

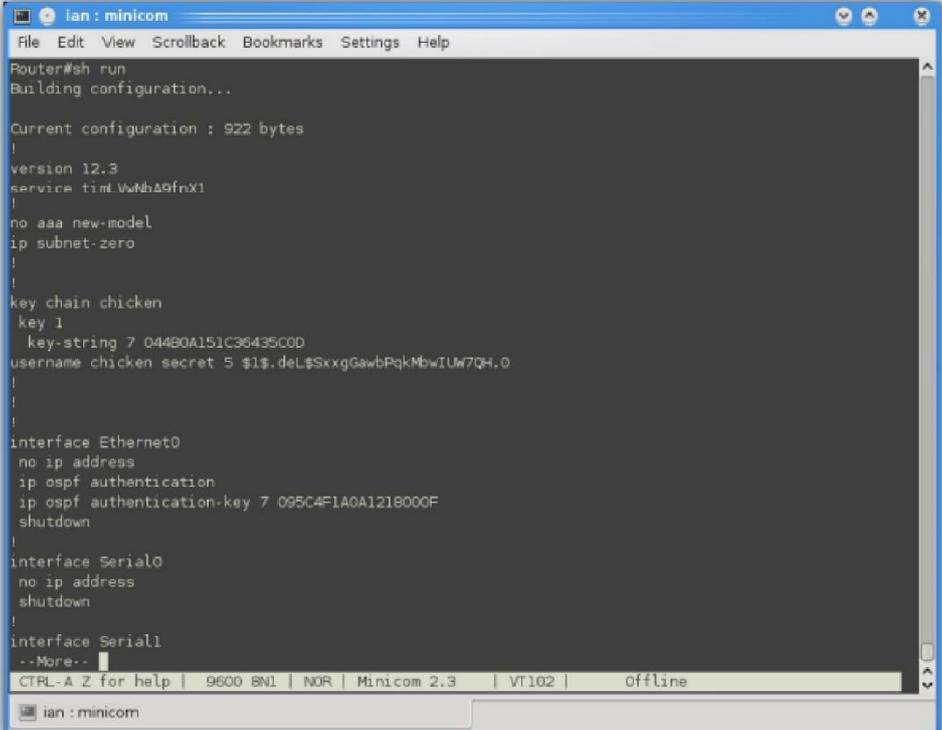
Using SSH, Telnet or the Console

For this procedure you will be using the Command Line Interface (CLI) of your Cisco device using an SSH client (such as OpenSSH or Putty), Telnet or through the console port. We would recommend using either SSH (for remote connections) or using a direct connection to the console port. Telnet provides no encryption of the communications and therefore your authentication credentials and configuration would be vulnerable if a malicious user were to monitor your connection.

1. Connect to the Cisco using your favourite SSH client, Telnet, or a direct console connection.
2. Logon using your administration authentication credentials.
3. Enter `\data{enable}` and type in your enable password.
4. Execute the following CLI command and capture the output (possibly using the cut and paste facility):

```
show run
```

5. Save the captured output to a file and remove any visible page lines (i.e. `--More--`).



```
ian : minicom
File Edit View Scrollback Bookmarks Settings Help
Router#sh run
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 922 bytes
!
version 12.3
service timestamps debug datetime msec
no aaa new-model
ip subnet-zero
!
key chain chicken
  key 1
    key-string 7 044B0A151C36435C00
username chicken secret 5 $1$.del$XxgGawbPqkMbwIUw7QH.0
!
interface Ethernet0
  no ip address
  ip ospf authentication
  ip ospf authentication-key 7 095C4F1A0A1218000F
  shutdown
!
interface Serial0
  no ip address
  shutdown
!
interface Serial1
--More--
CTRL-A Z for help | 9600 BNL | NOR | Minicom 2.3 | VT102 | Offline
ian : minicom
```