

# WAN Configuration Commands

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## 1 PPP Configuration Commands

The commands in this chapter are used to configure PPP for the dial WAN connection of the router.

For PPP configuration of the router, refer to section “Configuring PPP”.

For more PPP information, refer to RFC 1661. For more MLP information, refer to RFC 1717.

For more PAP information, refer to RFC 1334. For more CHAP information, refer to RFC 1994.

### 1.1 PPP Configuration Commands

PPP configuration commands include:

- interface virtual-tunnel
- peer default ip address
- peer neighbor-route
- ppp account
- ppp authentication
- ppp authorization
- ppp chap echo
- ppp chap hostname
- ppp chap refuse
- ppp ddr
- ppp ipcp rfc-default
- ppp lcp echo
- ppp lcp enddisc-type
- ppp lcp rfc-default
- ppp lcp [ close | listen | open ]
- ppp max-bad-auth
- ppp multilink
- ppp pap refuse
- ppp pap sent-username



W O R K

## WAN Configuration Commands

- ppp timeout authentication
- ppp timeout ncp
- ppp timeout lcp
- show ip local pool
- show ppp
- username
- debug ppp



### 1.1.1 interface virtual-tunnel

To create VPDN combining the client and NAS, run **interface virtual-tunnel**. You can run **no interface virtual-tunnel** to delete the interface.

**interface virtual-tunnel** *interface-number*

**no interface virtual-tunnel**

#### Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>interface-number</i>	Number of the virtual tunnel

#### Default

The interface is not configured.

#### Command mode

Global configuration mode

#### Usage description

When the **virtual-tunnel** interface is created, it is automatically encapsulated as PPP by default and the VPDN connection will be triggered in special conditions.

#### Example

The following example shows how to create virtual tunnel 1 and configure the IP address.

```
!  
interface virtual-tunnel 1  
    ip address 192.168.20.100 255.255.255.0  
!
```

#### Related command

**ppp ddr**

### 1.1.2 ip local pool

To configure a local address pool to distribute the IP addresses to the peers of the point-to-point interfaces, run **ip local pool**. You can run **no ip local pool** to delete a local address pool.

```
ip local pool {default|pool-name begin-ip-address[ip-address-number]}
```

```
no ip local pool{default|poolname}
```

#### Parameter

Parameter	Description
default	Uses the default local address pool to name other address pools.
<i>pool-name</i>	Specified name of the local address pool
<i>begin-ip-address</i>	Beginning IP address in the address pool
<i>ip-address-number</i>	Number of the IP addresses in the address pool, which is optional. If this value is not included in the parameters, only the beginning IP address is in the address pool. Each address pool can include up to 1024 IP addresses.

#### Default

The address pool is not configured.

#### Command mode

Global configuration mode

#### Usage description

You can use **ip local pool** to generate one or multiple local address pools. When a host is plugged, an IP address will be distributed from these address pools to the host. To use an address pool on the interface, run **peer default ip address pool**.

You can run **show ip local pool** to check the address pool.

#### Example

The following examples show that a local IP address pool named **mypool** is generated and the included IP address range is from 172.16.23.0 to 172.16.23.254.

```
ip local pool mypool 192.168.23.0 254
```

#### Related command

**show ip local pool**

### 1.1.3 peer default ip address

To specify an IP address for the remote peer or obtain the IP address from an IP address pool or the DHCP mechanism. To cancel the IP address pool configuration of the remote peer on the interface, run **no peer default ip address**.

**peer default ip address** {*ip-address* | **dhcp** | **pool**[*pool-name*]}

**no peer default ip address**

#### Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>ip-address</i>	Distributes an IP address for the plugged remote peer on the interface. To avoid distributing repeated IP addresses on the interface, the <b>ip-address</b> parameter cannot be used on the <b>dialer rotary group</b> interface and the ISDN interface.
<b>dhcp</b>	Distributes an IP address for the peer through the DHCP protocol.
<b>pool</b>	If the pool name is not specified, the default global mechanism defined by the <b>ip address-pool</b> parameter will be used.
<i>pool-name</i>	Name of the local address pool generated by the <b>local-pool</b> command, which is an optional parameter. If an address is obtained from the address pool, the configuration of the default global mechanism will be omitted.

#### Default

The address pool is not configured.

#### Command mode

Interface configuration mode

#### Usage description

The administrator can run the command to configure all possible address pool mechanisms for each interface.

- (1) For the interfaces that are not configured through the **peer default ip address** mechanism, the router will use the **ip address-pool** command to define the default global mechanism.
- (2) If **peer default ip address pool pool-name** is run, the router will use the locally-configured address pool on the interface. Any address pool will be omitted.
- (3) If **peer default ip address ip-address** is run, the specified IP address will be distributed to the port-connected remote terminal and any default global mechanism will be omitted.

#### Example

The following examples show how to set the local IP address pool of the **my pool**

interface.

```
peer default ipaddress pool mypool
```

The following example shows how to specify the interface to use IP 192.168.3.29.

```
peer default ipaddress 192.168.3.29
```

The following example shows how to re-enable the default global mechanism of an interface:

```
peer default ipaddress pool
```

### Related command

#### ip local pool

#### 1.1.4 peer neighbor-route

To re-activate generation of host's route on the interface, run **peer neighbor-route** in interface configuration mode. To cancel the generation of host's route on the interface, run **no peer neighbor-route** in interface configuration mode.

```
peer neighbor-route  
no peer neighbor-route
```

### Parameter

The command has no parameters or keywords.

### Default

After the negotiation of PPP IPCP, a route pointing to the remote address of the point-to-point interface is generated.

### Command mode

Interface configuration mode

### Usage description

The **no peer neighbor-route** command is used only when the default behavior leads to trouble in the network.

### Example

The following example shows how to reactivate the default behavior on the interface.

```
peer neighbor-route
```

#### 1.1.5 ppp account

To specify the PPP accounting function on the interface, run **ppp account**. To cancel the PPP accounting function on the interface, run **no ppp account**.

**pppaccount**

**noppaccount**

### Parameter

None

### Default

PPP accounting is not performed by default.

### Command mode

Interface configuration mode

### Usage description

After the accounting function is activated, the statistics information will be sent to the user management module for accounting when the connection is created and disconnected.

### Example

The following example shows how to activate the accounting function on interface virtual-tunnel 1.

```
!  
interface virtual-tunnel 1  
    ppp account 1  
!
```

### Related command

```
aaa authentication ppp  
username password
```

## 1.1.6 ppp authentication

To configure the order of CHAP or PAP on an interface, run **ppp authentication**. To cancel the authentication, run **nopp authentication**.

```
ppp authentication{chap|ms-chap|pap}[[list-name|default]][callin]
```

```
no ppp authentication
```

### Parameter

Parameter	Description
<b>chap</b>	Activates CHAP on a serial interface.
<b>pap</b>	Activates CHAP on a serial interface.
<b>ms-chap</b>	Activates MS-CHAP on a serial interface.
<i>list-name</i>	A parameter used together with AAA/TACACS+, specifying the name of the TACACS+ list during authentication. If the list name is not designated, the default list will be used. You can run <b>aaa authentication ppp</b> to create a list.
<b>default</b>	An optional parameter used together with AAA/TACACS+. You can run <b>aaa authentication ppp</b> to create a default list.
<b>callin</b>	An optional parameter to specify a received call to be authenticated.

When the PPP authentication is conducted, one of the three protocols **chap**, **ms-chap** and **pap**, or any combination of the three protocols will be used.

### Default

The PPP authentication is not conducted.

### Command mode

Interface configuration mode

### Usage description

When one, two or all of CHAP, MS-CHAP and PAP are activated, the local router will authenticate the identification of a remote device before the remote device transmits the data.

- (4) PAP authentication requires the remote device to send a name/password peer to check whether the local user database or the remote TACACS/TACACS+ has a corresponding option.
- (5) After a challenge is transmitted to a remote device during CHAP authentication, the remote device must encrypt the challenge using public encryption and then return a response message containing encryption results and self-name to a local router. The local router then searches the corresponding encryption in the

local user database or the remote TACACS/TACACS+ database using the name of the remote device. After the encryption is found, it will be used to encrypt the initial challenge. After the encryption, the local router will check whether the encryption result is same to the result returned by the remote device.

PAP, MS-CHAP and CHAP can be activated in any order. If two authentication modes are activated, the first authentication mode will be used to offer requests during the negotiation. If the remote terminal suggests using the second authentication mode or simply refuses the first authentication mode, the second authentication mode will be used. Some remote terminal devices only support CHAP or PAP. As to specify the order of the two authentication methods, you need to base the proper authentication mode on the negotiation capacity of the remote device and the security requirements of the data link. The username and password of PAP will be transmitted as the plain text, which can be captured or reused. However, CHAP can get rid of most of the security bugs so far to be

known.

No matter the PPP authentication mode is activated or canceled, the local router will not be affected as to whether the local router will be authenticated for the remote terminal device.

### Example

The following example shows how to activate the CHAP authentication and use the **access1** authentication list on interface **virtual-tunnel 1**.

```
interface virtual-tunnel 1
  ppp authentication chap access1
```

### Related command

**aaa authentication ppp**  
**username password**

### 1.1.7 ppp authorization

To activate the AAA authorization on the designated interface, run **ppp authorization** in interface configuration mode.

**ppp authorization**[default|*list-name*]

**no ppp authorization**

### Parameter

Parameter	Description
default	List name created by the <b>aaa authorization</b> command, which is optional
<i>list-name</i>	Name of the designated authorization list, which is optional. If the name of the authorization list is not designated, use the default value.

## Default

The authorization is not enabled.

## Command mode

Interface configuration mode

## Usage description

After the **aaa authorization** command is enabled and an authorization method list is defined, the authorization corresponding to the authorization list must exist on a proper interface. The **ppp authorization** command is used to apply the specified method list on the specified interface.

## Example

The following example shows how to use the **sun** method list on interface **virtual-tunnel 1**.

```
interface virtual-tunnel 1
  ppp authorization sun
```

## Related command

### **aaa authorization**

## 1.1.8 ppp chap echo

To set the interval of the CHAP authentication, run the following command:

```
ppp chap echo seconds
```

## Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>seconds</i>	Interval of the CHAP authentication, ranging between 0 and 2147483647

## Default

The fixed-time CHAP authentication is not enabled and the interval of the CHAP authentication is set to zero.

## Command mode

Interface configuration mode

### Usage description

When the CHAP authentication is configured, the **second** parameter must be set to more than 0.

### Example

The following example shows how to set the name of the local router to **routerA**, and **echo** to 10 seconds when interface virtual-tunnel 1 conducts the CHAP authentication.

```
interface virtual-tunnel 1
  ppp authentication chap
  ppp chap hostname routerA
  ppp chap echo 10
```

### Related command

**ppp authentication**  
**ppp chap hostname**

## 1.1.9 ppp chap hostname

To create the name of the CHAP router, run **ppp chap hostname *hostname***. To cancel the name of the CHAP router, run **no ppp chap hostname *hostname***.

**ppp chap hostname *hostname***

**no ppp chap hostname *hostname***

### Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>hostname</i>	Name contained in the transmitted CHAP challenge

### Default

The function is not enabled. The name of the host router will be transmitted in all CHAP challenges by default.

### Command mode

Interface configuration mode

## Usage description

The command is always used for the local/remote CHAP authentication.

## Example

In the following example, the command is used to encapsulate PPP on interface virtual-tunnel 1. CHAP only authenticates the received calls. The **guest** username will be transmitted with all CJP challenges and **response** messages.

```
interface virtual-tunnel1
  ppp authentication chap callin
  ppp chap hostname guest
```

## Related command

```
aaaauthenticationppp
pppauthentication
pppchappassword
ppppap
```

### 1.1.10 ppp chap refuse

To decline the CHAP authentication mode of the peer, run **pppchaprefuse**.

## Parameter

There is no parameters or keywords.

## Default

The CHAP authentication mode of the peer to authenticate the local device is allowed by default.

## Command mode

Interface configuration mode

## Usage description

After **ppp chap refuse** is configured, all users are declined to use the CHAP authentication.

## Example

The following examples show how to decline the CHAP authentication on interface virtual-tunnel 1.

```
interface virtual-tunnel 1
  ppp chap refuse
```

## Related command

ppp authentication

### 1.1.11 ppp ddr

To trigger the VPDN connection through packets on the **virtual-tunnel** port, run **ppp ddr**.

## Parameter

There is no parameters or keywords.

## Default

The packet does not trigger the VPDN connection by default. The VPDN connection will be continuously tried to establish after the port is lined up.

## Command mode

Interface configuration mode

## Usage description

After PPPDDR is configured, the virtual-tunnel port reports **protocol up** to the upper layer and adds the local route. When the packet from the upper layer is transmitted to the virtual-tunnel port through the local route, the VPDN connection is triggered.

## Example

The following examples show how to decline the CHAP authentication on interface virtual-tunnel 1.

```
!
interface virtual-tunnel
  1 ppp ddr
!
```

**Related command**`interface virtual-tunnel`**1.1.12 ppp ipcp rfc-default**

To set the IPCP negotiation to the default value of the PPP protocol, run **pppipcp rfc-default**.

**Parameter**

None

**Default**

The IPCP negotiation is not the default value of the protocol, that is, the IPCP negotiation is not performed by default.

**Command mode**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage description**

In general, the command need not be configured. The command is used to test the IPCP negotiation or the condition that the IPCP negotiation is not supported by the peer.

**Example**

The following example shows how to set the IPCP negotiation to the default value of the protocol.

```
Interface virtual-tunnel 1
  ppp ipcp rfc-default
```

**Related command**

```
pppipcp rfc-default
```

**1.1.13 ppp lcp echo**

To set the transmission interval of the LCP echo packet, run the following command:

```
ppplcp echo seconds
```

### Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>seconds</i>	Transmission interval of the LCP echo packet, ranging between 0 and 2147483647 seconds

### Default

10 seconds

### Command mode

Interface configuration mode

### Usage description

Before the LCP echo packet is transmitted, you should set **seconds** to a value larger than zero.

### Example

The following examples show how to set LCP echo on interface **serial1/0** to 10 seconds.

```
!  
interface virtual-tunnel 1  
    ppp lcp echo 10  
!
```

### Related command

```
ppp lcp echo
```

## 1.1.14 ppp lcp rfc-default

To set the LCP negotiation to the default value of the PPP protocol (do not negotiate all LCP options), run **pppicprfc-default**.

### Parameter

There is no parameters or keywords.

### Default

The LCP negotiation option is not the default value of the protocol, that is, the LCP option will be negotiated.

### Command mode

Interface configuration mode

### Usage description

In general, the command need not be configured. The command is used to test the LCP negotiation or the condition that the LCP negotiation is not supported by the peer.

### Example

The following example shows how to set the LCP negotiation to the default value of the protocol.

```
interface virtual-tunnel 1
  ppp lcp rfc-default
```

### Related command

```
ppp lcp rfc-default
```

## 1.1.15 ppp lcp

```
ppp lcp [close | listen | open]
```

To open, close and listen the LCP connection, run the previous command.

### Parameter

Parameter	Description
<b>close</b>	Closes the LCP connection.
<b>listen</b>	Sets LCP to the listening state.
<b>open</b>	Creates the LCP connection.

## Default

The LCP is in the listening state.

## Command mode

Interface configuration mode

## Usage description

When the current PPP connection is closed by the **ppp lcp close** command, the LCP is in the **closed** state. Afterwards, the connection will not be created even if the remote dial-in is conducted. To start the PPP connection, you must run **ppp lcp listen** or **ppp lcp open**. The **ppp lcp open** command is used to transmit the LCP negotiation request positively.

## Example

The following command is used to close the LCP connection.

```
interface virtual-tunnel 1
  ppp lcp close
```

## Related command

```
ppp lcp close
```

### 1.1.16 ppp max-bad-auth

To configure a point-to-point interface which will not be reset after an unsuccessful authentication, run **ppp max-bad-auth number**. To immediately reset a point-to-point interface after an unsuccessful authentication, run **no ppp max-bad-auth**.

**ppp max-bad-auth number**

**no ppp max-bad-auth**

## Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>number</i>	Specifies the times of re-authentication, which ranges between 1 and 255. The default value is 5.

## Default



## WAN Configuration Commands

### Commandmode

Interface configuration mode

### Usage description

The command can be applied to any ppp-encapsulated serial interface, including the asynchronous serial interface, synchronous interface or ISDN interface.

### Example

The following example shows that the BRIO interface can be authenticated twice after the first failed authentication.

```
!  
interface virtual-tunnel1  
  ppp authentication chap  
  ppp max-bad-auth 3  
!
```

### Related command

`encapsulation ppp`

## 1.1.17 ppp multilink

To start PPP with multiple links, run **ppp multilink**. To close PPP with multiple links, run **no ppp multilink**.

`ppp multilink`

`no ppp multilink`

### Parameter

None

### Default

The multilink is not started.

### Commandmode

Interface configuration mode

### Usage description

The command can be applied to any ppp-encapsulated serial interface, including the asynchronous serial interface, synchronous interface or ISDN interface and pppoe.

### Example

```
!  
interface virtual-tunnel 1  
 ip address 99.0.0.2 255.0.0.0  
 ppp idle-timeout 500  
 ppp authentication chap  
 ppp multilink  
!
```

### Related command

ppp multilink

## 1.1.18 ppp pap refuse

To decline the PAP authentication mode of the peer, run **ppppaprefuse**.

### Parameter

There are no parameters or keywords.

### Default

The PAP authentication can be used on the peer to test the local terminal.

### Command mode

Interface configuration mode

### Usage description

After **ppppaprefuse** is configured, all users, legal users included, are declined to use the PAP authentication.

### Example

The following example shows how to decline the PAP authentication on interface Virtual-tunnel 1.

```
!  
interface Virtual-tunnel 1  
    ppp pap refuse  
!
```

### Related command

ppp authentication

### 1.1.19 ppp pap sent-username

To activate the PAP support on the remote terminal and use sent-username and password in the PAP request, run **ppppap sent-username**. To forbid the PAP support on the remote terminal, run **no pppap sent-username**.

**ppppap sent-username *username password***

no ppp pap sent-username

### Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>username</i>	User name in the PAP authentication request
<i>password</i>	Password in the PAP authentication request

### Default

The remote PAP support is forbidden.

### Command mode

Interface configuration mode

### Usage description

The command is used to activate the remote PAP support and specify the parameter during the PAP request transmission.

### Example



## WAN Configuration Commands

The following examples show how to configure dialer interface 0 to the dialer group head and activate PPP encapsulation on the interface. CHAP or PAP only

authenticate the received calls. When the remote terminal requests the router to conduct the PAP authentication, **guset1** and **mykey** will be transmitted to the remote terminal as the username and password respectively.

```
!  
interface Virtual-tunnel 1  
  ppp authentication chap pap callin  
  ppp chap hostname guest1  
  ppp chap password mykey  
  ppp pap sent-username guest1 password mykey  
!
```

### Related command

**aaa authentication**  
**ppp ppp authentication**  
**ppp chap hostname**

## 1.1.20 ppp timeout authentication

To set the timeout value of PPP authentication, run the following command:

**ppp timeout authentication** *seconds*

### Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>seconds</i>	Timeout time of negotiation, whose unit is second

### Default

The timeout time of the PPP authentication is 3 seconds.

### Command mode

Interface configuration mode

### Usage description

During PPP authentication, if the echo packet from the peer is not received in the designated interval, PPP sends the authentication packet which is transmitted in the previous time.

## Example

The following examples show that the timeout value of PPP authentication is set to 10 seconds.

```
Interface Virtual-tunnel 1
  ppp timeout authentication 10
```

## Related command

### ppp authentication

#### 1.1.21 ppp timeout ncp

To set the timeout value of PPPNCP negotiation, run the following command:

```
ppp timeout ncp seconds
```

## Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>seconds</i>	Timeout time of NCP negotiation, whose unit is second

## Default

The timeout time of the PPPNCP negotiation is 3 seconds.

## Command mode

Interface configuration mode

## Usage description

During PPPNCP negotiation, if the echo packet from the peer is not received in the designated interval, PPP sends the authentication packet which is transmitted in the previous time.

## Example

The following examples show that the timeout value of PPPNCP negotiation is set to 10 seconds.

```
Interface Virtual-tunnel 1
  ppp timeout ncp 10
```

## Related command



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```
ppp timeout ncp
```

### 1.1.22 ppp timeout lcp

To set the timeout value of PPPLCPnegotiation, run the following command:

```
ppp timeout lcp seconds
```

#### Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>seconds</i>	Timeout time of LCPnegotiation, whose unit is second

#### Default

The timeout time of the PPPLCPnegotiation is 3 seconds.

#### Command mode

Interface configuration mode

#### Usage description

During PPPLCPnegotiation, if the echo packet from the peer is not received in the designated interval, PPP resends the packet which is transmitted in the previous time.

#### Example

The following examples show that the timeout value of PPPLCPnegotiation is set to 10 seconds.

```
Interface Virtual-tunnel 1  
ppp timeout lcp 10
```

#### Related command

```
ppp timeout ncp
```

### 1.1.23 show ip local pool

To display the statistics information of the IP address pool, run the following command:

```
show ip local pool
```

#### Parameter

There are no parameters or keywords.

### Commandmode

Privileged EXEC mode

### Usage description

The software will display the general lists and corresponding IP addresses of all defined address pools.

### Example

The following is an example of the **show ip local pool** command.

```
Router# show ip local pool
Name      Begin          End            Number
sun       192.168.0.1   192.168.0.10  10
```

### Related command

**ip local pool**

## 1.1.24 show ppp

To display the statistics information of the IP address pool, run the following command:

```
show ppp {multilink | queue | status}
```

### Parameter

Parameter	Description
<b>multilink</b>	Displays relative information about PPP multilink.
<b>queue</b>	Displays the number of messages that the PPP queue has not handled.
<b>Status</b>	Displays the information about interface states which relate with PPP configuration.

### Commandmode

All modes except the user mode

### Usage description

The command is used to display information about PPP.

## Example

The following is information about the interface state after the command is run:

```
Router# show ppp status
```

```
PPP status information:
```

```
 5 links (total)
```

```
 1 link (protocol up)
```

```
 4 links (protocol down)
```

```
Protocol up:
```

Name	IDType	Status	Uptime	Peer
S2/0	2ALGC	Network Phase	0:04:32:01	1.0.0.2

```
Protocol down:
```

Name	IDType	Status	Downtime
a0/0	1ADC	Link Dead	0:04:48:15
vt1	4LVT	Link Dead	0:04:48:07
d1	6D	Link Dead	0:04:48:07
m1	7LMU	LCPPHase	0:04:48:07

On the previous information, the router is identified that five interfaces are configured PPP; only when interface S2/0 is in the **up** state, the **uptime** is 04:32:01. The address of the peer is then 1.0.0.2. Other ports are in the **down** state.

## Related command

None

### 1.1.25 username

To specify a password to use for the caller identifier of PPP CHAP and the PAP, run the following command:

```
username name password secret
```

## Parameter

Parameter	Description
<b>name</b>	Host name, server name, user ID or command name
<b>secret</b>	Specifies the password for the local router, access server or remote device during CHAP authentication. The password will be stored on the local server or the access server after encryption, which prevents the password being stolen. The password consists of up to 11 printable ASCII characters, space and underline excluded. There is no limitation for the number of the username/password peer. Any number of remote devices can be authenticated.

## Default



## WAN Configuration Commands

Predefinedpassword does not exist.

## Command mode

Global configuration mode

## Usage description

The command is used to add a **name** entrance for every remote system requiring to be authenticated on the local router or the access server.

As a necessary part of authentication protocol configuration, the **username** command is mandatory. A username entrance must be added if every remote system of the local router and the access server need be authenticated.

## Example

The following examples show how to enable CHAP on interface 0. The following information also shows that a password is defined for local server **Adam** and remote server **Eve**.

```
!  
username Eve password theirsystem  
!  
hostname Adam  
!  
interface Virtual-tunnel1  
  ppp authentication chap  
!
```

## Related command

**hostname**

### 1.1.26 debug ppp

It is used to display the PPP parameter negotiation, authentication, message reception and transmission and error information.

**debug ppp** [*authentication*] [*cbcp*] [*error*] [*multilink*] [*negotiation*] [*packet*] [*raw*] [*interface*]

Note: the **raw** parameter only used on the asynchronous interface. Run

**no debug snmp** to stop displaying relative information.

## Parameter

Parameter	Description
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## WAN Configuration Commands

authentication	Enablesthedebuggingswitch of the PPPauthentication.
cbcp	EnablesthedebuggingswitchofthePPPdial-backcontrolprotocol.

error	Enables the debugging switch of the incorrect SNMP information.
negotiation	Enables the debugging switch of the PPP negotiation.
packet	Enables the debugging switch of the input/output SNMP message.
raw	Enables the debugging switch of the input/output PPP asynchronous packet.
interface	Interface where PPP debugs information

## Command mode

EXEC

## Usage Description

After the PPP debugging switch is enabled, the PPP parameter negotiation, authentication process, message transmission and reception and error information are exported, helping you to check the PPP fault.

## Example

The following examples show the procedure of receiving and transmitting the SNMP message:

```
Router#debug ppp packet Virtual-tunnel 1
PPPVirtual-tunnel1: TX ->packet, len=88, protocol: LCP
FF 03 00 21 4500 00 5400 2F 00 00 FF 01 3E F1 ...!E..T./...>.
01 00 00 0C 7B 7B 00 02 08 00 CB 37 00 12 00 00 ....{{.....7....
00 02 37A5 04 05 06 0708 09 0A0B 0C 0D 0E 0F ..7.....
10 1112 13 14 15 16 1718 19 1A1B 1C 1D 1E 1F .....
PPPVirtual-tunnel1: RX <- packet, len=85
21 45 00 00 54 9E 73 00 00 FF 01A0AC 7B 7B 00 !E..T.s.....{{.
02 01 00 00 0C 00 00 D3 370012 00 00 00 02 37 .....7. ....7
A5 04 0506 07 08 09 0A0B 0C 0D 0E 0F 10 1112 .....
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 1A1B 1C 1D 1E 1F 20 21 22 ..... !"

```

Domain	Description
PPP	The currently debugged protocol is the PPP protocol.
Virtual-tunnel 1	Current debugging interface
TX ->packet	PPP transmitting message
Len=85	Length for transmitting the message
protocol: LCP	Sub-protocol encapsulated in the current PPP protocol
FF03002145000054002F0000FF01 3E F1 01 00 000C 7B 7B 00 02 08 00 CB 37 00120000000237A5040506070809 0A0B0C0D0E0F1011121314151617 18 19 1A1B1C1D 1E 1F	The first four bytes combine the PPP header, while the following content is the data.
...!E..T./...>.	ASCII code presentation of message



## WAN Configuration Commands

...{{...7...

transmitting The content which is not in the

..7..... .....	range of theASCII code is presentedwith dots.
RX<-packet	SNMPreceives the message.
Len=88	Length for receiving the message
21450000549E730000FF01A0AC7B 7B0002010000C0000D337001200 00000237A50405060708090A0B0C 0D0E0F101112131415161718191A 1B 1C1D 1E1F 20 21 22	Thefirstbyteis 0X21,whichis aPPPvalueafter IP and PFC are compressed. The previous valueis0X0021.  Thefollowingisthedataarea.
!E..T.s.....{. .....7.....7 ..... .....!"	ASCIIcodepresentationofmessagereceiving Thecontentwhichisnotintherangeofthe ASCII code is presentedwith dots.

Thefollowingexampleshows howtosimplifythePPPparameternegotiation.

```
Router#debugppp negotiation Virtual-tunnel 1
PPPVirtual-tunnel1: LCP Listen ; Start
PPPVirtual-tunnel1: LCP Listen ;TX ->Config Req, id: 52, len: 14
PPPVirtual-tunnel1: LCP Req Sent; RX <- ConfigAck, id: 52, len: 14
PPPVirtual-tunnel1: LCP Ack Rcvd; RX<- Config Req, id: 88, len: 14
PPP Virtual-tunnel1: LCP Ack Rcvd; TX -> Config Ack, id: 88, len: 14
PPP Virtual-tunnel1: LCP Ack Rcvd; Opened
PPP Virtual-tunnel1: IPCP Listen ; Start
PPP Virtual-tunnel1: IPCP Listen ; TX -> Config Req, id: 53, len: 10
PPP Virtual-tunnel1: IPCP Req Sent; RX <- Config Req, id: 89, len: 16
PPP Virtual-tunnel1: IPCP Req Sent; TX -> Config Ack, id: 89, len: 16
PPP Virtual-tunnel1: IPCP Ack Sent; RX <- Config Ack, id: 53, len: 10
PPP Virtual-tunnel1: IPCP Ack Sent; Opened
```

Domain	Description
Virtual-tunnel 1	Current debugging interface
PPP	PPPprotocol
LCP	Linkcontrolprotocol
IPCP	IPcontrol protocol
Listen、ReqSent、Ack Rcvd、AckSent	State of the PPPprotocol
id: 53	Message identifier
len:10	Length of the message