



Using Setup Mode to Configure a Cisco Networking Device

Setup mode provides an interactive menu to help you to create an initial configuration file for a new networking device, or a device that you have erased the startup-config file from NVRAM. The interactive menu guides you through initial configuration and is useful when you are unfamiliar with Cisco products or the command line interface (CLI) and when configuration changes do not require the level of detail the CLI provides. Setup mode can also be used to modify an existing configuration.

This module describes how to use the System Configuration Dialog to prepare a Cisco networking device for full configuration and how you can make configuration changes after an initial configuration is complete.

In this module, to improve readability filenames are enclosed in quotation marks. Also, the terms *device* and *networking device* mean a router, switch, or other device running Cisco IOS software. The terms *initial configuration* and *startup configuration* are used interchangeably.

Module History

This module was first published on August 9, 2005, and last updated on October 2006.

Contents

- [Prerequisites for Using Cisco IOS Setup Mode to Configure a Cisco Networking Device, page 2](#)
- [Restrictions for Using Cisco IOS Setup Mode to Configure a Cisco Networking Device, page 2](#)
- [Information About Using Cisco IOS Setup Mode to Configure a Cisco Networking Device, page 2](#)
- [How to Use Cisco IOS Setup Mode to Configure a Cisco Networking Device and Make Configuration Changes, page 4](#)
- [Configuration Examples for Using Cisco IOS Setup Mode to Configure a Cisco Networking Device, page 14](#)
- [Additional References, page 16](#)
- [Feature Information for Using Cisco IOS Setup Mode to Configure a Cisco Networking Device, page 17](#)



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Prerequisites for Using Cisco IOS Setup Mode to Configure a Cisco Networking Device

- You have read the “[Basic Configuration of a Cisco Networking Device Overview](#)” module.
- An ASCII terminal is connected to the console port of the device being configured.
- You know the interfaces you want to configure.
- You know the routing protocols you want to enable.

For information about routing protocols, see the [Cisco IOS IP Routing Protocols Configuration Guide](#), Release 12.4.

- You know whether the device you are configuring will perform bridging.
- You know whether the device you are configuring has protocol translation installed.
- You have network addresses for the protocols being configured.

For information about network addresses, see the [Cisco IOS IP Addressing Services Configuration Guide](#), Release 12.4.

- You have a password strategy for your network environment.

For information about passwords and device security, see “[Configuring Security with Passwords, Privilege Levels, and Login User names for CLI Sessions on Networking Devices](#)” in the *Cisco IOS Security Configuration Guide*, Release 12.4.

- You have or have access to documentation for the product you want to configure.

Restrictions for Using Cisco IOS Setup Mode to Configure a Cisco Networking Device

- Setup mode is hardware dependent. You must follow instructions for the specific product you want to configure, as described in documentation for that product.
- Some configuration parameters apply only when a networking device has the protocol translation option. If a device does not have protocol translation, Setup does not prompt for these parameters.

Information About Using Cisco IOS Setup Mode to Configure a Cisco Networking Device

Before you use Cisco IOS Setup mode to configure a Cisco networking device, you should understand the following concepts:

- [Cisco IOS Setup Mode, page 3](#)
- [Cisco Router and Security Device Manager, page 3](#)
- [System Configuration Dialog, page 3](#)
- [Benefits of Using Cisco IOS Setup Mode, page 4](#)

Cisco IOS Setup Mode

Cisco IOS Setup mode enables you to build an initial configuration file using the Cisco IOS CLI or System Configuration Dialog. The dialog guides you through initial configuration and is useful when you are unfamiliar with Cisco products or the CLI and when configuration changes do not require the level of detail the CLI provides.

Setup starts automatically when a device has no configuration file in NVRAM and is not preconfigured from the factory to use Cisco Router and Security Device Manager (SDM). When setup completes, it presents the System Configuration Dialog. This dialog guides you through an initial configuration with prompts for basic information about your device and network and then creates an initial configuration file. After the file is created, you can use the CLI to perform additional configuration.

Cisco Router and Security Device Manager

Cisco SDM is a web-based device management tool for configuring Cisco IOS network connections and security features on networking devices. SDM provides a default configuration and various wizards to guide you step by step through configuring a Cisco networking device, additional LAN or WAN connections, and VPN connections; creating firewalls; and performing security audits.

In addition to building an initial configuration, SDM provides an Advanced Mode through which you can configure advanced features such as Firewall Policy and Network Address Translation (NAT).

Some Cisco products ship from the factory with SDM installed. If SDM is preinstalled on your device and you want to use Setup to configure an initial configuration, you first must disable the SDM default configuration.

System Configuration Dialog

The *System Configuration Dialog* is an interactive CLI mode that prompts you for information needed to build an initial configuration for a Cisco networking device. Like the CLI, the System Configuration Dialog provides help text at each prompt. To access this help text, you enter a question mark (?) at the prompt.

The prompts in the System Configuration Dialog vary depending on hardware, installed interface modules, and software image. To use the dialog for an initial configuration, you need to refer to product-specific documentation.

The values shown in square brackets next to prompts reflect the current settings. These may be default settings from the factory or the latest settings configured on the device. To accept these settings, you press **Enter** on the keyboard.

You can exit (**Ctrl-C**) the System Configuration Dialog and return to privileged EXEC mode without making changes and without going through the entire dialog. If you exit the dialog but want to continue with setup, you can issue the **setup** command in privileged EXEC mode.

When you complete all the steps in the dialog, the device displays the modified configuration file and asks if you want to use that file. You must answer yes or no; there is no default for this prompt. If you answer yes, the file is saved to NVRAM as the startup configuration. If you answer no, the file is not saved and you must start at the beginning of the dialog if you want to build another initial configuration.

In addition to being a quick and easy way to perform an initial configuration, the System Configuration Dialog also is useful for performing basic configuration changes after an initial configuration has been performed.

Benefits of Using Cisco IOS Setup Mode

The System Configuration Dialog in Cisco IOS Setup mode can be a valuable tool for users who are unfamiliar with Cisco products or the CLI. The dialog guides users through the configuration process with prompts for basic information to get the device operational. When general configuration changes are needed, the dialog also is an alternative method to the detail-level CLI.

How to Use Cisco IOS Setup Mode to Configure a Cisco Networking Device and Make Configuration Changes

This section describes how to use the System Configuration Dialog to build an initial configuration file and to make configuration changes after a startup configuration has been loaded.

- [Disabling the SDM Default Configuration File, page 4](#)
- [Using the System Configuration Dialog to Create an Initial Configuration File, page 5](#)
- [Using the System Configuration Dialog to Make Configuration Changes, page 9](#)
- [Verifying the Configuration, page 10](#)

Disabling the SDM Default Configuration File

Perform this task if SDM was preinstalled on your device and you want to use Setup to build an initial configuration file. SDM remains on the device.

Perform this task if SDM was pre installed on your device and you want to use AutoInstall to configure the device instead. SDM remains on the device.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. Connect the console cable from the console port on the device to the serial port on the PC.
2. Connect the power supply to the device, plug the power supply into a power outlet, and turn on the device.
3. Connect to the device using a terminal emulation program.
4. **enable**
5. **erase startup-config**
6. **reload**

DETAILED STEPS

-
- | | |
|---------------|---|
| Step 1 | Connect the console cable, shipped with your device, from the console port on the device to a serial port on your PC. Refer to the hardware installation guide for the device for instructions. |
| Step 2 | Connect the power supply to the device, plug the power supply into a power outlet, and turn on the device. Refer to the quick start guide for the device for instructions. |
| Step 3 | Use Hyperterminal or a similar terminal emulation program on your PC, with the following terminal emulation settings, to connect to the device: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 9600 baud |

- 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit
- No flow control

Step 4 enable

Enter privileged EXEC mode.

enable

```
Router> enable
Router#
```

Step 5 erase startup-config

Erases the existing configuration in NVRAM.

```
Router# erase startup-config
```

Step 6 reload

Initiates the reload process. The router will initiate the AutoInstall process after it finishes the reload process.

```
Router# reload
```

Using the System Configuration Dialog to Create an Initial Configuration File

Perform this task to create an initial configuration for a Cisco networking device.

Prerequisites

If SDM is installed, you must disable its default configuration file before using Setup.

Restrictions

The System Configuration Dialog does not allow you to randomly select or enter parameters for configuration. You must move through the dialog step by step until the screen shows the information you want to change.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **Power on the device.**
2. **Enter yes at the prompt to enter the initial configuration dialog.**
3. **If you are prompted to continue with the configuration dialogue, enter yes at the prompt to continue the dialog (this step might not appear).**
4. Enter **yes** at the prompt to enter basic management setup.
5. **Enter a hostname for the device.**
6. **Enter an enable secret password.**
7. Enter an enable password.
8. Enter a virtual terminal password.

9. Respond to the prompts as appropriate for your network.
10. Select an interface to connect the device to the management console.
11. Respond to the prompts as appropriate for your network.
12. Enter **2** to save the configuration file to NVRAM and exit.

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 Power on the device.

Step 2 Enter yes at the prompt to enter the initial configuration dialogue.

If the following messages appear at the end of the startup sequence, the System Configuration Dialog was invoked automatically:

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

```
Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]: yes
```

The screen displays the following:

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

```
Continue with configuration dialog? [yes/no]:
```

Step 3 If you are prompted to continue with the configuration dialogue, enter yes at the prompt to continue the dialog (this step might not appear).

```
Continue with configuration dialog? [yes/no]: yes
```

Step 4 The basic management screen is displayed:

```
At any point you may enter a question mark '?' for help.
Use ctrl-c to abort configuration dialog at any prompt.
Default settings are in square brackets '['].
```

```
Basic management setup configures only enough connectivity
for management of the system, extended setup will ask you
to configure each interface on the system
```

```
Would you like to enter basic management setup? [yes/no]:
```

Enter **yes** to enter basic management setup:

```
Would you like to enter basic management setup? [yes/no]: yes
```

The screen displays the following:

```
Configuring global parameters:
```

```
Enter host name [R1]:
```

Step 5 Enter a hostname for the device. This example uses Router.

```
Configuring global parameters:
```

```
Enter host name [R1]: Router
```

The screen displays the following:

The enable secret is a password used to protect access to privileged EXEC and configuration modes. This password, after entered, becomes encrypted in the configuration.
Enter enable secret:

- Step 6** Enter an enable secret password. This password is encrypted and cannot be seen when viewing the configuration.

Enter enable secret: **1g2j3mm**

The screen displays the following:

The enable password is used when you do not specify an enable secret password, with some older software versions, and some boot images.
Enter enable password:

- Step 7** Enter an enable password that is different from the enable secret password. An enable password is not encrypted and can be seen when viewing the configuration:

Enter enable password: **cts54tn1**

The screen displays the following:

The virtual terminal password is used to protect access to the router over a network interface.
Enter virtual terminal password:

- Step 8** Enter a virtual terminal password. This password allows access to the device through only the console port.

Enter virtual terminal password: **t1s6gato**

The screen displays the following:

Configure SNMP Network Management? [no]:

- Step 9** Respond to the following prompts as appropriate for your network. In this example, the current setting [no] is accepted by pressing **Enter**.

Configure SNMP Network Management? [no]:

A summary of the available interfaces displays. The interface numbering that appears depends on the type of platform and on the installed interface modules and cards.

Current interface summary

Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Prol
Ethernet0/0	unassigned	YES	NVRAM	administratively down	dow
Ethernet1/0	unassigned	YES	NVRAM	administratively down	dow
Serial2/0	unassigned	YES	NVRAM	administratively down	dow
Serial3/0	unassigned	YES	NVRAM	administratively down	dow
Loopback0	1.1.1.1	YES	NVRAM	up	up

Enter interface name used to connect to the management network from the above interface summary:

- Step 10** Select an interface to connect the router to the management network:

Enter interface name used to connect to the management network from the above interface summary: **Ethernet0/0**

- Step 11** Respond to the prompts as appropriate for your network. In this example, IP is configured: an IP address is entered and the current subnet mask is accepted. The screen displays the command script created.

```
Configuring interface Ethernet0/0:
  Configure IP on this interface? [no]: yes
    IP address for this interface: 172.17.1.1
    Subnet mask for this interface [255.255.0.0] :
      Class B network is 172.17.0.0, 16 subnet bits; mask is /16
```

The following configuration command script was created:

```
hostname Router
enable secret 5 $1$1Gg9$GuxXfUUBBfVqGv1W4psIm1
enable password cts54tnl
line vty 0 4
password tls6gato
no snmp-server
!
no ip routing
!
interface Ethernet0/0
no shutdown
ip address 172.17.1.1 255.255.0.0
!
interface Ethernet1/0
shutdown
no ip address
!
interface Serial2/0
shutdown
no ip address
!
interface Serial3/0
shutdown
no ip address
!
end
```

```
[0] Go to the IOS command prompt without saving this config.
[1] Return back to the setup without saving this config.
[2] Save this configuration to nvram and exit.
```

Enter your selection [2]:

- Step 12** Enter **2** or press **Enter** to save the configuration file to NVRAM and exit.

```
[0] Go to the IOS command prompt without saving this config.
[1] Return back to the setup without saving this config.
[2] Save this configuration to nvram and exit.
```

Enter your selection [2]: **2**

The screen displays the following:

```
Building configuration...
[OK]
Use the enabled mode 'configure' command to modify this configuration.

Router#
00:01:32: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Ethernet0/0, changed state to up
00:01:33: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/0, changed p
```

What to Do Next

Proceed to the [“Verifying the Configuration”](#) section on page 10.

Using the System Configuration Dialog to Make Configuration Changes

The *System Configuration Dialog* is an alternative to the CLI when configuration changes do not require the level of detail the CLI provides. For example, you can use the System Configuration Dialog to add a protocol suite, make addressing scheme changes, or configure a newly installed interface. Although you can use configuration modes available through the CLI to make these changes, the *System Configuration Dialog* provides you a high-level view of the configuration and guides you through the configuration process.

Prerequisites

When you add or modify hardware and need to update a configuration, refer to documentation for your platform for details about physical and logical port assignments.

Restrictions

The System Configuration Dialog does not allow you to randomly select or enter parameters for configuration. You must move through the dialog step by step until the screen shows the information you want to change.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **setup**
3. Follow Steps 3 through 12 in the Detailed Steps in the preceding [“Using the System Configuration Dialog to Create an Initial Configuration File”](#) section on page 5.
4. Verify the configuration is modified correctly. Refer to the [“Verifying the Configuration”](#) section on page 10.

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 **enable**

The **enable** command enters privileged EXEC mode.

```
Router> enable  
Router#
```

Step 2 **setup**

The **setup** command puts the router in **setup** mode.

```
Router# setup
```

The screen displays the following:

```
--- System Configuration Dialog ---  
  
Continue with configuration dialog? [yes/no]:
```

Enter yes at the prompt to continue the dialog.

Continue with configuration dialog? [yes/no]: **yes**

The screen displays the following:

At any point you may enter a question mark '?' for help.
Use ctrl-c to abort configuration dialog at any prompt.
Default settings are in square brackets '['].

Basic management setup configures only enough connectivity
for management of the system, extended setup will ask you
to configure each interface on the system

Would you like to enter basic management setup? [yes/no]:

- Step 3** Follow Steps 3 through 12 in the Detailed Steps in the preceding [“Using the System Configuration Dialog to Create an Initial Configuration File”](#) section on page 5.
- Step 4** Verify the configuration is modified correctly. Refer to the [“Verifying the Configuration”](#) section on page 10.

Verifying the Configuration

Perform this task to verify that the configuration you created using the System Configuration Dialog is operating correctly.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **show interfaces**
2. **show ip interface brief**
3. **show configuration**

DETAILED STEPS

-
- Step 1** **show interfaces**
- This command verifies that the interfaces are operating correctly and that they and the line protocol are in the correct state: up or down.
- Step 2** **show ip interface brief**
- This command displays a summary status of the interfaces configured for IP.
- Step 3** **show configuration**
- This command verifies that the correct hostname and password were configured.
-

Examples

This example is the verification of the configuration file created in Steps 1 through 12 of the [“Using the System Configuration Dialog to Create an Initial Configuration File”](#) section on page 5.

```
Router# show interfaces
```

```
Ethernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is AmdP2, address is aabb.cc03.6c00 (bia aabb.cc03.6c00)
  Internet address is 172.17.1.1/16
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 10000 Kbit, DLY 1000 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
  Keepalive set (10 sec)
  ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
  Last input never, output 00:00:06, 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
    0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
    Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
    0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
    0 input packets with dribble condition detected
    11 packets output, 1648 bytes, 0 underruns
    0 output errors, 0 collisions, 1 interface resets
    0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred
    0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier
    0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
Ethernet1/0 is administratively down, line protocol is down
  Hardware is AmdP2, address is aabb.cc03.6c01 (bia aabb.cc03.6c01)
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 10000 Kbit, DLY 1000 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
  Keepalive set (10 sec)
  ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
  Last input never, output never, 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
    0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
    Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
    0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
    0 input packets with dribble condition detected
    0 packets output, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
    0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
    0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred
    0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier
    0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
Serial2/0 is administratively down, line protocol is down
  Hardware is M4T
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1544 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation HDLC, crc 16, loopback not set
  Keepalive set (10 sec)
  Restart-Delay is 0 secs
  Last input never, output never, 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: weighted fair
  Output queue: 0/1000/64/0 (size/max total/threshold/drops)
    Conversations 0/0/256 (active/max active/max total)
    Reserved Conversations 0/0 (allocated/max allocated)
    Available Bandwidth 1158 kilobits/sec
  5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
```

```

5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
  Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
  0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
  0 packets output, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
  0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
  0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
  1 carrier transitions      DCD=up  DSR=up  DTR=down  RTS=down  CTS=up

Serial3/0 is administratively down, line protocol is down
Hardware is M4T
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1544 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec,
  reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation HDLC, crc 16, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
Restart-Delay is 0 secs
Last input never, output never, 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: weighted fair
Output queue: 0/1000/64/0 (size/max total/threshold/drops)
  Conversations  0/0/256 (active/max active/max total)
  Reserved Conversations 0/0 (allocated/max allocated)
  Available Bandwidth 1158 kilobits/sec
5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
  Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
  0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
  0 packets output, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
  0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
  0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
  1 carrier transitions      DCD=down  DSR=down  DTR=up  RTS=up  CTS=down

Loopback0 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is Loopback
Internet address is 1.1.1.1/32
MTU 1514 bytes, BW 8000000 Kbit, DLY 5000 usec,
  reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation LOOPBACK, loopback not set
Last input never, output never, 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: 0/0 (size/max)
5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
  Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
  0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
  0 packets output, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
  0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets

```

Router# **show ip interface brief**

Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Prol
Ethernet0/0	172.17.1.1	YES	manual	up	up
Ethernet1/0	unassigned	YES	manual	administratively down	dow
Serial2/0	unassigned	YES	manual	administratively down	dow
Serial3/0	unassigned	YES	manual	administratively down	dow
Loopback0	1.1.1.1	YES	NVRAM	up	up

Router# **show configuration**

```
Using 1029 out of 8192 bytes
!
version 12.3
service timestamps debug uptime
service timestamps log uptime
no service password-encryption
!
hostname Router
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
enable secret 5 $1$1Gg9$GuxXfUUBBfVqGvlW4psIm1
enable password cts54tnl
!
no aaa new-model
!
resource manager
!
clock timezone PST -8
ip subnet-zero
no ip routing
!
!
!
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
 no ip route-cache
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 172.17.1.1 255.255.0.0
 no ip route-cache
!
interface Ethernet1/0
 no ip address
 no ip route-cache
 shutdown
!
interface Serial2/0
 no ip address
 no ip route-cache
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial3/0
 no ip address
 no ip route-cache
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
!
!
ip classless
no ip http server
!
!
!
control-plane
!
!
line con 0
 transport preferred all
```

```

transport output all
line aux 0
transport preferred all
transport output all
line vty 0 4
password t1s6gato
login
transport preferred all
transport input all
transport output all
!
end

```

Configuration Examples for Using Cisco IOS Setup Mode to Configure a Cisco Networking Device

This section provides the following configuration example:

- Configuring Ethernet Interface 0 Using the System Configuration Dialog: Example, page 15

Configuring Ethernet Interface 0 Using the System Configuration Dialog: Example

In the following example, the System Configuration Dialog is used to configure Ethernet interface 0 with an IP address.



Note

Prompts and the order in which they appear on the screen vary depending on the platform and the interfaces installed in the device.

R1# **setup**

```

--- System Configuration Dialog ---
Continue with configuration dialog? [yes/no]: yes
At any point you may enter a question mark '?' for help.
Use ctrl-c to abort configuration dialog at any prompt.
Default settings are in square brackets '[]'.

```

```

Basic management setup configures only enough connectivity
for management of the system, extended setup will ask you
to configure each interface on the system

```

```

Would you like to enter basic management setup? [yes/no]: yes
Configuring global parameters:

```

```

Enter host name [R1]: Router

```

```

The enable secret is a password used to protect access to
privileged EXEC and configuration modes. This password, after
entered, becomes encrypted in the configuration.
Enter enable secret: 1g2j3mmc

```

```

The enable password is used when you do not specify an
enable secret password, with some older software versions, and
some boot images.

```

Enter enable password: **cts54tnl**

The virtual terminal password is used to protect access to the router over a network interface.

Enter virtual terminal password: **tls6gato**

Configure SNMP Network Management? [no]:

Current interface summary

Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Prol
Ethernet0/0	172.17.1.1	YES	manual	up	up
Ethernet1/0	unassigned	YES	manual	administratively down	dow
Serial2/0	unassigned	YES	manual	administratively down	dow
Serial3/0	unassigned	YES	manual	administratively down	dow
Loopback0	1.1.1.1	YES	NVRAM	up	up

Enter interface name used to connect to the management network from the above interface summary: **Ethernet0/0**

Configuring interface Ethernet0/0:

Configure IP on this interface? [no]: **yes**

IP address for this interface: **172.17.1.1**

Subnet mask for this interface [255.255.0.0] :

Class B network is 172.17.0.0, 16 subnet bits; mask is /16

The following configuration command script was created:

```
hostname Router
enable secret 5 $1$1Gg9$GuxXfUUBBfVqGvlW4psIm1
enable password cts54tnl
line vty 0 4
password tls6gato
no snmp-server
!
no ip routing

!
interface Ethernet0/0
no shutdown
ip address 172.17.1.1 255.255.0.0
!
interface Ethernet1/0
shutdown
no ip address
!
interface Serial2/0
shutdown
no ip address
!
interface Serial3/0
shutdown
no ip address
!
end
```

[0] Go to the IOS command prompt without saving this config.

[1] Return back to the setup without saving this config.

[2] Save this configuration to nvram and exit.

Enter your selection [2]:

Building configuration...

[OK]

Use the enabled mode 'configure' command to modify this configuration.

```
Router#  
00:01:32: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Ethernet0/0, changed state to up  
00:01:33: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/0, changed p
```

Additional References

The following sections provide references related to using Cisco IOS Setup to configure a Cisco networking device.

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Overview of Cisco IOS Setup Mode and AutoInstall for configuring Cisco networking devices	“Basic Configuration of a Cisco Networking Device Overview”
Configuring a Cisco networking device using the Cisco IOS AutoInstall feature	“Using AutoInstall to Remotely Configure Cisco Networking Devices”

Standards

Standard	Title
No new or modified standards are supported, and support for existing standards has not been modified.	—

MIBs

MIB	MIBs Link
No new or modified MIBs are supported, and support for existing MIBs has not been modified.	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs

RFCs

RFC	Title
No new or modified RFCs are supported, and support for existing RFCs has not been modified.	—

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Technical Support website contains thousands of pages of searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies, solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log in from this page to access even more content.	http://www.cisco.com/techsupport

Feature Information for Using Cisco IOS Setup Mode to Configure a Cisco Networking Device

Table 1 lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information. Only features that were introduced or modified in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(1) or 12.0(3)S or later appear in the table.

Not all commands may be available in your Cisco IOS software release. For details on when support for specific commands was introduced, see the command reference documents.

Cisco IOS software images are specific to a Cisco IOS software release, a feature set, and a platform. Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco IOS software image support. Access Cisco Feature Navigator at <http://www.cisco.com/go/fn>. You must have an account on Cisco.com. If you do not have an account or have forgotten your username or password, click **Cancel** at the login dialog box and follow the instructions that appear.

**Note**

Table 1 lists only the Cisco IOS software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given Cisco IOS software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that Cisco IOS software release train also support that feature.

Table 1 Feature Information for Using Cisco IOS Setup Mode to Configure a Cisco Networking Device

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Configuration Information
This table is intentionally left blank because no features were introduced or modified in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(1) or later. This table will be updated when feature information is added to this module.	—	—

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Any Internet Protocol (IP) addresses used in this document are not intended to be actual addresses. Any examples, command display output, and figures included in the document are shown for illustrative purposes only. Any use of actual IP addresses in illustrative content is unintentional and coincidental.

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