

**CURSO DE PROFUNDIZACION CISCO (DISEÑO E IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE  
SOLUCIONES INTEGRADAS LAN – WAN)  
PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRÁCTICA**

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**UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA UNAD  
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS BASICAS TECNOLOGIA E INGENIERIA  
INGENIERIA EN SISTEMAS  
DOSQUEBRADAS RISARALDA  
2019**

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**EVALUACION PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRACTICAS CCNA**

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FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS BASICAS TECNOLOGIA E INGENIERIA  
DOSQUEBRADAS RISARALDA  
2019**

Nota de Aceptación

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Presidente del Jurado

Jurado

Jurado

Dosquebradas 19 de Julio de 2019

Dedico este trabajo al forjador de mi camino, a mi padre celestial, el que me acompaña y siempre me levanta de mi continuo tropiezo, a mi familia, a mis amigos, a mi abuela y a todos los que me brindaron el apoyo para que esta meta se cumpliera.

## **AGRADECIMIENTOS**

Dedico este trabajo a mis compañeros de estudio los cuales aportaron poco a poco un crecimiento en mi como persona y profesionalmente, a mis amigos que me apoyaron todo el tiempo y me brindaron su mano cuando lo necesite, mi familia por la paciencia y por creer siempre en mí.

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## **1. INTRODUCCIÓN**

En el presente trabajo se abordaran los temas de todas las unidades del curso CCNA 1 y 2 de Cisco : En esta oportunidad vamos a entrar a conocer, comprender y adquirir habilidades en temáticas como Redes Conmutadas, Switching, Vlans, Routing, Enrutamiento vlan, Enrutamiento estático mediante el desarrollo de 2 escenarios que hacen parte del laboratorio final y deben ser desarrollados en Packet Tracer con el fin de realizar las simulaciones de estos casos con el fin de cumplir con la actividad y realizar el presente informe con los resultados.

Gracias a la herramienta packet tracer podemos aprender de una forma muy práctica, ya que tenemos la oportunidad de configurar, conectar, desconectar, apagar, prender, reiniciar, igual que lo tendríamos que hacer en la realidad, dicho aprendizaje es muy significativo.

## **2. OBJETIVOS**

### **2.1 OBJETIVO GENERAL**

Desarrollar la práctica de laboratorio final del curso de profundización cisco (diseño e implementación de soluciones integradas lan – wan).

### **2.2 OBJETIVOS ESPECÍFICOS**

- Desarrollar los 2 escenarios en el simulador Packet Tracer.
- Realizar el informe del laboratorio con los resultados de los dos escenarios.

## 3 DESARROLLO DE LOS ESCENARIOS

### 3.1 ESCENARIO 1

Una empresa posee sucursales distribuidas en las ciudades de Bogotá y Medellín, en donde el estudiante será el administrador de la red, el cual deberá configurar e interconectar entre sí cada uno de los dispositivos que forman parte del escenario, acorde con los lineamientos establecidos para el direccionamiento IP, protocolos de enrutamiento y demás aspectos que forman parte de la topología de red.

#### 3.1.1 Topología de red.

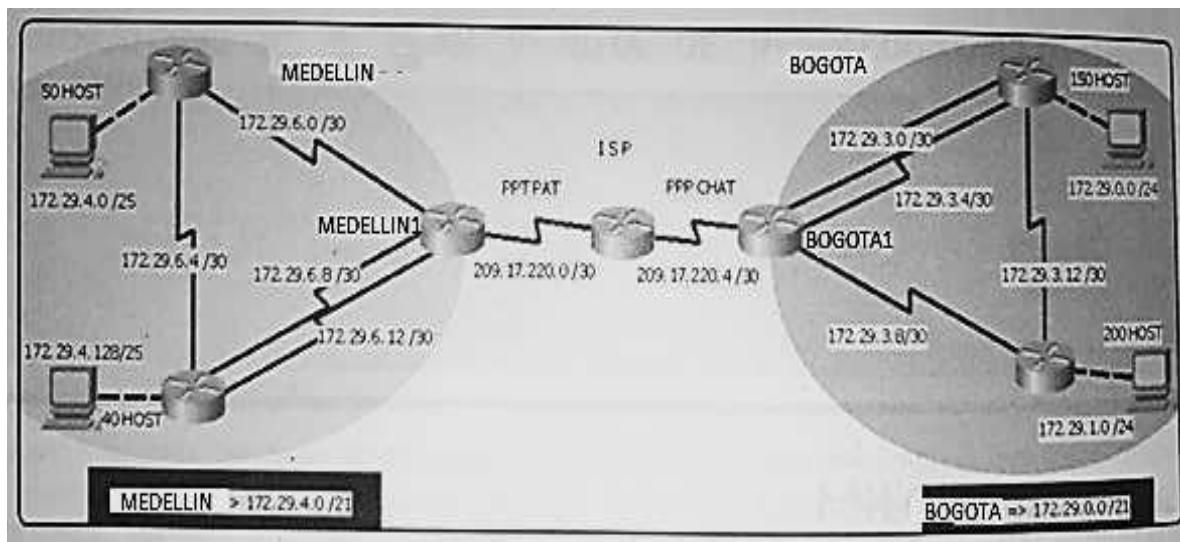


Ilustración 1 Topología 1

Este escenario plantea el uso de RIP como protocolo de enrutamiento, considerando que se tendrán rutas por defecto redistribuidas; asimismo, habilitar el encapsulamiento PPP y su autenticación.

Los routers Bogota2 y medellin2 proporcionan el servicio DHCP a su propia red LAN y a los routers 3 de cada ciudad.

Debe configurar PPP en los enlaces hacia el ISP, con autenticación.

Debe habilitar NAT de sobrecarga en los routers Bogota1 y medellin1.

### 3.1.2. Desarrollo

Como trabajo inicial se debe realizar lo siguiente.

- Realizar las rutinas de diagnóstico y dejar los equipos listos para su configuración (asignar nombres de equipos, asignar claves de seguridad, etc).
- Realizar la conexión física de los equipos con base en la topología de red

Configurar la topología de red, de acuerdo con las siguientes especificaciones.

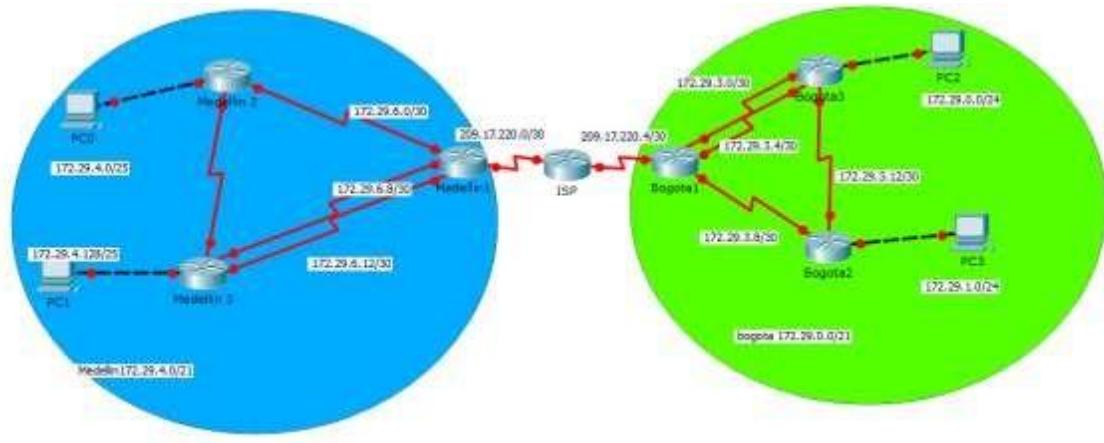


Ilustración 2 Topología 1.2

Se utilizaron routers cisco 1941 los cuales se le asignaron los modulos HWCI-2T para habilitar los puertos seriales, a los routers medellin3, medellin1, bogota1 y bogota 3 se le instalaron un modulo adicional HWCI-2T ya que la topología solicita habilitar un puerto serial adicional para la conexión.

### 3.1.3 Configuración de Routers

A cada router se le realiza la configuración inicial se asignaron contraseñas de inicio, de modo enable y de las líneas vty, se cambia el nombre del router y se asigna un mensaje en caso de no ingresar adecuadamente la contraseña, las contraseñas se encriptaron, se desactivaron la traducción de nombres a dirección del dispositivo y se asignan las direcciones ip y la máscara de red a cada puerto en este caso a los puerto serial 0/0/0 y 0/0/1 o los que sean necesarios para cada router.

## **Router ISP**

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname ISP
ISP(config)#no ip domain-lookup
ISP(config)#service password-encryption
ISP(config)#enable secret class
ISP(config)#banner motd "acceso restringido"
ISP(config)#ip domain-name unad.cisco
ISP(config)#line console 0
ISP(config-line)#password cisco
ISP(config-line)#login
ISP(config-line)#line vty 0 15
ISP(config-line)#password cisco
ISP(config-line)#login
ISP(config-line)#
ISP(config)#int s0/0/0
ISP (config-if)#ip add 209.17.220.1 255.255.255.252
ISP (config-if)#clock rate 4000000
ISP (config-if)#no shut
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
ISP (config-if)#int s0/0/1
ISP (config-if)#ip add 209.17.220.5 255.255.255.252
ISP (config-if)#clock rate 4000000
ISP (config-if)#no shut
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
ISP (config-if)#
ISP #
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

## **Medellin 1**

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Medellin1
Medellin1(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Medellin1(config)#service password-encryption
Medellin1(config)#enable secret class
Medellin1(config)#banner motd "acceso restringido"
Medellin1(config)#line console 0
```

```
Medellin1(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin1(config-line)#login
Medellin1(config-line)#line vty 0 15
Medellin1(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin1(config-line)#login
Medellin1(config-line)#
Medellin1#
Medellin1>en
Medellin1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin1 (config)#int s0/0/0
Medellin1 (config-if)#ip add 209.17.220.2 255.255.255.252
Medellin1 (config-if)#no shut
Medellin1 (config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
Medellin1 (config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state
to up
Medellin1 (config-if)#int s0/0/1
Medellin1 (config-if)#ip ad 172.29.6.1 255.255.255.252
Medellin1 (config-if)#no shut
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
Medellin1 (config-if)#
Medellin1 (config-if)#clock rate 4000000
Medellin1 (config-if)#no shut
Medellin1 (config-if)#int s0/1/0
Medellin1 (config-if)#ip add 172.29.6.9 255.255.255.252
Medellin1(config-if)#clock rate 4000000
Medellin1 (config-if)#no shut
Medellin1 (config-if)#int s0/1/1
Medellin1 (config-if)#ip add 172.29.6.13 255.255.255.252
Medellin1 (config-if)#clock rate 4000000
Medellin1 (config-if)#no shut
```

## MEDELLIN 2

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Medellin2
Medellin2(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Medellin2(config)#service password-encryption
Medellin2(config)#enable secret class
```

```

Medellin2(config)#banner motd "acceso restringido"
Medellin2(config)#line console 0
Medellin2(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin2(config-line)#login
Medellin2(config-line)#line vty 0 15
Medellin2(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin2(config-line)#login
Medellin2(config-line)#exit
Medellin2(config)#
Medellin2>EN
Medellin2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin2 (config)#int s0/0/0
Medellin2 (config-if)#ip add 172.29.6.2 255.255.255.252
Medellin2 (config-if)#no shut
Medellin2 (config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
Medellin2 (config-if)#int s0/0/
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state
to
Medellin2 (config-if)#int s0/0/1
Medellin2 (config-if)#ip add 172.29.6.5 255.255.255.252
Medellin2 (config-if)#clock rate 4000000
Medellin2 (config-if)#no shut
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
Medellin2 (config-if)#int g0/0
Medellin2 (config-if)#ip add 172.29.4.1 255.255.255.128
Medellin2 (config-if)#no shut
Medellin2 (config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

```

### **Medellin 3**

```

Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Medellin3
Medellin3(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Medellin3(config)#service password-encryption
Medellin3(config)#enable secret class
Medellin3(config)#banner motd "acceso restringido"
Medellin3(config)#line console 0
Medellin3(config-line)#password cisco

```

```
Medellin3(config-line)#login
Medellin3(config-line)#line vty 0 15
Medellin3(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin3(config-line)#login
Medellin3(config-line)#exit
Medellin3(config)#
Medellin3>en
Medellin3#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin3(config)#int s0/0/0
Medellin3(config-if)#ip add 172.29.6.10 255.255.255.252
Medellin3(config-if)#no shut
Medellin3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
Medellin3(config-if)#int s0/0/1
Medellin3(config-if)#ip add 172.29.6.14 255.255.255.252
Medellin3(config-if)#no shut
Medellin3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
Medellin3(config-if)#int s0/1/0
Medellin3(config-if)#ip add 172.29.6.6 255.255.255.252
Medellin3(config-if)#no shut
Medellin3(config-if)#int g0/0
Medellin3(config-if)#ip add 172.29.4.129 255.255.255.128
Medellin3(config-if)#no shut
Medellin3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

## BOGOTA 1

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Bogota1
Bogota1(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Bogota1(config)#service password-encryption
Bogota1(config)#enable secret class
Bogota1(config)#banner motd "acceso restringido"
Bogota1(config)#line console 0
Bogota1(config-line)#password cisco
Bogota1(config-line)#login
Bogota1(config-line)#line vty 0 15
Bogota1(config-line)#password cisco
Bogota1(config-line)#login
Bogota1(config-line)#exit
```

```

Bogota1(config)#
Bogota1#
Bogota1>en
Bogota1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota1(config)#int s0/0/0
Bogota1(config-if)#ip add 209.17.220.6 255.255.255.252
Bogota1(config-if)#no shut
Bogota1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
Bogota1(config-if)#int s0/0/1
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state
to up
Bogota1(config-if)#int s0/0/1
Bogota1(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.9 255.255.255.252
Bogota1(config-if)#clock rate 4000000
Bogota1(config-if)#no shut
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
Bogota1(config-if)#int s0/1/0
Bogota1(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.1 255.255.255.252
Bogota1(config-if)#clock rate 4000000
Bogota1(config-if)#no shut
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to down
Bogota1(config-if)#int s0/1/1
Bogota1(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.5 255.255.255.252
Bogota1(config-if)#clock rate 4000000
Bogota1(config-if)#no shut
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/1, changed state to down
Bogota1(config-if)#
Bogota1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

```

## **BOGOTA 2**

```

Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Bogota2
Bogota2(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Bogota2(config)#service password-encryption
Bogota2(config)#enable secret class
Bogota2(config)#banner motd "acceso restringido"
Bogota2(config)#line console 0
Bogota2(config-line)#password cisco

```

```
Bogota2(config-line)#login
Bogota2(config-line)#line vty 0 15
Bogota2(config-line)#password cisco
Bogota2(config-line)#login
Bogota2(config-line)#exit
Bogota2>en
Bogota2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota2(config)#int s0/0/0
Bogota2(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.10 255.255.255.252
Bogota2(config-if)#no shut
Bogota2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
Bogota2(config-if)#i
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state
to up
Bogota2(config-if)#int s0/0/1
Bogota2(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.13 255.255.255.252
Bogota2(config-if)#clock rate 4000000
Bogota2(config-if)#no shut
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
Bogota2(config-if)#int g0/0
Bogota2(config-if)#ip add 172.29.1.1 255.255.255.0
Bogota2(config-if)#no shut
Bogota2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0,
changed state to up
```

### **BOGOTA 3**

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Bogota3
Bogota3(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Bogota3(config)#service password-encryption
Bogota3(config)#enable secret class
Bogota3(config)#banner motd "acceso restringido"
Bogota3(config)#line console 0
Bogota3(config-line)#password cisco
Bogota3(config-line)#login
Bogota3(config-line)#line vty 0 15
Bogota3(config-line)#password cisco
```

```

Bogota3(config-line)#login
Bogota3(config-line)#exit
Bogota3(config)#
Bogota3(config)#int s0/0/0
Bogota3(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.2 255.255.255.252
Bogota3(config-if)#no shut
Bogota3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
Bogota3(config-if)#in
Bogota3(config-if)#int s0/0/1
Bogota3(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.6 255.255.255.252
Bogota3(config-if)#no shut
Bogota3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state
to up
Bogota3(config-if)#int g0/0
Bogota3(config-if)#ip add 172.29.0.1 255.255.255.0
Bogota3(config-if)#no shut
Bogota3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0,
changed state to up
Bogota3(config)#int s0/1/0
Bogota3(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.14 255.255.255.252
Bogota3(config-if)#no shut

```

De esta manera queda la red montada con sus direcciones ip asignadas.

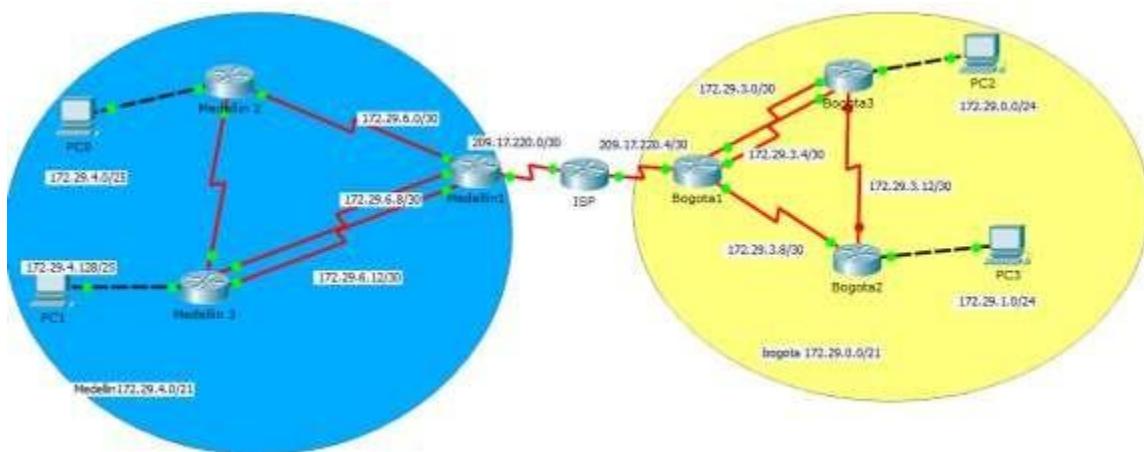


Ilustración 3 Topología 1.3

### **3.1.4 Configuración del enrutamiento.**

Se debe configurar el enrutamiento en la red usando el protocolo RIP versión 2, se declara la red principal, y se desactiva la summarización automática.

#### **Medellin1**

```
Medellin1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin1(config)#router rip
Medellin1(config-router)#version 2
Medellin1(config-router)#no auto-summary
Medellin1(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
C 209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
Medellin1(config-router)#network 172.29.6.0
Medellin1(config-router)#network 172.29.6.8
Medellin1(config-router)#network 172.29.6.12
Medellin1(config-router)#passive-interface s0/0/0
Medellin1(config-router)#

```

#### **Medellin 2**

```
Medellin2(config)#router rip
Medellin2(config-router)#version 2
Medellin2(config-router)#no auto-summary
Medellin2(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.29.4.0/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.6.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
Medellin2(config-router)#network 172.29.4.0
Medellin2(config-router)#network 172.29.6.0
Medellin2(config-router)#network 172.29.6.4
Medellin2(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
Medellin2(config-router)#

```

#### **Medellin 3**

```
Medellin3(config)#router rip
Medellin3(config-router)#version 2
Medellin3(config-router)#no auto-summary

```

```
Medellin3(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.29.4.128/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 172.29.6.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
Medellin3(config-router)#network 172.29.4.128
Medellin3(config-router)#network 172.29.6.4
Medellin3(config-router)#network 172.29.6.8
Medellin3(config-router)#network 172.29.6.12
Medellin3(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
Medellin3(config-router)#

```

## Bogota 1

```
Bogota1(config)#router rip
Bogota1(config-router)#version 2
Bogota1(config-router)#
Bogota1(config-router)#no auto-summary
Bogota1(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
C 172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
Bogota1(config-router)#network 172.29.3.0
Bogota1(config-router)#network 172.29.3.4
Bogota1(config-router)#network 172.29.3.8
Bogota1(config-router)#passive-interface s0/0/0
Bogota1(config-router)#

```

## Bogota 2

```
Bogota2(config)#router rip
Bogota2(config-router)#version 2
Bogota2(config-router)#no auto-summary
Bogota2(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.29.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.3.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
Bogota2(config-router)#network 172.29.1.0
Bogota2(config-router)#network 172.29.3.8
Bogota2(config-router)#network 172.29.3.12
Bogota2(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
Bogota2(config-router)#

```

### **Bogota 3**

```
Bogota3(config)#router rip
Bogota3(config-router)#version 2
Bogota3(config-router)#no auto-summary
Bogota3(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.29.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.3.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
Bogota3(config-router)#network 172.29.0.0
Bogota3(config-router)#network 172.29.3.0
Bogota3(config-router)#network 172.29.3.4
Bogota3(config-router)#network 172.29.3.12
Bogota3(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
Bogota3(config-router)#+
```

Se verifican las rutas de las direcciones ip con el comando show ip route.

### **Bogota 1**

```
Bogota1>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
172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
R 172.29.0.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.2, 00:00:16, Serial0/1/0
[120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:16, Serial0/1/1
R 172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:02, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L 172.29.3.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L 172.29.3.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
C 172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 172.29.3.9/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R 172.29.3.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:02, Serial0/0/1
[120/1] via 172.29.3.2, 00:00:16, Serial0/1/0
[120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:16, Serial0/1/1
209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
```

C 209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0  
L 209.17.220.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

```
Bogota1>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

      172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
R          172.29.0.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.2, 00:00:16, Serial0/1/0
                  [120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:16, Serial0/1/1
R          172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:02, Serial0/0/1
C          172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L          172.29.3.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C          172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L          172.29.3.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
C          172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L          172.29.3.9/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R          172.29.3.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:02, Serial0/0/1
                  [120/1] via 172.29.3.2, 00:00:16, Serial0/1/0
                  [120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:16, Serial0/1/1
      209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C          209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L          209.17.220.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
Bogota1>
```

Ilustración 4 show ip route bogota1

## Medellin1

```
Medellin1>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

      172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
```

```

R 172.29.4.0/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.2, 00:00:10, Serial0/0/1
R 172.29.4.128/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:10, Serial0/1/1
[120/1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:10, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 172.29.6.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R 172.29.6.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.2, 00:00:10, Serial0/0/1
[120/1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:10, Serial0/1/1
[120/1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:10, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L 172.29.6.9/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L 172.29.6.13/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 209.17.220.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
Medellin1>

```

```

Medellin1>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

  172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
R    172.29.4.0/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.2, 00:00:10, Serial0/0/1
R    172.29.4.128/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:10, Serial0/1/1
[120/1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:10, Serial0/1/0
C    172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L    172.29.6.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R    172.29.6.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.2, 00:00:10, Serial0/0/1
[120/1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:10, Serial0/1/1
[120/1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:10, Serial0/1/0
C    172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L    172.29.6.9/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C    172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L    172.29.6.13/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
  209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L    209.17.220.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
Medellin1>
Medellin1>

```

Ilustración 5 show ip route medellin1

Los routers Bogota1 y Medellín deberán añadir a su configuración de enrutamiento una ruta por defecto hacia el ISP y, a su vez, redistribuirla dentro de las publicaciones de RIP.

```

Medellin1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.17.220.1
Medellin1(config)#router rip
Medellin1(config-router)#default-information originate
Medellin1(config-router)#
Medellin1#

```

The screenshot shows a window titled "Medellin 2" with tabs for "Physical", "Config", and "CLI". The "CLI" tab is selected, displaying the IOS Command Line Interface. The output of the "show ip route" command is shown, including route codes and detailed route information. A yellow highlight box surrounds the last route entry, which is the default route.

```

Medellin2>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 172.29.6.1 to network 0.0.0.0

      172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
C        172.29.4.0/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L        172.29.4.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R        172.29.4.128/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:22, Serial0/0/1
C        172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L        172.29.6.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C        172.29.6.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L        172.29.6.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R        172.29.6.8/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/0
                  [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:22, Serial0/0/1
R        172.29.6.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/0
                  [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:22, Serial0/0/1
R*    0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/0
Medellin2>

```

Ilustración 6 show ip route medellin2

```

Bogota1>en
Bogota1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.17.220.5
Bogota1(config)#router rip
Bogota1(config-router)#default-information originate
Bogota1(config-router)#

```

```

Bogota2>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 172.29.3.9 to network 0.0.0.0

  172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
R    172.29.0.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:17, Serial0/0/1
C    172.29.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L    172.29.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R    172.29.3.0/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:22, Serial0/0/0
          [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:17, Serial0/0/1
R    172.29.3.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:22, Serial0/0/0
          [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:17, Serial0/0/1
C    172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L    172.29.3.10/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C    172.29.3.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L    172.29.3.13/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R*   0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:22, Serial0/0/0
Bogota2>

```

Ilustración 7 show ip route Bogota2

El router ISP deberá tener una ruta estática dirigida hacia cada red interna de Bogotá y Medellín para el caso se sumarizan las subredes de cada uno a /22.

Se realiza la tabla con las direcciones ip con el fin de suamirzar y enconrar la ruta estatica adecuada, se cambia a binario para hacer la sumatoria.

## Medellin

17 2	29	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172.29.4.0/25
17 2	29	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172.29.4.128/25
17 2	29	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	172.29.6.4/30
17 2	29	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	172.29.6.8/30
17 2	29	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	172.29.6.12/30
17 2	29	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172.29.6.0/30
17 2	29	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>172.29.4.0/21</b>

Tabla 1 Sumarizacion Medellin

## Bogota

172	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172.29.0.0/24
172	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172.29.1.0/24
172	29	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	172.29.3.12/30
172	29	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	172.29.3.8/30
172	29	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172.29.3.0/30
172	29	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	172.29.3.4/30
172	29	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>172.29.0.0/21</b>

Tabla 2 Sumarizacion Bogota

ISP#conf t

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

ISP(config)#ip route 172.29.4.0 255.255.252.0 209.17.220.2

ISP(config)#ip route 172.29.0.0 255.255.252.0 209.17.220.6

ISP(config)#

### 3.1.5 Tabla de enrutamiento.

Verificar la tabla de enrutamiento en cada uno de los routers para comprobar las redes y sus rutas.

Se realiza los pings necesarios para verificar la conexión.

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up

Bogota3>en
Bogota3#ping 172.29.3.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.3.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 6/7/9 ms

Bogota3#ping 209.17.220.5

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 209.17.220.5, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 7/10/15 ms

Bogota3#ping 209.17.220.2

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 209.17.220.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 9/1326/6585 ms

Bogota3#
```

Ilustración 8 ping bogota3

Verificar el balanceo de carga que presentan los routers utilizando el comando show ip route.

```
Bogota3#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 - EGD
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       p - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 172.29.3.8 to network 0.0.0.0

      172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 10 subnets, 3 masks
C       172.29.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
I       172.29.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R       172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:11, Serial0/1/0
C       172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
I       172.29.3.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C       172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
I       172.29.3.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R       172.29.3.8/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:11, Serial0/1/0
                  [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/0
                  [120/1] via 172.29.3.5, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/1
C       172.29.3.12/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
I       172.29.3.14/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
R*   0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.3.8, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/1
                  [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/0
```

Ilustración 9 Balanceo Bogota3

- Obsérvese en los routers Bogotá1 y Medellín1 cierta similitud por su ubicación, por tener dos enlaces de conexión hacia otro router y por la ruta por defecto que manejan.
- Los routers Medellín2 y Bogotá2 también presentan redes conectadas directamente y recibidas mediante RIP.
- Las tablas de los routers restantes deben permitir visualizar rutas redundantes para el caso de la ruta por defecto.
- El router ISP solo debe indicar sus rutas estáticas adicionales a las directamente conectadas.

```
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#ip route 172.29.4.0 255.255.252.0 209.17.220.2
Router(config)#ip route 172.29.0.0 255.255.252.0 209.17.220.6
Router(config)#{
```

Ilustración 10 ip route

### 3.1.6 Deshabilitar la propagación del protocolo RIP.

Para no propagar las publicaciones por interfaces que no lo requieran se debe deshabilitar la propagación del protocolo RIP, en la siguiente tabla se indican las interfaces de cada router que no necesitan desactivación.

ROUTER	INTERFAZ
<b>Bogota1</b>	SERIAL0/0/1; SERIAL0/1/0; SERIAL0/1/1
<b>Bogota2</b>	SERIAL0/0/0; SERIAL0/0/1
<b>Bogota3</b>	SERIAL0/0/0; SERIAL0/0/1; SERIAL0/1/0
<b>Medellín1</b>	SERIAL0/0/0; SERIAL0/0/1; SERIAL0/1/1
<b>Medellín2</b>	SERIAL0/0/0; SERIAL0/0/1
<b>Medellín3</b>	SERIAL0/0/0; SERIAL0/0/1; SERIAL0/1/0
<b>ISP</b>	No lo requiere

Tabla 3 Interfacez routers

En el paso 3.1.4 se realizó este proceso dejando las interfaces pasivas que no eran necesarias.

### 3.1.7 Verificación del protocolo RIP.

Verificar y documentar las opciones de enrutamiento configuradas en los routers, como el **passive interface** para la conexión hacia el ISP, la versión de RIP y las interfaces que participan de la publicación entre otros datos.

Verificamos utilizando el comando show ip protocols

## Medellin 1

```
Medellin1>show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "rip"
  Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 8 seconds
  Invalid after 180 seconds, hold down 180, flushed after 240
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Redistributing: rip
  Default version control: send version 2, receive 2
    Interface          Send Rcv Triggered RIP Key-chain
      Serial0/0/1        2     2
      Serial0/1/1        2     2
      Serial0/1/0        2     2
  Automatic network summarization is not in effect
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.29.0.0
  Passive Interface(s):
    Serial0/0/0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway          Distance      Last Update
    172.29.6.2        120          00:00:13
    172.29.6.14       120          00:00:15
    172.29.6.10       120          00:00:15
  Distance: (default is 120)
```

Ilustración 11 Protocols Medellin1

## Medellin 2

```
accesso restringido
User Access Verification

Medellin2>show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "rip"
  Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 5 seconds
  Invalid after 180 seconds, hold down 180, flushed after 240
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Redistributing: rip
  Default version control: send version 2, receive 2
    Interface          Send Rcv Triggered RIP Key-chain
      Serial0/0/1        2     2
      Serial0/0/0        2     2
  Automatic network summarization is not in effect
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.29.0.0
  Passive Interface(s):
    GigabitEthernet0/0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway          Distance      Last Update
    172.29.6.1        120          00:00:06
    172.29.6.6        120          00:00:00
  Distance: (default is 120)
Medellin2>
```

Ilustración 12 Protocols Medellin 2

## Medellin 3

```
Medellin3>show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "rip"
  Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 3 seconds
  Invalid after 180 seconds, hold down 180, flushed after 240
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Redistributing: rip
  Default version control: send version 2, receive 2
    Interface      Send   Recv Triggered RIP Key-chain
    Serial0/1/0     2       2
    Serial0/0/1     2       2
    Serial0/0/0     2       2
  Automatic network summarization is not in effect
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.29.0.0
  Passive Interface(s):
    GigabitEthernet0/0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway          Distance      Last Update
    172.29.6.13      120          00:00:13
    172.29.6.9      120          00:00:13
    172.29.6.5      120          00:00:16
Distance: (default is 120)
Medellin3>
```

Ilustración 13 protocols Medellin3

## Bogota 1

```
Bogotá>show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "rip"
  Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 23 seconds
  Invalid after 180 seconds, hold down 180, flushed after 240
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Redistributing: rip
  Default version control: send version 2, receive 2
    Interface      Send   Recv Triggered RIP Key-chain
    Serial0/1/1     2       2
    Serial0/1/0     2       2
    Serial0/0/1     2       2
  Automatic network summarization is not in effect
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.29.0.0
  Passive Interface(s):
    Serial0/0/0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway          Distance      Last Update
    172.29.3.6      120          00:00:14
    172.29.3.2      120          00:00:14
    172.29.3.10     120          00:00:23
Distance: (default is 120)
Bogotá>
```

Ilustración 14 Protocols Bogota 1

## Bogota2

```
*LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
acceso restringido

User Access Verification

Password:
Bogota2>show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "rip"
  Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 24 seconds
  Invalid after 180 seconds, hold down 180, flushed after 240
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Redistributing: rip
  Default version control: send version 2, receive 2
    Interface      Send   Recv Triggered RIP  Key-chain
    Serial0/0/1     2       2
    Serial0/0/0     2       2
  Automatic network summarization is not in effect
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.29.0.0
    Passive Interface(s):
      GigabitEthernet0/0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway          Distance      Last Update
    172.29.3.9        120          00:00:05
    172.29.3.14       120          00:00:20
  Distance: (default is 120)
Bogota2>
```

Ilustración 15 Protocols Bogota 2

## Bogota3

```
User Access Verification

Password:
Bogota3>show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "rip"
  Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 4 seconds
  Invalid after 180 seconds, hold down 180, flushed after 240
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Redistributing: rip
  Default version control: send version 2, receive 2
    Interface      Send   Recv Triggered RIP  Key-chain
    Serial0/0/1     2       2
    Serial0/0/0     2       2
    Serial0/1/0     2       2
  Automatic network summarization is not in effect
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.29.0.0
    Passive Interface(s):
      GigabitEthernet0/0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway          Distance      Last Update
    172.29.3.5        120          00:00:07
    172.29.3.1        120          00:00:07
    172.29.3.13       120          00:00:07
  Distance: (default is 120)
Bogota3>
*LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to down
```

Ilustración 16 Protocols Bogota 3

Verificar y documentar la base de datos de RIP de cada router, donde se informa de manera detallada de todas las rutas hacia cada red.

Se utiliza el comando **show ip route rip**

### Medellin1

```
Medellin1>show ip route rip
    172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
R      172.29.4.0/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.2, 00:00:27, Serial0/0/1
R      172.29.4.128/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:10, Serial0/1/0
          [120/1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:10, Serial0/1/1
R      172.29.6.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:10, Serial0/1/0
          [120/1] via 172.29.6.2, 00:00:27, Serial0/0/1
          [120/1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:10, Serial0/1/1
    209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
Medellin1>
```

Ilustración 17 route rip Medellin1

### Medellin2

```
Medellin2>show ip route rip
    172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
R      172.29.4.128/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:26, Serial0/0/1
R      172.29.6.8/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:01, Serial0/0/0
          [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:26, Serial0/0/1
R      172.29.6.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:26, Serial0/0/1
          [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:01, Serial0/0/0
R*     0.0.0.0/0 is possibly down, routing via 172.29.6.1, Serial0/0/0
      . . . .
Medellin2>
```

Ilustración 18 route rip Medellin2

### Medellin3

```
Medellin3>show ip route rip
    172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 10 subnets, 3 masks
R      172.29.4.0/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.5, 00:00:16, Serial0/1/0
R      172.29.6.0/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.9, 00:00:27, Serial0/0/0
          [120/1] via 172.29.6.5, 00:00:16, Serial0/1/0
          [120/1] via 172.29.6.13, 00:00:27, Serial0/0/1
R*     0.0.0.0/0 is possibly down, routing via 172.29.6.9, Serial0/0/0
R*     0.0.0.0/0 is possibly down, routing via 172.29.6.13, Serial0/0/1
Medellin3>
```

Ilustración 19 route rip Medellin3

## Bogota1

```
Bogota1>show ip route rip
    172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
R      172.29.0.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:19, Serial0/1/1
          [120/1] via 172.29.3.2, 00:00:19, Serial0/1/0
R      172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:23, Serial0/0/1
R      172.29.3.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.2, 00:00:19, Serial0/1/0
          [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:23, Serial0/0/1
          [120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:19, Serial0/1/1
    209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
-
```

Ilustración 20 route rip Bogota1

## Bogota2

```
Bogota2>show ip route rip
    172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
R      172.29.0.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:24, Serial0/0/1
R      172.29.3.0/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:09, Serial0/0/0
          [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:24, Serial0/0/1
R      172.29.3.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:09, Serial0/0/0
          [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:24, Serial0/0/1
Bogota2>
```

Ilustración 21 route rip Bogota2

## Bogota3

```
Bogota3>show ip route rip
    172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 10 subnets, 3 masks
R      172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:11, Serial0/1/0
R      172.29.3.8/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.5, 00:00:20, Serial0/0/1
          [120/1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:11, Serial0/1/0
          [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:20, Serial0/0/0
Bogota3>
```

Ilustración 22 route rip Bogota3

### 3.1.8 Configurar encapsulamiento y autenticacion PPP.

Según la topología se requiere que el enlace Medellín1 con ISP sea configurado con autenticación PAP.

```
Router(config)#username Medellin1 password cisco
Router(config)#hostname ISP
ISP(config)#int s0/0/0
ISP(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
```

```

ISP(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state
to down
ISP(config-if)#ppp authentication pap
ISP(config-if)#ppp pap sent-username ISP password cisco
ISP(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state
to up
Medellin1(config)#username ISP password cisco
Medellin1(config)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state
to down
Medellin1(config)#
Medellin1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state
to up
Medellin1(config)#
Medellin1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state
to up

```

```

Medellin1#ping 209.17.220.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 209.17.220.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 6/8/16 ms

Medellin1#

```

Ilustración 23 ping Medellin1

El enlace Bogotá1 con ISP se debe configurar con autenticación CHAP.

```

ISP(config)#username Bogota1 password cisco
ISP(config)#int s0/0/1
ISP(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
ISP(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state
to down
ISP(config-if)#ppp authentication chap
ISP(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state
to up
Bogota1(config)#username ISP password cisco

```

```

Bogota1(config)#%
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state
to down
Bogota1(config)#int s0/0/0
Bogota1(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
Bogota1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state
to up
Bogota1(config-if)#ppp authentication chap
Bogota1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state
to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state
to up

ISP#ping 209.17.220.6

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 209.17.220.6, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 5/6/7 ms

ISP#

```

---

Ilustración 24 ping ISP

### 3.1.9 Configuración de PAT.

En la topología, si se activa NAT en cada equipo de salida (Bogotá1 y Medellín1), los routers internos de una ciudad no podrán llegar hasta los routers internos en el otro extremo, sólo existirá comunicación hasta los routers Bogotá1, ISP y Medellín1.

```

Medellin1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 interface s0/0/0 overload
Medellin1(config)#access-list 1 permit 172.29.4.0 0.0.3.255
Medellin1(config)#int s0/0/0
Medellin1(config-if)#ip nat outside
Medellin1(config-if)#int s0/0/1
Medellin1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Medellin1(config-if)#int s0/1/0
Medellin1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Medellin1(config-if)#int s0/1/1
Medellin1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Medellin1(config-if)#
Medellin1#

```

```
Bogota1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 int s0/0/0 overload
Bogota1(config)#access-list 1 permit 172.29.0.0 0.0.3.255
Bogota1(config)#int s0/0/0
Bogota1(config-if)#ip nat outside
Bogota1(config-if)#int s0/0/1
Bogota1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Bogota1(config-if)#int s0/1/0
Bogota1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Bogota1(config-if)#int s0/1/1
Bogota1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Bogota1(config-if)#

```

Después de verificar lo indicado en el paso anterior proceda a configurar el NAT en el router Medellín1. Compruebe que la traducción de direcciones indique las interfaces de entrada y de salida. Al realizar una prueba de ping, la dirección debe ser traducida automáticamente a la dirección de la interfaz serial 0/1/0 del router Medellín1, cómo diferente puerto.

```
PC>ping 209.17.220.5

Pinging 209.17.220.5 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 209.17.220.5: bytes=32 time=35ms TTL=253
Reply from 209.17.220.5: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=253
Reply from 209.17.220.5: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=253
Reply from 209.17.220.5: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=253

Ping statistics for 209.17.220.5:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 7ms, Maximum = 35ms, Average = 14ms

PC>
```

Ilustración 25 ping PC

```
Bogota1>
Bogota1>show ip nat translations
Pro Inside global      Inside local        Outside local      Outside global
icmp 209.17.220.6:13  172.29.0.6:13      209.17.220.5:13  209.17.220.5:13
icmp 209.17.220.6:14  172.29.0.6:14      209.17.220.5:14  209.17.220.5:14
icmp 209.17.220.6:15  172.29.0.6:15      209.17.220.5:15  209.17.220.5:15
icmp 209.17.220.6:16  172.29.0.6:16      209.17.220.5:16  209.17.220.5:16
-----!
```

Ilustración 26 IP nat translations.

Proceda a configurar el NAT en el router Bogotá1. Compruebe que la traducción de direcciones indique las interfaces de entrada y de salida. Al realizar una prueba de ping, la dirección debe ser traducida automáticamente a la dirección de la interfaz serial 0/1/0 del router Bogotá1, como diferente puerto.

```
BOGOTÁ1#show ip nat translation
Pro Inside global      Inside local        Outside local      Outside global
icmp 209.17.220.6:1    172.29.0.6:1      209.17.220.1:1    209.17.220.1:1
icmp 209.17.220.6:2    172.29.0.6:2      209.17.220.1:2    209.17.220.1:2
icmp 209.17.220.6:3    172.29.0.6:3      209.17.220.1:3    209.17.220.1:3
icmp 209.17.220.6:4    172.29.0.6:4      209.17.220.1:4    209.17.220.1:4
```

Ilustración 27 Nat translations 2

### 3.1.10 Configuración del servicio DHCP.

Configurar la red Medellín2 y Medellín3 donde el router Medellín 2 debe ser el servidor DHCP para ambas redes Lan.

#### Medellin2

```
Medellin2>en
Medellin2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.4.1 172.29.4.5
Medellin2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.4.129 172.29.4.133
Medellin2(config)#ip dhcp pool Medellin2
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.4.0 255.255.255.128
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.4.1
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 8.8.8.8
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#exit
Medellin2(config)#ip dhcp pool Medellin3
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.4.128 255.255.255.128
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.4.129
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 8.8.8.8
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#exit
Medellin2(config)#

```

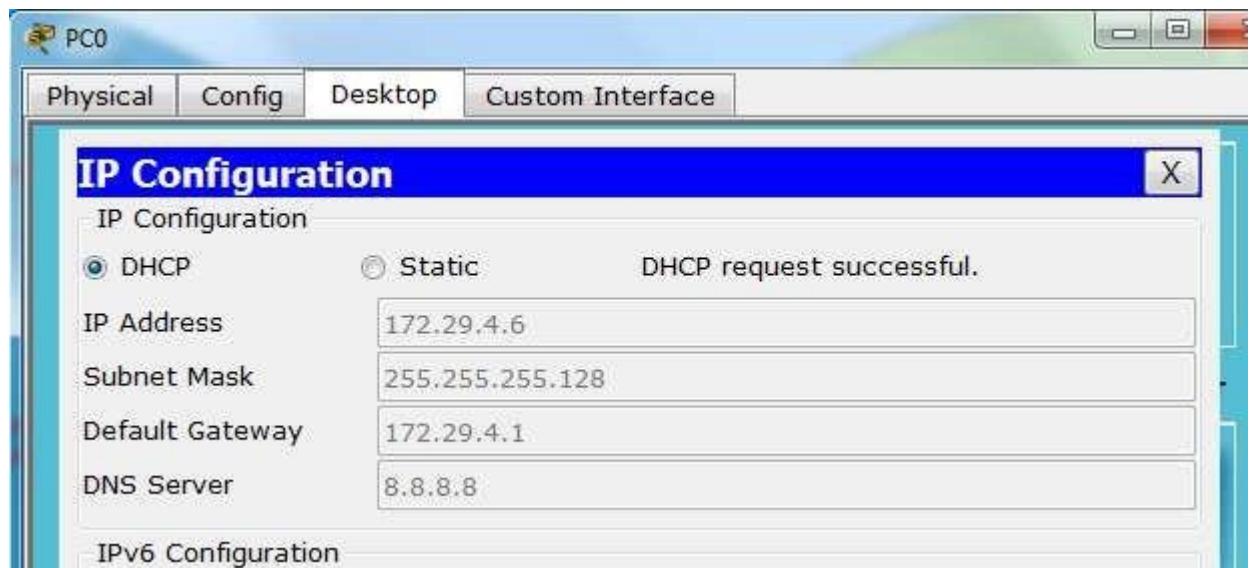


Ilustración 28 DHCP PC0

El router Medellín3 deberá habilitar el paso de los mensajes broadcast hacia la IP del router Medellín2.

### Medellin 3

```
Medellin3(config)#int g0/0  
Medellin3(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.29.6.5  
Medellin3(config-if)#{/pre}
```

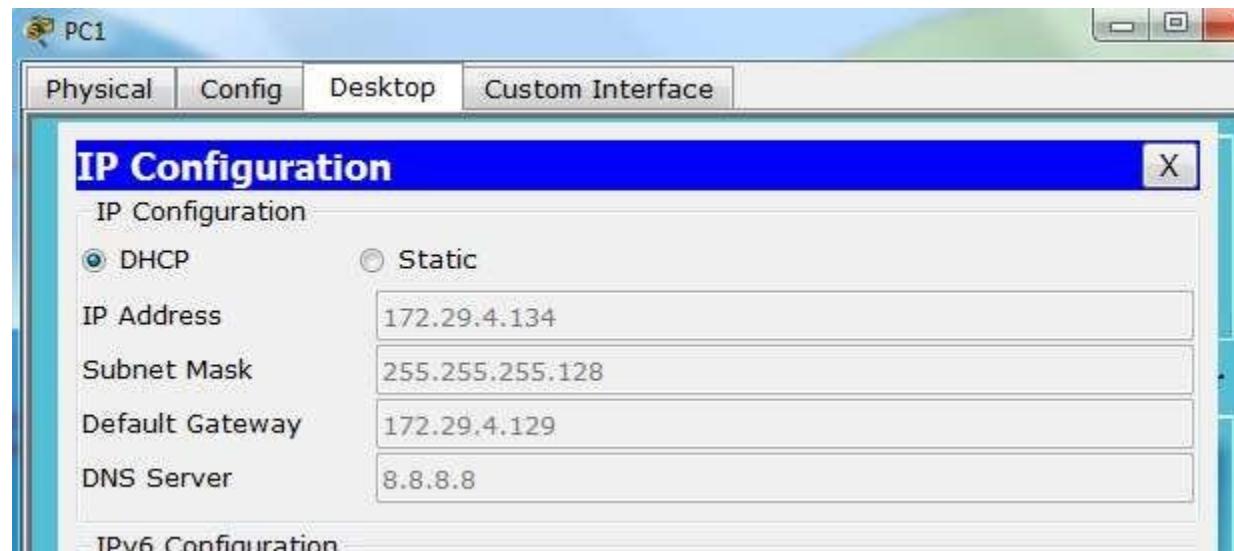
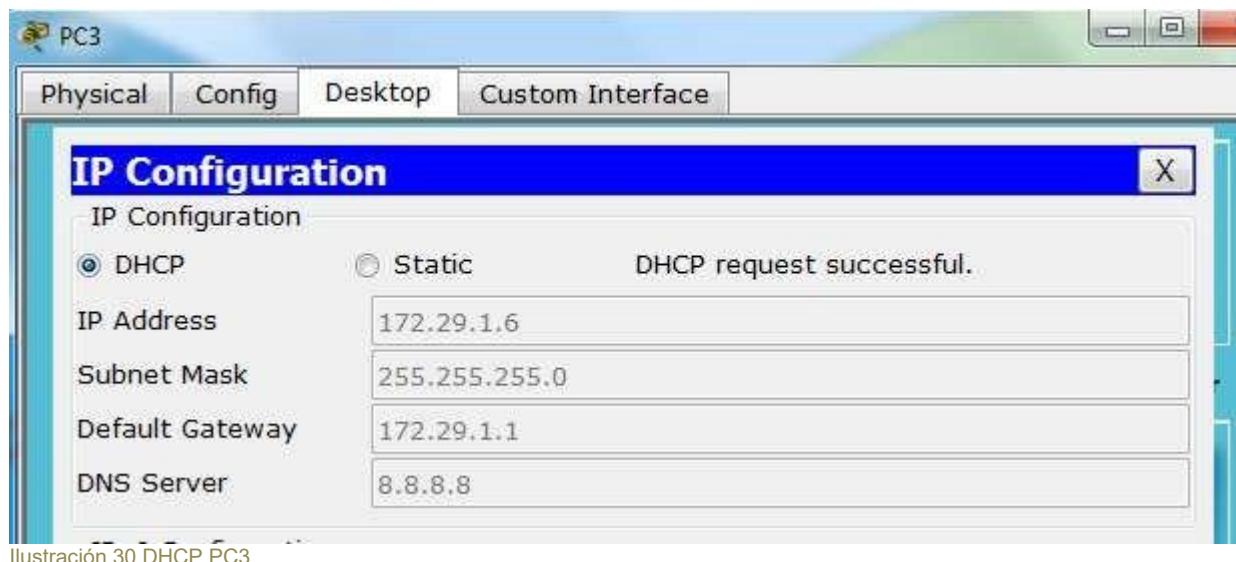


Ilustración 29 DHCP PC1

Configurar la red Bogotá2 y Bogotá3 donde el router Bogota 2 debe ser el servidor DHCP para ambas redes Lan.

```
Bogota2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.1.1 172.29.1.5
Bogota2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.0.1 172.29.0.5
Bogota2(config)#ip dhcp pool Bogota2
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.1.0 255.255.255.0
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.1.1
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 8.8.8.8
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool Bogota3
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.0.0 255.255.255.0
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.0.1
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 8.8.8.8
```



Configure el router Bogotá3 para que habilite el paso de los mensajes Broadcast hacia la IP del router Bogotá2.

```
Bogota3>en
Bogota3#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota3(config)#int g0/0
Bogota3(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.29.3.13
Bogota3(config-if)#+
```



Ilustración 31 DHCP PC2

## 3.2 ESCENARIO 2

Una empresa de Tecnología posee tres sucursales distribuidas en las ciudades de Miami, Bogotá y Buenos Aires, en donde el estudiante será el administrador de la red, el cual deberá configurar e interconectar entre sí cada uno de los dispositivos que forman parte del escenario, acorde con los lineamientos establecidos para el direccionamiento IP, protocolos de enrutamiento y demás aspectos que forman parte de la topología de red.

### 3.2.1 Topología.

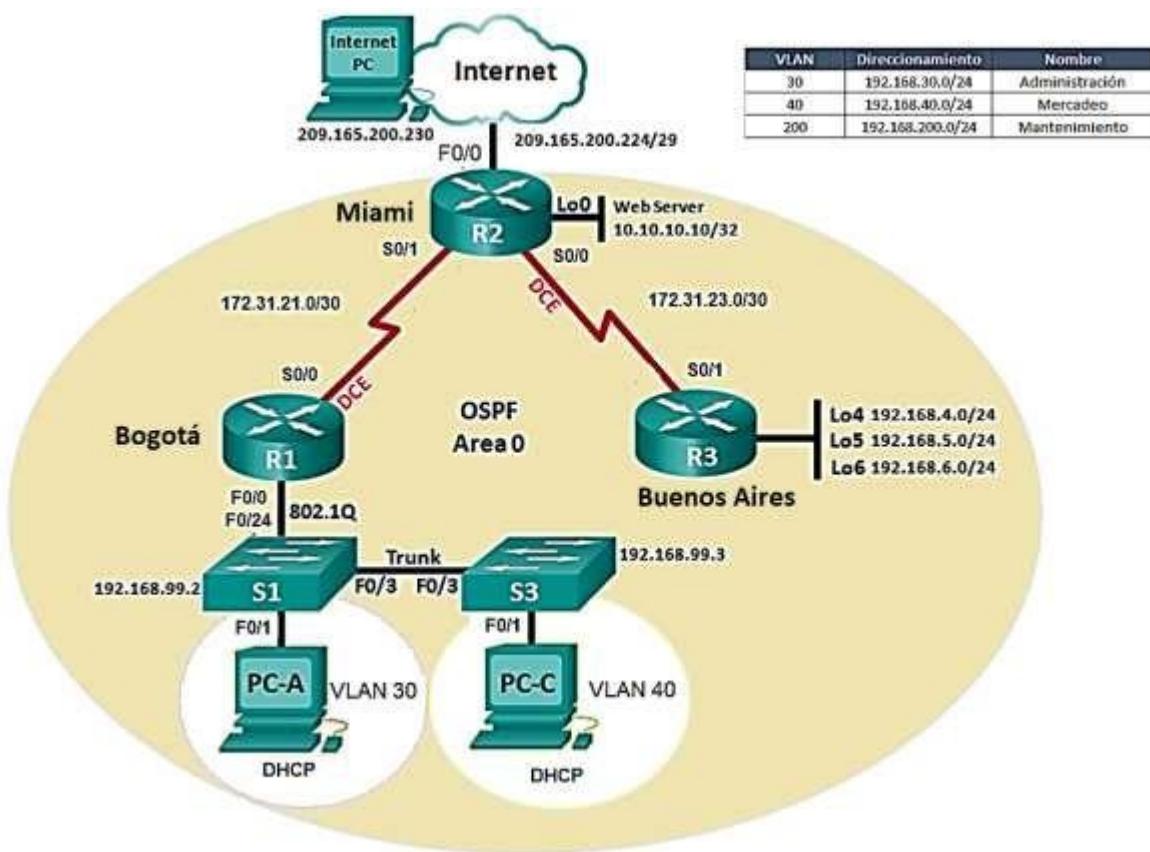


Ilustración 32 Topología escenario 2

### **3.2.2 Configuración direccionamiento IP.**

Configurar el direccionamiento IP acorde con la topología de red para cada uno de los dispositivos que forman parte del escenario

#### **Bogota**

```
Router>
Router>EN
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname BOGOTA
Bogota(config)#enable secret class
Bogota(config)#line console 0
Bogota(config-line)#password cisco
Bogota(config-line)#login
Bogota(config-line)#exit
Bogota(config)#line vty 0 4
Bogota(config-line)#password cisco
Bogota(config-line)#login
Bogota(config-line)#exit
Bogota(config)#service password-encryption
Bogota(config)#banner motd "acceso no autorizado"
BOGOTA(config)#no ip domain-lookup
BOGOTA(config-subif)#int s0/0/0
BOGOTA(config-if)#description Connection to Miami
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip add 172.31.21.1 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA(config-if)#clock rate 128000
BOGOTA(config-if)#no shut
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 serial 0/0/0
```

#### **MIAMI**

```
Router>
Router>EN
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname MIAMI
MIAMI(config)#no ip domain-lookup
MIAMI(config)#enable secret class
MIAMI(config)#line console 0
```

```
MIAMI(config-line)#password cisco
MIAMI(config-line)#login
MIAMI(config-line)#exit
MIAMI(config)#line vty 0 4
MIAMI(config-line)#password cisco
MIAMI(config-line)#login
MIAMI(config-line)#exit
MIAMI(config)#service password-encryption
MIAMI(config)#banner motd "acceso no autorizado"
MIAMI(config)#int loopback0
MIAMI(config-if)#description simulated web server
MIAMI(config-if)#ip add 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.255
No shut
MIAMI(config-if)#int f0/0
MIAMI(config-if)#description connection to ISP
MIAMI(config-if)#ip add 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.248
MIAMI(config-if)#no shut
MIAMI(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
MIAMI(config-if)#int s0/0/1
MIAMI(config-if)#description connection to Bogota
MIAMI(config-if)#ip add 172.31.21.2 255.255.255.252
MIAMI(config-if)#no shut
MIAMI(config-if)#int s0/0/0
MIAMI(config-if)#description connection to Buenos Aires
MIAMI(config-if)#ip add 172.31.23.2 255.255.255.252
MIAMI(config-if)#no shut
MIAMI(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
MIAMI(config-if)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 f0/0
%Default route without gateway, if not a point-to-point interface, may impact
performance
MIAMI(config)#

```

## **BUENOS AIRES**

```
Router>
Router>EN
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname BuenosAires
BuenosAires(config)#no ip domain-lookup
BuenosAires(config)#enable secret class
BuenosAires(config)#line console 0
```

```
BuenosAires(config-line)#password cisco
BuenosAires(config-line)#login
BuenosAires(config-line)#exit
BuenosAires(config)#line vty 0 4
BuenosAires(config-line)#password cisco
BuenosAires(config-line)#login
BuenosAires(config-line)#exit
BuenosAires(config)#service password-encryption
BuenosAires(config)#banner motd "acceso no autorizado"
BuenosAires(config)#int loopback4
BuenosAires(config-if)#ip add 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
BuenosAires(config-if)#int loopback5
BuenosAires(config-if)#ip add 192.168.5.1 255.255.255.0
BuenosAires(config-if)#int loopback6
BuenosAires(config-if)#ip add 192.168.6.1 255.255.255.0
BuenosAires(config-if)#int s0/0/1
BuenosAires(config-if)#description connection to Miami
BuenosAires(config-if)#ip add 172.31.23.2 255.255.255.252
BuenosAires(config-if)#no shut
BuenosAires(config-if)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 s0/0/1
```

## INTERNET PC



Ilustración 33 Ip configuration Internet PC

## **SWITCH S1**

```
Switch>en
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname s1
s1(config)#no ip domain-lookup
S1(config)#enable secret class
S1(config)#line console 0
S1(config-line)#password cisco
S1(config-line)#login
S1(config-line)#line vty 0 4
S1(config-line)#password cisco
S1(config-line)#login
S1(config-line)#service password-encryption
S1(config)#banner motd "acceso no autorizado"
S1(config)#exit
```

## **SWITCH S3**

```
Switch>en
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname S3
S3(config)#enable secret class
S3(config)#line console 0
S3(config-line)#password cisco
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#line vty 0 4
S3(config-line)#password cisco
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#service password-encryption
S3(config)#banner motd #acceso no autorizado#
S3(config)#exit
S3#
```

Se realiza el ping para verificar las conexiones.

### Ping Bogota a Miami

```
Bogota> ping 172.31.23.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.31.23.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 5/6/8 ms
Bogota>
```

Ilustración 34 Ping Bogota - Miami

### Ping Bogotá a Buenos aires

```
Bogota>ping 172.31.21.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.31.21.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 5/5/6 ms
```

Ilustración 35 Ping Bogota - Buenos Aires

### Ping Miami a Bogotá

```
MIAMI>ping 172.31.21.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.31.21.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 5/6/9 ms
MTAMT>
```

Ilustración 36 Ping Miami - Bogotá

## 3.2.2 Configuracion protocolo de enrutamiento OSPFv2

### OSPFv2 area 0

Configuration Item or Task	Specification
Router ID R1	1.1.1.1
Router ID R2	5.5.5.5
Router ID R3	8.8.8.8
Configurar todas las interfaces LAN como pasivas	
Establecer el ancho de banda para enlaces seriales en	256 Kb/s
Ajustar el costo en la métrica de So/o a	9500

Tabla 4 OSFV2

## **Verificar información de OSPF**

- Visualizar tablas de enrutamiento y routers conectados por OSPFv2
- Visualizar lista resumida de interfaces por OSPF en donde se ilustre el costo de cada interface
- Visualizar el OSPF Process ID, Router ID, Address summarizations, Routing Networks, and passive interfaces configuradas en cada router.

## **BOGOTA**

```
BOGOTA>en
BOGOTA#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BOGOTA(config)#router ospf 1
BOGOTA(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
BOGOTA(config-router)#network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
BOGOTA(config-router)#network 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
BOGOTA(config-router)#network 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
BOGOTA(config-router)#network 192.168.200.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.99.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#passive-interface default
% OSPF: Reference bandwidth is changed.
No passive-interface s0/0/0
BOGOTA(config-router)#auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000
BOGOTA(config-router)#int s0/0/0
BOGOTA(config-if)#bandwidth 256
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip ospf cost 9500
```

## **MIAMI**

```
MIAMI>en
MIAMI#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
MIAMI(config)#router ospf 1
MIAMI(config-router)#router-id 5.5.5.5
MIAMI(config-router)#network 10.10.10.10 0.0.0.0 area 0
MIAMI(config-router)#network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
MIAMI(config-router)#network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
MIAMI(config-router)#passive-interface Loopback0
MIAMI(config-router)#passive-interface f0/1
```

```
MIAMI(config-router)#int s0/0/0
MIAMI(config-if)#bandwidth 256
MIAMI(config-if)#ip ospf cost 9500
MIAMI(config-if)#int s0/0/1
MIAMI(config-if)#bandwidth 256
MIAMI(config-if)#ip ospf cost 9500
```

## BUENOS AIRES

```
BuenosAires>en
BuenosAires#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BuenosAires(config)#router ospf 1
BuenosAires(config-router)#router-id 8.8.8.8
BuenosAires(config-router)#passive-interface Loopback4
BuenosAires(config-router)#passive-interface Loopback5
BuenosAires(config-router)#passive-interface Loopback6
BuenosAires(config-router)#auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000
% OSPF: Reference bandwidth is changed.
Please ensure reference bandwidth is consistent across all routers.
BuenosAires(config-router)#network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
BuenosAires(config-router)#network 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255 area 0
BuenosAires(config-router)#int s0/0/1
BuenosAires(config-if)#bandwidth 256
BuenosAires(config-if)#ip ospf cost 9500
```

### 3.2.3 Visualizar tablas de enrutamiento y router conectados por OSPFv2

Verificamos si los routers formaron una adyacencia con los router vecinos a través del ospf para esto se usa el comando show ip ospf neig

## BOGOTA

```
Bogota#show ip ospf neig

Neighbor ID      Pri   State          Dead Time     Address          Interface
5.5.5.5          0     FULL/ -        00:00:33     172.31.21.2    Serial0/0/0
Bogota#
Bogota#show ip ospf neig
```

Ilustración 37 OSPF neig Bogota

## MIAMI

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address	Interface
8.8.8.8	0	FULL/ -	00:00:38	172.31.23.2	Serial0/0/0
1.1.1.1	0	FULL/ -	00:00:30	172.31.21.1	Serial0/0/1
MIAMI#					

Ilustración 38 OSPF neig Miami

## BUENOS AIRES

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address	Interface
5.5.5.5	0	FULL/ -	00:00:36	172.31.23.2	Serial0/0/1
BuenosAires#					

Ilustración 39 OSPF neig Buenos Aires

### 3.2.4 Visualizar listas resumidas interface.

Se utiliza el comando show ip ospf interface

#### Bogotá

```
Bogota>show ip ospf interface
----- 
Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 172.31.21.1/30, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 9500
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT, Priority 0
  No designated router on this network
  No backup designated router on this network
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    Hello due in 00:00:01
  Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
  Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
  Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
  Neighbor Count is 1 , Adjacent neighbor count is 1
    Adjacent with neighbor 5.5.5.5
  Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
Bogota>
```

Ilustración 40 OSPF interface Bogotá

## Miami

The screenshot shows a Windows-style window titled "Router2". Inside, there are three tabs: "Physical", "Config" (which is selected), and "CLI". Below the tabs is the title "IOS Command Line Interface". The main area displays the output of the command "MIAMI>show ip ospf interface". The output details various interfaces including Loopback0, Serial0/0/0, and Serial0/0/1, their states, IP addresses, and OSPF parameters.

```
MIAMI>show ip ospf interface

Loopback0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 10.10.10.10/32, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 5.5.5.5, Network Type LOOPBACK, Cost: 1
  Loopback interface is treated as a stub Host
Serial0/0/1 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 172.31.21.2/30, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 5.5.5.5, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 9500
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT, Priority 0
  No designated router on this network
  No backup designated router on this network
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    Hello due in 00:00:03
  Index 2/2, flood queue length 0
  Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
  Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
  Neighbor Count is 1 , Adjacent neighbor count is 1
    Adjacent with neighbor 1.1.1.1
    Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 172.31.23.2/30, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 5.5.5.5, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 9500
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT, Priority 0
  No designated router on this network
  No backup designated router on this network
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    Hello due in 00:00:03
```

Ilustración 41 OSPF interface Miami

## Buenos aires

The screenshot shows a Windows-style window titled "Router3". Inside, there are three tabs: "Physical", "Config" (which is selected), and "CLI". Below the tabs is the title "IOS Command Line Interface". The main area displays the output of the command "BuenosAires>show ip ospf interface". The output lists several interfaces including Loopback4, Loopback5, Loopback6, and Serial0/0/1, their states, IP addresses, and OSPF parameters.

```
BuenosAires>show ip ospf interface

Loopback4 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 192.168.4.1/24, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 8.8.8.8, Network Type LOOPBACK, Cost: 1
  Loopback interface is treated as a stub Host
Loopback5 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 192.168.5.1/24, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 8.8.8.8, Network Type LOOPBACK, Cost: 1
  Loopback interface is treated as a stub Host
Loopback6 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 192.168.6.1/24, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 8.8.8.8, Network Type LOOPBACK, Cost: 1
  Loopback interface is treated as a stub Host
Serial0/0/1 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 172.31.23.2/30, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 8.8.8.8, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 9500
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT, Priority 0
  No designated router on this network
  No backup designated router on this network
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    Hello due in 00:00:06
  Index 4/4, flood queue length 0
  Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
  Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
  Neighbor Count is 1 , Adjacent neighbor count is 1
    Adjacent with neighbor 5.5.5.5
    Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
```

Ilustración 42 OSPF interface Buenos Aires

### 3.2.5 Visualizar el OSPF process ID, router Address summarizations, routing networks y interfaces pasivas configuradas en cada router.

Se usa el comando show ip protocols

#### Bogota

```
Bogota>show ip protocols

Routing Protocol is "ospf 1"
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Router ID 1.1.1.1
  Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
    192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
    192.168.200.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
    192.168.99.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  Passive Interface(s):
    Vlan1
    FastEthernet0/0
    FastEthernet0/1
    Serial0/0/1
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway          Distance      Last Update
    1.1.1.1           110          00:21:36
    5.5.5.5           110          00:21:36
    8.8.8.8           110          00:21:36
  Distance: (default is 110)
```

Ilustración 43 Protocols Bogota Escenario 2

#### Miami

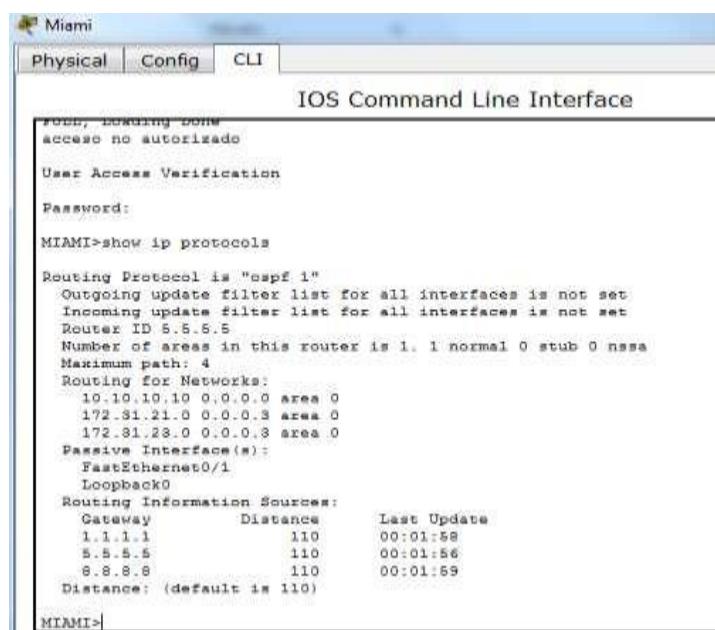


Ilustración 44 Protocols Miami Escenario 2

## Buenos Aires

```
BuenosAires>show ip protocols

Routing Protocol is "ospf 1"
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Router ID 8.8.8.8
  Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255 area 0
  Passive Interface(s):
    Loopback4
    Loopback5
    Loopback6
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway          Distance      Last Update
    1.1.1.1           110          00:03:02
    5.5.5.5           110          00:03:00
    8.8.8.8           110          00:03:02
  Distance: (default is 110)
```

Ilustración 45 Protocols Buenos Aires Escenario 2

### 3.2.6 Configurar VLANS, puertos de acceso, encapsulamiento, Inter-VLAN routing y seguridad en los switches acorde a la topología de red establecida.

## Bogotá

```
Bogota>en
Bogota#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota(config)#int f0/0.30
Bogota(config-subif)#description Accounting LAN
Bogota(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 30
Bogota(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0
Bogota(config-subif)#int f0/0.40
Bogota(config-subif)#description MAERCADEO LAN
Bogota(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 40
Bogota(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.40.1 255.255.255.0
Bogota(config)#int f0/0.200
Bogota(config-subif)#description Mantenimiento LAN
Bogota(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 200
Bogota(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.0
Bogota(config-subif)#exit
Bogota(config)#int f0/0
Bogota(config-if)#no shut
```

## **S1**

```
Switch>en
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname S1
S1(config)#vlan 30
S1(config-vlan)#name ADMINISTRACION
S1(config-vlan)#vlan 40
S1(config-vlan)#name MERCADEO
S1(config-vlan)#vlan 200
S1(config-vlan)#name MANTENIMIENTO
S1(config-vlan)#int f0/1
S1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
S1(config-if)#switchport mode access
S1(config-if)#interface range FastEthernet0/2, FastEthernet0/4-23
S1(config-if-range)#switchport mode access
S1(config-if-range)#int f0/24
S1(config-if)#switchport mode access
S1(config-if)#int f0/3
S1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
```

## **S3**

```
Switch>EN
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname S3
S3(config)#vlan 30
S3(config-vlan)#name ADMINISTRACION
S3(config-vlan)#vlan 40
S3(config-vlan)#name MERCADEO
S3(config-vlan)#vlan 200
S3(config-vlan)#name MANTENIMIENTO
S3(config-vlan)#int f0/1
S3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 40
S3(config-if)#switchport mode access
S3(config-if)#interface range FastEthernet0/2, FastEthernet0/4-24
S3(config-if-range)#switchport mode access
S3(config-if-range)#int f0/3
S3(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
```

### **3.2.7 Deshabilitar DNS LOOKUP en switch S3.**

```
S3(config)#no ip domain-lookup  
S3(config)#
```

### **3.2.8 Asignar direcciones IP a los switches acorde a los lineamientos.**

#### **S1**

```
S1>EN  
S1#CONF T  
S1(config)#int vlan 200  
S1(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan200, changed state to up  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan200, changed state to  
up  
S1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.99.2 255.255.255.0  
S1(config-if)#no shut  
S1(config-if)#ip default-gateway 192.168.99.1
```

#### **S3**

```
S3>EN  
S3#CONF T  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
S3(config)#int vlan 200  
S3(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan200, changed state to up  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan200, changed state to  
up  
S3(config-if)#ip add 192.168.99.3 255.255.255.0  
S3(config-if)#no shut  
S3(config-if)#ip default-gateway 192.168.99.1
```

#### **Ping Switches**

```
S3#ping 192.168.99.2  
Type escape sequence to abort.  
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.99.2, timeout is 2 seconds:  
!!!!!  
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms  
S3#|
```

---

Ilustración 46 Ping 192.168.99.2

### 3.2.9 Desactivar todas las interfaces que no sean utilizadas en el esquema de red.

**S1**

S1>en

S1#conf t

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

S1(config)#interface range FastEthernet0/2, FastEthernet0/4-23

S1(config-if-range)#s

Port	Link	VLAN	IP Address	MAC Address
FastEthernet0/1	Up	30	--	0090.0C18.9201
FastEthernet0/2	Down	1	--	0090.0C18.9202
FastEthernet0/3	Up	--	--	0090.0C18.9203
FastEthernet0/4	Down	1	--	0090.0C18.9204
FastEthernet0/5	Down	1	--	0090.0C18.9205
FastEthernet0/6	Down	1	--	0090.0C18.9206
FastEthernet0/7	Down	1	--	0090.0C18.9207
FastEthernet0/8	Down	1	--	0090.0C18.9208
FastEthernet0/9	Down	1	--	0090.0C18.9209
FastEthernet0/10	Down	1	--	0090.0C18.920A
FastEthernet0/11	Down	1	--	0090.0C18.920B
FastEthernet0/12	Down	1	--	0090.0C18.920C
FastEthernet0/13	Down	1	--	0090.0C18.920D
FastEthernet0/14	Down	1	--	0090.0C18.920E
FastEthernet0/15	Down	1	--	0090.0C18.920F
FastEthernet0/16	Down	1	--	0090.0C18.9210
FastEthernet0/17	Down	1	--	0090.0C18.9211
FastEthernet0/18	Down	1	--	0090.0C18.9212
FastEthernet0/19	Down	1	--	0090.0C18.9213
FastEthernet0/20	Down	1	--	0090.0C18.9214
FastEthernet0/21	Down	1	--	0090.0C18.9215
FastEthernet0/22	Down	1	--	0090.0C18.9216
FastEthernet0/23	Down	1	--	0090.0C18.9217
FastEthernet0/24	Up	1	--	0090.0C18.9218
Vlan1	Down	1	<not set>	0090.0CA5.1390
Vlan200	Up	200	192.168.99.2/24	0090.0CA5.1390

Hostname: S1

Physical Location: Intercity, Home City, Corporate Office, Wiring Closet

Ilustración 47 Interfaces desactivadas S1

## S3

```
S3(config)#int range FastEthernet0/2, FastEthernet0/4-24  
S3(config-if-range)#shut
```

Port	Link	VLAN	IP Address	MAC Address
FastEthernet0/1	Up	40	--	00D0.9743.DC01
FastEthernet0/2	Down	1	--	00D0.9743.DC02
FastEthernet0/3	Up	--	--	00D0.9743.DC03
FastEthernet0/4	Down	1	--	00D0.9743.DC04
FastEthernet0/5	Down	1	--	00D0.9743.DC05
FastEthernet0/6	Down	1	--	00D0.9743.DC06
FastEthernet0/7	Down	1	--	00D0.9743.DC07
FastEthernet0/8	Down	1	--	00D0.9743.DC08
FastEthernet0/9	Down	1	--	00D0.9743.DC09
FastEthernet0/10	Down	1	--	00D0.9743.DC0A
FastEthernet0/11	Down	1	--	00D0.9743.DC0B
FastEthernet0/12	Down	1	--	00D0.9743.DC0C
FastEthernet0/13	Down	1	--	00D0.9743.DC0D
FastEthernet0/14	Down	1	--	00D0.9743.DC0E
FastEthernet0/15	Down	1	--	00D0.9743.DC0F
FastEthernet0/16	Down	1	--	00D0.9743.DC10
FastEthernet0/17	Down	1	--	00D0.9743.DC11
FastEthernet0/18	Down	1	--	00D0.9743.DC12
FastEthernet0/19	Down	1	--	00D0.9743.DC13
FastEthernet0/20	Down	1	--	00D0.9743.DC14
FastEthernet0/21	Down	1	--	00D0.9743.DC15
FastEthernet0/22	Down	1	--	00D0.9743.DC16
FastEthernet0/23	Down	1	--	00D0.9743.DC17
FastEthernet0/24	Down	1	--	00D0.9743.DC18
Vlan1	Down	1	<not set>	00E0.8F87.8664
Vlan200	Up	200	192.168.99.3/24	00E0.8F87.8664
Hostname: S3				
<b>Physical Location:</b> Intercity, Home City, Corporate Office, Wiring Closet Ilustración 48 Interfaces desactivadas S3				

### 3.2.10 Implementar DHCP and NAT for IPv4

Para la implementación del DHCP y Nat se siguen los siguientes pasos.

Configurar DHCP pool para VLAN 30	Name: ADMINISTRACION DNS-Server: 10.10.10.11 Domain-Name: ccna-unad.com Establecer default gateway.
Configurar DHCP pool para VLAN 40	Name: MERCADERO DNS-Server: 10.10.10.11 Domain-Name: ccna-unad.com Establecer default gateway.

Tabla 5 DHCP VLAN

### **3.2.10.1 Configurar R1 como servidor DHCP para las VLANS 30 Y 40**

```
Bogota>en
Bogota#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.30.1
Bogota(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.40.1
Bogota(config)#ip dhcp pool Administracion
Bogota(dhcp-config)#Network 192.168.30.0 255.255.255.0
Bogota(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.30.1
Bogota(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
Bogota(dhcp-config)#ip domain-name ccna-unad.com
Bogota(config)#ip dhcp pool Mercadeo
Bogota(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.40.0 255.255.255.0
Bogota(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.40.1
Bogota(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
Bogota(dhcp-config)#ip domain-name ccna-unad.com
Bogota(config)#

```

### **3.2.10.2 Reservar las primeras 30 direcciones IP de las VLANS 30 Y 40 para configuraciones estaticas.**

```
Bogota(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.30.1 192.168.30.30
Bogota(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.40.1 192.168.40.30

```

### **3.2.10.3 Configurar Nat en R2 para permitir que los host puedan salir a Internet.**

#### **Miami**

```
MIAMI>en
MIAMI#conf t
MIAMI(config)#ip nat pool ISP 209.165.200.225 209.165.200.228 netmask
255.255.255.248
MIAMI(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool ISP
MIAMI(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255
MIAMI(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255
MIAMI(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255
MIAMI(config)#interface Loopback0
MIAMI(config-if)#ip nat inside
MIAMI(config-if)#INT f0/0

```

```
MIAMI(config-if)#ip nat outside
MIAMI(config-if)#int s0/0/0
MIAMI(config-if)#ip nat inside
MIAMI(config-if)#int s0/0/1
MIAMI(config-if)#ip nat inside
```

### **3.2.10.4 Configurar listas de acceso de tipo estandar para permitir o restringir trafico desde R1 o R3 hacia R2.**

```
MIAMI>en
MIAMI#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
MIAMI#access-list 1 permit 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255
MIAMI#access-list 1 permit 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255
MIAMI#ip nat pool ISP 209.165.200.225 209.165.200.228 netmask
255.255.255.248
MIAMI(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool ISP
MIAMI(config)#ip access-list standar Administracion
MIAMI(config-std-nacl)#permit host 172.31.21.1
MIAMI(config-std-nacl)#exit
MIAMI(config)#line vty 0 4
MIAMI(config-line)#access-class Administracion in
MIAMI(config-line)#
```

### **3.2.10.5 Configurar listas de acceso de tipo extendido para permitir o restringir trafico desde R1 o R3 hacia R2.**

```
MIAMI(config)#access-list 101 permit tcp any host 209.165.200.229 eq www
MIAMI(config)#access-list 101 permit icmp any any echo-reply
MIAMI(config)#int f0/0
MIAMI(config-if)#ip access-group 101 in
MIAMI(config-if)#int s0/0/0
MIAMI(config-if)#ip access-group 101 out
MIAMI(config-if)#int s0/0/1
MIAMI(config-if)#ip access-group 101 out
MIAMI(config-if)#int f0/1
MIAMI(config-if)#ip access-group 101 out
MIAMI(config-if)#
```

### 3.2.10.6 Verificación procesos de comunicación y redireccionamiento de tráfico en los routers mediante ping y traceroute.

#### DHCP PC A

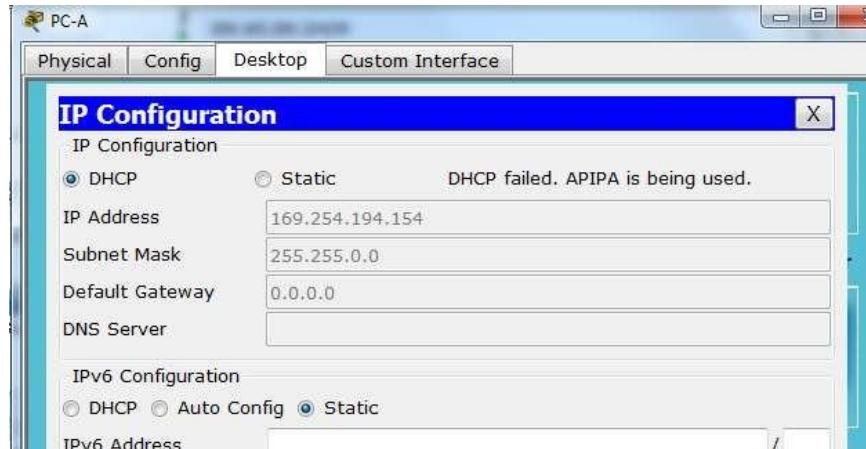


Ilustración 49 DHCP A ESCENARIO 2

#### DHCP PC C

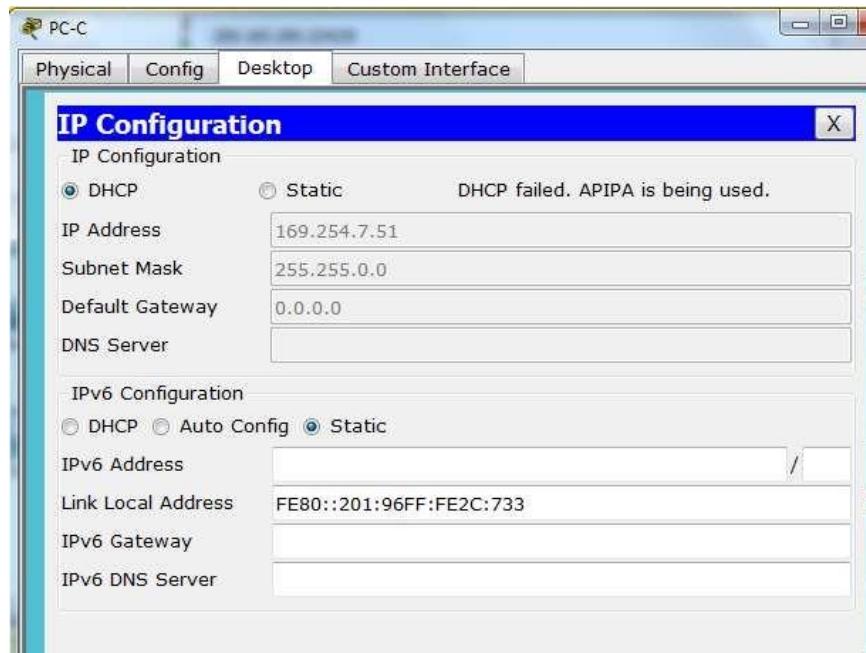
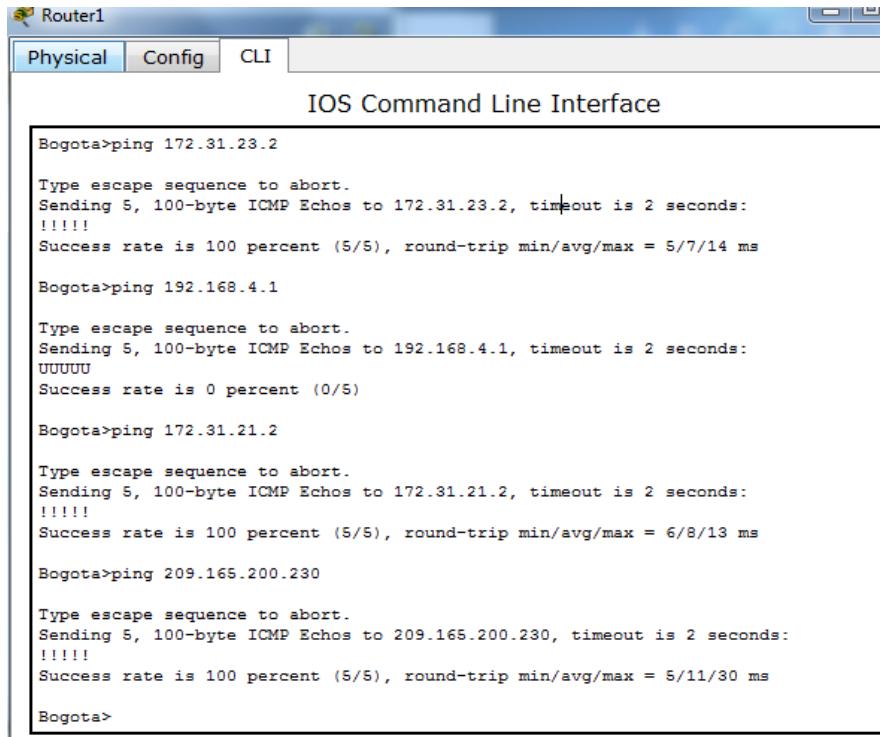


Ilustración 50 DHCP C ESCENARIO 2

## PING BOGOTA



The screenshot shows a Cisco Router1 interface with tabs for Physical, Config, and CLI. The CLI window displays the following ping commands and their results:

```
Bogota>ping 172.31.23.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.31.23.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 5/7/14 ms

Bogota>ping 192.168.4.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.4.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
UUUUU
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

Bogota>ping 172.31.21.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.31.21.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 6/8/13 ms

Bogota>ping 209.165.200.230
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 209.165.200.230, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 5/11/30 ms

Bogota>
```

Ilustración 51 PING BOGOTA

## TRACEROUTE

```
Bogota>traceroute 209.165.200.230
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 209.165.200.230

 1  172.31.21.2      11 msec    1 msec    1 msec
 ^   +   +   +
```

Ilustración 52 TRACEROUTE BOGOTA

```
BuenosAires>ping 172.31.23.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.31.23.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 5/6/10 ms

BuenosAires>traceroute 172.31.23.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 172.31.23.2

 1  172.31.23.2      7 msec    1 msec    6 msec
BuenosAires>
```

Ilustración 53 TRACEROUTE BUENOS AIRES

```

MIAMI>ping 172.31.21.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.31.21.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/6/11 ms

MIAMI>traceroute 172.31.21.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 172.31.21.1

 1  172.31.21.1      7 msec     0 msec     1 msec
MIAMI>

```

Ilustración 54 PING Y TRACEROUTE MIAMI

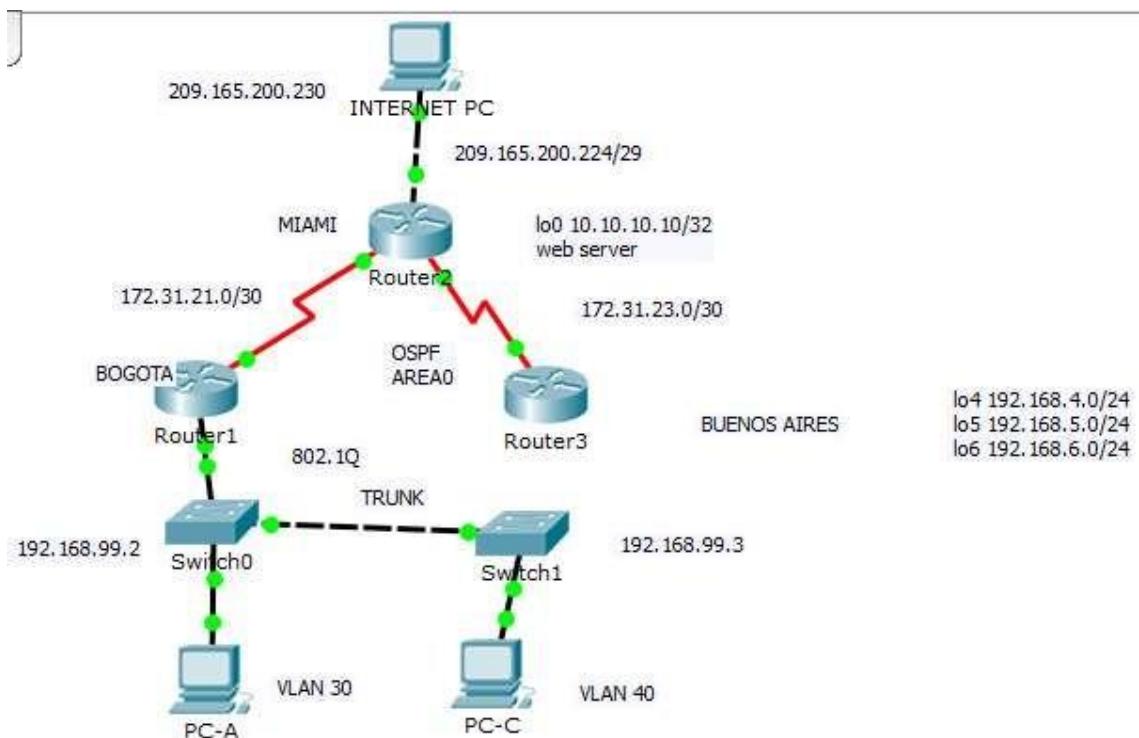


Ilustración 55 Conectividad escenario 2

## **CONCLUSIONES**

- Con la utilización del ping para el rastreo y así probar las rutas que se le asignan a las topologías
- Se maneja la configuración de los servidores web, de correo electrónico, de DHCP, de DNS y FTP
- Con Packet Tracer se configura y verifica el direccionamiento IPv4 e IPv6
- Con packet Tracer podemos simular la conexión de un cliente a un servidor como fueron las actividades de un servidor de juegos, permitiendo la conexión, el envío de archivos y envío de correo electrónico en un mismo servidor.
- La aplicación de los temas vistos en nuestra vida laboral y productiva nos puede abrir puertas a muchos proyectos.
- La herramienta Packet Tracer es de inmensa ayuda ya que nos permite enfrentarnos y solucionar problemas reales.

## **RECOMENDACIONES**

Seguir con los estudios referentes a redes y completar los demás cursos de Cisco con el fin de avanzar a un nivel superior académica y profesionalmente.

## REFERENCIAS BIBLIOGRAFICAS

### **Temática: Introducción a redes conmutadas**

CISCO. (2014). Introducción a redes conmutadas. Principios de Enrutamiento y Comutación. Recuperado de <https://static-course-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/RSE50ES/module1/index.html#1.0.1.1>

### **Temática: Configuración y conceptos básicos de Switching**

CISCO. (2014). Configuración y conceptos básicos de Switching. Principios de Enrutamiento y Comutación. Recuperado de <https://static-course-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/RSE50ES/module2/index.html#2.0.1.1>

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### **Temática: Conceptos de Routing**

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### **Temática: Enrutamiento entre VLANs**

CISCO. (2014). Enrutamiento entre VLANs. Principios de Enrutamiento y Comutación. Recuperado de <https://static-course-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/RSE50ES/module5/index.html#5.0.1.1>

### **Temática: Enrutamiento Estático**

CISCO. (2014). Enrutamiento Estático. Principios de Enrutamiento y Comutación. Recuperado de <https://static-course-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/RSE50ES/module6/index.html#6.0.1.1>

### **OVA Unidad 3 - Configuración de Switches y Routers**

Este Objeto Virtual de Aprendizaje, titulado • Video - Configuración de Switches y Routers, tiene como objetivo, orientar al estudiante sobre la configuración básica de Switches y Routers.

Vesga, J. (2014). Configuración de Switches y Routers [OVA]. Recuperado de <https://1drv.ms/u/s!AmIJYei-NT1lhgL9QChD1m9EuGqC>