

PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRACTICAS CISCO CCNP

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GRUPO: 208014\_9

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## INTRODUCCIÓN

Las redes de telecomunicaciones en la actualidad juegan un papel muy importante ya que han revolucionado el comercio en el mundo y prestado al hombre una mejor vida cotidiana a la hora de hacer negocios y comunicarse con sus seres queridos en cualquier parte del mundo y transportar información en cuestión de segundos a grandes distancias.

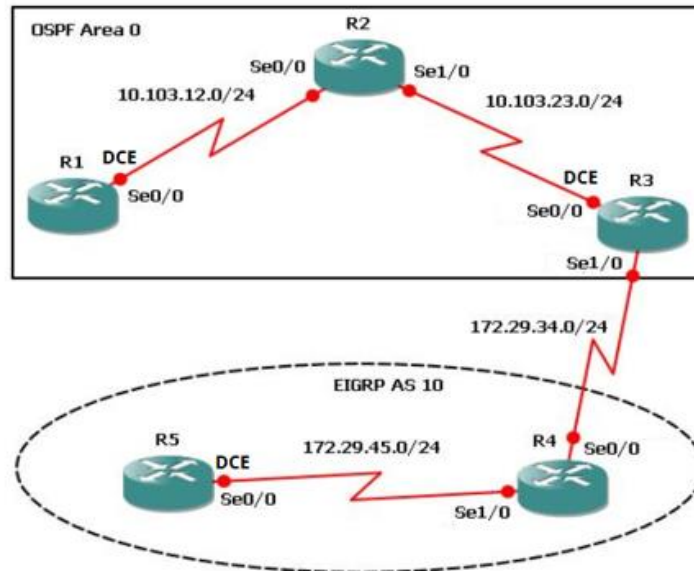
En el presente trabajos se nos presenta una actividad practica del curso de cisco CCNP en la cual aplicaremos los conocimientos recibidos durante el desarrollo del curso y de esta manera poder fortalecer nuestros conocimientos poniendo en práctica todo lo estudiado con anterioridad nos enfocaremos en tres escenarios que nos presenta la guía los cuales con ayuda del conocimiento y material adquirido se dará solución de la mejor manera posible, trabajaremos temática como protocolos de enrutamiento en router tanto ospf como eigrp además trabajaremos en el vtp y creación de vlans en switches .Aremos un reporte o paso a paso explicando la construcción de la red y poder sacar los mejores conocimientos prácticos de esta actividad final.

## DESARROLLO DE LA ACTIVIDAD

### Descripción de escenarios propuestos para la prueba de habilidades

#### Escenario 1

### Escenario 1



1. Aplique las configuraciones iniciales y los protocolos de enrutamiento para los routers R1, R2, R3, R4 y R5 según el diagrama. No asigne passwords en los routers. Configurar las interfaces con las direcciones que se muestran en la topología de red.

**Procedemos a hacer las configuraciones iniciales en cada uno de los router.**

#### Configuración R1

Código:

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure t
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

```
Router(config)#hostname R1
```

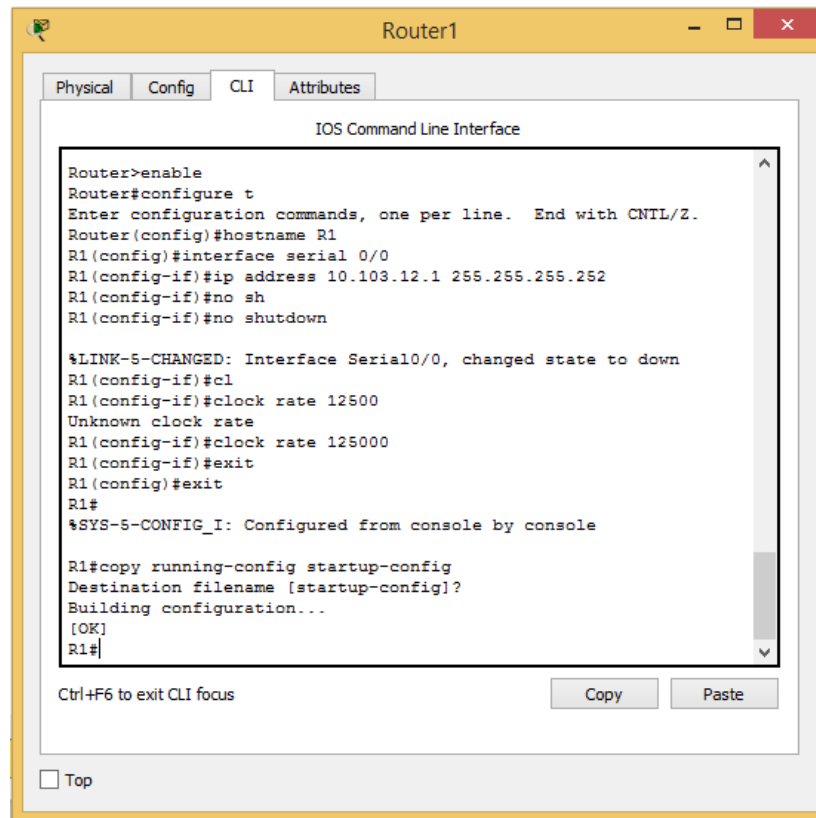
```
R1(config)#interface serial 0/0
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.103.12.1 255.255.255.252
```

```
R1(config-if)#no sh
```

```
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0, changed state to down
R1(config-if)#cl
R1(config-if)#clock rate 12500
Unknown clock rate
R1(config-if)#clock rate 125000
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#exit
R1#
```



```
Router1
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
Router>enable
Router#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R1
R1(config)#interface serial 0/0
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.103.12.1 255.255.255.252
R1(config-if)#no sh
R1(config-if)#no shutdown

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0, changed state to down
R1(config-if)#cl
R1(config-if)#clock rate 12500
Unknown clock rate
R1(config-if)#clock rate 125000
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#exit
R1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R1#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
R1#
```

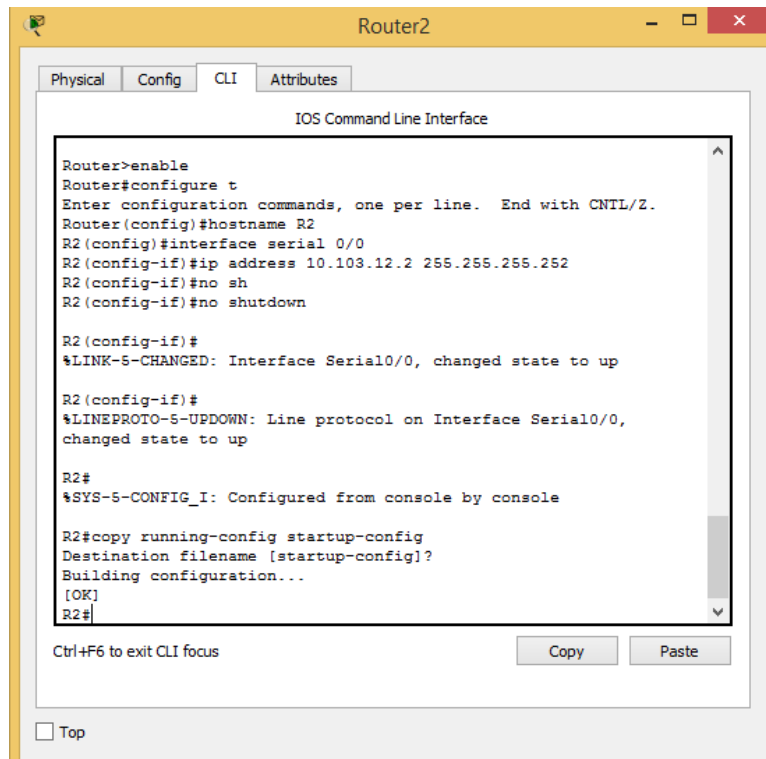
## Configuración R2

Código:

```
Router>enable
Router#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R2
R2(config)#interface serial 0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.103.12.2 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#no sh
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0, changed state to up
R2(config-if)#
R2#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#interface serial 0/1
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.103.23.1 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#no sh

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1, changed state to down
R2(config-if)#clock rate 125000
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#exit
R2#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0, changed state to
up
R2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```



The screenshot shows a window titled "Router2" with a tabbed interface. The "CLI" tab is active, displaying the "IOS Command Line Interface". The terminal output shows the following sequence of commands and messages:

```
Router>enable
Router#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R2
R2 (config)#interface serial 0/0
R2 (config-if)#ip address 10.103.12.2 255.255.255.252
R2 (config-if)#no sh
R2 (config-if)#no shutdown

R2 (config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0, changed state to up

R2 (config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0,
changed state to up

R2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R2#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
R2#
```

At the bottom of the window, there is a "Top" checkbox, a "Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus" label, and "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

### Configuración R3

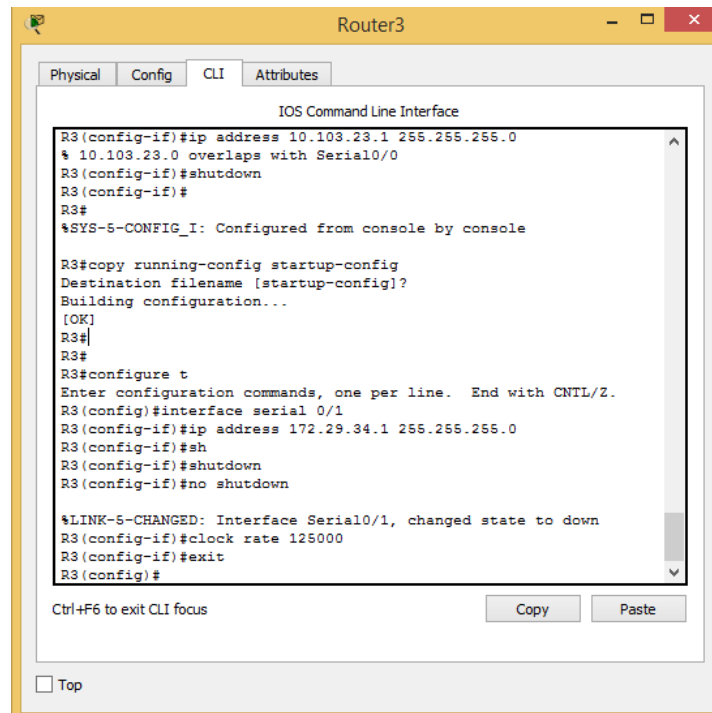
Código:

```

Router>enable
Router#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R3
R3(config)#interface serial 0/1
R3(config-if)#ip address 10.103.23.1 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#shutdown
R3(config-if)#
R3#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#interface serial 0/1
R3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.34.1 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#sh
R3(config-if)#shutdown
R3(config-if)#no shutdown

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1, changed state to down
R3(config-if)#clock rate 125000
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#

```



## Configuración R4

Código:

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure t
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

```
Router(config)#hostname R4
```

```
R4(config)#interface serial 0/0
```

```
R4(config-if)#ip address 172.29.34.2 255.255.255.0
```

```
R4(config-if)#no sh
```

```
R4(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
R4(config-if)#
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0, changed state to up
```

```
R4(config-if)#
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0, changed state to up
```

```
R4(config-if)#exit
```

```
R4(config)#interface serial 0/1
```

```
R4(config-if)#ip address 172.29.45.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
R4(config-if)#no sh
```

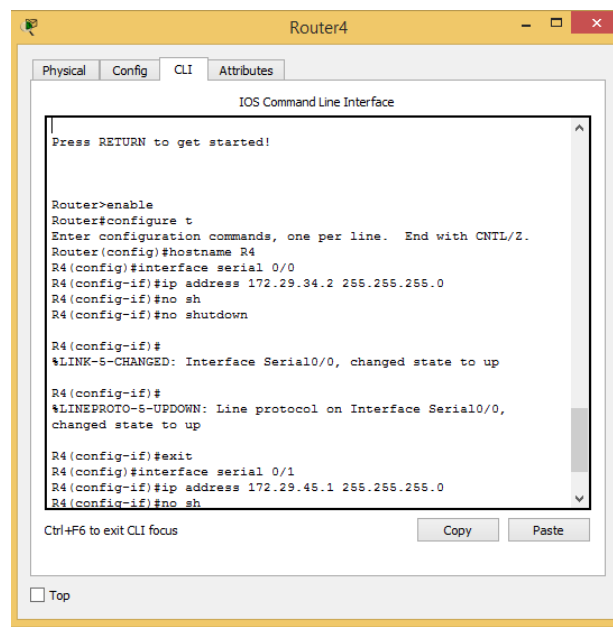
```
R4(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1, changed state to down
```

```
R4(config-if)#clock rate 125000
```

```
R4(config-if)#exit
```

```
R4(config)#
```



The screenshot shows a window titled "Router4" with tabs for "Physical", "Config", "CLI", and "Attributes". The "CLI" tab is active, displaying the "IOS Command Line Interface". The terminal output shows the following sequence of commands and messages:

```
Press RETURN to get started!

Router>enable
Router#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R4
R4(config)#interface serial 0/0
R4(config-if)#ip address 172.29.34.2 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#no sh
R4(config-if)#no shutdown

R4(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0, changed state to up

R4(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0,
changed state to up

R4(config-if)#exit
R4(config)#interface serial 0/1
R4(config-if)#ip address 172.29.45.1 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#no sh
```

At the bottom of the window, there is a "Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus" message and "Copy" and "Paste" buttons. A "Top" button is also visible at the bottom left.



## Configuración R5

Código:

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure t
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

```
Router(config)#hostname R5
```

```
R5(config)#interface serial 0/0
```

```
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.29.45.2 255.255.255.0
```

```
R5(config-if)#no sh
```

```
R5(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
R5(config-if)#
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0, changed state to up
```

```
R5(config-if)#exit
```

```
R5(config)#
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0, changed state to up
```

```
no]: no

Press RETURN to get started!

Router>enable
Router#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R5
R5(config)#interface serial 0/0
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.29.45.2 255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)#no sh
R5(config-if)#no shutdown

R5(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0, changed state to up

R5(config-if)#exit
R5(config)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0,
changed state to up
```

**Ahora procedemos a agregar el protocolo OSPF área 0**

**Código R1:**

```
R1#configure t
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

```
R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#ne
R1(config-router)#net
R1(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#end
```

### **Código R2:**

```
R2#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#router ospf 1
R2(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R2(config-router)#network 10.103.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R2(config-router)#
R2#
```

### **Código R3**

```
R3>enable
R3#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#router e
R3(config)#router eigrp 10
R3(config-router)#exit
R3(config)#router ospf 1
R3(config-router)#net
R3(config-router)#network 10.103.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3(config-router)#end
R3#
```

### **Configuración protocolo EIGRP**

#### **Código R4**

```
R4>enable
R4#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R4(config)#router e
R4(config)#router eigrp 10
R4(config-router)#net
R4(config-router)#network 172.29.45.0
R4(config-router)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
R4(config-router)#no a
R4(config-router)#no auto-summary
R4(config-router)#
```

#### **Código R5**

```
R5>enable
R5#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R5(config)#router e
R5(config)#router eigrp 10
R5(config-router)#net
R5(config-router)#network 172.29.45.0
R5(config-router)#
%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 10: Neighbor 172.29.45.1 (Serial0/0) is up:
new adjacency

R5(config-router)#exit
R5(config)#
```

**Ahora compartimos las rutas estáticas para que haya conectividad entre los dos protocolos de la siguiente manera:**

**Primero configuramos en R3**

```
R3>enable
R3#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 serial 0/1
R3(config)#router ospf 1
R3(config-router)#r
R3(config-router)#re
R3(config-router)#de
R3(config-router)#default-information o
R3(config-router)#default-information originate
R3(config-router)#do wr
```

**Luego en R4**

```
R4>enable
R4#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R4(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 serial 0/0
R4(config)#router e
R4(config)#router eigrp 10
R4(config-router)#re
R4(config-router)#redistribute s
R4(config-router)#redistribute static
R4(config-router)#end
R4#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
R4#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
```

**2. Cree cuatro nuevas interfaces de Loopback en R1 utilizando la asignación de direcciones 10.1.0.0/22 y configure esas interfaces para participar en el área 0 de OSPF.**

Creamos las interfaces loopback y las agregamos al OSPF área 0

Código:

```
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.0.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#ip ospf net
R1(config-if)#ip ospf network poi
R1(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#interface loopback 1
```

```
R1(config-if)#
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback1, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state to up
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.0.2 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
R1(config-if)#exit
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.0.3 255.255.255.0
```

```
% 10.1.0.0 overlaps with Loopback0
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
```

```
R1(config-if)#exit
```

```
R1(config)#interface loopback 3
```

```
R1(config-if)#
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback3, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback3, changed state to up
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.0.4 255.255.255.0
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
```

```
R1(config-if)#exit
```

```
R1(config)#
```

**3. Cree cuatro nuevas interfaces de Loopback en R5 utilizando la asignación de direcciones 172.5.0.0/22 y configure esas interfaces para participar en el Sistema Autónomo EIGRP 10.**

Procedemos a agregar las interfaces loopback y agregarla al eigrp

## Código

```
R5>enable
R5# enable
R5#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R5(config)#interface l
R5(config)#interface loopback 0
R5(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state
to up

R5(config-if)#ip address 172.2.5.0.0 255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.2.5.0.0 255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.2.5.0 255.255.255.0
Bad mask /24 for address 172.2.5.0
R5(config)#interface loopback 2

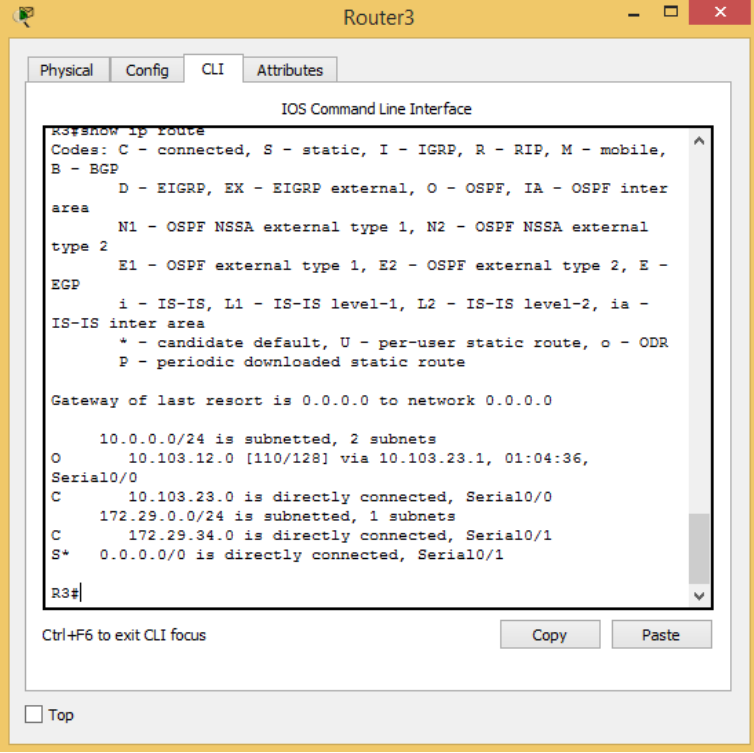
R5(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback2, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback2, changed state
to up

R5(config-if)#ip address 172.2.5.2 255.255.255.0
% 172.2.5.0 overlaps with Loopback1
R5(config-if)#exit
R5(config)#interface loopback 3
R5(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback3, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback3, changed state
to up
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.2.5.3 255.255.255.0
% 172.2.5.0 overlaps with Loopback1
R5(config-if)#
```

**4. Analice la tabla de enrutamiento de R3 y verifique que R3 está aprendiendo las nuevas interfaces de Loopback mediante el comando show ip route.**

Ahora vamos a ejecutar el comando en R3 y mirar la tabla que nos arroja



```
R3#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile,
B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter
       area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external
       type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E -
       EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia -
       IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
O    10.103.12.0 [110/128] via 10.103.23.1, 01:04:36,
Serial0/0
C    10.103.23.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0
172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C    172.29.34.0 is directly connected, Serial0/1
S*   0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, Serial0/1

R3#
```

**5. Configure R3 para redistribuir las rutas EIGRP en OSPF usando el costo de 50000 y luego redistribuya las rutas OSPF en EIGRP usando un ancho de banda T1 y 20,000 microsegundos de retardo.**

Ejecutamos el siguiente código para configurar la redistribución de eigrp en ospf

```
R3(config-router)#exit
R3(config)#router eigrp 10
R3(config-router)#redistribute ospf m
R3(config-router)#redistribute ospf me

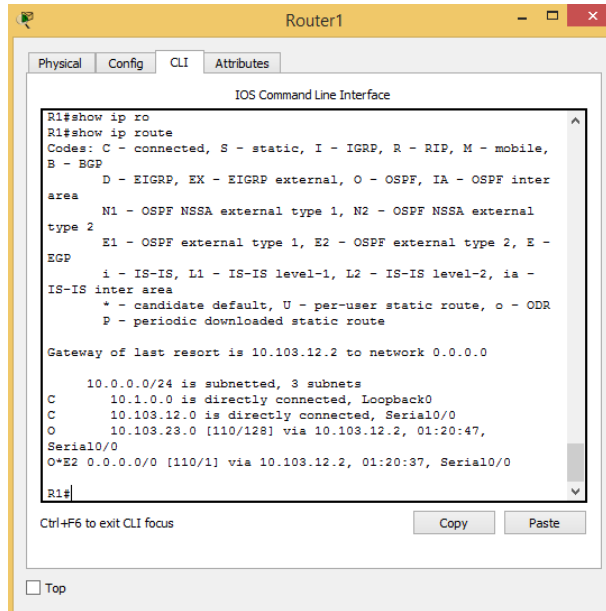
R3(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 20000 10 255 255 1500
R3(config-router)#end
R3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
R3#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
```

[OK]

**6. Verifique en R1 y R5 que las rutas del sistema autónomo opuesto existen en su tabla de enrutamiento mediante el comando show ip route.**

- ✓ Tabla de enrutamiento R1

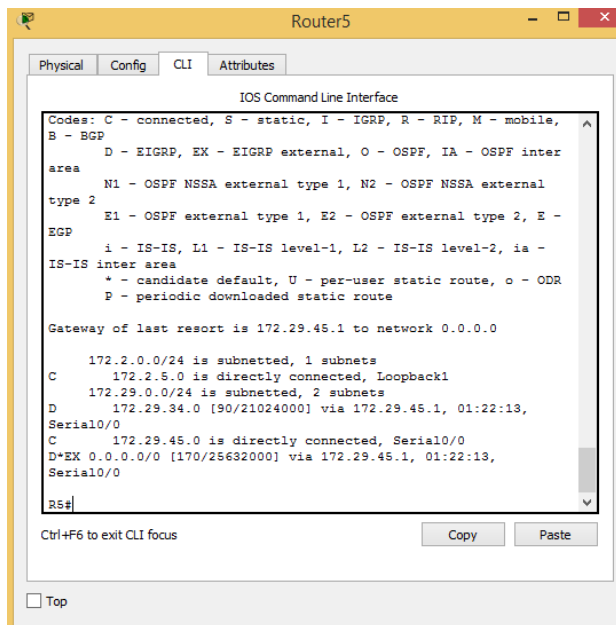


```
R1#show ip ro
R1#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile,
B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter
area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external
type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E -
EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia -
IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 10.103.12.2 to network 0.0.0.0

    10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 3 subnets
C       10.1.0.0 is directly connected, Loopback0
C       10.103.12.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0
O       10.103.23.0 [110/128] via 10.103.12.2, 01:20:47,
Serial0/0
O*E2 0.0.0.0/0 [110/1] via 10.103.12.2, 01:20:37, Serial0/0
R1#
```

- ✓ Tabla de enrutamiento R5

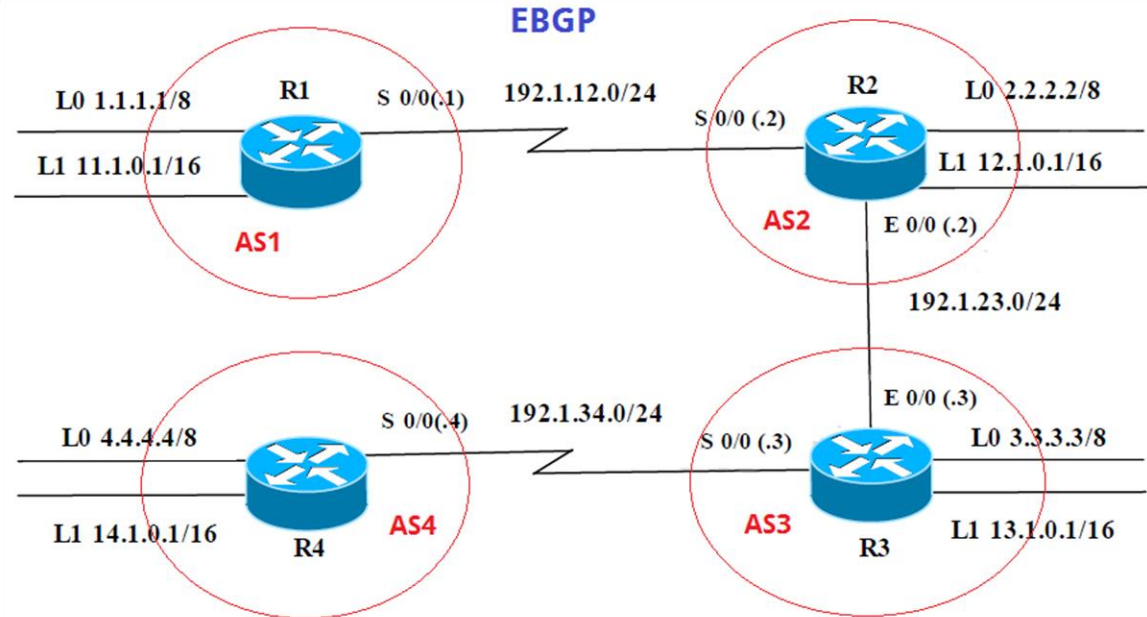


```
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile,
B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter
area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external
type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E -
EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia -
IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 172.29.45.1 to network 0.0.0.0

    172.2.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       172.2.5.0 is directly connected, Loopback1
C       172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
D       172.29.34.0 [90/21024000] via 172.29.45.1, 01:22:13,
Serial0/0
C       172.29.45.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0
D*EX 0.0.0.0/0 [170/25632000] via 172.29.45.1, 01:22:13,
Serial0/0
R5#
```

## Escenario 2



Configuramos los parámetros iniciales de la red.

	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
<b>R1</b>	<u>Loopback 0</u>	1.1.1.1	255.0.0.0
	<u>Loopback 1</u>	11.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
	<u>S 0/0</u>	192.1.12.1	255.255.255.0

### Código

```
Router>enable
Router#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R1
R1(config)#interface serial 0/0
R1(config-if)#ip address 192.1.12.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0, changed state to down
R1(config-if)#cl
R1(config-if)#clock rate 12500
Unknown clock rate
R1(config-if)#
```

**Creamos interfaces loopback**



```

R1#enable
R1#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#interface l
R1(config)#interface loopback 0
R1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state
to up
R1(config-if)#ip address 1.1.1.1 255.0.0.0
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#interface loopback 1
R1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state
to up
R1(config-if)#ip address 11.1.0.1 255.255.0.0
R1(config-if)#exit

```

**R2**

Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
<u>Loopback 0</u>	2.2.2.2	255.0.0.0
<u>Loopback 1</u>	12.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
S 0/0	192.1.12.2	255.255.255.0
E 0/0	192.1.23.2	255.255.255.0

Código

```

Router>enable
Router#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R2
R2(config)#interface s
R2(config)#interface serial 0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 192.1.12.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#interface f
R2(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 192.1.23.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no sh
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
R2(config-if)#exit

```

**Interfaces loopback**

```

R2(config)#interface l
R2(config)#interface loopback 0
R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state
to up
R2(config-if)#ip address 2.2.2.2 255.0.0.0
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#interface loopback 1
R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state
to up
ip address 12.2.2.2 255.0.0.0
R2(config-if)#ip address 12.1.0.1 255.255.0.0
R2(config-if)#exit

```

**R3**

Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
<u>Loopback 0</u>	3.3.3.3	255.0.0.0
<u>Loopback 1</u>	13.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
<b>E 0/0</b>	192.1.23.3	255.255.255.0
<b>S 0/0</b>	192.1.34.3	255.255.255.0

Código

```

Router>enable
Router#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R3
R3(config)#interface serial 0/0
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.1.34.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#no sh
R3(config-if)#no shutdown

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0, changed state to down
R3(config-if)#
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#intef
R3(config)#interface f
R3(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/0
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.1.23.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#no sh
R3(config-if)#no shutdown

R3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

```

```

R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#interface l
R3(config)#interface loopback 0
R3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state to
up
R3(config-if)#ip address 3.3.3.3 255.0.0.0
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#interface loopback 1
R3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state
to up
R3(config-if)#ip address 13.1.0.1 255.0.0.0
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#end
R3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R3#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]

```

**R4**

Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
<u>Loopback 0</u>	4.4.4.4	255.0.0.0
<u>Loopback 1</u>	14.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
S 0/0	192.1.34.4	255.255.255.0

Código

```

Router>enable
Router#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R3
R3(config)#hostname R4
R4(config)#interface seria 0/0
R4(config-if)#ip address 192.1.34.4 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#no sh

R4(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0, changed state to up

R4(config-if)#exit

```

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0, changed state to up

```
R4(config)#interface loo
R4(config)#interface loopback 0
R4(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
R4(config-if)#ip address 4.4.4.4 255.0.0.0
R4(config-if)#exit
R4(config)#interface loopback 1
```

```
R4(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state to up
R4(config-if)#ip address 14.1.0.1 255.255.0.0
R4(config-if)#exit
R4(config)#end
R4#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R4#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
R4#
```

1. Configure una relación de vecino BGP entre R1 y R2. R1 debe estar en **AS1** y R2 debe estar en **AS2**. Anuncie las direcciones de Loopback en BGP. Codifique los ID para los routers BGP como 11.11.11.11 para R1 y como 22.22.22.22 para R2. Presente el paso a con los comandos utilizados y la salida del comando **show ip route**.

Configuramos el BGP en los router R1 y R2 para que sean adyacentes.

### Código R1

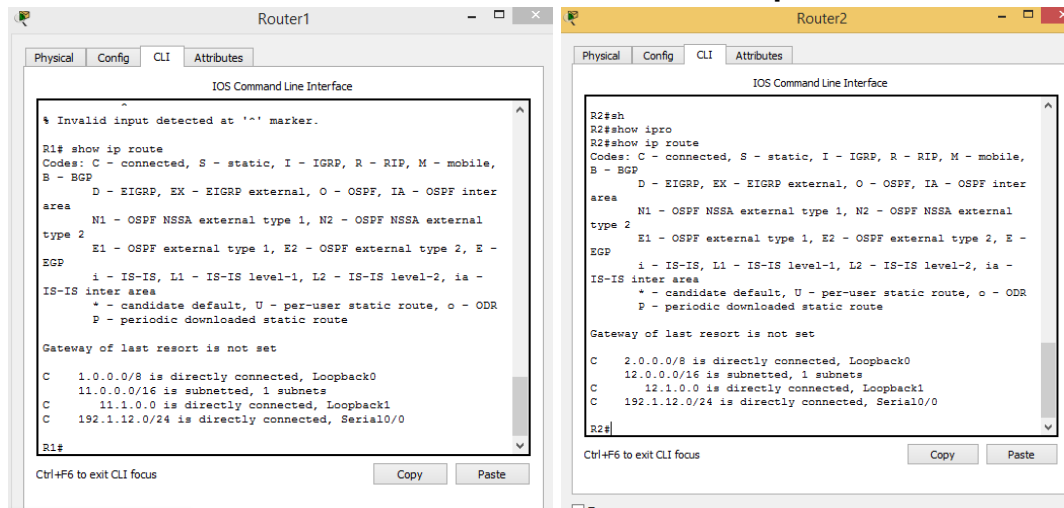
```
R1#enable
R1#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#no ro
R1(config)#no router bgp 7675
R1(config)#router bgp 11
R1(config-router)#nei
```

```
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.2 re
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.2 remote-as 22
R1(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.12.2 Up
exit
```

### Código R2

```
R2>enable
R2#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#no ro
R2(config)#no router bgp 7675
R2(config)#ro
R2(config)#router bgp 22
R2(config-router)#nei
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.1 re
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.1 remote-as
% Incomplete command.
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.1 remote-as 11
R2(config-router)#
```

### Tabla de direccionamiento con el comando show ip route



**2. Configure una relación de vecino BGP entre R2 y R3. R2 ya debería estar configurado en AS2 y R3 debería estar en AS3. Anuncie las direcciones de Loopback de R3 en BGP. Codifique el ID del router R3 como 33.33.33.33. Presente el paso a con los comandos utilizados y la salida del comando show ip route.**

Configuramos el bgp en R3

Código

```
R3>enable
```

```
R3#configure t
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

```
R3(config)#no ro
```

```
R3(config)#no router bgp 7675
```

```
R3(config)#router bgp 33
```

```
R3(config-router)#nei
```

```
R3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.2 re
```

```
R3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.2 remote-as 22
```

```
R3(config-router)#
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

```
R3(config-router)#exit
```

```
R3(config)#no router bgp 7675
```

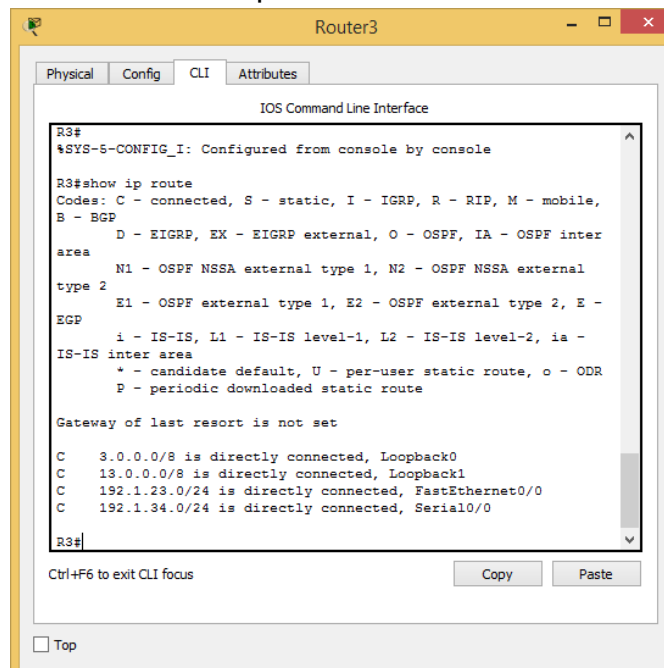
```
R3(config)#router bgp 33
```

```
R3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.2 remote-as 22
```

```
R3(config-router)#end
```

```
R3#
```

Verificamos con el comando show ip route



```
Router3
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
R3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R3#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile,
B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter
area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external
type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E -
EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia -
IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

C    3.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
C   13.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback1
C  192.1.23.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C  192.1.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial10/0
R3#
```

**3. Configure una relación de vecino BGP entre R3 y R4. R3 ya debería estar configurado en AS3 y R4 debería estar en AS4. Anuncie las direcciones de Loopback de R4 en BGP. Codifique el ID del router R4 como 44.44.44.44.**

**Establezca las relaciones de vecino con base en las direcciones de Loopback 0. Cree rutas estáticas para alcanzar la Loopback 0 del otro router. No anuncie la Loopback 0 en BGP. Anuncie la red Loopback de R4 en BGP. Presente el paso a con los comandos utilizados y la salida del comando show ip route.**

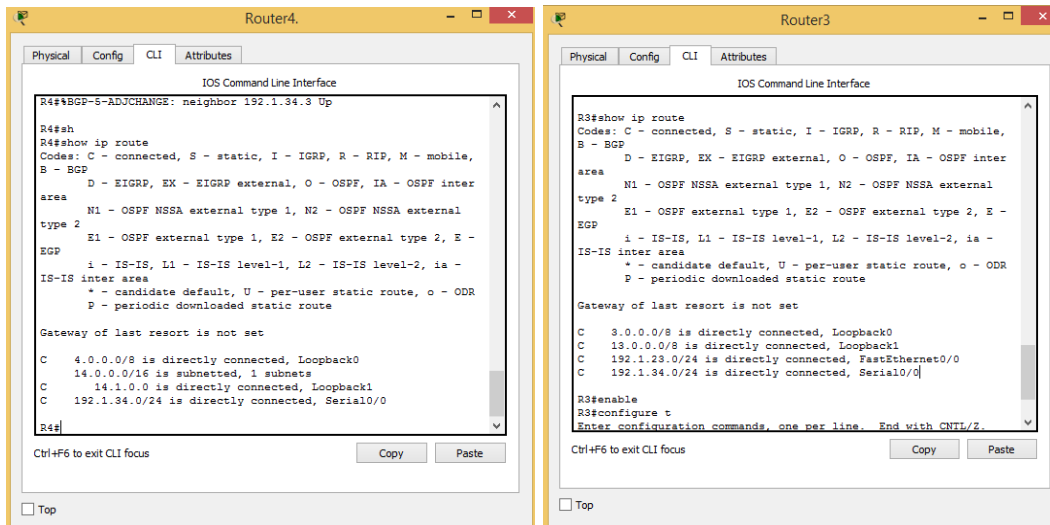
Ahora procedemos a configurar en R4 y R3 el bgp

Código

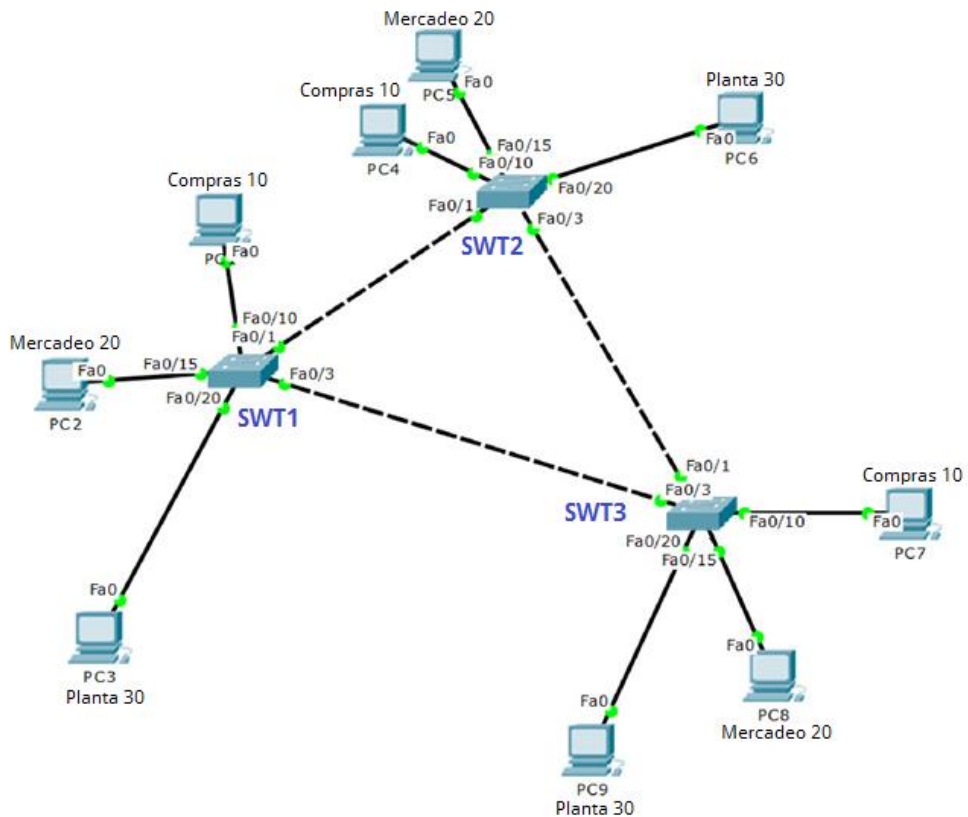
```
R4>enable
R4#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R4(config)#no router bgp 7675
R4(config)#router bgp 44
R4(config-router)#nei
R4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.3 re
R4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.3 remote-as 33
R4(config-router)#exit
R4(config)#end
R4#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R4#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
R4#

R3#enable
R3#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#router bgp 33
R3(config-router)#nei
R3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.4 re
R3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.4 remote-as 44
R3(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.34.4 Up
```



### Escenario 3

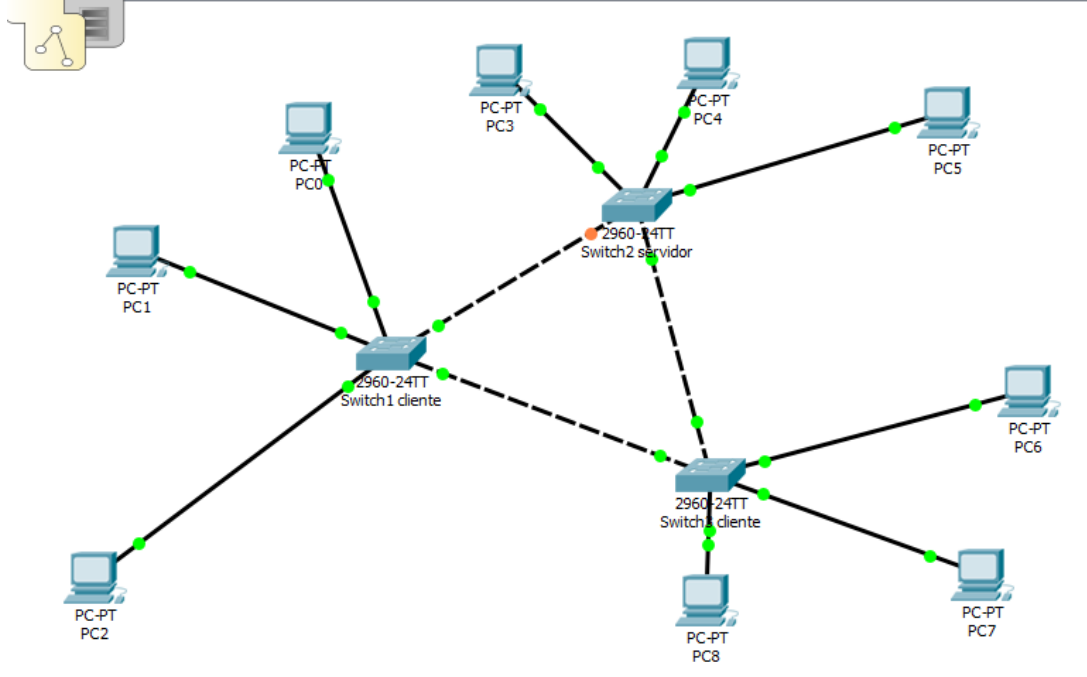




## A. Configurar VTP

1. Todos los switches se configurarán para usar VTP para las actualizaciones de VLAN. El switch **SWT2** se configurará como el servidor. Los switches **SWT1** y **SWT3** se configurarán como clientes. Los switches estarán en el dominio VPT llamado **CCNP** y usando la contraseña **cisco**.

Partiendo de la siguiente topología iniciamos la configuración vtp en los switches



### Configuración vtp swt2 servidor

Código:

```
SWT2#enable
```

```
SWT2#configure t
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

```
SWT2(config)#vtp domain CCNP
```

Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CCNP

```
SWT2(config)#vtp pas
```

```
SWT2(config)#vtp password cisco
```

Setting device VLAN database password to cisco

```
SWT2(config)#end
```

```
SWT2#
```

```
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
SWT2#copy running-config startup-config
```

```
Destination filename [startup-config]?
```

```
Building configuration...
```

```
[OK]
```

SWT2#

### **Configuración vtp swt1 cliente**

Código:

Switch>enable

Switch#configure t

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

Switch(config)#hostname SWT1

SWT1(config)#inter

SWT1(config)#interface fas

SWT1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/1

SWT1(config-if)#sw

SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode tr

SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

SWT1(config-if)#

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up

SWT1(config)#vtp mode client

Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.

SWT1(config)#vtp domain CCNP

Domain name already set to CCNP.

SWT1(config)#vtp pa

SWT1(config)#vtp password cisco

Setting device VLAN database password to cisco

SWT1(config)#exit

SWT1#

%SYS-5-CONFIG\_I: Configured from console by console

SWT1#

### **Configuración vtp swt3 cliente**

WT3(config)#inter

SWT3(config)#interface fa

SWT3(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/2

SWT3(config-if)#sw

SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode tr

SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

SWT3(config-if)#

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to up

SWT3(config-if)#vtp mode client

```

Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.
SWT3(config)#vtp domain CCNP
Domain name already set to CCNP.
SWT3(config)#vtp p
SWT3(config)#vtp password cisco
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco
SWT3(config)#exit
SWT3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

```

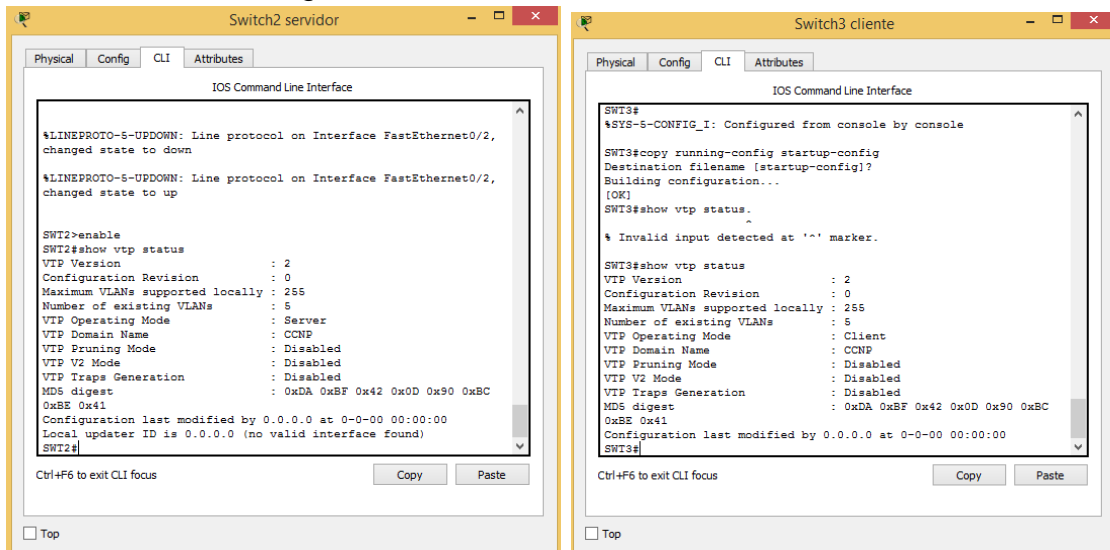
```

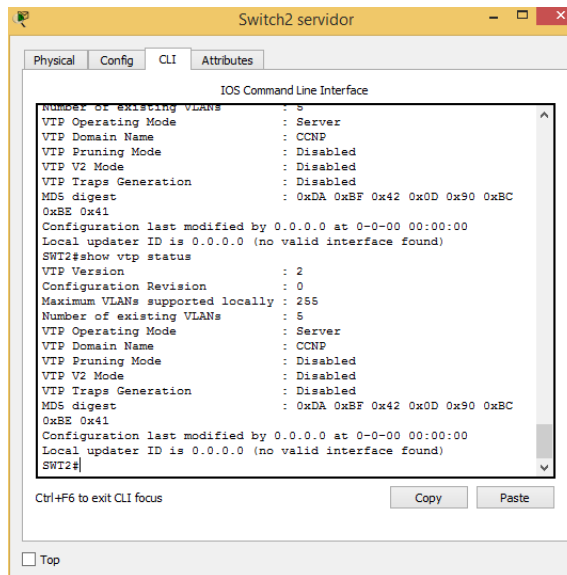
SWT3#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
SWT3#

```

## 2. Verifique las configuraciones mediante el comando show vtp status.

Verificamos las configuraciones.





### 3. Configurar DTP (Dynamic Trunking Protocol)

Configure un enlace troncal ("trunk") dinámico entre SW1 y SW2. Debido a que el modo por defecto es dynamic auto, solo un lado del enlace debe configurarse como dynamic desirable.

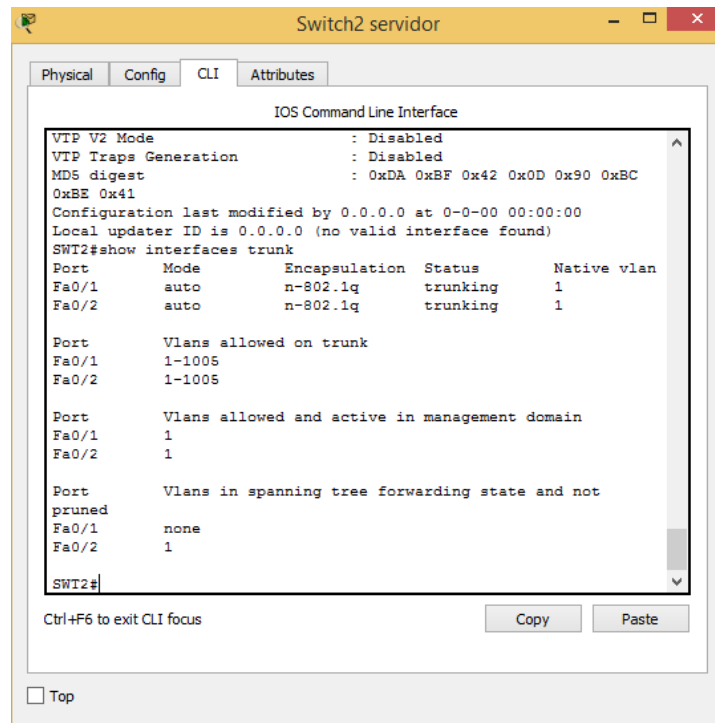
Configuramos la troncal.

Código:

```
SW1(config)#inter
SW1(config)#interface fas
SW1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/1
SW1(config-if)#sw
SW1(config-if)#switchport mode tr
SW1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
SW1(config-if)#
```

### 4. Verifique el enlace "trunk" entre SW1 y SW2 usando el comando show interfaces trunk.

Comprobamos que el enlace está hecho.



5. Entre SWT1 y SWT3 configure un enlace "trunk" estático utilizando el comando `switchport mode trunk` en la interfaz F0/3 de SWT1.
6. WT3(config)#inter
7. SWT3(config)#interface fa
8. SWT3(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/2
9. SWT3(config-if)#sw
10. SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode tr
11. SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
12. SWT3(config-if)#
13. %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to down
14. %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to up

The screenshot shows a window titled "Switch1 cliente" with tabs for Physical, Config, CLI, and Attributes. The CLI tab is active, displaying the following text:

```
SWT1>enable
SWT1#show interfaces trunk
Port      Mode      Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Fa0/1     on        802.1q         trunking    1

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/1     1-1005

Port      Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Fa0/1     1

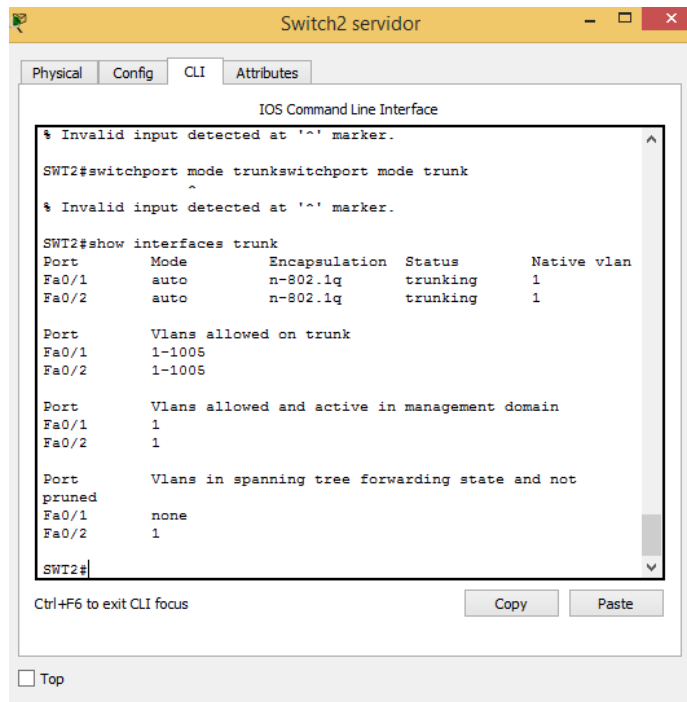
Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Fa0/1     1

SWT1#
```

At the bottom of the CLI window, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons, and a "Top" button with a checkbox.

**6. Configure un enlace "trunk" permanente entre SWT2 y SWT3.**

7. WT3(config)#inter
8. SWT3(config)#interface fa
9. SWT3(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/3
10. SWT3(config-if)#sw
11. SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode tr
12. SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
13. SWT3(config-if)#
14. %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to down
15. %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to up



### C. Agregar VLANs y asignar puertos.

#### 1. En STW1 agregue la VLAN 10. En STW2 agregue las VLANS Compras (10), Mercadeo (20), Planta (30) y Admon (99)

Ahora procedemos a agregar las vlan primero en cada uno de los dispositivos que tenemos.

Código:

```
SWT2>enable
```

```
SWT2#configure t
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

```
SWT2(config)#vlan 10
```

```
SWT2(config-vlan)#name compras
```

```
SWT2(config-vlan)#exit
```

```
SWT2(config)#vlan 20
```

```
SWT2(config-vlan)#name mercadeo
```

```
SWT2(config-vlan)#exit
```

```
SWT2(config)#vlan 30
```

```
SWT2(config-vlan)#name planta
```

```
SWT2(config-vlan)#exit
```

```
SWT2(config)#vlan 99
```

```
SWT2(config-vlan)#name admon
```

```
SWT2(config-vlan)#exit
```

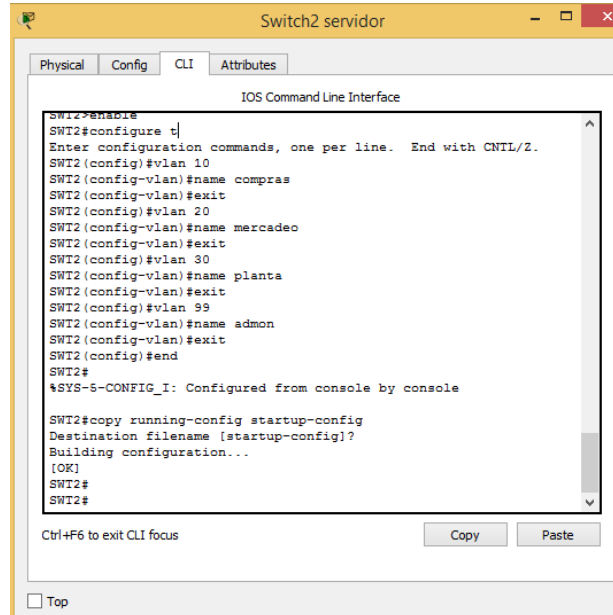
```
SWT2(config)#end
```

```
SWT2#
```

```
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
SWT2#copy running-config startup-config
```

Destination filename [startup-config]?  
Building configuration...  
[OK]  
SWT2#

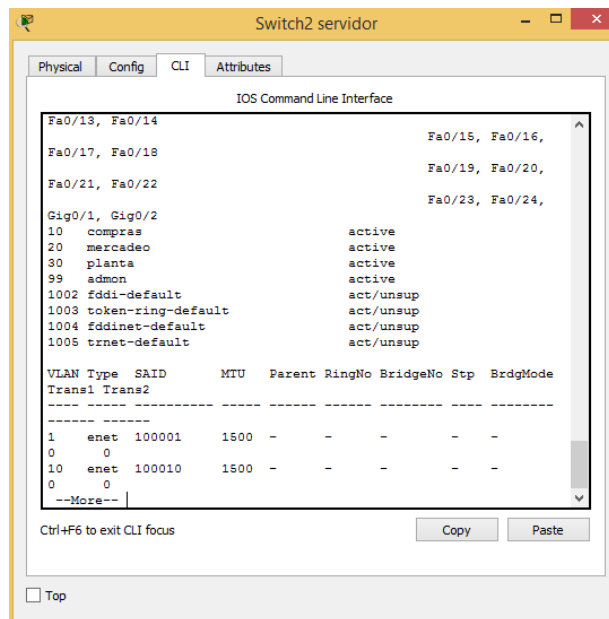


```
SWT2>enable
SWT2#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT2(config)#vlan 10
SWT2(config-vlan)#name compras
SWT2(config-vlan)#exit
SWT2(config)#vlan 20
SWT2(config-vlan)#name mercadeo
SWT2(config-vlan)#exit
SWT2(config)#vlan 30
SWT2(config-vlan)#name planta
SWT2(config-vlan)#exit
SWT2(config)#vlan 99
SWT2(config-vlan)#name admon
SWT2(config-vlan)#exit
SWT2(config)#end
SWT2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

SWT2#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
SWT2#
SWT2#
```

## 2. Verifique que las VLANs han sido agregadas correctamente.

Para verificar las Vlan usamos el comando show vlan

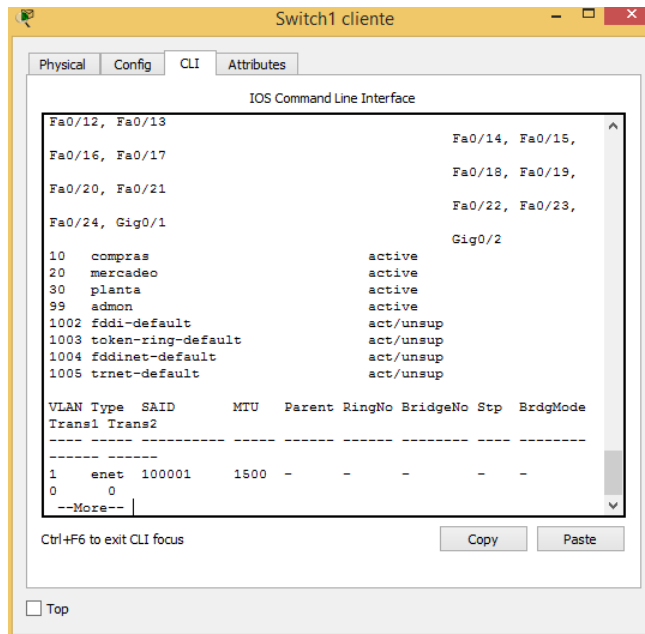


```
Fa0/13, Fa0/14
Fa0/17, Fa0/18
Fa0/21, Fa0/22
Gig0/1, Gig0/2
10 compras active
20 mercadeo active
30 planta active
99 admon active
1002 fddi-default act/unsup
1003 token-ring-default act/unsup
1004 fddinet-default act/unsup
1005 trnet-default act/unsup

VLAN Type SAID MTU Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp BrdgMode
Trans1 Trans2
-----
1 enet 100001 1500 - - - - -
0 0
10 enet 100010 1500 - - - - -
0 0
--More--
```

Verificamos que el los SWT clientes también se encuentran las vlan.





3. Asocie los puertos a las VLAN y configure las direcciones IP de acuerdo con la siguiente tabla.

Interfaz	VLAN	Direcciones IP de los PCs
F0/10	VLAN 10	190.108.10.X / 24
F0/15	VLAN 20	190.108.20.X / 24
F0/20	VLAN 30	190.108.30.X / 24

X = número de cada PC particular

Partiendo de la tabla configuramos de la siguiente manera:

Código:

```
SWT2#enable
SWT2#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT2(config)#sw
SWT2(config)#interface f0/10
SWT2(config-if)#sw
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT2(config-if)#sw
SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
SWT2(config-if)#end
SWT2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
SWT2#configure t
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

```
SWT2(config)#interface f0/15
SWT2(config-if)#sw
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT2(config-if)#sw
SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
SWT2(config-if)#end
SWT2#
```

%SYS-5-CONFIG\_I: Configured from console by console

```
SWT2#configure t
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

```
SWT2(config)#interface f0/20
SWT2(config-if)#sw|
SWT2(config-if)#sw
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode ac
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT2(config-if)#sw
SWT2(config-if)#switchport ac
SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
SWT2(config-if)#end
SWT2#
```

%SYS-5-CONFIG\_I: Configured from console by console

```
SWT2#copy running-config startup-config
```

```
Destination filename [startup-config]?
```

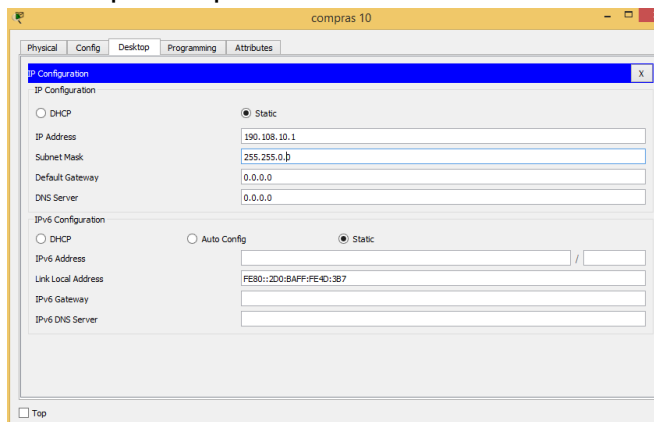
```
Building configuration...
```

```
[OK]
```

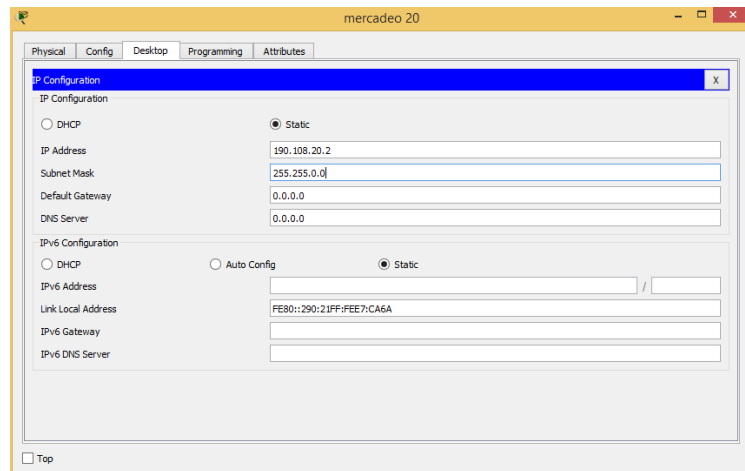
```
SWT2#
```

Este paso se repite con los demás switches.

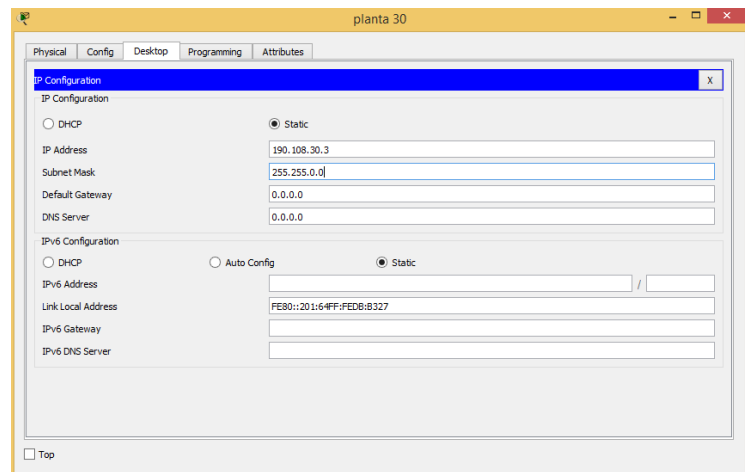
Configuración ip para los pc compras.



Ip para pc mercadeo.



Ip para pc planta.



Este paso se realiza en los demás pcs.

#### 4. Configure el puerto F0/10 en modo de acceso para SWT1, SWT2 y SWT3 y asígnelo a la VLAN 10.

Procedemos a realizar la operación SWT1.

Código:

```

SWT1>enable
SWT1#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT1(config)#interface f0/10
SWT1(config-if)#sw
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode ac
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT1(config-if)#sw
SWT1(config-if)#switchport ac

```

```
SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
SWT1(config-if)#end
SWT1#
```

### **Configuración STW2.**

Código:

```
SWT2>enable
SWT2#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT2(config)#interface f0/10
SWT2(config-if)#sw
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode ac
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT2(config-if)#sw
SWT2(config-if)#switchport ac
SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
SWT2(config-if)#end
SWT2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

SWT2#

### **Configuración STW3.**

```
SWT3>enable
SWT3#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT3(config)#interface f0/10
SWT3(config-if)#sw
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode ac
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT3(config-if)#sw
SWT3(config-if)#switchport ac
SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#
SWT3#
%SYS-
```

**5. Repita el procedimiento para los puertos F0/15 y F0/20 en SWT1, SWT2 y SWT3. Asigne las VLANs y las direcciones IP de los PCs de acuerdo con la tabla de arriba.**

```
SWT3#enable
```

```

SWT3#configure te
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT3(config)#interface f0/15
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
SWT3(config-if)#end
SWT3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

```

```

SWT3#configure te
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT3(config)#interface f0/20
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
SWT3(config-if)#end
SWT3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

```

```

SWT3#
SWT3#

```

#### D. Configurar las direcciones IP en los Switches.

1. En cada uno de los Switches asigne una dirección IP al SVI (*Switch Virtual Interface*) para VLAN 99 de acuerdo con la siguiente tabla de direccionamiento y active la interfaz.

Equipo	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
SWT1	VLAN 99	190.108.99.1	255.255.255.0
SWT2	VLAN 99	190.108.99.2	255.255.255.0
SWT3	VLAN 99	190.108.99.3	255.255.255.0

Partiendo de la tabla de direccionamiento procedemos a realizar este pasó de la siguiente manera:

#### Configuración SWT1.

Código:

```

SWT1>enable
SWT1#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT1(config)#interface vlan 99
SWT1(config-if)#

```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan99, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan99, changed state to
up
SWT1(config-if)#ip ad
SWT1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.1 255.255.255.0
SWT1(config-if)#exit
SWT1(config)#END
SWT1#
```

### **Configuración SWT2.**

Código:

```
SWT2>enable
SWT2#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT2(config)#interface vlan 99
SWT2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan99, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan99, changed state to
up
SWT2(config-if)#ip ad
SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.2 255.255.255.0
SWT2(config-if)#exit
SWT2(config)#
```

### **Configuración SWT3**

Código:

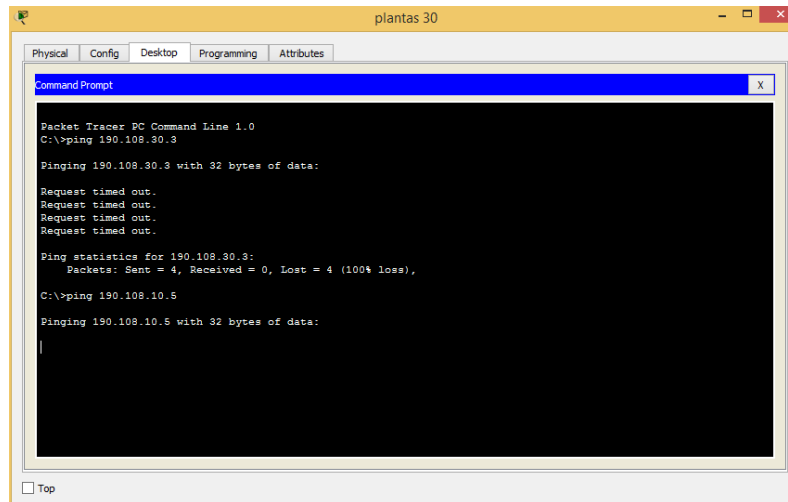
```
SWT3#enable
SWT3#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT3(config)#interface vlan 99
SWT3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan99, changed state to up
SWT3(config-if)#ip a
SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.3 255.255.255.0
SWT3(config-if)#end
SWT3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

SWT3#
```

## E. Verificar la conectividad Extremo a Extremo

1. Ejecute un Ping desde cada PC a los demás. Explique por qué el ping tuvo o no tuvo éxito.

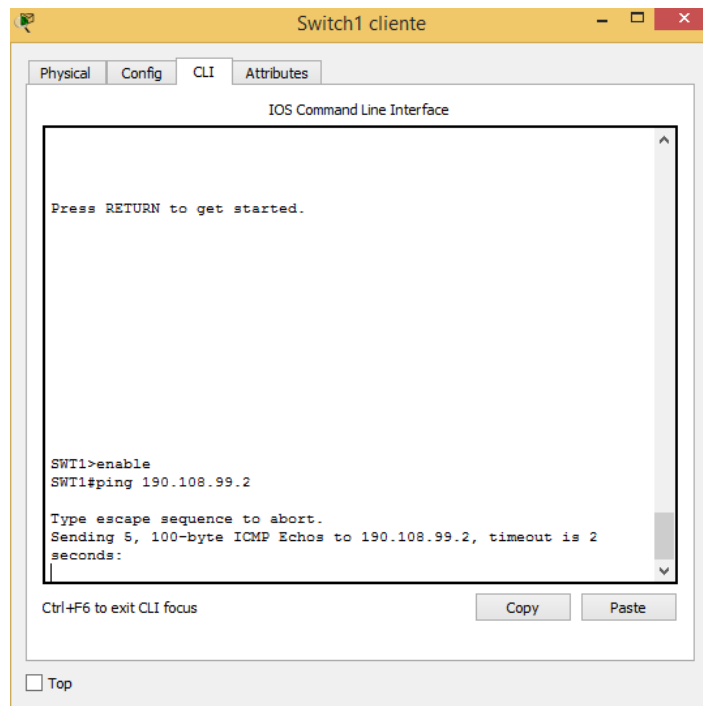
Procedemos a realizar los pings



```
plantas 30
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 190.108.30.3
Pinging 190.108.30.3 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Ping statistics for 190.108.30.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\>ping 190.108.10.6
Pinging 190.108.10.6 with 32 bytes of data:
|
```

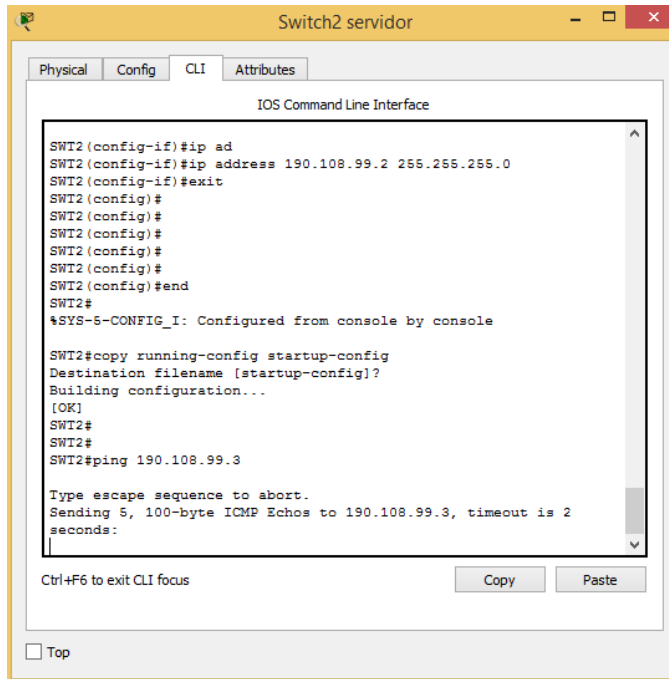
2. Ejecute un Ping desde cada Switch a los demás. Explique por qué el ping tuvo o no tuvo éxito.

Ping de swt 1 a swt2.



```
Switch1 cliente
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
Press RETURN to get started.
SWT1>enable
SWT1#ping 190.108.99.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.2, timeout is 2
seconds:
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
Copy Paste
```

Ping desde swt2 a swt3.

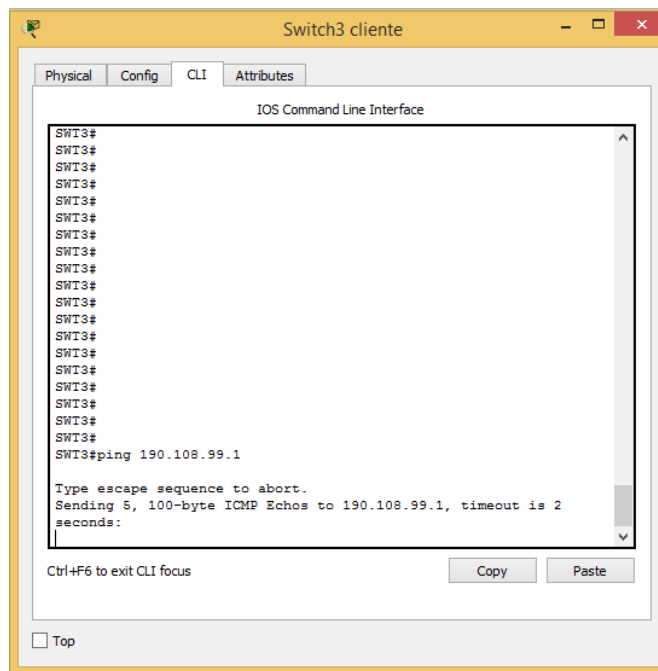


```
Switch2 servidor
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
SWT2(config-if)#ip ad
SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.2 255.255.255.0
SWT2(config-if)#exit
SWT2(config)#
SWT2(config)#
SWT2(config)#
SWT2(config)#
SWT2(config)#end
SWT2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

SWT2#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
SWT2#
SWT2#
SWT2#ping 190.108.99.3

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.3, timeout is 2
seconds:
```

Ping swt1 a swt2.

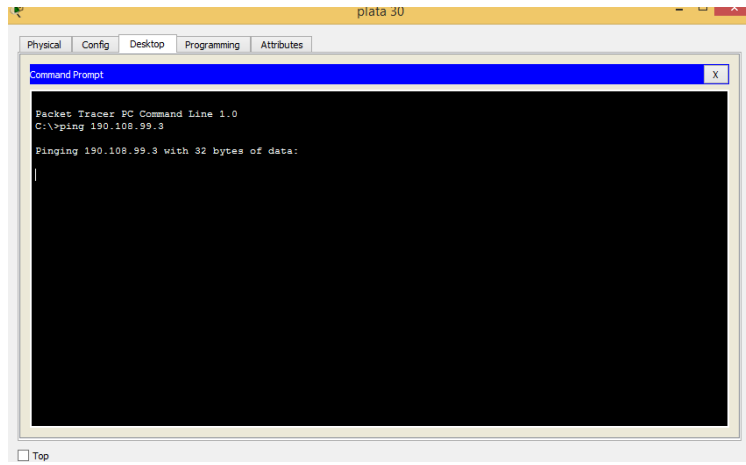


```
Switch3 cliente
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
SWT3#
SWT3#
SWT3#
SWT3#
SWT3#
SWT3#
SWT3#
SWT3#
SWT3#
SWT3#
SWT3#
SWT3#
SWT3#
SWT3#
SWT3#
SWT3#
SWT3#
SWT3#ping 190.108.99.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.1, timeout is 2
seconds:
```

3. Ejecute un Ping desde cada Switch a cada PC. Explique por qué el ping tuvo o no tuvo éxito.





## CONCLUSIONES

- ✓ Aplique los conocimientos adquiridos en el desarrollo de las diferentes actividades estudiadas tanto prácticas como teóricas realizadas en el transcurso de nuestro curso de cisco CCNP.
  
- ✓ Se Realiza la Simulación de cada una de las redes propuestas en los 3 escenarios de la guía en pakect Tracer realizando la configuración adecuada para cada caso p escenario propuesto.
  
- ✓ Fortalecí mis habilidades en el manejo y configuración de dispositivos cisco como switches y routers configurando los distintos protocolos para lograr una buena conectividad.

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