

Evaluación – Prueba de habilidades prácticas CCNP

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TRABAJO DE PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRACTICAS

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Introducción

El presente documento muestra el desarrollo de tres escenarios prácticos de redes de Routers y Switches; para dar solución a cada escenario se requirió de la aplicación de las diferentes habilidades en configuración de protocolos como OSPF, EIGRP, BGP, VTP y DTP en equipos activos Cisco, dichas habilidades fueron adquiridas en el curso del diplomado de profundización Cisco CCNP, opción de grado del programa de Ingeniería de telecomunicaciones de la UNAD.

El desarrollo de escenarios prácticos permite contextualizar situaciones reales de redes interconectadas, de manera que el estudiante plante soluciones desde perspectiva del profesional de telecomunicaciones.

1.1 Prueba de habilidades

1.1.1 Escenario 1

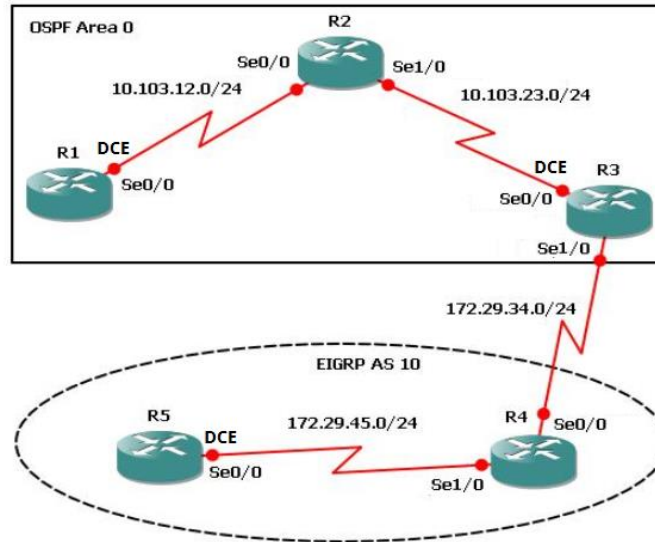


Figura 1. Topología Escenario 1

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.

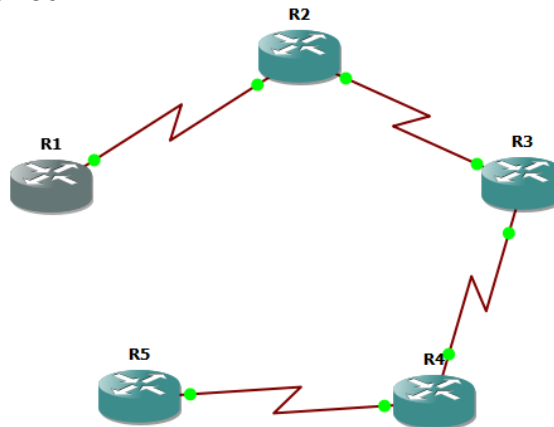


Figura 2. Topología implementada en GNS3 Escenario 1

Desarrollo:

R1: Se aplica las configuraciones iniciales activando las interfaces seriales con su correspondiente dirección IP, se activa el protocolo OSPF en el área correspondiente.

```
R1#enable
R1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#!
R1(config)#hostname R1
R1(config)#no ip domain-lookup
R1(config)#!
R1(config)#interface Serial1/0
R1(config-if)# description ### PHYSICAL FRAME RELAY INTERFACE ###
R1(config-if)# no ip address
R1(config-if)# encapsulation frame-relay
R1(config-if)# serial restart-delay 0
R1(config-if)# no frame-relay inverse-arp
R1(config-if)# no shut
R1(config-if)# exit
R1(config)#!
R1(config)#interface Serial1/0.122 point-to-point
R1(config-subif)# description ### FRAME RELAY LINK TO R2 ###
R1(config-subif)# ip address 10.103.12.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-subif)# ip ospf 1 area 0
R1(config-subif)# frame-relay interface-dlci 122
R1(config-fr-dlci)# exit
R1(config-subif)#!
R1(config-subif)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)# exit
R1(config)#!
R1(config)#line con 0
R1(config-line)# logging sync
R1(config-line)# no exec-timeout
R1(config-line)#!
R1(config-line)#end
```

R2: Se aplica las configuraciones iniciales activando las interfaces seriales con su correspondiente dirección IP, se activa el protocolo OSPF en el área correspondiente.

```
R2#enable
R2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#!
R2(config)#hostname R2
R2(config)#no ip domain-lookup
R2(config)#!
R2(config)#interface Serial1/0
R2(config-if)# description ### PHYSICAL FRAME RELAY INTERFACE ###
R2(config-if)# encapsulation frame-relay
R2(config-if)# no frame-relay inverse-arp
R2(config-if)# no shut
R2(config-if)#!
R2(config-if)#interface Serial1/0.221 point-to-point
R2(config-subif)# description ### FRAME RELAY LINK TO R1 ###
R2(config-subif)# ip address 10.103.12.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-subif)# ip ospf 1 area 0
R2(config-subif)# frame-relay interface-dlci 221
R2(config-fr-dlci)# exit
R2(config-subif)#!
R2(config-subif)#interface Serial1/0.223 point-to-point
R2(config-subif)# description ### FRAME RELAY LINK TO R3 ###
R2(config-subif)# ip address 10.103.23.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-subif)# ip ospf 1 area 0
R2(config-subif)# frame-relay interface-dlci 223
R2(config-fr-dlci)# exit
R2(config-subif)#!
R2(config-subif)#router ospf 1
R2(config-router)# exit
R2(config)#!
R2(config)#line con 0
R2(config-line)# logging sync
R2(config-line)# no exec-timeout
R2(config-line)#!
R2(config-line)#end
```

R3: Se aplica las configuraciones iniciales activando las interfaces seriales con su correspondiente dirección IP, se activa el protocolo OSPF en el área correspondiente.

```
R3#enable
R3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#!
R3(config)#hostname R3
R3(config)#no ip domain-lookup
R3(config)#!
R3(config)#interface Serial1/0
R3(config-if)# description ### PHYSICAL FRAME RELAY INTERFACE ###
R3(config-if)# encapsulation frame-relay
R3(config-if)# no frame-relay inverse-arp
R3(config-if)# no shut
R3(config-if)# exit
R3(config)#!
R3(config)#interface Serial1/0.322 point-to-point
R3(config-subif)# description ### FRAME RELAY LINK TO R2 ###
R3(config-subif)# ip address 10.103.23.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-subif)# ip ospf 1 area 0
R3(config-subif)# frame-relay interface-dlci 322
R3(config-fr-dlci)# exit
R3(config-subif)#!
R3(config-subif)#interface Serial1/0.324 point-to-point
R3(config-subif)# description ### PHYSICAL FRAME RELAY INTERFACE ###
R3(config-subif)# ip address 172.29.34.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-subif)# frame-relay interface-dlci 324
R3(config-fr-dlci)# no shut
R3(config-subif)#!
R3(config-subif)#router ospf 1
R3(config-router)# exit
R3(config)#!
R3(config)#router eigrp 10
R3(config-router)# no auto
R3(config-router)# network 172.29.0.0 0.0.255.255
R3(config-router)# exit
R3(config)#!
```

```
R3(config)#line con 0
R3(config-line)# logging sync
R3(config-line)# no exec-timeout
R3(config-line)#!
R3(config-line)#end
```

R4: Se aplica las configuraciones iniciales activando las interfaces seriales con su correspondiente dirección IP, se activa el protocolo OSPF en el área correspondiente.

```
R4#enable
R4#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R4(config)#!
R4(config)#hostname R4
R4(config)#no ip domain-lookup
R4(config)#!
R4(config)#interface Serial1/0
R4(config-if)# description ### PHYSICAL FRAME RELAY INTERFACE ###
R4(config-if)# encapsulation frame-relay
R4(config-if)# no frame-relay inverse-arp
R4(config-if)# no shut
R4(config-if)#!
R4(config-if)#interface Serial1/0.423 point-to-point
R4(config-subif)# description ### FRAME RELAY LINK TO R3 ###
R4(config-subif)# ip address 172.29.34.4 255.255.255.0
R4(config-subif)# frame-relay interface-dlci 423
R4(config-fr-dlci)# exit
R4(config-subif)#!
R4(config-subif)#interface Serial1/0.425 point-to-point
R4(config-subif)# description ### FRAME RELAY LINK TO R5 ###
R4(config-subif)# ip address 172.29.45.4 255.255.255.0
R4(config-subif)# frame-relay interface-dlci 425
R4(config-fr-dlci)# exit
R4(config-subif)#!
R4(config-subif)#router eigrp 10
R4(config-router)# no auto
R4(config-router)# network 172.29.0.0 0.0.255.255
R4(config-router)# exit
```



```
R4(config)#!  
R4(config)#line con 0  
R4(config-line)# logging sync  
R4(config-line)# no exec-timeout  
R4(config-line)#!  
R4(config-line)#end
```

R5: Se aplica las configuraciones iniciales activando las interfaces seriales con su correspondiente dirección IP, se activa el protocolo OSPF en el área correspondiente.

```
R5#enable  
R5#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
R5(config)#!  
R5(config)#hostname R5  
R5(config)#no ip domain-lookup  
R5(config)#!  
R5(config)#interface Serial1/0  
R5(config-if)# description ### PHYSICAL FRAME RELAY INTERFACE ###  
R5(config-if)# encapsulation frame-relay  
R5(config-if)# no frame-relay inverse-arp  
R5(config-if)# no shut  
R5(config-if)#!  
R5(config-if)#interface Serial1/0.524 point-to-point  
R5(config-subif)# description ### FRAME RELAY LINK TO R5 ###  
R5(config-subif)# ip address 172.29.45.5 255.255.255.0  
R5(config-subif)# frame-relay interface-dlci 524  
R5(config-fr-dlci)# exit  
R5(config-subif)# exit  
R5(config)#!  
R5(config)#router eigrp 10  
R5(config-router)#no auto  
R5(config-router)#network 172.29.0.0 0.0.255.255  
R5(config-router)#!  
R5(config-router)#line con 0  
R5(config-line)# logging sync  
R5(config-line)# no exec-timeout  
R5(config-line)#!
```

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.

```
R1#configure terminal
```

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

```
R1(config)#interface loopback0
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.0.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip ospf 1 area 0
```

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

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

```
R1(config-if)#interface loopback1
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip ospf 1 area 0
```

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

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

```
R1(config-if)#interface loopback2
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip ospf 1 area 0
```

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

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

```
R1(config-if)#interface loopback3
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.3.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip ospf 1 area 0
```

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

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

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.

```
R5#configure terminal
```

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

```
R5(config)#interface loopback0
```

```
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.5.0.1 255.255.255.0
```

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

```
R5(config-if)#interface loopback1
```

```
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.5.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

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

```
R5(config-if)#interface loopback2
```

```
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.5.2.1 255.255.255.0
```

```

R5(config-if)#!
R5(config-if)#interface loopback3
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.5.3.1 255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)#exit
R5(config)#router eigrp 10
R5(config-router)#network 172.5.0.0 0.0.255.255
R5(config-router)#end

```

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*.

```

R3#
*Dec  3 19:37:49.003: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R3#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, 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
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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, + - replicated route

Gateway of last resort is not set

R3#

```

172.5.0.0/24 is subnetted, 4 subnets

```

D    172.5.1.0 [90/2809856] via 172.29.34.4, 00:00:41, Serial0/0.324
D    172.5.0.0 [90/2809856] via 172.29.34.4, 00:00:41, Serial0/0.324
D    172.5.3.0 [90/2809856] via 172.29.34.4, 00:00:41, Serial0/0.324
D    172.5.2.0 [90/2809856] via 172.29.34.4, 00:00:41, Serial0/0.324

```

172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets

```

C    172.29.34.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0.324
D    172.29.45.0 [90/2681856] via 172.29.34.4, 00:03:39, Serial0/0.324

```

10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 6 subnets

```

O    10.1.3.0 [110/129] via 10.103.23.2, 00:08:45, Serial0/0.322
O    10.1.2.0 [110/129] via 10.103.23.2, 00:08:45, Serial0/0.322
O    10.1.1.0 [110/129] via 10.103.23.2, 00:08:45, Serial0/0.322
O    10.1.0.0 [110/129] via 10.103.23.2, 00:08:45, Serial0/0.322
O    10.103.12.0 [110/128] via 10.103.23.2, 00:08:46, Serial0/0.322
C    10.103.23.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0.322

```

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.

```

R3#conf t

```

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

```
R3(config)#router ospf 1
```

```
R3(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10 metric 50000 subnets
```

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

```
R3(config)#router eigrp 10
```

```
R3(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric ?
```

```
<1-4294967295> Bandwidth metric in Kbits per second
```

```
R3(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric ?
```

```
<1-4294967295> Bandwidth metric in Kbits per second
```

```
R3(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric ?
```

```
<1-4294967295> Bandwidth metric in Kbits per second
```

```
R3(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric ?
```

```
<1-4294967295> Bandwidth metric in Kbits per second
```

```
R3(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric ?
```

```
<1-4294967295> Bandwidth metric in Kbits per second
```

```
R3(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 1544 ?
```

```
<0-4294967295> EIGRP delay metric, in 10 microsecond units
```

```
R3(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 1544 2000 ?
```

```
<0-255> EIGRP reliability metric where 255 is 100% reliable
```

```
R3(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 1544 2000 255 ?
```

```
<1-255> EIGRP Effective bandwidth metric (Loading) where 255 is 100% loaded
```

```
R3(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 1544 2000 255 1 ?
```

```
<1-65535> EIGRP MTU of the path
```

```
R3(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 1544 2000 255 1 1500
```

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

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*.

```

R1#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, 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
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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, + - replicated route

Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 2 masks
C    10.1.0.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L    10.1.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
C    10.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback1
L    10.1.1.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
C    10.1.2.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback2
L    10.1.2.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback2
C    10.1.3.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback3
L    10.1.3.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback3
R1#

```

```

R5#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, 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
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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, + - replicated route

Gateway of last resort is not set

172.5.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 2 masks
C    172.5.0.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L    172.5.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
C    172.5.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback1
L    172.5.1.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
C    172.5.2.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback2
L    172.5.2.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback2
C    172.5.3.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback3
L    172.5.3.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback3
R5#

```

1.1.2 Escenario 2

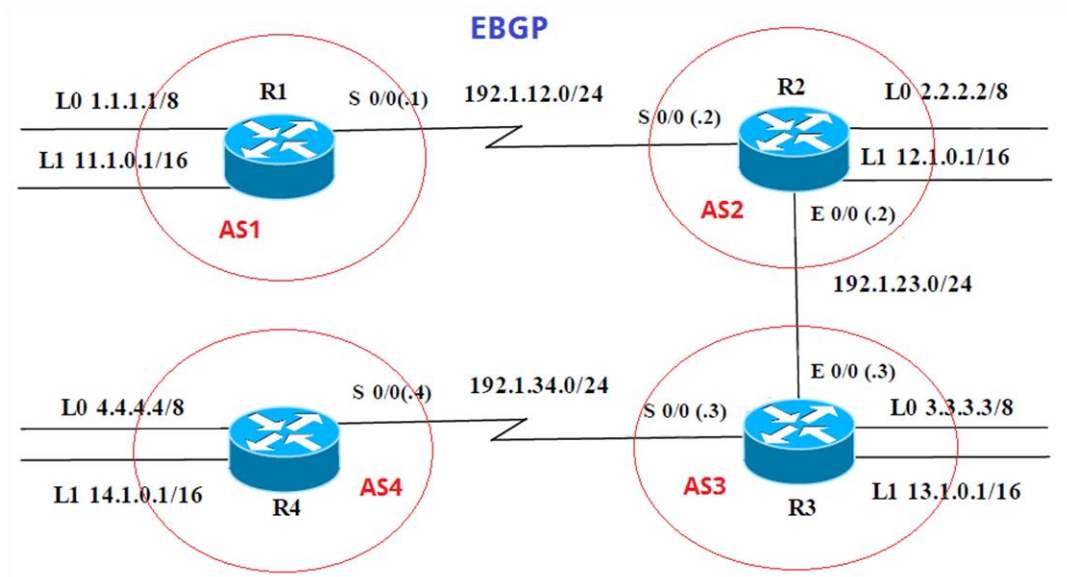


Figura 3. Topología Escenario 2

Información para configuración de los Routers

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

sR2	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
	Loopback 0	2.2.2.2	255.0.0.0
	Loopback 1	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

R3	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
	Loopback 0	3.3.3.3	255.0.0.0
	Loopback 1	13.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
	E 0/0	192.1.23.3	255.255.255.0
	S 0/0	192.1.34.3	255.255.255.0

R4	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
	Loopback 0	4.4.4.4	255.0.0.0
	Loopback 1	14.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
	S 0/0	192.1.34.4	255.255.255.0

Tabla 1. Direcciones de interfaces

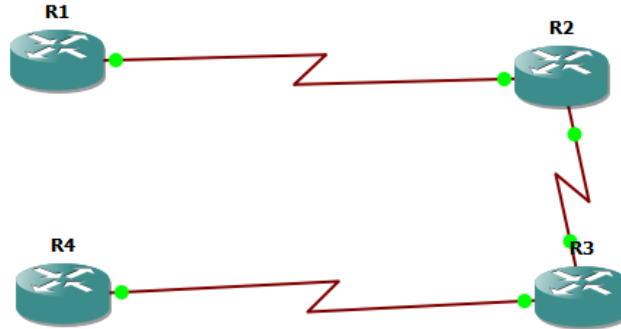


Figura 4. Topología Implementada en GNS3 Escenario 2

Desarrollo:

Se configuran las diferentes interfaces loopback e interfaces seriales con las direcciones IP indicadas en los diferentes routers.

```

R1(config)#interface lo0
R1(config-if)#ip address 1.1.1.1 255.0.0.0
R1(config-if)#description Loopback 0
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#interface lo1
R1(config-if)#description Loopback 1
R1(config-if)#ip address 11.1.0.1 255.255.0.0
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#interface s1/0
R1(config-if)#description s1/0
R1(config-if)#ip address 192.1.12.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#exit
  
```

```

R1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#interface s1/0
R1(config-if)#clock rate 128000
R1(config-if)#no sh
R1(config-if)#end
  
```

```

R2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#interface lo0
R2(config-if)#description loopback 0
  
```

```
R2(config-if)#ip address 2.2.2.2 255.0.0.0
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#interface lo1
R2(config-if)#description Loopback 1
R2(config-if)#ip address 12.1.0.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no sh
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#interface s1/0
R2(config-if)#description s1/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 192.1.12.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no sh
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#interface s1/1
R2(config-if)#description s1/1
R2(config-if)#ip address 192.1.23.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#clock rate 128000
R2(config-if)#no sh
R2(config-if)#end
```

```
R3#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#interface lo0
R3(config-if)#description Loopback 0
R3(config-if)#ip address 3.3.3.3 255.0.0.0
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#interface lo1
R3(config-if)#description Loopback 1
R3(config-if)#ip address 13.1.0.1 255.255.0.0
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#interface s1/1
R3(config-if)#description s1/1
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.1.34.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#clock rate 128000
R3(config-if)#no sh
```

```
R4#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R4(config)#interface lo0
```



```
R4(config-if)#description Loopback 0
R4(config-if)#ip address 4.4.4.4 255.0.0.0
R4(config-if)#exit
R4(config)#Interface s1/0
R4(config-if)#description s1/0
R4(config-if)#ip address 192.1.34.4 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#no sh
R4(config-if)#exit
R4(config)#interface lo1
R4(config-if)#description Loopback 1
R4(config-if)#ip address 14.1.0.1 255.255.0.0
R4(config-if)#exit
R4(config)#end
```

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*.

```
R1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#router bgp 100
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.3 remote-as 200
R1(config-router)#network 1.1.1.0 mask 255.0.0.0
% BGP: Incorrect network or mask configured
R1(config-router)#network 1.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

```
R2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#router bgp 200
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.1 remote-as 100
R2(config-router)#network 2.2.2.0
R2(config-router)#network 12.1.0.0
```

```

R1#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, 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
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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, + - replicated route

Gateway of last resort is not set

    1.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       1.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
L       1.1.1.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
    11.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       11.1.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback1
L       11.1.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
    192.1.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
L       192.1.12.1/32 is directly connected, Serial1/0
R1#

```

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*.

```
R3#conf t
```

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

```
R3(config)#router bgp 300
```

```
R3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.0 remote-as 200
```

```
R3(config-router)#network 2.2.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

```
R3(config-router)#network 12.1.0.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

```
R3#conf t
```

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

```
R3(config)#router bgp 300
```

```
R3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.0 remote-as 100
```

```
R3(config-router)#network 1.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

```
R3(config-router)#network 11.1.0.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

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

```

R3#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, 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
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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, + - replicated route

Gateway of last resort is not set

      3.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       3.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
L       3.3.3.3/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
      13.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       13.1.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback1
L       13.1.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
      192.1.23.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.1.23.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
L       192.1.23.3/32 is directly connected, Serial1/0
      192.1.34.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.1.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1
L       192.1.34.3/32 is directly connected, Serial1/1
R3#

```

- 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*.

```

R3#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#router bgp 300
R3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.0 remote-as 400
R3(config-router)#network 4.4.4.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R3(config-router)#network 14.1.0.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R3(config-router)#exit

```

```

R4#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R4(config)#router bgp 400
R4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.0 remote-as 100
R4(config-router)#network 1.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R4(config-router)#network 11.1.0.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R4(config-router)#exit
R4(config)#router bgp 400
R4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.0 remote-as 100
R4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.0 remote-as 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.0 remote-as 100
R4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.0 remote-as 200
R4(config-router)#network 2.2.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R4(config-router)#network 12.1.0.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R4(config-router)#exit
R4(config)#router bgp 400
R4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.0 remote-as 300
R4(config-router)#network 3.3.3.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R4(config-router)#network 13.1.0.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R4(config-router)#exit

```

```

R4#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, 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
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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, + - replicated route

Gateway of last resort is not set

    4.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       4.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
L       4.4.4.4/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
    14.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       14.1.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback1
L       14.1.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
    192.1.34.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.1.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
L       192.1.34.4/32 is directly connected, Serial1/0
R4#

```

```

R3#
*Dec 9 09:59:34.559: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R3#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, 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
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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, + - replicated route

Gateway of last resort is not set

3.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    3.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
L    3.3.3.3/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
13.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    13.1.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback1
L    13.1.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
192.1.23.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.1.23.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
L    192.1.23.3/32 is directly connected, Serial1/0
192.1.34.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.1.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1
L    192.1.34.3/32 is directly connected, Serial1/1
R3#

```

1.1.3 Escenario 3

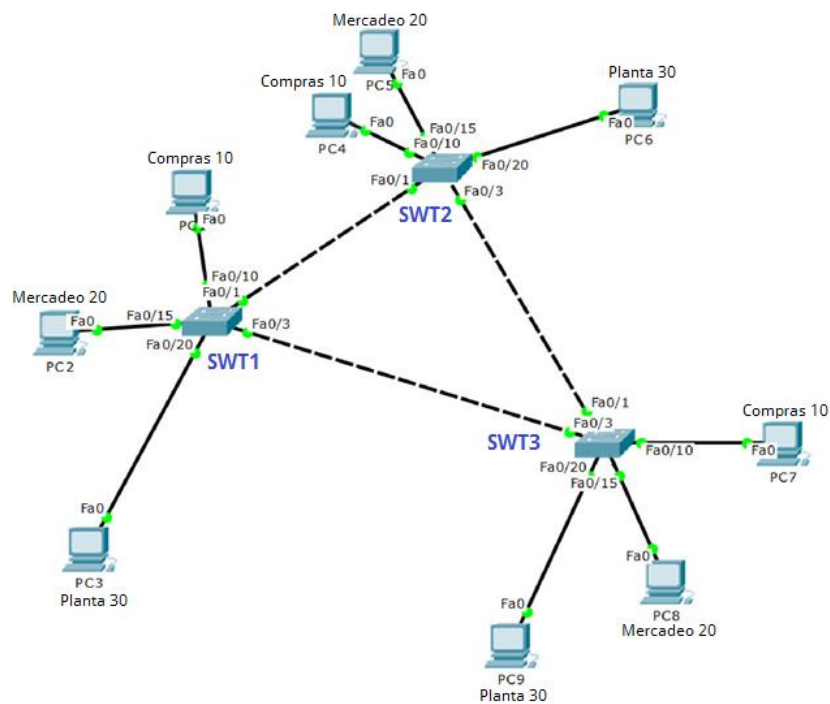


Figura 5. Topología Escenario 3

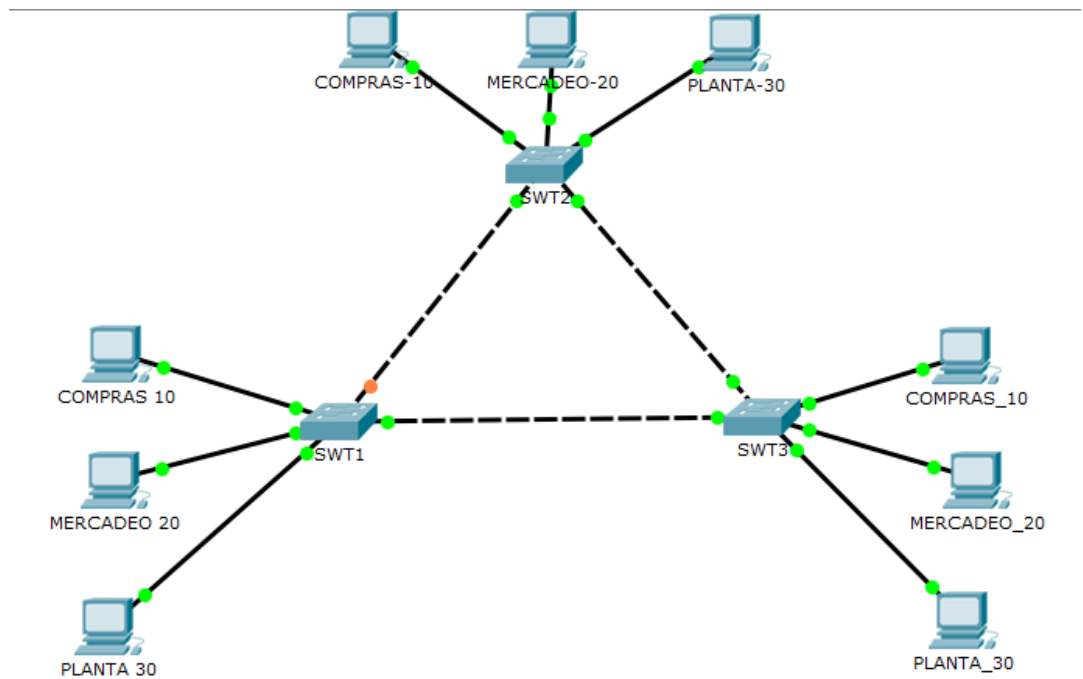


Figura 6. Topología Implementada en Packet Tracer

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 VTP llamado CCNP y usando la contraseña cisco.

```

SWT2(config)#conf t
SWT2(config)#vtp domain CCNP
Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CCNP
SWT2(config)#vtp mode server
Device mode already VTP SERVER.
SWT2(config)#vtp password cisco
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco

```

```
SWT1(config)#conf t
SWT1(config)#vtp domain CCNP
Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CCNP
SWT1(config)#vtp mode client
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.
SWT1(config)#vtp password cisco
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco
```

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

```
SWT3#show vtp status
VTP Version           : 2
Configuration Revision : 0
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs : 5
VTP Operating Mode    : Client
VTP Domain Name      :
VTP Pruning Mode     : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode          : Disabled
VTP Traps Generation : Disabled
MD5 digest           : 0x7D 0x5A 0xA6 0x0E 0x9A 0x72 0xA0 0x3A
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 0-0-00 00:00:00
SWT3#
```

- Al observar el resultado se puede verificar que SWT1 y SWT3 operan modo VTP Client.

B. Configurar DTP (Dynamic Trunking Protocol)

1. Configure un enlace troncal ("trunk") dinámico entre SWT1 y SWT2. Debido a que el modo por defecto es *dynamic auto*, solo un lado del enlace debe configurarse como *dynamic desirable*.

```
SWT1(config)#conf t
SWT1(config)#interface f0/1
SWT1(config)#switchport mode dynamic desirable
```

2. Verifique el enlace "trunk" entre SWT1 y SWT2 usando el comando *show interfaces trunk*.

```

SWT1#show interfaces trunk
Port      Mode      Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Fa0/1     desirable n-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     none
SWT1#

```

```

SWT2>en
SWT2#show interfaces trunk
Port      Mode      Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Fa0/1     auto      n-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
SWT2#

```

3. Entre SWT1 y SWT3 configure un enlace "trunk" estático utilizando el comando `switchport mode trunk` en la interfaz F0/3 de SWT1

```

SWT1(config)#conf t
SWT1(config)#interface f0/3
SWT1(config)#switchport mode trunk

```

4. Verifique el enlace "trunk" el comando `show interfaces trunk` en SWT1.

```

SWT1#show interface trunk
Port      Mode      Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Fa0/1     desirable n-802.1q       trunking    1
Fa0/3     on        802.1q         trunking    1

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/1     1-1005
Fa0/3     1-1005

Port      Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Fa0/1     1
Fa0/3     1

Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Fa0/1     none
Fa0/3     1
SWT1#

```


4. Configure un enlace "trunk" permanente entre SWT2 y SWT3.

```
SWT3(config)#conf t
SWT3(config)#interface f0/1
SWT3(config)#switchport mode trunk
```

```
SWT2(config)#conf t
SWT2(config)#interface f0/2
SWT2(config)#switchport mode trunk
```

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)

```
SWT1(config)#conf t
SWT1(config)#vlan 10
SWT1(config)#
```

```
SWT2(config)#conf t
SWT2(config)#vlan 10
SWT2(config)#name COMPRAS
SWT2(config)#vlan 20
SWT2(config)#name MERCADEO
SWT2(config)#vlan 30
SWT2(config)#name PLANTA
SWT2(config)#vlan 99
SWT2(config)#name ADMON
SWT2(config)#end
```

2. Verifique que las VLANs han sido agregadas correctamente.

```
SWT2#show vlan brief
```

```

VLAN Name                Status    Ports
-----
1    default                active    Fa0/2, Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6
                                           Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10
                                           Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14
                                           Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18
                                           Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22
                                           Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Gig0/1, Gig0/2
10   COMPRAS                active
20   MERCADEO               active
30   PLANTA                 active
99   ADMON                  active
1002 fddi-default            active
1003 token-ring-default    active
1004 fddinet-default        active
1005 trnet-default          active
SWT2#

```

2. 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

Interfaz	VLAN	Direcciones IP de los PCs
SWT1 F0/10	VLAN 10	190.108.10.1 / 24
SWT1 F0/15	VLAN 20	190.108.20.1 / 24
SWT1 F0/20	VLAN 30	190.108.30.1 / 24
SWT2 F0/10	VLAN 10	190.108.10.2 / 24
SWT2 F0/15	VLAN 20	190.108.20.2 / 24
SWT2 F0/20	VLAN 30	190.108.30.2 / 24
SWT2 F0/10	VLAN 10	190.108.10.3 / 24
SWT2 F0/15	VLAN 20	190.108.20.3 / 24
SWT2 F0/20	VLAN 30	190.108.30.3 / 24

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

```
SWT1(config)#conf t
SWT1(config)#int f0/1
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
```

```
SWT2(config)#conf t
SWT2(config)#int f0/1
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
```

```
SWT3(config)#conf t
SWT3(config)#int f0/10
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
```

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.

```
SWT1(config)#conf t
SWT1(config)#int f0/15
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
SWT1(config)#conf t
SWT1(config)#int f0/20
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
```

```
SWT2(config)#conf t
SWT2(config)#int f0/15
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
SWT2(config)#conf t
SWT2(config)#int f0/20
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
```

```

SWT3(config)#conf t
SWT3(config)#int f0/15
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
SWT3(config)#conf t
SWT3(config)#int f0/20
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30

```

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

```

SWT1(config)#int vlan 99
SWT1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.1 255.255.255.0
SWT1(config-if)#no sh

```

```

SWT2(config)#int vlan 99
SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.2 255.255.255.0
SWT2(config-if)#no sh

```

```

SWT3(config)#int vlan 99
SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.3 255.255.255.0
SWT3(config-if)#no sh

```

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.

- PC compras en SWT1: Ping a Pc Compras en SWT2 y SWT3 exitoso

```
PC>ping 190.108.10.2

Pinging 190.108.10.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 190.108.10.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.10.2: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.10.2: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.10.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 190.108.10.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 3ms, Average = 1ms

PC>ping 190.108.10.3

Pinging 190.108.10.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 190.108.10.3: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.10.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.10.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.10.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 190.108.10.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 12ms, Average = 3ms
```

- PC Mercadeo en SWT1: Ping a Pc Mercadeo en SWT2 y SWT3 exitoso

```
PC>ping 190.108.20.2

Pinging 190.108.20.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 190.108.20.2: bytes=32 time=14ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.20.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.20.2: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.20.2: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 190.108.20.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 14ms, Average = 3ms

PC>ping 190.108.20.3

Pinging 190.108.20.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 190.108.20.3: bytes=32 time=22ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.20.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.20.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.20.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 190.108.20.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 22ms, Average = 5ms

PC>
```

- PC Planta en SWT1: Ping a Pc Planta en SWT2 y SWT3 exitoso

```
PC>ping 190.108.30.2

Pinging 190.108.30.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 190.108.30.2: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.30.2: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.30.2: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.30.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 190.108.30.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 12ms, Average = 5ms

PC>ping 190.108.30.3

Pinging 190.108.30.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 190.108.30.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.30.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.30.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.30.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 190.108.30.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

- Al intentar realizar ping entre un pc de un departamento diferente (Ejemplo entre un pc del área mercado y otro del área planta) no se completa el ping puesto que cada departamento está en una VLAN diferente, incluso cuando están conectados al mismo Switch.

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

```
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:
..!!!
Success rate is 60 percent (3/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/2 ms

SWT1#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:
..!!!
Success rate is 60 percent (3/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms

SWT1#
```

```

SWT3>en
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:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms

SWT3#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:
..!!!
Success rate is 60 percent (3/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms

SWT3#

```

- Al realizar el ping entre los diferentes Switch se tiene obtiene respuesta, lo que confirma que hay una adecuada negociación.

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

```

SWT2#ping 190.108.10.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.10.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

SWT2#ping 190.108.10.2

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.10.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

SWT2#ping 190.108.10.3

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.10.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

SWT2#ping 190.108.20.2

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.20.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

SWT2#

```

- El ping no se completa puesto que los PCs no están dentro de la misma VLAN

Conclusiones

- Cuando se configura el protocolo BGP se puede automatizar una red de varios routers para que intercambien información de rutero entre cada router, en ese proceso de intercambian las tablas de ruteo y se envían actualizaciones, por lo general el protocolo BGP se emplea en Gateways.
- El protocolo VTP permite optimizar la gestión de un dominio de VLANs de manera global sin necesidad de realizar administración en cada equipo switch de la red, ese caso puede operar como servidor o cliente.
- El protocolo EIGRP es una alternativa que mantiene información en dos tablas, una la tabla de vecinos, donde se registran las direcciones IP de los routers adyacentes; la segunda tabla es la de topología donde se guardan las rutas aprendidas de los routers adyacentes.
- Para facilitar administración de los puertos de un switch se aplica el protocolo DTP que permite definir el fin de del puerto, el cual puede ser dedicado, troncal, auto negociación, acceso, encendido o apagado.

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