



TRABAJO FINAL
DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACIÓN CISCO (DISEÑO E IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE
SOLUCIONES INTEGRADAS LAN / WAN)

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Escuela de Ciencias Básicas, Tecnología e Ingeniería
Plan de Estudios de Ingeniería de Telecomunicaciones
Bogotá
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Informe Prueba de Habilidades Practicas CCNA
para optar al título de
Ingeniero de Telecomunicaciones

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Tabla de contenido

1. INTRODUCCION	7
1.1. Escenario 1.....	8
1.1.1. Configuración equipos	8
1.1.2. Configuración del enrutamiento	11
1.1.3. Tabla de Enrutamiento.....	14
1.1.4. Deshabilitar la propagación del protocolo RIP	20
1.1.5. Verificación del protocolo RIP	20
1.1.6. Configurar encapsulamiento y autenticación PPP	27
1.1.7. Configuración de PAT.....	27
1.1.8. Configuración del servicio DHCP.....	29
1.2. Escenario 2.....	34
1.2.1. Configuración direccionamiento IP	34
1.2.2. Configuración protocolo OSPFv2	37
1.2.3. Verificar información de OSPF	38
1.2.4. Configuración Switches	44
1.2.5. Configuración de DHCP.....	51
1.2.6. Configuración de NAT.....	53
1.2.7. Configuración de listas de Acceso	53
2. CONCLUSIONES	59
3. REFERENCIAS BIBLIOGRAFICAS.....	60

Lista de Ilustraciones

Ilustración 1. Topología de Red Escenario 1	8
Ilustración 2: Conexión física topología en Packet Tracer.....	9
Ilustración 3: Tabla enrutamiento Router ISP.....	14
Ilustración 4: Tabla enrutamiento Router Bogotá 1	15
Ilustración 5: Tabla enrutamiento Router Bogotá 2	15
Ilustración 6: Tabla enrutamiento Router Bogotá 3	16
Ilustración 7:Tabla enrutamiento Router Medellín 1	16
Ilustración 8: Tabla enrutamiento Router Medellín 2	17
Ilustración 9: Tabla enrutamiento Router Medellín 3	17
Ilustración 10: Balanceo de cargas rutas	18
Ilustración 11: Validación conexiones Router Bogotá 1 - Medellín 1	18
Ilustración 12: Validación conexiones Router Bogotá 2 - Medellín 2.....	19
Ilustración 13: Validación conexiones Router Bogotá 3 - Medellín 3.....	19
Ilustración 14: Validación rutas estáticas Router ISP	20
Ilustración 15: Protocolo RIP Router Bogotá 1	21
Ilustración 16: Protocolo RIP Router Bogotá 2.....	21
Ilustración 17: Protocolo RIP Router Bogotá 3.....	22
Ilustración 18: Protocolo RIP Router Medellín 1	22
Ilustración 19: Protocolo RIP Router Medellín 2.....	23
Ilustración 20: Protocolo RIP Router Medellín 3.....	23
Ilustración 21: Base de datos RIP Router Bogotá 1	24
Ilustración 22: Base de datos RIP Router Bogotá 2	24
Ilustración 23: Base de datos RIP Router Bogotá 3	25
Ilustración 24: Base de datos RIP Router Medellín 1	25
Ilustración 25: Base de datos RIP Router Medellín 2	26
Ilustración 26: Base de datos RIP Router Medellín 3	26
Ilustración 27: Traducciones NAT Router Medellín 1	28
Ilustración 28: Traducciones NAT Router Bogotá 1	29
Ilustración 29: Asignación de IP por DHCP LAN-1 Medellín	30
Ilustración 30: Asignación de IP por DHCP LAN-2 Medellín	31
Ilustración 31: Validación asignaciones DHCP en Router Medellín 2	31
Ilustración 32: Asignación de IP por DHCP LAN-1 Bogotá	32
Ilustración 33: Asignación de IP por DHCP LAN-2 Bogotá	33
Ilustración 34: Validación asignaciones DHCP en Router Bogotá 2	33
Ilustración 35: Topología de Red Escenario 2.....	34
Ilustración 36: Configuración PC Internet.....	36
Ilustración 37: Conexión física topología de red Packet Tracer	36
Ilustración 38:Tabla enrutamiento OSPF Router Bogotá	38
Ilustración 39:Vecinos OSPF Router Bogotá	39
Ilustración 40: Tabla enrutamiento OSPF Router Miami	39
Ilustración 41: Vecinos OSPF Router Miami	40

Ilustración 42: Tabla enrutamiento OSPF Router Buenos Aires	40
Ilustración 43: Vecinos OSPF Router Buenos Aires	41
Ilustración 44: Interfaces OSPF Router Bogotá	41
Ilustración 45: Interfaces OSPF Router Miami.....	42
Ilustración 46: Interfaces OSPF Router Buenos Aires	42
Ilustración 47: OSPF Router Bogotá.....	43
Ilustración 48: OSPF Router Miami.....	43
Ilustración 49: OSPF Router Buenos Aires.....	44
Ilustración 50: VLANs Switch S1.....	46
Ilustración 51: Interfaces troncales Switch S1.....	47
Ilustración 52: Seguridad Switch S1	47
Ilustración 53: Tabla MAC Switch S1	48
Ilustración 54: VLANs Switch S3.....	48
Ilustración 55: Interfaces troncales Switch S3.....	49
Ilustración 56:Seguridad Switch S3	49
Ilustración 57: Tabla MAC Switch S3.....	50
Ilustración 58: Asignación IP DHCP LAN Administración	52
Ilustración 59: Asignación IP DHCP LAN Mercadeo.....	52
Ilustración 60: Tabla DHCP Router Bogotá	53
Ilustración 61: Listas de acceso Estándar.....	54
Ilustración 62: Listas de acceso Extendidas	55
Ilustración 63: Conectividad ping y tracert PC-C.....	56
Ilustración 64: Conectividad ping PC-A.....	56
Ilustración 65: Conectividad Bogotá - Miami - Buenos Aires.....	57
Ilustración 66:Conectividad Miami - Bogotá - Buenos Aires	57
Ilustración 67: Conectividad Buenos Aires - Miami - Bogotá	58
Ilustración 68: Validación ACL 101	58

Lista de Tablas

Tabla 1: Sumarización de subredes.....	13
Tabla 2: Interfaces sin propagación de RIP	20
Tabla 3: Parámetros OSPFv2 área 0.....	37
Tabla 4: Parámetros DHCP	51

1. INTRODUCCION

Las redes de datos han evolucionado desde sus orígenes que datan de finales de los años 60 y principios de los 70 con el surgimiento de ARPANET; desde entonces y hasta el presente su evolución ha sido constante y exponencial, Internet es un ejemplo de ello, según datos de informe revelado por We are Social y Hootsuite en este 2019, hasta el momento el mundo cuenta con 4.388 millones de internautas, una penetración del 57%; esto ha sido posible gracias al desarrollo tecnológico y los distintos protocolos y estándares de comunicación implementados.

En el presente trabajo se abordan las distintas temáticas vistas en el diplomado de profundización CISCO los cuales abarcan desde fundamentos de Networking hasta los distintos protocolos de enrutamiento en soluciones de red.

Para ello se plantea el análisis y solución de dos escenarios propuestos para aplicación de los conceptos aprendidos.

En el primer escenario la topología de red está compuesta solo por Router interconectados entre sí, simulando las sucursales de una empresa con sede en dos ciudades; para este caso se plantea la configuración del protocolo de enrutamiento RIP, configuración de NAT y el servicio DHCP para la asignación de IP en las LAN de cada ciudad, así como encapsulamiento PPP con autenticación.

En el segundo escenario la topología de red plantea la interconexión de tres ciudades, para este caso el protocolo utilizado será OSPFv2, uno de los Router será el punto de salida a Internet en el cual se configurará NAT para la traducción de direcciones, en otro de los Router se configurará el servicio DHCP para la asignación dinámica de direcciones IP las LAN las cuales estarán segmentadas por VLANs, igualmente se realizará la creación de ACL para permitir o denegar tráfico entre los distintos puntos de la red.

Para el desarrollo de los dos escenarios propuestos se utilizó como referencia bibliográfica base, los módulos 1 y 2 de la plataforma NetAcad de CISCO, así como la consulta de otras fuentes externas para la resolución de inconvenientes que se pudieran presentar durante el desarrollo de las actividades.

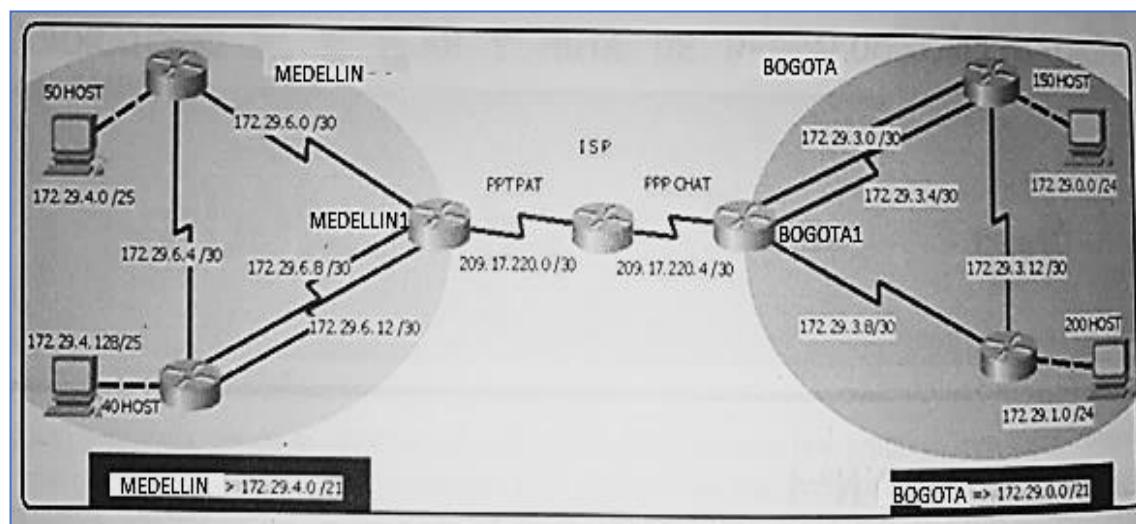
Ambos escenarios fueron desarrollados en su totalidad en el simulador de redes Packet Tracer de CISCO.

1.1. 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 enruteamiento y demás aspectos que forman parte de la topología de red.

Topología de Red

Ilustración 1. Topología de Red Escenario 1



Fuente 1: UNAD

Este escenario plantea el uso de RIP como protocolo de enruteamiento, 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.

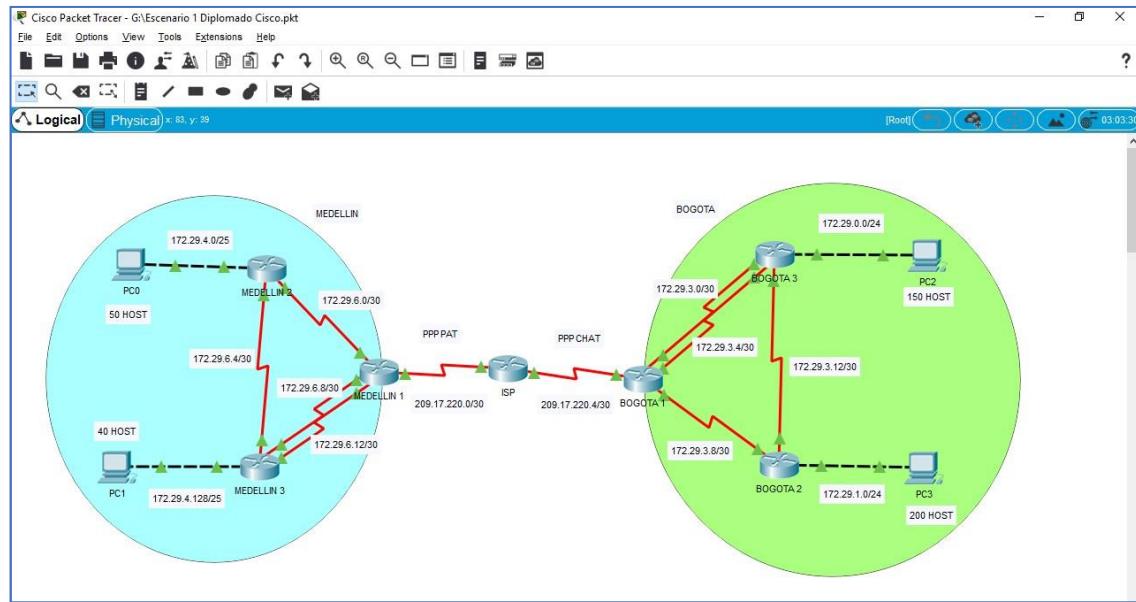
Debe habilitar NAT de sobrecarga en los routers Bogota1 y medellin1.

1.1.1. Configuración equipos

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

Ilustración 2: Conexión física topología en Packet Tracer



```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure terminal
```

```
Router(config)#hostname ISP
```

```
ISP(config)#enable secret cisco
```

```
ISP(config)#line console 0
```

```
ISP(config-line)#password unad
```

```
ISP(config-line)#login
```

```
ISP(config-line)#exit
```

```
ISP(config)#line vty 0 15
```

```
ISP(config-line)#password unad
```

```
ISP(config-line)#login
```

```
ISP(config-line)#exit
```

```
ISP(config)#service password-encryption
```

```
ISP(config)#banner motd #"Acceso no autorizado está restringido"#
```

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure terminal
```

```
Router(config)#hostname Bogota1
```

```
Bogota1(config)#enable secret cisco
```

```
Bogota1(config)#line console 0
```

```
Bogota1(config-line)#password unad
```

```
Bogota1(config-line)#login
```

```
Bogota1(config-line)#exit
```

```
Bogota1(config)#line vty 0 15
```

```
Bogota1(config-line)#password unad
```

```
Bogota1(config-line)#login
```

```
Bogota1(config-line)#exit  
Bogota1(config)#service password-encryption  
Bogota1(config)#banner motd #'Acceso no autorizado esta restringido'#
```

```
Router>enable  
Router#configure terminal  
Router(config)#hostname Bogota2  
Bogota2(config)#enable secret cisco  
Bogota2(config)#line console 0  
Bogota2(config-line)#password unad  
Bogota2(config-line)#login  
Bogota2(config-line)#exit  
Bogota2(config)#line vty 0 15  
Bogota2(config-line)#password unad  
Bogota2(config-line)#login  
Bogota2(config-line)#exit  
Bogota2(config)#service password-encryption  
Bogota2(config)#banner motd #'Acceso no autorizado esta restringido'#
```

```
Router>enable  
Router#configure terminal  
Router(config)#hostname Bogota3  
Bogota3(config)#enable secret cisco  
Bogota3(config)#line console 0  
Bogota3(config-line)#password unad  
Bogota3(config-line)#login  
Bogota3(config-line)#exit  
Bogota3(config)#line vty 0 15  
Bogota3(config-line)#password unad  
Bogota3(config-line)#login  
Bogota3(config-line)#exit  
Bogota3(config)#service password-encryption  
Bogota3(config)#banner motd #'Acceso no autorizado esta restringido'#
```

```
Router>enable  
Router#configure terminal  
Router(config)#hostname Medellin1  
Medellin1(config)#enable secret cisco  
Medellin1(config)#line console 0  
Medellin1(config-line)#password unad  
Medellin1(config-line)#login  
Medellin1(config-line)#exit  
Medellin1(config)#line vty 0 15  
Medellin1(config-line)#password unad
```

```
Medellin1(config-line)#login  
Medellin1(config-line)#exit  
Medellin1(config)#service password-encryption  
Medellin1(config)#banner motd #"Acceso no autorizado esta restringido"#  
-----
```

```
Router>enable  
Router#configure terminal  
Router(config)#hostname Medellin2  
Medellin2(config)#enable secret cisco  
Medellin2(config)#line console 0  
Medellin2(config-line)#password unad  
Medellin2(config-line)#login  
Medellin2(config-line)#exit  
Medellin2(config)#line vty 0 15  
Medellin2(config-line)#password unad  
Medellin2(config-line)#login  
Medellin2(config-line)#exit  
Medellin2(config)#service password-encryption  
Medellin2(config)#banner motd #"Acceso no autorizado esta restringido"#  
-----
```

```
Router>enable  
Router#configure terminal  
Router(config)#hostname Medellin3  
Medellin3(config)#enable secret cisco  
Medellin3(config)#line console 0  
Medellin3(config-line)#password unad  
Medellin3(config-line)#login  
Medellin3(config-line)#exit  
Medellin3(config)#line vty 0 15  
Medellin3(config-line)#password unad  
Medellin3(config-line)#login  
Medellin3(config-line)#exit  
Medellin3(config)#service password-encryption  
Medellin3(config)#banner motd #"Acceso no autorizado esta restringido"#  
-----
```

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

1.1.2. Configuración del enrutamiento

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

```
Bogota1#configure terminal  
Bogota1(config)#router rip
```

```
Bogota1(config-router)#version 2
Bogota1(config-router)#no auto-summary
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
Bogota2#conf ter
Bogota2(config)#router rip
Bogota2(config-router)#version 2
Bogota2(config-router)#no auto-summary
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)#exit
Bogota3#conf ter
Bogota3(config)#router rip
Bogota3(config-router)#version 2
Bogota3(config-router)#no auto-summary
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)#exit
Medellin1#configure terminal
Medellin1(config)#router rip
Medellin1(config-router)#version 2
Medellin1(config-router)#network 172.29.6.0
Medellin1(config-router)#network 172.29.6.0
Medellin1(config-router)#network 172.29.6.12
Medellin1(config-router)#network 172.29.6.8
Medellin1(config-router)#passive-interface s0/1/0
Medellin1(config-router)#no auto-summary
Medellin2#conf ter
Medellin2(config)#router rip
Medellin2(config-router)#version 2
Medellin2(config-router)#no auto-summary
Medellin2(config-router)#network 172.29.4.0
Medellin2(config-router)#network 172.29.6.4
Medellin2(config-router)#network 172.29.6.0
Medellin2(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
Medellin3#conf ter
Medellin3(config)#router rip
```

```

Medellin3(config-router)#version 2
Medellin3(config-router)#no auto-summary
Medellin3(config-router)#network 172.29.4.12
Medellin3(config-router)#network 172.29.6.8
Medellin3(config-router)#network 172.29.6.4
Medellin3(config-router)#network 172.29.4.128
Medellin3(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
    
```

- b. Los routers Bogota1 y Medellín1 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 ter
Medellin1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 s0/1/0
Medellin1(config)#router rip
Medellin1(config-router)#default-information originate
Medellin1(config-router)#exit
    
```

```

Bogota1#conf ter
Bogota1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 s0/0/0
Bogota1(config)#router rip
Bogota1(config-router)#default-information originate
Bogota1(config-router)#exit
    
```

- c. 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.

Realizando la respectiva summarización tenemos que:

Tabla 1: Sumarización de subredes

Bogotá	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
172.29.3.0/30	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
172.29.3.4/30	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
172.29.3.8/30	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
172.29.1.0/24	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
172.29.3.12/30	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0
172.29.0.0/24	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Sumarizada	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 172.29.0.0/22

Medellín	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0	
172.29.6.12/30	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0	
172.29.6.0/30	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
172.29.6.8/30	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	
172.29.6.4/30	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	
172.29.4.0/25	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
172.29.4.128/25	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Sumarizada	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	172.29.4.0/22

```

ISP#conf ter
ISP(config)#ip route 172.29.4.0 255.255.252.0 209.17.220.1
ISP(config)#ip route 172.29.0.0 255.255.252.0 209.17.220.6

```

1.1.3. Tabla de Enrutamiento

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

Ilustración 3: Tabla enrutamiento Router ISP

```

ISP#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 not set

      172.29.0.0/22 is subnetted, 2 subnets
S        172.29.0.0/22 [1/0] via 209.17.220.6
S        172.29.4.0/22 [1/0] via 209.17.220.1
      209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
C          209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C          209.17.220.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L          209.17.220.2/32 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
C          209.17.220.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

```

Ilustración 4: Tabla enruteamiento Router Bogotá 1

```

BOGOTA 1
Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface
P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 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 172.29.3.6, 00:00:16, Serial0/1/0
                  [120/1] via 172.29.3.2, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/1
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 172.29.3.10, 00:00:17, Serial0/1/1
                  [120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:16, Serial0/1/0
                  [120/1] via 172.29.3.2, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/1
      209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C        209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C        209.17.220.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L        209.17.220.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
S*      0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

Bogota1#
    
```

Ilustración 5: Tabla enruteamiento Router Bogotá 2

```

BOGOTA 2
Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

Bogota2#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 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, 00:00:15, 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, 00:00:11, Serial0/0/0
                  [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:15, Serial0/0/1
R        172.29.3.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:11, Serial0/0/0
                  [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:15, 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, 00:00:11, Serial0/0/0

Bogota2#
    
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste

Ilustración 6: Tabla enruteamiento Router Bogotá 3

BOGOTA 3

Physical Config **CLI** Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```

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 172.29.3.13, 00:00:27, 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 172.29.3.5, 00:00:10, Serial0/0/1
                                [120/1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:27, Serial0/1/0
                                [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:10, Serial0/0/0
C   172.29.3.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L   172.29.3.14/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
R*  0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:10, Serial0/0/0
                                [120/1] via 172.29.3.5, 00:00:10, Serial0/0/1

Bogota3#|
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste

Ilustración 7:Tabla enruteamiento Router Medellín 1

MEDELLIN 1

Physical Config **CLI** Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```

P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 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, 00:00:08, Serial0/1/1
R   172.29.4.128/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:25,
Serial0/0/1
                                [120/1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:25,
Serial0/0/0
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, 00:00:08, Serial0/1/1
C   172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L   172.29.6.9/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C   172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L   172.29.6.13/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C   209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L   209.17.220.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C   209.17.220.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
S*  0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0

Medellin1#|
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste

Ilustración 8: Tabla enruteamiento Router Medellín 2

```

MEDELLIN 2
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
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 [120/2] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:08, Serial0/0/1
C        172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L        172.29.6.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C        172.29.6.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L        172.29.6.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R        172.29.6.8/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:08, Serial0/0/1
R        172.29.6.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:08, Serial0/0/1
R*      0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:08, Serial0/0/1

Medellin2#
    
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste

Ilustración 9: Tabla enruteamiento Router Medellín 3

```

MEDELLIN 3
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
Medellin3#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 172.29.6.13 to network 0.0.0.0

      172.26.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        172.26.6.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L        172.26.6.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
      172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
R        172.29.4.0/25 [120/2] via 172.29.6.9, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/1
                           [120/2] via 172.29.6.13, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/0
C        172.29.4.128/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L        172.29.4.129/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R        172.29.6.0/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.9, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/1
                           [120/1] via 172.29.6.13, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/0
R        172.29.6.4/30 [120/2] via 172.29.6.9, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/1
                           [120/2] via 172.29.6.13, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/0
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, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/0
                           [120/1] via 172.29.6.9, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/1

Medellin3#
    
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste

b. Verificar el balanceo de carga que presentan los routers.

Tomando como ejemplo el Router Bogota1 se puede observar el balanceo de cargas entre las rutas, teniendo la misma distancia administrativa y mismo costo

Ilustración 10: Balanceo de cargas rutas

```

BOGOTA 1
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2 ^
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS
inter area
* - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

      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, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/1
      [120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:25, Serial0/1/0
R   172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:25, 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, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/1
      [120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:25, Serial0/1/0
      [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:25, 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 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

Bogotai#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste

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.

Ilustración 11: Validación conexiones Router Bogotá 1 - Medellín 1

```

BOGOTA 1
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 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 172.29.3.6, 00:00:18, Serial0/1/0
      [120/1] via 172.29.3.2, 00:00:18, Serial0/0/1
R   172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:25, 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
R   172.29.3.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:25, Serial0/1/1
      [120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:18, Serial0/0/1
      [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:18, Serial0/1/0
      209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C   209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C   209.17.220.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L   209.17.220.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
S*  0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

Bogotai#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste

```

MEDELLIN 1
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 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, 00:00:07, Serial0/1/1
      [120/1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:22, Serial0/0/1
      [120/1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:22, Serial0/0/0
C   172.29.6.0/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L   172.29.6.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
R   172.29.6.4/31 [120/1] via 172.29.6.2, 00:00:07, Serial0/1/1
C   172.29.6.8/31 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L   172.29.6.9/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C   172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L   172.29.6.13/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
      209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C   209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C   209.17.220.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L   209.17.220.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
S*  0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0

Medellin1#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste

- d. Los routers Medellín2 y Bogotá2 también presentan redes conectadas directamente y recibidas mediante RIP.

Ilustración 12: Validación conexiones Router Bogotá 2 - Medellín 2

The image shows two separate terminal windows side-by-side. Both are titled 'IOS Command Line Interface' and have tabs for 'Physical', 'Config', 'CLI' (which is selected), and 'Attributes'. The left window is for 'BOGOTÁ 2' and the right is for 'MEDELLIN 2'. Both displays routing tables with various network entries, interface details, and route types (R, C, L, R*, E). The configuration includes OSPF and EIGRP protocols, and detailed route descriptions like 'is directly connected' or 'via 172.29.3.14'. The bottom of each window shows a prompt like 'Bogotá2#' or 'Medellin2#'. A status bar at the bottom of the right window indicates 'Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus'.

- e. Las tablas de los routers restantes deben permitir visualizar rutas redundantes para el caso de la ruta por defecto.

Ilustración 13: Validación conexiones Router Bogotá 3 - Medellín 3

This image shows two terminal windows for routers 'MEDELLIN 3' and 'BOGOTÁ 3'. Both are in 'IOS Command Line Interface' mode. The left window for 'MEDELLIN 3' shows a routing table with multiple entries for networks like 172.29.0.0/16 and 172.29.4.0/25, along with their respective interfaces and masks. The right window for 'BOGOTÁ 3' shows a similar routing table with routes to 172.29.0.0/16 and 172.29.3.0/16. Both windows include standard CLI controls like 'Copy' and 'Paste' at the bottom.

- f. El router ISP solo debe indicar sus rutas estáticas adicionales a las directamente conectadas.

Ilustración 14: Validación rutas estáticas Router ISP

The screenshot shows the Cisco IOS Command Line Interface (CLI) window titled "ISP". The "CLI" tab is selected. The command entered is "sh ip route". The output displays the following static routes:

```

ISP#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 not set

      172.29.0.0/22 is subnetted, 2 subnets
S      172.29.0.0/22 [1/0] via 209.17.220.6
S      172.29.4.0/22 [1/0] via 209.17.220.1
      209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
C      209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C      209.17.220.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L      209.17.220.2/32 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
C      209.17.220.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
  
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste

1.1.4. 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.

Tabla 2: Interfaces sin propagación de RIP

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

1.1.5. 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.

Ilustración 15: Protocolo RIP Router Bogotá 1

BOGOTA 1

Physical Config **CLI** Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
Bogotá#show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "rip"
  Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 0 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
    172.29.3.2      120      00:00:10
    172.29.3.6      120      00:00:10
    172.29.3.10     120      00:00:22
  Distance: (default is 120)
Bogotá#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus **Copy** **Paste**

Ilustración 16: Protocolo RIP Router Bogotá 2

BOGOTA 2

Physical Config **CLI** Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
Bogotá2#show ip pro
Bogotá2#show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "rip"
  Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 7 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
    Serial0/0/0     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):
      GigabitEthernet0/0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway      Distance      Last Update
    172.29.3.14      120      00:00:11
    172.29.3.9       120      00:00:00
  Distance: (default is 120)
Bogotá2#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus **Copy** **Paste**

Ilustración 17: Protocolo RIP Router Bogotá 3

```

Bogota3#show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "rip"
  Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 1 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
    Serial0/0/0     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):
    GigabitEthernet0/0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway        Distance      Last Update
    172.29.3.5      120          00:00:18
    172.29.3.1      120          00:00:18
    172.29.3.13     120          00:00:11
  Distance: (default is 120)
Bogota3#
    
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste

Ilustración 18: Protocolo RIP Router Medellín 1

```

Medellin1#show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "rip"
  Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 28 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
    Serial0/0/1     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):
    Serial0/1/0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway        Distance      Last Update
    172.29.6.2      120          00:00:23
    172.29.6.10     120          00:00:20
    172.29.6.14     120          00:00:20
  Distance: (default is 120)
Medellin1#
    
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste

Ilustración 19: Protocolo RIP Router Medellín 2

```

MEDELLIN 2
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

Medellin2>en
Password:
Medellin2#show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "rip"
  Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 9 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
      Serial0/0/0     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):
    GigabitEthernet0/0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway          Distance      Last Update
      172.29.6.1        120          00:00:11
  Distance: (default is 120)
Medellin2#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste

Ilustración 20: Protocolo RIP Router Medellín 3

```

MEDELLIN 3
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

Password:
Medellin3#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
      Serial0/0/0     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):
    GigabitEthernet0/0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway          Distance      Last Update
      172.29.6.13       120          00:00:22
      172.29.6.9        120          00:00:22
  Distance: (default is 120)
Medellin3#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste

- 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.

Ilustración 21: Base de datos RIP Router Bogotá 1

The screenshot shows the Cisco IOS Command Line Interface (CLI) window titled "BOGOTA 1". The "CLI" tab is selected. The command "show ip rip database" is entered and its output is displayed in a scrollable text area:

```
Bogotat1#show ip rip da
Bogotat1#show ip rip database
0.0.0.0/0      auto-summary
0.0.0.0/0
    [0] via 0.0.0.0, 00:00:00
172.29.0.0/24  auto-summary
172.29.0.0/24
    [1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:21, Serial0/1/0      [1] via 172.29.3.2,
00:00:21, Serial0/0/1
172.29.1.0/24  auto-summary
172.29.1.0/24
    [1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:05, Serial0/1/1
172.29.3.0/30  auto-summary
172.29.3.0/30  directly connected, Serial0/0/1
172.29.3.4/30  auto-summary
172.29.3.4/30  directly connected, Serial0/1/0
172.29.3.8/30  auto-summary
172.29.3.8/30  directly connected, Serial0/1/1
172.29.3.12/30 auto-summary
172.29.3.12/30
    [1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:05, Serial0/1/1      [1] via 172.29.3.6,
00:00:21, Serial0/1/0      [1] via 172.29.3.2, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/1
Bogotat1#
```

At the bottom of the window, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

Ilustración 22: Base de datos RIP Router Bogotá 2

The screenshot shows the Cisco IOS Command Line Interface (CLI) window titled "BOGOTA 2". The "CLI" tab is selected. The command "show ip rip database" is entered and its output is displayed in a scrollable text area:

```
Distance: (default is 120)
Bogotat2#show ip rip data
Bogotat2#show ip rip database
0.0.0.0/0      auto-summary
0.0.0.0/0
    [1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:22, Serial0/0/0
172.29.0.0/24  auto-summary
172.29.0.0/24
    [1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/1
172.29.1.0/24  auto-summary
172.29.1.0/24  directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
172.29.3.0/30  auto-summary
172.29.3.0/30
    [1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:22, Serial0/0/0      [1] via 172.29.3.14,
00:00:19, Serial0/0/1
172.29.3.4/30  auto-summary
172.29.3.4/30
    [1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:22, Serial0/0/0      [1] via 172.29.3.14,
00:00:19, Serial0/0/1
172.29.3.8/30  auto-summary
172.29.3.8/30  directly connected, Serial0/0/0
172.29.3.12/30 auto-summary
172.29.3.12/30
    [1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:22, Serial0/0/0      [1] via 172.29.3.14,
00:00:19, Serial0/0/1
Bogotat2#
```

At the bottom of the window, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

Ilustración 23: Base de datos RIP Router Bogotá 3

```

    172.29.3.13      120      00:00:11
Distance: (default is 120)
Bogota3#sho ip rip dat
Bogota3#sho ip rip database
0.0.0.0/0      auto-summary
0.0.0.0/0
    [1] via 172.29.3.5, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/1      [1] via 172.29.3.1,
00:00:14, Serial0/0/0      [1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:05, Serial0/1/0
172.29.0.0/24    auto-summary
172.29.0.0/24    directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
172.29.1.0/24    auto-summary
172.29.1.0/24
    [1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:05, Serial0/1/0
172.29.3.0/30    auto-summary
172.29.3.0/30    directly connected, Serial0/0/0
172.29.3.4/30    auto-summary
172.29.3.4/30    directly connected, Serial0/0/1
172.29.3.8/30    auto-summary
172.29.3.8/30
    [1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/0      [1] via 172.29.3.5,
00:00:14, Serial0/0/1      [1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:05, Serial0/1/0
172.29.3.12/30   auto-summary
172.29.3.12/30   directly connected, Serial0/1/0
Bogota3#
  
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus **Copy** **Paste**

Ilustración 24: Base de datos RIP Router Medellín 1

```

    172.29.6.14      120      00:00:20
Distance: (default is 120)
Medellin1#sho
Medellin1#show ip r
Medellin1#show ip ri
Medellin1#show ip rip da
Medellin1#show ip rip database
172.29.4.0/25    auto-summary
172.29.4.0/25
    [1] via 172.29.6.2, 00:00:21, Serial0/1/1
172.29.4.128/25  auto-summary
172.29.4.128/25
    [1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/1      [1] via
172.29.6.14, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
172.29.6.0/30    auto-summary
172.29.6.0/30    directly connected, Serial0/1/1
172.29.6.4/30    auto-summary
172.29.6.4/30
    [1] via 172.29.6.2, 00:00:21, Serial0/1/1
172.29.6.8/30    auto-summary
172.29.6.8/30    directly connected, Serial0/0/1
172.29.6.12/30   auto-summary
172.29.6.12/30   directly connected, Serial0/0/0
Medellin1#
  
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus **Copy** **Paste**

Ilustración 25: Base de datos RIP Router Medellín 2

```

MEDELLIN 2
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

Medellin2>en
Password:
Medellin2#sho
Medellin2#show ip rip da
Medellin2#show ip rip database
0.0.0.0/0      auto-summary
0.0.0.0/0
    [1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/1
172.29.4.0/25  auto-summary
172.29.4.0/25  directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
172.29.4.128/25 auto-summary
172.29.4.128/25
    [2] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/1
172.29.6.0/30  auto-summary
172.29.6.0/30  directly connected, Serial0/0/1
172.29.6.4/30  auto-summary
172.29.6.4/30  directly connected, Serial0/0/0
172.29.6.8/30  auto-summary
172.29.6.8/30
    [1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/1
172.29.6.12/30 auto-summary
172.29.6.12/30
    [1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/1
Medellin2#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Ilustración 26: Base de datos RIP Router Medellín 3

```

MEDELLIN 3
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

Medellin3#show ip rip database
0.0.0.0/0      auto-summary
0.0.0.0/0
    [1] via 172.29.6.13, 00:00:23, Serial0/0/0      [1] via 172.29.6.9,
00:00:23, Serial0/0/1
172.29.4.0/25  auto-summary
172.29.4.0/25
    [2] via 172.29.6.9, 00:00:23, Serial0/0/1      [2] via 172.29.6.13,
00:00:23, Serial0/0/0
172.29.4.128/25 auto-summary
172.29.4.128/25  directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
172.29.6.0/30  auto-summary
172.29.6.0/30
    [1] via 172.29.6.9, 00:00:23, Serial0/0/1      [1] via 172.29.6.13,
00:00:23, Serial0/0/0
172.29.6.4/30  auto-summary
172.29.6.4/30
    [2] via 172.29.6.9, 00:00:23, Serial0/0/1      [2] via 172.29.6.13,
00:00:23, Serial0/0/0
172.29.6.8/30  auto-summary
172.29.6.8/30  directly connected, Serial0/0/1
172.29.6.12/30 auto-summary
172.29.6.12/30  directly connected, Serial0/0/0
Medellin3#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

1.1.6. Configurar encapsulamiento y autenticación PPP

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

```
ISP(config)#username Medellin1 password 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

Medellin1(config)#username ISP password cisco
Medellin1(config)#int s0/1/0
Medellin1(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
Medellin1(config-if)#ppp authentication pap
Medellin1(config-if)#ppp pap sent-username ISP password cisco
```

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

```
ISP#conf ter
ISP(config)#username Bogota1 password cisco
ISP(config)#int s0/0/1
ISP(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
ISP(config-if)#ppp authentication chap
ISP(config-if)#exit

Bogota1#conf ter
Bogota1(config)#username ISP password cisco
Bogota1(config)#int s0/0/0
Bogota1(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
Bogota1(config-if)#ppp authentication chap
Bogota1(config-if)#end
```

1.1.7. Configuración de PAT

- 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, como diferente puerto.

```
Medellin1#conf ter
Medellin1(config)#access-list 1 permit 172.29.4.0 0.0.3.255
Medellin1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 int s0/1/0 overload
Medellin1(config)#int s0/1/0
Medellin1(config-if)#ip nat outside
Medellin1(config-if)#int s0/1/1
Medellin1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Medellin1(config-if)#int s0/0/1
Medellin1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Medellin1(config-if)#int s0/0/0
Medellin1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Medellin1(config-if)#end
```

Ilustración 27: Traducciones NAT Router Medellín 1

```
MEDELLIN 1
Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

Medellin1#sh ip nat
Medellin1#sh ip nat tra
Medellin1#sh ip nat translations
Medellin1#sh ip nat translations
Pro Inside global Inside local Outside local Outside
global
icmp 209.17.220.1:10 172.29.4.140:10 209.17.220.2:10
209.17.220.2:10
icmp 209.17.220.1:11 172.29.4.140:11 209.17.220.2:11
209.17.220.2:11
icmp 209.17.220.1:12 172.29.4.140:12 209.17.220.2:12
209.17.220.2:12
icmp 209.17.220.1:25 172.29.4.11:25 209.17.220.2:25
209.17.220.2:25
icmp 209.17.220.1:26 172.29.4.11:26 209.17.220.2:26
209.17.220.2:26
icmp 209.17.220.1:27 172.29.4.11:27 209.17.220.2:27
209.17.220.2:27
icmp 209.17.220.1:28 172.29.4.11:28 209.17.220.2:28
209.17.220.2:28
icmp 209.17.220.1:9 172.29.4.140:9 209.17.220.2:9
209.17.220.2:9

Medellin1#
```

- 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 0/0/0 del router Bogotá1, como diferente puerto.

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

Ilustración 28: Traducciones NAT Router Bogotá 1

```
BOGOTA 1
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
Bogota1#sh ip na
Bogota1#sh ip nat tra
Bogota1#sh ip nat translations
Bogota1#sh ip nat translations
Pro Inside global Inside local Outside local Outside
global
icmp 209.17.220.6:146 172.29.1.11:146 209.17.220.5:146
209.17.220.5:146
icmp 209.17.220.6:147 172.29.1.11:147 209.17.220.5:147
209.17.220.5:147
icmp 209.17.220.6:148 172.29.1.11:148 209.17.220.5:148
209.17.220.5:148
icmp 209.17.220.6:149 172.29.1.11:149 209.17.220.5:149
209.17.220.5:149
icmp 209.17.220.6:66 172.29.0.11:66 209.17.220.5:66
209.17.220.5:66
icmp 209.17.220.6:67 172.29.0.11:67 209.17.220.5:67
209.17.220.5:67
icmp 209.17.220.6:68 172.29.0.11:68 209.17.220.5:68
209.17.220.5:68
icmp 209.17.220.6:69 172.29.0.11:69 209.17.220.5:69
209.17.220.5:69
Bogota1#
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste
```

1.1.8. Configuración del servicio DHCP

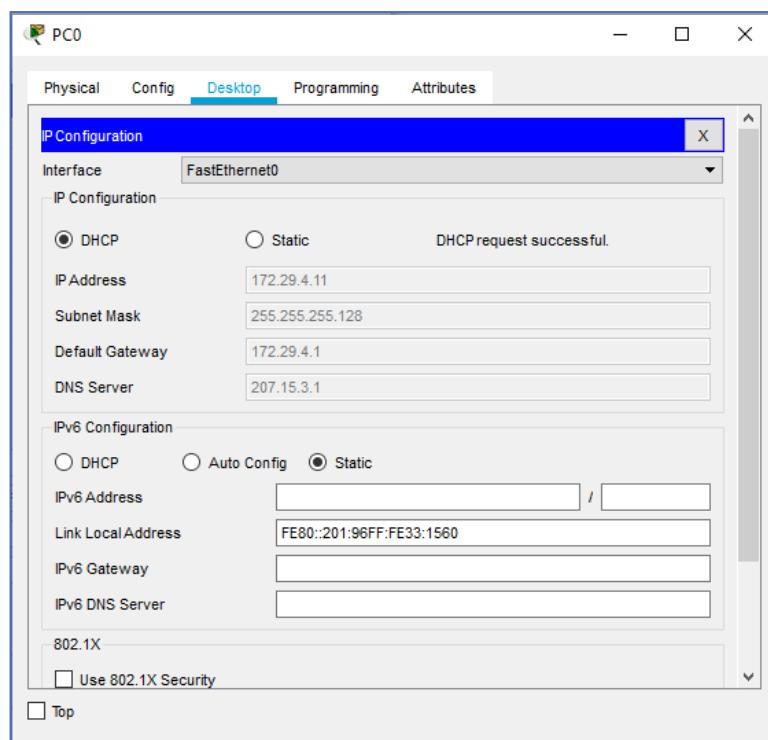
- Configurar la red Medellín2 y Medellín3 donde el router Medellín 2 debe ser el servidor DHCP para ambas redes Lan.

```
Medellin2#conf ter
Medellin2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.4.1 172.29.4.10
Medellin2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.4.129 172.29.4.139
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 207.15.3.1
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 207.15.3.1
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#exit
```

Se valida asignación exitosa de IP por DHCP de acuerdo a la configuración realizada para la red LAN de Medellín2

Ilustración 29: Asignación de IP por DHCP LAN-1 Medellín



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

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

Se valida asignación exitosa de IP por DHCP de acuerdo a la configuración realizada en Medellin2 y el paso de mensajes broadcast en Medellin3

Ilustración 30: Asignación de IP por DHCP LAN-2 Medellín

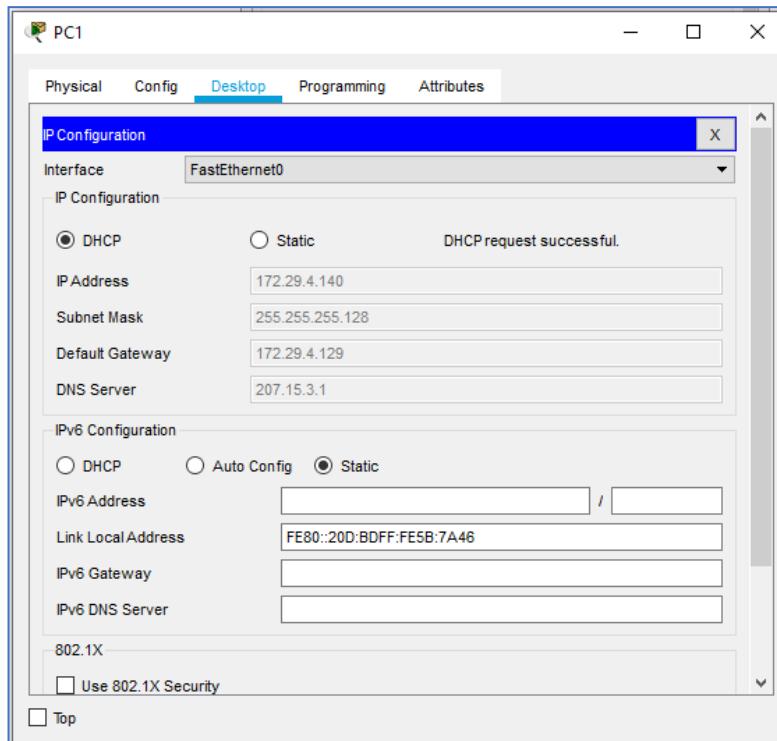


Ilustración 31: Validación asignaciones DHCP en Router Medellín 2

```

Medellin2#sh ip dh
Medellin2#sh ip dhcp bin
Medellin2#sh ip dhcp binding
IP address Client-ID/ Lease expiration Type
          Hardware address
172.29.4.11 0001.9633.1560 -- Automatic
172.29.4.140 000D.BD5B.7A46 -- Automatic
Medellin2#
  
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste

- c. Configurar la red Bogotá2 y Bogotá3 donde el router Bogota2 debe ser el servidor DHCP para ambas redes Lan.

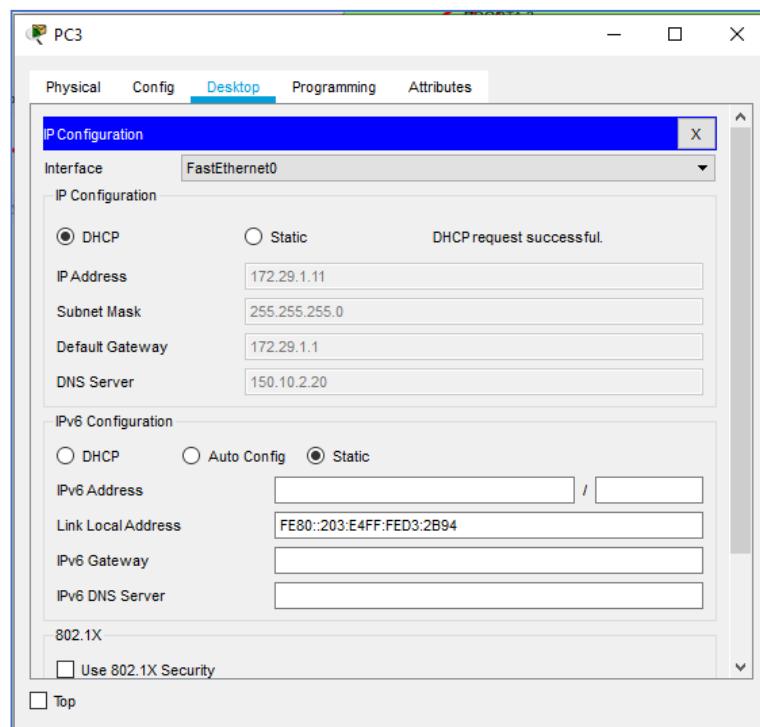
```

Bogota2#conf ter
Bogota2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.1.1 172.29.1.10
Bogota2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.0.1 172.29.0.10
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 150.10.2.20
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#exit
Bogota2(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 150.10.2.20
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#exit
```

Se valida asignación exitosa de IP por DHCP de acuerdo a la configuración realizada para la red LAN de Bogota2

Ilustración 32: Asignación de IP por DHCP LAN-1 Bogotá



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

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

Se valida asignacion exitosa de IP por DHCP de acuerdo a la configuración realizada en Bogota2 y el paso de mensajes broadcast en Bogota3

Ilustración 33: Asignación de IP por DHCP LAN-2 Bogotá

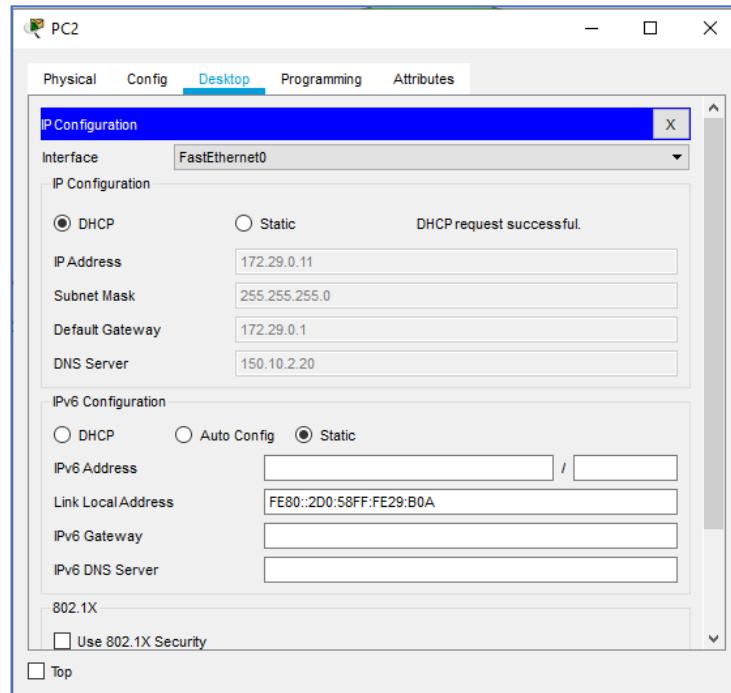


Ilustración 34: Validación asignaciones DHCP en Router Bogotá 2

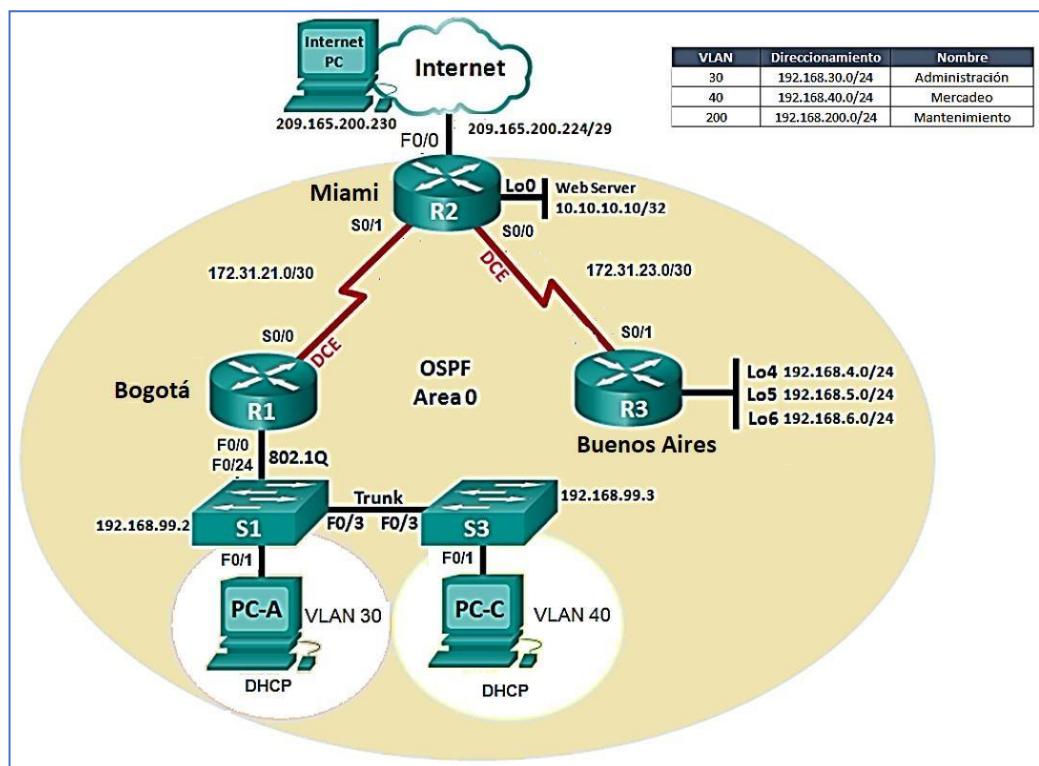
```
Bogota2#
Bogota2#sh ip dhcp bin
Bogota2#sh ip dhcp binding
IP address      Client-ID/
                           Hardware address      Lease expiration      Type
172.29.1.11    0003.E4D3.2B94      --                  Automatic
172.29.0.11    00D0.5829.0B0A      --                  Automatic
Bogota2#
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
```

Copy Paste

1.2. 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.

Ilustración 35: Topología de Red Escenario 2



Fuente 2: UNAD

Desarrollo

1.2.1. Configuración direcciónamiento IP

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

Nota: Configuración passwords de Routers y Switches se realizaron iguales a los del escenario 1.

```
Router#conf ter
Router(config)#Hostname Bogota
Bogota(config)#int s0/0/0
Bogota(config-if)#description Enlace a 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
Bogota(config)#int g0/0
Bogota(config-if)#description LAN
Bogota(config-if)#ip add 192.168.99.1 255.255.255.0
Bogota(config-if)#no shut
-----
Router#conf ter
Router(config)#Hostname Miami
Miami(config)#int s0/0/1
Miami(config-if)#description Enlace a 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 Enlace a Buenos Aires
Miami(config-if)#ip add 172.31.23.2 255.255.255.252
Miami(config-if)#clock rate 128000
Miami(config-if)#no shut
Miami(config-if)#int lo0
Miami(config-if)#ip add 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.255
Miami(config-if)#int g0/0
Miami(config-if)#description Enlace a Internet
Miami(config-if)#ip add 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.248
Miami(config-if)#no shut
-----
Router#conf ter
Router(config)#Hostname Buenos_Aires
Buenos_Aires(config)#int s0/0/1
Buenos_Aires(config-if)#description Enlace a Miami
Buenos_Aires(config-if)#ip add 172.31.23.1 255.255.255.252
Buenos_Aires(config-if)#no shut
Buenos_Aires(config-if)#int lo4
Buenos_Aires(config-if)#ip add 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
Buenos_Aires(config-if)#int lo5
Buenos_Aires(config-if)#ip add 192.168.5.1 255.255.255.0
Buenos_Aires(config-if)#int lo6
Buenos_Aires(config-if)#ip add 192.168.6.1 255.255.255.0
```

Ilustración 36: Configuración PC Internet

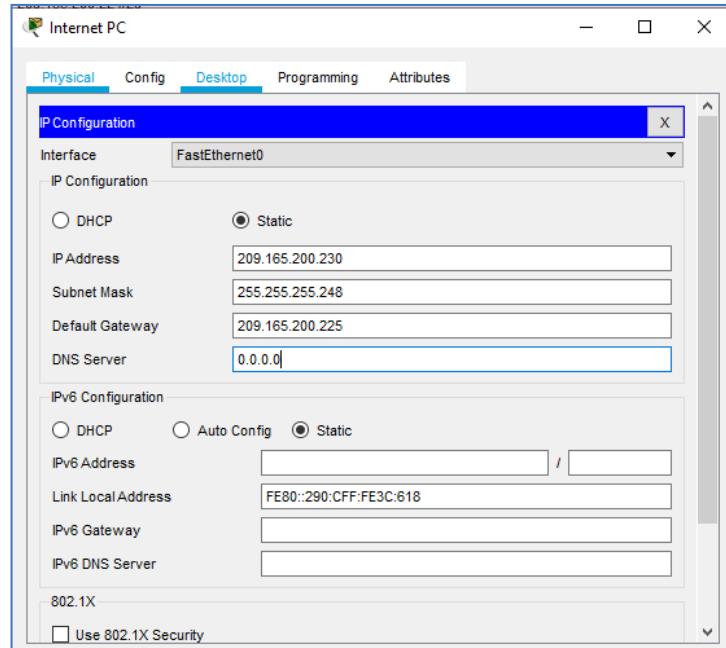
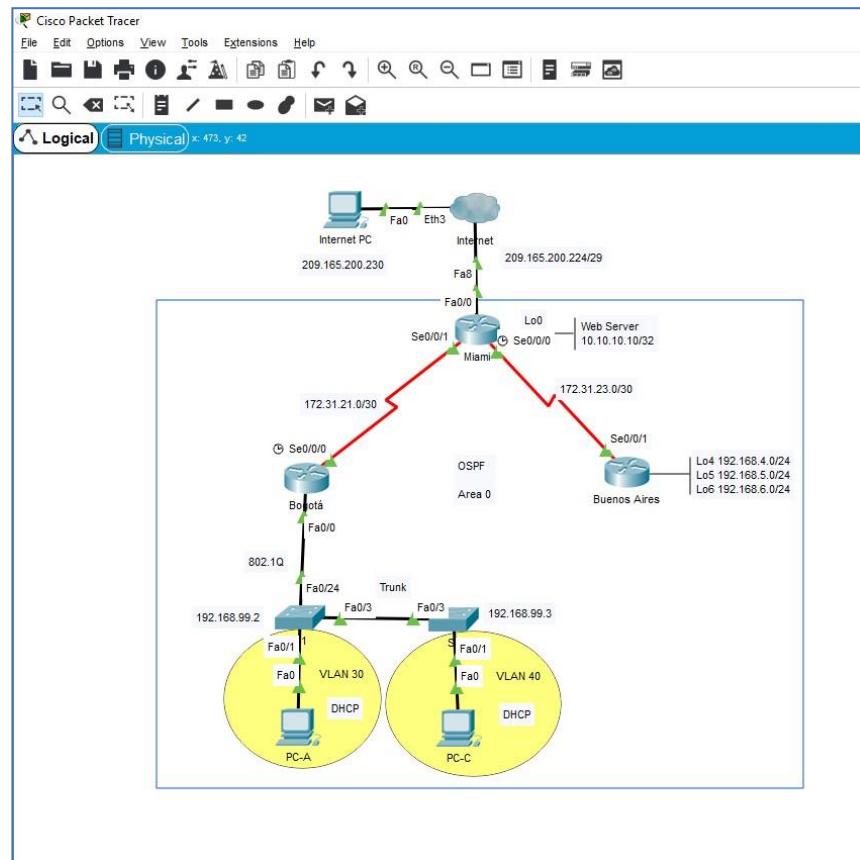


Ilustración 37: Conexión física topología de red Packet Tracer



1.2.2. Configuración protocolo OSPFv2

- a. Configurar el protocolo de enrutamiento OSPFv2 bajo los siguientes criterios:

Tabla 3: Parámetros OSPFv2 área 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

```
Bogota#conf ter
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
Bogota(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0.30
Bogota(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0.40
Bogota(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0.200
Bogota(config-router)#exit
Bogota(config-router)#int s0/0/0
Bogota(config-if)#bandwidth 256
Bogota(config-if)#ip ospf cost 9500
Bogota(config-if)#end
```

```
Miami#conf ter
Miami(config)#router ospf 1
Miami(config-router)#router-id 5.5.5.5
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)#network 10.10.10.10 0.0.0.0 area 0
Miami(config-router)#passive-interface lo0
Miami(config-router)#int s0/0/1
Miami(config-if)#bandwidth 256
Miami(config-if)#int s0/0/0
Miami(config-if)#bandwidth 256
Miami(config-if)#ip ospf cost 9500
```

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

```
Buenos_Aires#conf ter
Buenos_Aires(config)#router ospf 1
Buenos_Aires(config-router)#router-id 8.8.8.8
Buenos_Aires(config-router)#network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
Buenos_Aires(config-router)#network 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Buenos_Aires(config-router)#network 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Buenos_Aires(config-router)#network 192.168.6.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Buenos_Aires(config-router)#passive-interface lo4
Buenos_Aires(config-router)#passive-interface lo5
Buenos_Aires(config-router)#passive-interface lo6
Buenos_Aires(config-router)#int s0/0/1
Buenos_Aires(config-if)#bandwidth 256
Buenos_Aires(config-if)#end
```

1.2.3. Verificar información de OSPF

- Visualizar tablas de enrutamiento y routers conectados por OSPFv2

Ilustración 38:Tabla enrutamiento OSPF Router Bogotá

The screenshot shows a Cisco IOS CLI interface titled "Bogotá". The window has tabs for "Physical", "Config", "CLI" (which is selected), and "Attributes". The main pane displays the output of the "show ip route" command:

```
IOS Command Line Interface
L    192.168.40.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.40
     192.168.99.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      192.168.99.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.200
L      192.168.99.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.200

Bogota#
Bogota#sh
Bogota#show ip os
Bogota#show ip ospf ro
Bogota#show ip rou
Bogota#show ip route os
Bogota#show ip route ospf
    10.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O      10.10.10.10 [110/9501] via 172.31.21.2, 00:17:00, Serial0/0/0
        172.31.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
O          172.31.23.0 [110/19000] via 172.31.21.2, 00:13:21, Serial0/0/0
            192.168.4.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O              192.168.4.1 [110/19001] via 172.31.21.2, 00:04:39, Serial0/0/0
                192.168.5.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O                  192.168.5.1 [110/19001] via 172.31.21.2, 00:04:29, Serial0/0/0
                    192.168.6.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O                      192.168.6.1 [110/19001] via 172.31.21.2, 00:04:29, Serial0/0/0

Bogota#
```

At the bottom of the window, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

Ilustración 39: Vecinos OSPF Router Bogotá

```

Bogota>en
Bogota#sho
Bogota#show ip os
Bogota#show ip ospf nei
Bogota#show ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID      Pri   State          Dead Time     Address
Interface
5.5.5.5          0     FULL/ -        00:00:30      172.31.21.2
Serial0/0/0
Bogota#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus **Copy** **Paste**

Ilustración 40: Tabla enrutamiento OSPF Router Miami

```

Miami>en
Miami#sho
Miami#show ip osp
Miami#show ip rou
Miami#show ip route osp
Miami#show ip route ospf
      192.168.4.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       192.168.4.1 [110/9501] via 172.31.23.2, 00:09:06, Serial0/0/0
      192.168.5.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       192.168.5.1 [110/9501] via 172.31.23.2, 00:08:56, Serial0/0/0
      192.168.6.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       192.168.6.1 [110/9501] via 172.31.23.2, 00:08:56, Serial0/0/0
O       192.168.30.0 [110/391] via 172.31.21.1, 00:18:14, Serial0/0/1
O       192.168.40.0 [110/391] via 172.31.21.1, 00:18:14, Serial0/0/1
Miami#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus **Copy** **Paste**

Ilustración 41: Vecinos OSPF Router Miami

```

Miami>en
Miami#show
Miami#show ip ospf
Miami#show ip ospf nei
Miami#show ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID      Pri   State        Dead Time     Address
Interface
8.0.0.8          0     FULL/ -       00:00:33     172.31.23.2
Serial0/0/0
1.1.1.1          0     FULL/ -       00:00:37     172.31.21.1
Serial0/0/1
Miami#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste

Ilustración 42: Tabla enrutamiento OSPF Router Buenos Aires

```

Buenos_Aires>en
Buenos_Aires#show ip rout
Buenos_Aires#show ip route ospf
Buenos_Aires#show ip route ospf
    10.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O      10.10.10.10 [110/391] via 172.31.23.1, 00:09:12, Serial0/0/1
        172.31.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
O      172.31.21.0 [110/780] via 172.31.23.1, 00:09:12, Serial0/0/1
O      192.168.30.0 [110/781] via 172.31.23.1, 00:09:12, Serial0/0/1
O      192.168.40.0 [110/781] via 172.31.23.1, 00:09:12, Serial0/0/1
Buenos_Aires#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste

Ilustración 43: Vecinos OSPF Router Buenos Aires

```
Buenos_Aires>en
Buenos_Aires#show ip ospf
Buenos_Aires#show ip ospf nei
Buenos_Aires#show ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID      Pri      State            Dead Time     Address
Interface
5.5.5.5          0        FULL/ -          00:00:39      172.31.23.1
Serial0/0/1
Buenos Aires#
```

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

Ilustración 44: Interfaces OSPF Router Bogotá

```
GigabitEthernet GigabitEthernet IEEE 802.3z
Loopback Loopback interface
Serial Serial
<cr>
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:
    5500
    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, Retransmit
    5
    Hello due in 00:00:08
    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 45: Interfaces OSPF Router Miami

Miami#sh ip ospf int

```

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 00:00:07
            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 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: 950
        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 00:00:09
            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 8.8.8.8
            Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
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
Miami#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste

Ilustración 46: Interfaces OSPF Router Buenos Aires

Buenos_Aires#show ip ospf interface

```

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: 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 00:00:02
            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)
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
Loopback3 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
Loopback2 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
Buenos_Aires#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste

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

Ilustración 47: OSPF Router Bogotá

```
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
  Passive Interface(s):
    GigabitEthernet0/0.30
    GigabitEthernet0/0.40
    GigabitEthernet0/0.200
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway          Distance      Last Update
    1.1.1.1           110          00:19:34
    5.5.5.5           110          00:09:28
    8.8.8.8           110          00:00:50
    Distance: (default is 110)
Bogota#
```

Ilustración 48: OSPF Router Miami

```
Miami>en
Miami#show ip pro
Miami#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 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
    10.10.10.10 0.0.0.0 area 0
  Passive Interface(s):
    Loopback0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway          Distance      Last Update
    1.1.1.1           110          00:20:59
    5.5.5.5           110          00:10:52
    8.8.8.8           110          00:02:15
    Distance: (default is 110)
Miami#
```

Ilustración 49: OSPF Router Buenos Aires

The screenshot shows the CLI interface for a Cisco router named 'Buenos Aires'. The 'CLI' tab is selected. The command entered is 'show ip protocols'. The output displays the following information:

```
Buenos_Aires#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 0.0.0.255 area 0
    192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
    192.168.6.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  Passive Interface(s):
    Loopback4
    Loopback5
    Loopback6
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway          Distance      Last Update
    1.1.1.1          110          00:22:17
    5.5.5.5          110          00:12:10
    8.8.8.8          110          00:03:33
  Distance: (default is 110)
```

At the bottom of the window, there are 'Copy' and 'Paste' buttons.

1.2.4. Configuración Switches

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

```
Switch#conf ter
Switch(config)#Hostname S1
S1(config)#vlan 30
S1(config-vlan)#name Administracion
S1(config-vlan)#exit
S1(config)#vlan 40
S1(config-vlan)#name Mercadeo
S1(config-vlan)#exit
S1(config)#vlan 200
S1(config-vlan)#name Mantenimiento
S1(config-vlan)#exit
S1(config)#int f0/1
S1(config-if)#switchport mode access
S1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
S1(config-if)#exit
S1(config)#int vlan200
```

```
S1(config-if)#ip add 192.168.99.2 255.255.255.0
S1(config-if)#int f0/3
S1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
S1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
S1(config)#exit
S1(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.99.1
S1(config)#int f0/24
S1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
S1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
S1(config-if)#end
S1(config)#int f0/1
S1(config-if)#switchport mode access
S1(config-if)#switchport port-security
S1(config-if)#switchport port-security maximum 1
S1(config-if)#switchport port-security violation shutdown
S1(config-if)#switchport port-security mac-address sticky
S1(config-if)#exit
```

```
Switch#conf ter
Switch(config)#hostname S3
S3(config)#int vlan 200
S3(config-if)#ip add 192.168.99.3 255.255.255.0
S3(config-if)#exit
S3(config)#vlan 30
S3(config-vlan)#name Administracion
S3(config-vlan)#exit
S3(config)#vlan 40
S3(config-vlan)#name Mercadeo
S3(config-vlan)#exit
S3(config)#vlan 200
S3(config-vlan)#name Mantenimiento
S3(config-vlan)#exit
S3(config)#int f0/1
S3(config-if)#switchport mode access
S3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 40
S3(config-if)#int f0/3
S3(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
S3(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
S3(config)#exit
S3(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.99.1
S3(config)#int f0/1
S3(config-if)#switchport mode access
S3(config-if)#switchport port-security
```

```
S3(config-if)#switchport port-security maximum 1  
S3(config-if)#switchport port-security violation shutdown  
S3(config-if)#switchport port-security mac-address sticky  
S3(config-if)#end
```

```
Bogota(config)#int g0/0.30  
Bogota(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 30  
Bogota(config-subif)#ip add 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0  
Bogota(config-subif)#int g0/0.40  
Bogota(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 40  
Bogota(config-subif)#ip add 192.168.40.1 255.255.255.0  
Bogota(config-subif)#int g0/0.200  
Bogota(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 200  
Bogota(config-subif)#ip add 192.168.99.1 255.255.255.0  
Bogota(config-subif)#int g0/0  
Bogota(config-if)#no shut
```

Ilustración 50: VLANs Switch S1

```
S1#show vlan brief  
  
VLAN Name Status Ports  
----  
1 default active Fa0/2, Fa0/4, Fa0/5,  
Fa0/6  
Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9,  
Fa0/10  
Fa0/11, Fa0/12,  
Fa0/13, Fa0/14  
Fa0/15, Fa0/16,  
Fa0/17, Fa0/18  
Fa0/19, Fa0/20,  
Fa0/21, Fa0/22  
Gig0/2  
30 Administracion active Fa0/1  
40 Mercadeo active  
200 Mantenimiento active  
1002 fddi-default active  
1003 token-ring-default active  
1004 fdtnet-default active  
1005 trnet-default active  
S1#
```

Ilustración 51: Interfaces troncales Switch S1

The screenshot shows the CLI interface for a Cisco switch named 'S1'. The 'CLI' tab is selected. The command entered is 'S1#show interfaces trunk'. The output displays information about two trunk ports, Fa0/3 and Fa0/24, which are active and configured in 802.1q mode for VLAN 1. It also lists the VLANs allowed on these ports (1-1005) and the VLANs allowed and active in the management domain (1,30,40,200). Both ports are in a trunking state.

```

1002 fddi-default           active
1003 token-ring-default     active
1004 fddinet-default        active
1005 trnet-default          active
S1#show in
S1#show interfaces tr
S1#show interfaces trunk
Port      Mode       Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Fa0/3     on        802.1q        trunking   1
Fa0/24    on        802.1q        trunking   1

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/3     1-1005
Fa0/24    1-1005

Port      Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Fa0/3     1,30,40,200
Fa0/24    1,30,40,200

Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Fa0/3     1,30,40,200
Fa0/24    1,30,40,200

S1#
    
```

Ilustración 52: Seguridad Switch S1

The screenshot shows the CLI interface for a Cisco switch named 'S1'. The 'CLI' tab is selected. The command entered is 'S1#show port-security int f0/1'. The output displays the Port Security configuration for interface F0/1, which is enabled in Secure-up mode with a shutdown violation. It shows a maximum of 1 MAC address, 0 configured addresses, and 1 sticky MAC address. The last source address is listed as 0001.64D8.63CB:30.

```

1    0030.f241.9901    STATIC    Fa0/24
1    00d0.babb.d503    DYNAMIC   Fa0/3
30   0001.64D8.63CB    STATIC    Fa0/1
30   00d0.babb.d503    DYNAMIC   Fa0/3
40   00d0.babb.d503    DYNAMIC   Fa0/3
99   00d0.babb.d503    DYNAMIC   Fa0/3
200  00d0.babb.d503    DYNAMIC   Fa0/3
S1#show por
S1#show port-security int f0/1
Port Security : Enabled
Port Status   : Secure-up
Violation Mode: Shutdown
Aging Time   : 0 mins
Aging Type   : Absolute
SecureStatic Address Aging : Disabled
Maximum MAC Addresses : 1
Total MAC Addresses : 1
Configured MAC Addresses : 0
Sticky MAC Addresses : 1
Last Source Address:Vlan : 0001.64D8.63CB:30
Security Violation Count : 0

S1#
    
```

Ilustración 53: Tabla MAC Switch S1

The screenshot shows the Cisco Network Assistant interface for Switch S1. The window title is "S1". The tab bar at the top has "Physical", "Config", "CLI" (which is selected), and "Attributes". Below the tab bar is the text "IOS Command Line Interface". The main content area displays the output of the command "show mac-address-table".

```

Sticky MAC Addresses : 0
Last Source Address:Vlan : 0001.64D8.63CB:30
Security Violation Count : 0

S1#sho
S1#show mac-add
S1#show mac-address-table
Mac Address Table
-----
Vlan      Mac Address          Type      Ports
----      -----              -----      -----
1        000a.f3cd.3b01    DYNAMIC   Fa0/24
1        00d0.bc38.b003    DYNAMIC   Fa0/3
30       0001.64d8.63cb    STATIC    Fa0/1
30       000a.f3cd.3b01    DYNAMIC   Fa0/24
30       00d0.bc38.b003    DYNAMIC   Fa0/3
40       0001.42ed.a045    DYNAMIC   Fa0/3
40       000a.f3cd.3b01    DYNAMIC   Fa0/24
40       00d0.bc38.b003    DYNAMIC   Fa0/3
200      000a.f3cd.3b01    DYNAMIC   Fa0/24
200      00d0.bc38.b003    DYNAMIC   Fa0/3
S1#

```

At the bottom of the window, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

Ilustración 54: VLANs Switch S3

The screenshot shows the Cisco Network Assistant interface for Switch S3. The window title is "S3". The tab bar at the top has "Physical", "Config", "CLI" (which is selected), and "Attributes". Below the tab bar is the text "IOS Command Line Interface". The main content area displays the output of the command "show vlan brief".

```

Switch#show vlan brief
Switch#show vlan brief

VLAN Name                      Status      Ports
----  -----
1   default                     active     Fa0/2, Fa0/4, Fa0/5,
Fa0/6
                                         Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9,
Fa0/10
                                         Fa0/11, Fa0/12,
Fa0/13, Fa0/14
                                         Fa0/15, Fa0/16,
Fa0/17, Fa0/18
                                         Fa0/19, Fa0/20,
Fa0/21, Fa0/22
                                         Fa0/23, Fa0/24,
Gig0/1, Gig0/2
30   Administracion            active
40   Mercadeo                  active     Fa0/1
200  Mantenimiento            active
1002 fddi-default             active
1003 token-ring-default      active
1004 fddinet-default          active
1005 ethernet-default         active

```

At the bottom of the window, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

Ilustración 55: Interfaces troncales Switch S3

The screenshot shows the CLI interface for a Cisco S3 switch. The user has entered the command `Switch#show interfaces trunk`. The output displays information about the trunk port Fa0/3, including its mode (on), encapsulation (802.1q), status (trunking), and native VLAN (1). It also lists the VLANs allowed on the trunk (1-1005), VLANs allowed and active in the management domain (1,30,40,200), and VLANs in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned (1,30,40,200).

```

200 Mantenimiento          active
1002 fddi-default          active
1003 token-ring-default   active
1004 fddinet-default      active
1005 trnet-default        active
Switch#
Switch#
Switch#show
Switch#show int
Switch#show interfaces tr
Switch#show interfaces trunk
Port      Mode       Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Fa0/3    on        802.1q        trunking     1
Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/3    1-1005
Port      Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Fa0/3    1,30,40,200
Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Fa0/3    1,30,40,200
Switch#

```

Ilustración 56: Seguridad Switch S3

The screenshot shows the CLI interface for a Cisco S3 switch. The user has entered the command `Switch#show port-security int f0/1`. The output displays the port security configuration for port f0/1, which is currently enabled and in secure-up mode. It shows the aging time (0 mins), aging type (absolute), and maximum MAC addresses (1). The last source address listed is 0001.42ED.A045:40.

```

Switch#show por
Switch#show port-security
Secure Port MaxSecureAddr CurrentAddr SecurityViolation Security
Action
          (Count)      (Count)      (Count)
-----
Fa0/1      1           1           0      Shutdown
-
-
Switch#show port-security int f0/1
Port Security      : Enabled
Port Status        : Secure-up
Violation Mode    : Shutdown
Aging Time        : 0 mins
Aging Type        : Absolute
SecureStatic Address Aging : Disabled
Maximum MAC Addresses : 1
Total MAC Addresses : 1
Configured MAC Addresses : 0
Sticky MAC Addresses : 1
Last Source Address:Vlan : 0001.42ED.A045:40
Security Violation Count : 0
Switch#

```

Ilustración 57: Tabla MAC Switch S3

```

IOS Command Line Interface
Port Status          : Secure-up
Violation Mode      : Shutdown
Aging Time          : 0 mins
Aging Type          : Absolute
SecureStatic Address Aging : Disabled
Maximum MAC Addresses : 1
Total MAC Addresses : 1
Configured MAC Addresses : 0
Sticky MAC Addresses : 1
Last Source Address:Vlan : 0001.42ED.A045:40
Security Violation Count : 0

Switch#show mac-ad
Switch#show mac-address-table
      Mac Address Table
-----
Vlan   Mac Address      Type      Ports
---  -----
  1    00e0.8f18.5503  DYNAMIC   Fa0/3
  30   0001.64d8.63cb  DYNAMIC   Fa0/3
  40   0001.42ed.a045  STATIC    Fa0/1
Switch#
    
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste

b. En el Switch 3 deshabilitar DNS lookup

S3(config)#no ip domain-lookup

c. Asignar direcciones IP a los Switches acorde a los lineamientos.

S1(config)#int vlan200

S1(config-if)#ip add 192.168.99.2 255.255.255.0

S3(config)#int vlan200

S3(config-if)#ip add 192.168.99.3 255.255.255.0

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

S1(config-if)#int range f0/2, f0/4-23, g0/1-2

S1(config-if-range)#shut

S3(config-if-range)#int range f0/2, f0/4-24, g0/1-2

S3(config-if-range)#shut

1.2.5. Configuración de DHCP

- a. Implementar DHCP and NAT for IPv4
- b. Configurar R1 como servidor DHCP para las VLANs 30 y 40.
- c. Reservar las primeras 30 direcciones IP de las VLAN 30 y 40 para configuraciones estáticas.

Tabla 4: Parámetros DHCP

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.

```
Bogota#conf ter
Bogota(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.30.1 192.168.30.30
Bogota(config)#ip dhcp pool Administracion
Bogota(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.30.0 255.255.255.0
Bogota(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
Bogota(dhcp-config)#domain-name ccna-unad.com
Bogota(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.30.1
Bogota(dhcp-config)#exit
Bogota(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.40.1 192.168.40.30
Bogota(config)#ip dhcp pool Mercadeo
Bogota(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.40.0 255.255.255.0
Bogota(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
Bogota(dhcp-config)#domain-name ccna-unad.com
Bogota(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.40.1
Bogota(dhcp-config)#end
```

Ilustración 58: Asignación IP DHCP LAN Administración

```

PC-A

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt X

C:\>ipconfig /all

FastEthernet0 Connection: (default port)

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix...: ccna-unad.com
    Physical Address.....: 0001.64D8.63CB
    Link-local IPv6 Address.....: FE80::201:64FF:FE68:63CB
    IP Address.....: 192.168.30.31
    Subnet Mask.....: 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway.....: 192.168.30.1
    DNS Servers.....: 10.10.10.11
    DHCP Servers.....: 192.168.30.1
    DHCPv6 Client DUID.....: 00-01-00-01-2B-B2-74-
    BA-00-01-64-D8-63-CB

Bluetooth Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix...: ccna-unad.com
    Physical Address.....: 0090.0CE6.E1E5
    Link-local IPv6 Address.....: ::
    IP Address.....: 0.0.0.0
    Subnet Mask.....: 0.0.0.0
    Default Gateway.....: 0.0.0.0
    DNS Servers.....: 0.0.0.0
    DHCP Servers.....: 0.0.0.0
    DHCPv6 Client DUID.....: 00-01-00-01-2B-B2-74-
    BA-00-01-64-D8-63-CB

C:\>
    
```

Ilustración 59: Asignación IP DHCP LAN Mercadeo

```

PC-C

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt X

C:\>ipconfig /all

FastEthernet0 Connection: (default port)

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix...: ccna-unad.com
    Physical Address.....: 0001.42ED.A045
    Link-local IPv6 Address.....: FE80::201:42FF:FEED:A045
    IP Address.....: 192.168.40.31
    Subnet Mask.....: 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway.....: 192.168.40.1
    DNS Servers.....: 10.10.10.11
    DHCP Servers.....: 192.168.40.1
    DHCPv6 Client DUID.....:
    00-01-00-01-08-9B-1E-4C-00-01-42-ED-A0-45

Bluetooth Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix...: ccna-unad.com
    Physical Address.....: 0001.9728.6AE3
    Link-local IPv6 Address.....: ::
    IP Address.....: 0.0.0.0
    Subnet Mask.....: 0.0.0.0
    Default Gateway.....: 0.0.0.0
    DNS Servers.....: 0.0.0.0
    DHCP Servers.....: 0.0.0.0
    DHCPv6 Client DUID.....:
    00-01-00-01-08-9B-1E-4C-00-01-42-ED-A0-45
    
```

Ilustración 60: Tabla DHCP Router Bogotá

```
Bogotá
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

Acceso no autorizado esta restringido!
User Access Verification
Password:
Bogota>en
Password:
Bogota#sho
Bogota#show ip dh
Bogota#show ip dhcp bi
Bogota#show ip dhcp binding
IP address Client-ID/
Hardware address Lease expiration Type
192.168.30.31 0001.64D8.63CB --
Automatic
192.168.40.31 0001.42ED.A045 --
Automatic
Bogota#
```

1.2.6. Configuración de NAT

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

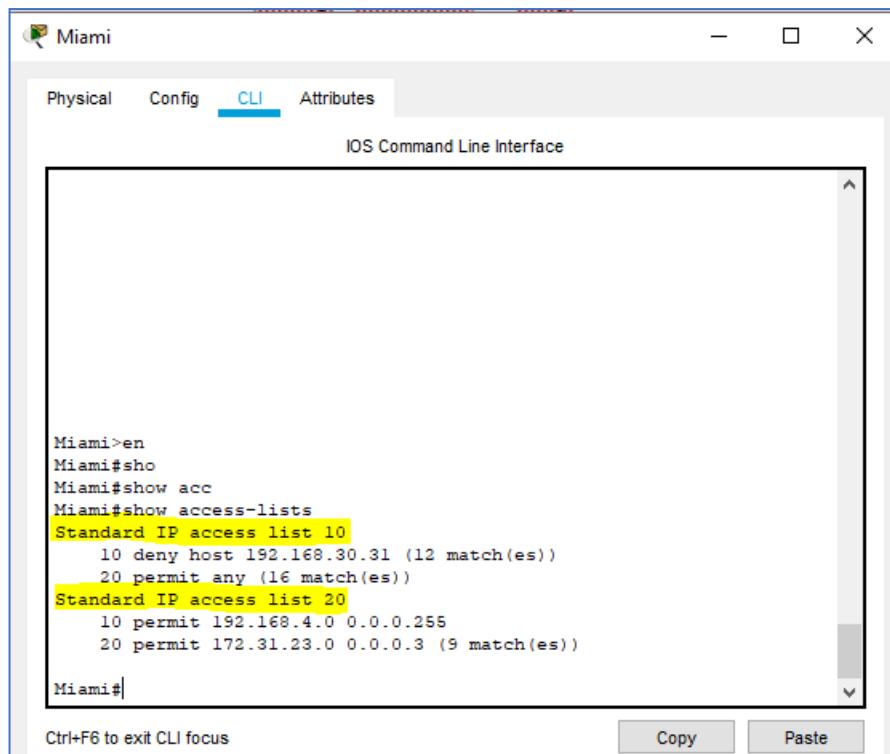
```
Miami#conf ter
Miami(config)#access-list 1 permit 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.3
Miami(config)#ip nat pool Internet 209.165.200.226 209.165.200.229 netmask
255.255.255.248
Miami(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool Internet
Miami(config)#int s0/0/1
Miami(config-if)#ip nat inside
Miami(config-if)#exit
Miami(config)#int g0/0
Miami(config-if)#ip nat outside
Miami(config-if)#end
```

1.2.7. Configuración de listas de Acceso

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

```
Miami(config)#access-list 10 deny host 192.168.30.31
Miami(config)#access-list 10 permit any
Miami(config)#int g0/0
Miami(config-if)#ip access-group 10 out
Miami(config-if)#end
Miami(config)#access-list 20 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255
Miami(config)#int s0/0/1
Miami(config-if)#ip access-group 20 in
Miami(config-if)#end
```

Ilustración 61: Listas de acceso Estándar



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

```
Bogota#conf ter
Bogota(config)#access-list 101 deny tcp 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7
eq 25
Bogota(config)#access-list 101 deny tcp 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7
eq 23
Bogota(config)#access-list 101 deny tcp 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7
eq 22
```

```
Bogota(config)#access-list 101 permit tcp any any
Bogota(config)#access-list 101 permit icmp any any
Bogota(config)#access-list 101 permit udp any eq bootpc any eq bootps
Bogota(config)#int g0/0.40
Bogota(config-subif)#ip access-group 101 in
Bogota(config-subif)#end
Bogota(config)#access-list 120 permit icmp 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255 172.31.21.2 0.0.0.3
Bogota(config)#access-list 120 permit udp any eq bootpc any eq bootps
Bogota(config)#int g0/0.30
Bogota(config-subif)#ip access-group 120 in
```

Ilustración 62: Listas de acceso Extendidas

The screenshot shows a Windows command-line interface window titled "Bogotá". The tab bar at the top has "Physical", "Config", "CLI" (which is selected), and "Attributes". Below the tabs is the text "IOS Command Line Interface". The main area displays the output of the "show access-lists" command:

```
User Access Verification
Password:
Bogota>en
Password:
Bogota#sho
Bogota#show acc
Bogota#show access-lists
Extended IP access list 120
    10 permit icmp 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3
    20 permit udp any eq bootpc any eq bootps (8 match(es))
Extended IP access list 101
    10 deny tcp 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7 eq
        smtp
    20 deny tcp 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7 eq
        telnet
    30 deny tcp 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7 eq 22
    40 permit tcp any any
    50 permit icmp any any
    60 permit udp any eq bootpc any eq bootps (3 match(es))

Bogota#
```

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

- c. Verificar procesos de comunicación y redireccionamiento de tráfico en los routers mediante el uso de Ping y Traceroute.
- En la ilustración a continuación se comprueba la conectividad exitosa de la PC-C a Internet, de acuerdo con la lista de acceso 120 este host tiene permitida esta conexión.

Ilustración 63: Conectividad ping y tracert PC-C

```

Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>tracert 209.165.200.230

Tracing route to 209.165.200.230 over a maximum of 30 hops:
  1  2 ms      0 ms      0 ms      192.168.40.1
  2  1 ms      1 ms      1 ms      172.31.21.2
  3  *         0 ms      0 ms      209.165.200.230

Trace complete.

C:\>ping 209.165.200.230

Pinging 209.165.200.230 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 209.165.200.230:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
  Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 1ms

C:\>
    
```

- En la siguiente grafica se observa que la PC-A no tiene permitido el acceso a Internet de acuerdo con la lista de acceso 10, y solo se permite tráfico ICMP hasta la interfaz de entrada del Router Miami de acuerdo con la lista de acceso 120

Ilustración 64: Conectividad ping PC-A

```

C:\>ping 209.165.200.230

Pinging 209.165.200.230 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.30.1: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 209.165.200.230:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>ping 172.31.21.2

Pinging 172.31.21.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.31.21.2: bytes=32 time=lms TTL=254
Reply from 172.31.21.2: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=254
Reply from 172.31.21.2: bytes=32 time=lms TTL=254
Reply from 172.31.21.2: bytes=32 time=lms TTL=254

Ping statistics for 172.31.21.2:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
  Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 4ms, Average = 1ms

C:\>
    
```

- Validando conectividad entre los distintos Router:

Ilustración 65: Conectividad Bogotá - Miami - Buenos Aires

```

Bogota>en
Password:
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 = 1/3/12 ms

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 = 2/5/17 ms

Bogota#trac
Bogota#traceroute 172.31.23.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 172.31.23.2

 1  172.31.21.2      1 msec      0 msec      2 msec
 2  172.31.23.2      3 msec      4 msec      1 msec
Bogota#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste

Ilustración 66: Conectividad Miami - Bogotá - Buenos Aires

```

Acceso no autorizado esta restringido!

User Access Verification

Password:

Miami>en
Password:
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 = 1/3/12 ms

Miami#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 = 1/4/17 ms

Miami#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste

Ilustración 67: Conectividad Buenos Aires - Miami - Bogotá

```

Buenos Aires
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

Acceso no autorizado esta restringido!
User Access Verification
Password:
Buenos_Aires>en
Password:
Buenos_Aires#ping 172.31.23.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.31.23.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/5 ms
Buenos_Aires#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 = 2/6/18 ms
Buenos_Aires#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste

Ilustración 68: Validación ACL 101

```

PC-C
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt X

Trace complete.

C:\>ping 209.165.200.230
Pinging 209.165.200.230 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 209.165.200.230:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 1ms

C:\>telnet 209.165.200.230
C:\>telnet 209.165.200.230
Trying 209.165.200.230 ...
Connection timed out; remote host not responding
C:\>telnet 209.165.200.230
Trying 209.165.200.230 ...
Connection timed out; remote host not responding

```

2. CONCLUSIONES

- Los protocolos de enrutamiento son los que manejan el intercambio de información entre los Router, estos dejan que los Router compartan información sobre las redes remotas y esta información la agrega a su propia tabla de enrutamiento, estos protocolos de enrutamiento seleccionan la mejor ruta para cada red y la guardan en su tabla de enrutamiento, este proceso hace que memorice nuevas redes y encuentre rutas alternativas para cuando se producen fallos en los enlaces de la red actual.
- RIP es un protocolo de enrutamiento de tipo vector de distancia, utiliza como métrica para la selección de rutas el número de saltos; es decir, el número de routers que un paquete encontrará a su paso a lo largo de una ruta desde un punto origen hacia un destino.
- OSPF es un protocolo de enrutamiento de tipo estado de enlace, utiliza el concepto de áreas donde cada router tendrá una base de datos completa de los estados de enlace de un área específica, utiliza el costo como métrica para poder determinar la mejor ruta.
- La Distancia Administrativa es un término utilizado por Cisco para medir la importancia de los protocolos de enrutamiento IP.
- El uso de las ACLs posibilita el control de flujo de tráfico, limitando el tráfico no deseado en la red y mejorando el rendimiento de esta.
- Se debe tener en cuenta el mejor punto en la red para ubicar una ACL, dependiendo si esta es estándar o extendida.
- NAT permite un ahorro significativo de direcciones IPV4 al utilizar una única dirección IP publica para salir a Internet desde varias IP Privadas de una LAN; además que mantiene cierto grado de seguridad para esta.

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