

PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRÁCTICAS CCNA

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## INTRODUCCIÓN

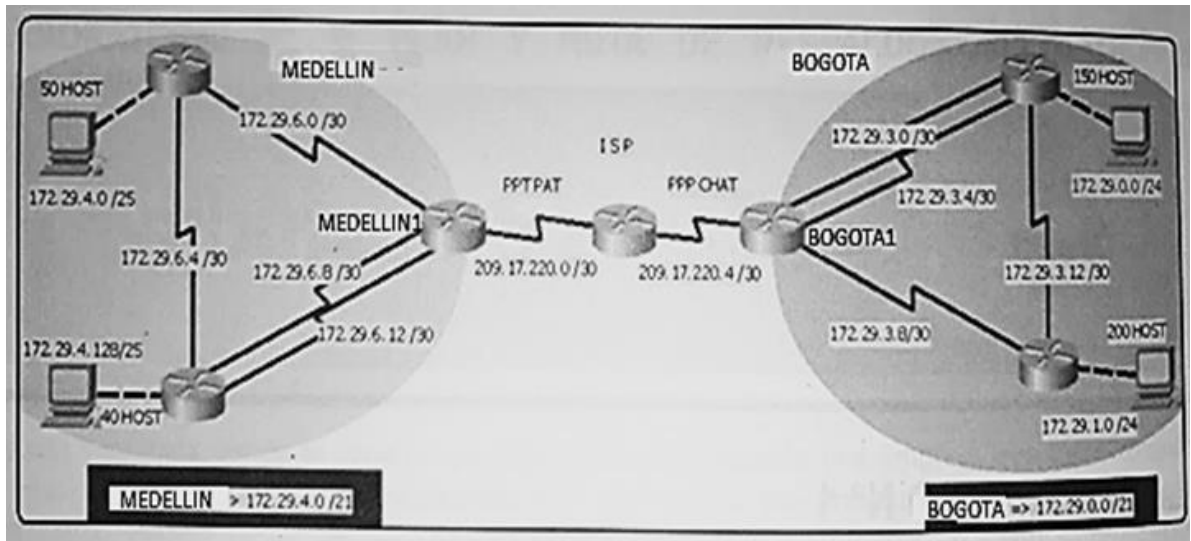
El presente trabajo hace referencia al examen práctico correspondiente al curso DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACIÓN CISCO (DISEÑO E IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE SOLUCIONES INTEGRADAS LAN / WAN), el cual solicita implementar dos (2) escenarios prácticos aplicando los conocimientos aprendidos durante el desarrollo de dicho curso antes mencionado.

La actividad es desarrollada por medio del software Packet Tracer, allí se evidencia la simulación de la red de los escenarios planteados con su respectiva solución. Aplicando conceptos básicos de enrutamiento estático, enrutamiento dinámico, listas de acceso, Vlan, NAT, DHCP, entre otros

## 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.

### TOPOLOGÍA DE RED



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.

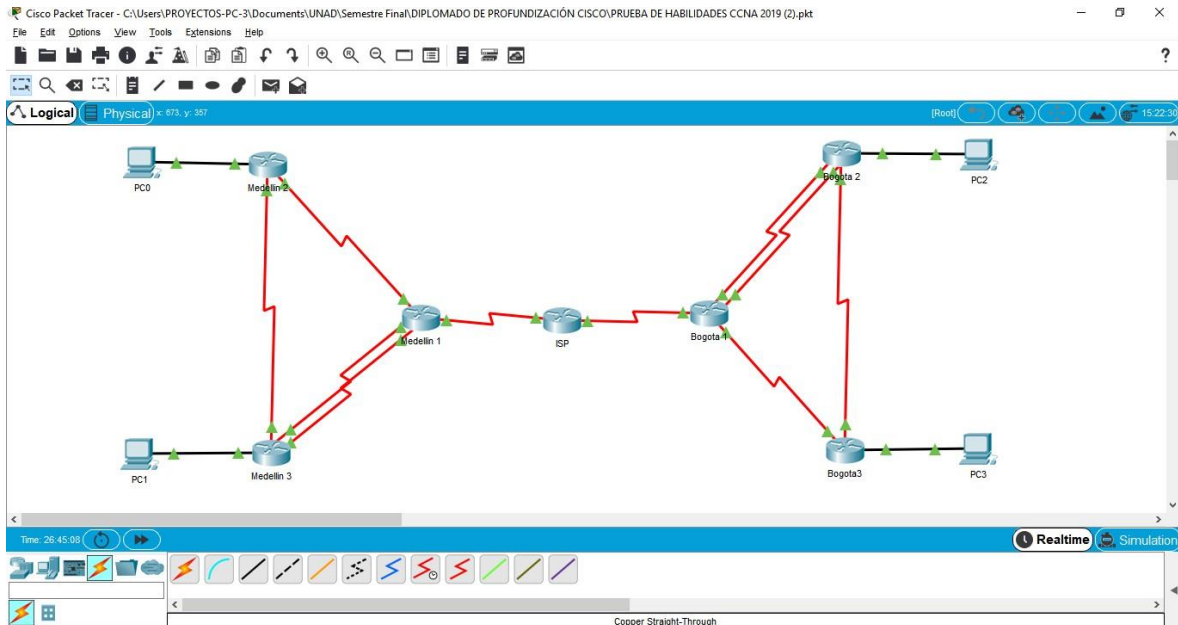
Los routers Bogota2 y medellin2 proporcionan el servicio DHCP a su propia red LAN y a los routers 3 de cada ciudad.

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

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

### 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.

### Parte 1: Configuración del enrutamiento

a. Configurar el enrutamiento en la red usando el protocolo RIP versión 2, declare la red principal, desactive la sumarización automática.

#### ISP

```
Router#config t
```

```
Router(config)#host ISP
```

```
ISP(config)#int s0/0/0
```

```
ISP(config-if)#des Conexin a Medellin 1
```

```
ISP(config-if)#ip add 209.17.220.1 255.255.255.252
```

```
ISP(config-if)#cloc rate 128000
```

```
ISP(config-if)#no shu
```

```
ISP(config-if)#exi
ISP(config)#int s0/0/1
ISP(config-if)#des Conexion a Bogota 1
ISP(config-if)#ip add 209.17.220.5 255.255.255.252
ISP(config-if)#cloc rate 128000
ISP(config-if)#no shu
```

### **Medellin 1**

```
Router>ena
Router#conf t
Router(config)#host Medellin1
Medellin1(config)#int s0/0/0
Medellin1(config-if)#des Conexion a ISP
Medellin1(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.2 255.255.255.252
Medellin1(config-if)#no shu
Medellin1(config-if)#exi
Medellin1#conf t
Medellin1(config)#int s0/0/1
Medellin1(config-if)#des Conexion a Medellin 3
Medellin1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.13 255.255.255.252
Medellin1(config-if)#no shu
Medellin1(config-if)#exi
Medellin1(config)#int s0/1/1
Medellin1(config-if)#des Conexion a Medellin 3
Medellin1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.9 255.255.255.252
Medellin1(config-if)#cloc rat 128000
Medellin1(config-if)#des Conexion a Medellin 2
Medellin1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.1 255.255.255.252
```

```
Medellin1(config-if)#no shu
Medellin1(config-if)#exi
Medellin1(config)#int s0/1/0
Medellin1(config-if)#des Conexion a Medellin 3
Medellin1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.9 255.255.255.252
Medellin1(config-if)#no shu
Medellin1(config-if)#exi
```

## **Medellin 2**

```
Router(config)#host Medellin2
Medellin2(config)#int s0/0/0
Medellin2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.2 255.255.255.252
Medellin2(config-if)#no shu
Medellin2(config-if)#
Medellin2(config-if)#exi
Medellin2(config)#
Medellin2(config)#int s0/0/1
Medellin2(config-if)#desc Conexion a Medellin 3
Medellin2(config-if)#exi
Medellin2(config)#int s0/0/0
Medellin2(config-if)#desc Conexion a Medellin 1
Medellin2(config-if)#exi
Medellin2(config)#int s0/0/1
Medellin2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.5 255.255.255.252
Medellin2(config-if)#cloc rate 128000
Medellin2(config-if)#no shu
Medellin2(config-if)#exi
Medellin2(config)#int g0/0
```

```
Medellin2(config-if)#des Conexion a PC
Medellin2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.4.1 255.255.255.128
Medellin2(config-if)#no shu
```

### **Medellin 3**

```
Router>ena
Router#conf t
Router(config)#host Medellin3
Medellin3(config)#int s0/0/0
Medellin3(config-if)#desc Conexion a Medellin 1
Medellin3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.14 255.255.255.252
Medellin3(config-if)#cloc rate 128000
Medellin3(config-if)#no shu
Medellin3(config-if)#
Medellin3(config-if)#exi
Medellin3(config)#int s0/0/1
Medellin3(config-if)#desc Conexion a Medellin 1
Medellin3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.10 255.255.255.252
Medellin3(config-if)#cloc rate 128000
Medellin3(config-if)#no shu
Medellin3(config-if)#
Medellin3(config-if)#exi
Medellin3(config)#int s0/1/0
Medellin3(config-if)#desc Conexion a Medellin 2
Medellin3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.6 255.255.255.252
Medellin3(config-if)#no shu
Medellin3(config)#
Medellin3(config)#int g0/0
```



```
Medellin3(config-if)#desc Conexion a PC
Medellin3(config-if)#ip add 172.29.4.130 255.255.255.128
Medellin3(config-if)#no shu
```

### **Bogota 1**

```
Router>ena
Router#conf t
Router(config)#host Bogota1
Bogota1(config)#int s0/0/0
Bogota1(config-if)#desc Conexion a ISP
Bogota1(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.6 255.255.255.252
Bogota1(config-if)#no shu
Bogota1(config-if)#exi
Bogota1(config)#
Bogota1(config)#int s0/0/1
Bogota1(config-if)#desc Conexion a Bogota 2
Bogota1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.1 255.255.255.252
Bogota1(config-if)#cloc rate 128000
Bogota1(config-if)#no shu
Bogota1(config-if)#
Bogota1(config-if)#exi
Bogota1(config)#int s0/1/0
Bogota1(config-if)#desc Conexion a Bogota 2
Bogota1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.5 255.255.255.252
Bogota1(config-if)#cloc rate 128000
Bogota1(config-if)#no shu
Bogota1(config-if)#
Bogota1(config-if)#
```

```
Bogota1(config-if)#  
Bogota1(config-if)#exi  
Bogota1(config)#int s0/1/1  
Bogota1(config-if)#desc Conexion a Bogota 3  
Bogota1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.9 255.255.255.252  
Bogota1(config-if)#no shu
```

### **Bogota 3**

```
Router>ena  
Router#conf t  
Router(config)#host Bogota3  
Bogota3(config)#int s0/0/0  
Bogota3(config-if)#desc conexion a Bogota 1  
Bogota3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.10 255.255.255.252  
Bogota3(config-if)#cloc rate 128000  
Bogota3(config-if)#no shu  
Bogota3(config-if)#  
Bogota3(config-if)#exi  
Bogota3(config)#int s0/0/1  
Bogota3(config-if)#desc conexion a Bogota 2  
Bogota3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.14 255.255.255.252  
Bogota3(config-if)#no shu  
Bogota3(config-if)#exi  
Bogota3(config)#int g0/0  
Bogota3(config-if)#desc Conexion a PC  
Bogota3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.1.1 255.255.255.0  
Bogota3(config-if)#no shu  
Bogota3(config-if)#
```

### Medellin 1

```
Medellin1(config)#rout rip
```

```
Medellin1(config-router)#ver 2
```

```
Medellin1(config-router)#network 172.29.0.0
```

```
Medellin1(config-router)#no auto-summary
```

```
Medellin1# sh ip rou con
C 172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
C 172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

```
Medellin1#
```

### Medellin 2

```
Medellin2(config)#rou rip
```

```
Medellin2(config-router)#ver 2
```

```
Medellin2(config-router)#network 172.29.0.0
```

```
Medellin2(config-router)#no auto-summary
```

```
Medellin2#sh ip rout con
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#
```

### Medellin 3

```
Medellin3(config)#rou rip
```

```
Medellin3(config-router)#ver 2
```

```
Medellin3(config-router)#network 172.29.0.0
```

```
Medellin3(config-router)#no auto-summary
```

```
Medellin3#sh ip rou con
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, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

```
Medellin3#
```

## Bogota 1

```
Bogota1(config)#rout rip
```

```
Bogota1(config-router)#ver 2
```

```
Bogota1(config-router)#network 172.29.0.0
```

```
Bogota1(config-router)#no auto-summary
```

```
Bogota1#sh ip rou con
C 172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
C 209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

```
Bogota1#
```

## Bogota 3

```
Bogota3(config)#rout rip
```

```
Bogota3(config-router)#ver 2
```

```
Bogota3(config-router)#network 172.29.0.0
```

```
Bogota3(config-router)#no auto-summary
```

```
Bogota3#sh ip rou con
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
```

```
Bogota3#
```

b. 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.

## Medellin 1

```
Medellin1#conf t
Medellin1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.17.220.1
Medellin1(config)#route rip
Medellin1(config-router)#default-information originate
```

```
Medellin1#sh 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 209.17.220.1 to network 0.0.0.0

    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, 00:00:23, Serial0/1/1
R       172.29.4.128/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:24, Serial0/0/1
        [120/1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:24, Serial0/1/0
C       172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L       172.29.6.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
R       172.29.6.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.2, 00:00:23, Serial0/1/1
        [120/1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:24, Serial0/0/1
        [120/1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:24, 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, Serial0/0/1
L       172.29.6.13/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
    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
S*    0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.17.220.1
```

```
Medellin1# sh ip rou con
C 172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
C 172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

### Bogota 1

```
Bogota1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.17.220.5
Bogota1(config)#rou rip
Bogota1(config-router)#default-information originate
```

```

Bogotal#sh ip rou
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 209.17.220.5 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 172.29.3.2, 00:00:23, Serial0/0/1
        [120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:23, Serial0/1/0
R       172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:15, Serial0/1/1
C       172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L       172.29.3.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C       172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L       172.29.3.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C       172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L       172.29.3.9/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
R       172.29.3.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.2, 00:00:23, Serial0/0/1
        [120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:23, Serial0/1/0
        [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:15, 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
S*    0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.17.220.5

```

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

## ISP

```
ISP#conf t
```

```
ISP(config)#ip route 172.29.4.0 255.255.255.0 209.17.220.2
```

```
ISP(config)#ip route 172.29.0.0 255.255.255.0 209.17.220.6
```

```
ISP(config)#exi
```

```
ISP#sh ip rou
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, 3 subnets, 2 masks
S       172.29.0.0/24 [1/0] via 209.17.220.6
S       172.29.4.0/22 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
S       172.29.4.0/24 [1/0] via 209.17.220.2
    209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C       209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L       209.17.220.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C       209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L       209.17.220.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

## Parte 2: Tabla de Enrutamiento.

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

ISP
— □ ×

Physical
Config
CLI
Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```

Password:
ISP#sh ip rou
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, 3 subnets, 2 masks
S      172.29.0.0/24 [1/0] via 209.17.220.6
S      172.29.4.0/22 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
S      172.29.4.0/24 [1/0] via 209.17.220.2
      209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C      209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L      209.17.220.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C      209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L      209.17.220.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

ISP#
          
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
Copy
Paste

Top



Medellin 1
— □ ×

Physical
Config
CLI
Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```

Medellin1# sh ip rou con
C 172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
C 172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

Medellin1#
Medellin1#sh ip rou
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 209.17.220.1 to network 0.0.0.0

   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, 00:00:18, Serial0/1/1
R    172.29.4.128/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:11, Serial0/0/1
      [120/1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:11, Serial0/1/0
C    172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L    172.29.6.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
R    172.29.6.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.2, 00:00:18, Serial0/1/1
      [120/1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:11, Serial0/0/1
      [120/1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:11, 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, Serial0/0/1
L    172.29.6.13/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
   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
S*   0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.17.220.1

Medellin1#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
Copy
Paste

Top

Medellin 2
— □ ×

Physical
Config
CLI
Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```

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, 00:00:25, 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, 00:00:10, Serial0/0/0
        [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/1
R    172.29.6.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:10, Serial0/0/0
        [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/1
R*   0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:10, Serial0/0/0

Medellin2#
          
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
Copy
Paste

Top

Medellin 3
\_ □ ×

Physical
Config
CLI
Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```

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 172.29.6.13 to network 0.0.0.0

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, 00:00:17, Serial0/1/0
C   172.29.4.128/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L   172.29.4.130/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R   172.29.6.0/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.13, 00:00:22, Serial0/0/0
    [120/1] via 172.29.6.5, 00:00:17, Serial0/1/0
    [120/1] via 172.29.6.9, 00:00:22, Serial0/0/1
C   172.29.6.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L   172.29.6.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C   172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L   172.29.6.10/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C   172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L   172.29.6.14/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R*  0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.6.13, 00:00:22, Serial0/0/0
    [120/1] via 172.29.6.9, 00:00:22, Serial0/0/1

Medellin3#
      
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
Copy
Paste

Top

Bogota 1
— □ ×

Physical
Config
CLI
Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```

inter area
  * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
  P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 209.17.220.5 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 172.29.3.2, 00:00:15, Serial0/0/1
   [120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:15, Serial0/1/0
R   172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:17, Serial0/1/1
C   172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L   172.29.3.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C   172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L   172.29.3.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C   172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L   172.29.3.9/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
R   172.29.3.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.2, 00:00:15, Serial0/0/1
   [120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:15, Serial0/1/0
   [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:17, 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
S*  0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.17.220.5

Bogotal#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy
Paste

Top

Bogota 2
\_ □ ×

Physical
Config
CLI
Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```

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

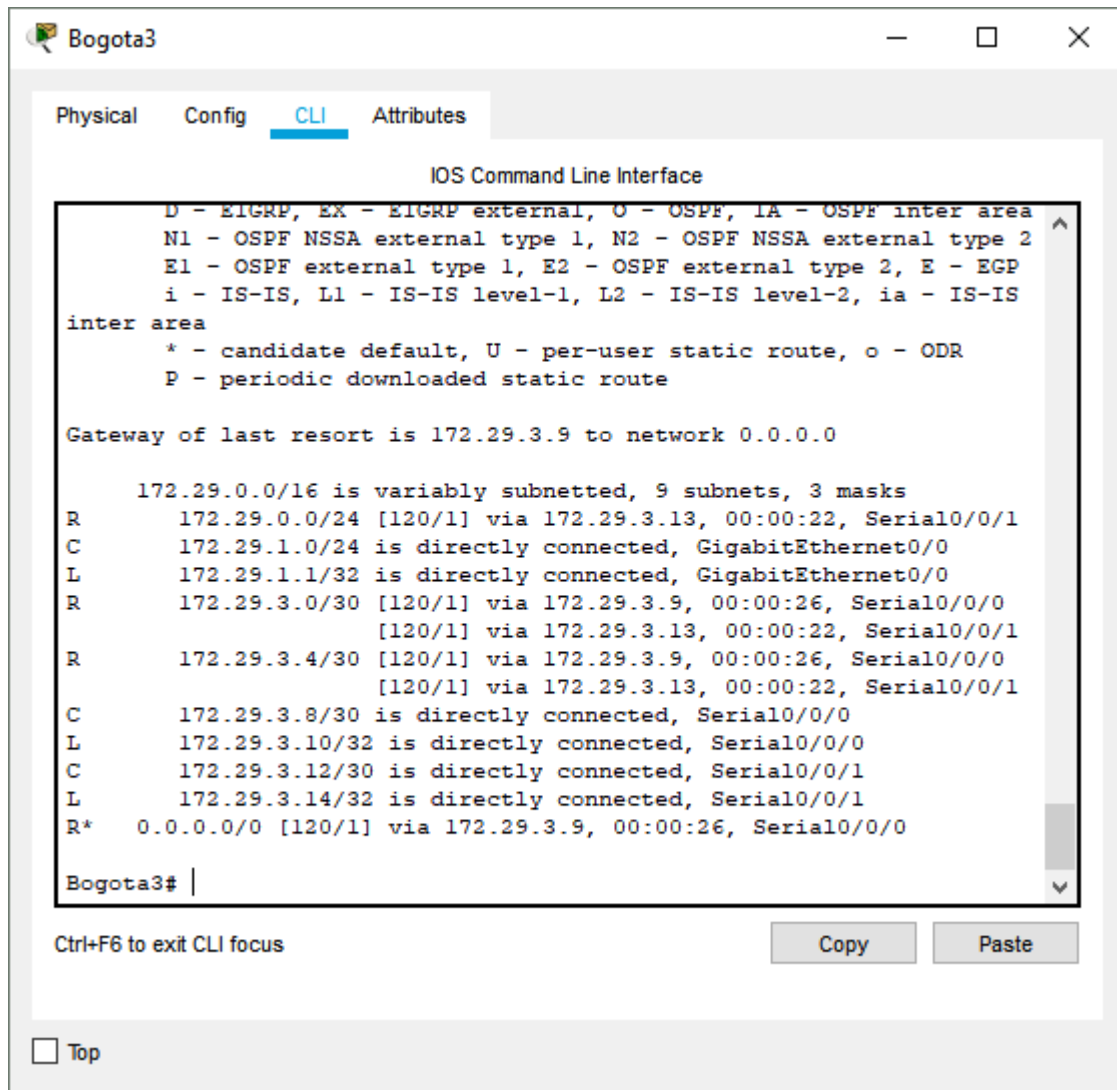
Gateway of last resort is 172.29.3.1 to network 0.0.0.0

172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 10 subnets, 3 masks
C    172.29.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L    172.29.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R    172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:12, Serial0/1/0
C    172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L    172.29.3.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C    172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L    172.29.3.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R    172.29.3.8/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:13, Serial0/0/0
      [120/1] via 172.29.3.5, 00:00:13, Serial0/0/1
      [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:12, Serial0/1/0
C    172.29.3.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L    172.29.3.13/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
R*   0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:13, Serial0/0/0
      [120/1] via 172.29.3.5, 00:00:13, Serial0/0/1
      
```

Bogota2#

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
Copy
Paste

Top



- b. Verificar el balanceo de carga que presentan los routers.
- c. 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.
- d. Los routers Medellín2 y Bogotá2 también presentan redes conectadas directamente y recibidas mediante RIP.
- e. Las tablas de los routers restantes deben permitir visualizar rutas redundantes para el caso de la ruta por defecto.
- f. El router ISP solo debe indicar sus rutas estáticas adicionales a las directamente conectadas.

**Parte 3: Deshabilitar la propagación del protocolo RIP.**

a. 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

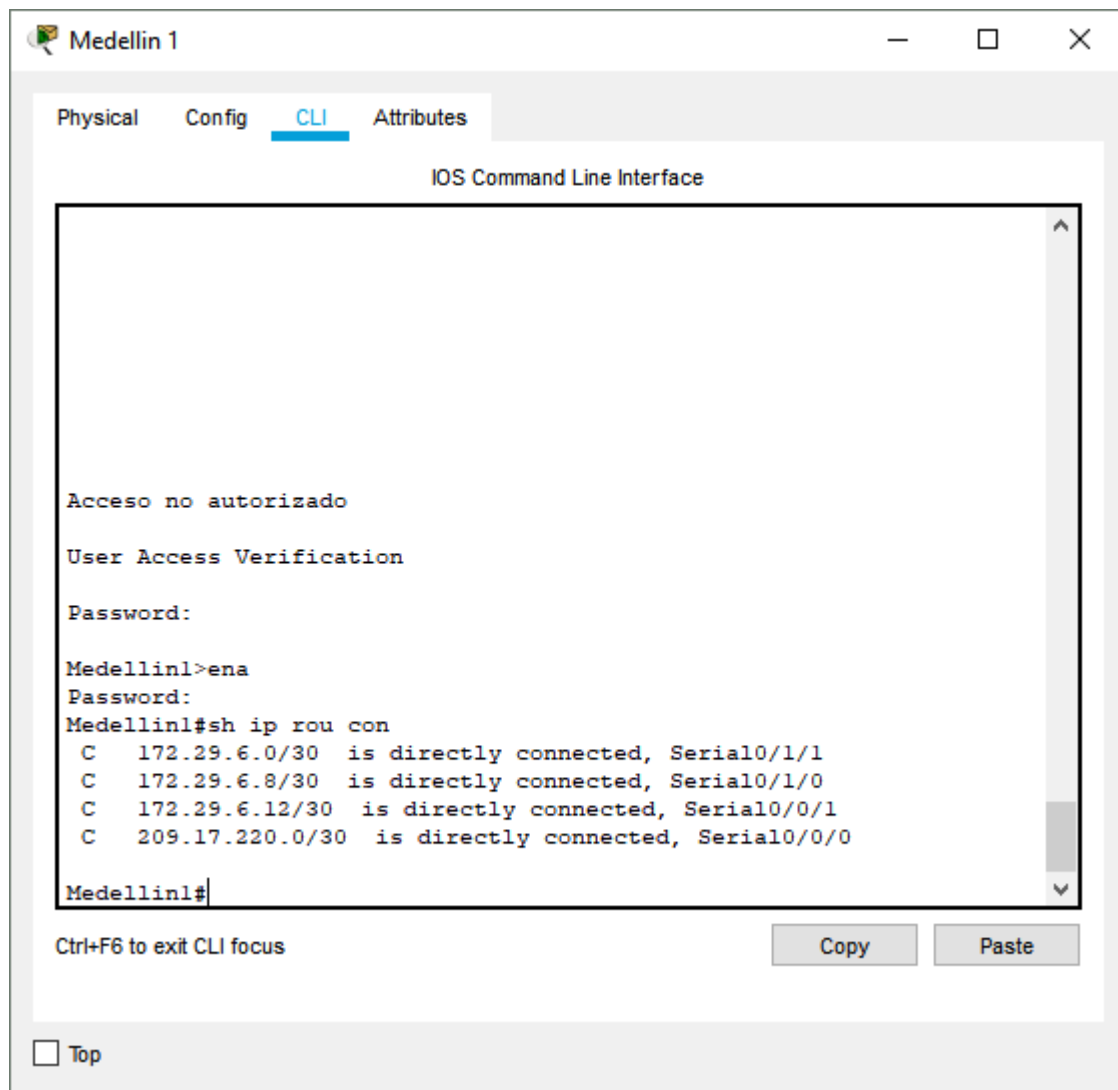
**Parte 4: Verificación del protocolo RIP.**

a. 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.

**Passive interface:** Una interface pasiva lo que hace es que no envía ningún tipo de paquete, ni hellos ni cualquier otro tipo de paquetes. Es decir que por esas interfaces no podremos tener neighbors o vecinos, pero si anunciara las redes de dichas interfaces.

**Rip version 2:** Soporta subredes, CIDR y VLSM. Soporta autenticación utilizando uno de los siguientes mecanismos: no autenticación, autenticación mediante contraseña, autenticación mediante contraseña codificada

b. 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.

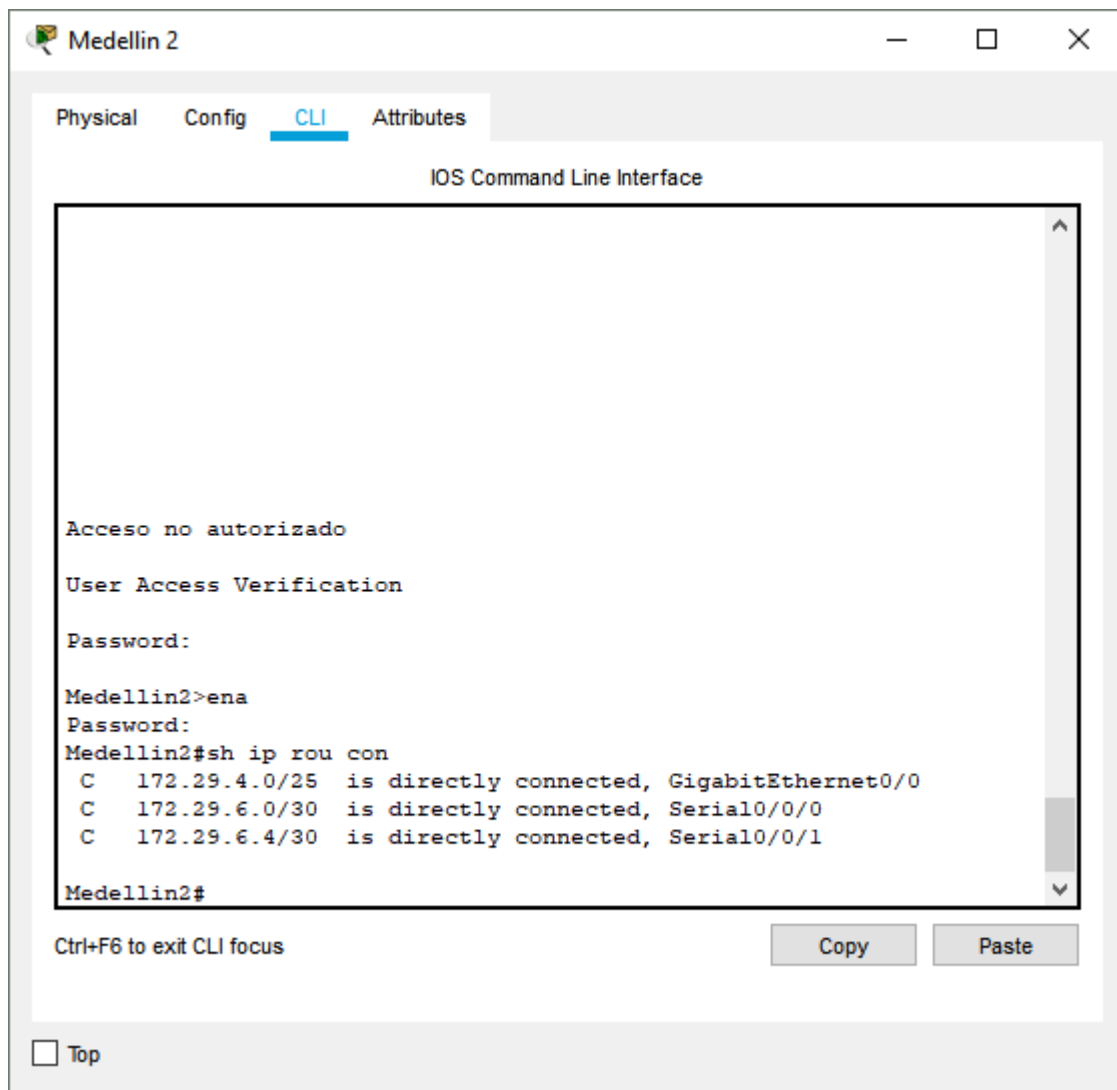


The screenshot shows a web-based interface for a Cisco Medellin 1 device. The interface has tabs for Physical, Config, CLI, and Attributes. The CLI tab is active, displaying the IOS Command Line Interface. The terminal output shows a user login attempt that fails due to unauthorized access, followed by a successful login and a 'show ip route' command that lists four directly connected routes.

```
Medellin1>ena
Password:
Medellin1#sh ip rou con
C 172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
C 172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
Medellin1#
```

Below the terminal window, there is a "Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus" instruction and "Copy" and "Paste" buttons. At the bottom left, there is a "Top" button.

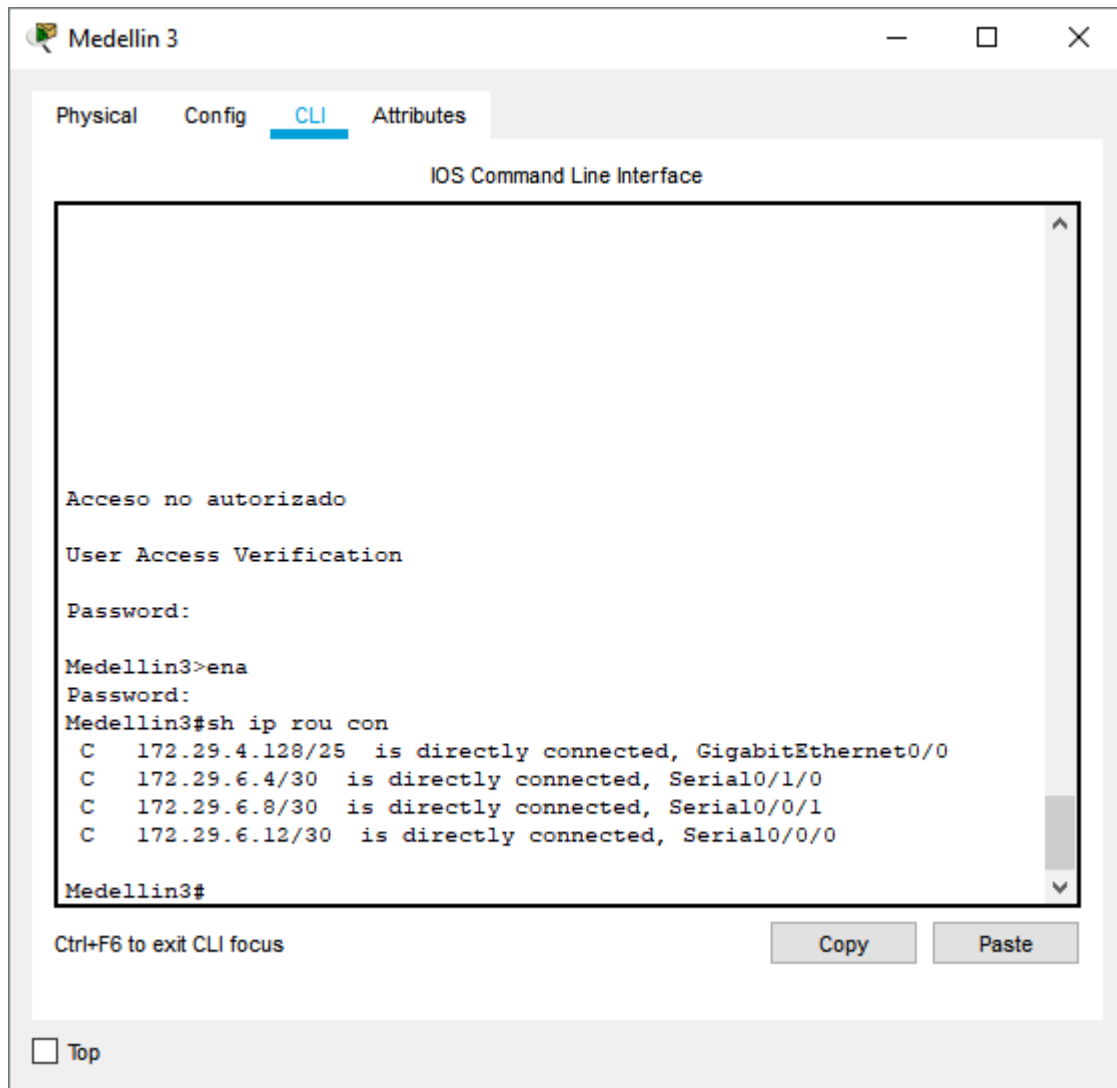




The screenshot shows a window titled "Medellin 2" with tabs for "Physical", "Config", "CLI", and "Attributes". The "CLI" tab is active, displaying the "IOS Command Line Interface". The terminal output is as follows:

```
Acceso no autorizado
User Access Verification
Password:
Medellin2>ena
Password:
Medellin2#sh ip rou con
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#
```

Below the terminal window, there is a "Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus" instruction and "Copy" and "Paste" buttons. At the bottom left, there is a "Top" button.



The screenshot shows a web-based interface for a Cisco Medellin 3 device. The window title is "Medellin 3" and it has standard window controls. Below the title bar are tabs for "Physical", "Config", "CLI", and "Attributes", with "CLI" selected. The main content area is titled "IOS Command Line Interface" and contains a text area with the following text:

```
Acceso no autorizado
User Access Verification
Password:
Medellin3>ena
Password:
Medellin3#sh ip rou con
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, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
Medellin3#
```

Below the text area, there is a status message "Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus" and two buttons labeled "Copy" and "Paste". At the bottom left of the interface, there is a checkbox labeled "Top".

Bogota 1
— □ ×

Physical
Config
CLI
Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```

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, 00:00:10, Serial0/0/1
    [120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:10, Serial0/1/0
R   172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:02, Serial0/1/1
C   172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L   172.29.3.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C   172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L   172.29.3.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C   172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L   172.29.3.9/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
R   172.29.3.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.2, 00:00:10, Serial0/0/1
    [120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:10, Serial0/1/0
    [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:02, 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
S*  0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.17.220.5

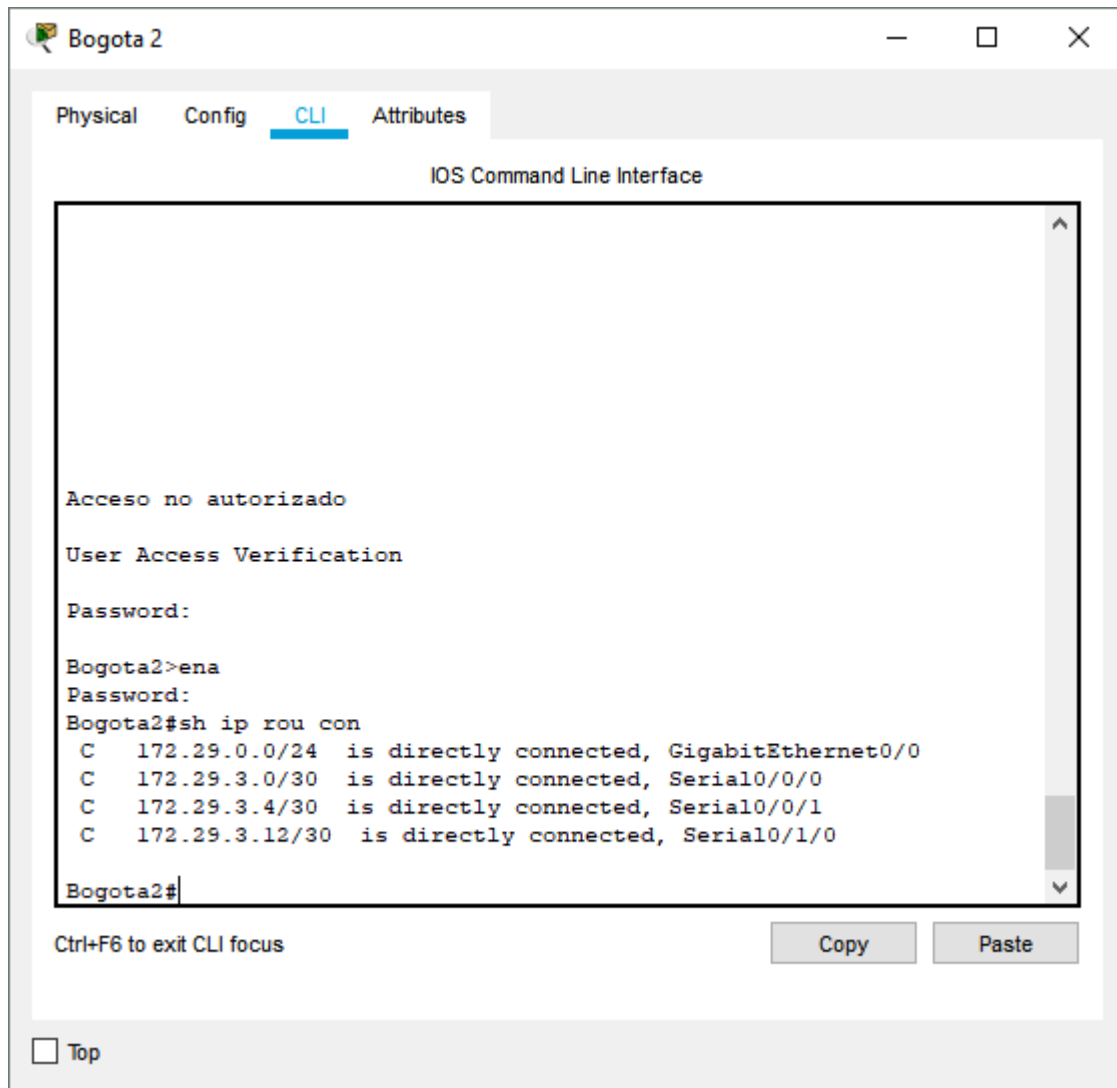
Bogotal#sh ip rou con
C   172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C   172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C   172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
C   209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

Bogotal#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
Copy
Paste

Top



Bogota 2

Physical Config **CLI** Attributes

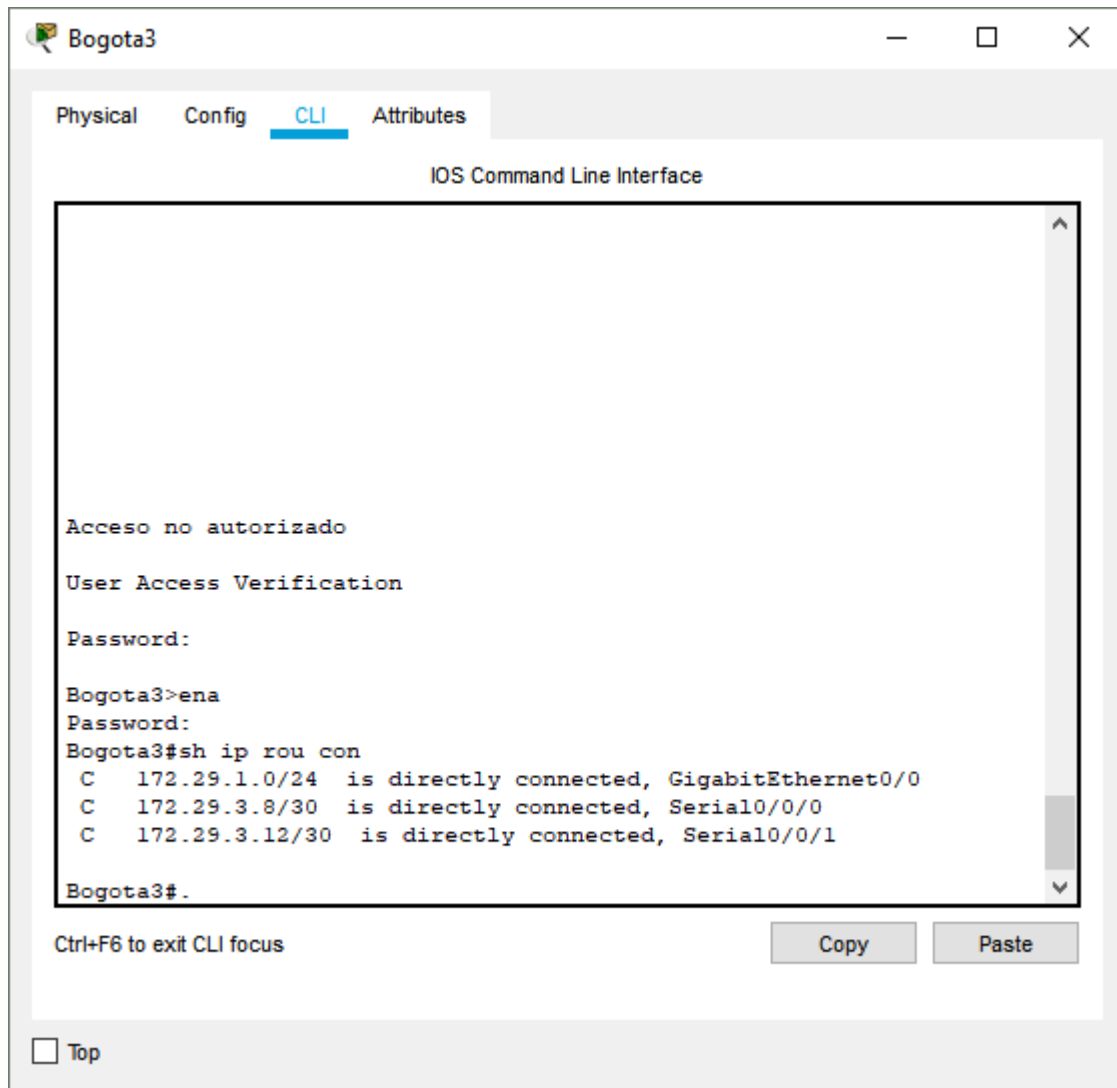
IOS Command Line Interface

```
Acceso no autorizado
User Access Verification
Password:
Bogota2>ena
Password:
Bogota2#sh ip rou con
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
Bogota2#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy Paste

Top



### Parte 5: Configurar encapsulamiento y autenticación PPP.

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

#### ISP

```
ISP#conf t
```

```
ISP(config)#username Medellin1 pass cisco
```

```
ISP(config)#int s0/0/0
```

```
ISP(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
```

```
ISP(config-if)#ppp authentication pap
ISP(config-if)#ppp pap sent-username ISP password cisco
ISP(config-if)#end
```

### **Medellin 1**

```
Medellin1#conf t
Medellin1(config)#userna Medellin1
Medellin1(config)#userna ISP pass cisco
Medellin1(config)#int s0/0/0
Medellin1(config-if)#enca ppp
Medellin1(config-if)#ppp aut pap
Medellin1(config-if)#ppp pap sent-user ISP pass cisco
```

b. El enlace Bogotá1 con ISP se debe configurar con autenticación CHAT.

### **Bogota 1**

```
Bogota1#conf t
Bogota1(config)#usern ISP pass cisco
Bogota1(config)#int s0/0/0
Bogota1(config-if)#enc ppp
Bogota1(config-if)#ppp aut chap
```

### **ISP**

```
ISP#conf t
ISP(config)#usern Bogota1 pass cisco
ISP(config)#int s0/0/0
ISP(config-if)#enc ppp
```

```
ISP(config-if)#ppp aut chap
```

## **Parte 6: Configuración de PAT.**

### **Medellin 1**

```
Medellin1(config)#ip nat ins so lis 1 int s0/0/0 over
```

```
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 ins
```

```
Medellin1(config-if)#int s0/1/1
```

```
Medellin1(config-if)#ip nat in
```

```
Medellin1(config-if)#int s0/1/0
```

```
Medellin1(config-if)#ip nat ins
```

```
Medellin1(config-if)#
```

### **Bogota 1**

```
Bogota1(config)#ip nat ins sou lis 1 int s0/0/0 over
```

```
Bogota1(config)#access-list 1 per 172.29.0.0 0.0.3.255
```

```
Bogota1(config)#int s0/0/0
```

```
Bogota1(config-if)#ip nat outs
```

```
Bogota1(config-if)#int s0/0/1
```

```
Bogota1(config-if)#ip nat ins
```

```
Bogota1(config-if)#int s0/1/1
```

```
Bogota1(config-if)#ip nat ins
```

```
Bogota1(config-if)#int s0/1/0
```

```
Bogota1(config-if)#ip nat ins
```

- a. 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.
- b. 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.
- c. 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, cómo diferente puerto.

### **Parte 7: Configuración del servicio DHCP.**

- a. Configurar la red Medellín2 y Medellín3 donde el router Medellín 2 debe ser el servidor DHCP para ambas redes Lan.
- b. El router Medellín3 deberá habilitar el paso de los mensajes broadcast hacia la IP del router Medellín2.
- c. Configurar la red Bogotá2 y Bogotá3 donde el router Medellín2 debe ser el servidor DHCP para ambas redes Lan.
- d. Configure el router Bogotá1 para que habilite el paso de los mensajes Broadcast hacia la IP del router Bogotá2.

### **Medellin 2**

```

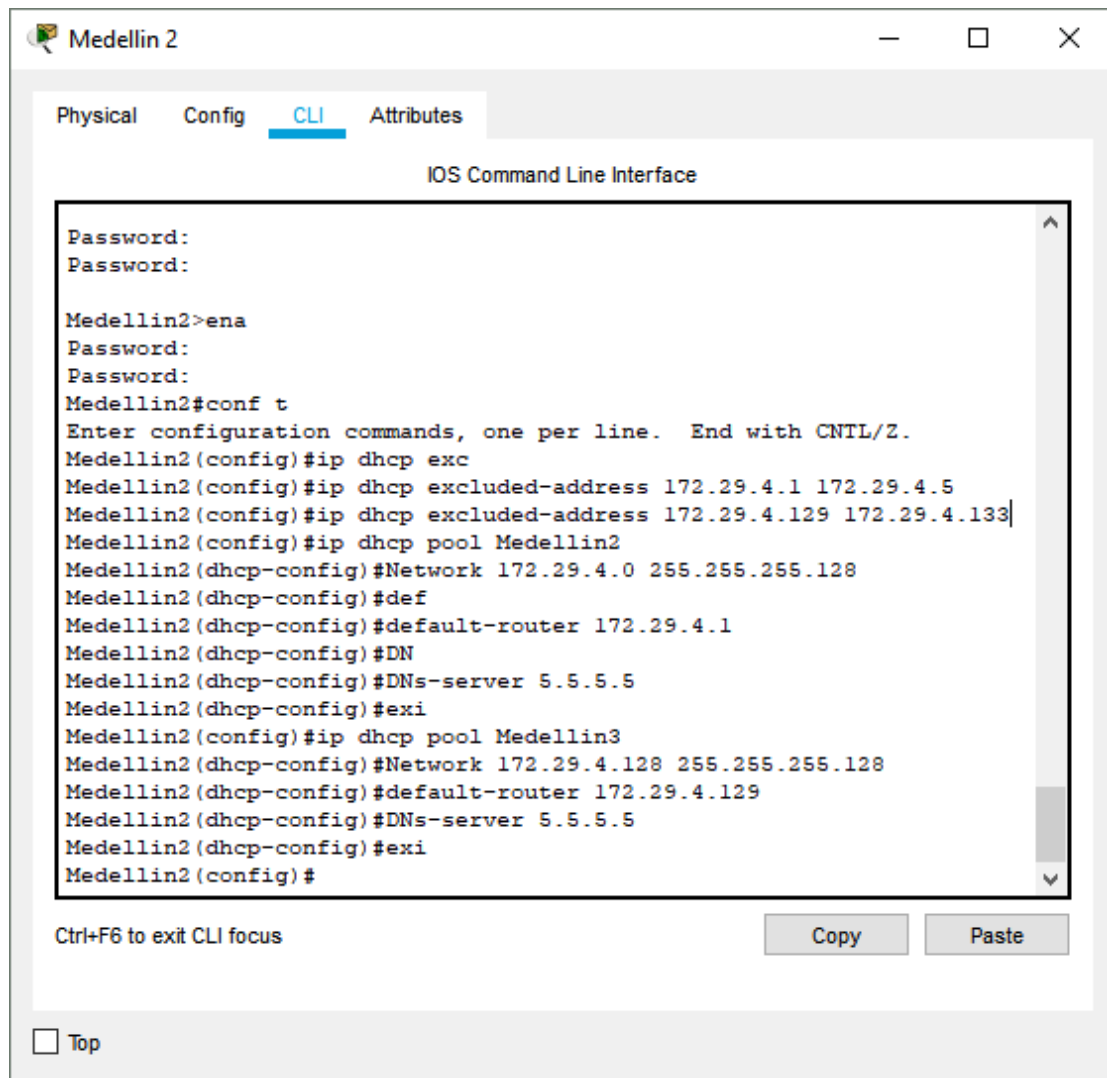
Medellin2#conf t
Medellin2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.4.1 172.29.4.5
Medellin2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.4.129 172.29.4.133
Medellin2(config)#ip dhcp pool Medellin2
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#Network 172.29.4.0 255.255.255.128
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.4.1
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#DNs-server 5.5.5.5
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#exi

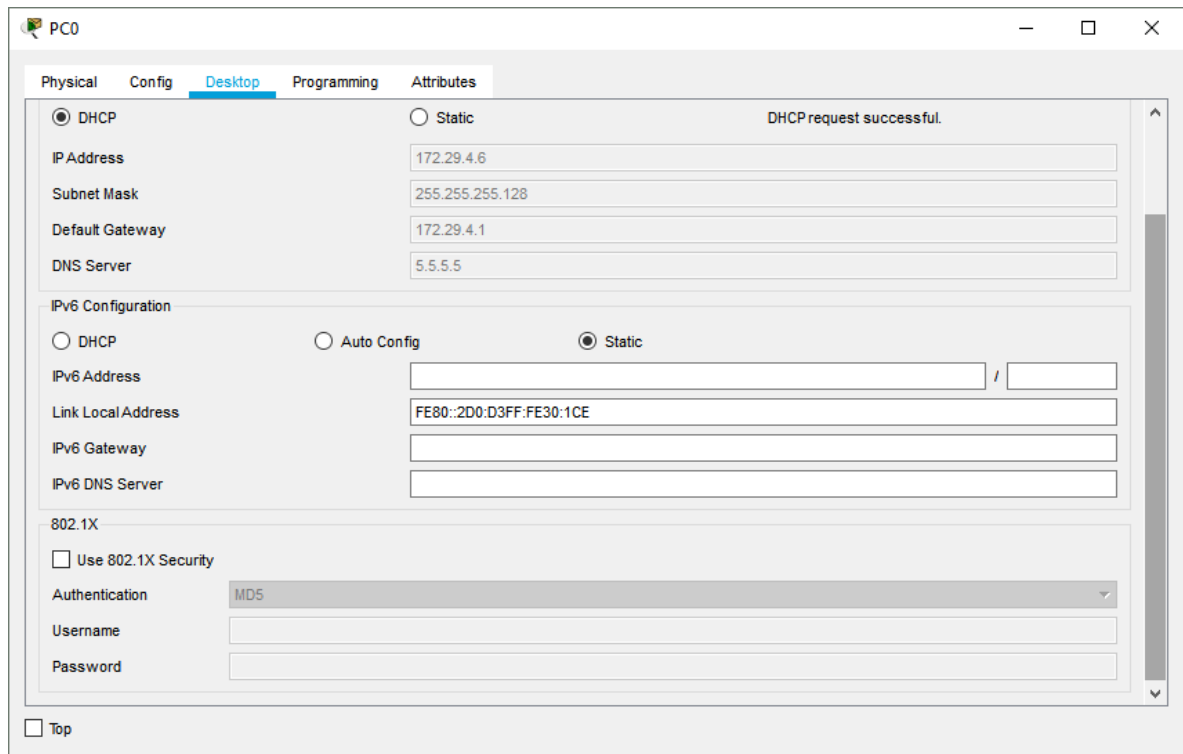
```



```

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 5.5.5.5
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#exi
Medellin2(config)#
  
```





### Medellin 3

```
Medellin3#conf t
Medellin3(config)#int g0/0
Medellin3(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.29.6.5
Medellin3(config-if)#exi
Medellin3(config)#exi
Medellin3#
```

### Bogota 2

```
Bogota2#conf t
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 172.29.0.1
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#Dns-server 5.5.5.5
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#exi
Bogota2(config)#ip dhcp pool Bogota3
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#Network 172.29.4.128 255.255.255.128
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#Default-router 172.29.0.1
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#Dns-server 5.5.5.5
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#exi
Bogota2(config)#
```

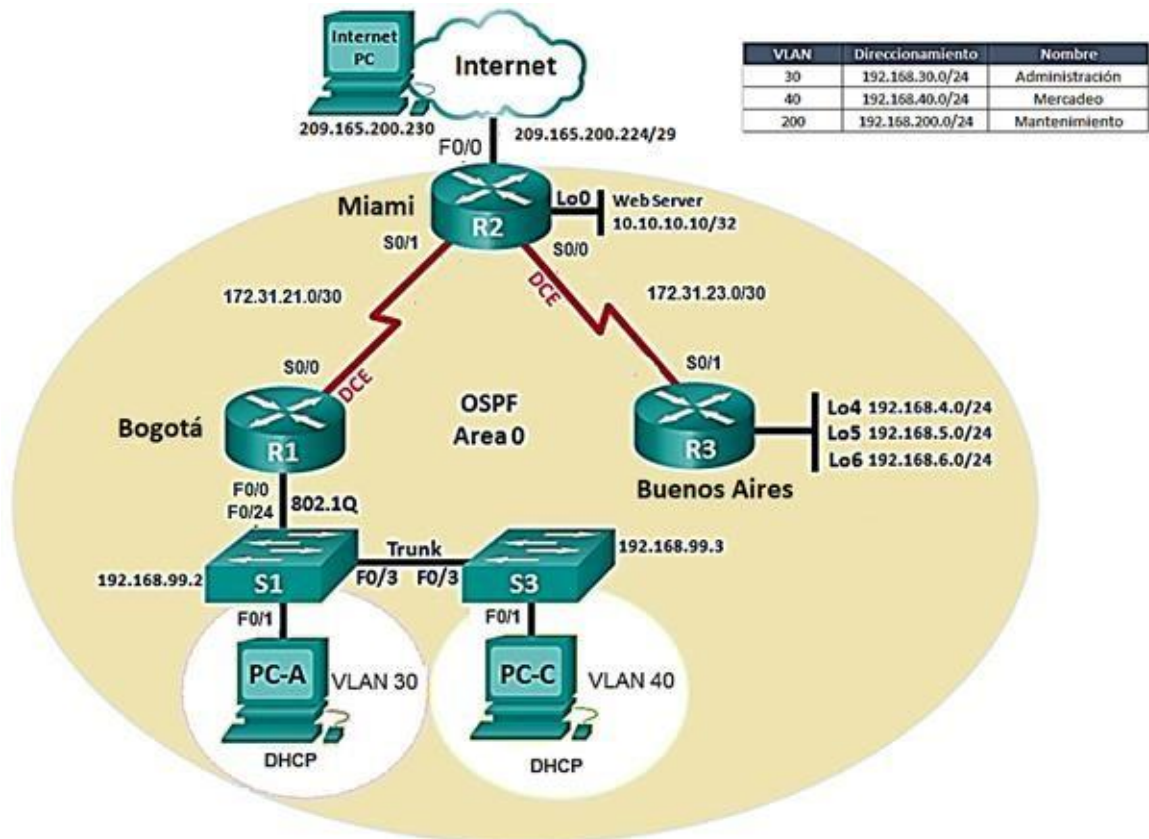
### **Bogota 3**

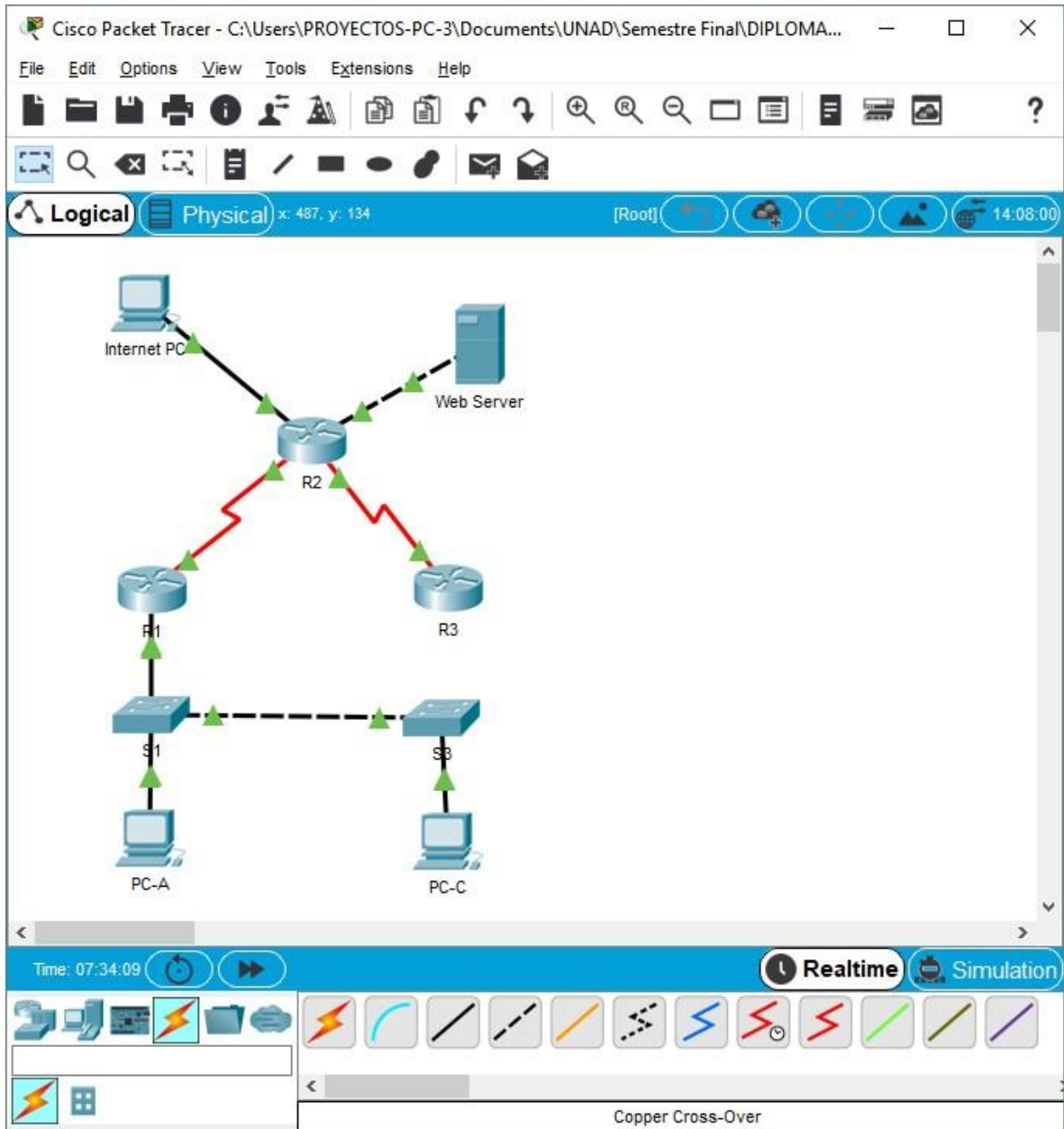
```
Bogota3#conf t
Bogota3(config)#int g0/0
Bogota3(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.29.3.13
Bogota3(config-if)#exi
Bogota3(config)#
```

## 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.

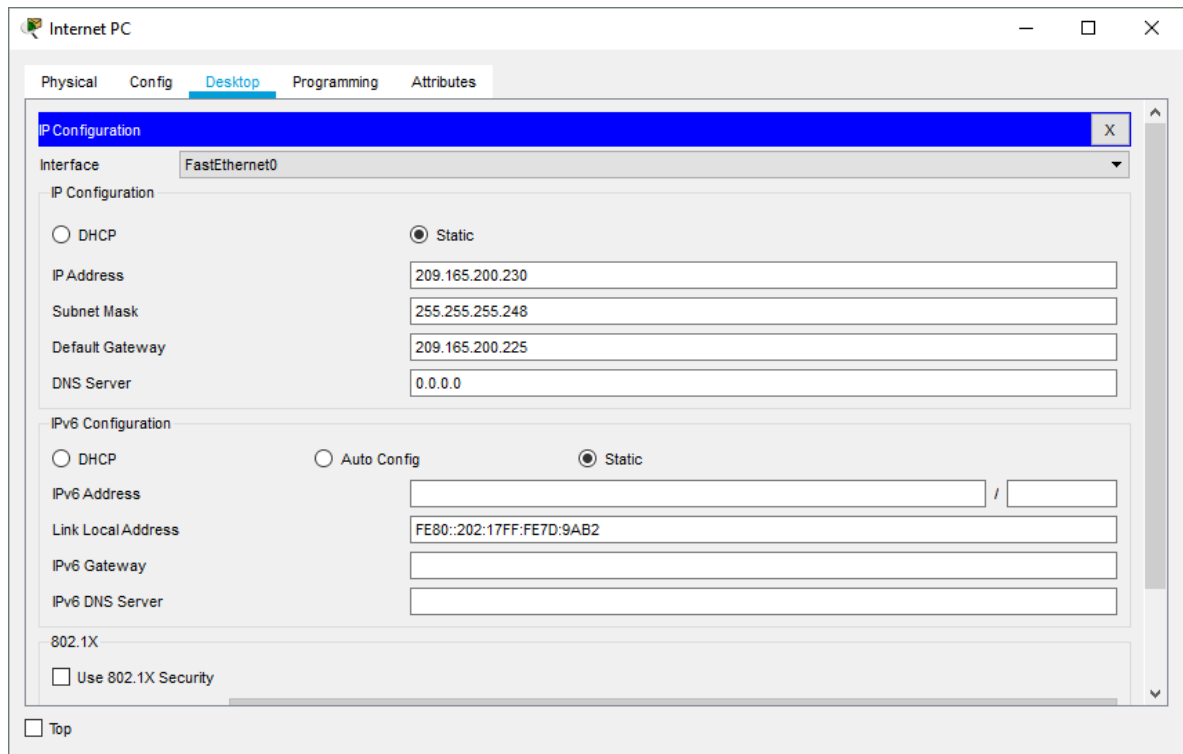
### TOPOLOGÍA DE RED





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

**Configuración Internet PC**



### Configuración Router 1

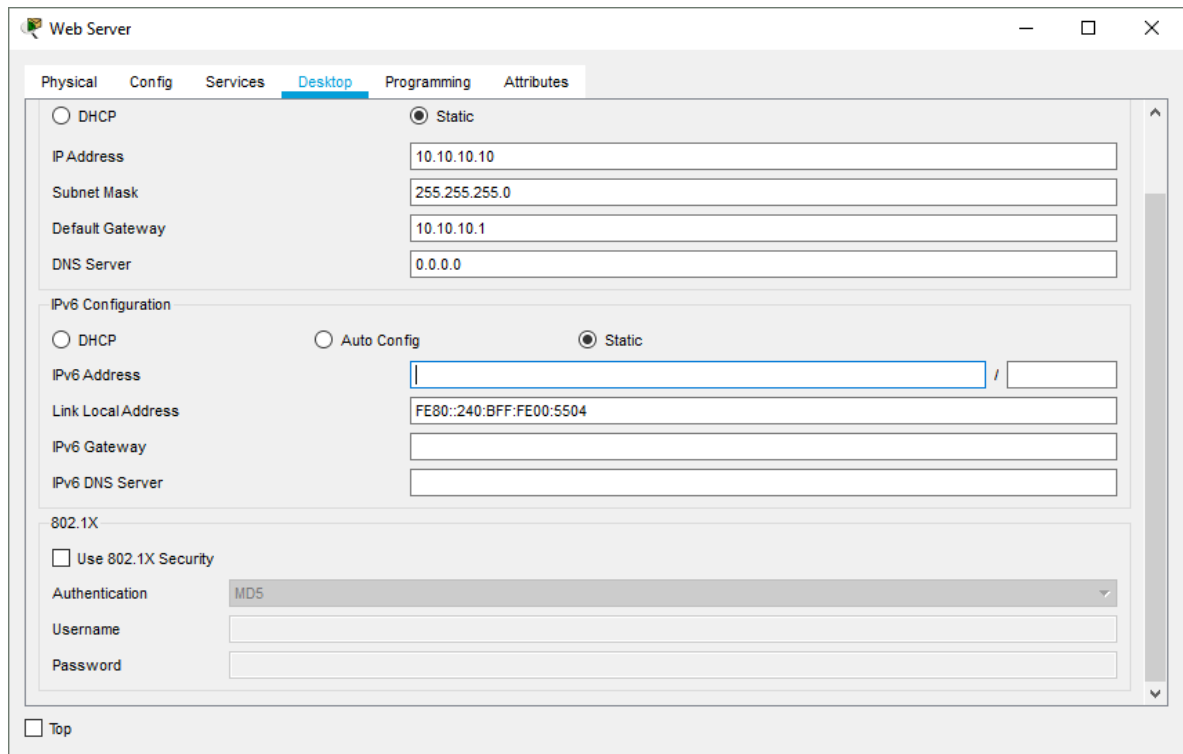
```
R1(config)#int s0/0/0
R1(config-if)#desc Conexion a R2
R1(config-if)#ip add 172.31.21.1 255.255.255.252
R1(config-if)#clo rat 128000
R1(config-if)#no shu
R1(config-subif)#int g0/0
R1(config-if)#no shu
R1(config)#int gi0/1
R1(config-if)#no shu
```

### Configuración Router 2

```
R2(config)#int s0/0/1
R2(config-if)#desc Conexion a R1
```

```
R2(config-if)#ip add 172.31.21.2 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#no shu
R2(config)#int s0/0/0
R2(config-if)#desc Conexion a R3
R2(config-if)#ip add 172.31.23.1 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#no shu
R2(config-if)#clo rat 128000
R2(config-if)#exi
R2(config)#int g0/0
R2(config-if)#desc Conexion a internet
R2(config-if)#ip add 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.248
R2(config-if)#no shu
R2(config-if)#exi
R2(config)#int g0/1
R2(config-if)#desc Conexion a server web
R2(config-if)#ip add 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shu
```

### **Configuración Web Server**



### Configuración Router 3

```
R3(config)#int s0/0/1
```

```
R3(config-if)#
```

```
R3(config-if)#desc Conexion a R2
```

```
R3(config-if)#ip add 172.31.23.2 255.255.255.252
```

```
R3(config-if)#no shu
```

```
R3(config-if)#
```

```
R3(config-if)#int lo4
```

```
R3(config-if)#ip add 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
R3(config-if)#no shu
```

```
R3(config-if)#int lo5
```

```
R3(config-if)#ip add 192.168.5.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
R3(config-if)#no shu
```

```
R3(config-if)#int lo6
```



```
R3(config-if)#ip add 192.168.6.1 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#no shu
```

### **Configuración Switch 1**

```
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)#exi
S1(config)#int vlan 200
S1(config-if)#
S1(config-if)#ip add 192.168.200.2 255.255.255.0
S1(config-if)#no shu
S1(config-if)#exi
S1(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.200.1
S1(config)#int f0/3
S1(config-if)#swi mode tr
S1(config-if)#
S1(config-if)#swi tru nat vlan 1
S1(config-if)#int f0/24
S1(config-if)#swi mode tr
S1(config-if)#swi tru nat vlan 1
S1(config)#int f0/1
S1(config-if)#swi mode acc
S1(config-if)#swi acc vlan 30
```

```
S1(config-if)#end
```

### **Configuración Switch 3**

```
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)#exi
```

```
S3(config)#int vlan 200
```

```
S3(config-if)#ip add 192.168.200.3 255.255.255.0
```

```
S3(config-if)#no shu
```

```
S3(config-if)#exi
```

```
S3(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.200.1
```

```
S3(config)#int vlan 40
```

```
S3(config-if)#ip add 192.168.40.3 255.255.255.0
```

```
S3(config-if)#no shu
```

```
S3(config-if)#exi
```

```
S3(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.40.1
```

```
S3(config)#int f0/3
```

```
S3(config-if)#swi mod tr
```

```
S3(config-if)#swi tru nat vlan 1
```

```
S3(config-if)#exi
```

```
S3(config)#int f0/1
```

```
S3(config-if)#swi mod acc
```

```
S3(config-if)#swi acc vlan 40
```

```
S3(config-if)#exi
```

**2. Configurar el protocolo de enrutamiento OSPFv2 bajo los siguientes criterios:**

**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 S0/0 a	9500

**Configuración Router 1**

```

R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
R1(config-router)#network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.200.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
R1(config-router)#passive-interface g0/1
R1(config-router)#passive-interface g0/1.30
R1(config-router)#passive-interface g0/1.40
R1(config-router)#passive-interface g0/1.200
R1(config-router)#exi
R1(config-if)#exi
R1(config)#int s0/0/0
R1(config-if)#band 256
    
```

**Configuración Router 2**

```
R2(config)#route ospf 1
R2(config-router)#passive-interface g0/1
R2(config-router)#auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000
R2(config-router)#EXI
R2(config)#int s0/0/0
R2(config-if)#band 256
R2(config-if)#int s0/0/1
R2(config-if)#band 256
R2(config-if)#exi
R2(config)#exi
R2(config)#rou ospf 1
R2(config-router)#router-id 5.5.5.5
R2(config-router)#netw 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
R2(config-router)#netw 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
R2(config-router)#netw 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R2(config-router)#exi
R2(config)#exi
```

### **Configuración Router 3**

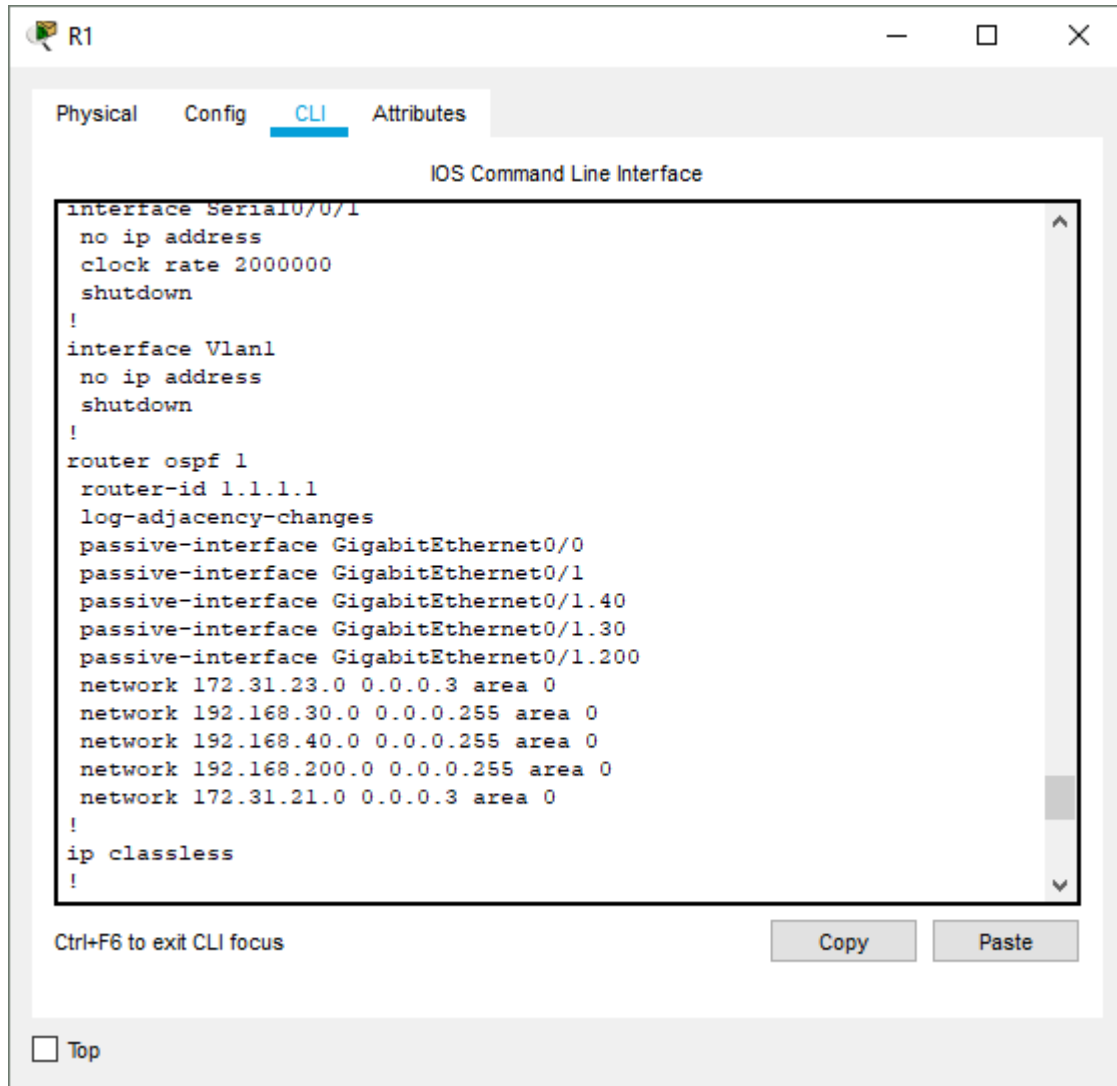
```
R3(config)#route ospf 1
R3(config-router)#router-id 8.8.8.8
R3(config-router)#netw 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
R3(config-router)#netw 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3(config-router)#passive-interface lo4
R3(config-router)#passive-interface lo5
R3(config-router)#passive-interface lo6
R3(config-router)#auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000
R3(config-router)#exi
```

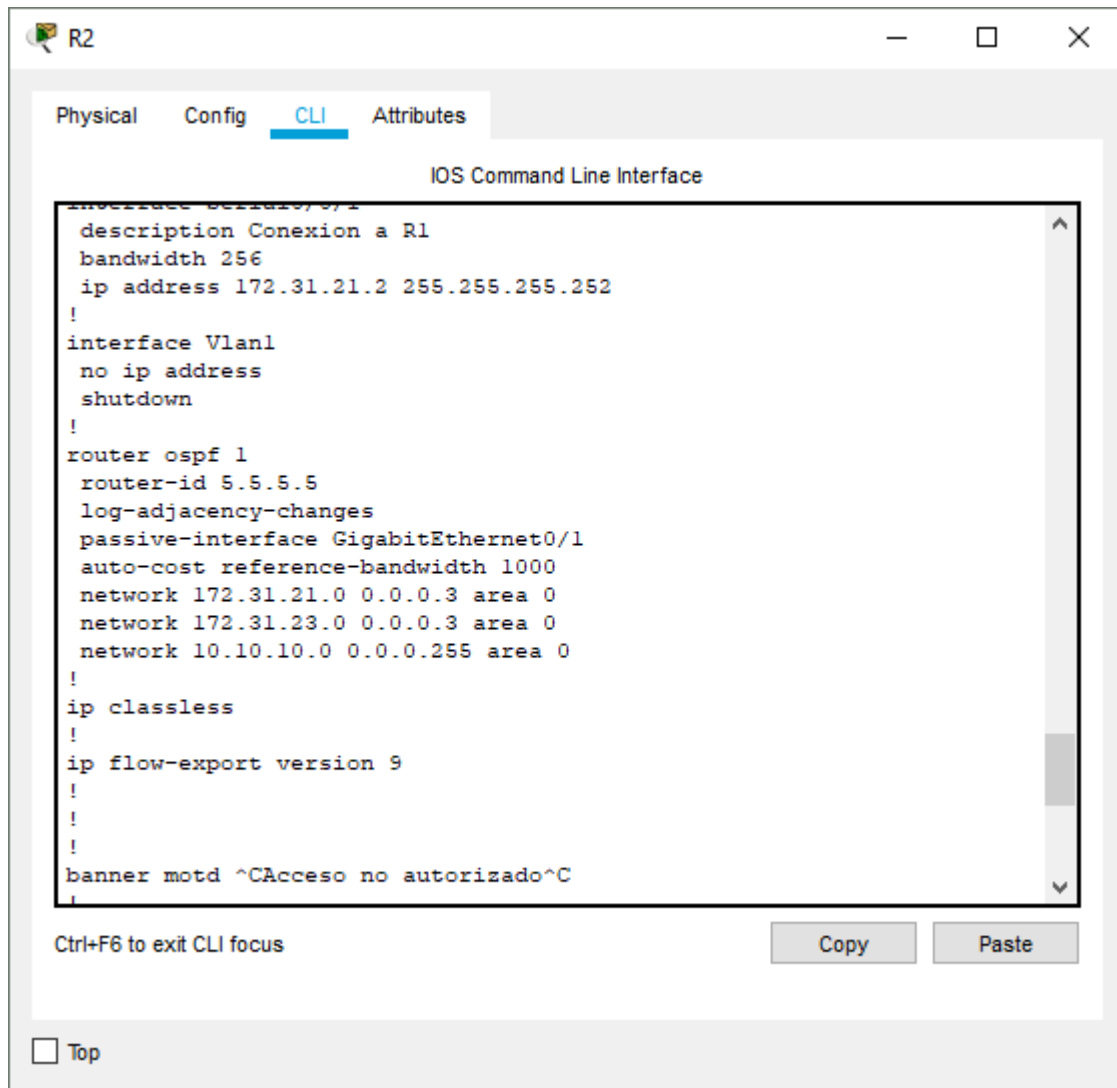
R3(config)#int s0/0/1

R3(config-if)#band 256

R3(config-if)#exi

R3(config)#exi

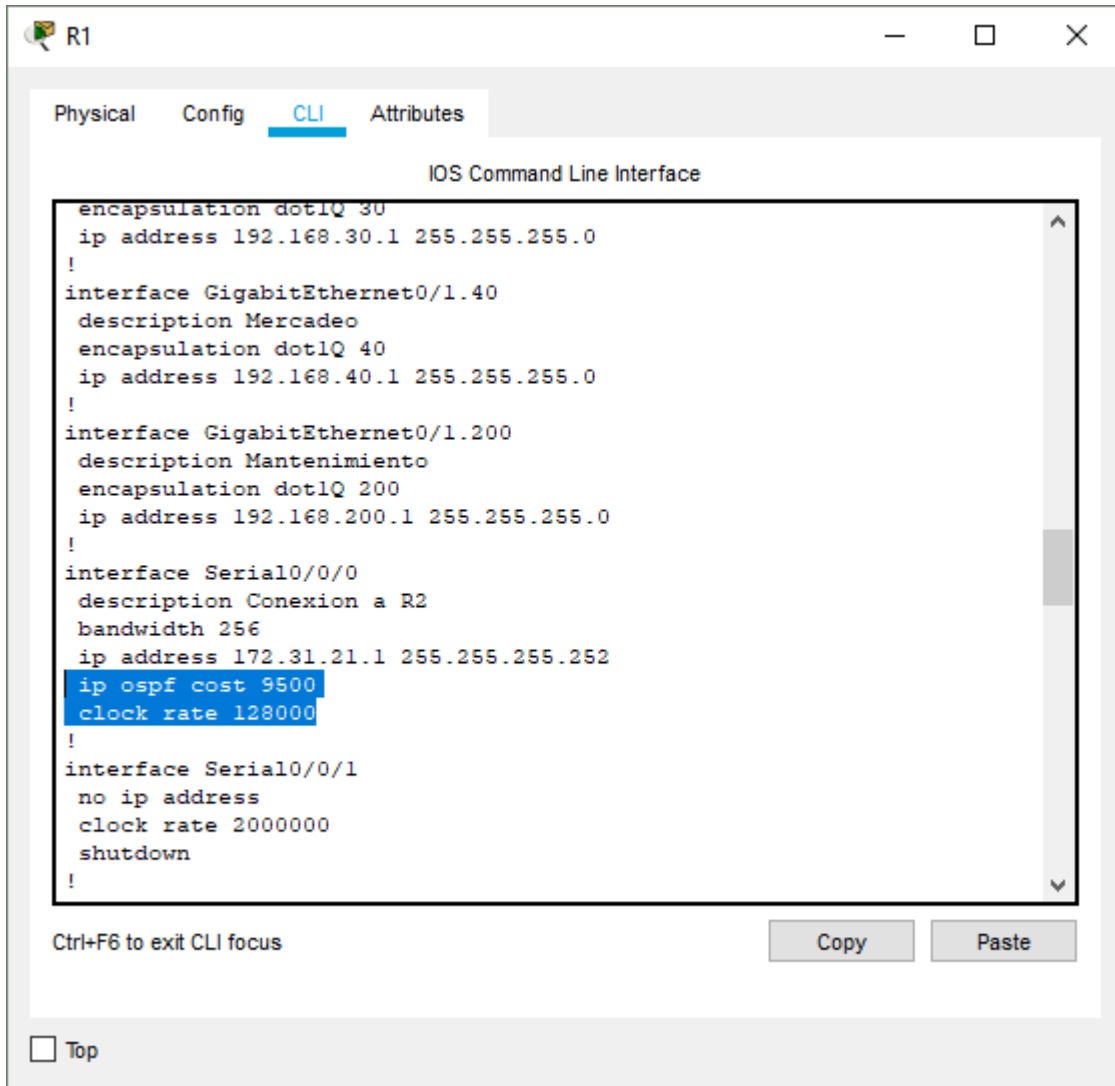




The screenshot shows a Cisco Packet Tracer window titled "R2" with tabs for Physical, Config, CLI, and Attributes. The CLI tab is active, displaying the following configuration:

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
description Conexion a R1
bandwidth 256
ip address 172.31.21.2 255.255.255.252
!
interface Vlan1
no ip address
shutdown
!
router ospf 1
router-id 5.5.5.5
log-adjacency-changes
passive-interface GigabitEthernet0/1
auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000
network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
ip classless
!
ip flow-export version 9
!
!
!
banner motd ^CAcceso no autorizado^C
!
```

Below the configuration text, there is a "Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus" instruction and "Copy" and "Paste" buttons. At the bottom left, there is a "Top" button.

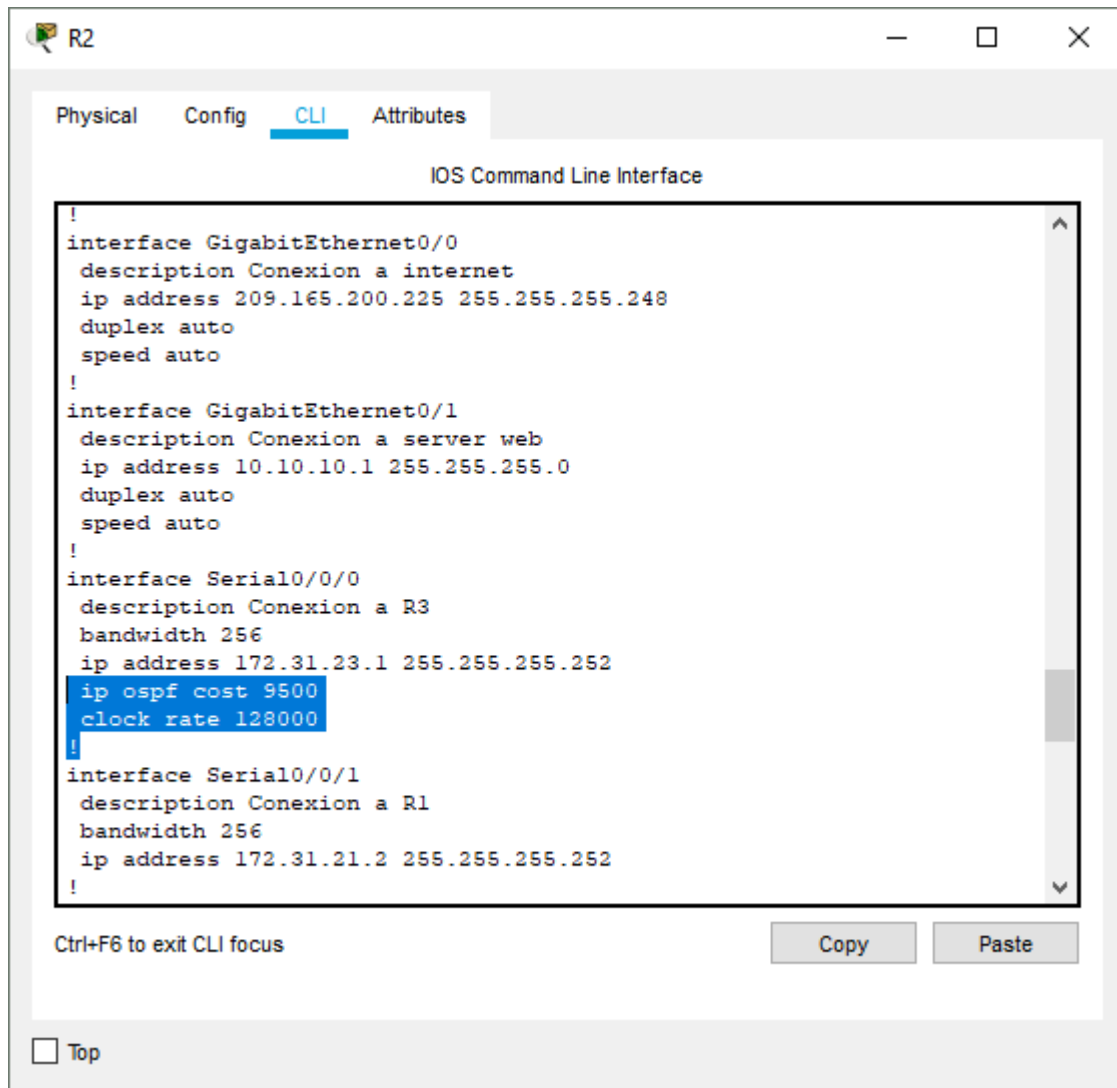


```
encapsulation dot1Q 30
ip address 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1.40
description Mercadeo
encapsulation dot1Q 40
ip address 192.168.40.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1.200
description Mantenimiento
encapsulation dot1Q 200
ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Serial0/0/0
description Conexion a R2
bandwidth 256
ip address 172.31.21.1 255.255.255.252
ip ospf cost 9500
clock rate 128000
!
interface Serial0/0/1
no ip address
clock rate 2000000
shutdown
!
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy Paste

Top



The screenshot shows a window titled 'R2' with tabs for 'Physical', 'Config', 'CLI', and 'Attributes'. The 'CLI' tab is active, displaying the 'IOS Command Line Interface' with the following configuration:

```

!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
description Conexion a internet
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.248
duplex auto
speed auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
description Conexion a server web
ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
duplex auto
speed auto
!
interface Serial0/0/0
description Conexion a R3
bandwidth 256
ip address 172.31.23.1 255.255.255.252
ip ospf cost 9500
clock rate 128000
!
interface Serial0/0/1
description Conexion a R1
bandwidth 256
ip address 172.31.21.2 255.255.255.252
!

```

Below the CLI window, there is a 'Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus' instruction, 'Copy' and 'Paste' buttons, and a 'Top' button.

### Verificar información de OSPF

- Visualizar tablas de enrutamiento y routers conectados por OSPFv2



R2
— □ ×

Physical
Config
CLI
Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```

!
line aux 0
!
line vty 0 4
  password 7 0822455D0A16
  login
!
!
!
end

R2#
R2#
R2#
R2#sho ip ospf neig

Neighbor ID      Pri   State           Dead Time   Address
Interface
1.1.1.1          0    FULL/ -         00:00:31   172.31.21.1
Serial0/0/1
8.8.8.8          0    FULL/ -         00:00:32   172.31.23.2
Serial0/0/0
R2#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
Copy
Paste

Top

R1
— □ ×

Physical
Config
CLI
Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```

03:18:45: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 5.5.5.5 on Serial0/0/0 from
FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached

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

03:19:11: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 5.5.5.5 on Serial0/0/0 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
Acceso no autorizado

User Access Verification

Password:

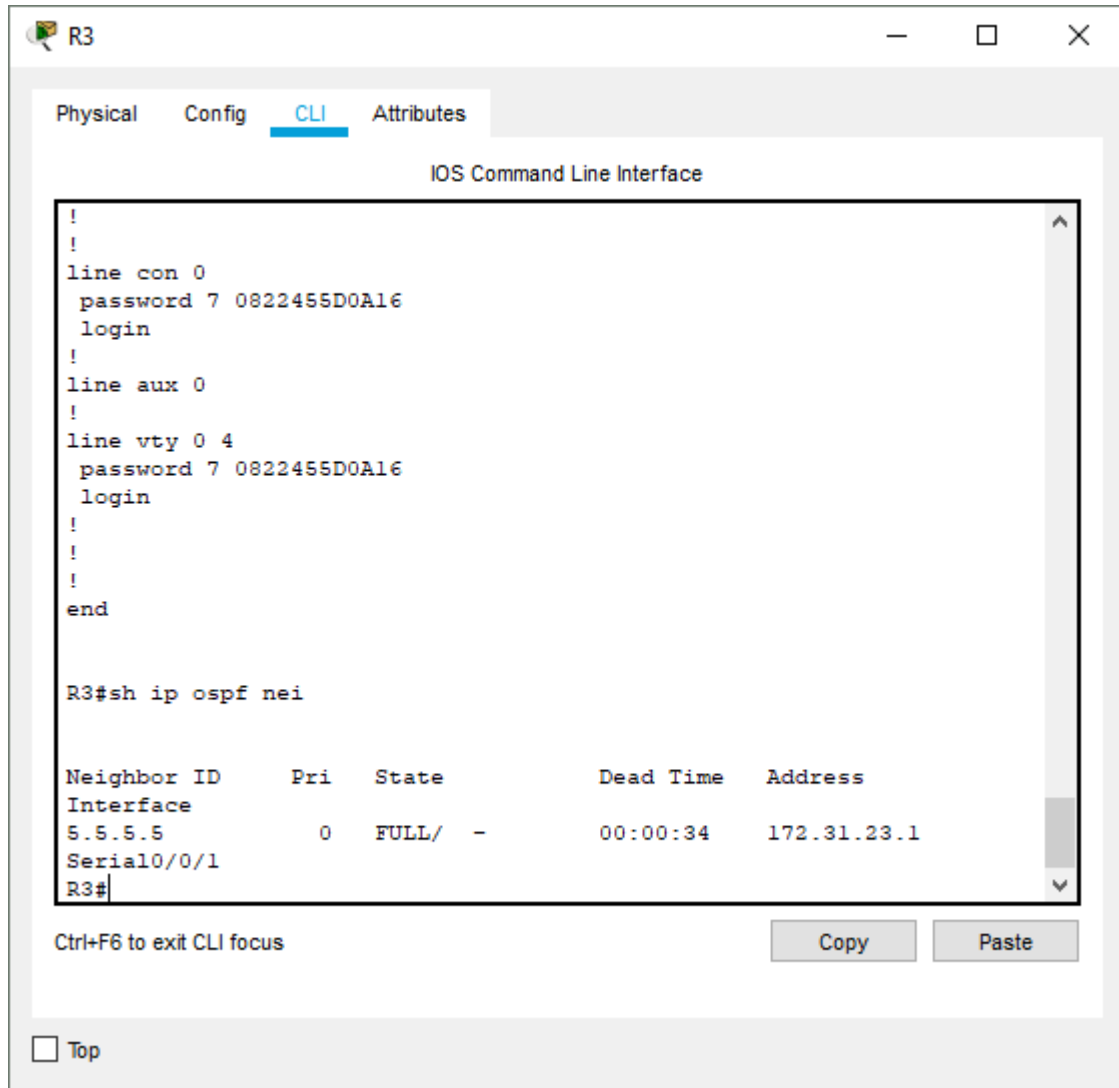
R1>ena
Password:
R1#sh ip ospf nei

Neighbor ID      Pri   State           Dead Time   Address
Interface
5.5.5.5          0    FULL/  -        00:00:34   172.31.21.2
Serial0/0/0
R1#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
Copy
Paste

Top



The screenshot shows a Cisco CLI window titled 'R3' with tabs for Physical, Config, CLI, and Attributes. The CLI window displays the following configuration and output:

```

!
!
line con 0
 password 7 0822455D0A16
 login
!
line aux 0
!
line vty 0 4
 password 7 0822455D0A16
 login
!
!
!
end

R3#sh ip ospf nei

```

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address
Interface				
5.5.5.5	0	FULL/ -	00:00:34	172.31.23.1
Serial0/0/1				

R3#

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy Paste

Top

- Visualizar lista resumida de interfaces por OSPF en donde se ilustre el costo de cada interface

R2
— □ ×

Physical
Config
CLI
Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

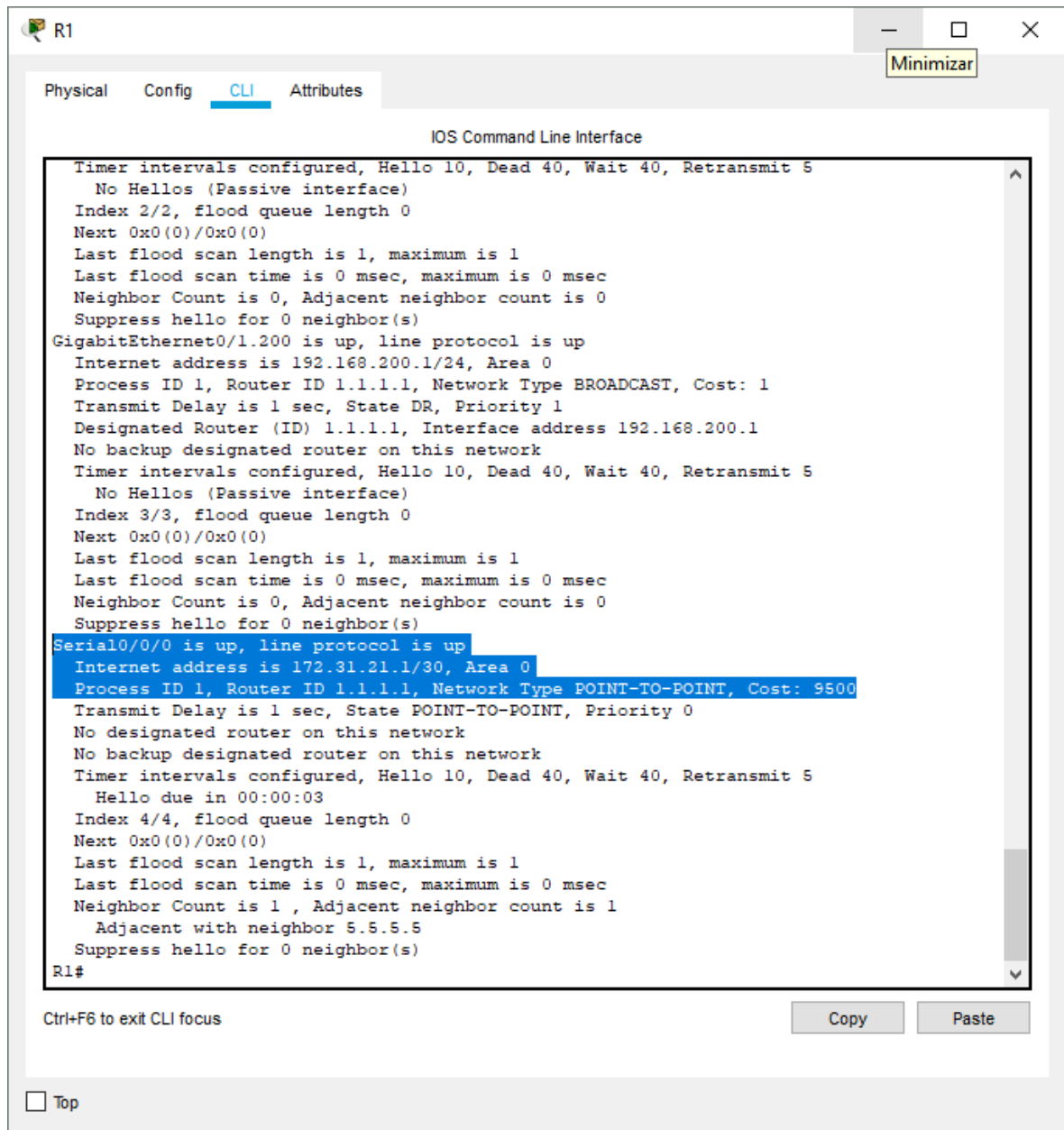
```

No Hellos (Passive interface)
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 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
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: 390
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 172.31.23.1/30, 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 3/3, 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 8.8.8.8
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
R2#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
Copy
Paste

Top



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "R1" with tabs for "Physical", "Config", "CLI", and "Attributes". The "CLI" tab is active, displaying the "IOS Command Line Interface". The output shows OSPF configuration for three interfaces:

```

Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
  No Hellos (Passive interface)
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 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
GigabitEthernet0/1.200 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is 192.168.200.1/24, Area 0
Process ID 1, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 1.1.1.1, Interface address 192.168.200.1
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
  No Hellos (Passive interface)
Index 3/3, 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 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
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 00:00:03
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)
R1#
  
```

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

- Visualizar el OSPF Process ID, Router ID, Address summarizations, Routing Networks, and passive interfaces configuradas en cada router.

R2
— □ ×

Physical
Config
CLI
Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```

Neighbor Count is 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
R2#
R2#sh ip pro

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 5.5.5.5
  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
    172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  Passive Interface(s):
    GigabitEthernet0/1
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway         Distance      Last Update
    1.1.1.1          110          00:03:23
    5.5.5.5          110          00:05:02
    8.8.8.8          110          00:05:26
  Distance: (default is 110)

R2#
          
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy
Paste

Top

R2
— □ ×

Physical
Config
CLI
Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

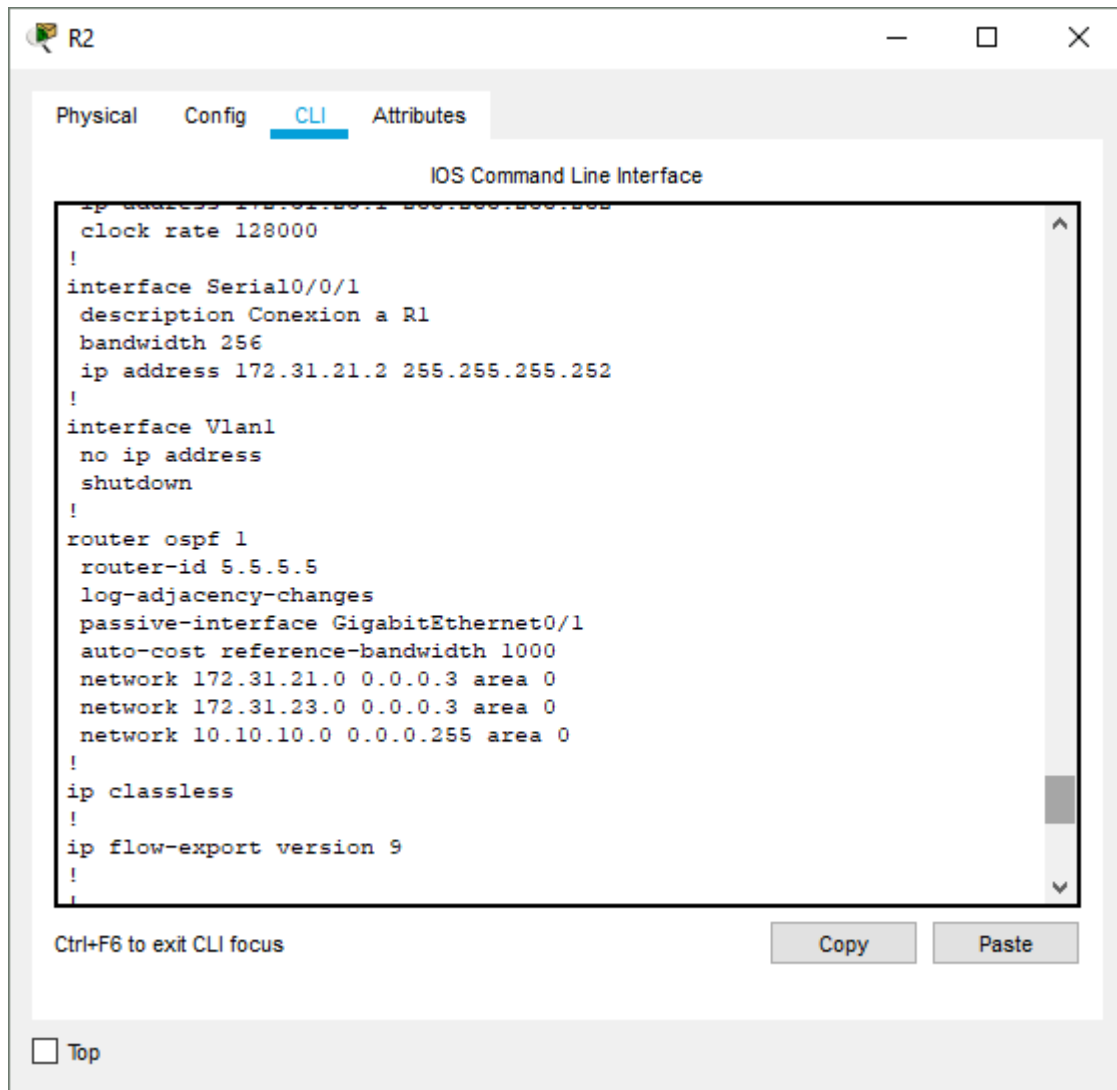
```

Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 172.31.23.1/30, 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 3/3, 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 8.8.8.8
  Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
R2# sh ip rou ospf
  192.168.4.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       192.168.4.1 [110/9500] via 172.31.23.2, 00:46:28, Serial0/0/0
O       192.168.30.0 [110/391] via 172.31.21.1, 00:46:28, Serial0/0/1
O       192.168.40.0 [110/391] via 172.31.21.1, 00:46:28, Serial0/0/1
O       192.168.200.0 [110/391] via 172.31.21.1, 00:46:28, Serial0/0/1
R2#|

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
Copy
Paste

Top



**3. Configurar VLANs, Puertos troncales, puertos de acceso, encapsulamiento, Inter-VLAN Routing y Seguridad en los Switches acorde a la topología de red establecida.**

**Configuración Router 1**

```

Router(config)#host R1
R1(config)#ena secret class
R1(config)#line cons 0
R1(config-line)#pass cisco

```



```
R1(config-line)#logi
R1(config-line)#exi
R1(config)#line vty 0 4
R1(config-line)#pass cisco
R1(config-line)#logi
R1(config-line)#exi
R1(config)#serv pass
R1(config)#serv password-encryption
R1(config)#bann mot %Acceso no autorizado%
```

### **Configuración Router 2**

```
Router(config)#host R2
R2(config)#ena sec class
R2(config)#line cons 0
R2(config-line)#pass cisco
R2(config-line)#logi
R2(config-line)#exi
R2(config)#lin vty 0 4
R2(config-line)#pass cisco
R2(config-line)#log
% Ambiguous command: "log"
R2(config-line)#logi
R2(config-line)#exi
R2(config)#ser pass
R2(config)#ser password-encryption
R2(config)#bann mot %Acceso no autorizado%
```

### **Configuración Router 3**

```
Router(config)#host R3
R3(config)#ena sec class
R3(config)#line con 0
R3(config-line)#pass cisco
R3(config-line)#logi
R3(config-line)#exi
R3(config)#line vty 0 4
R3(config-line)#pass cisco
R3(config-line)#logi
R3(config-line)#exi
R3(config)#ser pass
R3(config)#ser password-encryption
R3(config)#bann mot %Acceso no autorizado%
```

### **Configuración Switch 1**

```
Switch>ena
Switch#conf t
Switch(config)#no ip domain-loo
Switch(config)#host S1
S1(config)#ena sec class
S1(config)#lin consol 0
S1(config-line)#pass cisco
S1(config-line)#logi
S1(config-line)#exi
S1(config)#lin vty 0 4
S1(config-line)#pass cisco
S1(config-line)#logi
S1(config-line)#exi
```

```
S1(config)#ser pass
S1(config)#ser password-encryption
S1(config)#bann mot %Acceso no autorizado%
```

### **Configuración Switch 3**

```
S3(config)#ena sec class
S3(config)#line cons 0
S3(config-line)#pass cisco
S3(config-line)#logi
S3(config-line)#lin vty 0 4
S3(config-line)#pass cisco
S3(config-line)#logi
S3(config-line)#exi
S3(config)#ser pass
S3(config)#ser password-encryption
S3(config)#bann mot %Acceso no autorizado%
```

#### **4. En el Switch 3 deshabilitar DNS lookup**

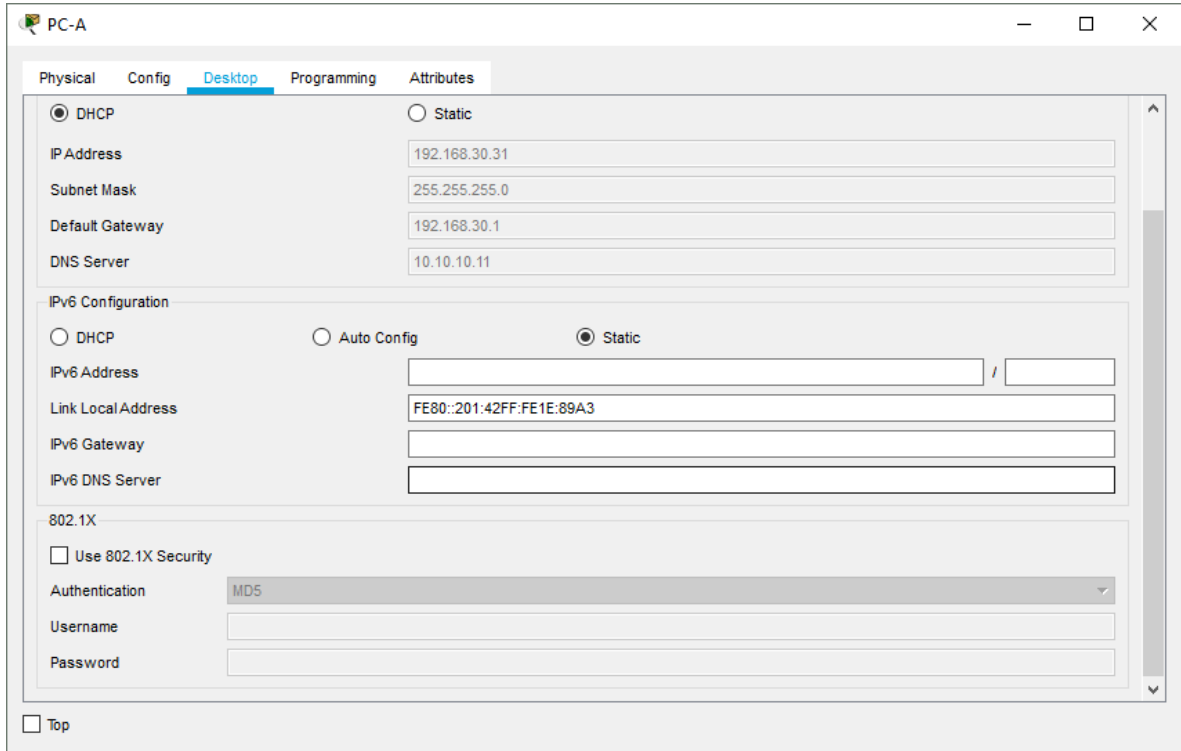
### **Configuración Switch 3**

```
Switch>ena
Switch#conf t
Switch(config)#no ip domain-look
Switch(config)#host S3
```

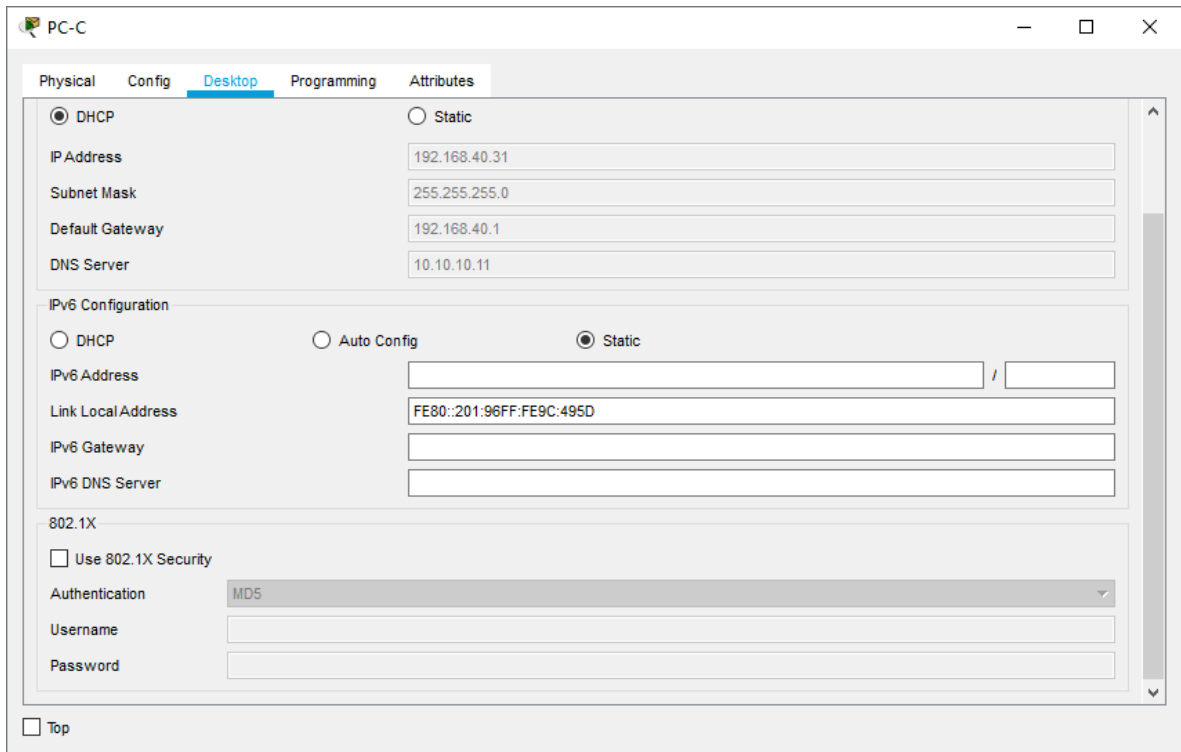
#### **5. Asignar direcciones IP a los Switches acorde a los lineamientos.**

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

## 7. Implement DHCP and NAT for IPv4



PC-A configuration window showing Desktop tab. DHCP is selected. IPv4 settings: IP Address 192.168.30.31, Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0, Default Gateway 192.168.30.1, DNS Server 10.10.10.11. IPv6 Configuration: Static selected, IPv6 Address empty, Link Local Address FE80::201:42FF:FE1E:89A3, IPv6 Gateway empty, IPv6 DNS Server empty. 802.1X: Use 802.1X Security unchecked, Authentication MD5, Username and Password empty.



PC-C configuration window showing Desktop tab. DHCP is selected. IPv4 settings: IP Address 192.168.40.31, Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0, Default Gateway 192.168.40.1, DNS Server 10.10.10.11. IPv6 Configuration: Static selected, IPv6 Address empty, Link Local Address FE80::201:96FF:FE9C:495D, IPv6 Gateway empty, IPv6 DNS Server empty. 802.1X: Use 802.1X Security unchecked, Authentication MD5, Username and Password empty.

**8. Configurar R1 como servidor DHCP para las VLANs 30 y 40.**

**9. Reservar las primeras 30 direcciones IP de las VLAN 30 y 40 para configuraciones estáticas.**

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: MERCADEO DNS-Server: 10.10.10.11 Domain-Name: ccna-unad.com Establecer default gateway.

**Configuración Router 1**

```

R1>ena
Password:
R1#conf t
R1(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.30.1 192.168.30.30
R1(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.40.1 192.168.40.30
R1(config)#ip dhcp pool Administracion
R1(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
R1(dhcp-config)#domain-name ccna-unad.com
R1(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.30.1
R1(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.30.0 255.255.255.0
R1(dhcp-config)#exi
R1(config)#ip dhcp pool Mercadeo
R1(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
R1(dhcp-config)#domain-name ccna-unad.com
R1(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.40.1
R1(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.40.0 255.255.255.0
R1(dhcp-config)#
    
```

## 10. Configurar NAT en R2 para permitir que los host puedan salir a internet

### Configuración Router 2

```
R2>ena
Password:
R2#conf t
R2(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.10 209.165.200.229
R2(config)#int g0/0
R2(config-if)#ip nat outside
R2(config-if)#int g0/1
R2(config-if)#ip nat inside
R2(config-if)#exi
```

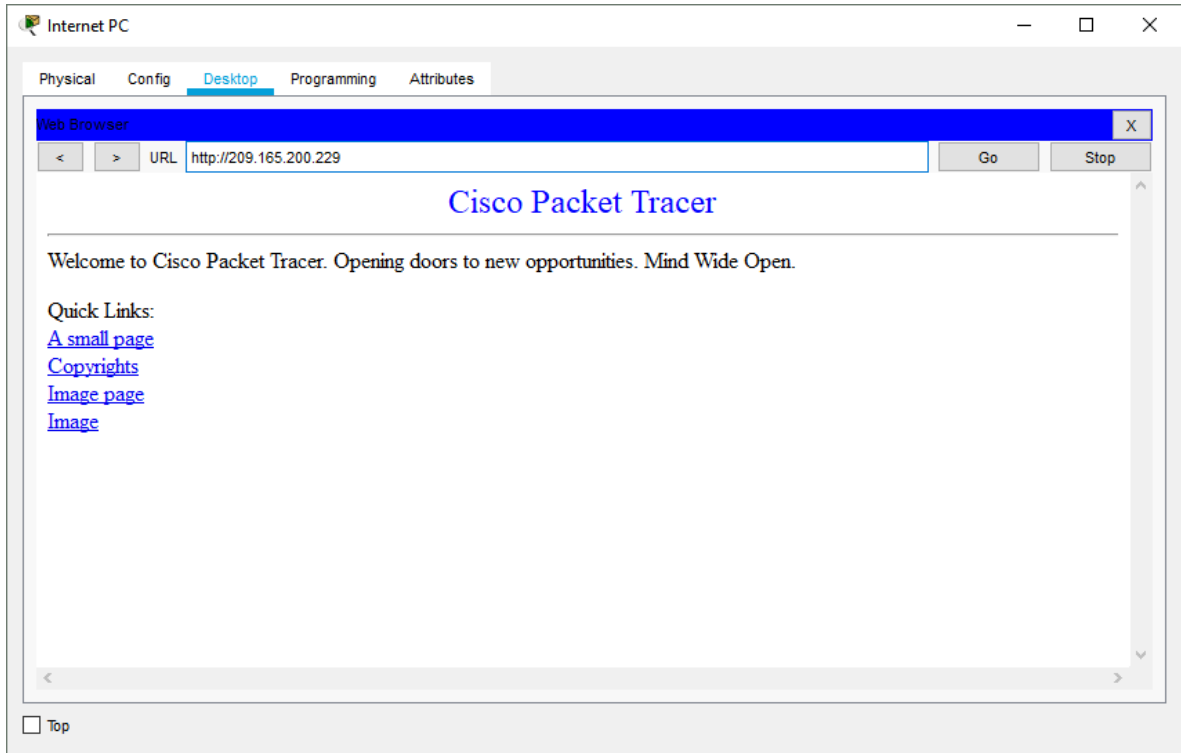
## 11. Configurar al menos dos listas de acceso de tipo estándar a su criterio en para restringir o permitir tráfico desde R1 o R3 hacia R2.

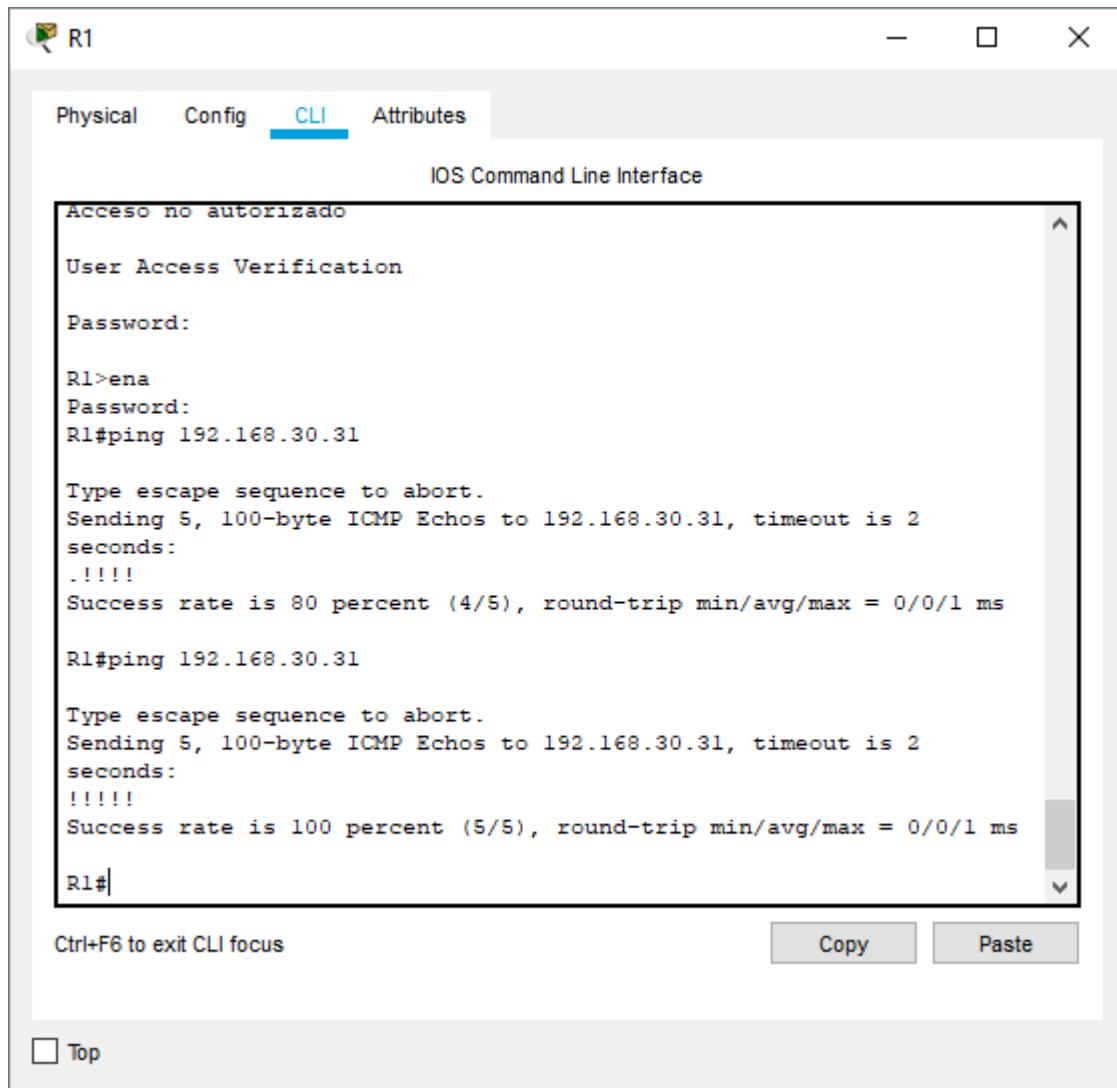
### Configuración Router 2

```
R2#conf t
R2(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255
R2(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255
R2(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255
R2(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255
R2(config)#ip access-list standard ADMIN123
R2(config-std-nacl)#permit host 172.31.21.1
R2(config-std-nacl)#
```

## 12. Configurar al menos dos listas de acceso de tipo extendido o nombradas a su criterio en para restringir o permitir tráfico desde R1 o R3 hacia R2.

### 13. Verificar procesos de comunicación y redireccionamiento de tráfico en los routers mediante el uso de Ping y Traceroute.

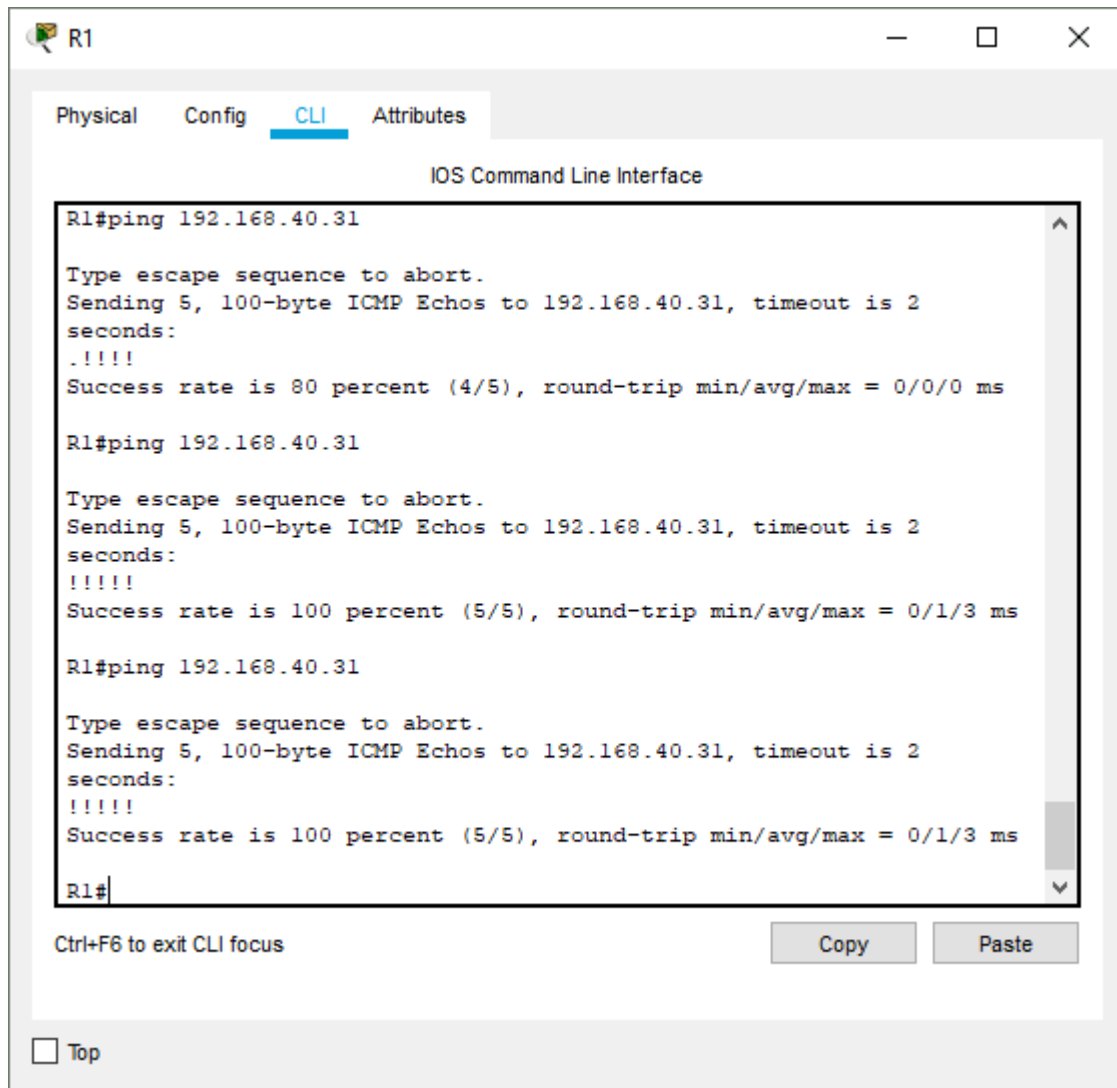




The screenshot shows a Cisco IOS Command Line Interface (CLI) window for a device named 'R1'. The window has tabs for 'Physical', 'Config', 'CLI', and 'Attributes', with 'CLI' selected. The CLI output shows a user access verification process where a user enters 'ena' and a password. Following this, two ping commands are executed to reach the IP address 192.168.30.31. The first ping is successful with an 80% success rate, and the second ping is successful with a 100% success rate. The window also includes a 'Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus' instruction, 'Copy' and 'Paste' buttons, and a 'Top' button.

```
Acceso no autorizado
User Access Verification
Password:
R1>ena
Password:
R1#ping 192.168.30.31
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.30.31, timeout is 2
seconds:
.!!!!
Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms
R1#ping 192.168.30.31
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.30.31, timeout is 2
seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms
R1#
```





The screenshot shows a Cisco CLI window titled "R1" with tabs for "Physical", "Config", "CLI", and "Attributes". The "CLI" tab is active, displaying the "IOS Command Line Interface". The terminal output shows three consecutive ping commands to 192.168.40.31. The first ping shows a success rate of 80 percent (4/5) with 0/0/0 ms round-trip times. The second and third pings show a success rate of 100 percent (5/5) with 0/1/3 ms round-trip times. The window includes a "Copy" button, a "Paste" button, and a "Top" button at the bottom left.

```
R1#ping 192.168.40.31

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.40.31, timeout is 2
seconds:
.!!!!
Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms

R1#ping 192.168.40.31

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.40.31, timeout is 2
seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/1/3 ms

R1#ping 192.168.40.31

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.40.31, timeout is 2
seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/1/3 ms

R1#
```

## CONCLUSIONES

Este DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACIÓN CISCO (DISEÑO E IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE SOLUCIONES INTEGRADAS LAN / WAN) nos ha guiado y mostrado el camino, donde identificamos que es posible diseñar e implementar una red de comunicación, por medio de la integración de diversos dispositivos y elementos que interconectan físicamente la red.

La actividad práctica nos indica cuán importante es la configuración de dispositivos desde lo más mínimo como lo es el nombre de un Host o una interfaz, hasta la configuración de un protocolo de enrutamiento, NAT o DHCP, lo anterior nos ayuda a mejorar el orden y a identificar rápidamente puntos de falla si se llegan a presentar en algún momento.

Sin duda alguna el paquete de software Packet Tracer es uno de los más completos que podemos encontrar en el mercado, es fácil de manejar, amigable, su entorno gráfico y CLI es intuitivo, lo cual lleva a los estudiantes a mantener su interés por aprender cada día más.

La orientación del tutor ha sido fundamental para llevar a los mejores términos las actividades desarrolladas en la plataforma de la UNAD, la plataforma de Cisco y los trabajos prácticos desarrollados en Packet Tracer.

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