers (also known as carriers) that partner with Telarus to provide automated real-time telecom pricing. Click the links to the various carrier partners and search for the dedicated WAN technologies that they provide. Complete the table below by identifying each service provider's dedicated WAN services, based on the information provided on the website. Use the extra lines provided in the table to record additional service providers.

Internet Service Provider	T1/DS1/PRI	T3/DS3	OC3 (SONET)	Frame Relay	ATM	MPLS	EPL Ethernet Private Line
Comcast							x
Integra	x	x	x			x	x
tw telecom		x	x			x	
AT&T							
Cbeyond							
Earthlink							
Level 3 Communications							
XO Communications							
Verizon							

Part 2: Investigate a Dedicated Leased Line Service Provider in Your Area

In Part 2, you will research a local service provider that will provide a T1 dedicated leased line to the geographical area specified. This application requires a name, address, and phone number before the search can be performed. You may wish to use your current information or research an address locally where a business might be looking for a WAN connection.

Step 1: Navigate to http://www.telarus.com/geoquote.html to try GeoQuote.

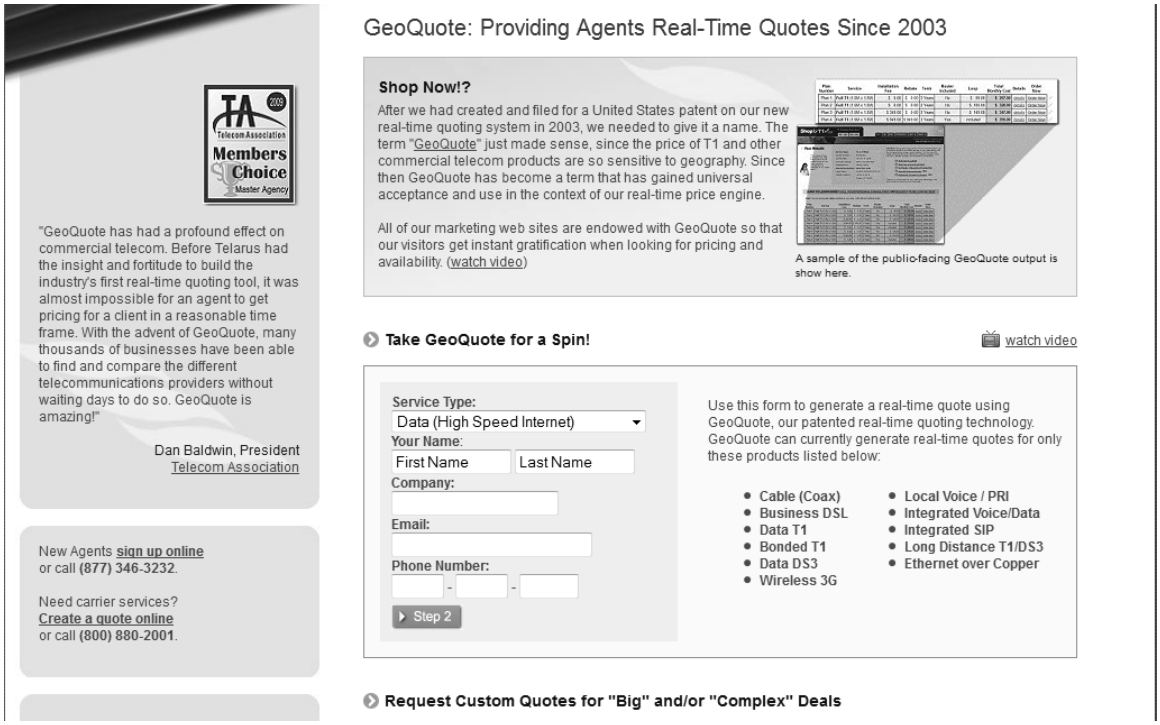
GeoQuote is a web application that automates the search for WAN technology service providers, and provides price quotes in real-time. Fill in the required fields.

a. Click the **Service Type** drop-down list and select **Data (High Speed Internet)**.

b. Type your **First Name** and **Last Name**, your sample **Company**, and your **Email** address.

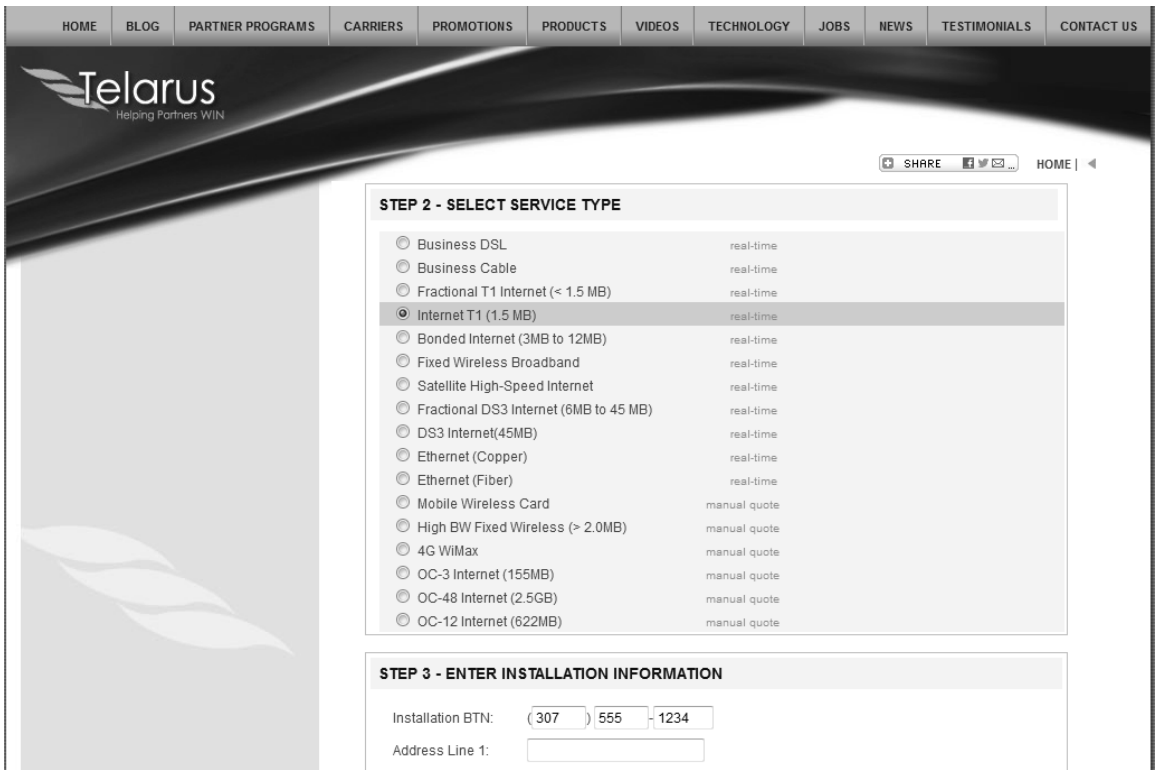
c. Type the **Phone Number** to connect to the WAN. This number should be a landline number.

d. Click the button marked **Step 2**.



Step 2: Select the service type.

Choose **Internet T1 (1.5 MB)** and scroll down to **Step 3** on the webpage.



Step 3: Enter installation information.

a. In the **Installation BTN** field, enter your sample business telephone number. This should be a landline number.

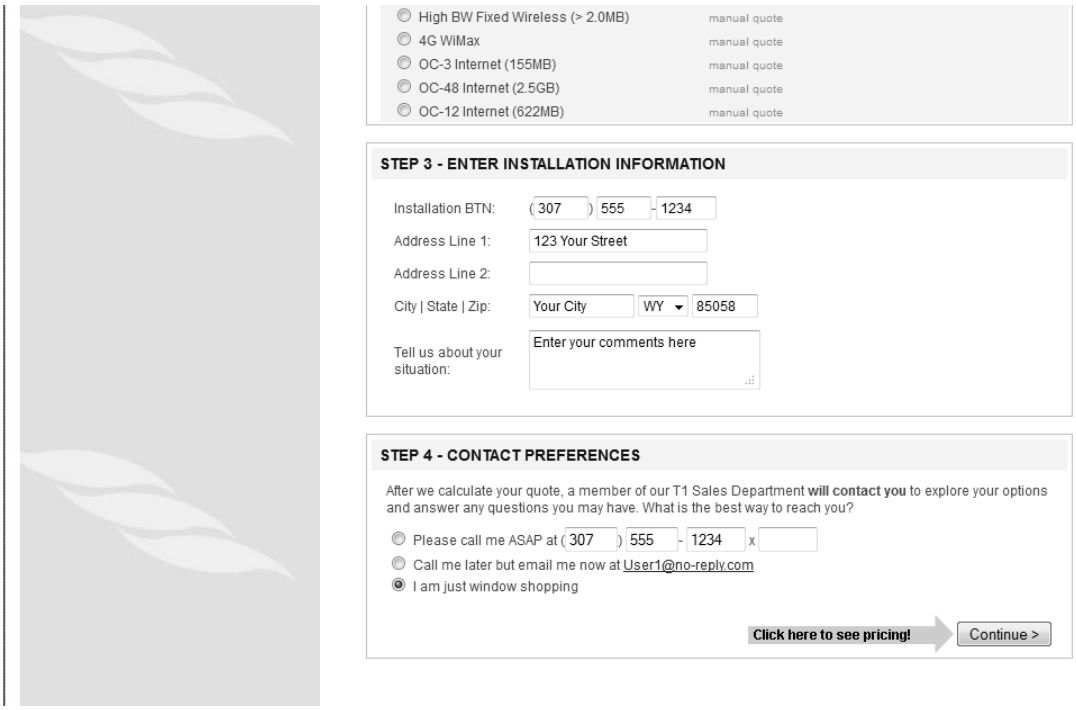
b. Enter your address, city, state, and zip code.

Step 4: Enter contact preferences.

a. Do not click the first radio button (**Please call me ASAP at**), but do provide your contact telephone number.

b. Click the **I am just window shopping** radio button.

c. Click **Continue**.



Step 5: Examine the results.

You should see a list of quotes showing the available pricing of a T1 connection to the location you specified. Was the pricing in the area you chose comparable to those pictured below?

_____

_____

What was the range of prices from your results?

_____

_____

	Plan	Service Type	Bandwidth	Install	Rebate	Term	Router	Loop	Monthly Cost ↓	Order
	1	Internet T1 (1.5 MB)	1.5M x 1.5M	$0.00	$0.00	3 Year	No	$35.33	$210.33	Order Now
	2	Internet T1 (1.5 MB)	1.5M x 1.5M	$0.00	$0.00	3 Year	No	$128.51	$229.91	Order Now
	3	Internet T1 (1.5 MB)	1.5M x 1.5M	$0.00	$0.00	2 Year	No	$46.67	$231.67	Order Now
	4	Internet T1 (1.5 MB)	1.5M x 1.5M	$345.87	$0.00	5 Year	No	$117.13	$246.73	Order Now
	5	Internet T1 (1.5 MB)	1.5M x 1.5M	$345.87	$0.00	3 Year	No	$117.13	$254.83	Order Now
	6	Internet T1 (1.5 MB)	1.5M x 1.5M	$0.00	$0.00	3 Year	No	$202.02	$256.62	Order Now
	7	Internet T1 (1.5 MB)	1.5M x 1.5M	$345.87	$0.00	2 Year	No	$117.13	$262.93	Order Now
	8	Internet T1 (1.5 MB)	1.5M x 1.5M	$0.00	$0.00	1 Year	No	$58.01	$268.01	Order Now
	9	Internet T1 (1.5 MB)	1.5M x 1.5M	$345.87	$0.00	1 Year	No	$117.13	$279.13	Order Now
	10	Internet T1 (1.5 MB)	1.5M x 1.5M	$50.00	$0.00	3 Year	Yes	$70.33	$280.33	Order Now
	11	Internet T1 (1.5 MB)	1.5M x 1.5M	$0.00	$0.00	3 Year	Yes	$202.02	$285.62	Order Now
	12	Internet T1 (1.5 MB)	1.5M x 1.5M	$0.00	$0.00	3 Year	Yes	included	$288.00	Order Now
	13	Internet T1 (1.5 MB)	1.5M x 1.5M	$0.00	$0.00	3 Year	No	included	$299.00	Order Now
	14	Internet T1 (1.5 MB)	1.5M x 1.5M	$50.00	$0.00	2 Year	Yes	$81.67	$301.67	Order Now
	15	Internet T1 (1.5 MB)	1.5M x 1.5M	$0.00	$0.00	3 Year	Yes	$146.00	$306.00	Order Now
	16	Internet T1 (1.5 MB)	1.5M x 1.5M	$0.00	$0.00	3 Year	Yes	included	$318.00	Order Now

Reflection

1. What are the disadvantages to using a T1 leased line for personal home use? What would be a better solution?

_____

2. When might the use of a dedicated WAN connection, of any type, be a good connectivity solution for a business.

_____

3. Describe other WAN technologies that provide high-speed, low-cost options that could be an alternative solution to a T1 connection.

_____

2.3.1.1 Class Activity – WAN Device Modules

Objective

Select WAN access technologies to satisfy business requirements in a small-to-medium-sized business network.

Scenario

Your medium-sized company is upgrading its network. To make the most of the equipment currently in use, you decide to purchase WAN modules instead of new equipment.

All branch offices use either Cisco 1900 or 2911 series ISRs. You will be updating these routers in several locations. Each branch has its own ISP requirements to consider.

To update the devices, focus on the following WAN modules access types:

- Ethernet
- Broadband
- T1/E1 and ISDN PRI
- BRI
- Serial
- T1 and E1 Trunk Voice and WAN
- Wireless LANs and WANs

Resources

- World Wide Web
- Word processing software

Directions

Step 1: Visit Interfaces and Modules. On this page, you will see many options ISR interface modules options – remember that you currently own and use only the Cisco 1900 and 2900 series routers.

Note: If the above link is no longer valid, search the Cisco site for “Interfaces and Modules”.

Step 2: Create a comparison matrix listing the following WAN access types for your branch networks:

- Ethernet
- Broadband
- T1/E1 and ISDN PRI
- BRI
- Serial WAN
- T1 and E1Trunk Voice and WAN
- Wireless LANs and WANs

Step 3: In the matrix, record the interface module type you need to purchase for your ISRs for upgrade purposes.

Step 4: Use the Internet to research pictures of the modules. Provide a screenshot of the module or a hyperlink to a picture of each module.

Step 5: Share your matrix with a classmate, group, class, or your instructor.

Chapter 3 — Point-to-Point Connections

3.0.1.2 Class Activity – PPP Persuasion

Objectives

Describe the benefits of using PPP over HDLC in a WAN.

Scenario

Your network engineering supervisor recently attended a networking conference where Layer 2 protocols were discussed. He knows that you have Cisco equipment on the premises, but he would also like to offer security and advanced TCP/IP options and controls on that same equipment by using the Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP).

After researching the PPP protocol, you find it offers some advantages over the HDLC protocol, currently used on your network.

Create a matrix listing the advantages and disadvantages of using the HDLC vs. PPP protocols. When comparing the two protocols, include:

- Ease of configuration
- Adaptability to non-proprietary network equipment
- Security options
- Bandwidth usage and compression
- Bandwidth consolidation

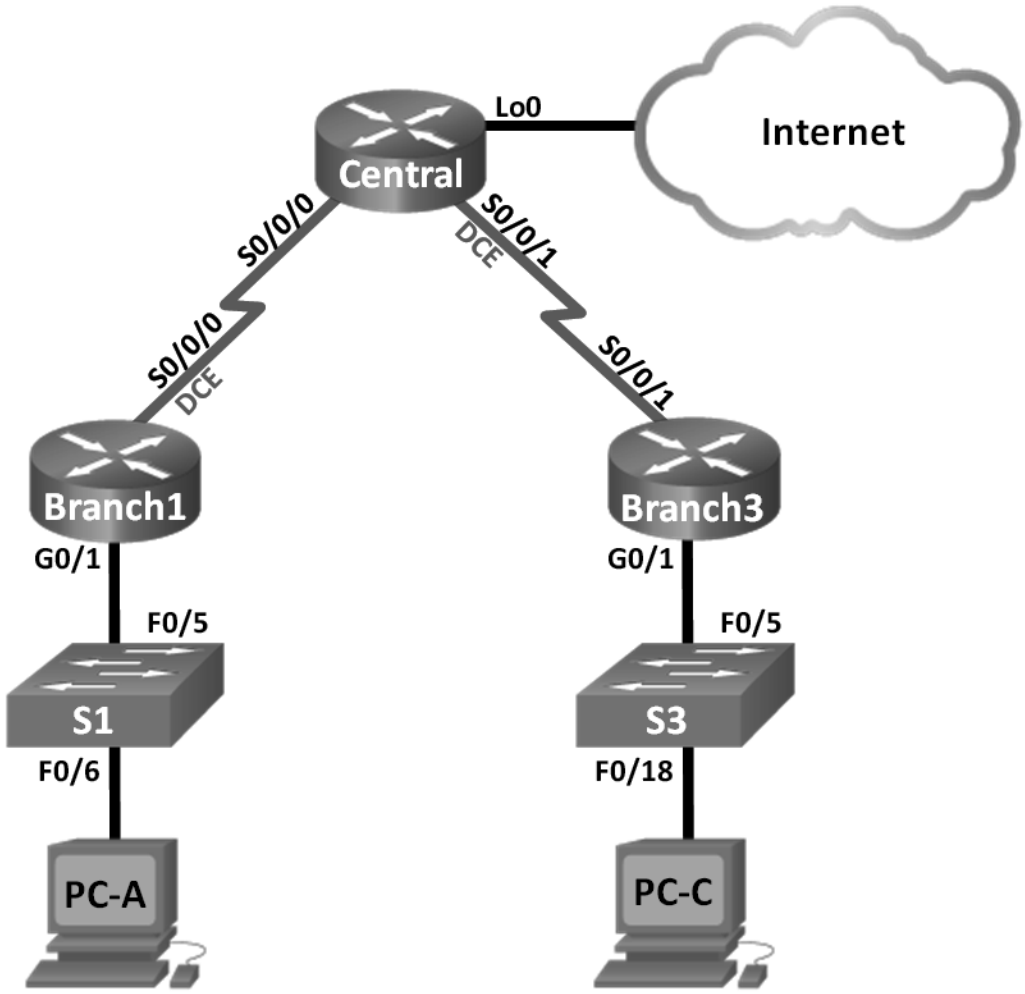
Share your chart with another student or class. Justify whether or not you would suggest sharing the matrix with the network engineering supervisor to justify a change being made from HDLC to PPP for Layer 2 network connectivity.

Resources

- Internet access to the World Wide Web
- Word processing or spreadsheet software

3.3.2.8 Lab – Configuring Basic PPP with Authentication

Topology



Addressing Table

Device	Interface	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway
Branch1	G0/1	192.168.1.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	S0/0/0 (DCE)	10.1.1.1	255.255.255.252	N/A
Central	S0/0/0	10.1.1.2	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/0/1 (DCE)	10.2.2.2	255.255.255.252	N/A
	Lo0	209.165.200.225	255.255.255.224	N/A
Branch3	G0/1	192.168.3.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	S0/0/1	10.2.2.1	255.255.255.252	N/A
PC-A	NIC	192.168.1.3	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1
PC-C	NIC	192.168.3.3	255.255.255.0	192.168.3.1

Objectives

Part 1: Configure Basic Device Settings

Part 2: Configure PPP Encapsulation

Part 3: Configure PPP CHAP Authentication

Background / Scenario

The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) is a very common Layer 2 WAN protocol. PPP can be used to connect from LANs to service provider WANs and for connection of LAN segments within an enterprise network.

In this lab, you will configure PPP encapsulation on dedicated serial links between the branch routers and a central router. You will configure PPP Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) on the PPP serial links. You will also examine the effects of the encapsulation and authentication changes on the status of the serial link.

Note: The routers used with CCNA hands-on labs are Cisco 1941 Integrated Services Routers (ISRs) with Cisco IOS Release 15.2(4)M3 (universalk9 image). The switches used are Cisco Catalyst 2960s with Cisco IOS Release 15.0(2) (lanbasek9 image). Other routers, switches, and Cisco IOS versions can be used. Depending on the model and Cisco IOS version, the commands available and output produced might vary from what is shown in the labs. Refer to the Router Interface Summary Table at the end of this lab for the correct interface identifiers.

Note: Make sure that the routers and switches have been erased and have no startup configurations. If you are unsure, contact your instructor.

Required Resources

- 3 Routers (Cisco 1941 with Cisco IOS Release 15.2(4)M3 universal image or comparable)
- 2 Switches (Cisco 2960 with Cisco IOS Release 15.0(2) lanbasek9 image or comparable)
- 2 PCs (Windows 7, Vista, or XP with terminal emulation program, such as Tera Term)
- Console cables to configure the Cisco IOS devices via the console ports
- Ethernet and serial cables as shown in the topology

Part 1: Configure Basic Device Settings

In Part 1, you will set up the network topology and configure basic router settings, such as the interface IP addresses, routing, device access, and passwords.

Step 1: Cable the network as shown in the topology.

Attach the devices as shown in the Topology, and cable as necessary.

Step 2: Initialize and reload the routers and switches.

Step 3: Configure basic settings for each router.

a. Disable DNS lookup.

b. Configure the device name.

c. Encrypt plain text passwords.

d. Create a message of the day (MOTD) banner warning users that unauthorized access is prohibited.

e. Assign **class** as the encrypted privileged EXEC mode password.

f. Assign **cisco** as the console and vty password and enable login.

g. Set console logging to synchronous mode.

h. Apply the IP addresses to Serial and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces according to the Addressing Table and activate the physical interfaces.

i. Set the clock rate to **128000** for DCE serial interfaces.

j. Create **Loopback0** on the Central router to simulate access to the Internet and assign an IP address according to the Addressing Table.

Step 4: Configure routing.

a. Enable single-area OSPF on the routers and use a process ID of 1. Add all the networks, except 209.165.200.224/27 into the OSPF process.

b. Configure a default route to the simulated Internet on the Central router using Lo0 as the exit interface and redistribute this route into the OSPF process.

c. Issue the **show ip route ospf**, **show ip ospf interface brief**, and **show ip ospf neighbor** commands on all routers to verify that OSPF is configured correctly. Take note of the router ID for each router.

Step 5: Configure the PCs.

Assign IP addresses and default gateways to the PCs according to the Addressing Table.

Step 6: Verify end-to-end connectivity.

All devices should be able to ping other devices in the Topology. If not, troubleshoot until you can establish end-to-end connectivity.

Note: It may be necessary to disable the PC firewall to ping between PCs.

Step 7: Save your configurations.

Part 2: Configure PPP Encapsulation

Step 1: Display the default serial encapsulation.

On the routers, issue **show interfaces serial** *interface-id* to display the current serial encapsulation.

```
Branch1# show interfaces s0/0/0
Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is WIC MBRD Serial
  Internet address is 10.1.1.1/30
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1544 Kbit/sec, DLY 20000 usec,
     reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation HDLC, loopback not set
  Keepalive set (10 sec)
  Last input 00:00:02, output 00:00:05, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
  Queueing strategy: fifo
  Output queue: 0/40 (size/max)
  5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
     1003 packets input, 78348 bytes, 0 no buffer
     Received 527 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
     0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
     0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
     1090 packets output, 80262 bytes, 0 underruns
     0 output errors, 0 collisions, 3 interface resets
     0 unknown protocol drops
     0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
     2 carrier transitions
     DCD=up  DSR=up  DTR=up  RTS=up  CTS=up
```

What is the default serial encapsulation for a Cisco router? _____

Step 2: Change the serial encapsulation to PPP.

a. Issue the **encapsulation ppp** command on the S0/0/0 interface for the Branch1 router to change the encapsulation from HDLC to PPP.

```
Branch1(config)# interface s0/0/0
Branch1(config-if)# encapsulation ppp
Branch1(config-if)#
Jun 19 06:02:33.687: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 209.165.200.225 on Serial0/0/0
from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
Branch1(config-if)#
Jun 19 06:02:35.687: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0,
changed state to down
```

b. Issue the command to display the line status and line protocol for interface S0/0/0 on the Branch1 router. Document the command issued. What is current interface status for S0/0/0?

_____

c. Issue the **encapsulation ppp** command on interface S0/0/0 for the Central router to correct the serial encapsulation mismatch.

```
Central(config)# interface s0/0/0
Central(config-if)# encapsulation ppp
Central(config-if)#
.Jun 19 06:03:41.186: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0,
changed state to up
.Jun 19 06:03:41.274: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 192.168.1.1 on Serial0/0/0 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
```

d. Verify that interface S0/0/0 on both Branch1 and Central routers is up/up and is configured with PPP encapsulation.

What is the status of the PPP Link Control Protocol (LCP)? _____

Which Network Control Protocol (NCP) protocols have been negotiated?

_____

```
Branch1# show interfaces s0/0/0
Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is WIC MBRD Serial
  Internet address is 10.1.1.1/30
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1544 Kbit/sec, DLY 20000 usec,
     reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation PPP, LCP Open
  Open: IPCP, CDPCP, loopback not set
  Keepalive set (10 sec)
  Last input 00:00:00, output 00:00:00, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters 00:03:58
  Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
  Queueing strategy: fifo
  Output queue: 0/40 (size/max)
  5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
     77 packets input, 4636 bytes, 0 no buffer
     Received 0 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
     0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
     0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
     117 packets output, 5800 bytes, 0 underruns
     0 output errors, 0 collisions, 8 interface resets
     22 unknown protocol drops
     0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
     18 carrier transitions
     DCD=up  DSR=up  DTR=up  RTS=up  CTS=up

Central# show interfaces s0/0/0
Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is WIC MBRD Serial
  Internet address is 10.1.1.2/30
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1544 Kbit/sec, DLY 20000 usec,
     reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
```

```
Encapsulation PPP, LCP Open
Open: IPCP, CDPCP, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
Last input 00:00:02, output 00:00:03, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 00:01:20
Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
Queueing strategy: fifo
Output queue: 0/40 (size/max)
5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
   41 packets input, 2811 bytes, 0 no buffer
   Received 0 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
   0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
   0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
   40 packets output, 2739 bytes, 0 underruns
   0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
   0 unknown protocol drops
   0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
   0 carrier transitions
   DCD=up  DSR=up  DTR=up  RTS=up  CTS=up
```

Step 3: Intentionally break the serial connection.

a. Issue the **debug ppp** commands to observe the effects of changing the PPP configuration on the Branch1 router and the Central router.

```
Branch1# debug ppp negotiation
PPP protocol negotiation debugging is on
Branch1# debug ppp packet
PPP packet display debugging is on

Central# debug ppp negotiation
PPP protocol negotiation debugging is on
Central# debug ppp packet
PPP packet display debugging is on
```

b. Observe the debug PPP messages when traffic is flowing on the serial link between the Branch1 and Central routers.

```
Branch1#
Jun 20 02:20:45.795: Se0/0/0 PPP: O pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 84
Jun 20 02:20:49.639: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 84 link[ip]
Jun 20 02:20:50.147: Se0/0/0 LCP-FS: I ECHOREQ [Open] id 45 len 12 magic 0x73885AF2
Jun 20 02:20:50.147: Se0/0/0 LCP-FS: O ECHOREP [Open] id 45 len 12 magic 0x8CE1F65F
Jun 20 02:20:50.159: Se0/0/0 LCP: O ECHOREQ [Open] id 45 len 12 magic 0x8CE1F65F
Jun 20 02:20:50.159: Se0/0/0 LCP-FS: I ECHOREP [Open] id 45 len 12 magic 0x73885AF2
Jun 20 02:20:50.159: Se0/0/0 LCP-FS: Received id 45, sent id 45, line up

Central#
Jun 20 02:20:49.636: Se0/0/0 PPP: O pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 84
Jun 20 02:20:50.148: Se0/0/0 LCP: O ECHOREQ [Open] id 45 len 12 magic 0x73885AF2
Jun 20 02:20:50.148: Se0/0/0 LCP-FS: I ECHOREP [Open] id 45 len 12 magic 0x8CE1F65F
Jun 20 02:20:50.148: Se0/0/0 LCP-FS: Received id 45, sent id 45, line up
```

```
Jun 20 02:20:50.160: Se0/0/0 LCP-FS: I ECHOREQ [Open] id 45 len 12 magic 0x8CE1F65F
Jun 20 02:20:50.160: Se0/0/0 LCP-FS: O ECHOREP [Open] id 45 len 12 magic 0x73885AF2
Jun 20 02:20:55.552: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 84 link[ip]
```

c. Break the serial connection by returning the serial encapsulation to HDLC for interface S0/0/0 on the Branch1 router. Record the command used to change the encapsulation to HDLC.

_____

d. Observe the debug PPP messages on the Branch1 router. The serial connection has terminated, and the line protocol is down. The route to 10.1.1.2 (Central) has been removed from the routing table.

```
Jun 20 02:29:50.295: Se0/0/0 PPP DISC: Lower Layer disconnected
Jun 20 02:29:50.295: PPP: NET STOP send to AAA.
Jun 20 02:29:50.299: Se0/0/0 IPCP: Event[DOWN] State[Open to Starting]
Jun 20 02:29:50.299: Se0/0/0 IPCP: Event[CLOSE] State[Starting to Initial]
Jun 20 02:29:50.299: Se0/0/0 CDPCP: Event[DOWN] State[Open to Starting]
Jun 20 02:29:50.299: Se0/0/0 CDPCP: Event[CLOSE] State[Starting to Initial]
Jun 20 02:29:50.29
Branch1(config-if)#9: Se0/0/0 LCP: O TERMREQ [Open] id 7 len 4
Jun 20 02:29:50.299: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[CLOSE] State[Open to Closing]
Jun 20 02:29:50.299: Se0/0/0 PPP: Phase is TERMINATING
Jun 20 02:29:50.299: Se0/0/0 Deleted neighbor route from AVL tree: topoid 0, address
10.1.1.2
Jun 20 02:29:50.299: Se0/0/0 IPCP: Remove route to 10.1.1.2
Jun 20 02:29:50.299: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[DOWN] State[Closing to Initial]
Jun 20 02:29:50.299: Se0/0/0 PPP: Phase is DOWN
Branch1(config-if)#
Jun 20 02:30:17.083: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0,
changed state to down
Jun 20 02:30:17.083: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 209.165.200.225 on Serial0/0/0
from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
```

e. Observe the debug PPP messages on the Central router. The Central router continues to attempt to establish a connection with Branch1 as indicated by the debug messages. When the interfaces are unable to establish a connection, the interfaces go back down again. Furthermore, OSPF cannot establish an adjacency with its neighbor due to the mismatched serial encapsulation.

```
Jun 20 02:29:50.296: Se0/0/0 PPP: Sending cstate DOWN notification
Jun 20 02:29:50.296: Se0/0/0 PPP: Processing CstateDown message
Jun 20 02:29:50.296: Se0/0/0 PPP DISC: Lower Layer disconnected
Jun 20 02:29:50.296: PPP: NET STOP send to AAA.
Jun 20 02:29:50.296: Se0/0/0 IPCP: Event[DOWN] State[Open to Starting]
Jun 20 02:29:50.296: Se0/0/0 IPCP: Event[CLOSE] State[Starting to Initial]
Jun 20 02:29:50.296: Se0/0/0 CDPCP: Event[DOWN] State[Open to Starting]
Jun 20 02:29:50.296: Se0/0/0 CDPCP: Event[CLOSE] State[Starting to Initial]
Jun 20 02:29:50.296: Se0/0/0 LCP: O TERMREQ [Open] id 2 len 4
Jun 20 02:29:50.296: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[CLOSE] State[Open to Closing]
Jun 20 02:29:50.296: Se0/0/0 PPP: Phase is TERMINATING
Jun 20 02:29:50.296: Se0/0/0 Deleted neighbor route from AVL tree: topoid 0, address
10.1.1.1
Jun 20 02:29:50.296: Se0/0/0 IPCP: Remove route to 10.1.1.1
Jun 20 02:29:50.296: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 192.168.1.1 on Serial0/0/0 from
FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
Jun 20 02:29:50.296: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[DOWN] State[Closing to Initial]
Jun 20 02:29:50.296: Se0/0/0 PPP: Phase is DOWN
```

```
Jun 20 02:29:52.296: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0,
changed state to down
.Jun 20 02:29:52.296: Se0/0/0 PPP: Sending cstate UP notification
.Jun 20 02:29:52.296: Se0/0/0 PPP: Processing CstateUp message
.Jun 20 02:29:52.296: PPP: Alloc Context [29F9F32C]
.Jun 20 02:29:52.296: ppp3 PPP: Phase is ESTABLISHING
.Jun 20 02:29:52.296: Se0/0/0 PPP: Using default call direction
.Jun 20 02:29:52.296: Se0/0/0 PPP: Treating connection as a dedicated line
.Jun 20 02:29:52.296: Se0/0/0 PPP: Session handle[60000003] Session id[3]
.Jun 20 02:29:52.296: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[OPEN] State[Initial to Starting]
.Jun 20 02:29:52.296: Se0/0/0 LCP: O CONFREQ [Starting] id 1 len 10
.Jun 20 02:29:52.296: Se0/0/0 LCP:    MagicNumber 0x7397843B (0x05067397843B)
.Jun 20 02:29:52.296: Se0/0/0 LCP:Event[UP] State[Starting to REQsent]
.Jun 20 02:29:54.308: Se0/0/0 LCP: O CONFREQ [REQsent] id 2 len 10
.Jun 20 02:29:54.308: Se0/0/0 LCP:    MagicNumber 0x7397843B (0x05067397843B)
.Jun 20 02:29:54.308: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[Timeout+] State[REQsent to REQsent]
.Jun 20 02:29:56.080: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0x008F, datagramsize 24 link[illegal]
.Jun 20 02:29:56.080: Se0/0/0 UNKNOWN(0x008F): Non-NCP packet, discarding
<output omitted>
.Jun 20 02:30:10.436: Se0/0/0 LCP: O CONFREQ [REQsent] id 10 len 10
.Jun 20 02:30:10.436: Se0/0/0 LCP:    MagicNumber 0x7397843B (0x05067397843B)
.Jun 20 02:30:10.436: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[Timeout+] State[REQsent to REQsent]
.Jun 20 02:30:12.452: Se0/0/0 PPP DISC: LCP failed to negotiate
.Jun 20 02:30:12.452: PPP: NET STOP send to AAA.
.Jun 20 02:30:12.452: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[Timeout-] State[REQsent to Stopped]
.Jun 20 02:30:12.452: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[DOWN] State[Stopped to Starting]
.Jun 20 02:30:12.452: Se0/0/0 PPP: Phase is DOWN
.Jun 20 02:30:14.452: PPP: Alloc Context [29F9F32C]
.Jun 20 02:30:14.452: ppp4 PPP: Phase is ESTABLISHING
.Jun 20 02:30:14.452: Se0/0/0 PPP: Using default call direction
.Jun 20 02:30:14.452: Se0/0/0 PPP: Treating connection as a dedicated line
.Jun 20 02:30:14.452: Se0/0/0 PPP: Session handle[6E000004] Session id[4]
.Jun 20 02:30:14.452: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[OPEN] State[Initial to Starting]
.Jun 20 02:30:14.452: Se0/0/0 LCP: O CONFREQ [Starting] id 1 len 10
.Jun 20 02:30:14.452: Se0/0/0 LCP:    MagicNumber 0x7397DADA (0x05067397DADA)
.Jun 20 02:30:14.452: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[UP] State[Starting to REQsent]
.Jun 20 02:30:16.080: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0x008F, datagramsize 24 link[illegal]
.Jun 20 02:30:16.080: Se0/0/0 UNKNOWN(0x008F): Non-NCP packet, discarding
<output omitted>
.Jun 20 02:30:32.580: Se0/0/0 LCP: O CONFREQ [REQsent] id 10 len 10
.Jun 20 02:30:32.580: Se0/0/0 LCP:    MagicNumber 0x7397DADA (0x05067397DADA)
.Jun 20 02:30:32.580: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[Timeout+] State[REQsent to REQsent]
.Jun 20 02:30:34.596: Se0/0/0 PPP DISC: LCP failed to negotiate
.Jun 20 02:30:34.596: PPP: NET STOP send to AAA.
.Jun 20 02:30:34.596: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[Timeout-] State[REQsent to Stopped]
.Jun 20 02:30:34.596: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[DOWN] State[Stopped to Starting]
.Jun 20 02:30:34.596: Se0/0/0 PPP: Phase is DOWN
.Jun 20 02:30:36.080: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0x008F, discarded, PPP not running
.Jun 20 02:30:36.596: PPP: Alloc Context [29F9F32C]
.Jun 20 02:30:36.596: ppp5 PPP: Phase is ESTABLISHING
.Jun 20 02:30:36.596: Se0/0/0 PPP: Using default call direction
```

```
.Jun 20 02:30:36.596: Se0/0/0 PPP: Treating connection as a dedicated line
.Jun 20 02:30:36.596: Se0/0/0 PPP: Session handle[34000005] Session id[5]
.Jun 20 02:30:36.596: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[OPEN] State[Initial to Starting]
```

What happens when one end of the serial link is encapsulated with PPP and the other end of the link is encapsulated with HDLC?

_____

_____

_____

f. Issue the **encapsulation ppp** command on the S0/0/0 interface for the Branch1 router to correct mismatched encapsulation.

```
Branch1(config)# interface s0/0/0
Branch1(config-if)# encapsulation ppp
```

g. Observe the debug PPP messages from the Branch1 router as the Branch1 and Central routers establish a connection.

```
Branch1(config-if)#
Jun 20 03:01:57.399: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 209.165.200.225 on Serial0/0/0
from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
Jun 20 03:01:59.399: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0,
changed state to down
Jun 20 03:01:59.399: Se0/0/0 PPP: Sending cstate UP notification
Jun 20 03:01:59.399: Se0/0/0 PPP: Processing CstateUp message
Jun 20 03:01:59.399: PPP: Alloc Context [30F8D4F0]
Jun 20 03:01:59.399: ppp9 PPP: Phase is ESTABLISHING
Jun 20 03:01:59.399: Se0/0/0 PPP: Using default call direction
Jun 20 03:01:59.399: Se0/0/0 PPP: Treating connection as a dedicated line
Jun 20 03:01:59.399: Se0/0/0 PPP: Session handle[BA000009] Session id[9]
Jun 20 03:01:59.399: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[OPEN] State[Initial to Starting]
Jun 20 03:01:59.399: Se0/0/0 LCP: O CONFREQ [Starting] id 1 len 10
Jun 20 03:01:59.399: Se0/0/0 LCP:    MagicNumber 0x8D0EAC44 (0x05068D0EAC44)
Jun 20 03:01:59.399: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[UP] State[Starting to REQsent]
Jun 20 03:01:59.407: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0xC021, datagramsize 14 link[ppp]
Jun 20 03:01:59.407: Se0/0/0 LCP: I CONFREQ [REQsent] id 1 len 10
Jun 20 03:01:59.407: Se0/0/0 LCP:    MagicNumber 0x73B4F1AF (0x050673B4F1AF)
Jun 20 03:01:59.407: Se0/0/0 LCP: O CONFACK [REQsent] id 1 len 10
Jun 20 03:01:59.407: Se0/0/0 LCP:    MagicNumber 0x73B4F1AF (0x050673B4F1AF)
Jun 20 03:01:59.407: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[Receive ConfReq+] State[REQsent to ACKsent]
Jun 20 03:01:59.407: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0xC021, datagramsize 14 link[ppp]
Jun 20 03:01:59.407: Se0/0/0 LCP: I CONFACK [ACKsent] id 1 len 10
Jun 20 03:01:59.407: Se0/0/0 LCP:    MagicNumber 0x8D0EAC44 (0x05068D0EAC44)
Jun 20 03:01:59.407: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[Receive ConfAck] State[ACKsent to Open]
Jun 20 03:01:59.439: Se0/0/0 PPP: Phase is FORWARDING, Attempting Forward
Jun 20 03:01:59.439: Se0/0/0 LCP: State is Open
Jun 20 03:01:59.439: Se0/0/0 PPP: Phase is ESTABLISHING, Finish LCP
Jun 20 03:01:59.439: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0,
changed state to up
Jun 20 03:01:59.439: Se0/0/0 PPP: Outbound cdp packet dropped, line protocol not up
Jun 20 03:01:59.439: Se0/0/0 PPP: Phase is UP
```

```
Jun 20 03:01:59.439: Se0/0/0 IPCP: Protocol configured, start CP. state[Initial]
Jun 20 03:01:59.439: Se0/0/0 IPCP: Event[OPEN] State[Initial to Starting]
Jun 20 03:01:59.439: Se0/0/0 IPCP: O CONFREQ [Starting] id 1 len 10
Jun 20 03:01:59.439: Se0/0/0 IPCP:    Address 10.1.1.1 (0x03060A010101)
Jun 20 03:01:59.439: Se0/0/0 IPCP: Event[UP] State[Starting to REQsent]
Jun 20 03:01:59.439: Se0/0/0 CDPCP: Protocol configured, start CP. state[Initial]
<output omitted>
Jun 20 03:01:59.471: Se0/0/0 Added to neighbor route AVL tree: topoid 0, address
10.1.1.2
Jun 20 03:01:59.471: Se0/0/0 IPCP: Install route to 10.1.1.2
Jun 20 03:01:59.471: Se0/0/0 PPP: O pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 80
Jun 20 03:01:59.479: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 80 link[ip]
Jun 20 03:01:59.479: Se0/0/0 PPP: O pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 84
Jun 20 03:01:59.483: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 84 link[ip]
Jun 20 03:01:59.483: Se0/0/0 PPP: O pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 68
Jun 20 03:01:59.491: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 68 link[ip]
Jun 20 03:01:59.491: Se0/0/0 PPP: O pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 148
Jun 20 03:01:59.511: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 148 link[ip]
Jun 20 03:01:59.511: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG:Process 1, Nbr 209.165.200.225 on Serial0/0/0 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
Jun 20 03:01:59.511: Se0/0/0 PPP: O pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 68
Jun 20 03:01:59.519: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 60 link[ip]
```

h. Observe the debug PPP messages from the Central router as the Branch1 and Central routers establish a connection.

```
Jun 20 03:01:59.393: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0xC021, datagramsize 14 link[ppp]
Jun 20 03:01:59.393: Se0/0/0 LCP: I CONFREQ [Open] id 1 len 10
Jun 20 03:01:59.393: Se0/0/0 LCP:    MagicNumber 0x8D0EAC44 (0x05068D0EAC44)
Jun 20 03:01:59.393: Se0/0/0 PPP DISC: PPP Renegotiating
Jun 20 03:01:59.393: PPP: NET STOP send to AAA.
Jun 20 03:01:59.393: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[LCP Reneg] State[Open to Open]
Jun 20 03:01:59.393: Se0/0/0 IPCP: Event[DOWN] State[Open to Starting]
Jun 20 03:01:59.393: Se0/0/0 IPCP: Event[CLOSE] State[Starting to Initial]
Jun 20 03:01:59.393: Se0/0/0 CDPCP: Event[DOWN] State[Open to Starting]
Jun 20 03:01:59.393: Se0/0/0 CDPCP: Event[CLOSE] State[Starting to Initial]
Jun 20 03:01:59.393: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[DOWN] State[Open to Starting]
Jun 20 03:01:59.393: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0,
changed state to down
Jun 20 03:01:59.393: Se0/0/0 PPP: Outbound cdp packet dropped, NCP not negotiated
.Jun 20 03:01:59.393: Se0/0/0 PPP: Phase is DOWN
.Jun 20 03:01:59.393: Se0/0/0 Deleted neighbor route from AVL tree: topoid 0, address
10.1.1.1
.Jun 20 03:01:59.393: Se0/0/0 IPCP: Remove route to 10.1.1.1
.Jun 20 03:01:59.393: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 192.168.1.1 on Serial0/0/0 from
FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
.Jun 20 03:01:59.397: PPP: Alloc Context [29F9F32C]
.Jun 20 03:01:59.397: ppp38 PPP: Phase is ESTABLISHING
.Jun 20 03:01:59.397: Se0/0/0 PPP: Using default call direction
.Jun 20 03:01:59.397: Se0/0/0 PPP: Treating connection as a dedicated line
<output omitted>
.Jun 20 03:01:59.401: Se0/0/0 LCP:    MagicNumber 0x73B4F1AF (0x050673B4F1AF)
.Jun 20 03:01:59.401: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[Receive ConfAck] State[ACKsent to Open]
```

```
.Jun 20 03:01:59.433: Se0/0/0 PPP: Phase is FORWARDING, Attempting Forward
.Jun 20 03:01:59.433: Se0/0/0 LCP: State is Open
.Jun 20 03:01:59.433: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0x8021, datagramsize 14 link[ip]
.Jun 20 03:01:59.433: Se0/0/0 PPP: Queue IPCP code[1] id[1]
.Jun 20 03:01:59.433: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0x8207, datagramsize 8 link[cdp]
.Jun 20 03:01:59.433: Se0/0/0 PPP: Discarded CDPCP code[1] id[1]
.Jun 20 03:01:59.433: Se0/0/0 PPP: Phase is ESTABLISHING, Finish LCP
.Jun 20 03:01:59.433: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0,
changed state to up
.Jun 20 03:01:59.433: Se0/0/0 PPP: Outbound cdp packet dropped, line protocol not up
.Jun 20 03:01:59.433: Se0/0/0 PPP: Phase is UP
.Jun 20 03:01:59.433: Se0/0/0 IPCP: Protocol configured, start CP. state[Initial]
.Jun 20 03:01:59.433: Se0/0/0 IPCP: Event[OPEN] State[Initial to Starting]
.Jun 20 03:01:59.433: Se0/0/0 IPCP: O CONFREQ [Starting] id 1 len 10
.Jun 20 03:01:59.433: Se0/0/0 IPCP:    Address 10.1.1.2 (0x03060A010102)
.Jun 20 03:01:59.433: Se0/0/0 IPCP: Event[UP] State[Starting to REQsent]
.Jun 20 03:01:59.433: Se0/0/0 CDPCP: Protocol configured, start CP. state[Initial]
.Jun 20 03:01:59.433: Se0/0/0 CDPCP: Event[OPEN] State[Initial to Starting]
.Jun 20 03:01:59.433: Se0/0/0 CDPCP: O CONFREQ [Starting] id 1 len 4
.Jun 20 03:01:59.433: Se0/0/0 CDPCP: Event[UP] State[Starting to REQsent]
<output omitted>
.Jun 20 03:01:59.465: Se0/0/0 IPCP: State is Open
.Jun 20 03:01:59.465: Se0/0/0 Added to neighbor route AVL tree: topoid 0, address
10.1.1.1
.Jun 20 03:01:59.465: Se0/0/0 IPCP: Install route to 10.1.1.1
.Jun 20 03:01:59.465: Se0/0/0 PPP: O pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 80
.Jun 20 03:01:59.465: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 80 link[ip]
.Jun 20 03:01:59.469: Se0/0/0 PPP: O pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 84
.Jun 20 03:01:59.477: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 84 link[ip]
.Jun 20 03:01:59.477: Se0/0/0 PPP: O pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 68
.Jun 20 03:01:59.481: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 68 link[ip]
.Jun 20 03:01:59.489: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 148 link[ip]
.Jun 20 03:01:59.493: Se0/0/0 PPP: O pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 148
.Jun 20 03:01:59.505: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 68 link[ip]
.Jun 20 03:01:59.505: Se0/0/0 PPP: O pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 60
.Jun 20 03:01:59.517: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 88 link[ip]
.Jun 20 03:01:59.517: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 192.168.1.1 on Serial0/0/0 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
.Jun 20 03:01:59.561: Se0/0/0 PPP: O pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 80
.Jun 20 03:01:59.569: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 80 link[ip]
Jun 20 03:02:01.445: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0x8207, datagramsize 8 link[cdp]
Jun 20 03:02:01.445: Se0/0/0 CDPCP: I CONFREQ [ACKrcvd] id 2 len 4
Jun 20 03:02:01.445: Se0/0/0 CDPCP: O CONFACK [ACKrcvd] id 2 len 4
Jun 20 03:02:01.445: Se0/0/0 CDPCP: Event[Receive ConfReq+] State[ACKrcvd to Open]
Jun 20 03:02:01.449: Se0/0/0 CDPCP: State is Open
Jun 20 03:02:01.561: Se0/0/0 PPP: O pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 80
Jun 20 03:02:01.569: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 80 link[ip]
Jun 20 03:02:02.017: Se0/0/0 PPP: O pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 68
Jun 20 03:02:02.897: Se0/0/0 PPP: I pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 112 link[ip]
Jun 20 03:02:03.561: Se0/0/0 PPP: O pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 80
```

From the debug message, what phases does PPP go through when the other end of the serial link on the Central router is configured with PPP encapsulation?

_____

_____

What happens when PPP encapsulation is configured on each end of the serial link?

_____

i. Issue the **undebug all** (or **u all**) command on the Branch1 and Central routers to turn off all debugging on both routers.

j. Issue the **show ip interface brief** command on the Branch1 and Central routers after the network converges. What is the status for interface S0/0/0 on both routers?

_____

k. Verify that the interface S0/0/0 on both Branch1 and Central routers are configured for PPP encapsulation.

Record the command to verify the PPP encapsulation in the space provided below.

_____

_____

l. Change the serial encapsulation for the link between the Central and Branch3 routers to PPP encapsulation.

```
Central(config)# interface s0/0/1
Central(config-if)# encapsulation ppp
Central(config-if)#
Jun 20 03:17:15.933: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 192.168.3.1 on Serial0/0/1 from
FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
Jun 20 03:17:17.933: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1,
changed state to down
Jun 20 03:17:23.741: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1,
changed state to up
Jun 20 03:17:23.825: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 192.168.3.1 on Serial0/0/1 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done

Branch3(config)# interface s0/0/1
Branch3(config-if)# encapsulation ppp
Branch3(config-if)#
Jun 20 03:17:21.744: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 209.165.200.225 on Serial0/0/1
from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
Jun 20 03:17:21.948: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1,
changed state to down
.Jun 20 03:17:21.964: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1,
changed state to up
.Jun 20 03:17:23.812: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 209.165.200.225 on Serial0/0/1
from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
```

m. Verify that end-to-end connectivity is restored before continuing to Part 3.

Part 3: Configure PPP CHAP Authentication

Step 1: Verify that PPP encapsulation is configured on all serial interfaces.

Record the command used to verify that PPP encapsulation is configured.

_____

Step 2: Configure PPP CHAP authentication for the link between the Central router and the Branch3 router.

a. Configure a username for CHAP authentication.

```
Central(config)# username Branch3 password cisco
Branch3(config)# username Central password cisco
```

b. Issue the **debug ppp** commands on the Branch3 router to observe the process, which is associated with authentication.

```
Branch3# debug ppp negotiation
PPP protocol negotiation debugging is on
Branch3# debug ppp packet
PPP packet display debugging is on
```

c. Configure the interface S0/0/1 on Branch3 for CHAP authentication.

```
Branch3(config)# interface s0/0/1
Branch3(config-if)# ppp authentication chap
```

d. Examine the debug PPP messages on the Branch3 router during the negotiation with the Central router.

```
Branch3(config-if)#
Jun 20 04:25:02.079: Se0/0/1 PPP DISC: Authentication configuration changed
Jun 20 04:25:02.079: PPP: NET STOP send to AAA.
Jun 20 04:25:02.079: Se0/0/1 IPCP: Event[DOWN] State[Open to Starting]
Jun 20 04:25:02.079: Se0/0/1 IPCP: Event[CLOSE] State[Starting to Initial]
Jun 20 04:25:02.079: Se0/0/1 CDPCP: Event[DOWN] State[Open to Starting]
Jun 20 04:25:02.079: Se0/0/1 CDPCP: Event[CLOSE] State[Starting to Initial]
Jun 20 04:25:02.079: Se0/0/1 LCP: Event[DOWN] State[Open to Starting]
Jun 20 04:25:02.079: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1,
changed state to down
Jun 20 04:25:02.079: Se0/0/1 PPP: Outbound cdp packet dropped, NCP not negotiated
.Jun 20 04:25:02.079: Se0/0/1 PPP: Phase is DOWN
.Jun 20 04:25:02.079: Se0/0/1 Deleted neighbor route from AVL tree: topoid 0, address
10.2.2.2
.Jun 20 04:25:02.079: Se0/0/1 IPCP: Remove route to 10.2.2.2
.Jun 20 04:25:02.079: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 209.165.200.225 on Serial0/0/1
from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
.Jun 20 04:25:02.083: PPP: Alloc Context [29F4DA8C]
.Jun 20 04:25:02.083: ppp73 PPP: Phase is ESTABLISHING
.Jun 20 04:25:02.083: Se0/0/1 PPP: Using default call direction
.Jun 20 04:25:02.083: Se0/0/1 PPP: Treating connection as a dedicated line
.Jun 20 04:25:02.083: Se0/0/1 PPP: Session handle[2700004D] Session id[73]
<output omitted>
.Jun 20 04:25:02.091: Se0/0/1 PPP: I pkt type 0xC021, datagramsize 19 link[ppp]
.Jun 20 04:25:02.091: Se0/0/1 LCP: I CONFACK [ACKsent] id 1 len 15
.Jun 20 04:25:02.091: Se0/0/1 LCP:    AuthProto CHAP (0x0305C22305)
.Jun 20 04:25:02.091: Se0/0/1 LCP:    MagicNumber 0xF7B20F10 (0x0506F7B20F10)
```

```
.Jun 20 04:25:02.091: Se0/0/1 LCP: Event[Receive ConfAck] State[ACKsent to Open]
.Jun 20 04:25:02.123: Se0/0/1 PPP: Phase is AUTHENTICATING, by this end
.Jun 20 04:25:02.123: Se0/0/1 CHAP: O CHALLENGE id 1 len 28 from "Branch3"
.Jun 20 04:25:02.123: Se0/0/1 LCP: State is Open
.Jun 20 04:25:02.127: Se0/0/1 PPP: I pkt type 0xC223, datagramsize 32 link[ppp]
.Jun 20 04:25:02.127: Se0/0/1 CHAP: I RESPONSE id 1 len 28 from "Central"
.Jun 20 04:25:02.127: Se0/0/1 PPP: Phase is FORWARDING, Attempting Forward
.Jun 20 04:25:02.127: Se0/0/1 PPP: Phase is AUTHENTICATING, Unauthenticated User
.Jun 20 04:25:02.127: Se0/0/1 PPP: Sent CHAP LOGIN Request
.Jun 20 04:25:02.127: Se0/0/1 PPP: Received LOGIN Response PASS
.Jun 20 04:25:02.127: Se0/0/1 IPCP: Authorizing CP
.Jun 20 04:25:02.127: Se0/0/1 IPCP: CP stalled on event[Authorize CP]
.Jun 20 04:25:02.127: Se0/0/1 IPCP: CP unstall
.Jun 20 04:25:02.127: Se0/0/1 PPP: Phase is FORWARDING, Attempting Forward
.Jun 20 04:25:02.135: Se0/0/1 PPP: Phase is AUTHENTICATING, Authenticated User
.Jun 20 04:25:02.135: Se0/0/1 CHAP: O SUCCESS id 1 len 4
.Jun 20 04:25:02.135: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1,
changed state to up
.Jun 20 04:25:02.135: Se0/0/1 PPP: Outbound cdp packet dropped, line protocol not up
.Jun 20 04:25:02.135: Se0/0/1 PPP: Phase is UP
.Jun 20 04:25:02.135: Se0/0/1 IPCP: Protocol configured, start CP. state[Initial]
.Jun 20 04:25:02.135: Se0/0/1 IPCP: Event[OPEN] State[Initial to Starting]
.Jun 20 04:25:02.135: Se0/0/1 IPCP: O CONFREQ [Starting] id 1 len 10
<output omitted>
.Jun 20 04:25:02.143: Se0/0/1 CDPCP: I CONFACK [ACKsent] id 1 len 4
.Jun 20 04:25:02.143: Se0/0/1 CDPCP: Event[Receive ConfAck] State[ACKsent to Open]
.Jun 20 04:25:02.155: Se0/0/1 IPCP: State is Open
.Jun 20 04:25:02.155: Se0/0/1 CDPCP: State is Open
.Jun 20 04:25:02.155: Se0/0/1 Added to neighbor route AVL tree: topoid 0, address
10.2.2.2
.Jun 20 04:25:02.155: Se0/0/1 IPCP: Install route to 10.2.2.2
.Jun 20 04:25:02.155: Se0/0/1 PPP: O pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 80
.Jun 20 04:25:02.155: Se0/0/1 PPP: I pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 80 link[ip]
.Jun 20 04:25:02.155: Se0/0/1 PPP: O pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 84
.Jun 20 04:25:02.167: Se0/0/1 PPP: I pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 84 link[ip]
.Jun 20 04:25:02.167: Se0/0/1 PPP: O pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 68
.Jun 20 04:25:02.171: Se0/0/1 PPP: I pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 68 link[ip]
.Jun 20 04:25:02.171: Se0/0/1 PPP: O pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 148
.Jun 20 04:25:02.191: Se0/0/1 PPP: I pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 148 link[ip]
.Jun 20 04:25:02.191: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 209.165.200.225 on Serial0/0/1
from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
.Jun 20 04:25:02.191: Se0/0/1 PPP: O pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 68
.Jun 20 04:25:02.571: Se0/0/1 PPP: O pkt type 0x0021, datagramsize 80
.Jun 20 04:25:03.155: Se0/0/1 PPP: I pkt type 0x0207, datagramsize 333 link[cdp]
.Jun 20 04:25:03.155: Se0/0/1 PPP: O pkt type 0x0207, datagramsize 339
.Jun 20 04:25:04.155: Se0/0/1 PPP: O pkt type 0x0207, datagramsize 339
```

From the PPP debug messages, what phases did the Branch3 router go through before the link is up with the Central router?

_____

_____

e. Issue the **debug ppp authentication** command to observe the CHAP authentication messages on the Central router.

```
Central# debug ppp authentication
PPP authentication debugging is on
```

f. Configure CHAP authentication on S0/0/1 on the Central router.

g. Observe the debug PPP messages relating to CHAP authentication on the Central router.

```
Central(config-if)#
.Jun 20 05:05:16.057: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1,
changed state to down
.Jun 20 05:05:16.061: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 192.168.3.1 on Serial0/0/1 from
FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
.Jun 20 05:05:16.061: Se0/0/1 PPP: Using default call direction
.Jun 20 05:05:16.061: Se0/0/1 PPP: Treating connection as a dedicated line
.Jun 20 05:05:16.061: Se0/0/1 PPP: Session handle[12000078] Session id[112]
.Jun 20 05:05:16.081: Se0/0/1 CHAP: O CHALLENGE id 1 len 28 from "Central"
.Jun 20 05:05:16.089: Se0/0/1 CHAP: I CHALLENGE id 1 len 28 from "Branch3"
.Jun 20 05:05:16.089: Se0/0/1 PPP: Sent CHAP SENDAUTH Request
.Jun 20 05:05:16.089: Se0/0/1 PPP: Received SENDAUTH Response PASS
.Jun 20 05:05:16.089: Se0/0/1 CHAP: Using hostname from configured hostname
.Jun 20 05:05:16.089: Se0/0/1 CHAP: Using password from AAA
.Jun 20 05:05:16.089: Se0/0/1 CHAP: O RESPONSE id 1 len 28 from "Central"
.Jun 20 05:05:16.093: Se0/0/1 CHAP: I RESPONSE id 1 len 28 from "Branch3"
.Jun 20 05:05:16.093: Se0/0/1 PPP: Sent CHAP LOGIN Request
.Jun 20 05:05:16.093: Se0/0/1 PPP: Received LOGIN Response PASS
.Jun 20 05:05:16.093: Se0/0/1 CHAP: O SUCCESS id 1 len 4
.Jun 20 05:05:16.097: Se0/0/1 CHAP: I SUCCESS id 1 len 4
.Jun 20 05:05:16.097: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1,
changed state to up
.Jun 20 05:05:16.165: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 192.168.3.1 on Serial0/0/1 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
```

h. Issue the **undebug all** (or **u all**) command on the Central and Branch3 routers to turn off all debugging.

```
Central# undebug all
All possible debugging has been turned off
```

Step 3: Intentionally break the serial link configured with authentication.

a. On the Central router, configure a username for use with Branch1. Assign **cisco** as the password.

```
Central(config)# username Branch1 password cisco
```

b. On the Central and Branch1 routers, configure CHAP authentication on interface S0/0/0. What is happening with the interface?

_____

Note: To speed up the process, shut down the interface and enable it again.

c. Use a **debug ppp negotiation** command to examine what is happening.

```
Central# debug ppp negotiation
PPP protocol negotiation debugging is on
Central(config-if)#
.Jun 20 05:25:26.229: Se0/0/0 PPP: Missed a Link-Up transition, starting PPP
.Jun 20 05:25:26.229: Se0/0/0 PPP: Processing FastStart message
.Jun 20 05:25:26.229: PPP: Alloc Context [29F9F32C]
```

```
.Jun 20 05:25:26.229: ppp145 PPP: Phase is ESTABLISHING
.Jun 20 05:25:26.229: Se0/0/0 PPP: Using default call direction
.Jun 20 05:25:26.229: Se0/0/0 PPP: Treating connection as a dedicated line
.Jun 20 05:25:26.229: Se0/0/0 PPP: Session handle[6000009C] Session id[145]
.Jun 20 05:25:26.229: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[OPEN] State[Initial to Starting]
.Jun 20 05:25:26.229: Se0/0/0 LCP: O CONFREQ [Starting] id 1 len 15
.Jun 20 05:25:26.229: Se0/0/0 LCP:    AuthProto CHAP (0x0305C22305)
.Jun 20 05:25:26.229: Se0/0/0 LCP:    MagicNumber 0x74385C31 (0x050674385C31)
.Jun 20 05:25:26.229: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[UP] State[Starting to REQsent]
.Jun 20 05:25:26.229: Se0/0/0 LCP: I CONFREQ [REQsent] id 1 len 10
.Jun 20 05:25:26.229: Se0/0/0 LCP:    MagicNumber 0x8D920101 (0x05068D920101)
.Jun 20 05:25:26.229: Se0/0/0 LCP: O CONFACK [REQsent] id 1 len 10
.Jun 20 05:25:26.229: Se0/0/0 LCP:    MagicNumber 0x8D920101 (0x05068D920101)
.Jun 20 05:25:26.229: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[Receive ConfReq+] State[REQsent to ACKsent]
.Jun 20 05:25:26.233: Se0/0/0 LCP: I CONFACK [ACKsent] id 1 len 15
.Jun 20 05:25:26.233: Se0/0/0 LCP:    AuthProto CHAP (0x0305C22305)
.Jun 20 05:25:26.233: Se0/0/0 LCP:    MagicNumber 0x74385C31 (0x050674385C31)
.Jun 20 05:25:26.233: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[Receive ConfAck] State[ACKsent to Open]
.Jun 20 05:25:26.261: Se0/0/0 PPP: Phase is AUTHENTICATING, by this end
.Jun 20 05:25:26.261: Se0/0/0 CHAP: O CHALLENGE id 1 len 28 from "Central"
.Jun 20 05:25:26.261: Se0/0/0 LCP: State is Open
.Jun 20 05:25:26.265: Se0/0/0 LCP: I TERMREQ [Open] id 2 len 4
.Jun 20 05:25:26.265: Se0/0/0 PPP DISC: Received LCP TERMREQ from peer
.Jun 20 05:25:26.265: PPP: NET STOP send to AAA.
.Jun 20 05:25:26.265: Se0/0/0 PPP: Phase is TERMINATING
.Jun 20 05:25:26.265: Se0/0/0 LCP: O TERMACK [Open] id 2 len 4
.Jun 20 05:25:26.265: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[Receive TermReq] State[Open to Stopping]
.Jun 20 05:25:26.265: Se0/0/0 PPP: Sending cstate DOWN notification
.Jun 20 05:25:26.265: Se0/0/0 PPP: Processing CstateDown message
.Jun 20 05:25:26.265: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[CLOSE] State[Stopping to Closing]
.Jun 20 05:25:26.265: Se0/0/0 LCP: Event[DOWN] State[Closing to Initial]
.Jun 20 05:25:26.265: Se0/0/0 PPP: Phase is DOWN
```

Explain what is causing the link to terminate. Correct the issue and document the command issued to correct the issue in the space provided below.

_____

_____

_____

d. Issue the **undebug all** command on all routers to turn off debugging.

e. Verify end-to-end connectivity.

Reflection

1. What are the indicators that you may have a serial encapsulation mismatch on a serial link?

_____

2. What are the indicators that you may have an authentication mismatch on a serial link?

_____

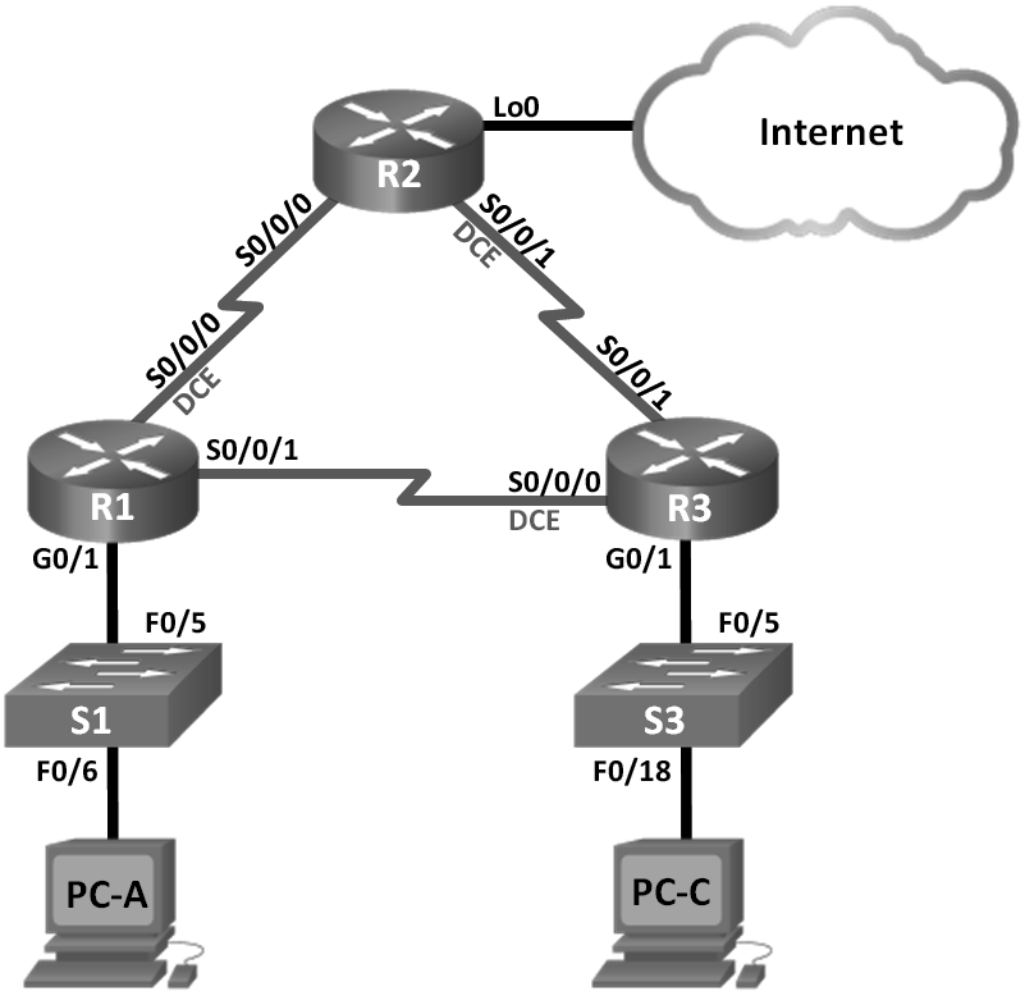
Router Interface Summary Table

Router Interface Summary				
Router Model	**Ethernet Interface #1**	**Ethernet Interface #2**	**Serial Interface #1**	**Serial Interface #2**
1800	Fast Ethernet 0/0 (F0/0)	Fast Ethernet 0/1 (F0/1)	Serial 0/0/0 (S0/0/0)	Serial 0/0/1 (S0/0/1)
1900	Gigabit Ethernet 0/0 (G0/0)	Gigabit Ethernet 0/1 (G0/1)	Serial 0/0/0 (S0/0/0)	Serial 0/0/1 (S0/0/1)
2801	Fast Ethernet 0/0 (F0/0)	Fast Ethernet 0/1 (F0/1)	Serial 0/1/0 (S0/1/0)	Serial 0/1/1 (S0/1/1)
2811	Fast Ethernet 0/0 (F0/0)	Fast Ethernet 0/1 (F0/1)	Serial 0/0/0 (S0/0/0)	Serial 0/0/1 (S0/0/1)
2900	Gigabit Ethernet 0/0 (G0/0)	Gigabit Ethernet 0/1 (G0/1)	Serial 0/0/0 (S0/0/0)	Serial 0/0/1 (S0/0/1)

Note: To find out how the router is configured, look at the interfaces to identify the type of router and how many interfaces the router has. There is no way to effectively list all the combinations of configurations for each router class. This table includes identifiers for the possible combinations of Ethernet and Serial interfaces in the device. The table does not include any other type of interface, even though a specific router may contain one. An example of this might be an ISDN BRI interface. The string in parenthesis is the legal abbreviation that can be used in Cisco IOS commands to represent the interface.

3.4.1.5 Lab – Troubleshooting Basic PPP with Authentication

Topology



Addressing Table

Device	Interface	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway
R1	G0/1	192.168.1.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	S0/0/0 (DCE)	192.168.12.1	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/0/1	192.168.13.1	255.255.255.252	N/A
R2	Lo0	209.165.200.225	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/0/0	192.168.12.2	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/0/1 (DCE)	192.168.23.1	255.255.255.252	N/A
R3	G0/1	192.168.3.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	S0/0/0 (DCE)	192.168.13.2	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/0/1	192.168.23.2	255.255.255.252	N/A
PC-A	NIC	192.168.1.3	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1
PC-C	NIC	192.168.3.3	255.255.255.0	192.168.3.1

Objectives

Part 1: Build the Network and Load Device Configurations

Part 2: Troubleshoot the Data Link Layer

Part 3: Troubleshoot the Network Layer

Background / Scenario

The routers at your company were configured by an inexperienced network engineer. Several errors in the configuration have resulted in connectivity issues. Your manager has asked you to troubleshoot and correct the configuration errors and document your work. Using your knowledge of PPP and standard testing methods, find and correct the errors. Ensure that all of the serial links use PPP CHAP authentication, and that all of the networks are reachable.

Note: The routers used with CCNA hands-on labs are Cisco 1941 Integrated Services Routers (ISRs) with Cisco IOS Release 15.2(4)M3 (universalk9 image). The switches used are Cisco Catalyst 2960s with Cisco IOS Release 15.0(2) (lanbasek9 image). Other routers, switches, and Cisco IOS versions can be used. Depending on the model and Cisco IOS version, the commands available and output produced might vary from what is shown in the labs. Refer to the Router Interface Summary Table at the end of this lab for the correct interface identifiers.

Note: Make sure that the routers and switches have been erased and have no startup configurations. If you are unsure, contact your instructor.

Required Resources

- 3 Routers (Cisco 1941 with Cisco IOS Release 15.2(4)M3 universal image or comparable)
- 2 Switches (Cisco 2960 with Cisco IOS Release 15.0(2) lanbasek9 image or comparable)
- 2 PCs (Windows 7, Vista, or XP with a terminal emulation program, such as Tera Term)
- Console cables to configure the Cisco IOS devices via the console ports
- Ethernet and serial cables as shown in the topology

Part 1: Build the Network and Load Device Configurations

In Part 1, you will set up the network topology, configure basic settings on the PC hosts, and load configurations on the routers.

Step 1: Cable the network as shown in the topology.

Step 2: Configure the PC hosts.

Step 3: Load router configurations.

Load the following configurations into the appropriate router. All routers have the same passwords. The privileged EXEC mode password is **class**. The password for console and vty access is **cisco**. All serial interfaces should be configured with PPP encapsulation and authenticated with CHAP using the password of **chap123**.

Router R1 Configuration:

```
hostname R1
enable secret class
no ip domain lookup
banner motd #Unauthorized Access is Prohibited!#
username R2 password chap123
username R3 password chap123
interface g0/1
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 no shutdown
interface s0/0/0
 ip address 192.168.12.1 255.255.255.252
 clock rate 128000
 encapsulation ppp
 ppp authentication chap

interface s0/0/1
 ip address 192.168.31.1 255.255.255.252

 encapsulation ppp
 ppp authentication pap


exit
router ospf 1
 router-id 1.1.1.1
 network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
 network 192.168.13.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
 passive-interface g0/1
 exit
line con 0
 password cisco
 logging synchronous
 login
line vty 0 4
 password cisco
 login
```

Router R2 Configuration:

```
hostname R2
enable secret class
no ip domain lookup
banner motd #Unauthorized Access is Prohibited!#
username R1 password chap123
username r3 password chap123
```

```
interface lo0
 ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.252
interface s0/0/0
 ip address 192.168.12.2 255.255.255.252
 encapsulation ppp
 ppp authentication chap
 no shutdown
interface s0/0/1
 ip address 192.168.23.1 255.255.255.252
 clock rate 128000


 no shutdown
 exit
router ospf 1
 router-id 2.2.2.2
 network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
 network 192.168.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
 default-information originate
 exit
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 loopback0
line con 0
 password cisco
 logging synchronous
 login
line vty 0 4
 password cisco
 login
```

Router R3 Configuration:

```
hostname R3
enable secret class
no ip domain lookup
banner motd #Unauthorized Access is Prohibited!#
username R2 password chap123
username R3 password chap123


interface g0/1
 ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
 no shutdown
interface s0/0/0
 ip address 192.168.13.2 255.255.255.252
 clock rate 128000
 encapsulation ppp
 ppp authentication chap
 no shutdown
```

```
interface s0/0/1
 ip address 192.168.23.2 255.255.255.252
 encapsulation ppp
 ppp authentication chap
 no shutdown
 exit
router ospf 1
 router-id 3.3.3.3

 network 192.168.13.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
 network 192.168.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
 passive-interface g0/1
line con 0
 password cisco
 logging synchronous
 login
line vty 0 4
 password cisco
 login
```

Step 4: Save your running configuration.

Part 2: Troubleshoot the Data Link Layer

In Part 2, you will use **show** commands to troubleshoot data link layer issues. Be sure to verify settings, such as clock rate, encapsulation, CHAP, and usernames/passwords.

Step 1: Examine the R1 configuration.

a. Use the **show interfaces** command to determine whether PPP has been established on both serial links.

From the **show interfaces** results for S0/0/0 and S0/0/1, what are possible issues with the PPP links?

_____

_____

Use the **debug ppp authentication** command to view real-time PPP authentication output during troubleshooting.

```
R1# debug ppp authentication
PPP authentication debugging is on
```

b. Use the **show run interface s0/0/0** command to examine the settings on S0/0/0.

Resolve all problems found for S0/0/0. Record the commands used to correct the configuration.

_____

After correcting the issue, what information does the debug output provide?

_____

c. Use the **show run interface s0/0/1** command to examine the settings on S0/0/1.

Resolve all problems found for S0/0/1. Record the commands used to correct the configuration.

_____

_____

After correcting the issue, what information does the debug output provide?

_____

_____

d. Use the **no debug ppp authentication** or **undebug all** command to turn off the debug PPP output.

e. Use the **show running-config | include username** command to verify the correct username and password configurations.

Resolve all problems found. Record the commands used to correct the configuration.

_____

Step 2: Examine the R2 configuration.

a. Use the **show interfaces** command to determine if PPP has been established on both serial links.

Have all links been established? _____

If the answer is no, which links need to be examined? What are the possible issues?

_____

b. Use the **show run interface** command to examine links that have not been established.

Resolve all problems found for the interfaces. Record the commands used to correct the configuration.

_____

_____

c. Use the **show running-config | include username** command to verify the correct username and password configurations.

Resolve all problems found. Record the commands used to correct the configuration.

_____

_____

d. Use the **show ppp interface serial** command for the serial interface that you are troubleshooting.

Has the link been established? _____

Step 3: Examine the R3 configuration.

a. Use the **show interfaces** command to determine whether PPP has been established on both serial links.

Have all links been established? _____

If the answer is no, which links need to be examined? What are the possible issues?

_____

b. Using the **show run interface** command to examine on any serial link that has not been established.

Resolve all problems found on the interfaces. Record the commands used to correct the configuration.

_____

c. Use the **show running-config | include username** command to verify the correct username and password configurations.

Resolve all problems found. Record the commands used to correct the configuration.

_____

d. Use the **show interface** command to verify that serial links have been established.

e. Have all PPP links been established?_____

f. Can PC-A ping Lo0? _____

g. Can PC-A ping PC-C? _____

Note: It may be necessary to disable the PC firewall for pings between the PCs to succeed.

Part 3: Troubleshoot the Network Layer

In Part 3, you will verify that Layer 3 connectivity is established on all interfaces by examining IPv4 and OSPF configurations.

Step 1: Verify that the interfaces listed in the Addressing Table are active and configured with the correct IP address information.

Issue the **show ip interface brief** command on all routers to verify that the interfaces are in an up/up state.

Resolve all problems found. Record the commands used to correct the configuration.

_____

Step 2: Verify OSPF Routing

Issue the **show ip protocols** command to verify that OSPF is running and that all networks are advertised.

Resolve all problems found. Record the commands used to correct the configuration.

_____

Can PC-A ping PC-C? _____

If connectivity does not exist between all hosts, then continue troubleshooting to resolve any remaining issues.

Note: It may be necessary to disable the PC firewall for pings between the PCs to succeed.

Router Interface Summary Table

Router Interface Summary				
Router Model	**Ethernet Interface #1**	**Ethernet Interface #2**	**Serial Interface #1**	**Serial Interface #2**
1800	Fast Ethernet 0/0 (F0/0)	Fast Ethernet 0/1 (F0/1)	Serial 0/0/0 (S0/0/0)	Serial 0/0/1 (S0/0/1)
1900	Gigabit Ethernet 0/0 (G0/0)	Gigabit Ethernet 0/1 (G0/1)	Serial 0/0/0 (S0/0/0)	Serial 0/0/1 (S0/0/1)
2801	Fast Ethernet 0/0 (F0/0)	Fast Ethernet 0/1 (F0/1)	Serial 0/1/0 (S0/1/0)	Serial 0/1/1 (S0/1/1)
2811	Fast Ethernet 0/0 (F0/0)	Fast Ethernet 0/1 (F0/1)	Serial 0/0/0 (S0/0/0)	Serial 0/0/1 (S0/0/1)
2900	Gigabit Ethernet 0/0 (G0/0)	Gigabit Ethernet 0/1 (G0/1)	Serial 0/0/0 (S0/0/0)	Serial 0/0/1 (S0/0/1)

Note: To find out how the router is configured, look at the interfaces to identify the type of router and how many interfaces the router has. There is no way to effectively list all the combinations of configurations for each router class. This table includes identifiers for the possible combinations of Ethernet and Serial interfaces in the device. The table does not include any other type of interface, even though a specific router may contain one. An example of this might be an ISDN BRI interface. The string in parenthesis is the legal abbreviation that can be used in Cisco IOS commands to represent the interface.

3.5.1.1 Class Activity – PPP Validation

Objective

Use **show** and **debug** commands to troubleshoot PPP.

Scenario

Three friends who are enrolled in the Cisco Networking Academy want to check their knowledge of PPP network configuration.

They set up a contest where each person will be tested on configuring PPP with defined PPP scenario requirements and varying options. Each person devises a different configuration scenario.

The next day they get together and test each other's configuration using their PPP scenario requirements.

Resources

- Packet Tracer software
- Stopwatch or timer

Step 1: Open Packet Tracer.

a. Create a two-router topology with a serial connection.

b. Include one PC and switch attached to each router.

Step 2: Complete the scenarios.

a. Start the Scenario 1 configuration.

b. The instructor calls the time when the scenario is completed; all students and groups must stop their configuration work at that time.

c. The instructor checks the validity of the completed scenario configuration.

   1) The devices must be able to successfully ping from one end of the topology to the other.

   2) All scenario options requested must be present in the final topology.

   3) The instructor may ask you to prove your work by choosing different **show** and **debug** commands to display the configuration output.

d. Begin the same process as Scenario 2.

   1) Delete Scenario 1 configurations, but you can re-use the same.

   2) Complete Steps 1 and 2 again using the next scenario's requirements.