

Manual de Usuario para Configuración de dispositivos WAN.

Elaborado por:

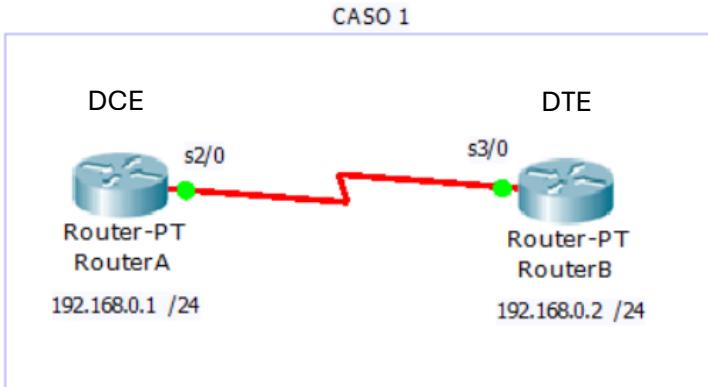
- Burgos Perea Andrea Jacqueline (21090969)
- Flores Sarabia Xochitl Maritza (21091003)
- Villanueva Agüero Samuel (21091124)

GLOSARIO DE TÉRMINOS

1. **Encapsulamiento:** Proceso de envoltura de datos en un protocolo específico para su transmisión entre dos puntos de una red.
2. **HDLC (High-Level Data Link Control):** Protocolo de enlace de datos básico, generalmente predeterminado en los routers Cisco.
3. **PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol):** Protocolo de enlace con soporte para autenticación (CHAP y PAP).
4. **CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol):** Método de autenticación en PPP, con mayor seguridad que PAP.
5. **PAP (Password Authentication Protocol):** Protocolo de autenticación menos seguro que CHAP, ya que envía contraseñas en texto plano.
6. **Frame Relay:** Técnica de transmisión de datos que permite la conexión de múltiples puntos mediante circuitos virtuales permanentes (PVCs).
7. **DLCI (Data Link Connection Identifier):** Identificador de conexión en Frame Relay, necesario para definir rutas en la red.
8. **Subinterfaz:** Segmento lógico creado en una interfaz física para conectar varios destinos.

1 GUÍA DE CONFIGURACIÓN POR CASOS

1.1 CASO 1: VERIFICACIÓN DEL TIPO DE ENCAPSULAMIENTO EN HDLC



Objetivo: Configurar el encapsulamiento HDLC en los routers RouterA y RouterB y verificar la configuración.

1.1.1 Pasos de Configuración:

1.1.1.1 Configuración en RouterA:

```
RouterA>en
RouterA#config t
RouterA(config)#hostname RouterA
RouterA(config)#int s2/0
RouterA(config-if)#ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
RouterA(config-if)#clock rate 64000
RouterA(config-if)#no shut
```

1.1.1.2 Configuración en RouterB:

```
RouterB>en
RouterB#config t
RouterB(config)#hostname RouterB
RouterB(config)#int s3/0
RouterB(config-if)#ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.0
RouterB(config-if)#no shut
```

1.1.1.3 Verificación del Tipo de Encapsulamiento en Ambos Routers:

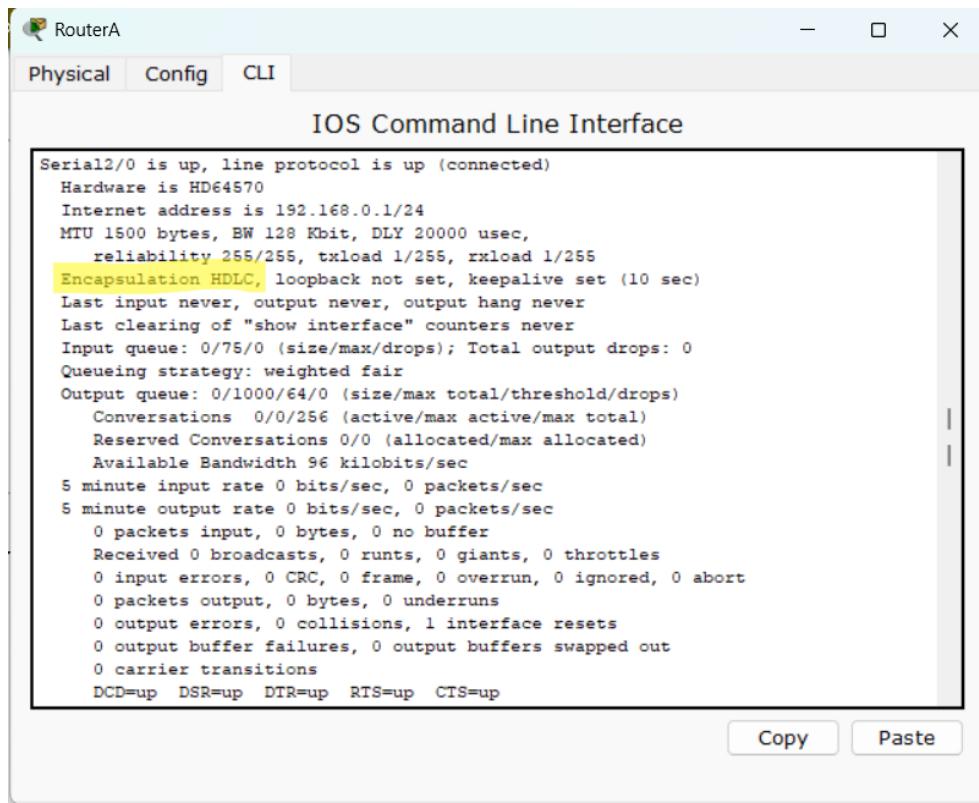
En caso de que ya exista una configuración previa y sea necesario cambiar el encapsulamiento HDLC:

```
Router (config-if)#encapsulation hdlc
Router (config-if)#no shut
```

Para verificar la configuración del encapsulamiento:

```
Router#show interface
```

1.1.1.3.1 RouterA

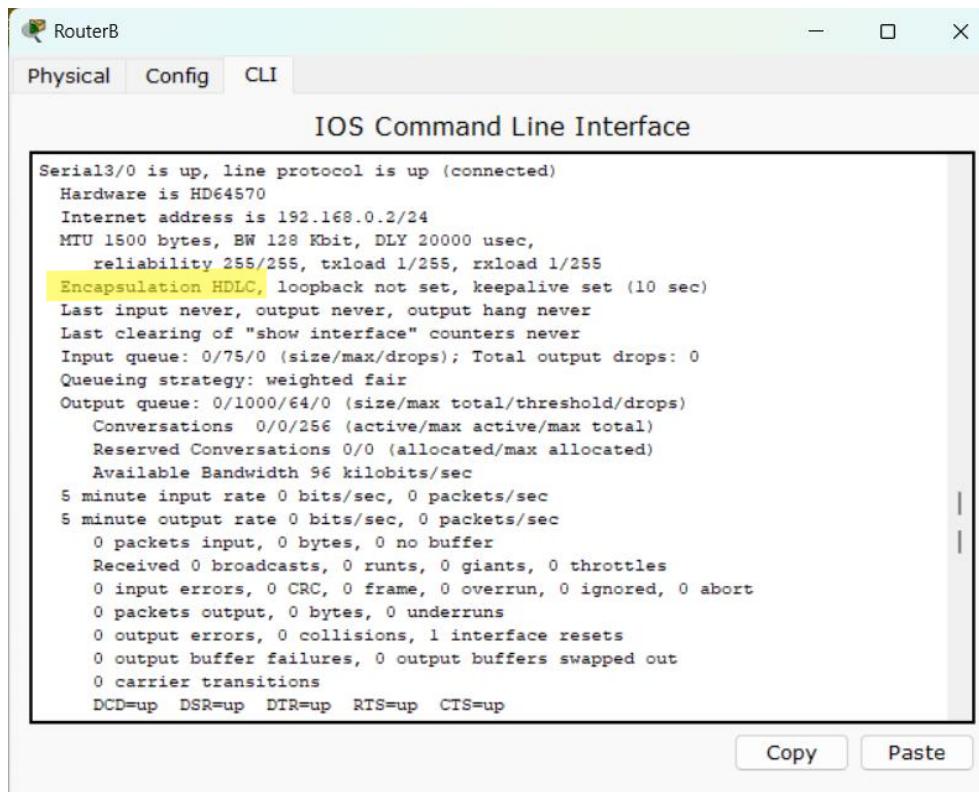


The screenshot shows a software interface for a Cisco router named "RouterA". The title bar says "RouterA". Below it is a tab bar with "Physical", "Config", and "CLI" tabs, where "CLI" is selected. The main area is titled "IOS Command Line Interface". It displays the configuration and status of the Serial2/0 interface. The text output is as follows:

```
Serial2/0 is up, line protocol is up (connected)
Hardware is HD64570
Internet address is 192.168.0.1/24
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 128 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec,
  reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation HDLC, loopback not set, keepalive set (10 sec)
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: 0/1000/64/0 (size/max total/threshold/drops)
  Conversations 0/0/256 (active/max active/max total)
  Reserved Conversations 0/0 (allocated/max allocated)
  Available Bandwidth 96 kilobits/sec
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 throttles
  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, 1 interface resets
  0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
  0 carrier transitions
  DCD=up  DSR=up  DTR=up  RTS=up  CTS=up
```

At the bottom right of the text area are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

1.1.1.3.2 RouterB

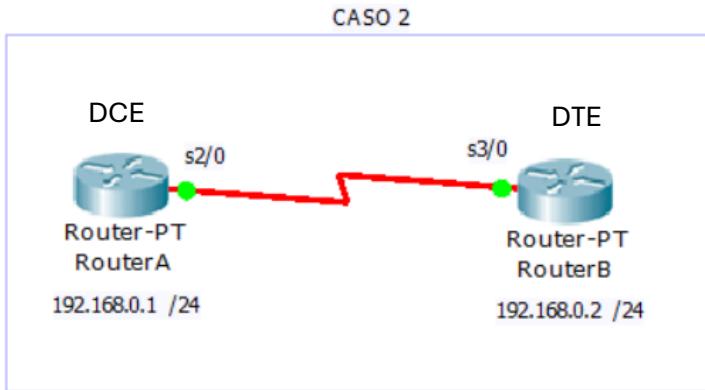


The screenshot shows a software interface for a Cisco router named "RouterB". The title bar says "RouterB". Below it is a tab bar with "Physical", "Config", and "CLI" tabs, where "CLI" is selected. The main area is titled "IOS Command Line Interface". It displays the configuration and status of the Serial3/0 interface. The text output is as follows:

```
Serial3/0 is up, line protocol is up (connected)
Hardware is HD64570
Internet address is 192.168.0.2/24
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 128 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec,
  reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation HDLC, loopback not set, keepalive set (10 sec)
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: 0/1000/64/0 (size/max total/threshold/drops)
  Conversations 0/0/256 (active/max active/max total)
  Reserved Conversations 0/0 (allocated/max allocated)
  Available Bandwidth 96 kilobits/sec
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 throttles
  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, 1 interface resets
  0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
  0 carrier transitions
  DCD=up  DSR=up  DTR=up  RTS=up  CTS=up
```

At the bottom right of the text area are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

1.2 CASO 2: CONFIGURACIÓN DE ENCAPSULAMIENTO PPP



Objetivo: Configurar el encapsulamiento PPP en los routers RouterA y RouterB y realizar la verificación de la configuración.

1.2.1 Pasos de Configuración:

1.2.1.1 Configuración en RouterA:

```
RouterA>en
RouterA#config t
RouterA(config)#hostname RouterA
RouterA(config)#int s2/0
RouterA(config-if)#ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
RouterA(config-if)#clock rate 64000
RouterA(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
RouterA(config-if)#no shut
```

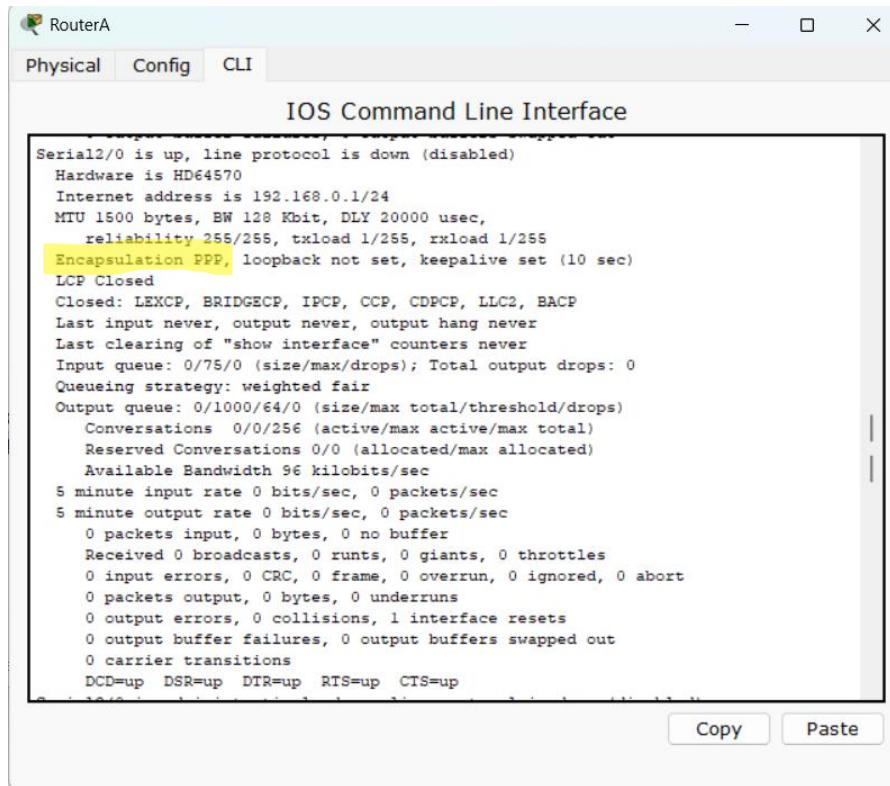
1.2.1.2 Configuración en RouterB:

```
RouterB>en
RouterB#config t
RouterB(config)#hostname RouterB
RouterB(config)#int s3/0
RouterB(config-if)#ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.0
RouterB(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
RouterB(config-if)#no shut
```

1.2.1.3 Verificación del Tipo de Encapsulamiento en Ambos Routers:

```
Router#show interface
```

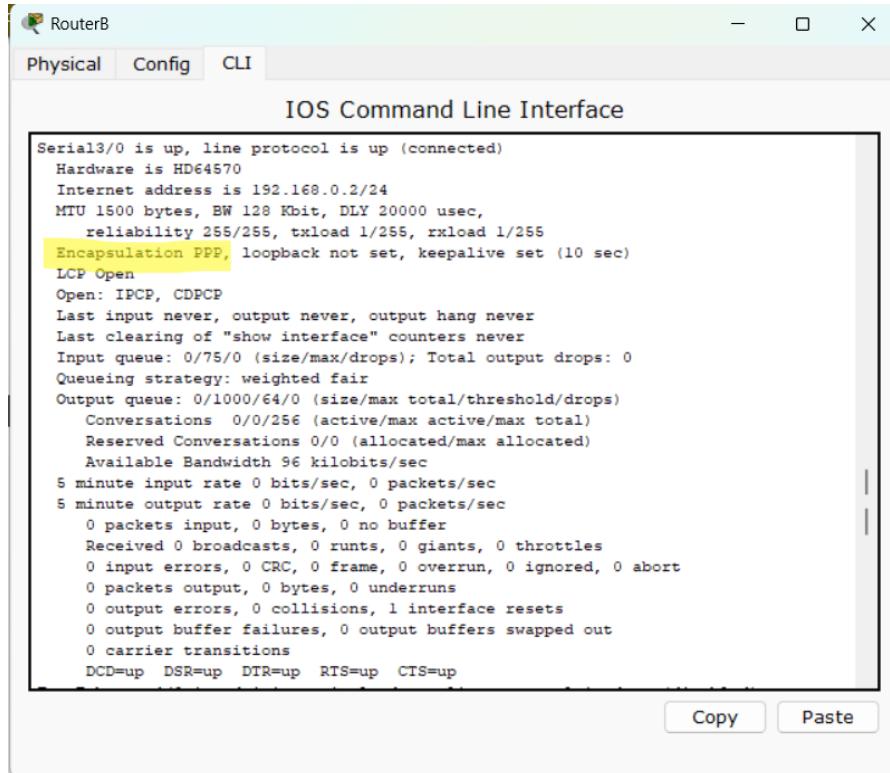
1.2.1.3.1 RouterA



The screenshot shows a software interface for a Cisco router named "RouterA". The window has tabs for "Physical", "Config", and "CLI", with "CLI" selected. The title bar says "IOS Command Line Interface". The main pane displays the output of the "show interface Serial2/0" command. The output shows the interface is up but disabled, with various configuration details like MTU, bandwidth, and queueing discipline. The "Encapsulation PPP" line is highlighted with a yellow box. At the bottom of the output, the status "LCP Closed" is visible. Below the text area are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

```
Serial2/0 is up, line protocol is down (disabled)
Hardware is HD64570
Internet address is 192.168.0.1/24
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 128 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation PPP, loopback not set, keepalive set (10 sec)
LCP Closed
Closed: LEXCP, BRIDGECP, IPCP, CCP, CDPCP, LLC2, BACP
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: 0/1000/64/0 (size/max total/threshold/drops)
    Conversations 0/0/256 (active/max active/max total)
    Reserved Conversations 0/0 (allocated/max allocated)
    Available Bandwidth 96 kilobits/sec
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 throttles
    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, 1 interface resets
    0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
    0 carrier transitions
    DCD=up DSR=up DTR=up RTS=up CTS=up
```

1.2.1.3.2 RouterB



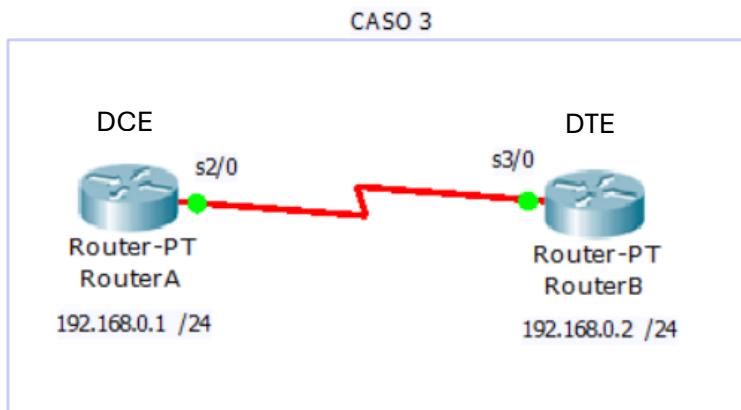
The screenshot shows a software interface for a Cisco router named "RouterB". The window has tabs for "Physical", "Config", and "CLI", with "CLI" selected. The title bar says "IOS Command Line Interface". The main pane displays the output of the "show interface Serial3/0" command. The output shows the interface is up and connected, with various configuration details like MTU, bandwidth, and queueing discipline. The "Encapsulation PPP" line is highlighted with a yellow box. Below the text area are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

```
Serial3/0 is up, line protocol is up (connected)
Hardware is HD64570
Internet address is 192.168.0.2/24
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 128 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation PPP, loopback not set, keepalive set (10 sec)
LCP Open
Open: IPCP, CDPCP
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: 0/1000/64/0 (size/max total/threshold/drops)
    Conversations 0/0/256 (active/max active/max total)
    Reserved Conversations 0/0 (allocated/max allocated)
    Available Bandwidth 96 kilobits/sec
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 throttles
    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, 1 interface resets
    0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
    0 carrier transitions
    DCD=up DSR=up DTR=up RTS=up CTS=up
```

NOTA: Cuando se configura CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol), el comando username y password se utilizan en el modo de configuración global (es decir, en el modo de configuración general, config) para definir la contraseña de autenticación CHAP, cabe aclarar que las contraseñas necesitan ser iguales en ambos extremos de la conexión.

Por otro lado, PAP (Password Authentication Protocol), el comando username y password se utilizan en la configuración de la interfaz (es decir, en el modo de configuración de interfaz, config-if) para definir la contraseña de autenticación PAP, en este caso las contraseñas deben no necesitar ser iguales en ambos extremos de la conexión.

1.3 CASO 3: CONFIGURACIÓN DE PPP CON AUTENTICACIÓN CHAP



Objetivo: Configurar la autenticación CHAP en PPP entre los routers RouterA y RouterB.

1.3.1 Pasos de Configuración:

1.3.1.1 Configuración en RouterA:

```
RouterA>en
RouterA#config t
RouterA(config)#hostname RouterA
RouterA(config)#user RouterB password 123
RouterA(config)#int s2/0
RouterA(config-if)#ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
RouterA(config-if)#clock rate 64000
RouterA(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
RouterA(config-if)#ppp authentication chap
RouterA(config-if)#no shut
RouterA(config-if)#exit
RouterA(config)#exit
```

1.3.1.2 Configuración en RouterB:

```
Router>en
Router#config t
Router(config)#hostname RouterB
Router(config)#user RouterA password 123
Router(config)#interface s3/0
```

```
RouterB(config-if)#ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.0
RouterB(config-if)#clock rate 64000
RouterB(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
RouterB(config-if)#ppp authentication chap
RouterB(config-if)#no shut
RouterB(config-if)#exit
RouterB(config)#exit
```

1.3.1.3 Verificación:

Para confirmar la autenticación CHAP, utilizar el comando:

RouterA#show run

1.3.1.3.1 RouterA



The image shows a software application window titled "RouterA" with three tabs: "Physical", "Config", and "CLI". The "CLI" tab is selected and displays the IOS Command Line Interface. The configuration shown includes:

```
no service timestamps debug datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname RouterA
!
!
!
enable secret 5 $1$mERr$3HhIgMGBA/9qNmzccuxv0
!
!
!
!
!
!
username RouterB password 0 123
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
```

At the bottom right of the CLI window are two buttons: "Copy" and "Paste".

RouterA

Physical Config CLI

IOS Command Line Interface

```
interface fastethernet0/0
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
shutdown
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
shutdown

interface Serial2/0
ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
encapsulation ppp
ppp authentication chap
clock rate 64000
!

interface serials/0
no ip address
clock rate 2000000
shutdown
!
interface FastEthernet4/0
no ip address

RouterA#
```

Copy Paste

1.3.1.3.2 RouterB

 RouterB
Physical Config CLI

IOS Command Line Interface

```
hostname RouterB
!
!
!
enable secret 5 $1$eERx$3HhIgMGBA/9qNmgzccuxv0
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
username RouterA password 0 123
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
no ip address
duplex auto
```

[Copy](#) [Paste](#)

RouterB

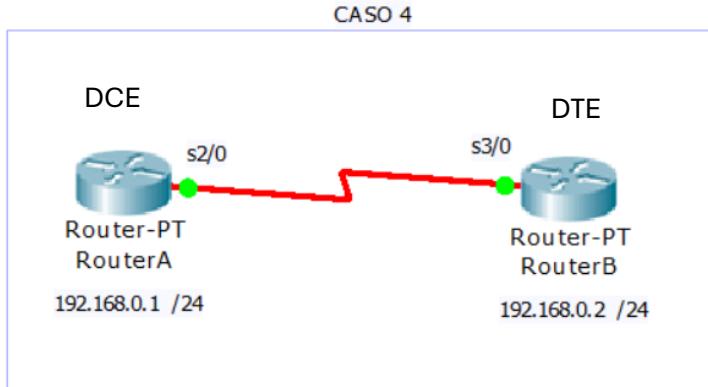
Physical Config CLI

IOS Command Line Interface

```
interface FastEthernet1/0
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
shutdown
!
interface Serial2/0
no ip address
clock rate 2000000
shutdown
!
interface Serial3/0
ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.0
encapsulation ppp
ppp authentication chap
!
interface FastEthernet4/0
no ip address
shutdown
!
interface FastEthernet5/0
no ip address
shutdown
!
ip classless
--More--
```

Copy Paste

1.4 CASO 4: CONFIGURACIÓN DE PPP CON AUTENTICACIÓN PAP



Objetivo: Configurar la autenticación PAP en PPP entre RouterA y RouterB.

1.4.1 Pasos de Configuración:

1.4.1.1 Configuración en RouterA:

```
RouterA>en
RouterA#config t
RouterA(config)#hostname RouterA
RouterB(config)#user RouterB password 123
RouterA(config)#int s2/0
RouterA(config-if)#ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
RouterA(config-if)#clock rate 64000
RouterA(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
RouterA(config-if)#ppp authentication pap
RouterA(config-if)#ppp chap sent-user RouterA pass 123
RouterA(config-if)#no shutdown
RouterA(config-if)#exit
RouterA(config)#exit
RouterA#show run
```

1.4.1.2 Configuración en RouterB:

```
RouterB>en
RouterB#config t
RouterB(config)#hostname RouterB
RouterB(config)#user RouterA password 123
RouterB(config)#int s3/0
RouterB(config-if)#ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.0
RouterB(config-if)#clock rate 64000
RouterB(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
RouterB(config-if)#ppp authentication pap
RouterB(config-if)#ppp chap sent-user RouterB pass 123
RouterB(config-if)#no shut
RouterB(config-if)#exit
RouterB(config)#exit
RouterB#show run
```

1.4.1.3 Verificación:

Para confirmar la autenticación PAP, verificar con:

RouterA#show run

1.4.1.3.1 RouterA

RouterA

Physical Config CLI

IOS Command Line Interface

```
hostname RouterA
!
!
!
enable secret 5 $1$eMRRr$3HhIgMGBA/9qNmgsccuxv0
!
!
!
!
!
username RouterB password 0 123
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
```

Copy Paste

Router0

Physical Config CLI

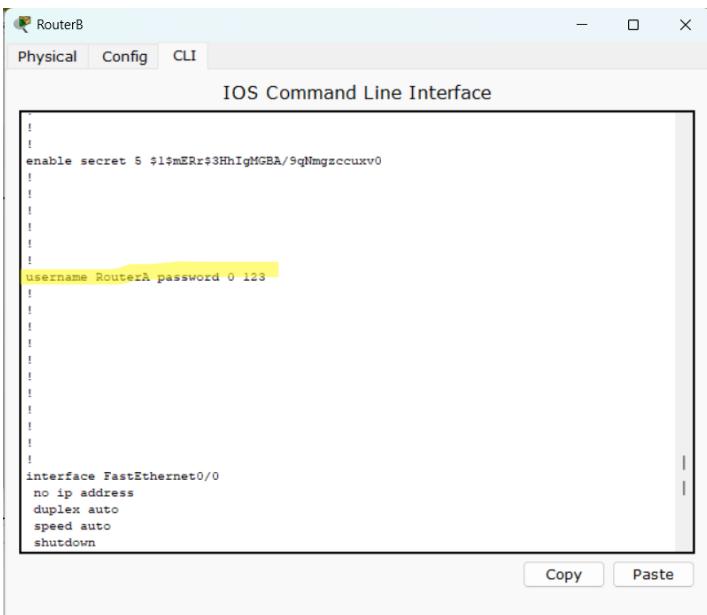
IOS Command Line Interface

```
duplex auto
speed auto
shutdown
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
shutdown

interface Serial2/0
ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
encapsulation ppp
ppp authentication pap
ppp pap sent-username RouterA password 0 123
clock rate 64000
!
interface Serial3/0
no ip address
clock rate 2000000
shutdown
!
interface FastEthernet4/0
--More--
```

Copy Paste

1.4.1.3.2 RouterB



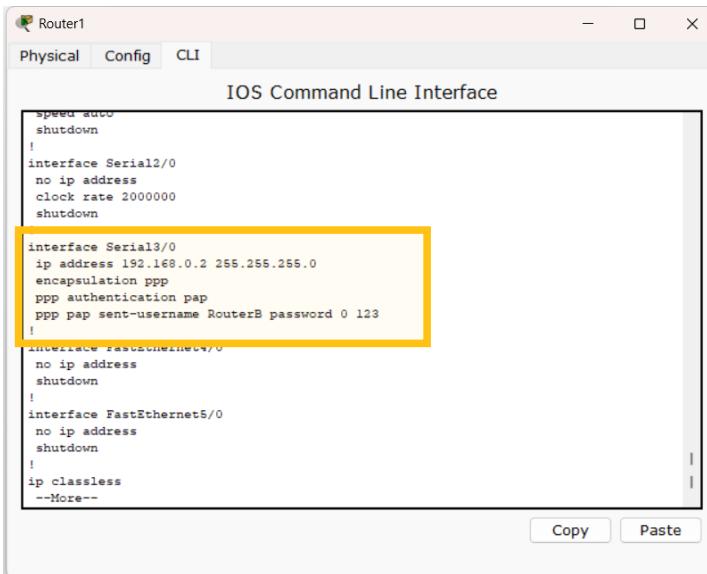
RouterB

Physical Config CLI

IOS Command Line Interface

```
!
!
enable secret 5 $1$ERr$3HhIgMGBA/9qNmgzccuxv0
!
!
!
!
!
username RouterA password 0 123
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
shutdown
```

Copy Paste



Router1

Physical Config CLI

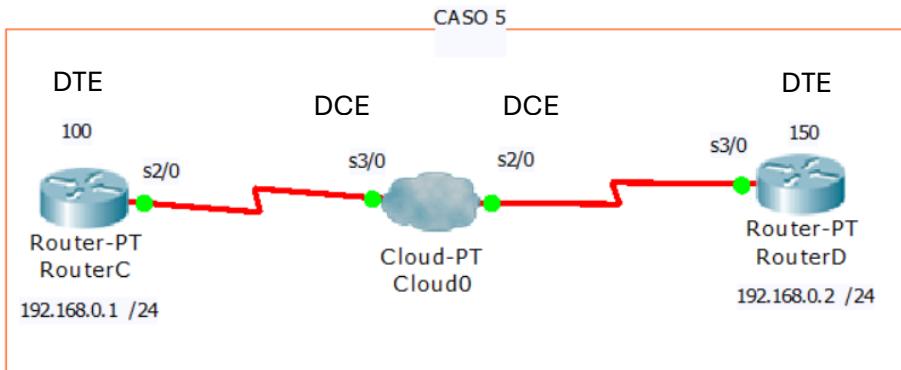
IOS Command Line Interface

```
speed auto
shutdown
!
interface Serial2/0
no ip address
clock rate 2000000
shutdown
!
interface Serial3/0
ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.0
encapsulation ppp
ppp authentication pap
ppp pap sent-username RouterB password 0 123
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
no ip address
shutdown
!
interface FastEthernet5/0
no ip address
shutdown
!
ip classless
--More--
```

Copy Paste

NOTA: Las interfaces que estén directamente conectadas a la nube se establecerán como tipo DCE

1.5 CASO 5: CONFIGURACIÓN DE FRAME RELAY Y PVC



Objetivo: Configurar Frame Relay entre RouterC y RouterD y realizar la verificación de los PVC.

1.5.1 Pasos de Configuración:

1.5.1.1 Configuración en RouterC:

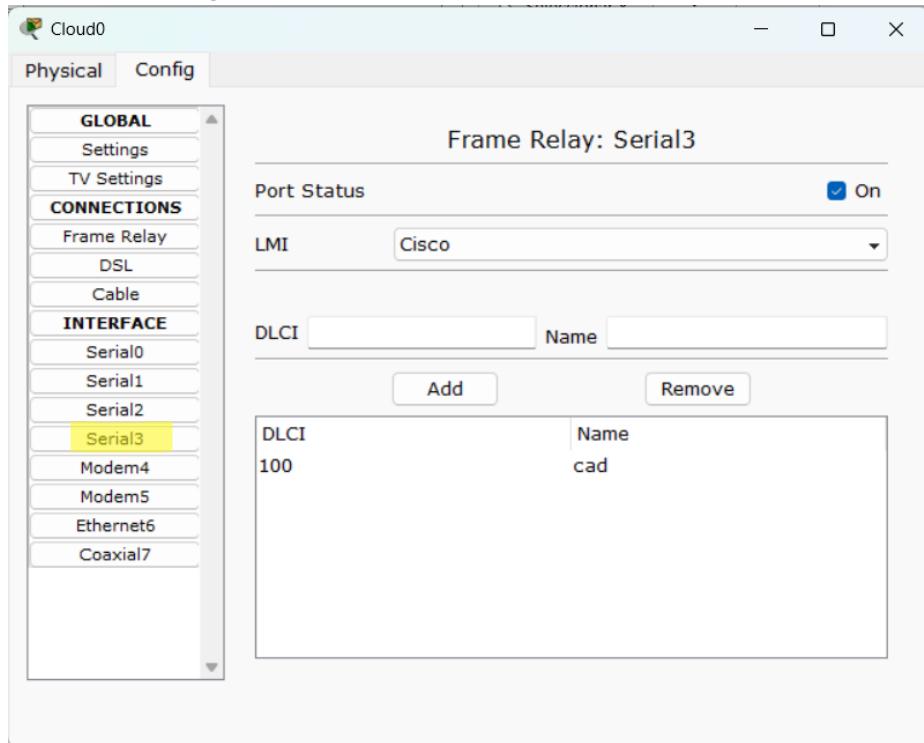
```
RouterC>en
RouterC#config t
RouterC(config)#int s2/0
RouterC(config-if)#ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
RouterC(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay
RouterC(config-if)#frame-relay interface-dlci 100
RouterC(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 192.168.0.2 100 broadcast
RouterC(config-if)#no shut
```

1.5.1.2 Configuración en RouterD:

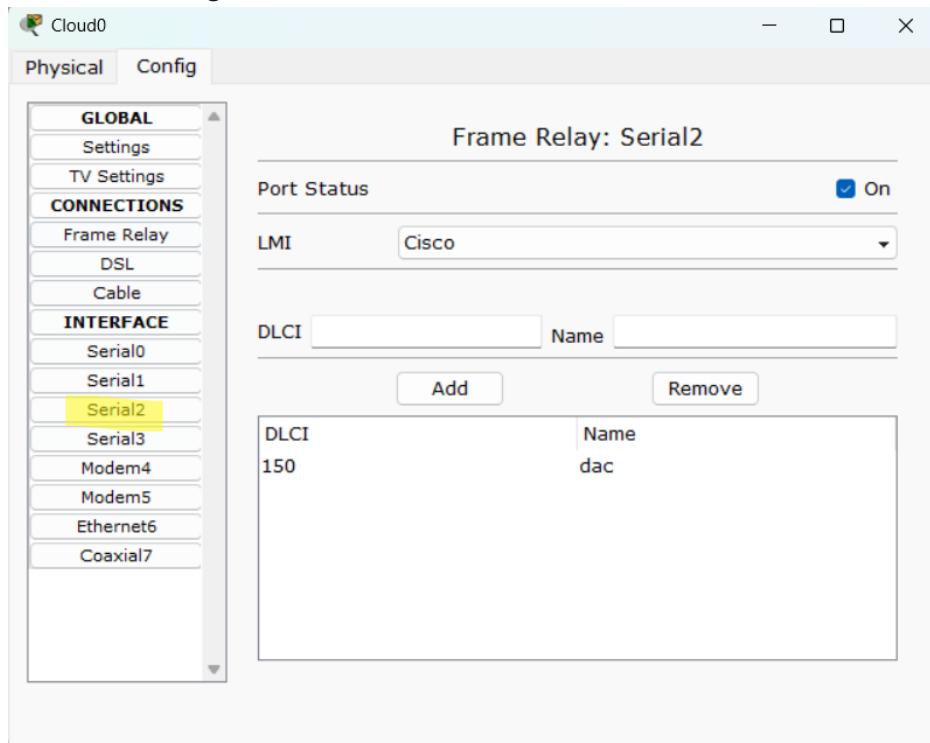
```
RouterD>en
RouterD#config t
RouterD(config)#int s3/0
RouterD(config-if)#ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.0
RouterD(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay
RouterD(config-if)#frame-relay interface-dlci 150
RouterD(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 192.168.0.1 150 broadcast
RouterD(config-if)#no shut
```

1.5.1.3 Configuración de la Nube:

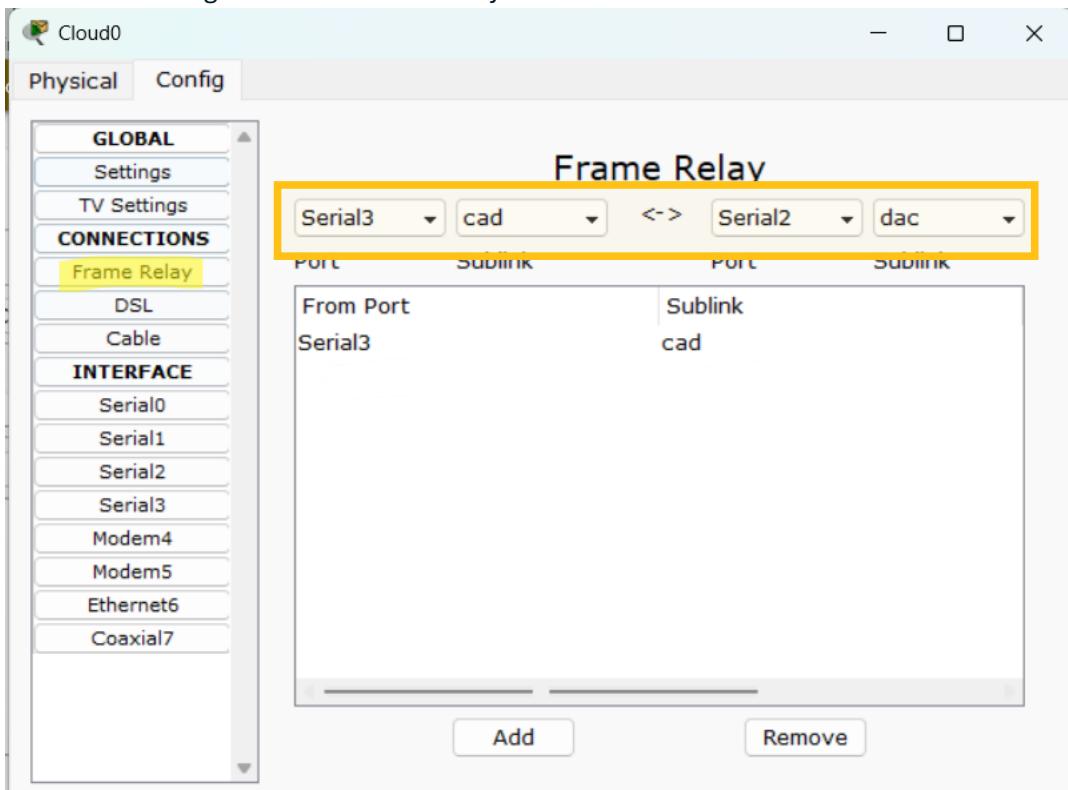
1.5.1.3.1 Configuración de la interfaz s3/0 del RouterC al RouterD



1.5.1.3.2 Configuración de la interfaz s2/0 del RouterD al RouterC



1.5.1.3.3 Configuración del Frame Relay del PVC:



1.5.1.4 Verificación:

Para confirmar la configuración de Frame Relay:

```
RouterC#show frame-relay pvc
```

1.5.1.4.1 RouterC

```
RouterC#show frame-relay pvc

PVC Statistics for interface Serial2/0 (Frame Relay DCE)
DLCI = 100, DLCI USAGE = LOCAL, PVC STATUS = ACTIVE, INTERFACE = Serial2/0

input pkts 14055      output pkts 32795      in bytes 1096228
out bytes 6216155     dropped pkts 0        in FECN pkts 0
in BECN pkts 0        out FECN pkts 0       out BECN pkts 0
in DE pkts 0          out DE pkts 0
out bcast pkts 32795  out bcast bytes 6216155
```

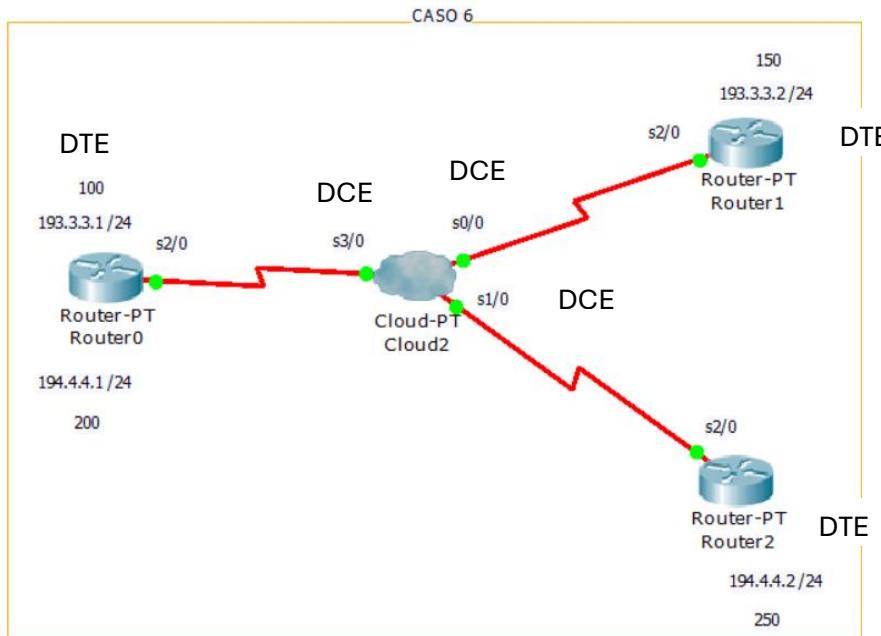
1.5.1.4.2 RouterD

```
Router#show frame-relay pvc

PVC Statistics for interface Serial3/0 (Frame Relay DTE)
DLCI = 150, DLCI USAGE = LOCAL, PVC STATUS = ACTIVE, INTERFACE = Serial3/0

input pkts 14055      output pkts 32795      in bytes 1096228
out bytes 6216155     dropped pkts 0        in FECN pkts 0
in BECN pkts 0        out FECN pkts 0       out BECN pkts 0
in DE pkts 0          out DE pkts 0
out bcast pkts 32795  out bcast bytes 6216155
```

1.6 CASO 6: CONFIGURACIÓN DE SUBINTERFACES EN FRAME RELAY



Objetivo: Configurar subinterfaces en un entorno de Frame Relay para conectar varios destinos.

1.6.1 Pasos de Configuración:

1.6.1.1 Configuración en Router1:

```
Router1>en
Router1#config t
Router1(config)#int s2/0
Router1(config-if)#no ip address
Router1(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay
Router1(config)#int s2/0.1 point-to-point
Router1(config-subif)#ip address 193.3.3.1 255.255.255.0
Router1(config-subif)#frame-relay interface-dlci 100
Router1(config)#int s2/0.2 point-to-point
Router1(config-subif)#ip address 194.4.4.1 255.255.255.0
Router1(config-subif)#frame-relay interface-dlci 200
Router1(config)#int s2/0
Router1(config-if)#no shut
```

1.6.1.2 Configuración en Router2 y Router3:

1.6.1.2.1 En Router2:

```
Router2>en
Router2#config t
Router2(config)#int s2/0
Router2(config-if)#ip address 193.3.3.2 255.255.255.0
Router2(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay
```

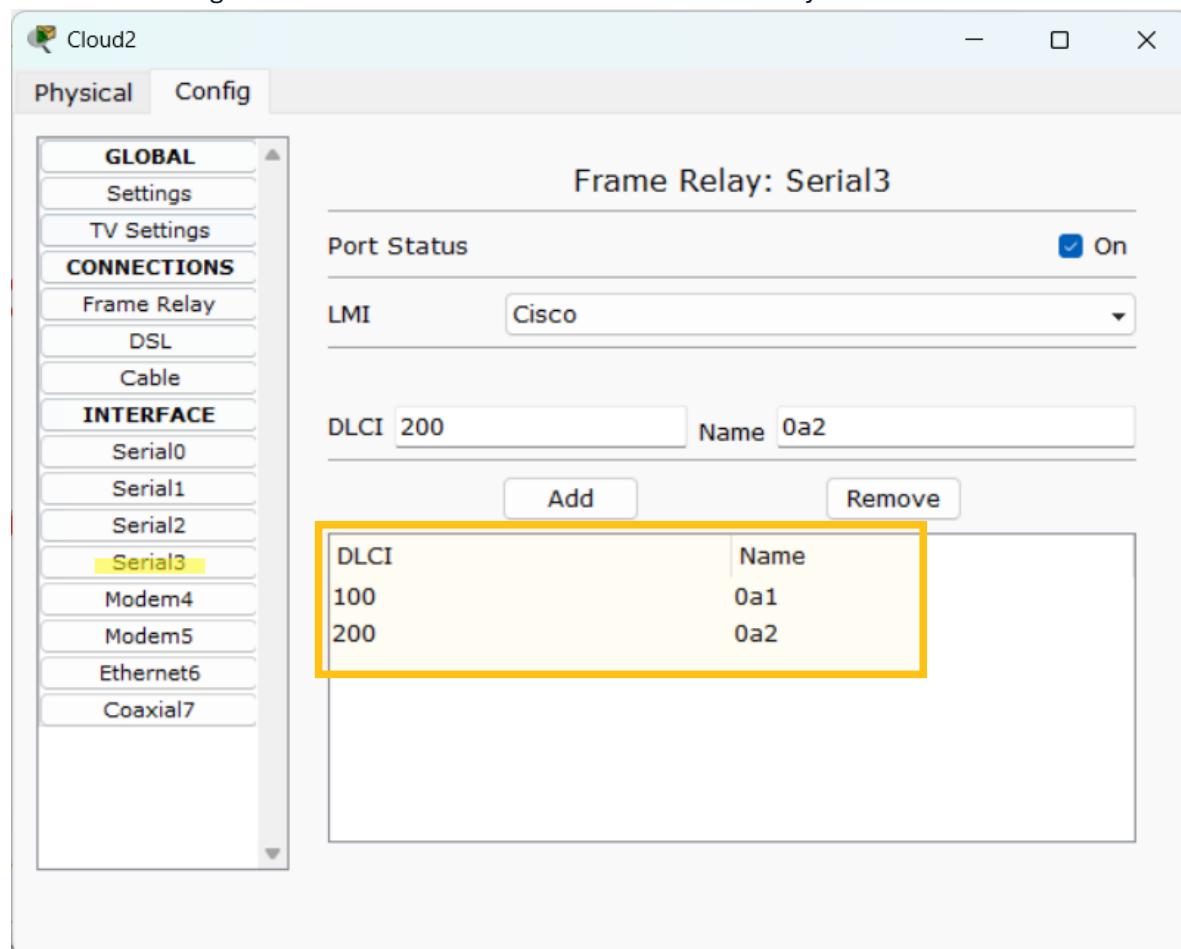
```
Router2(config-if)#frame-relay interface-dlci 150
Router2(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 193.3.3.1 150 broadcast
Router2(config-if)#no shut
```

1.6.1.2.2 En Router3:

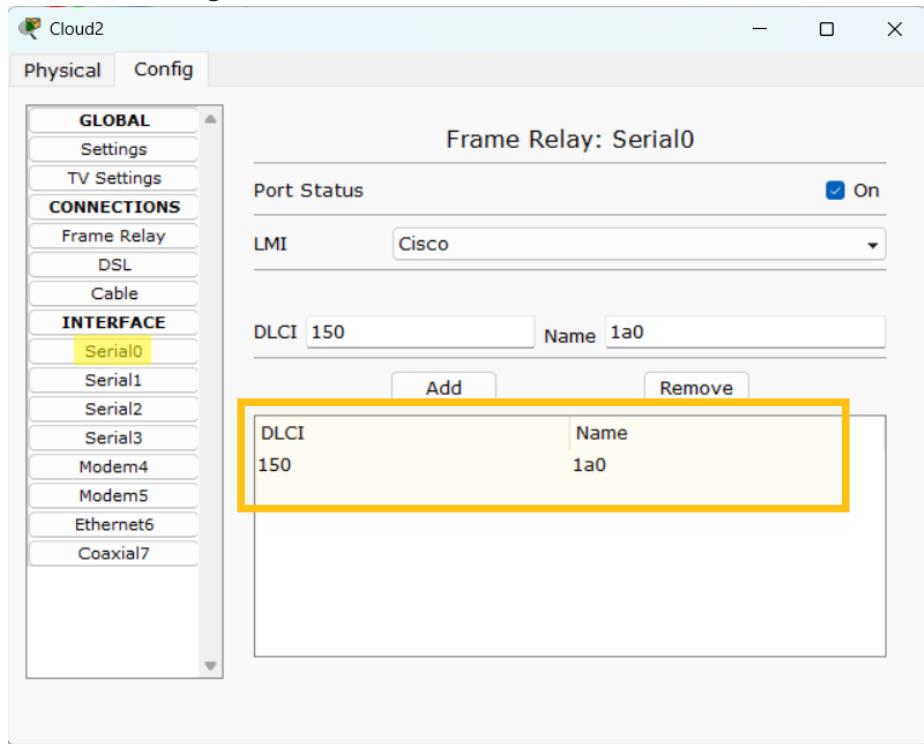
```
Router3>en
Router3#config t
Router3(config)#int s2/0
Router3(config-if)#ip address 194.4.4.2 255.255.255.0
Router3(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay
Router3(config-if)#frame-relay interface-dlci 250
Router3(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 194.4.4.1 250 broadcast
Router3(config-if)#no shut
```

1.6.1.3 Configuración de la Nube:

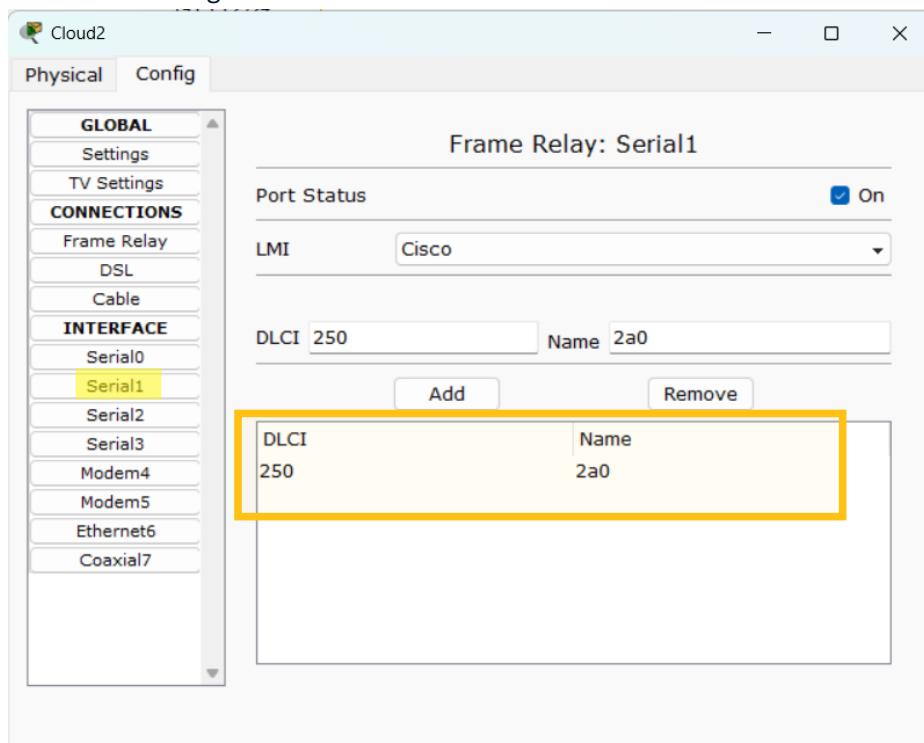
1.6.1.3.1 Configuración de la interfaz s3/0 del Router0 al Router1 y del Router0 al Router2



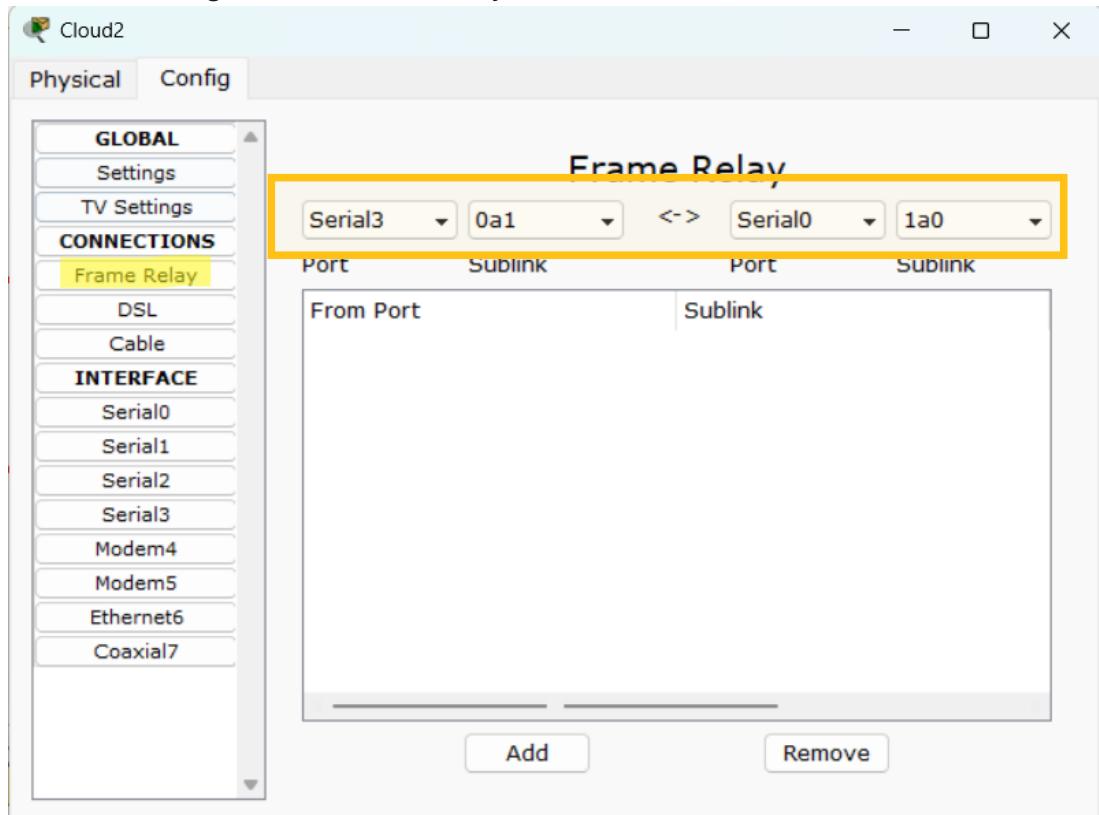
1.6.1.3.2 Configuración de la interfaz s0/0 del Router1 al Router0



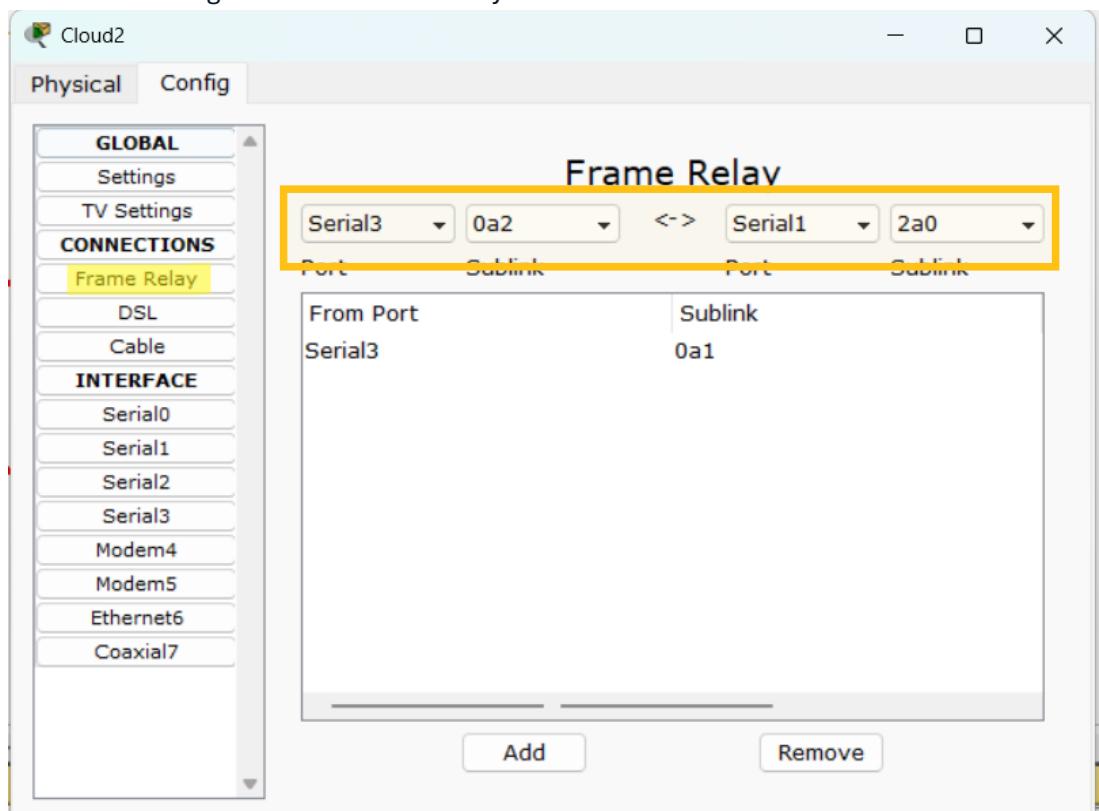
1.6.1.3.3 Configuración de la interfaz s1/0 del Router2 al Router0



1.6.1.3.4 Configuración del Frame Relay del PVC1



1.6.1.3.5 Configuración del Frame Relay del PVC2



1.6.1.4 Verificación:

Para confirmar el estado de los PVC configurados:

```
Router#show frame-relay pvc
```

1.6.1.4.1 Router0

```
Router>show frame-relay pvc

PVC Statistics for interface Serial2/0 (Frame Relay DCE)
DLCI = 100, DLCI USAGE = LOCAL, PVC STATUS = ACTIVE, INTERFACE = Serial2/0.1

input pkts 14055      output pkts 32795      in bytes 1096228
out bytes 6216155     dropped pkts 0        in FECN pkts 0
in BECN pkts 0        out FECN pkts 0        out BECN pkts 0
in DE pkts 0          out DE pkts 0
out bcast pkts 32795  out bcast bytes 6216155

DLCI = 200, DLCI USAGE = LOCAL, PVC STATUS = ACTIVE, INTERFACE = Serial2/0.2

input pkts 14055      output pkts 32795      in bytes 1096228
out bytes 6216155     dropped pkts 0        in FECN pkts 0
in BECN pkts 0        out FECN pkts 0        out BECN pkts 0
in DE pkts 0          out DE pkts 0
out bcast pkts 32795  out bcast bytes 6216155
```

1.6.1.4.2 Router1

```
Router>en
Router#show frame-relay pvc

PVC Statistics for interface Serial2/0 (Frame Relay DTE)
DLCI = 150, DLCI USAGE = LOCAL, PVC STATUS = ACTIVE, INTERFACE = Serial2/0

input pkts 14055      output pkts 32795      in bytes 1096228
out bytes 6216155     dropped pkts 0        in FECN pkts 0
in BECN pkts 0        out FECN pkts 0        out BECN pkts 0
in DE pkts 0          out DE pkts 0
out bcast pkts 32795  out bcast bytes 6216155
```

1.6.1.4.3 Router2

```
Router>en
Router#show frame-relay pvc

PVC Statistics for interface Serial2/0 (Frame Relay DTE)
DLCI = 250, DLCI USAGE = LOCAL, PVC STATUS = ACTIVE, INTERFACE = Serial2/0

input pkts 14055      output pkts 32795      in bytes 1096228
out bytes 6216155     dropped pkts 0        in FECN pkts 0
in BECN pkts 0        out FECN pkts 0        out BECN pkts 0
in DE pkts 0          out DE pkts 0
out bcast pkts 32795  out bcast bytes 6216155
```