



Cisco Router and Security Device Manager Quick Start Guide

Cisco Router and Security Device Manager (Cisco SDM) is an easy-to-use device management tool that allows you to configure Cisco IOS security features and network connections through an intuitive web-based graphical user interface. This quick start guide shows you how to connect your PC to your router and begin using Cisco SDM.

Use this document if you are setting up a router that came with either of these applications. If you already have a router and you want to install Cisco SDM Express and Cisco SDM, go to the Support section of www.cisco.com/go/sdm and click **Download Software**. The download page has links to the software, and documents to use for installing Cisco SDM Express and Cisco SDM on a router already in use.

Refer to the *Release Notes for Cisco Router and Security Device Manager* for information about supported web browsers and plug-ins. To link to this document, go to www.cisco.com/go/sdm and follow the links in the Support section.

If you do not want to use Cisco SDM to configure the router, see the “[I Use the Cisco IOS Startup Sequence](#)” section on page 17.

Translated Versions of This Document

Translated versions of this document are available in Chinese, French, German, Italian, Japanese, and Spanish. Go to the following link.

<http://www.cisco.com/go/sdm>.

Click **Translated Documents** in the Support box.

Task 1: Install Interface Cards, and Cable the Router

Before Cisco SDM can be used to configure the router, you must install all the necessary hardware accessories that are applicable to your router, such as WAN interface cards (WICs), network modules (NMs), or advanced interface module (AIM) cards that you will use to connect to the network. Refer to the quick start guide for your router for instructions on installing these interface cards, cabling the router, and verifying that all the connections are working properly.



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Task 2: Configure Your PC, and Connect It to the Router

You have to set up the PC to communicate with Cisco SDM. Cisco SDM is shipped with a default configuration file that assigns an IP address to a LAN interface on the router, and you must configure the PC to be on the same subnet as the router LAN interface.

First determine whether your router is configured as a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server or not. Look for your router in [These Routers Are Configured as DHCP Servers](#). If your router is listed in that section, configure your PC to obtain an IP address automatically, as shown in [Figure 1](#). If your router is not listed in that section, look for it in [These Routers Are Not Configured as DHCP Servers](#), [page 4](#), and configure the PC as shown in [Figure 2](#).

These Routers Are Configured as DHCP Servers

If you have one of the routers listed in [Table 1 on page 3](#), the router is configured as a DHCP server. Configure the PC to obtain an IP address and a Domain Name System (DNS) server IP address automatically, as shown in [Figure 1](#). Connect the Ethernet port on the PC with the router port shown in [Table 1](#).

If you do not find your router model in [Table 1](#), look for the router model you are setting up in [Table 2 on page 4](#) in the section “[These Routers Are Not Configured as DHCP Servers](#).”

Figure 1 Configuring the PC to Obtain an IP Address Automatically

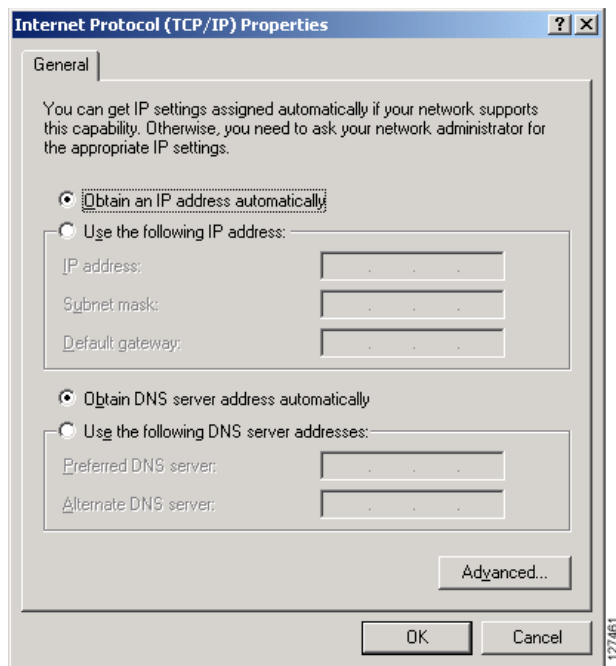
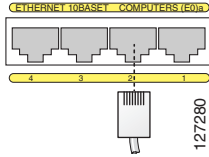
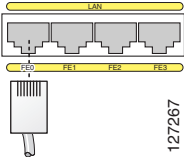
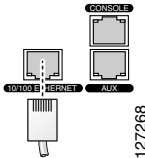
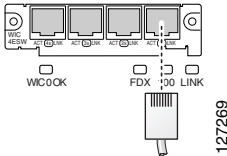
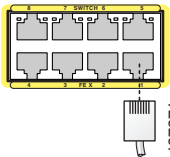


Table 1 Routers Configured as DHCP Servers

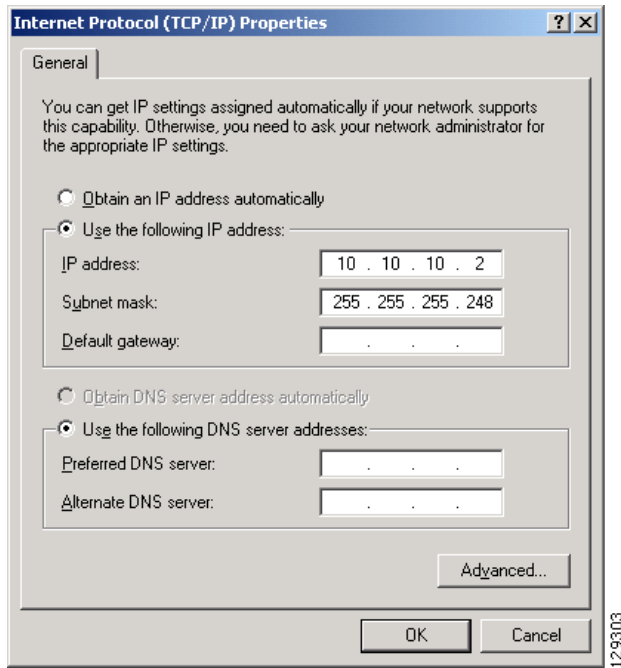
Router Model	Cable Type	Connect the Ethernet Cable to the Port Shown
SB101 SB106 SB107 Cisco 831 Cisco 836 Cisco 837	Straight-through (packed with router)	 <p>Connect to any ETHERNET 10BASE T port.</p>
Cisco 850 series Cisco 870 series	Straight-through (packed with router)	 <p>Connect to any LAN port.</p>
Cisco 1701 Cisco 1710	Crossover, or straight-through with Ethernet switch	 <p>Connect to 10/100 Ethernet.</p>
Cisco 1711 Cisco 1712	Straight-through (packed with router)	 <p>Connect to any ACT Lnk port.</p>
Cisco 1801 Cisco 1802 Cisco 1803 Cisco 1811 Cisco 1812	Straight-through (packed with router)	 <p>Connect to any SWITCH port.</p>

When you have configured your PC and connected it to the router, go to [Task 3: Log on to the Router](#), page 6.

These Routers Are Not Configured as DHCP Servers

If you did not find your router in [Table 1](#), your router is not configured as a DHCP server, and you must assign a static IP address to the PC. Click **Use the following IP address**, and assign an IP address between 10.10.10.2 and 10.10.10.6 to the Ethernet port of the PC, and use the subnet mask 255.255.255.248, as shown in [Figure 2](#). You can leave the Default gateway and DNS server fields blank. Find your router model in [Table 2](#) and connect the Ethernet port on the PC to the router port shown in the table.

Figure 2 Configuring the PC with a Static IP Address Between 10.10.10.2 and 10.10.10.6



[Table 2](#) lists the routers that are not configured as DHCP servers.

Table 2 Routers Not Configured as DHCP Servers

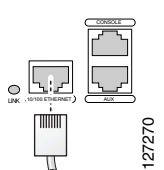
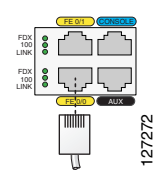
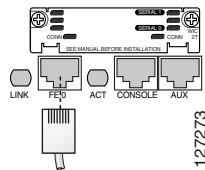
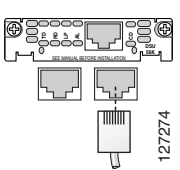
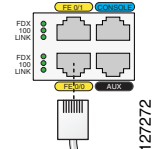
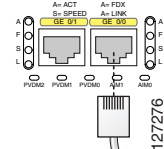
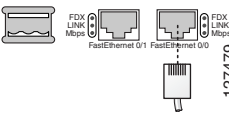
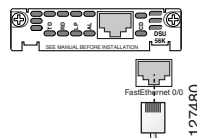
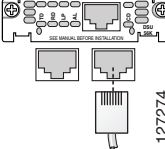
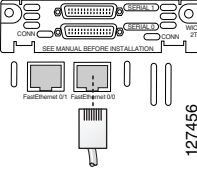
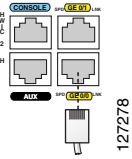
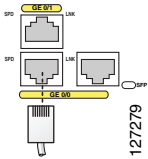
Router Model	Cable Type	Connect the Ethernet Cable to the Port Shown
Cisco 1721 Cisco 1751 Cisco 1760	Crossover, or straight-through with Ethernet switch	 <p>Connect to 10/100 Ethernet.</p>
Cisco 1841	Crossover, or straight-through with Ethernet switch	

Table 2 Routers Not Configured as DHCP Servers (continued)

Router Model	Cable Type	Connect the Ethernet Cable to the Port Shown	
Cisco 2600XM Cisco 2691	Crossover, or straight-through with Ethernet switch	<p>Connect to FE 0/0.</p>  <p>127273</p>	 <p>127274</p> <p>Connect to FastEthernet 0/0.</p>
Cisco 2800	Crossover, or straight-through with Ethernet switch	 <p>127272</p> <p>Connect to FE 0/0.</p>	 <p>127276</p> <p>Connect to GE 0/0.</p>
Cisco 3600	Crossover, or straight-through with Ethernet switch	 <p>127479</p> <p>Connect to FE 0/0.</p>	 <p>127480</p> <p>Connect to FE 0/0.</p>
Cisco 3700	Crossover, or straight-through with Ethernet switch	 <p>127274</p> <p>Connect to FastEthernet 0/0.</p>	 <p>127456</p> <p>Connect to FastEthernet 0/0.</p>
Cisco 3800	Crossover, or straight-through with Ethernet switch	 <p>127278</p> <p>Connect to GE 0/0.</p>	 <p>127279</p> <p>Connect to GE 0/0.</p>

When you have configured your PC and connected it to the router, go to [Task 3: Log on to the Router](#).

Task 3: Log on to the Router

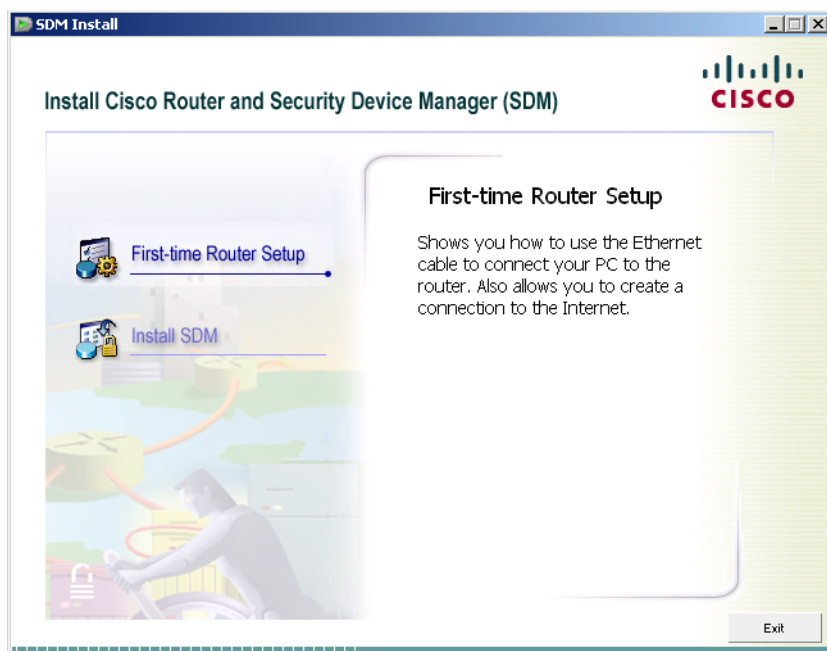
If you received the Cisco SDM CD with your router, use the CD to connect to the router by following the next procedure. If you did not receive the Cisco SDM CD, use the procedure in the [“I Did Not Receive the SDM CD”](#) section on page 7.

I Received the Cisco SDM CD

If you received the Cisco SDM CD, complete the following procedure.

- Step 1** Disable any popup blockers active in your web browser.
- Step 2** Place the Cisco SDM CD in your PC CD drive. If the CD does not launch, navigate to the drive and double-click the **setup.exe** file.
- Step 3** When the CD SDM Install screen is displayed ([Figure 3](#)), click **First-time Router Setup**.

Figure 3 SDM Install Screen



- Step 4** Ensure the PC is connected to the router as described in the First-Time Router Setup window ([Figure 4](#)), and then click **Launch Cisco SDM Express**.

Figure 4 First-Time Router Setup Window



- Step 5** Enter the username **cisco**, and the password **cisco** in the login windows that appear during the startup process. If the login window does not appear, click **Why did Cisco SDM Express fail?** and follow the recommendations.
- Step 6** Go to the [“Task 4: Complete Cisco SDM Express”](#) section on page 8.

I Did Not Receive the SDM CD

If you did not receive the Cisco SDM CD, use this procedure to connect to the router.

- Step 1** Open a web browser on the PC, disable any active popup blockers, and enter the following URL:
http://10.10.10.1
- Step 2** Enter the username **cisco**, and the password **cisco** in the login window. If other login windows appear during the startup process, enter the same credentials (cisco/cisco). See the Tip section if the login window does not appear.
- Step 3** Go to the [“Task 4: Complete Cisco SDM Express”](#) section on page 8.

**Tip**

If the launch page does not appear when you enter the URL **http://10.10.10.1**, test the connection between the PC and the router by doing the following:

- Check that the Power LED on the router is on, and that the LED for the port to which you connected the PC is on, indicating an active Ethernet connection between the router and the PC. If this LED is not lit, verify that you are using a crossover cable to connect the PC to the router, or that you are using a straight-through cable between the router and the switch.
- Verify that the web browser “work offline” option is disabled. In Internet Explorer, click the **File** menu, and verify that the “work offline” option is unchecked. In Netscape, the default selection in the File menu is set to “work online.”
- Verify that the es.tar, home.tar, home.shtml, and common.tar files are loaded into flash memory. Open a Telnet session to 10.10.10.1, entering the username **cisco** and the password **cisco**. Enter the **show flash** command to verify that these files are loaded in flash memory.

**Note**

For security reasons, the username cisco and password cisco will expire the first time they are used. Before you log off the router, be sure to enter this Cisco IOS command:

```
username username privilege 15 secret 0 password
```

Replace *username* and *password* with the username and password that you want to use. This command creates a new user with privilege level 15 and a password for that user. If you do not do this, you will not be able to log into the router after you end the session. Use the new credentials that you create for future sessions, instead of using the username cisco and password cisco. For a more detailed procedure, see [Step 5](#) through [Step 6](#) under [I Use the Cisco IOS Startup Sequence, page 17](#).

- Verify that the PC IP address is properly configured. Some routers require that the PC obtain an IP address automatically and some require that it be configured with a static IP address. Find your router in either [Table 1 on page 3](#) or [Table 2 on page 4](#) to determine how the PC should be configured.

Task 4: Complete Cisco SDM Express

Cisco SDM Express is a Cisco SDM program that lets you quickly configure the router LAN and Internet connections. After you use Cisco SDM Express to give the router these basic connections, you can use Cisco SDM for more complex configurations. Use Cisco SDM Express by performing the following steps:

Step 1

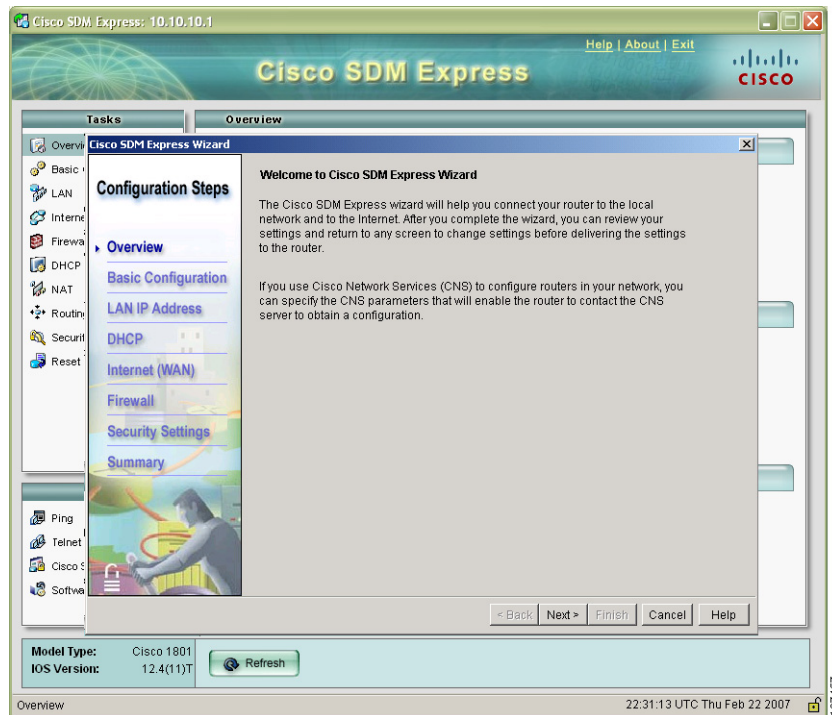
When you connect to the router, the Cisco SDM Express Launch page ([Figure 5](#)) appears, followed by one or more certificate windows. Click **Yes**, or click **Grant** to accept the certificates.

Figure 5 Cisco SDM Express Launch Page



- Step 2** The Cisco SDM Express Overview page appears and then the Cisco SDM Express Wizard page is also displayed (Figure 6). Click **Next** to begin configuring the router.

Figure 6 Cisco SDM Express Overview and Wizard Pages



**Tip**

The Cisco SDM Express wizard will ask you to enter an enable secret password to control access to Cisco IOS software. Be sure to write down or remember the enable secret password that you enter. It is not shown in the Enable Password field or in the Summary window, and it cannot be reset without erasing the router configuration. You are also asked to change the router's LAN IP address from its default value.

- Step 3** When the Summary window appears, write down the LAN IP address, the username and the user password that you entered, and click **Finish**. You will need this information to reconnect to the router to perform additional configuration.
- Step 4** Exit Cisco SDM Express and complete “[Task 5: Reconnect to the Router Using the New IP Address](#)” to reconfigure the PC and reconnect to your router, using the new IP address that you gave to the LAN interface.

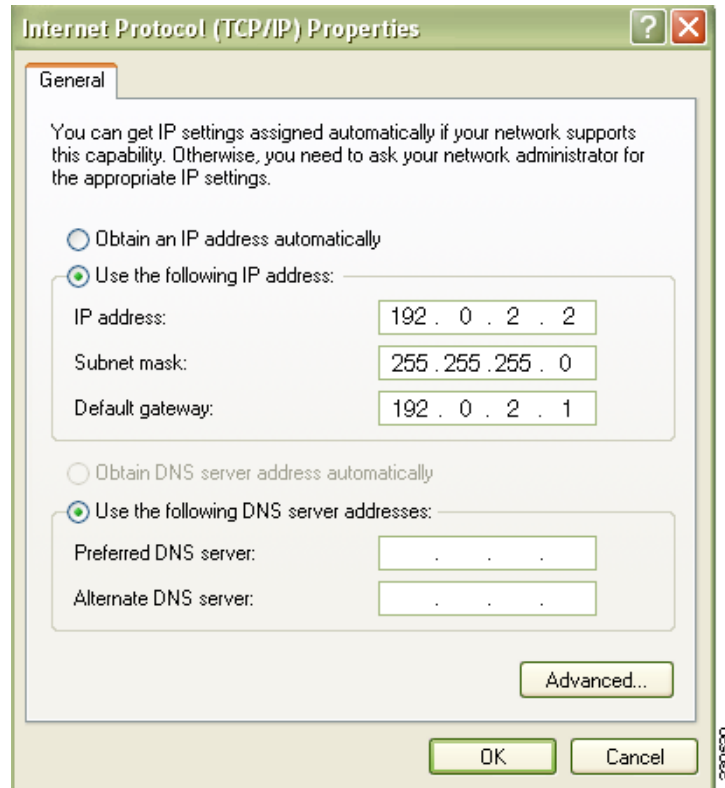
Task 5: Reconnect to the Router Using the New IP Address

If you changed the IP address of the router LAN interface as recommended in the Cisco SDM Express wizard, you lost your connection to the router. Follow these steps to reconnect to your router:

- Step 1** Reconfigure your PC if necessary. If you configured a DHCP server on the router in Task 4, configure the PC to obtain an IP address automatically, as shown in [Figure 1 on page 2](#). If the router was already configured as a DHCP server but the address pool has changed, open a command window on the PC and enter **ipconfig /release**, followed by **ipconfig /renew** to obtain a new IP address from the router.

If you did not configure a DHCP server on the router, your network uses static IP addresses, and you must assign a new IP address to the PC Ethernet interface. Place it on the same subnet as the router's Ethernet port, which you configured in Task 4. [Figure 7](#) shows an example PC configuration when the router LAN IP address is 192.0.2.1 (as indicated by the Default gateway field) and the subnet mask is 255.255.255.0. The PC is configured with an IP address of 192.0.2.2, an address on the same subnet as the router.

Figure 7 Configuring the PC with a New Static IP address



Step 2 Open a web browser and enter the new IP address that you gave the router LAN interface.

`http://new-IP-address`

For example, if you gave the LAN interface the IP address 192.0.2.1, you would enter the following command in the browser.

`http://192.0.2.1`

Step 3 Enter the username and password that you specified in Task 4. If SDM is installed on your router, the Cisco SDM home page appears, as shown in [Figure 8](#).

Figure 8 *Cisco SDM Home Page*



If you followed the procedure in the [“I Received the Cisco SDM CD” procedure on page 6](#), the Cisco SDM Express Overview window appears, as shown in [Figure 9 on page 13](#).

Figure 9 Cisco SDM Express Overview Window



- Step 4** Test the Internet (WAN) connection that you configured by opening another web browser window and connecting to a website. If you can connect to a website, such as www.cisco.com, your WAN connection works properly. If you cannot, you can use Cisco SDM Express or Cisco SDM to correct your WAN settings.
- Step 5** If you received the Cisco SDM CD, go to [“Task 6: Install SDM from the CD”](#) to install SDM. If you did not receive the Cisco SDM CD, SDM is already installed on your router. You can proceed to the [“Using Cisco SDM”](#) section on page 15 to learn about SDM.



Note You can click the Cisco SDM link in the Cisco SDM Express Overview window to start Cisco SDM if it is already installed on your router. If you received the Cisco SDM CD, Cisco SDM is not installed on your router yet.

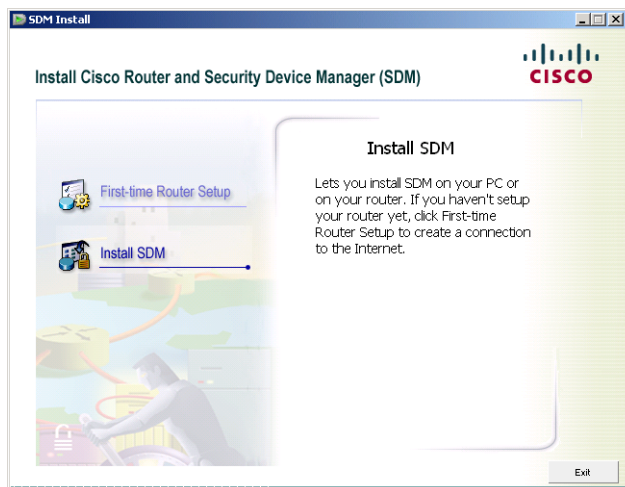
Task 6: Install SDM from the CD

If you have the Cisco SDM CD, you can install Cisco SDM on the PC and on the router. If Cisco SDM launched when you reconnected to the router in [Task 5: Reconnect to the Router Using the New IP Address](#), Cisco SDM is already installed on the router and you do not need to complete this procedure.

The installation wizard on the CD guides you through installing Cisco SDM and its components on your PC and your router. Installing Cisco SDM on your PC allows you to use Cisco SDM to configure and manage other routers on your network.

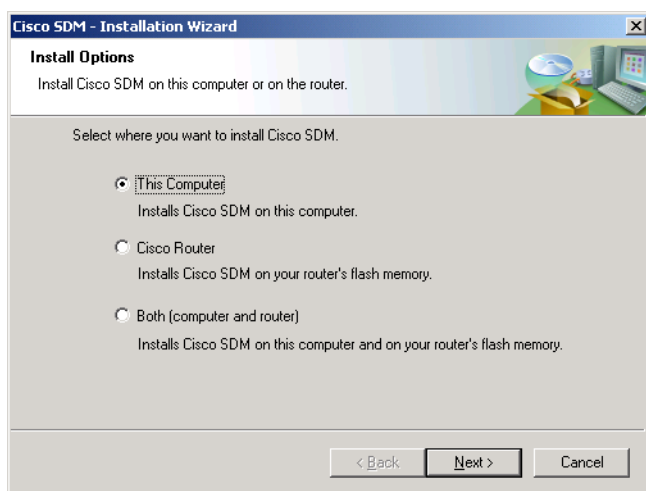
- Step 1** Return to the CD screen, and click **Install SDM** (Figure 10 on page 14).

Figure 10 Click **Install SDM**



- Step 2** When the Install Options window appears (Figure 11), choose where you want to install SDM. Choosing **This Computer** installs SDM on the PC and enables you to configure and monitor other routers on the network besides the router you have just set up.

Figure 11 Choose Where You Want to Install Cisco SDM



You can also install Cisco SDM and its other applications on your router, or you can install them on both the PC and the router.

- Step 3** Complete the installation wizard.

Using Cisco SDM

If Cisco SDM is installed on the router, start it by opening a browser and entering the new IP address that you gave the LAN interface, just as you did in [Task 5: Reconnect to the Router Using the New IP Address, page 10](#).

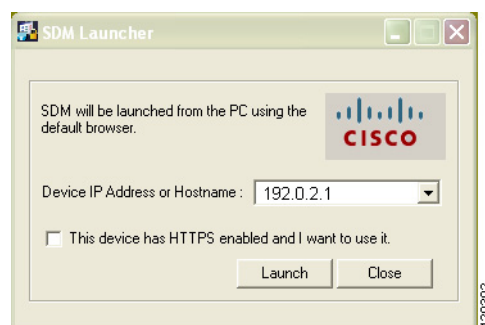
```
http://new-IP-address
```

For example, if the router LAN IP address is 192.0.2.1, enter the following command:

```
http://192.0.2.1
```

If Cisco SDM is installed on the PC, start it by selecting it from the program menu (**Start > Programs > Cisco Systems > SDM 2.x**). Then, provide the IP address of the router in the SDM Launcher window ([Figure 12](#)).

Figure 12 **SDM Launcher**



Tip

If you are using Internet Explorer on a PC running Windows XP with Service Pack 2, and Internet Explorer displays a message telling you that it has restricted this file from showing active content that could access your computer, select **Tools > Internet Options > Advanced** from the Internet Explorer Tools menu, and check **Allow active content to run in files on my computer**. Then click **Apply**, and relaunch SDM.

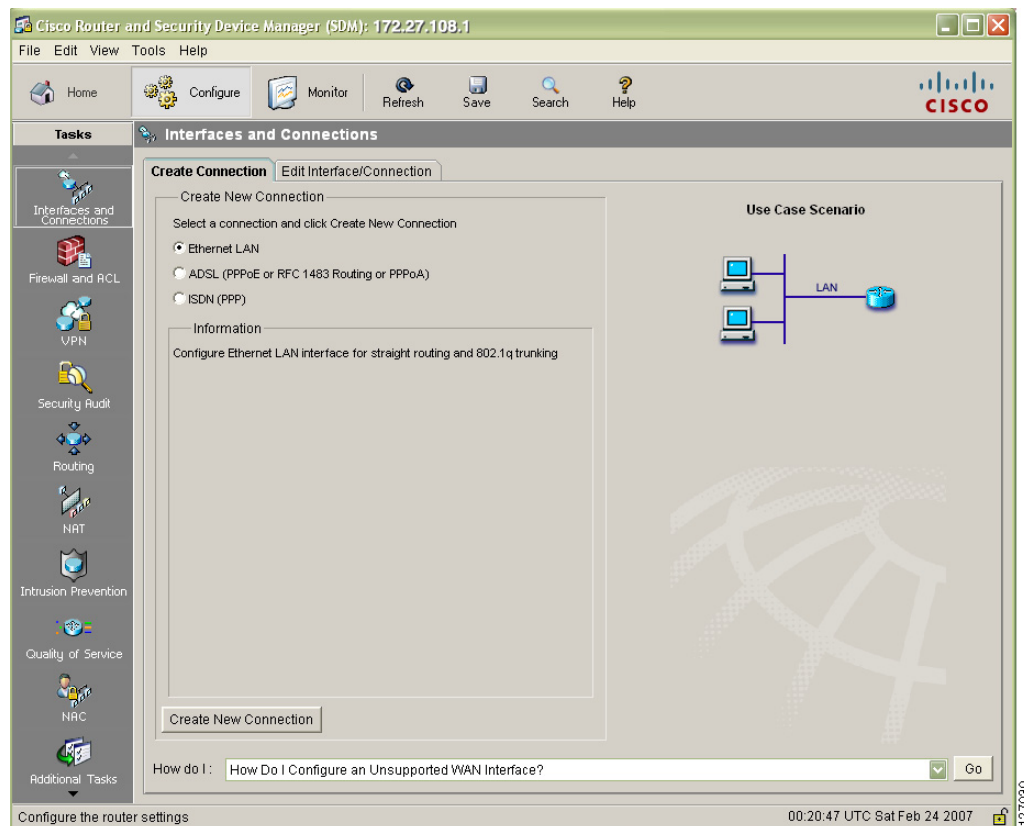
Cisco SDM provides a series of easy-to-use wizards that quickly take you step by step through configuring your router, without requiring knowledge of the Cisco IOS software CLI. You can use Cisco SDM wizards to:

- Configure additional LAN and WAN connections.
- Create firewalls.
- Configure VPN, Easy VPN, and DMVPN connections, and create and manage digital certificates.
- Perform a security audit on the router and have SDM fix security problems.
- Configure basic routing.
- Create Network Address Translation (NAT) rules on the router.
- Create Quality of Service (QoS) policies.

After you have used wizards to create basic configurations, SDM enables you to edit the configurations you created. You can edit firewalls to create a firewall policy for your network. You can also configure and manage the Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) on the router to protect your network from attacks, and perform additional tasks, such as creating user accounts and creating router management policies.

To start a wizard, simply click the Configure button at the top of the SDM home page shown in [Figure 8 on page 12](#), and then click the appropriate button in the left frame of the SDM Configuration window, [Figure 13 on page 16](#).

Figure 13 A Cisco SDM Configuration Window



Click the **Help** button in any SDM window for more information on the task you are performing.

Cisco SDM automatically saves changes to the router's running configuration, and you can direct it to save the running configuration to the startup configuration.

You're Done! Where to Go from Here

Now that you have used Cisco SDM to give your router an initial configuration, you can continue to use Cisco SDM to configure additional features or modify existing feature configurations. You can use the Cisco SDM URL to start Cisco SDM and then add to or modify your router configuration at any time.

If you have other supported routers on which you would like to install Cisco SDM, see the [“Obtaining the Latest Version of Cisco SDM”](#) section on page 17.

For More Information About Cisco SDM and About Your Router

For additional information about Cisco SDM features, refer to the Cisco SDM online help. Additional information about Cisco SDM is also available on the Cisco SDM website at <http://www.cisco.com/go/sdm>. This website provides access to detailed information about Cisco SDM, including an Cisco SDM FAQ, data sheet, customer presentation, Flash demo, and links to technical documentation and product updates. If you are configuring a Cisco 83x router, you should obtain the following document:

- *Switching From Cisco Router Web Setup to Cisco Router and Security Device Manager on Cisco 83x Series Routers.*

Refer to the quick start guide for your router for other procedures, such as connecting a PC to the router console port so that you can use the CLI when you need to, and using the router LEDs to verify installation. The quick start guide may also contain important warranty information.

Obtaining the Latest Version of Cisco SDM

Cisco SDM is regularly enhanced to provide new features. If you are already running Cisco SDM on the router, you can update Cisco SDM automatically by clicking on the Tools menu and selecting **Update Cisco SDM**. Cisco SDM will determine if there is a more recent version available and enable you to download it and install it on the router.

If you have a supported router that does not have Cisco SDM installed, you can download the latest version of Cisco SDM free of charge and instructions for installing it on your router from the following location:

<http://www.cisco.com/cgi-bin/tablebuild.pl/sdm>

You should consult the Cisco SDM release notes to determine if it is supported for the router on which you want to install it.

Updating SDM from the CD

You can use the SDM CD to update the SDM software on other routers. Follow the procedure in the “Task 6: Install SDM from the CD” section on page 13, choosing **Cisco Router** in the Install Options screen (Figure 11 on page 14). Provide the router’s IP address, a username with privilege level 15 and the password. When asked if you want to overwrite the SDM software, click **Yes**. The Installation wizard will update SDM software on your router.

I Use the Cisco IOS Startup Sequence

This section explains how to use the Cisco IOS startup sequence to configure your router instead of using Cisco SDM.



Note

If you have already configured the router using Cisco SDM, you do not need to read this section.

Because Cisco SDM uses a default configuration file, your router *will not execute the standard Cisco IOS startup sequence*. You can use this section to run the Cisco IOS setup utility and take advantage of a TFTP or BOOTP configuration download, or use other features available through the standard Cisco IOS startup sequence. It also tells you what to do if you want to use Cisco SDM in the future.

The configuration file shipped with your router does the following:

- Provides an IP address for your Fast Ethernet interface, enabling an interface to your LAN
- Enables your router's HTTP/HTTPS server, allowing HTTP access from your LAN
- Creates a default username (**cisco**) and password (**cisco**) with privilege level 15
- Enables Telnet/SSH access to the router from your LAN

If you want to erase the existing configuration and take advantage of the Cisco IOS startup sequence, perform the following steps. Cisco SDM will remain on the router.

-
- Step 1** Connect the light blue console cable, included with your router, from the blue console port on your router to a serial port on your PC. Refer to your router's hardware installation guide for instructions.
- Step 2** Connect the power supply to your router, plug the power supply into a power outlet, and turn on your router. Refer to your router's quick start guide for instructions.
- Step 3** Use HyperTerminal or a similar terminal emulation program on your PC, with the terminal emulation settings of 9600 baud, 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit, and no flow control, to connect to your router.
- Step 4** Enter the username **cisco** and password **cisco** when prompted.



Note

These credentials expire after being used once, and you must create a new username and password during this session to ensure that you are able to login to the router in the future. The user must be configured with privilege level 15.

- Step 5** At the router prompt, enter the **enable** command. The default configuration file does not configure an enable password.

```
yourname> enable
yourname#
```

- Step 6** Create a new username and password by entering the following command:

```
username username privilege 15 secret 0 password
```

Replace *username* and *password* with the username and password that you want to use. For future sessions, log into the router using the new username and password that you create instead of using the username cisco and password cisco.

- Step 7** Enter the **erase startup-config** command.

```
yourname# erase startup-config
```

- Step 8** Confirm the command by pressing **Enter**.

- Step 9** Enter the **reload** command.

```
yourname# reload
```

- Step 10** Confirm the command by pressing **Enter**.
-

After you press Enter, the router will begin executing the standard startup sequence. If you want to use Cisco SDM to perform subsequent configurations for the router, you must manually configure the router to support web-based applications, and the Telnet and Secure Shell (SSH) protocols. You must also create a user account with a privilege level of 15. See the [“I Want to Enable Cisco SDM on a Router I Configured Using the Cisco IOS Startup Sequence”](#) section for this information.

I Want to Enable Cisco SDM on a Router I Configured Using the Cisco IOS Startup Sequence

This section provides information on enabling Cisco SDM on a router that has been configured using the Cisco IOS startup sequence or the CLI. If you erased the factory startup configuration in order to use the Cisco IOS startup sequence, you can still use Cisco SDM. In order to do so, you must configure the router to support web-based applications, configure it with a user account defined with privilege level 15, and then configure it to support the Telnet and SSH protocols. These changes can be made using a telnet session or using a console connection.

Configuring the Router to Support Web-Based Applications, a User with Priv 15, and Telnet/SSH

Step 1 Enable the router’s HTTP/HTTPS server, using the following Cisco IOS commands:

```
Router(config)# ip http server
Router(config)# ip http secure-server
Router(config)# ip http authentication local
```

If the router uses an IPSec Cisco IOS image, the HTTPS server is enabled. Otherwise only the HTTP server is enabled.

Step 2 Create a user account with privilege level 15 (enable privileges).

```
Router(config)# username <username> privilege 15 password 0 <password>
```

Replace *<username>* and *<password>* with the username and password that you want to configure.

Step 3 Configure SSH and Telnet for local login and privilege level 15:

```
Router(config)# line vty 0 4
Router(config-line)# privilege level 15
Router(config-line)# login local
Router(config-line)# transport input telnet
Router(config-line)# transport input telnet ssh
Router(config-line)# exit
```

Step 4 (Optional) Enable local logging to support the log monitoring function:

```
Router(config)# logging buffered 51200 warning
```

To begin using Cisco SDM on a router that has received a manual configuration, read the next section.

Starting Cisco SDM on a Manually Configured Router

Cisco SDM is a web-based application that must be run from a PC that is connected to the router over a LAN. See [Table 1 on page 3](#) or [Table 2 on page 4](#) to determine which router port to connect the PC to. If the router is configured as a DHCP server, the PC must be configured to receive an IP address

automatically. If the router is not configured as a DHCP server, you must configure the PC with a static IP address on the same subnet as the router interface to which you are connecting the PC. For example, if the router interface has the IP address 192.0.2.1, and the subnet mask is 255.255.255.248, you must configure the PC IP address in the range 192.0.2.2 through 192.0.2.6.

Step 1 Open a web browser on the PC, and enter the IP address that you gave the router LAN interface.

`https://LAN-IP-address`

For example, if the router LAN IP address is 192.0.2.1, enter the following command:

`http://192.0.2.1`

Step 2 Enter the username and password that you specified in [Step 2](#) of “[Configuring the Router to Support Web-Based Applications, a User with Priv 15, and Telnet/SSH.](#)”

The Cisco SDM Overview window appears, as shown in [Figure 8 on page 12](#). To continue configuring your router, see the “[Using Cisco SDM](#)” section on [page 15](#).

Cisco.com

You can access the most current Cisco documentation on the World Wide Web at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/univercd/home/home.htm>

You can access the Cisco website at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com>

See the quick start guide for the router you have just configured for information on obtaining other documentation, providing documentation feedback, and obtaining technical assistance.

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