



## CHAPTER 4

# Configuring the PA-8B-ST

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To continue your PA-8B-ST installation, you must configure the BRI interfaces. The instructions that follow apply to all supported platforms. Minor differences between the platforms—with Cisco IOS software commands—are noted.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Using the EXEC Command Interpreter, page 4-1](#)
- [Configuring the Interfaces, page 4-2](#)
- [Checking the Configuration, page 4-9](#)

## Using the EXEC Command Interpreter

You modify the configuration of your router through the software command interpreter called the EXEC (also called enable mode). You must enter the privileged level of the EXEC command interpreter with the **enable** command before you can use the **configure** command to configure a new interface or change the existing configuration of an interface. The system prompts you for a password if one has been set.

The system prompt for the privileged level ends with a pound sign (#) instead of an angle bracket (>). At the console terminal, use the following procedure to enter the privileged level:

- 
- Step 1** At the user-level EXEC prompt, enter the **enable** command. The EXEC prompts you for a privileged-level password as follows:

```
Router> enable
```

```
Password:
```

- Step 2** Enter the password (the password is case sensitive). For security purposes, the password is not displayed. When you enter the correct password, the system displays the privileged-level system prompt (#):

```
Router#
```

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To configure the new interfaces, proceed to the [“Configuring the Interfaces” section on page 4-2](#).

## Configuring the Interfaces

After you verify that the new PA-8B-ST is installed correctly (the enabled LED goes on), use the privileged-level **configure** command to configure the new interfaces. Have the following information available:

- Protocols and encapsulations you plan to use on the new interfaces
- Protocol-specific information, such as IP addresses if you configure the interfaces for IP routing
- ISDN switch type (Table 4-1 lists ISDN service provider switch types)


**Note**

Configuration commands are executed from the privileged level of the EXEC command interpreter, which usually requires password access. Contact your system administrator, if necessary, to obtain access.

**Table 4-1** ISDN Service Provider Switch Types

Keywords by Area	Switch Type
<b>Australia</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• basic-ts013</li> </ul>	Australian TS013 switches
<b>Europe</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• basic-1tr6</li> </ul>	German 1TR6 ISDN switches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• basic-nwnet3</li> </ul>	Norwegian NET3 ISDN switches (phase 1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• basic-net3</li> </ul>	NET3 ISDN switches (U.K., Denmark, and other nations); covers the Euro-ISDN E-DSSSI signaling system).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• basic-net5</li> </ul>	NET5 switches (U.K. and Europe)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• primary-net5</li> </ul>	European ISDN PRI switches (U.K. and Europe)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vn2</li> </ul>	French VN2 ISDN switches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vn3</li> </ul>	French VN3 ISDN switches
<b>Japan</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ntt</li> </ul>	Japanese NTT ISDN switches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• primary-ntt</li> </ul>	Japanese ISDN PRI switches

**Table 4-1 ISDN Service Provider Switch Types (continued)**

Keywords by Area	Switch Type
<b>North America</b>	
• basic-5ess	AT&T basic rate switches
• basic-dms100	NT DMS-100 basic rate switches
• basic-ni1	National (North American) ISDN-1 switches
• primary-4ess	AT&T 4ESS switch type for the U.S. (ISDN PRI only)
• primary-5ess	AT&T 5ESS switch type for the U.S. (ISDN PRI only)
• primary-dms100	NT DMS-100 switch type for the U.S. (ISDN PRI only)
<b>New Zealand</b>	
• basic-nznet3	New Zealand NET3 switches

If you installed a new PA-8B-ST or if you want to change the configuration of an existing interface, you must enter configuration mode to configure the new interfaces. If you replaced a PA-8B-ST that was previously configured, the system recognizes the new interfaces and brings each of them up in their existing configurations.

For a summary of the configuration options available and instructions for configuring interfaces on a PA-8B-ST, refer to the appropriate configuration publications listed in the [“Related Documentation” section on page vi](#).

You execute configuration commands from the privileged level of the EXEC command interpreter, which usually requires password access. Contact your system administrator, if necessary, to obtain password access. (See the [“Using the EXEC Command Interpreter” section on page 4-1](#) for an explanation of the privileged level of the EXEC.)

This section contains the following subsections:

- [Shutting Down an Interface, page 4-3](#)
- [Performing a Basic Interface Configuration, page 4-7](#)

## Shutting Down an Interface

Before you remove an interface that you will not replace, or replace port adapters, use the **shutdown** command to shut down (disable) the interfaces to prevent anomalies when you reinstall the new or reconfigured port adapter. When you shut down an interface, it is designated *administratively down* in the **show** command displays.

Follow these steps to shut down an interface:

**Step 1** Enter the privileged level of the EXEC command interpreter (also called enable mode). (See the “Using the EXEC Command Interpreter” section on page 4-1 for instructions.)

**Step 2** At the privileged-level prompt, enter configuration mode and specify that the console terminal is the source of the configuration subcommands, as follows:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#
```

**Step 3** Shut down interfaces by entering the **interface bri** subcommand (followed by the interface address of the interface), and then enter the **shutdown** command.

When you have finished, press **Ctrl-Z**—hold down the **Control** key while you press **Z**—or enter **end** or **exit** to exit configuration mode and return to the EXEC command interpreter.

Table 4-2 shows the **shutdown** command syntax for the supported platforms.

**Table 4-2** Syntax of the shutdown Command for the Supported Platforms

Platform	Command	Example
Cisco 7120 series routers	<b>interface</b> , followed by the <i>type (bri)</i> and <i>slot/port (port-adapter-slot-number/interface-port-number)</i>  <b>shutdown</b>	The example is for interface 0 and interface 1 on a port adapter in port adapter slot 3.  Router(config-if)# <b>interface bri 3/0</b> Router(config-if)# <b>shutdown</b> Router(config-if)# <b>interface bri 3/1</b> Router(config-if)# <b>shutdown</b> <b>Ctrl-Z</b> Router#
Cisco 7140 series routers	<b>interface</b> , followed by the <i>type (bri)</i> and <i>slot/port (port-adapter-slot-number/interface-port-number)</i>  <b>shutdown</b>	The example is for interface 0 and interface 1 on a port adapter in port adapter slot 4.  Router(config-if)# <b>interface bri 4/0</b> Router(config-if)# <b>shutdown</b> Router(config-if)# <b>interface bri 4/1</b> Router(config-if)# <b>shutdown</b> <b>Ctrl-Z</b> Router#
Cisco 7200 series routers and Cisco 7200 VXR routers	<b>interface</b> , followed by the <i>type (bri)</i> and <i>slot/port (port-adapter-slot-number/interface-port-number)</i>  <b>shutdown</b>	The example is for interface 0 and interface 1 on a port adapter in port adapter slot 6.  Router(config-if)# <b>interface bri 6/0</b> Router(config-if)# <b>shutdown</b> Router(config-if)# <b>interface bri 6/1</b> Router(config-if)# <b>shutdown</b> <b>Ctrl-Z</b> Router#

Table 4-2 Syntax of the shutdown Command for the Supported Platforms (continued)

Platform	Command	Example
Cisco 7301 router	<b>interface</b> , followed by the <i>type (bri)</i> and <i>slot/port</i> (port-adapter-slot-number/interface-port-number)  <b>shutdown</b>	The example is for interface 0 and interface 1 on a port adapter in port adapter slot 1.  Router(config-if)# <b>interface bri 1/0</b> Router(config-if)# <b>shutdown</b> Router(config-if)# <b>interface bri 1/1</b> Router(config-if)# <b>shutdown</b> <b>Ctrl-Z</b> Router#
Cisco 7401ASR router	<b>interface</b> , followed by the <i>type (bri)</i> and <i>slot/port</i> (port-adapter-slot-number/interface-port-number)  <b>shutdown</b>	The example is for interface 0 and interface 1 on a port adapter in port adapter slot 1.  Router(config-if)# <b>interface bri 1/0</b> Router(config-if)# <b>shutdown</b> Router(config-if)# <b>interface bri 1/1</b> Router(config-if)# <b>shutdown</b> <b>Ctrl-Z</b> Router#

**Note**

If you need to shut down additional interfaces, enter the **interface bri** command (followed by the interface address of the interface) for each of the interfaces on your port adapter. Use the **no shutdown** command to enable the interface.

**Step 4** Write the new configuration to NVRAM as follows:

```
Router# copy running-config startup-config
[OK]
Router#
```

The system displays an OK message when the configuration has been stored in NVRAM.

**Step 5** Verify that new interfaces are now in the correct state (shut down) using the **show interfaces** command (followed by the interface type and interface address of the interface) to display the specific interface.

Table 4-3 provides examples of the **show interfaces bri** command for the supported platforms.

**Table 4-3 Examples of the show interfaces bri Command for the Supported Platforms**

Platform	Command	Example
Cisco 7120 series routers	<b>show interfaces bri</b> , followed by <i>slot/port</i> (port-adapter-slot-number/ interface-port-number)	The example is for interface 0 on a port adapter in port adapter slot 3. Router# <b>show interfaces bri 3/0</b>  BRI 3/0 is administratively down, line protocol is down  [Additional display text omitted from this example]
Cisco 7140 series routers	<b>show interfaces bri</b> , followed by <i>slot/port</i> (port-adapter-slot-number/ interface-port-number)	The example is for interface 0 on a port adapter in port adapter slot 4. Router# <b>show interfaces bri 4/0</b>  BRI 4/0 is administratively down, line protocol is down  [Additional display text omitted from this example]
Cisco 7200 series routers and Cisco 7200 VXR routers	<b>show interfaces bri</b> , followed by <i>slot/port</i> (port-adapter-slot-number/ interface-port-number)	The example is for interface 0 on a port adapter in port adapter slot 6. Router# <b>show interfaces bri 6/0</b>  BRI 6/0 is administratively down, line protocol is down  [Additional display text omitted from this example]
Cisco 7301 router	<b>show interfaces bri</b> , followed by <i>slot/port</i> (port-adapter-slot-number/ interface-port-number)	The example is for interface 0 on a port adapter in port adapter slot 1. Router# <b>show interfaces bri 1/0</b>  BRI 1/0 is administratively down, line protocol is down  [Additional display text omitted from this example]
Cisco 7401ASR router	<b>show interfaces bri</b> , followed by <i>slot/port</i> (port-adapter-slot-number/ interface-port-number)	The example is for interface 0 on a port adapter in port adapter slot 1. Router# <b>show interfaces bri 1/0</b>  BRI 1/0 is administratively down, line protocol is down  [Additional display text omitted from this example]

- Step 6** Re-enable interfaces by doing the following:
- Repeat Step 3 to re-enable an interface. Substitute the **no shutdown** command for the **shutdown** command.
  - Repeat Step 4 to write the new configuration to memory. Use the **copy running-config startup-config** command.
  - Repeat Step 5 to verify that the interfaces are in the correct state. Use the **show interfaces** command followed by the interface type and interface address of the interface.
- 

For complete descriptions of software configuration commands, refer to the publications listed in the “[Related Documentation](#)” section on page vi.

## Performing a Basic Interface Configuration

Following are instructions for a basic configuration, which include enabling an interface and specifying IP routing. You might also need to enter other configuration subcommands, depending on the requirements for your system configuration and the protocols you plan to route on the interface. For complete descriptions of configuration subcommands and the configuration options available for *BRI* interfaces, refer to the appropriate software documentation.

In the following procedure, press the **Return** key after each step unless otherwise noted. At any time you can exit the privileged level and return to the user level by entering **disable** at the prompt as follows:

```
Router# disable
```

```
Router>
```

- 
- Step 1** Enter configuration mode and specify that the console terminal is the source of the configuration subcommands, as follows:

```
Router# configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Router(config)#
```

- Step 2** Identify the ISDN switch type. In the following example, the switch basic-net3 (a switch for the European Union) is identified as the switch type:

```
Router(config)# isdn switch-type basic-net3
```



**Note**

The ISDN switch type that you identify is for all ISDN interface ports installed in the router.

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- Step 3** Specify the first interface to configure by entering the **interface bri** subcommand, followed by the interface address of the interface you plan to configure.

[Table 4-4](#) provides examples of the **interface bri** subcommand for the supported platforms.

**Table 4-4** Examples of the interface bri Subcommand for the Supported Platforms

Platform	Command	Example
Cisco 7120 series routers	<b>interface bri</b> , followed by <i>slot/port</i> (port-adapter-slot-number/ interface-port-number)	The example is for the first interface of a port adapter in port adapter slot 3.  Router (config) # <b>interface bri 3/0</b> Router (config-if) #
Cisco 7140 series routers	<b>interface bri</b> , followed by <i>slot/port</i> (port-adapter-slot-number/ interface-port-number)	The example is for the first interface of a port adapter in port adapter slot 4.  Router (config) # <b>interface bri 4/0</b> Router (config-if) #
Cisco 7200 series routers and Cisco 7200 VXR routers	<b>interface bri</b> , followed by <i>slot/port</i> (port-adapter-slot-number/ interface-port-number)	The example is for the first interface of a port adapter in port adapter slot 6.  Router (config) # <b>interface bri 6/0</b> Router (config-if) #
Cisco 7301 router	<b>interface bri</b> , followed by <i>slot/port</i> (port-adapter-slot-number/ interface-port-number)	The example is for the first interface of a port adapter in port adapter slot 1.  Router (config) # <b>interface bri 1/0</b> Router (config-if) #
Cisco 7401ASR router	<b>interface bri</b> , followed by <i>slot/port</i> (port-adapter-slot-number/ interface-port-number)	The example is for the first interface of a port adapter in port adapter slot 1.  Router (config) # <b>interface bri 1/0</b> Router (config-if) #

**Step 4** Assign an IP address and subnet mask to the interface (if IP routing is enabled on the system) by using the **ip address** subcommand, as in the following example:

```
Router (config-if) # ip address 10.0.0.0 10.255.255.255
```

**Step 5** Add any additional configuration subcommands required to enable routing protocols and set the interface characteristics.

**Step 6** Re-enable the interfaces using the **no shutdown** command. (See the “[Shutting Down an Interface](#)” section on page 4-3.)

**Step 7** Configure all additional port adapter interfaces as required.

**Step 8** After including all of the configuration subcommands to complete your configuration, press **Ctrl-Z**—hold down the **Control** key while you press **Z**—or enter **end** or **exit** to exit configuration mode and return to the EXEC command interpreter prompt.

**Step 9** Write the new configuration to NVRAM as follows:

```
Router# copy running-config startup-config
[OK]
Router#
```

This completes the procedure for creating a basic configuration.

# Checking the Configuration

After configuring the new interface, use the **show** commands to display the status of the new interface or all interfaces, and use the **ping** command to check connectivity. This section includes the following subsections:

- [Using show Commands to Verify the New Interface Status, page 4-9](#)
- [Using the ping Command to Verify Network Connectivity, page 4-13](#)

## Using show Commands to Verify the New Interface Status

[Table 4-5](#) demonstrates how you can use the **show** commands to verify that new interfaces are configured and operating correctly and that the PA-8B-ST appears in them correctly. Some sample displays of the output of selected **show** commands appear in the sections that follow. For complete command descriptions and examples, refer to the publications listed in the “[Related Documentation](#)” section on [page vi](#).

If an interface is shut down and you configured it as up, or if the displays indicate that the hardware is not functioning properly, ensure that the interface is properly connected and terminated. If you still have problems bringing up the interface, contact a service representative for assistance. This section includes the following subsections:

- [Using the show version or show hardware Commands, page 4-11](#)
- [Using the show isdn status Command, page 4-11](#)
- [Using the show diag Command, page 4-12](#)
- [Using the show interfaces Command, page 4-13](#)

Table 4-5 Using show Commands

Command	Function	Example
<b>show version</b> or <b>show hardware</b>	Displays system hardware configuration, the number of each interface type installed, Cisco IOS software version, names and sources of configuration files, and boot images	Router# <b>show version</b>
<b>show controllers</b>	Displays all the current interface processors and their interfaces	Router# <b>show controllers</b>
<b>show diag slot</b>	Displays types of port adapters installed in your system and information about a specific port adapter slot, interface processor slot, or chassis slot	Router# <b>show diag 2</b>
<b>show interfaces type 3/interface-port-number</b>	Displays status information about a specific type of interface (for example, BRI) in a Cisco 7120 series router	Router# <b>show interfaces bri 3/1</b>
<b>show interfaces type 4/interface-port-number</b>	Displays status information about a specific type of interface (for example, BRI) in a Cisco 7140 series router	Router# <b>show interfaces bri 4/1</b>
<b>show interfaces type port-adapter-slot-number/interface-port-number</b>	Displays status information about a specific type of interface (for example, BRI) in a Cisco 7200 series router, Cisco 7200 VXR router, Cisco 7301 router, and Cisco 7401ASR router	Router# <b>show interfaces bri 1/0</b>
<b>show isdn status</b>	Displays the status of all ISDN interfaces, including ISDN switch type	Router# <b>show isdn status</b>
<b>show protocols</b>	Displays protocols configured for the entire system and for specific interfaces	Router# <b>show protocols</b>
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the running configuration file	Router# <b>show running-config</b>
<b>show startup-config</b>	Displays the configuration stored in NVRAM	Router# <b>show startup-config</b>

Choose the subsection appropriate for your system. Proceed to the [“Using the ping Command to Verify Network Connectivity”](#) section on page 4-13 when you have finished using the **show** commands.

## Using the show version or show hardware Commands

Display the configuration of the system hardware, the number of each interface type installed, the Cisco IOS software version, the names and sources of configuration files, and the boot images, using the **show version** (or **show hardware**) command.

**Note**

The outputs that appear in this document may not match the output you receive when running these commands. The outputs in this document are examples only.

### Cisco 7200 Series Routers and Cisco 7200 VXR Routers—Example Output of the show version Command

Following is an example of the **show version** command from a Cisco 7200 series router with a PA-8B-ST installed:

```
Router# show version

Cisco Internetwork Operating System Software
IOS (tm) 7200 Software (C7200-J-M), Version 11.1(9)CA1
Copyright (c) 1986-1996 by cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Sun 04-Aug-96 06:00 by rmontino
Image text-base: 0x600088A0, data-base: 0x605A4000

ROM: System Bootstrap, Version 11.1(5) RELEASED SOFTWARE
ROM: 7200 Software (C7200-BOOT-M), RELEASED SOFTWARE 11.1(9)CA1

Router uptime is 4 hours, 22 minutes
System restarted by reload
System image file is "c7200-j-mz", booted via slot0
cisco 7206 (NPE150) processor with 12288K/4096K bytes of memory.
R4700 processor, Implementation 33, Revision 1.0 (Level 2 Cache)
Last reset from power-on
Bridging software.
X.25 software, Version 2.0, NET2, BFE and GOSIP compliant.
Basic Rate ISDN software, version 1.0.
Chassis Interface.
12 Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 interfaces.
1 FastEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface.
8 ISDN Basic Rate interfaces.
1 Compression port adapter.
Integrated NT1 for ISDN Basic Rate interface
125K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
1024K bytes of packet SRAM memory.

20480K bytes of Flash PCMCIA card at slot 0 (Sector size 128K).
8192K bytes of Flash internal SIMM (Sector size 256K).
Configuration register is 0x2
```

## Using the show isdn status Command

Display all the ISDN interfaces installed in the router and the ISDN switch type for the interfaces, using the **show isdn status** command.

**Note**

The outputs that appear in this document may not match the output you receive when running these commands. The outputs in this document are examples only.

Following is an example of the **show isdn status** command for a PA-8B-ST in port adapter slot 1, with the ISDN switch type basic-5ess:

```
Router# show isdn status
The current ISDN Switchtype = basic-5ess
ISDN BRI1/0 interface
  Layer 1 Status:
    ACTIVE
  Layer 2 Status:
    TEI = 94, State = MULTIPLE_FRAME_ESTABLISHED
  Layer 3 Status:
    1 Active Layer 3 Call(s)
  Activated dsl 0 CCBs = 1
    CCB:callid=8001, sapi=0, ces=1, B-chan=1
ISDN BRI1/1 interface
  Layer 1 Status:
    DEACTIVATED
  Layer 2 Status:
    Layer 2 NOT Activated
  Layer 3 Status:
    No Active Layer 3 Call(s)
  Activated dsl 1 CCBs = 0
(Display text omitted.)
```

## Using the show diag Command

Display the types of port adapters installed in your system (and specific information about each) using the **show diag slot** command, where *slot* is the *port adapter slot* in a Cisco 7100 series routers, Cisco 7200 series routers, Cisco 7200 VXR routers, Cisco 7301 router, or Cisco 7401ASR router.



### Note

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The outputs that appear in this document may not match the output you receive when running these commands. The outputs in this document are examples only.

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## Cisco 7200 Series Routers and Cisco 7200 VXR Routers—Example Output of the show diag Command

Following is an example of the **show diag** command that shows a PA-8B-ST in port adapter slot 1 of a Cisco 7200 series router:

```
Router# show diag 1
Slot 1:
  BRI (S/T) port adapter, 8 ports
  Port adapter is analyzed
  Port adapter insertion time 04:34:56 ago
  Hardware revision 255.255          Board revision UNKNOWN
  Serial number 4294967295          Part number 255-65535-255
  Test history 0xFF                  RMA number 255-255-255
  EEPROM format version 1
  EEPROM contents (hex):
    0x20: 01 3E FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
    0x30: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

## Using the show interfaces Command

Display status information (including the physical slot and interface address) for the interfaces you specify using the **show interfaces** command.

For complete descriptions of interface subcommands and the configuration options available the individual platforms, refer to the publications listed in the [“Related Documentation” section on page vi](#).



### Note

The outputs that appear in this document may not match the output you receive when running these commands. The outputs in this document are examples only.

### Cisco 7200 Series Routers and Cisco 7200 VXR Routers—Example Output of the show interfaces Command

Following is an example of the **show interfaces bri** command, which shows all of the information specific to interface port 0 on a PA-8B-ST installed in port adapter slot 1:

```
Router# show interfaces bri 1/0
BRI1/0 is administratively down, line protocol is down
  Hardware is BRI
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 64 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec, rely 255/255, load 1/255
  Encapsulation HDLC, loopback not set
  Last input never, output never, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  Input queue: 0/75/0 (size/max/drops); Total output drops: 0
  Queueing strategy: weighted fair
  Output queue: 0/64/0 (size/threshold/drops)
    Conversations 0/0 (active/max active)
    Reserved Conversations 0/0 (allocated/max allocated)
  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 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
    0 carrier transitions
```

## Using the ping Command to Verify Network Connectivity

Using the **ping** command, you can verify that an interface port is functioning properly. This section provides a brief description of this command. Refer to the publications listed in the [“Related Documentation” section on page vi](#) for detailed command descriptions and examples.

The **ping** command sends echo request packets out to a remote device at an IP address that you specify. After sending an echo request, the system waits a specified time for the remote device to reply. Each echo reply is displayed as an exclamation point (!) on the console terminal; each request that is not returned before the specified timeout is displayed as a period (.). A series of exclamation points (!!!!) indicates a good connection; a series of periods (.....) or the messages [timed out] or [failed] indicate a bad connection.

Following is an example of a successful **ping** command to a remote server with the address 10.0.0.10:

```
Router# ping 10.0.0.10 <Return>
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echoes to 10.0.0.10, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/15/64 ms
Router#
```

If the connection fails, verify that you have the correct IP address for the destination and that the device is active (powered on), and repeat the **ping** command.