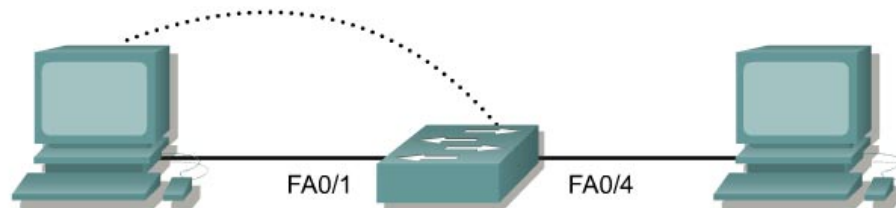


Lab 6.2.4 Configuring Static MAC Addresses



Switch Designation	Switch Name	Enable Secret Password	Enable, VTY, and Console Passwords	VLAN 1 IP Address	Default Gateway IP Address	Subnet Mask
Switch 1	AL Switch	class	cisco	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.1	255.255.255.0

Straight-through cable	—————
Serial cable	—————
Console (Rollover)	
Crossover cable	- - - - -

Objective

- Create a static address entry in the switch MAC table.
- Remove the created static MAC address entry.

Background/Preparation

Cable a network similar to the one in the diagram. The configuration output used in this lab is produced from a 2950 series switch. Any other switch used may produce different output. The following steps are to be executed on each switch unless specifically instructed otherwise. Instructions are also provided for the 1900 Series switch, which initially displays a User Interface Menu. Select the “Command Line” option from the menu to perform the steps for this lab.

Start a HyperTerminal session.

Note: Go to the erase and reload instructions at the end of this lab. Perform those steps on all switches in this lab assignment before continuing.

Step 1 Configure the switch

Configure the hostname, access, and command mode passwords, as well as the management LAN settings. These values are shown in the chart. If problems occur while performing this configuration, refer to the Basic Switch Configuration lab.

Step 2 Configure the hosts attached to the switch

Configure the hosts to use the same IP subnet for the address, mask, and the default gateway on the switch.

Step 3 Verify connectivity

- a. To verify that the hosts and switch are correctly configured, ping the switch IP address from the hosts.
- b. Were the pings successful? _____
- c. If the answer is no, troubleshoot the hosts and switch configurations.

Step 4. Record the host MAC addresses

- a. Determine and record the layer 2 addresses of the PC network interface cards.
If running Windows 98, check by using **Start > Run > winipcfg**. Click on **More info**.
If running Windows 2000, check by using **Start > Run > cmd > ipconfig /all**.
- b. PC1: _____
- c. PC4: _____

Step 5 Determine what MAC addresses that the switch has learned

- a. To determine what MAC addresses the switch has learned use the **show mac-address-table** command as follows at the privileged exec mode prompt:

```
ALSwitch#show mac-address-table
```

- b. How many dynamic addresses are there? _____
- c. How many total MAC addresses are there? _____
- d. Do the MAC addresses match the host MAC addresses? _____

Step 6 Determine the show MAC table options

- a. To determine the options the **mac-address-table** command has use the **?** option as follows:

```
ALSwitch(config)#mac-address-table ?
```

- e. How many options are available for the **mac-address-table** command? _____
- b. There is an option to set a static MAC address in the table. Under what circumstances would this option be utilized?

Step 7 Setup a static MAC address

Setup a static MAC address on Fast Ethernet interface 0/4 as follows:

Note: Use the address that was recorded for PC4 in step 4. The MAC address 00e0.2917.1884 is used in the example statement only.

```
ALSwitch(config)#mac-address-table static 00e0.2917.1884 interface  
fastethernet 0/4 vlan 1
```

2900:

```
ALSwitch(config)#mac-address-table static 00e0.2917.1884 fastethernet  
0/4 vlan 1
```

1900:

```
ALSwitch(config)#mac-address-table permanent 00e0.2917.1884 ethernet
0/4
```

Step 8 Verify the results

- Enter the following to verify the `mac-address table` entries.

```
ALSwitch#show mac-address-table
```

- How many total MAC addresses are there now? _____
- How many static addresses are there? _____
- Under what circumstances can other static or dynamic learning of addresses occur on switchport 4?

Step 9 Remove the static MAC entry

The `static mac-address-table` entry may need to be reversed. To do this, enter the configuration mode and reverse the command by putting a `no` in front of the entire old command string as follows:

Note: The MAC address 00e0.2917.1884 is used in the example statement only, use the MAC address that was recorded for the host on port 0/4.

```
ALSwitch(config)#no mac-address-table static 00e0.2917.1884 interface
fastEthernet 0/4 vlan 1
```

2900:

```
ALSwitch(config)#no mac-address-table static 00e0.2917.1884
fastEthernet 0/4 vlan 1
```

1900:

```
ALSwitch(config)#no mac-address-table permanent 00e0.2917.1884 ethernet
0/4
```

Step 10 Verify the results

- Enter the following to verify that the static MAC address was cleared:

```
ALSwitch#show mac-address-table static
```

- How many total static MAC addresses are there now? _____

Step 11 Exit the switch

Type `exit`, as follows, to leave the switch welcome screen

```
Switch#exit
```

Once the steps are completed, logoff, by typing `exit`, and turn all the devices off. Then remove and store the cables and adapter.

Erasing and Reloading the Switch

For the majority of the labs in CCNA 3 and CCNA 4 it is necessary to start with an unconfigured switch. Use of a switch with an existing configuration may produce unpredictable results. These instructions allow preparation of the switch prior to performing the lab so previous configuration options do not interfere. The following is the procedure for clearing out previous configurations and starting with an unconfigured switch. Instructions are provided for the 2900, 2950, and 1900 Series switches.

2900 and 2950 Series Switches

1. Enter into the privileged EXEC mode by typing **enable**.

If prompted for a password, enter **class** (if that does not work, ask the instructor).

```
Switch>enable
```

2. Remove the VLAN database information file.

```
Switch#delete flash:vlan.dat  
Delete filename [vlan.dat]? [Enter]  
Delete flash:vlan.dat? [confirm] [Enter]
```

If there was no VLAN file, this message is displayed.

```
%Error deleting flash:vlan.dat (No such file or directory)
```

3. Remove the switch startup configuration file from NVRAM.

```
Switch#erase startup-config
```

The responding line prompt will be:

```
Erasing the nvram filesystem will remove all files! Continue? [confirm]
```

Press **Enter** to confirm.

The response should be:

```
Erase of nvram: complete
```

4. Check that VLAN information was deleted.

Verify that the VLAN configuration was deleted in Step 2 using the **show vlan** command. If previous VLAN configuration information (other than the default management VLAN 1) is still present it will be necessary to power cycle the switch (hardware restart) instead of issuing the **reload** command. To power cycle the switch, remove the power cord from the back of the switch or unplug it. Then plug it back in.

If the VLAN information was successfully deleted in Step 2, go to Step 5 and restart the switch using the **reload** command.

5. Software restart (using the **reload** command)

Note: This step is not necessary if the switch was restarted using the power cycle method.

- a. At the privileged EXEC mode enter the command `reload`.

```
Switch(config)#reload
```

The responding line prompt will be:

```
System configuration has been modified. Save? [yes/no]:
```

- b. Type `n` and then press **Enter**.

The responding line prompt will be:

```
Proceed with reload? [confirm] [Enter]
```

The first line of the response will be:

```
Reload requested by console.
```

After the switch has reloaded, the line prompt will be:

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

- c. Type `n` and then press **Enter**.

The responding line prompt will be:

```
Press RETURN to get started! [Enter]
```

1900 Series Switches

1. Remove VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) information.

```
#delete vtp
```

This command resets the switch with VTP parameters set to factory defaults.

All other parameters will be unchanged.

```
Reset system with VTP parameters set to factory defaults, [Y]es or [N]o?
```

Enter `y` and press **Enter**.

2. Remove the switch startup configuration from NVRAM.

```
#delete nvram
```

This command resets the switch with factory defaults. All system parameters will revert to their default factory settings. All static and dynamic addresses will be removed.

```
Reset system with factory defaults, [Y]es or [N]o?
```

Enter `y` and press **Enter**.