

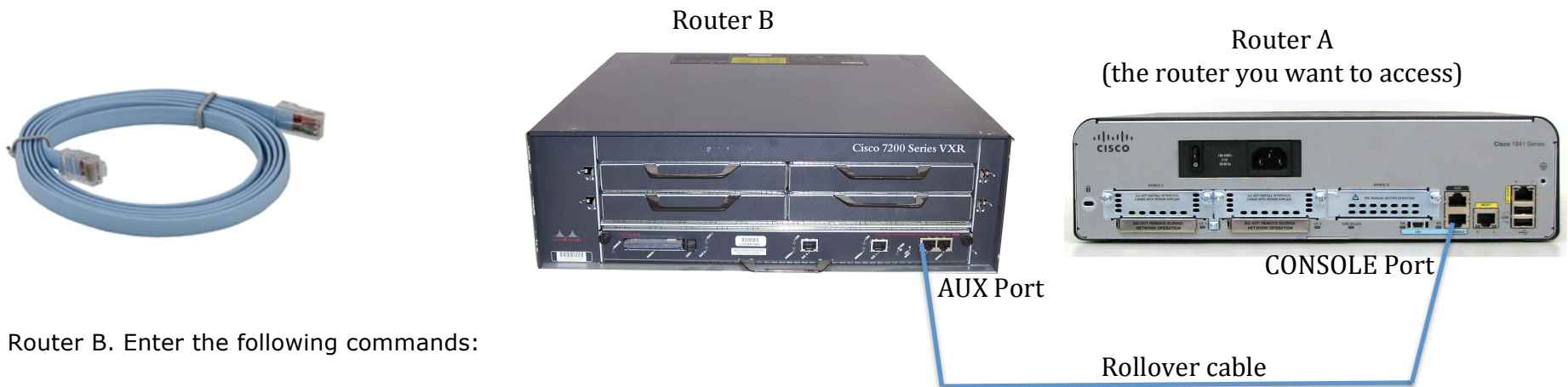
Using an AUX port on one router to Console to another router



These instructions detail how you would go about gaining console access to a Cisco router by telnetting via another, using a AUX port to CONSOLE port connection.

We will call Router A the router you wish to console to. Router B is the router that you will telnet through.
The steps are as follows:

1. Connect a rollover cable from the AUX port of Router B to the CONSOLE port on Router A (preferably RJ45 to RJ45). A rollover cable is different from a cross-over or straight-through. They look this:



2. Log onto Router B. Enter the following commands:

```
conf t
  line aux 0
    transport input telnet
```

3. For added security you can add the following under **line aux 0** (where AUX_LOGIN is a AAA policy, and LOGIN_ACL_v4 and LOGIN_ACL_v6 are ipv4 and ipv6 ACLs respectively)

```
access-class LOGIN_ACL_v4
ipv6 access-class LOGIN_ACL_v6 in
login authentication AUX_LOGIN
```

4. Type **show line** and note down the tty line that corresponds to the AUX port. In the below example it is line 1.



```
router#sh line
  Tty Typ      Tx/Rx      A Modem  Roty  AccO  AccI  Uses  Noise  Overruns  Int
  0 CTY                - -      - -    -    0     0     0/0    -
  1 AUX  9600/9600 - -      - -    199 14   0    0/0  -
*  2 VTY                - -      - -    199   463   0     0/0    -
  3 VTY                - -      - -    199   124   0     0/0    -
  4 VTY                - -      - -    199   52    0     0/0    -
  5 VTY                - -      - -    199   49    0     0/0    -
  6 VTY                - -      - -    199   14    0     0/0    -
  7 VTY                - -      - -    199   0     0     0/0    -
```

5. Make sure that Router B is configured with a management IP (usually a loopback) that you can access (this may well be how you are accessing the device in the first place!).

```
router#sh run interface loopback 0
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 113 bytes
!
interface Loopback0
  description Management Loopback
  ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.255
end
```

6. Logout of Router B
7. You will need to telnet back to Router B on a particular port. To get the port number that you telnet on, add 2000 to the AUX port number. In the above example you would telnet to router B (to the management IP that you checked in step 5) on port 2001.
8. You will be prompted to login as if you are logging into Router B. Enter your Router B credentials (not your Router A credentials)
9. You will then be taken into console for Router A.