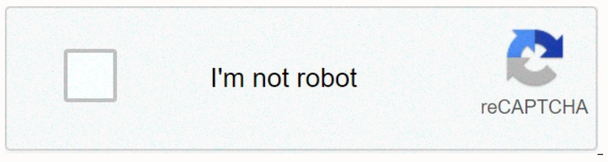

Continue

Cisco switch find mac address port

If you have a large network, it is very important to know where things are. In addition to keys and servers, you need to know where the clients are. In fact, it is common for users to complain about network problems. In this case, you may need to know where the user is on the network or the key and the port where the user is located. This is possible by looking at the MAC address table and the ARP table of a key. With these, you can find any device on the network in seconds. In this article, we find the location of a device on the network, starting with the IP address. How do we find and find a device with a MAC address table and an ARP table? However, we'll only see commands for Cisco – if you have a different vendor, just look for equivalents. Steps to find a device on a network using the MAC address table and the ARP table. Connect to the device that is the default router for the target network and ping your destination IP. use show ip harp | <IP>where is the IP of your target device. Here you will see the MAC address of this type of device, then use :Mac address table address <MAC address=>show, where the address we found in the previous step is located <MAC address=>. This will tell you a port of the key. Check if there are some keys connected to this port with Show CDP neighbor details. Here, use the port that we found in the previous step. If this command turns out to be something, it will also tell you the administrative address of the linked key. In this case, connect to this switch and repeat #3 steppers from The Step. If you do not see an exit from the previous step, the device is most likely on this port. Use the Mac address table interface <port>show and see how many MAC addresses you see. If there's only one, you've found the device. Otherwise, it may be behind an unmanageable key or on a virtualized host such as VMware ESXi. That's it, that's it! Are you still confused? Don't worry, we will consider all these steps in detail right below. Finding a device, details Connect to the default gateway It is important to get the first step right, otherwise we will not go far. Connecting to the default gateway is mandatory. This device is the device on which all devices on the network send traffic when they want to communicate with the outside world. It is also a device that you can access on this network (as a network administrator). Being on the same network means being able to see MAC addresses, and knowing their MAC address lets you find devices. If you connect to another device, there may not be this detail in the ARP table, and you will not go any further. Check the ARP table Now that we are on the right device, we need to ping our target IP address. This is important because the device may remain silent for some time. If the device is silent, the key may have removed the MAC address from the ARP table. Instead, we'll ping it to make sure it's there: we wake it up. If ping is not,there is nothing</port> </MAC> </MAC> </IP>you can do it. We need to examine the device and get the MAC address from it. After ping, show ip harp | Contains. Consider that the destination is IP 10.43.11.91, we can do the following. Dallas-CORE# show rope harp | 10.43.11.91 Internet 10.43.11.91 0 0007.ECB2.7A02 ARPA GigabitEthernet0/1 Dallas-CORE # Here, we include a mac address, notation XXXX.XXXX.XXXX. Do not be fooled by the interface, this is not necessarily the interface to which the device is connected. This is just the interface from which the MAC address comes from. Also, all devices will have the same output, but all will at least give IP and MAC address. Here, mac address 0007.ECB2.7A02 was found. Check the MAC address table The next step is to determine where the MAC address came from. We can do this by checking the mac address table with the show mac address table address <MAC address=>or, in our case, 0007.ECB2.7A02. The exit will be something like the one below. Dallas-CORE# show mac address-table address 0007.ECB2.7A02 Mac Address Table --- Vlan Mac Address Type Ports ---- ----------- ---- ----- 11 0007.ECB2.7A02 DYNAMIC Gi0/1 Dallas-CORE# Syntax may be different from model to model. Some devices may request a Mac address table, others may request a Mac address table. Some may request an address keyword, some may not. Find the road yourself using it? If necessary. Here we look at the port, which is gi0/1. With this, we can take the next step. CDP controls its neighbors, and now we know where the traffic from this device comes from. However, we are still not sure if the device is wired directly on that port. We have to make sure of that, and we can do it by checking the CDP. CDP is a Cisco-specific protocol that allows you to discover other Cisco devices on the network if they are connected directly. If we don't have a neighbor, cdp show me the neighbor detail, it won't show any output. Otherwise, it will look like this: Dallas-CORE # show CDP neighbor detail gi0/1 ------------------------- Device ID: Dallas-DIST01 Home address(es): IP address: 10.30.0.11 Platform: Cisco 3750, Capabilities: Router Switch IGMP Interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Port ID (outbound port) GigabitEthernet0/1 Standby Time: 43 s Version: Cisco IOS Software, 3750 Software (C3750-K9-M), Version 12.4, RELEASE SOFTWARE (es9) Technical Support: Copyright (c) 1986-2009 Cisco Systems, Inc. Compiled 06-Mar-09 15:38 prod_rel_team ad version: 2 VTP Management Domain: 'Dallas' Dallas-CORE #Here, we are looking for the management address, which is 10.30.0.11. Now, we can connect to this device and repeat the process that controls the MAC address table. Another thing you can do to make sure that this device is connected to the port is to check the MAC address table for that port. Instead of checking for a MAC address, you check by port. If you see only one MAC address,</MAC>safe to go, otherwise you may want to physically control the device. Important Note: CDP only works between Cisco devices and can be turned off. If you don't have Cisco, you can use LLDP (standard), but not all devices support it, and most don't. If you want to know more about CDP, we have an article about it. Find the device If the previous control returns no output, then you already know the port. A table that you obtain by checking the MAC address table. Now you can do all the checks you need and hopefully contact the user to say that there is no network problem! Wrapping up finding a device on a network is simple, and you can follow this technique in seconds. Also, this technique is highly methodical and you can even automate it with a script. How do you feel about that? Do you use this approach? Does automating save time for you and your organization? Give me a comment! The ProblemMac address provides permission from a specific host in your network. tl;dr Run this command on your central node (i.e. your core router) and, if necessary, on the relevant substream devices (i.e. switches): show mac address table | aa11.bb22.cc33 where aa11.bb22.cc33 contains the required MAC address. Solution Sometimes, there may be a need to allocate it over mac to a specific host. You can see your network suddenly overflowing with packets from a single host. Or perhaps, an office PC hack may have been earned and is trying to hack other PCs on the same network during rope spoofing. Your basic router holds a database of all MAC addresses on the network, whether connected to a key or directly to the router. Run the following command: Router1> show mac address table | aa11.bb22.cc33 This command shows the port to which the MAC address is connected. If this port is connected directly to the host, congratulations, you found it. If it is connected to a key, you must run the same command on the key: Switch5> show mac address table | aa11.bb22.cc33 Remember that you should not make any configuration changes, so you do not need access to enable the mode. Sample output Show Router1> mac address table | 001e.6764.7e21 Router1>show mac address table | The host of the 001e.6764.7e21885 001e.6764.7e21 DYNAMIC Po5 Router MAC address contains space through Port 5. There is a key connected to port 5, so we run the command on the switch: Switch5> show mac address table | 001e.6764.7e21 Switch5>show mac address table | 001e.6764.7e21885 001e.6764.7e21 DYNAMIC Fa0/40 This mac address 001e.6764.7e20 fastethernet port 40 is connected. Congratulations, now we have found the computer of the offended host! Was this article useful? ☹Dislike0 ☺Like7 Views: 12664 Mac addresses and/or IP Addresses as Network Administrator/Engineer You might want to, I hope this will make it a little easier. Most of these commands work in Cisco Switches and however, sometimes commands can vary from device to device. Connect to the Switch/Router using a console cable or a terminal embosser such as Putty or Secure CRT. Such a thing should appear if you are successful. If a Layer 2 device (switch) is required, enter a username and password. Then enter activate mode on the key by typeing Enable. Type the Show next mac address table command. If successful, it should look like a picture. The Show mac address table command also works on some Cisco devices. Layer 3 device (L3 switch or router) I use a router in my case, enter username and password if necessary. Then enter enable mode on the router by typeing enable. If the next post is done correctly on the show ip harp, you should get an output similar to the picture. I provided only 9 IP addresses in the sample. But there may be dozens or even hundreds of IP addresses in the real world. Show ip harp to help filter results in a router type? You will see gigabitetherneti as an option, which allows you to filter the results by interface or sub-interfaces. My exmaple as sho ip harp wrote gigabitEthernet 0/0.10 and my sub-interface listed all IPs. As mentioned in step 4, you will most likely have more than 9 IP Addresses. This cabinet can be made worse in a messy cabinet under a working 48 port switch and perhaps even some layer 2 switches. Fortunately, in addition to being able to filter by the interface, you can also filter by VLAN. So type the show ip harp and you will see the vlan as a filter listed. As you can see I wrote sho ip harp vlan 20 and vlan 20 only listed this IP's. In this case it was the vlan interface and a PC. I hope this guide has been useful to you. If you're not sure of anything or think I missed a step, please let me know. Know.

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