

PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRÁCTICAS CCNP

ORLANDO RAMÍREZ RODRIGUEZ

**UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA UNAD ESCUELA DE
CIENCIAS BÁSICAS, TECNOLOGÍA E INGENIERÍA ECBTI
INGENIERIA DE TELECOMUNICACIONES
CIENAGA MAGDALENA
2019**

PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRÁCTICAS CCNP

ORLANDO RAMÍREZ RODRIGUEZ

Informe para optar el título de Ingeniero de Telecomunicaciones

**Profesor
Gerardo Granados Acuña
Magíster en Telemática**

**UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA UNAD ESCUELA DE
CIENCIAS BÁSICAS, TECNOLOGÍA E INGENIERÍA ECBTI
INGENIERIA DE TELECOMUNICACIONES
CIENAGA MAGDALENA
2019**

DEDICATORIA

Este trabajo está dedicado principalmente al que todo lo puede Dios, el cual me ha dado la oportunidad de alcanzar este logro. Siempre me estuvo iluminando y dando las fuerzas para poder terminar exitosamente este proyecto.

En segundo lugar, está la mujer que me dio la vida, la cual me enseño lo importante de luchar por los objetivos. Ella siempre encomendándome en mis proyectos.

En tercer lugar, pero no menos importante, está mi esposa y por supuesto mis dos hermosos hijos quienes han sido el motor para lograr cristalizar este proceso. Ellos siempre ahí brindando el apoyo necesario.

AGRADECIMIENTOS

Para este proyecto le doy las gracias a Dios, a mi madre, a mi esposa y a mis dos hermosos hijos que me vieron durante todo el camino esforzando por lograr lo que dentro de poco se cumplirá en un sueño realizado.

Agradezco al ingeniero tutor Msc. Gerardo Granados por su rol dentro del diplomado como director de curso, el cual fue mi guía para poder desarrollar bien todos los escenarios propuestos.

Agradezco a mi amigo y mentor Rafael Gutiérrez Cera quien fue la persona que me orientó y guío para emprender esta hermosa faceta académica profesional.

TABLA DE CONTENIDO

	Pág.
INTRODUCCIÓN	8
1. DESARROLLO	9
1.1. DESARROLLO DE LOS ESCENARIOS PROPUESTOS	9
1.1.1. Escenario 1.....	9
1.1.2. Escenario 2.....	22
1.1.3. Escenario 3.....	28
2. CONCLUSIONES	45
3. REFERENCIAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS	46

TABLA DE ILUSTRACIONES

Ilustración 1 Topología escenario 1	9
Ilustración 2 Aplicación comando show ip route.	19
Ilustración 3 Aplicando comando show ip route en R1	21
Ilustración 4 Aplicando comando show ip route en R5	22
Ilustración 5 Topología escenario 2	22
Ilustración 6 Información para configuración de los Routers	23
Ilustración 7 Aplicación del comando show ip route en R1(AS1)	24
Ilustración 8 Aplicación del comando show ip route en R2(AS2)	25
Ilustración 9 Evidencia de la aplicación del comando show ip route en R3(AS3) ..	26
Ilustración 10 Evidencia de la aplicación del comando show ip route en R4(AS4) ..	28
Ilustración 11 Topología del escenario 3.....	28
Ilustración 12 Evidencia de la aplicación del comando Show vtp status en SWT1	30
Ilustración 13 Evidencia de la aplicación del comando Show vtp status en SWT3	31
Ilustración 14 Evidencia de la aplicación del comando Show vtp status en SWT2	31
Ilustración 15 Verificando enlace “trunk” en SWT1	32
Ilustración 16 Verificando enlace “trunk” en SWT2	33
Ilustración 17 Comando Show interfaces trunk en Swt1	34
Ilustración 18 Verificando las VLAN Creadas usando el comando show vlan en SWT2.....	36
Ilustración 19 Asociación de puertos a las VLAN	37
Ilustración 20 Asignación de IP al SVI	42

RESUMEN

En este trabajo final de habilidades prácticas CCNP se exponen 3 escenarios para lo cual los discentes deberán poner a prueba los conocimientos aprendidos previamente e implementar las configuraciones necesarias y requeridas por cada uno de los puntos propuestos en cada caso.

Los estudiantes deben desarrollar los respectivos escenarios propuestos y diseñar la respectiva topología usando para ello la herramienta de simulación Packet Tracer o GNS3. Esta actividad de habilidades prácticas es individual y se debe detallar las respectivas configuraciones y verificaciones con los comandos específicos para cada fin.

ABSTRACT

In this final work of practical skills CCNP 3 scenarios are exposed for which the students must put to the test the previously learned knowledge and implement the necessary and required configurations for each of the proposed points in each case.

Students must develop the respective proposed scenarios and design the respective topology using the Packet Tracer or GNS3 simulation tool. This activity of practical skills is individual and must be detailed the respective configurations and verifications with the specific commands for each purpose.

INTRODUCCIÓN

El siguiente trabajo corresponde al desarrollo de las habilidades prácticas del módulo CCNP-ROUTE. Se propone para poner en práctica los aprendizajes abordados durante el diplomado de profundización CCNP.

En éste piden resolver cada escenario usando la herramienta Packet Tracer o GNS3. Una vez terminado, se debe ajustar con las normas Icontec y subirlo por el entorno de evaluación y seguimiento para su respectiva revisión y calificación.

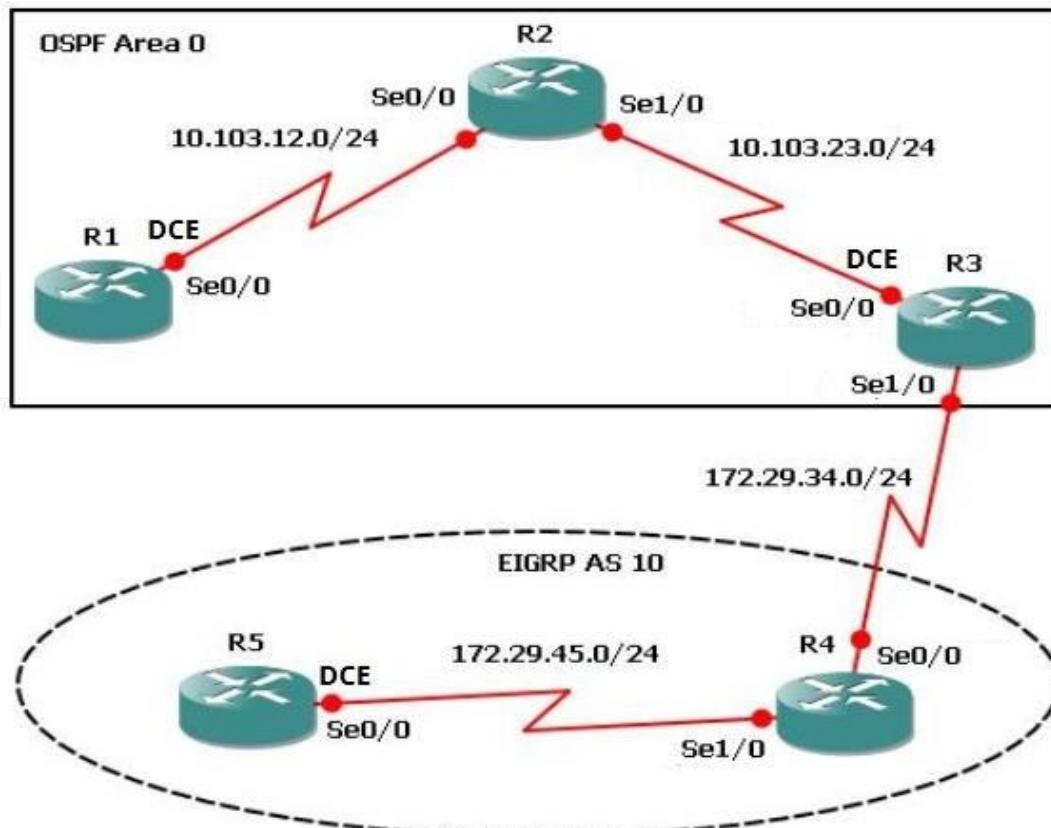
Es de anotar que para cada uno de los escenarios propuestos se debe describir el paso a paso de cada punto realizado y se debe digitar el código de configuración aplicado (no incluir imágenes ni capturas de pantalla).las imágenes o capturas de pantalla solo serán usadas para evidenciar los resultados de comandos como: ping,tranceroute,show ip route, entre otros.

1. DESARROLLO

1.1. DESARROLLO DE LOS ESCENARIOS PROPUESTOS

1.1.1. Escenario 1

Ilustración 1 Topología escenario 1



Fuente: Escenario propuesto por el tutor

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.

Se realizó la topología con el software Cisco Packet Tracer , versión: 7.1.1

Configurando R1

```
Router>enable
Router#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Router(config)#line con 0
Router(config-line)#logging synchronous
Router(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0
Router(config-line)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback 1

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback1, changed state to up

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

Router(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 10.103.12.2 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#clock rate 128000
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#exit
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Router#enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#router ospf 1
Router(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
Router(config-router)#network 10.1.0.0 0.0.3.255 area 0
Router(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router(config-router)#exit
Router(config)#exit
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Router#copy ru st
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Router#
```

Configurando R2

```
Router>enable
Router#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Router(config)#line con 0
Router(config-line)#logging synchronous
Router(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0
Router(config-line)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback 2

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

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

Router(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 10.103.12.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

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

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

Router(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/1
Router(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/1
Router(config-if)#ip address 10.103.23.2 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#router ospf 1
Router(config-router)#router-id 2.2.2.2
Router(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router(config-router)#
00:19:16: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial0/0/0 from LOADING to
FULL, Loading Done

Router(config-router)#network 10.103.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router(config-router)#exit
```

```
Router(config)#exit
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Router#copy ru st
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Router#
```

Configurando R3

```
Router>enable
Router#config term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Router(config)#line con 0
Router(config-line)#logging synchronous
Router(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0
Router(config-line)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback 3
Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback3, changed state to up

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

Router(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 10.103.23.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#clock rate 128000
This command applies only to DCE interfaces
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

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

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

Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback 3
Router(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/1
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#router ospf 1
Router(config-router)#router-id 3.3.3.3
Router(config-router)#network 10.103.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router(config-router)#
00:25:46: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 2.2.2.2 on Serial0/0/0 from LOADING to
FULL, Loading Done

Router(config-router)#exit
Router(config)#exit
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Router#copy ru st
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Router#
```

Configurando R4

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Router(config)#line con 0
Router(config-line)#logging synchronous
Router(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0
Router(config-line)#EXIT
Router(config)#interface loopback 4

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback4, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback4, changed state to up

Router(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 172.29.34.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

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

```

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

Router(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/1
Router(config-if)#ip address 172.29.45.2 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#exit
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Router#copy ru st
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Router#

```

Configurando R5

```

Router>enable
Router#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Router(config)#line con 0
Router(config-line)#logging synchronous
Router(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0
Router(config-line)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback 5

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback5, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback5, changed state to up

Router(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 172.29.45.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#clock rate 128000
This command applies only to DCE interfaces
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

```

```

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

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

Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#exit
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Router#copy ru st
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Router#

```

1. 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.

Respuesta:

Se definen las 4 Interfaces LoopBack, así:

```

Loopback 10 : 10.1.0.1/22
Loopback 11 : 10.1.4.1/22
Loopback 12 : 10.1.8.1/22
Loopback 13 : 10.1.1.1/22

```

```

Router#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#interface loopback10

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback10, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback10, changed state to up

Router(config-if)#ip address 10.1.0.1 255.255.252.0
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback10

```

```
Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback10, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback11, changed state to up

Router(config-if)#ip address 10.1.4.1 255.255.252.0
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback11

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback11, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback11, changed state to up

Router(config-if)#ip address 10.1.8.1 255.255.252.0
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback12

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback12, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback13, changed state to up

Router(config-if)#ip address 10.1.12.1 255.255.252.0
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#router ospf 1
Router(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
Router(config-router)#network 10.1.0.0 0.0.3.255 area
% Incomplete command.
Router(config-router)#router ospf 1
Router(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router(config-router)#exit
Router(config)#exit
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Router#copy ru st
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Router#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#interface loopback10
Router(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
```

```
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback11
Router(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback12
Router(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback13
Router(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#exit
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
Router#copy ru st
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Router#
```

2. 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.

Respuesta

Se definen las 4 interfaces lopback así:

```
Loopback 50 : 172.5.0.1
Loopback 51 : 172.5.4.1
Loopback 52 : 172.5.8.1
Loopback 53 : 172.5.12.1
```

Procedemos a configurarlas en R5, así:

```
Router>enable
Router#config term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#interface loopback50
```

```

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback50, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback50, changed state to up

Router(config-if)#ip address 172.5.0.1 255.255.252.0
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback51

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback51, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback51, changed state to up

Router(config-if)#ip address 172.5.4.1 255.255.252.0
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback52

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback52, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback52, changed state to up

Router(config-if)#ip address 172.5.8.1 255.255.252.0
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback53

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback53, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback53, changed state to up

Router(config-if)#ip address 172.5.12.1 255.255.252.0
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#route eigrp 10
Router(config-router)#auto-summary
Router(config-router)#network 172.5.0.0 0.0.3.255
Router(config-router)#network 172.29.45.0 0.0.0.255
Router(config-router)#exit
Router(config)#

```

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

Respuesta

Ilustración 2 Aplicación comando show ip route.

```
*LINEPROTO-S-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
Router#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - ICMP, 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 -
      EIGRP
      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
      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
      0    10.1.0.0/22 [110/129] via 10.103.23.2, 00:13:21,
      Serial0/0/0
      0    10.103.12.0/24 [110/128] via 10.103.23.2, 00:33:31,
      Serial0/0/0
      C    10.103.23.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
Router#
```

Fuente: autor del trabajo

4. 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.

Respuesta

Configurando R3

```
Router#enable
Router#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#router ospf 10
Router(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10 subnets
Router(config-router)#exit
Router(config)#router ospf 1
Router(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10
% Only classful networks will be redistributed
Router(config-router)#exit
Router(config)#exit
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
Router#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

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks

```
O 10.1.0.0/22 [110/129] via 10.103.23.2, 00:18:54, Serial0/0/0
O 10.103.12.0/24 [110/128] via 10.103.23.2, 00:39:04, Serial0/0/0
C 10.103.23.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

```
Router#configure terminal
```

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

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

```
Router(config-router)#network 172.29.34.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

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

```
Router(config)#exit
```

```
Router#
```

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

```
Router#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

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks

```
O 10.1.0.0/22 [110/129] via 10.103.23.2, 00:19:54, Serial0/0/0
O 10.103.12.0/24 [110/128] via 10.103.23.2, 00:40:04, Serial0/0/0
C 10.103.23.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

```
Router#conf term
```

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

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

```

Router(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10 subnets
Router(config-router)#log-adjacency-changes
Router(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 7 subnets
Router(config-router)#network 172.29.45.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router(config-router)#exit
Router(config)#router eigrp 10
Router(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 50000 200 255 1 1500
Router(config-router)#auto-summary
Router(config-router)#exit
Router(config)#

```

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

Respuesta

Ilustración 3 Aplicando comando show ip route en R1

```

[OK]
Router#
Router#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

      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
C        10.1.0.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback10
C        10.1.4.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback11
C        10.1.8.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback12
C        10.1.12.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback13
C        10.103.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
O        10.103.23.0/24 [110/128] via 10.103.12.1, 00:48:03,
      Serial0/0/0

Router#
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

```

Fuente: autor del trabajo

Ilustración 4 Aplicando comando show ip route en R5

```

Router#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

      172.5.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
D        172.5.0.0/16 is a summary, 00:16:57, Null0
C        172.5.4.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback50
C        172.5.4.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback51
C        172.5.8.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback52
C        172.5.12.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback53
      172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
D        172.29.0.0/16 is a summary, 00:16:57, Null0
C        172.29.45.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

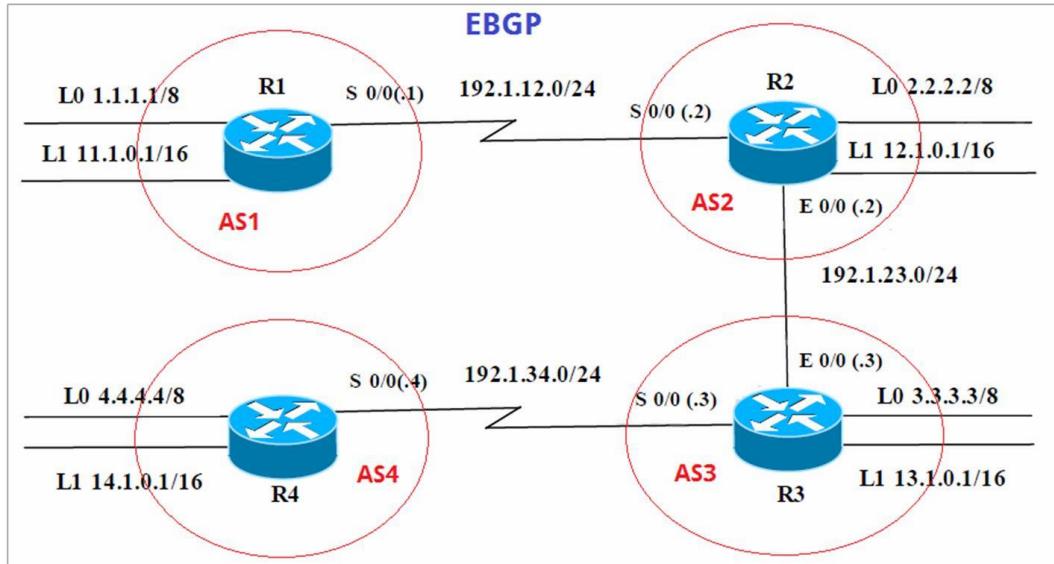
Router#
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

```

Fuente: autor del trabajo

1.1.2. Escenario 2

Ilustración 5 Topología escenario 2



Fuente: Escenario suministrado por el tutor

Ilustración 6 Información para configuración de los Routers

	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
R1	Loopback 0	1.1.1.1	255.0.0.0
	Loopback 1	11.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
	S o/o	192.1.12.1	255.255.255.0
R2	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 o/o	192.1.12.2	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 o/o	192.1.23.3	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 o/o	192.1.34.4	255.255.255.0

Fuente: Cuadro de direccionamiento suministrado por el tutor.

- 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**.

Respuesta

AS1

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname AS1
AS1(config)#router bgp 1
AS1(config-router)#{%BGP-4-NORTRID: BGP could not pick a router-id. Please configure
manually.
```

```
AS1(config-router)#exit
AS1(config)#no router bgp 1
AS1(config)#router bgp 1
AS1(config-router)#{%BGP-4-NORTRID: BGP could not pick a router-id. Please configure
manually.
```

```

AS1(config-router)#bgp router-id 11.11.11.11
AS1(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.2 remote-as 2
AS1(config-router)#network 1.1.1.1 mask 255.0.0.0
AS1(config-router)#network 11.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
AS1(config-router)#exit
AS1(config)#exit
AS1#

```

Ilustración 7 Aplicación del comando show ip route en R1(AS1)

The screenshot shows the Cisco IOS Command Line Interface (CLI) running on a device labeled 'R1'. The window title is 'IOS Command Line Interface'. The tabs at the top are 'Physical', 'Config', 'CLI' (which is selected), and 'Attributes'. The main text area displays the following:

```

AS1(config-router)#bgp router-id 11.11.11.11
AS1(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.2 remote-as 2
AS1(config-router)#network 1.1.1.1 mask 255.0.0.0
AS1(config-router)#network 11.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
AS1(config-router)#exit
AS1(config)#exit
AS1#
*SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

AS1#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, 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

AS1#

```

At the bottom of the window, there are 'Copy' and 'Paste' buttons. A small note says 'Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus'. There is also a 'Top' button.

Fuente: autor del trabajo

AS2

Router>enable

Router#conf term

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

Router(config)#hostname AS2

AS2(config)#router bgp 2

AS2(config-router)#%BGP-4-NORTRID: BGP could not pick a router-id. Please configure manually.

AS2(config-router)#bgp router-id 22.22.22.22

```

AS2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.1 remote-as 1
AS2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.3 remote-as 3
AS2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.3 remote-as 3
AS2(config-router)#{%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.12.1 Up
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
AS2(config-router)#network 1.1.1.0
AS2(config-router)#network 11.1.0.0
AS2(config-router)#exit
AS2(config)#exit
AS2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

```

Ilustración 8 Aplicación del comando show ip route en R2(AS2)

```

R2
Physical | Config | CLI | Attributes |
IOS Command Line Interface
* Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
AS2(config-router)#network 1.1.1.0
AS2(config-router)#network 11.1.0.0
AS2(config-router)#exit
AS2(config)#
*SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

AS2#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, 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

AS2#

```

Fuente: autor del trabajo

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**.

Respuesta

AS3

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname AS3
AS3(config)#router bgp 3
AS3(config-router)#{%BGP-4-NORTRID: BGP could not pick a router-id. Please configure
manually.
AS3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.2 remote-as 2
AS3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.2 remote-as 2
AS3(config-router)#{%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.23.2 Up
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
AS3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.4 remote-as 4
AS3(config-router)#network 4.4.4.4 mask 255.0.0.0
AS3(config-router)#network 14.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
AS3(config-router)#network 2.2.2.2 mask 255.0.0.0
AS3(config-router)#network 12.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
AS3(config-router)#network 3.3.3.3 mask 255.0.0.0
AS3(config-router)#network 13.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
AS3(config-router)#exit
AS3(config)#exit
AS3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

Ilustración 9 Evidencia de la aplicación del comando show ip route en R3(AS3)

The screenshot shows the Cisco IOS CLI interface with the title bar "R3". Below the title bar, there are tabs: Physical, Config, CLI (which is selected), and Attributes. The main window displays the output of the "show ip route" command. The output includes network statements for various IP ranges and their subnet masks, followed by a detailed legend for route codes and types. The legend defines codes like 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), E (EGP), E1 (OSPF external type 1), E2 (OSPF external type 2), and various route types (i.e., candidate default, per-user static route, ODR, periodic downloaded static route). A note at the bottom states "Gateway of last resort is not set". At the bottom of the CLI window, there are buttons for "Copy" and "Paste". A "Top" button is located at the bottom left.

```
IOS Command Line Interface
AS3(config-router)#network 14.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
AS3(config-router)#network 2.2.2.2 mask 255.0.0.0
AS3(config-router)#network 12.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
AS3(config-router)#network 3.3.3.3 mask 255.0.0.0
AS3(config-router)#{%BGP-4-NORTRID: BGP could not pick a router-id. Please configure
manually.
AS3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.2 remote-as 2
AS3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.2 remote-as 2
AS3(config-router)#{%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.23.2 Up
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
AS3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.4 remote-as 4
AS3(config-router)#network 4.4.4.4 mask 255.0.0.0
AS3(config-router)#network 14.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
AS3(config-router)#network 2.2.2.2 mask 255.0.0.0
AS3(config-router)#network 12.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
AS3(config-router)#network 3.3.3.3 mask 255.0.0.0
AS3(config-router)#network 13.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
AS3(config-router)#exit
AS3(config)#exit
AS3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

AS3#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, 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

AS3#
```

Fuente: autor del trabajo

- 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**.

Respuesta

```

Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname AS4
AS4(config)#router bgp 4
AS4(config-router)#{%BGP-4-NORTRID: BGP could not pick a router-id. Please configure
manually.

AS4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.3 remote-as 3
AS4(config-router)#{%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.34.3 Up
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
AS4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.3 remote-as 3
AS4(config-router)#{%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.23.3 Up
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
AS4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.2 remote-as 2
AS4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.2 remote-as 2
AS4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.1 remote-as 1
AS4(config-router)#{%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.34.3 Up
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
AS4(config-router)#network 3.3.3.3 mask 255.0.0.0
AS4(config-router)#network 13.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
AS4(config-router)#network 12.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
AS4(config-router)#network 2.2.2.2 mask 255.0.0.0
AS4(config-router)#network 11.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
AS4(config-router)#network 4.4.4.4 mask 255.0.0.0
AS4(config-router)#network 14.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
AS4(config-router)#exit

```

```
AS4(config)#exit  
AS4#
```

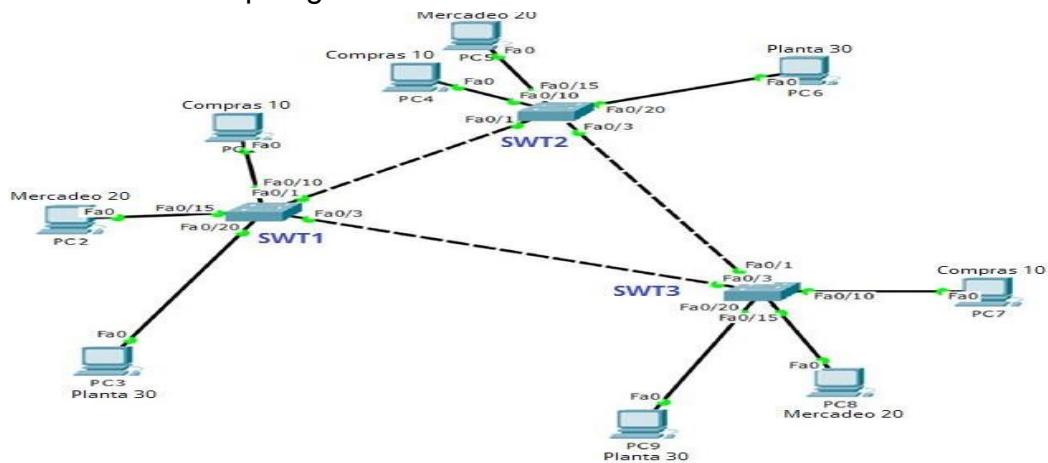
Ilustración 10 Evidencia de la aplicación del comando show ip route en R4(AS4)

```
R4  
Physical | Config | CLI | Attributes |  
IOS Command Line Interface  
AS4(config-router)#network 12.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0  
AS4(config-router)#network 2.2.2.2 mask 255.0.0.0  
AS4(config-router)#network 11.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0  
AS4(config-router)#network 4.4.4.4 mask 255.0.0.0  
AS4(config-router)#network 14.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0  
AS4(config-router)#exit  
AS4(config)#  
*SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console  
AS4#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, 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  
|  
AS4#  
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus      Copy      Paste  
Top
```

Fuente: autor del trabajo

1.1.3. Escenario 3

Ilustración 11 Topología del escenario 3



Fuente: escenario suministrado por el tutor

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.

Desarrollo

Trabaje con Cisco Packet Tracer, versiòn 7.1.1
Y Switch 2950-24 y pc genericos

Configurando SWT1 como cliente

```
Switch>enable
Switch#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname SWT1
SWT1(config)#vtp domain CCNP
Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CCNP
SWT1(config)#vtp version 2
SWT1(config)#vtp mode client
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.
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#
```

Configurando SWT3 como cliente

```
Switch>enable
Switch#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname SWT3
SWT3(config)#vtp domain CCNP
Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CCNP
```

```

SWT3(config)#vtp version 2
SWT3(config)#vtp mode client
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.
SWT3(config)#vtp password cisco
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco
SWT3(config)#

```

Configurando SWT2 como servidor

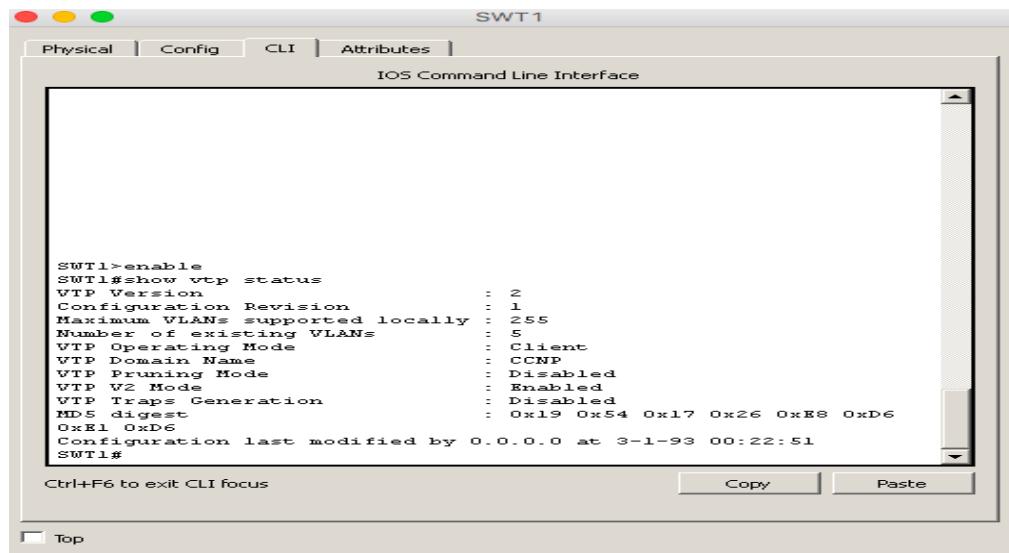
```

Switch>enable
Switch#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname SWT2
SWT2(config)#vtp domain CCNP
Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CCNP
SWT2(config)#vtp version 2
SWT2(config)#vtp mode server
Device mode already VTP SERVER.
SWT2(config)#vtp password cisco
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco
SWT2(config)#

```

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

Ilustración 12 Evidencia de la aplicación del comando Show vtp status en SWT1



The screenshot shows the CLI interface for switch SWT1. The title bar says "SWT1". Below it is a menu bar with tabs: Physical, Config, CLI, and Attributes. The main window is titled "IOS Command Line Interface". The command "show vtp status" is entered in the prompt area. The output of the command is displayed in the window:

```

SWT1>enable
SWT1#show vtp status
VTP Version : 2
Configuration Revision : 1
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs : 5
VTP Operating Mode : Client
VTP Domain Name : CCNP
VTP Pruning Mode : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode : Enabled
VTP Traps Generation : Disabled
MD5 digest : 0x19 0x54 0x17 0x26 0xE8 0xD6
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 3-1-93 00:22:51
SWT1#

```

At the bottom of the window, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons. A small note at the bottom left says "Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus".

Fuente: autor del trabajo

Ilustración 13 Evidencia de la aplicación del comando Show vtp status en SWT3

The screenshot shows the Cisco IOS CLI interface for switch SWT3. The command 'show vtp status' is entered, and the output is displayed. The output shows that VTP mode is set to 'client'. The configuration revision is 1, and the maximum VLANs supported locally is 255. There are 5 existing VLANs. The operating mode is 'Client', domain name is 'CCNP', pruning mode is 'Disabled', and V2 mode is 'Enabled'. VTP traps generation is 'Disabled'. MD5 digest is '0x6A 0x1C 0x2C 0x4A 0xDF 0xA6'. Configuration was last modified at 3-1-93 00:27:00.

```
* Invalid input detected at '^' marker.  
SWT3(config)#VTP CLIENT mode  
^  
* Invalid input detected at '^' marker.  
SWT3(config)#vtp mode client  
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.  
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#show vtp status  
VTP Version : 2  
Configuration Revision : 1  
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255  
Number of existing VLANs : 5  
VTP Operating Mode : Client  
VTP Domain Name : CCNP  
VTP Pruning Mode : Disabled  
VTP V2 Mode : Enabled  
VTP Traps Generation : Disabled  
MD5 digest : 0x6A 0x1C 0x2C 0x4A 0xDF 0xA6  
0xCF 0x28  
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 3-1-93 00:27:00  
SWT3#
```

Fuente: autor del trabajo

Ilustración 14 Evidencia de la aplicación del comando Show vtp status en SWT2

The screenshot shows the Cisco IOS CLI interface for switch SWT2. The command 'show vtp status' is entered, and the output is displayed. The output shows that VTP mode is set to 'server'. Device mode is already 'VTP SERVER'. The configuration revision is 1, and the maximum VLANs supported locally is 255. There are 5 existing VLANs. The operating mode is 'Server', domain name is 'CCNP', pruning mode is 'Disabled', and V2 mode is 'Enabled'. VTP traps generation is 'Disabled'. MD5 digest is '0x7A 0x1E 0xF3 0x9E 0x9A 0xA2'. Configuration was last modified at 3-1-93 00:31:47. Local updater ID is 0.0.0.0 (no valid interface found).

```
SWT2(config)#vtp mode server Device mode  
^  
* Invalid input detected at '^' marker.  
  
SWT2(config)#vtp mode server  
Device mode already VTP SERVER.  
SWT2(config)#vtp password cisco  
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco  
SWT2(config)#exit  
SWT2#  
*SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console  
  
SWT2#show vtp status  
VTP Version : 2  
Configuration Revision : 1  
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255  
Number of existing VLANs : 5  
VTP Operating Mode : Server  
VTP Domain Name : CCNP  
VTP Pruning Mode : Disabled  
VTP V2 Mode : Enabled  
VTP Traps Generation : Disabled  
MD5 digest : 0x7A 0x1E 0xF3 0x9E 0x9A 0xA2  
0x00 0xD6  
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 3-1-93 00:31:47  
Local updater ID is 0.0.0.0 (no valid interface found)  
SWT2#
```

Fuente: autor del trabajo

B. Configurar DTP (Dynamic Trunking Protocol)

- 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**.

Respuesta

```
SWT1> enable
```

```
SWT1#configure terminal
```

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

```
SWT1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/1
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode dynamic desirable
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#
```

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

```
%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
```

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

Respuesta

Ilustración 15 Verificando enlace “trunk” en SWT1

The screenshot shows the CLI interface for router SWT1. The window title is "SWT1". The tabs at the top are "Physical", "Config", "CLI", and "Attributes". The "CLI" tab is selected. The main area displays the output of the "show interface trunk" command:

```
*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-if)#exit
SWT1(config)#
SWT1(config)#exit
SWT1#
*SYN-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
SWT1#show interface 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    1
SWT1#
```

At the bottom of the window, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons. A status bar at the bottom left says "Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus".

Fuente: autor del trabajo

Ilustración 16 Verificando enlace "trunk" en SWT2

The screenshot shows a window titled "SWT2" with tabs for Physical, Config, CLI, and Attributes. The CLI tab is selected, displaying the output of the command "show interface trunk". The output details the configuration of port Fa0/1 as a trunk port, including its native VLAN (1), allowed VLANs (1-1005), management domain VLAN (1), and spanning tree forwarding state (not pruned).

```
SWT2>enable
SWT2#show interface 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   pruned
Fa0/1    1

SWT2#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Fuente: autor del trabajo

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

Respuesta

```
SWT1>enable
SWT1#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/3
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to
down
```

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up

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

Respuesta

Ilustración 17 Comando Show interfaces trunk en Swt1

The screenshot shows a window titled "SWT1" with tabs for Physical, Config, CLI, and Attributes. The CLI tab is selected, displaying the IOS Command Line Interface. The output of the "show interfaces trunk" command is shown:

```
*LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3,
changed state to up

SWT1(config-if)#exit
SWT1(config)#exit
SWT1#
*SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

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    1
Fa0/3    none

SWT1#
```

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

Fuente: autor del trabajo

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

Respuesta

Configurando enlace “trunk” en SWT2

SWT2#conf term

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

SWT2(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/3

```
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode trunk  
  
SWT2(config-if)#  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to  
down  
  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to  
up  
  
SWT2(config-if)#exit  
SWT2(config)#
```

Configurando enlace “trunk” en SWT3

```
SWT3#conf term  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
SWT3(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/1  
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode trunk  
SWT3(config-if)#  
SWT3(config-if)#exit  
SWT3(config)#
```

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)

Respuesta

Agregando VLAN 10 en SWT1

```
SWT1>enable  
SWT1#conf term  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
SWT1(config)#  
SWT1(config)#vlan 10  
VTP VLAN configuration not allowed when device is in CLIENT mode.  
SWT1(config)#
```

Agregando VLAN compras en SWT2

```
SWT2>enable
SWT2#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT2(config)#vlan 10
SWT2(config-vlan)#name Compras
SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 20
SWT2(config-vlan)#name Mercadeo
SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 30
SWT2(config-vlan)#name Planta
SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 99
SWT2(config-vlan)#name Admon
SWT2(config-vlan)#exit
SWT2(config)#
```

2. Verifique que las VLANs han sido agregadas correctamente.

Respuesta

Ilustración 18 Verificando las VLAN Creadas usando el comando show vlan en SWT2

The screenshot shows the Cisco IOS Command Line Interface (CLI) running on a device named 'SWT2'. The window title is 'SWT2'. The tabs at the top are 'Physical', 'Config', 'CLI', and 'Attributes', with 'CLI' being the active tab. Below the tabs is the text 'IOS Command Line Interface'. The main area displays the output of the 'show vlan' command:

```
SWT2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

SWT2#show vlan

VLAN Name Status Ports
---- -- -- -----
1 default active Fa0/2, Fa0/4,
Fa0/5, Fa0/6
Fa0/9, Fa0/10
Fa0/13, Fa0/14
Fa0/17, Fa0/18
Fa0/21, Fa0/22
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
```

At the bottom of the CLI window, there is a message 'Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus' and two buttons: 'Copy' and 'Paste'. A small checkbox labeled 'Top' is located at the bottom left of the window.

Fuente: autor del trabajo

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

Ilustración 19 Asociación de puertos a las VLAN

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

Fuente: suministrada por el tutor.

Respuesta

Configurando en SWT1

SWT1#conf term

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

SWT1(config)#interface vlan 10

SWT1(config-if)#

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan10, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan10, changed state to up

SWT1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.10.1 255.255.255.0

SWT1(config-if)#exit

SWT1(config)#interface vlan 20

SWT1(config-if)#

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan20, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan20, changed state to up

SWT1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.20.1 255.255.255.0

SWT1(config-if)#exit

SWT1(config)#interface vlan 30

SWT1(config-if)#

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan30, changed state to up

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan30, changed state to up
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.30.1 255.255.255.0  
SWT1(config-if)#exit  
SWT1(config)#
```

Configurando en SWT2

```
SWT2#conf term  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
SWT2(config)#interface vlan 10  
SWT2(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan10, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan10, changed state to up
```

```
SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.10.2 255.255.255.0  
SWT2(config-if)#exit  
SWT2(config)#interface vlan 20  
SWT2(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan20, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan20, changed state to up
```

```
SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.20.2 255.255.255.0  
SWT2(config-if)#exit  
SWT2(config)#interface vlan 30  
SWT2(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan30, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan30, changed state to up
```

```
SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.30.2 255.255.255.0  
SWT2(config-if)#exit  
SWT2(config)#
```

Configurando en SWT3

```
SWT3#conf term  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

```
SWT3(config)#interface vlan 10
SWT3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan10, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan10, changed state to up

SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.10.3 255.255.255.0
SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#interface vlan 20
SWT3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan20, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan20, changed state to up

SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.20.3 255.255.255.0
SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#interface vlan 30
SWT3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan30, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan30, changed state to up

SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.30.3 255.255.255.0
SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#

```

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

Respuesta

Configurando el puerto F0/10 en SWT1

```
SWT1#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/10
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
SWT1(config-if)#exit
SWT1(config)#

```

Configurando el puerto F0/10 en SWT2

```
SWT2#conf term
```

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

```
SWT2(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/10
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
SWT2(config-if)#exit
SWT2(config)#
```

Configurando el puerto F0/10 en SWT3

```
SWT3#conf term
```

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

```
SWT3(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/10
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#
```

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.

Respuesta

Configurando en SWT1

```
SWT1#config term
```

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

```
SWT1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/15
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
SWT1(config-if)#exit
SWT1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/20
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode access
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
SWT1(config-if)#exit
SWT1(config)#exit
SWT1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

Configurando en SWT2

```
SWT2#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT2(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/15
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
SWT2(config-if)#exit
SWT2(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/20
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
SWT2(config-if)#exit
SWT2(config)#
SWT2(config)#end
SWT2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

Configurando en SWT3

```
SWT3#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT3(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/15
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/20
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#
SWT3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

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.

Ilustración 20 Asignación de IP al SVI

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

Fuente: suministrada por el tutor

Respuesta

Configurando en SWT1

```

SWT1#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT1(config)#interface vlan99
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 address 190.108.99.1 255.255.255.0
SWT1(config-if)#exit
SWT1(config)#

```

Configurando en SWT2

```

SWT2#conf term
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 address 190.108.99.2 255.255.255.0  
SWT2(config-if)#exit  
SWT2(config)#
```

Configurando en SWT3

SWT3#conf term

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
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan99, changed state to up
```

```
SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.3 255.255.255.0
```

```
SWT3(config-if)#exit
```

```
SWT3(config)#exit
```

```
SWT3#
```

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

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.

Respuesta

Evidencia:

```
C:\>ping 190.108.10.1
```

```
Pinging 190.108.10.1 with 32 bytes of data:
```

```
Request timed out.
```

Request timed out.

Request timed out.

Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 190.108.10.1:

 Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>

El ping no me esta mostrando una comunicaciòn exitosa.

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

Respuesta

Ping en SWT1:

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 = 0/0/0 ms

El ping es exitoso pues muestra un 60%

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

Respuesta

Ping en SWT1

SWT#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 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/4/10 ms

Tuvo éxito el ping pues muestra un 100% .

2. CONCLUSIONES

Terminado la realización de esta actividad de habilidades prácticas del curso de CCNP-ROUTE, se ha puesto en práctica los aprendizajes desarrollados durante el mismo, implementación de comandos de configuración para los router, comandos para crear loopback y también aplicar otros como: ospf y también comandos de verificación como el show ip route, ping, traceroute y otros mas.

Se trabajó con 3 escenarios los cuales se resolvieron montando la topología en Packet Tracer 7.1.1. y realizando las respectivas configuraciones dadas las orientaciones de la guía de habilidades prácticas descargadas de Netacad.

Para la solución del escenario 1 se crearon las áreas estas (área 0) cuya función es crear una reducción en el número de rutas a propagar, adicional a esto se evidencia como se redistribuyo las redes con diferentes protocolos.

En lo que respecta al escenario 2 se logro el objetivo del BGP de cambiar información considerando rutas libres de bucles.

También se trabajó un escenario 3, donde aparecen dos switch, donde se configuró y se pusieron a funcionar las VLAN de igual forma se estableció el protocolo VTP.

3. REFERENCIAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS

Amberg, E. (2014). CCNA 1 Powertraining : ICND1/CCENT (100-101). Heidleberg: MITP. Recuperado de http://bibliotecavirtual.unad.edu.co:2051/login.aspx?direct=true&db=e000xww&AN=9790_32&lang=es&site=ehost-live

Froom, R., Frahim, E. (2015). CISCO Press (Ed). InterVLAN Routing. Implementing Cisco IP Switched Networks (SWITCH) Foundation Learning Guide CCNP SWITCH 300-115. Recuperado de <https://1drv.ms/b/s!AmlJYei-NT1IlnWR0hoMxgBNv1CJ>

Froom, R., Frahim, E. (2015). CISCO Press (Ed). Spanning Tree Implementation. Implementing Cisco IP Switched Networks (SWITCH) Foundation Learning Guide CCNP SWITCH 300-115. Recuperado de <https://1drv.ms/b/s!AmlJYei-NT1IlnWR0hoMxgBNv1CJ>