

**Desarrollo y Aplicación de una Red Segura en Simulador Cisco Packet  
Tracer**

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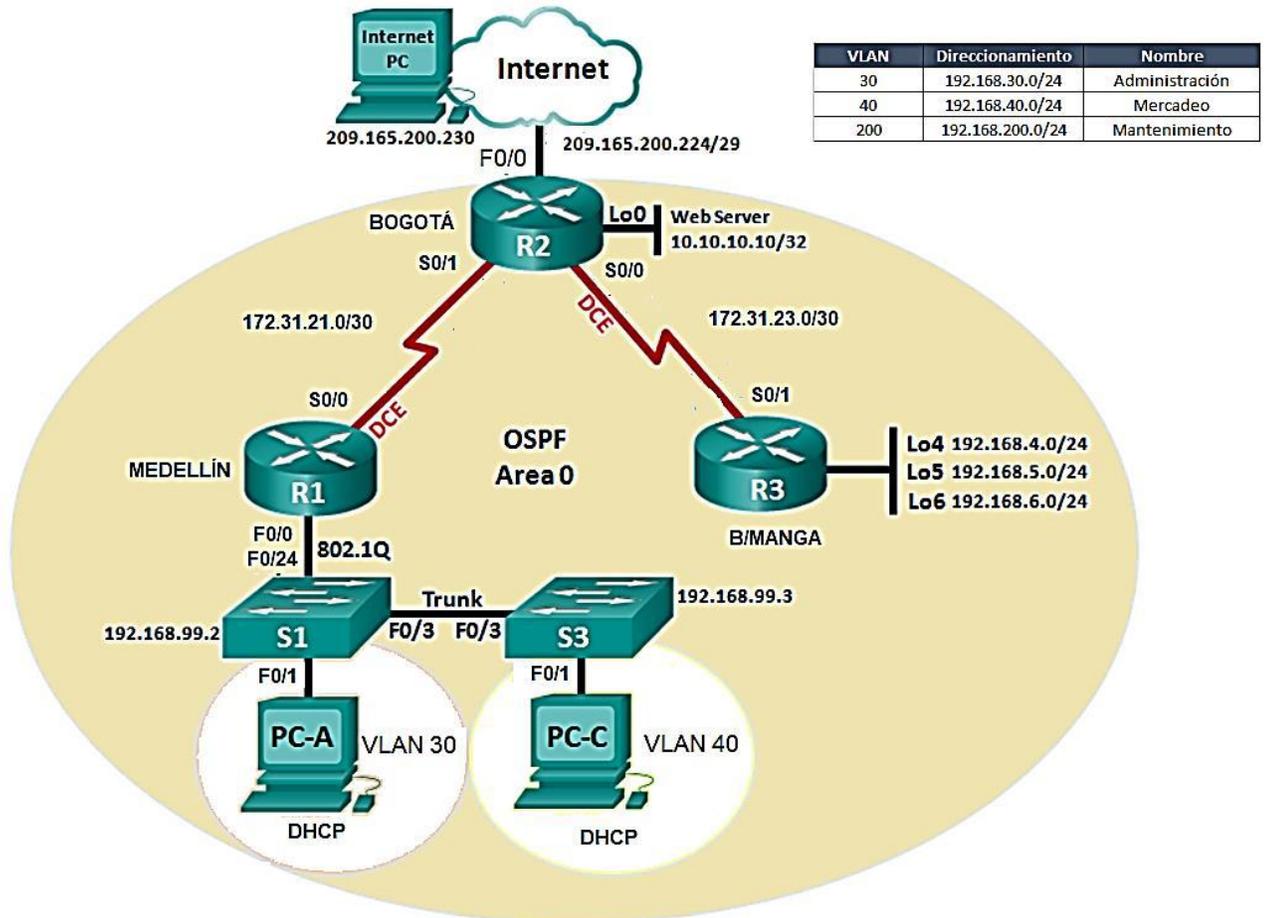
## **Introducción**

En la actividad presente se desarrolla y analiza las temáticas de cisco CCNA1 y CCNA2 enfocadas en la identificación y solución de un problema planteado y relacionado con el enrutamiento mediante comandos ios. Se conocen los diferentes protocolos de routing, la implementación y configuración básica de OSPF, se analizan y desarrollaran las instrucciones necesarias para utilizar las ACL estándar y extendidas en un router Cisco, implementaremos cada una de las funciones de DHCPv4 y se analizara la implementación de NAT con el fin de usar de forma más eficaz las direcciones IPv4, lo anterior se ejecuta utilizando la información contenida en la prueba de habilidades prácticas de la plataforma de Cisco Networking Academy, poniendo en práctica el desarrollo un con la ayuda del software Packet Tracer.

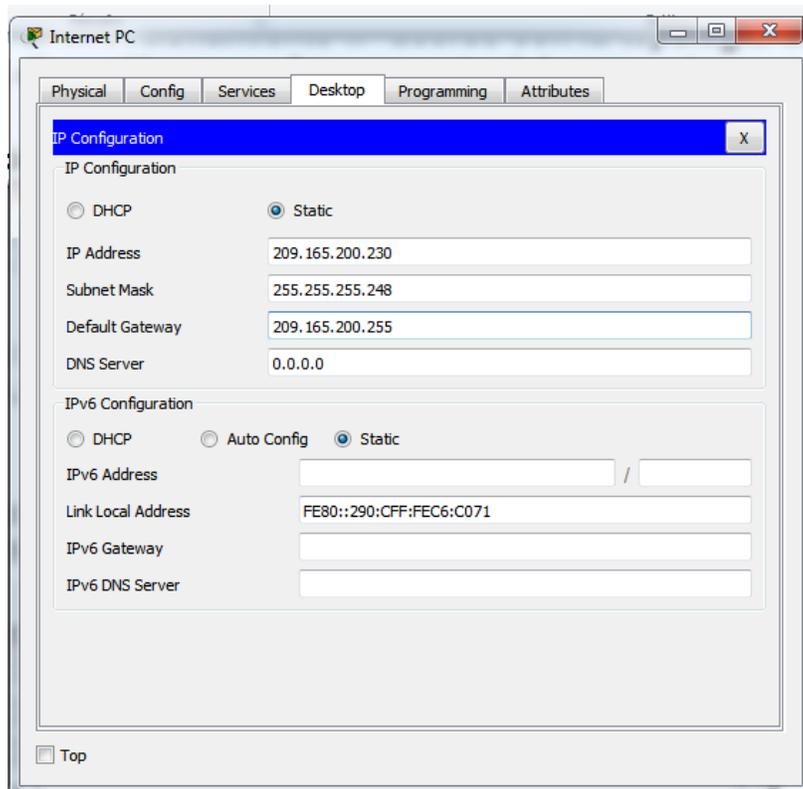
## Desarrollo y Aplicación de una Red Segura en Simulador Cisco Packet Tracer

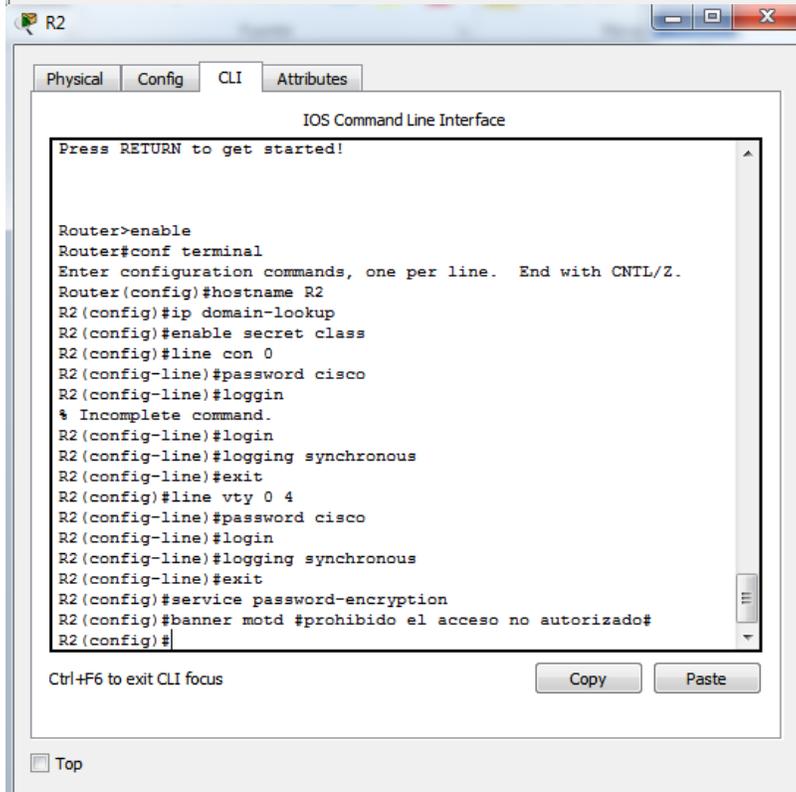
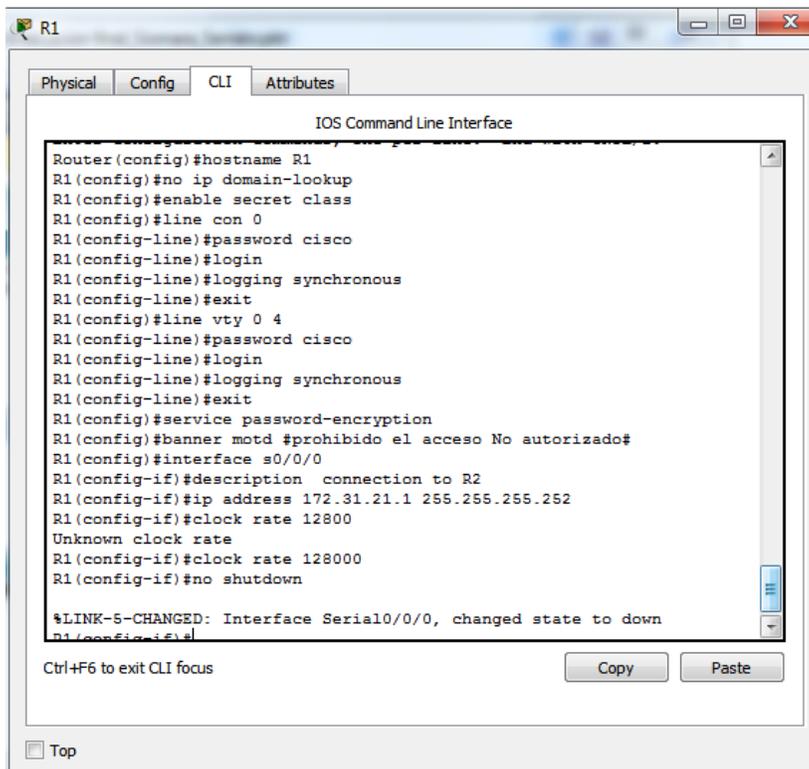
**Escenario:** Una empresa de Tecnología posee tres sucursales distribuidas en las ciudades de Bogotá, Medellín y Bucaramanga, en donde el estudiante será el administrador de la red, el cual deberá configurar e interconectar entre sí cada uno de los dispositivos que forman parte del escenario, acorde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

### Topología de red



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





R2

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
R2#enable
R2#conf terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#interface s0/0/1
R2(config-if)#description connection to R1
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R2(config-if)#description connection to R1
R2(config-if)#ip address 172.31.21.2 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#no shutdown

R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up

R2(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1,
changed state to up

R2(config-if)#interface s0/0/0
R2(config-if)#description connection to R3
R2(config-if)#ip address 172.31.23.1 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#clock rate 128000
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy Paste

Top

R2

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
R2(config-if)#ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.249
Bad mask 0xFFFFFFFF9 for address 209.165.200.225
R2(config-if)#ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.248
R2(config-if)#no shutdown

R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to
up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

R2(config-if)#interface g0/1
R2(config-if)#description connection to WebServer
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shutdown

R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to
up

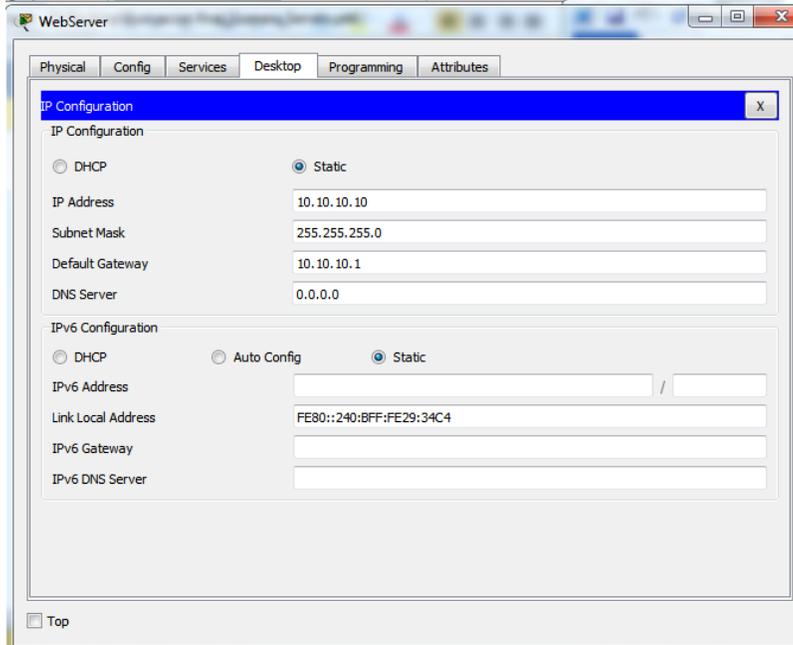
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up

R2(config-if)#
```

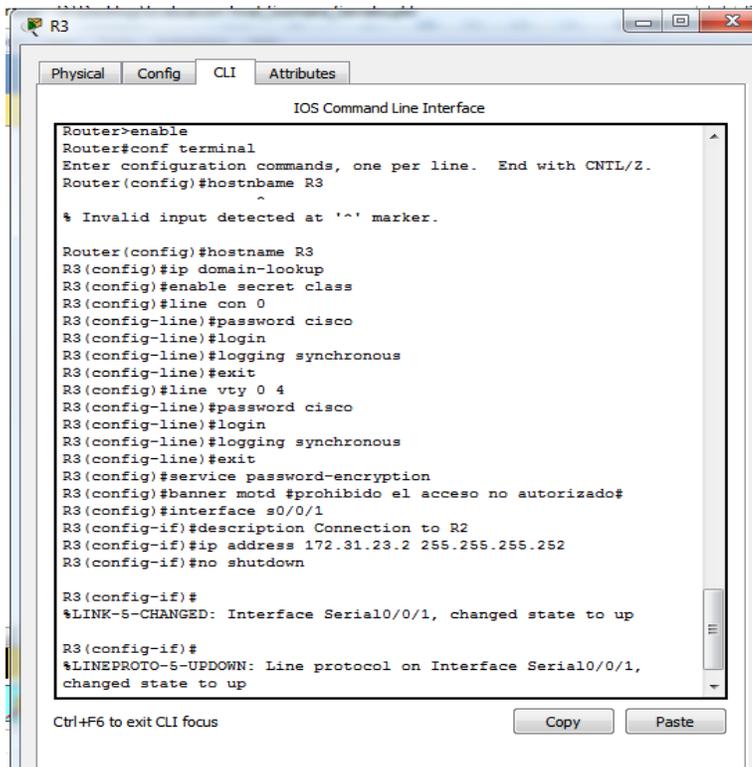
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

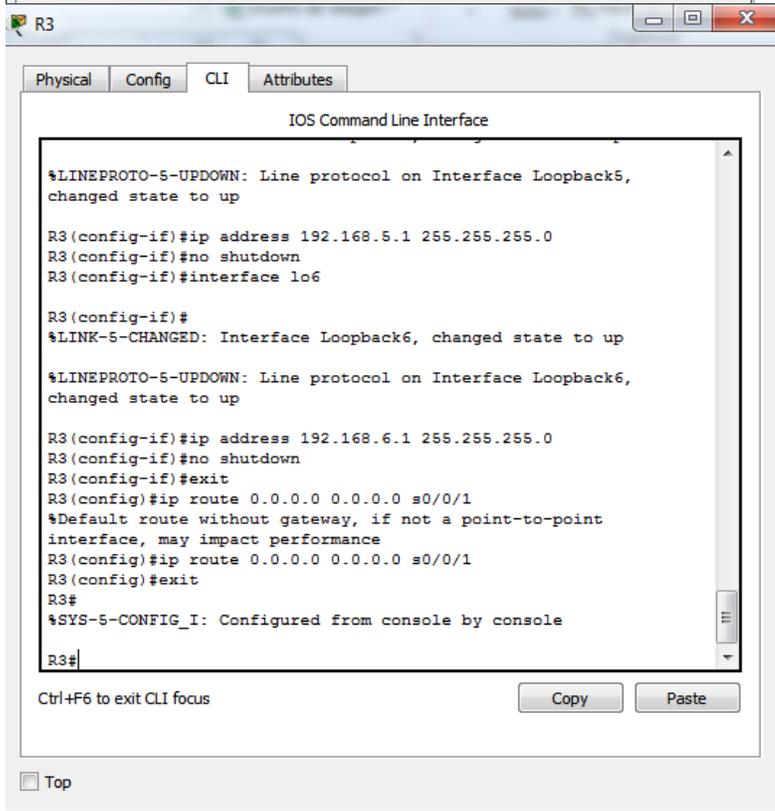
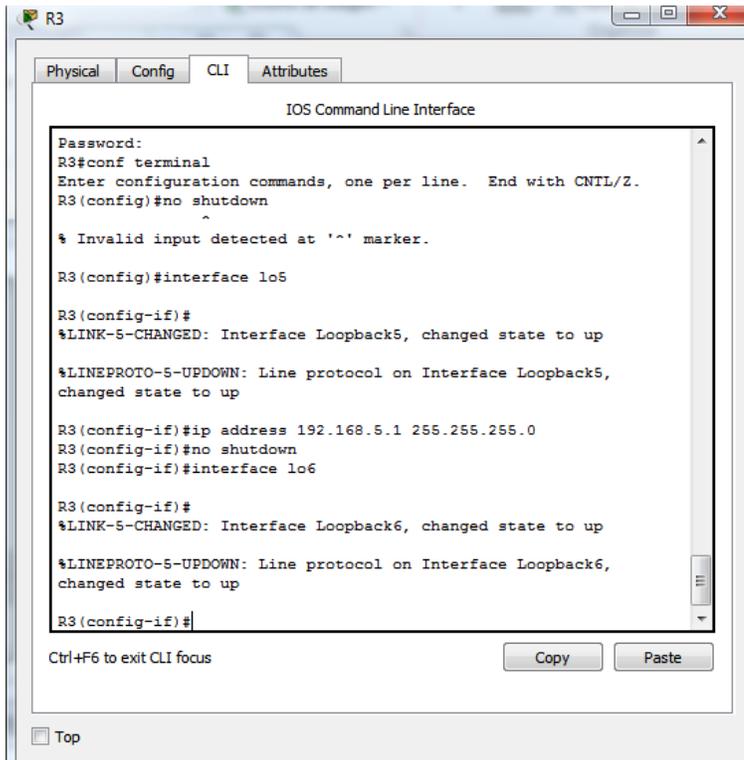
Copy Paste

Top

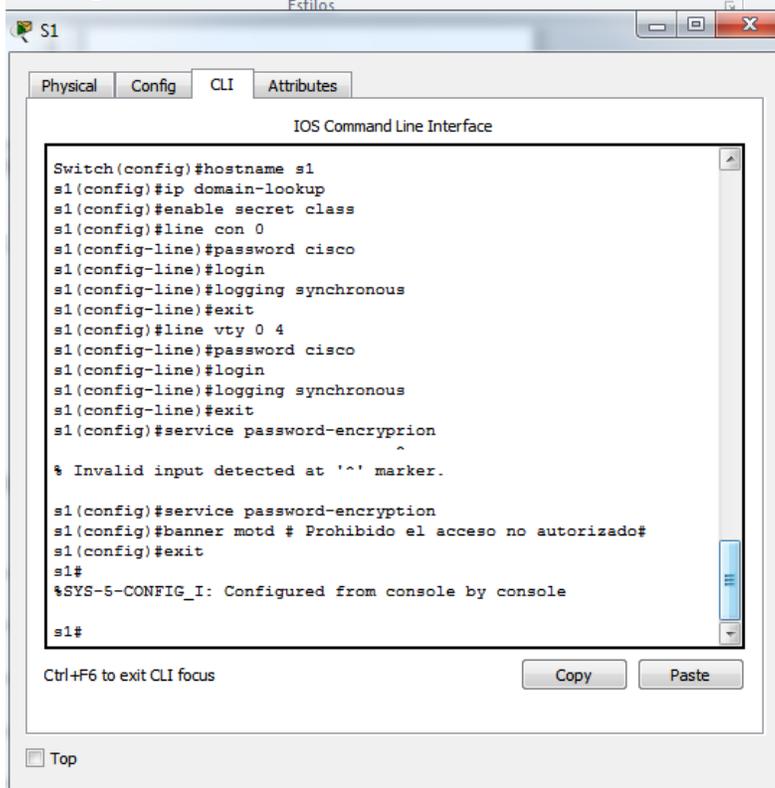


### Configuracion de Router 3





# Configuración de Switch1

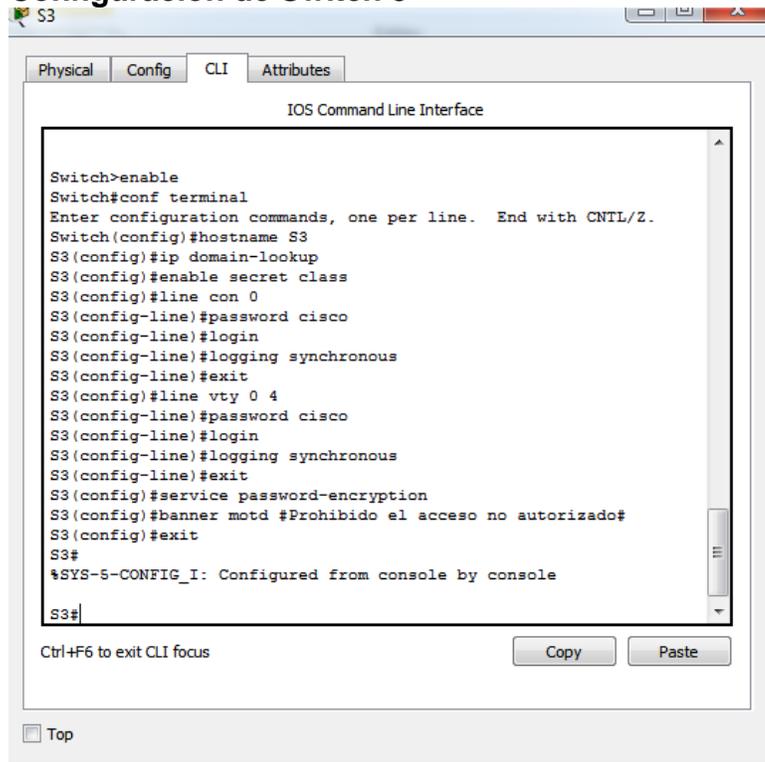


The screenshot shows a window titled "S1" with a "CLI" tab selected. The window displays the "IOS Command Line Interface" for a switch named "s1". The configuration commands and their outputs are as follows:

```
Switch(config)#hostname s1
s1(config)#ip domain-lookup
s1(config)#enable secret class
s1(config)#line con 0
s1(config-line)#password cisco
s1(config-line)#login
s1(config-line)#logging synchronous
s1(config-line)#exit
s1(config)#line vty 0 4
s1(config-line)#password cisco
s1(config-line)#login
s1(config-line)#logging synchronous
s1(config-line)#exit
s1(config)#service password-encryprion
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
s1(config)#service password-encryption
s1(config)#banner motd # Prohibido el acceso no autorizado#
s1(config)#exit
s1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
s1#
```

Below the terminal window, there are two buttons: "Copy" and "Paste". At the bottom left, there is a "Top" button.

## Configuracion de Switch 3

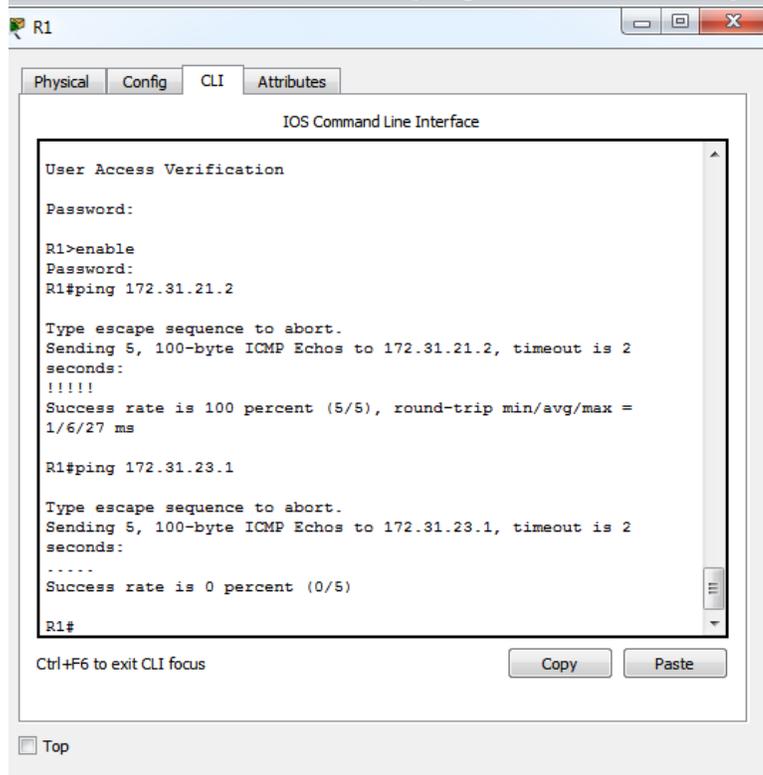


The screenshot shows a window titled 'S3' with tabs for 'Physical', 'Config', 'CLI', and 'Attributes'. The 'CLI' tab is active, displaying the 'IOS Command Line Interface'. The terminal output shows the following commands and their results:

```
Switch>enable
Switch#conf terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname S3
S3(config)#ip domain-lookup
S3(config)#enable secret class
S3(config)#line con 0
S3(config-line)#password cisco
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#logging synchronous
S3(config-line)#exit
S3(config)#line vty 0 4
S3(config-line)#password cisco
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#logging synchronous
S3(config-line)#exit
S3(config)#service password-encryption
S3(config)#banner motd #Prohibido el acceso no autorizado#
S3(config)#exit
S3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
S3#
```

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

## Verificar la conectividad – ping entre los router y servidores



The screenshot shows the CLI interface of router R1. The window title is 'R1'. The interface has tabs for 'Physical', 'Config', 'CLI', and 'Attributes', with 'CLI' selected. The main area is titled 'IOS Command Line Interface' and contains the following text:

```
User Access Verification

Password:

R1>enable
Password:
R1#ping 172.31.21.2

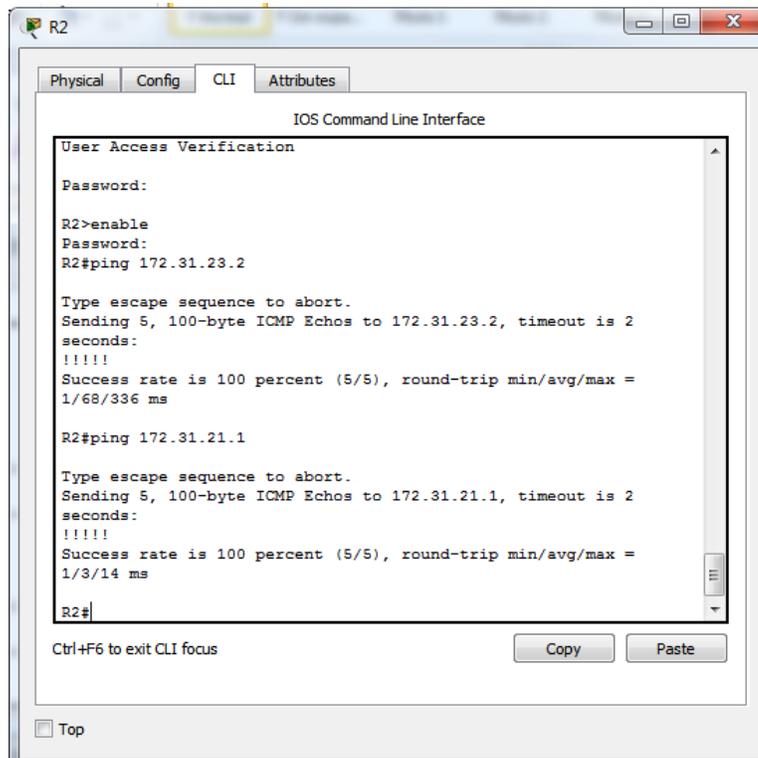
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.31.21.2, timeout is 2
seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max =
1/6/27 ms

R1#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 0 percent (0/5)

R1#
```

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



The screenshot shows the CLI interface of router R2. The window title is 'R2'. The interface has tabs for 'Physical', 'Config', 'CLI', and 'Attributes', with 'CLI' selected. The main area is titled 'IOS Command Line Interface' and contains the following text:

```
User Access Verification

Password:

R2>enable
Password:
R2#ping 172.31.23.2

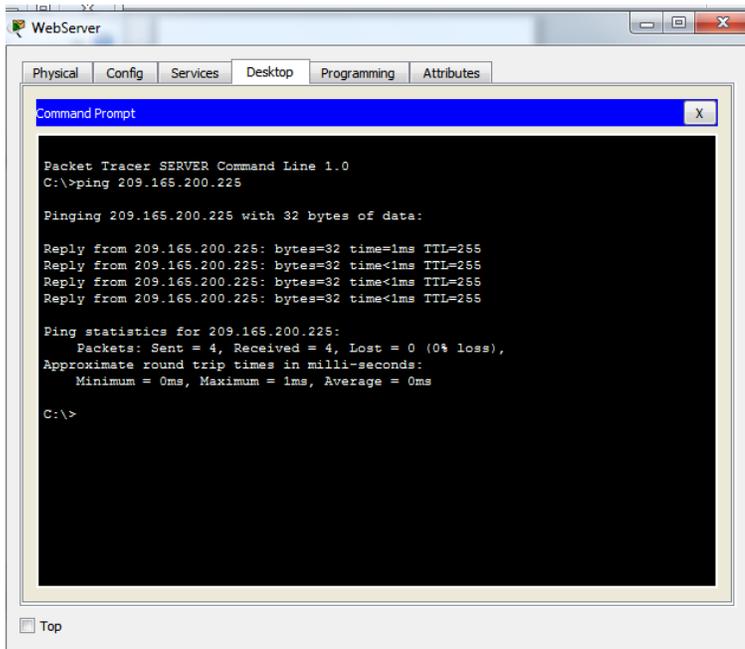
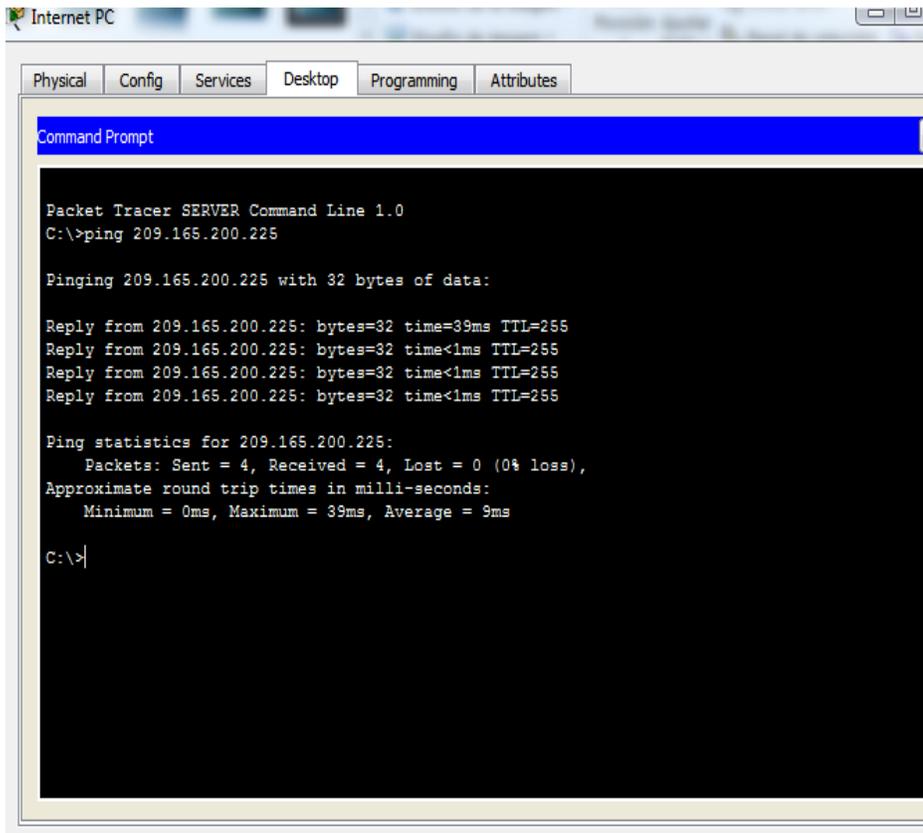
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.31.23.2, timeout is 2
seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max =
1/68/336 ms

R2#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 =
1/3/14 ms

R2#
```

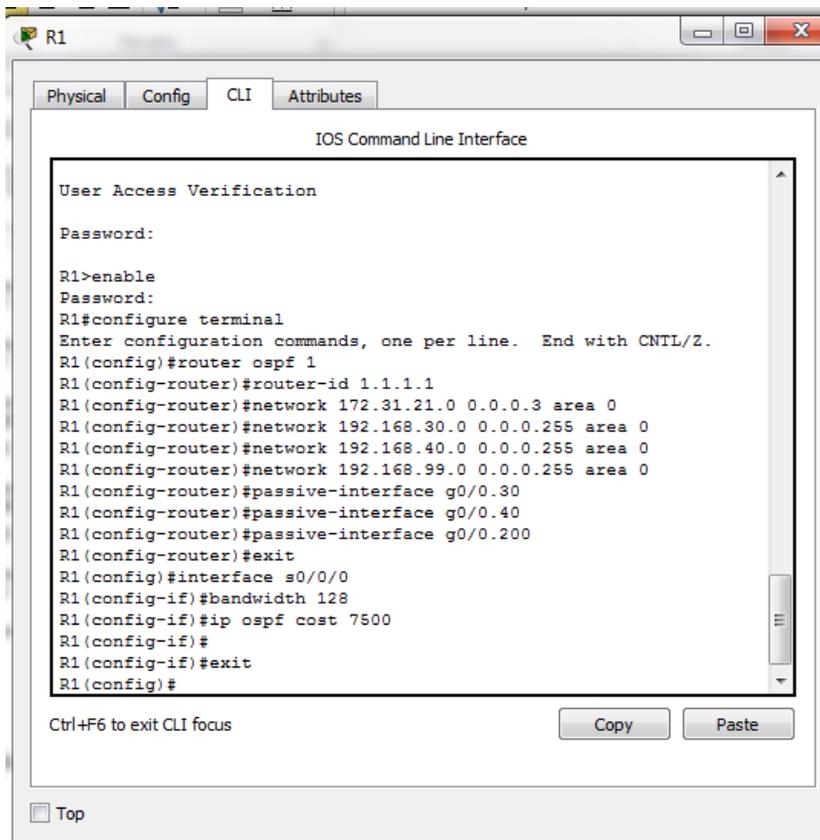
At the bottom of the CLI window, there is a prompt 'Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus' and two buttons: 'Copy' and 'Paste'. A 'Top' button is located at the bottom left of the window.



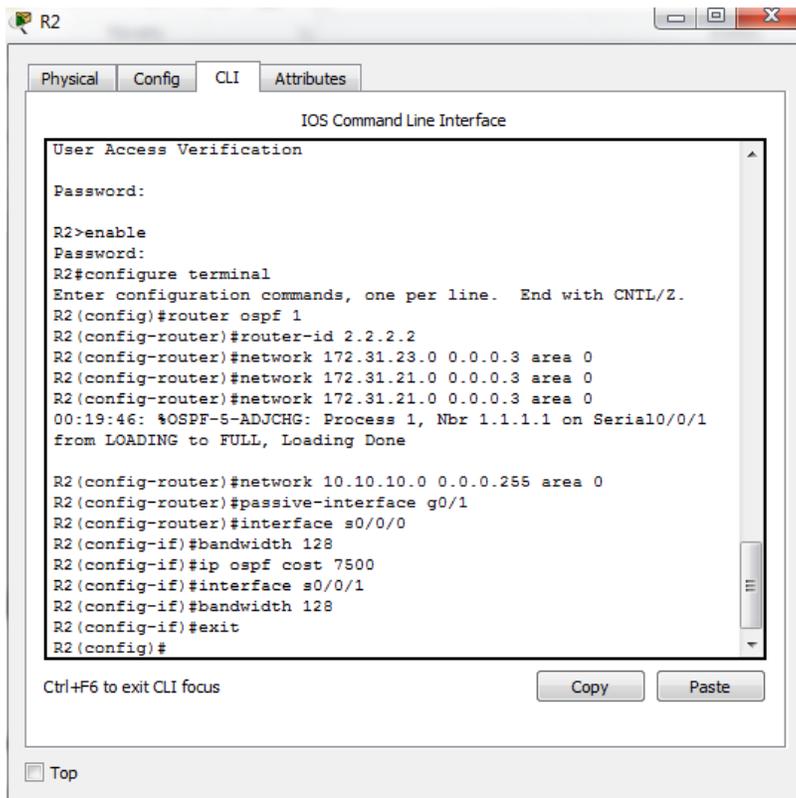
2. Configurar el protocolo de enrutamiento OSPFv2 bajo los siguientes criterios:

### OSPFv2 área 0

Configuration Item or Task	Specification
Router ID R1	1.1.1.1
Router ID R2	2.2.2.2
Router ID R3	3.3.3.3
Configurar todas las interfaces LAN como pasivas	
Establecer el ancho de banda para enlaces seriales en	128 Kb/s
Ajustar el costo en la métrica de S0/0 a	7500



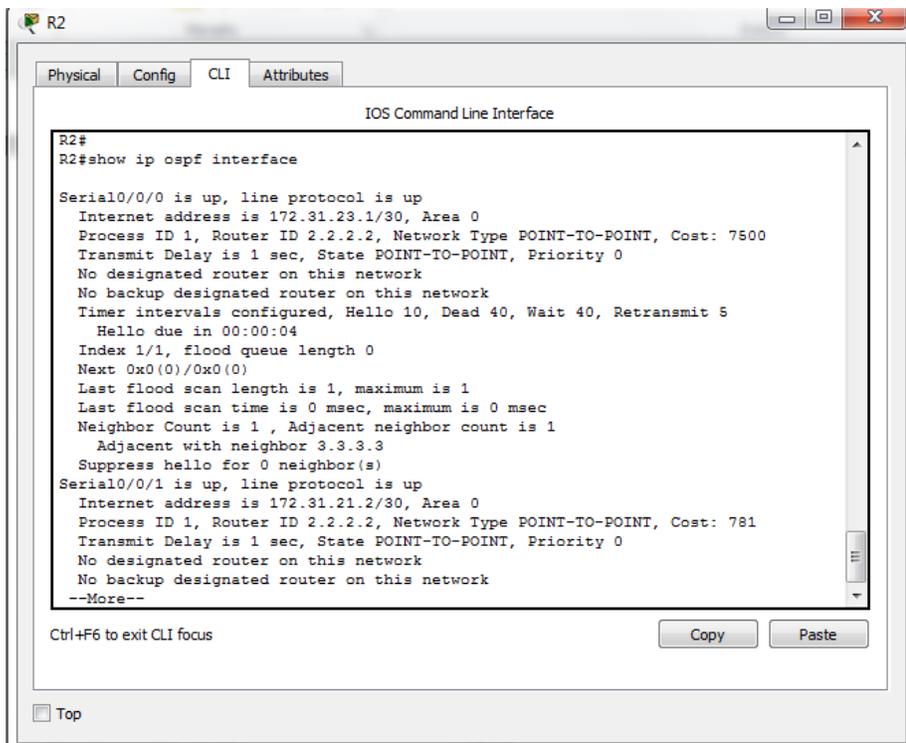
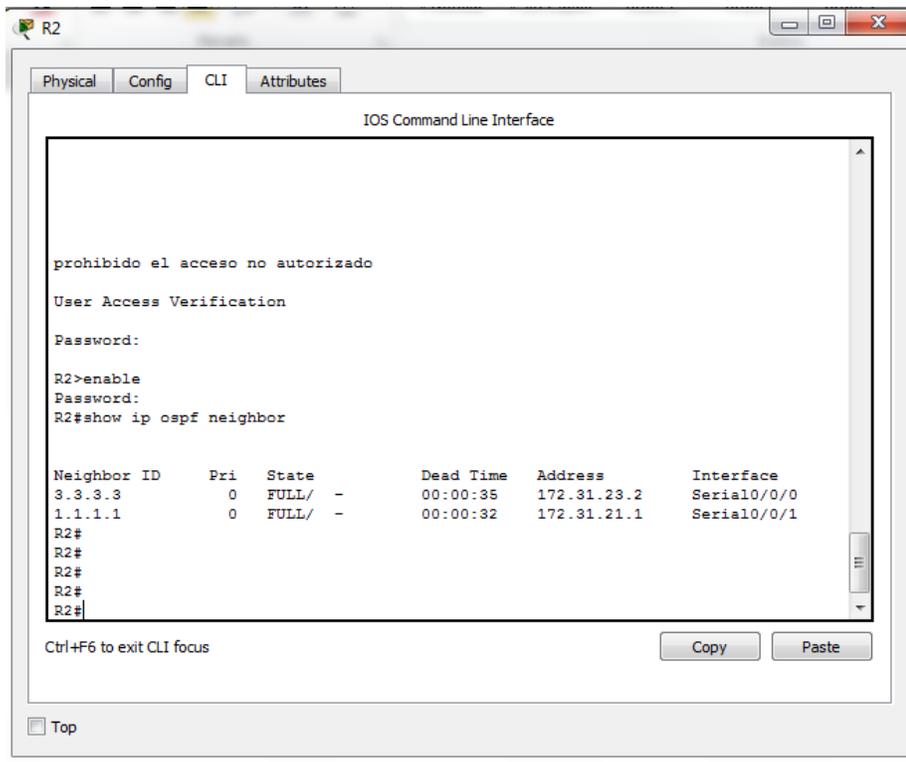
```
R1
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
User Access Verification
Password:
R1>enable
Password:
R1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
R1(config-router)#network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.99.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0.30
R1(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0.40
R1(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0.200
R1(config-router)#exit
R1(config)#interface s0/0/0
R1(config-if)#bandwidth 128
R1(config-if)#ip ospf cost 7500
R1(config-if)#
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
Copy Paste
Top
```

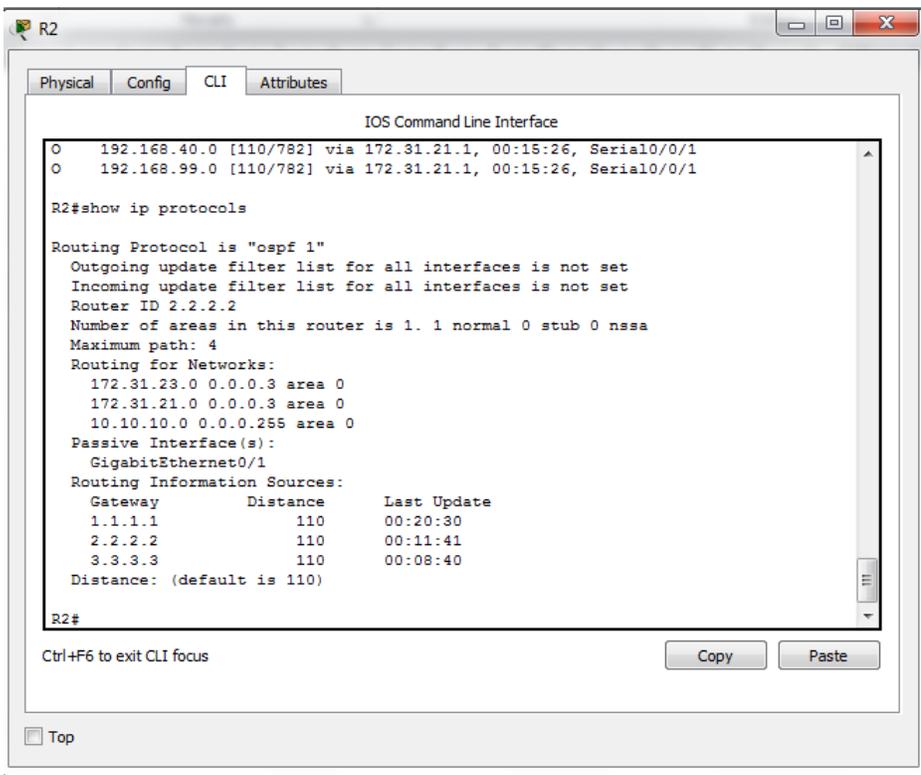
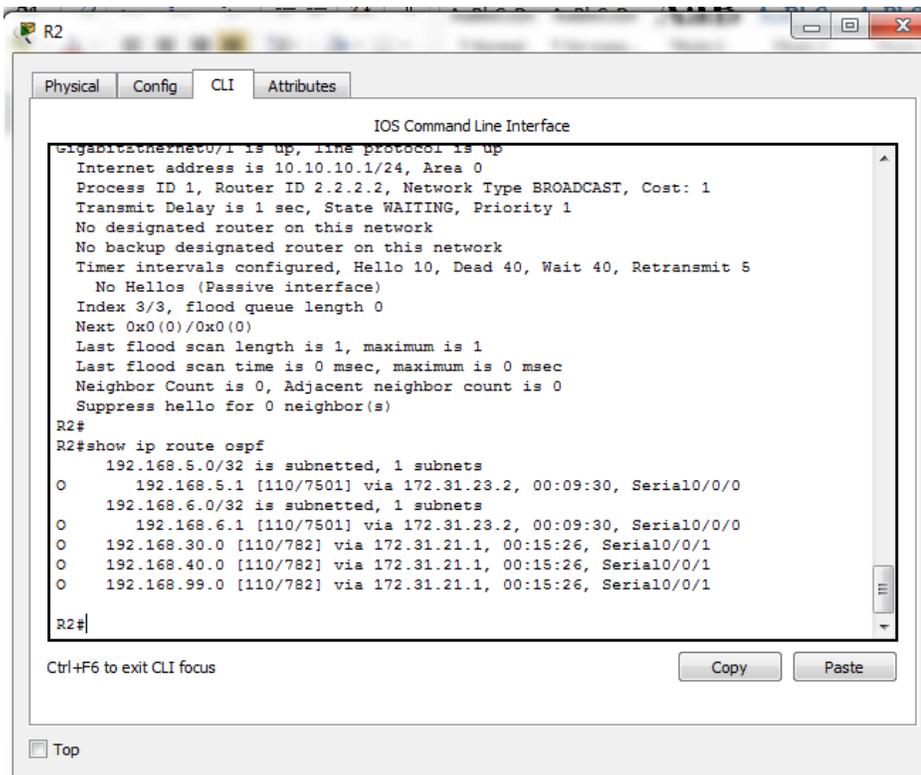


```
R3>enable
Password:
R3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#router ospf 1
R3(config-router)#router-id 3.3.3.3
R3(config-router)#network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
R3(config-router)#
00:28:37: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 2.2.2.2 on Serial0/0/1
from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R3(config-router)#network 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255 area 0
R3(config-router)#
R3(config-router)#passive-interface lo4
R3(config-router)#passive-interface lo5
R3(config-router)#passive-interface lo6
R3(config-router)#exit
R3(config)#interface s0/0/1
R3(config-if)#bandwidth 128
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#
```

## Verificar información de OSPF

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





R1

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
password:
R1#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
    192.168.99.0 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          00:21:55
    2.2.2.2          110          00:13:06
    3.3.3.3          110          00:10:05
  Distance: (default is 110)
--More--
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy Paste

Top

R3

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
R3>enable
Password:
R3#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 3.3.3.3
  Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255 area 0
  Passive Interface(s):
    Loopback4
    Loopback5
    Loopback6
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway         Distance      Last Update
    1.1.1.1           110          00:23:11
    2.2.2.2           110          00:14:22
    3.3.3.3           110          00:11:21
  Distance: (default is 110)

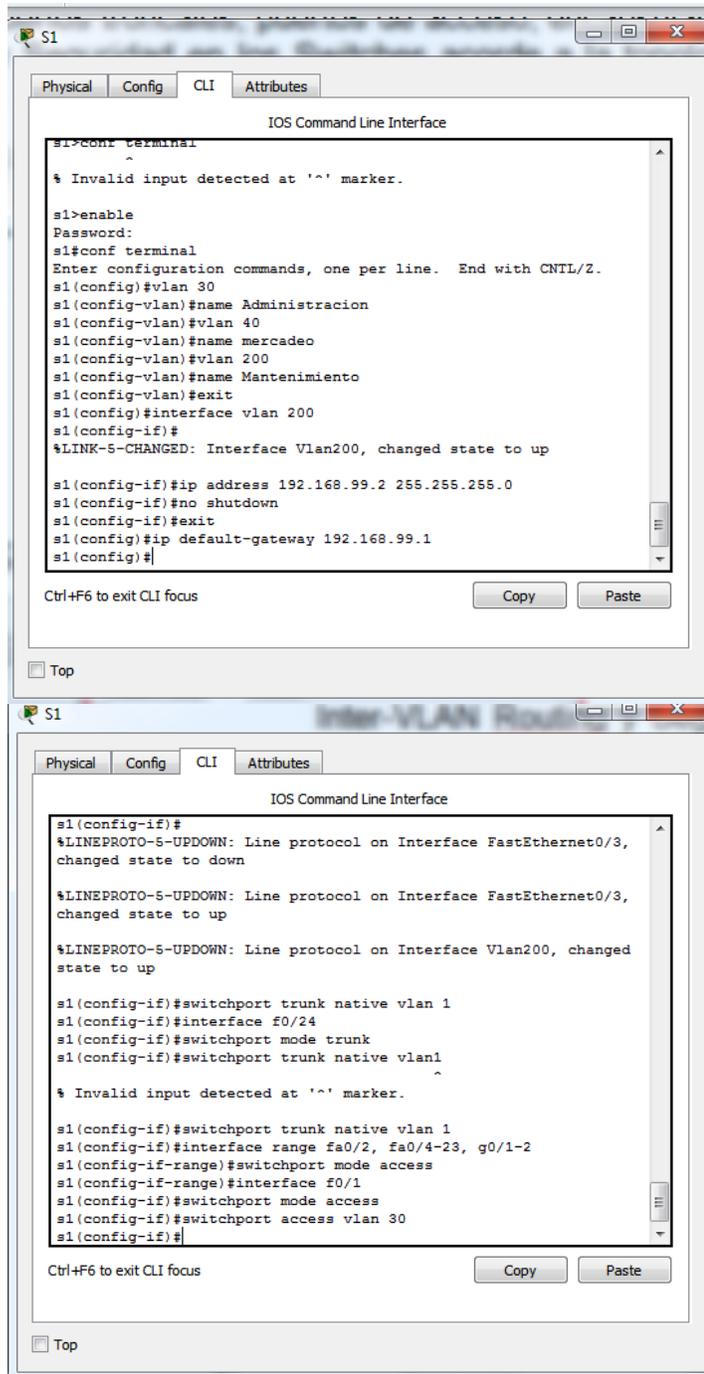
R3#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy Paste

Top

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



The image displays two screenshots of a Cisco IOS Command Line Interface (CLI) terminal window, labeled 'S1'. The window has tabs for 'Physical', 'Config', 'CLI', and 'Attributes', with 'CLI' selected. The terminal shows the following configuration steps:

```
s1>conf terminal
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

s1>enable
Password:
s1#conf terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
s1(config)#vlan 30
s1(config-vlan)#name Administracion
s1(config-vlan)#vlan 40
s1(config-vlan)#name mercadeo
s1(config-vlan)#vlan 200
s1(config-vlan)#name Mantenimiento
s1(config-vlan)#exit
s1(config)#interface vlan 200
s1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan200, changed state to up

s1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.99.2 255.255.255.0
s1(config-if)#no shutdown
s1(config-if)#exit
s1(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.99.1
s1(config)#
```

The second screenshot shows further configuration:

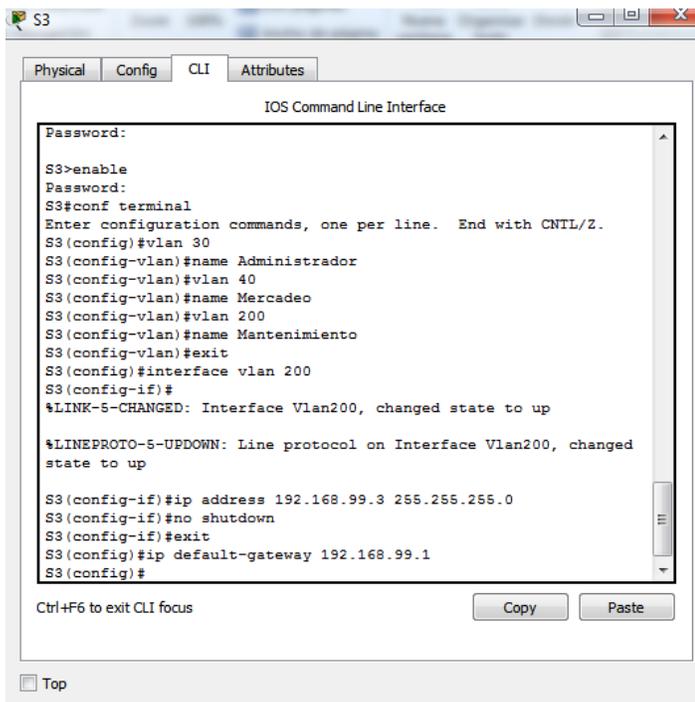
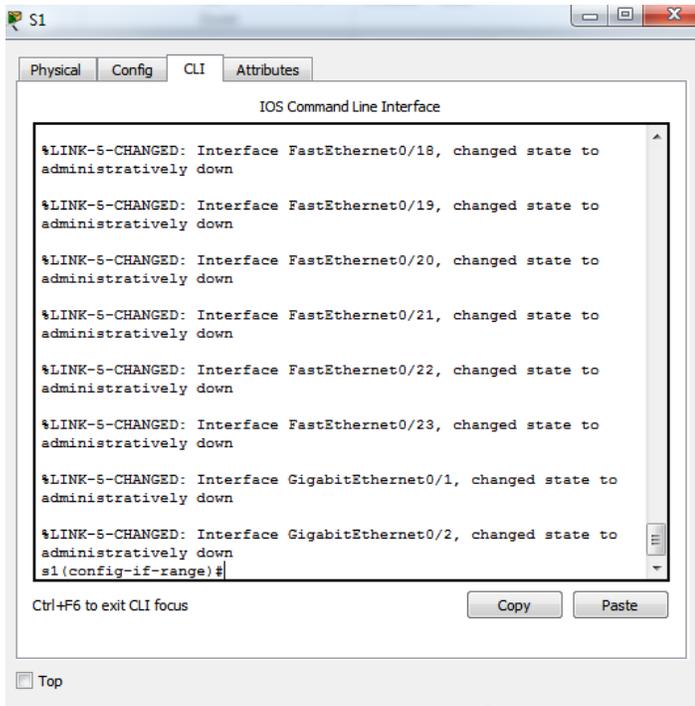
```
s1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3,
changed state to down

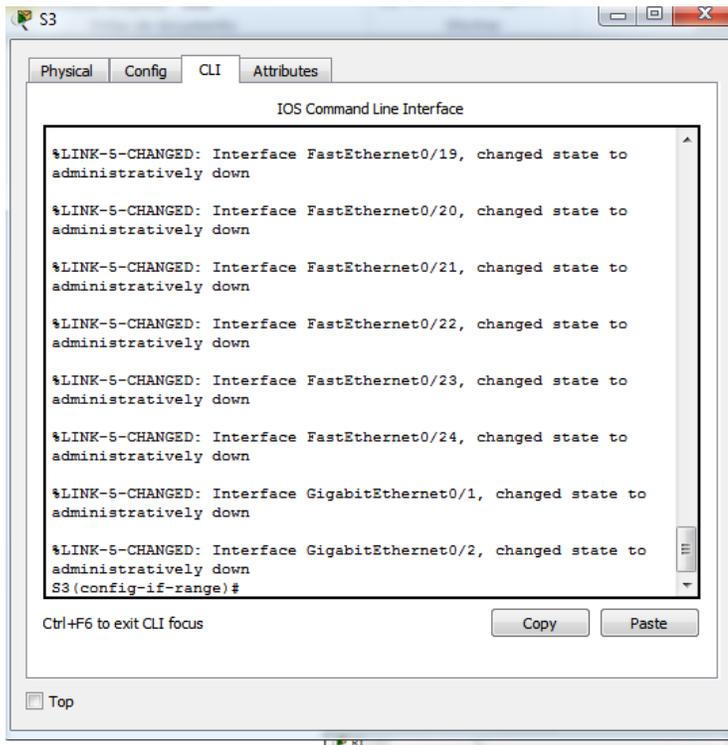
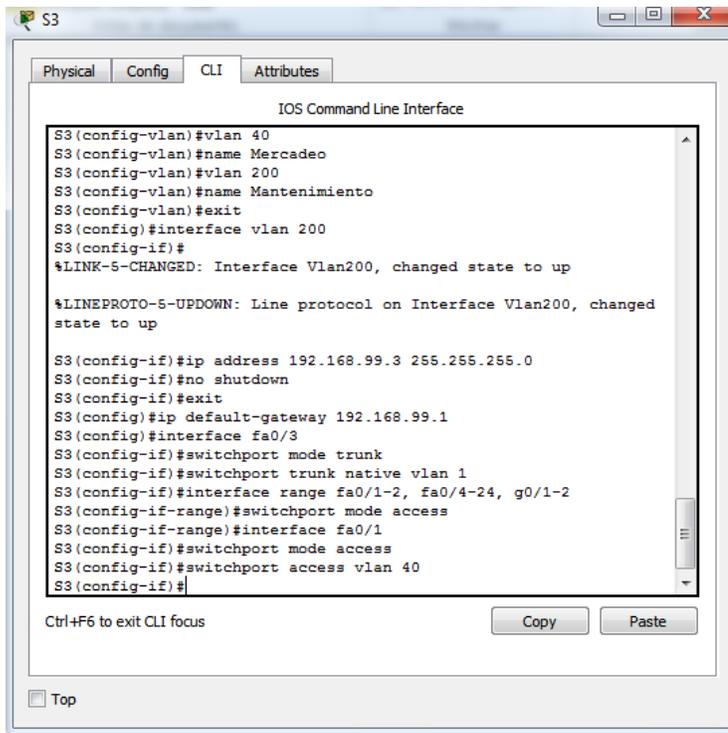
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3,
changed state to up

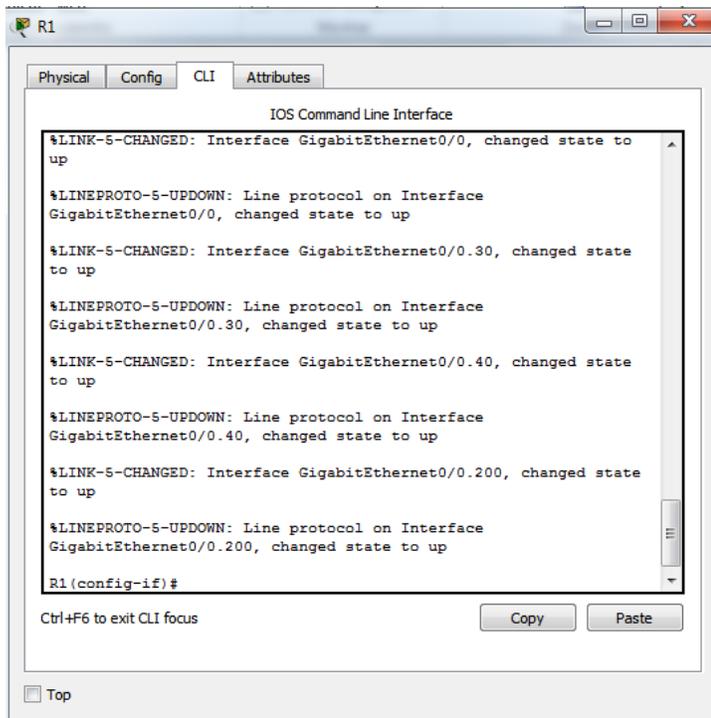
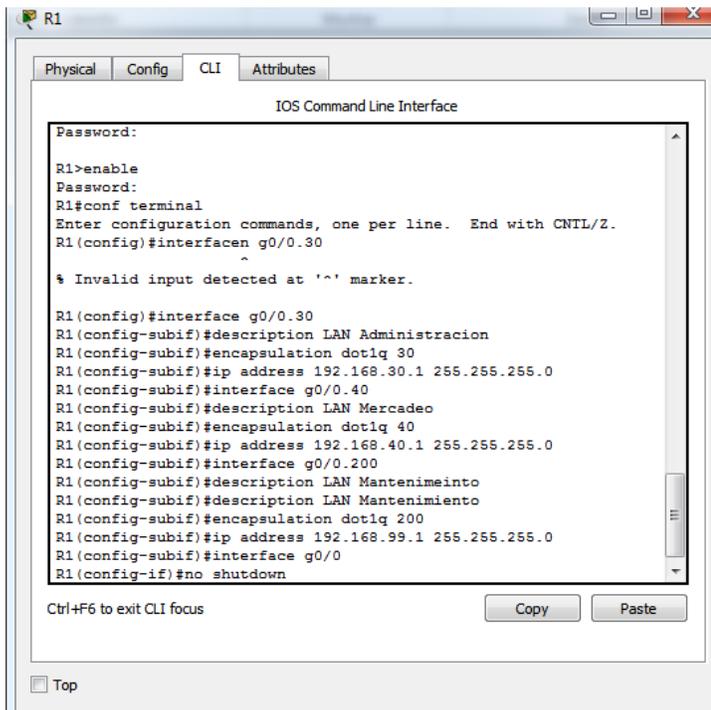
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan200, changed
state to up

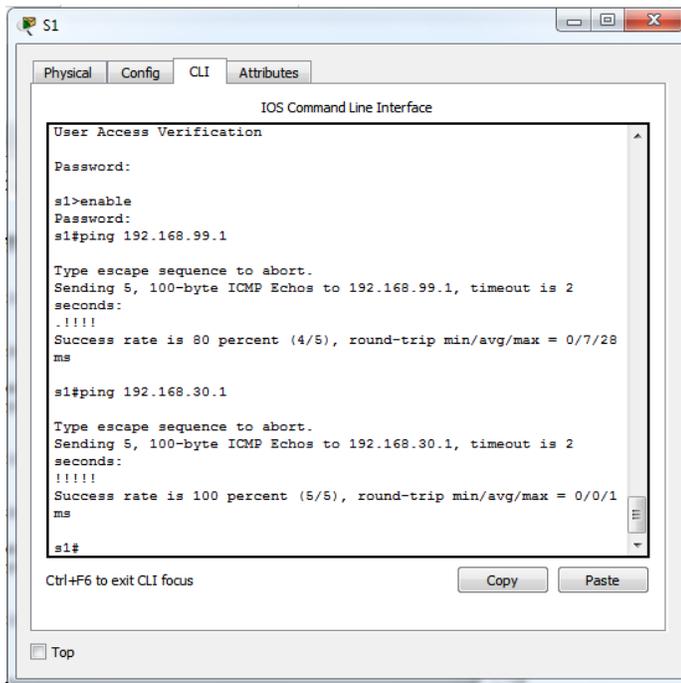
s1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
s1(config-if)#interface f0/24
s1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
s1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan1
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

s1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
s1(config-if)#interface range fa0/2, fa0/4-23, g0/1-2
s1(config-if-range)#switchport mode access
s1(config-if-range)#interface f0/1
s1(config-if)#switchport mode access
s1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
s1(config-if)#
```

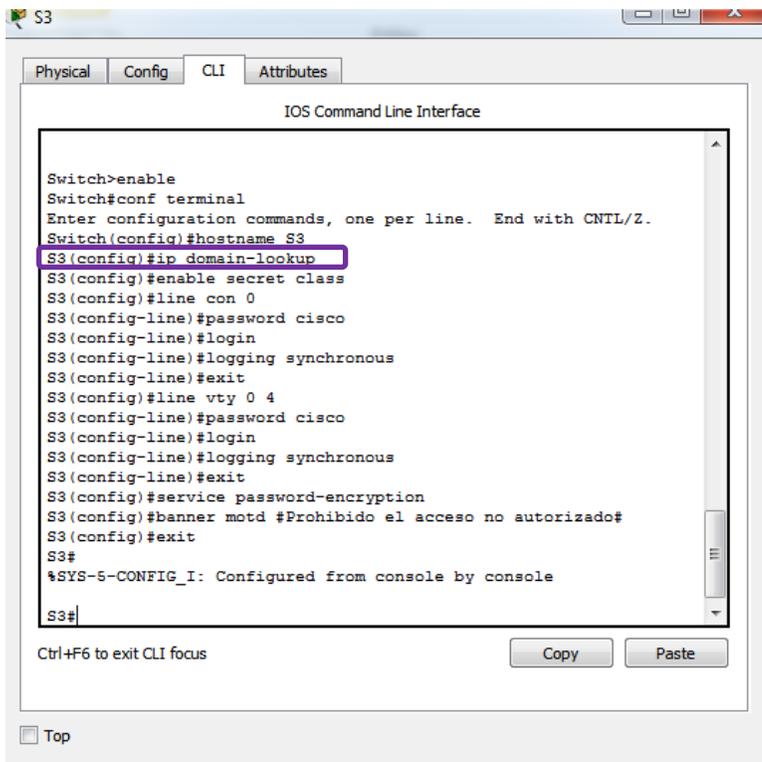








#### 4. En el Switch 3 deshabilitar DNS lookup



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

### Configuración realizada en los puntos 1 y 3

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

### Configuración realizada en el punto 3

7. Implement DHCP and NAT for IPv4

- Configurar R1 como servidor DHCP para las VLANs 30 y 40.
- Reservar las primeras 30 direcciones IP de las VLAN 30 y 40 para configuraciones estáticas.

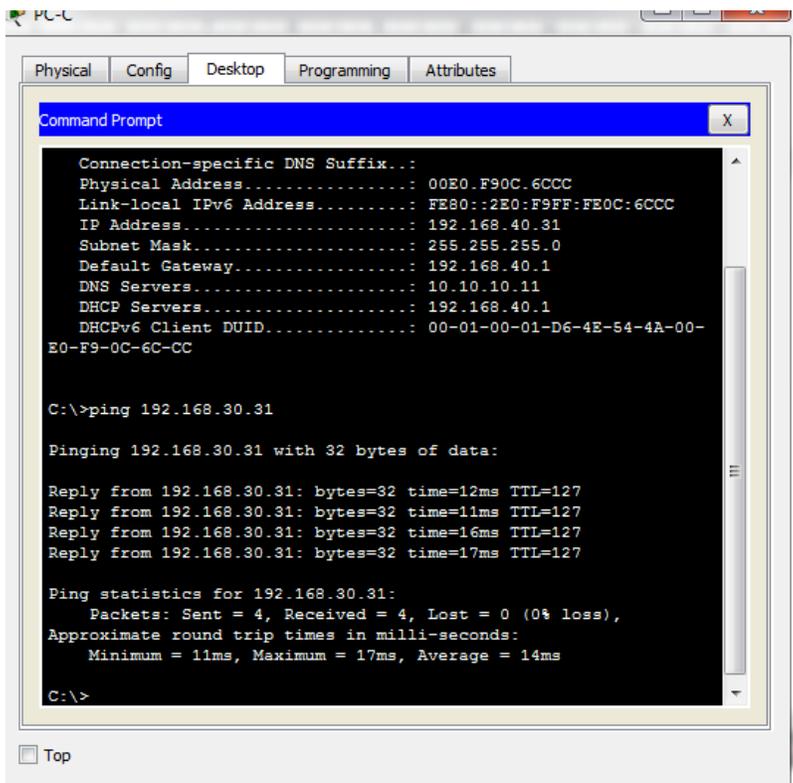
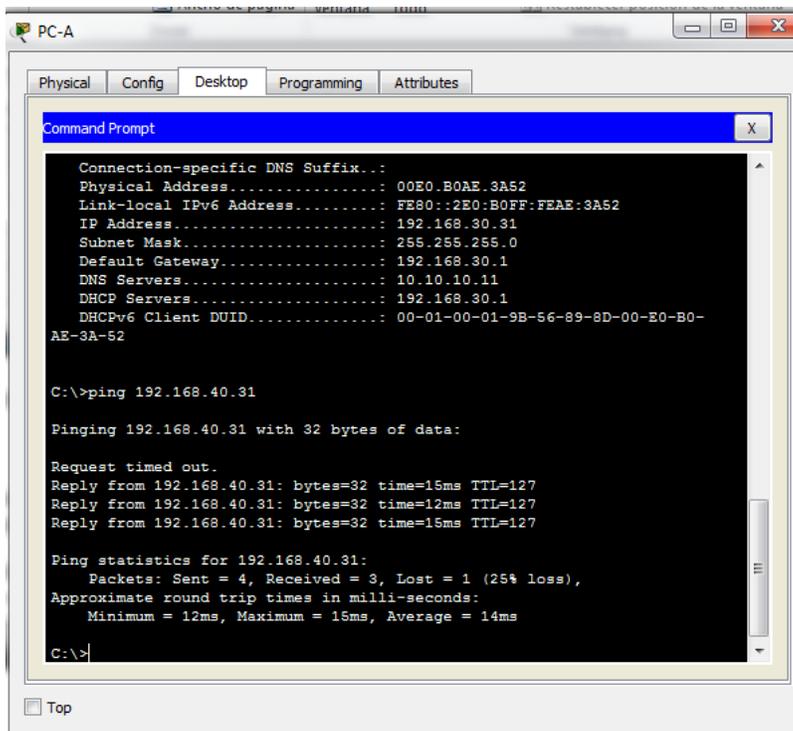
```
prohibido el acceso No autorizado
User Access Verification
Password:
R1>enable
Password:
R1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.30.1 192.168.30.30
R1(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.40.1 192.168.40.30
R1(config)#
R1(config)#
R1(config)#
R1(config)#
R1(config)#
R1(config)#
```

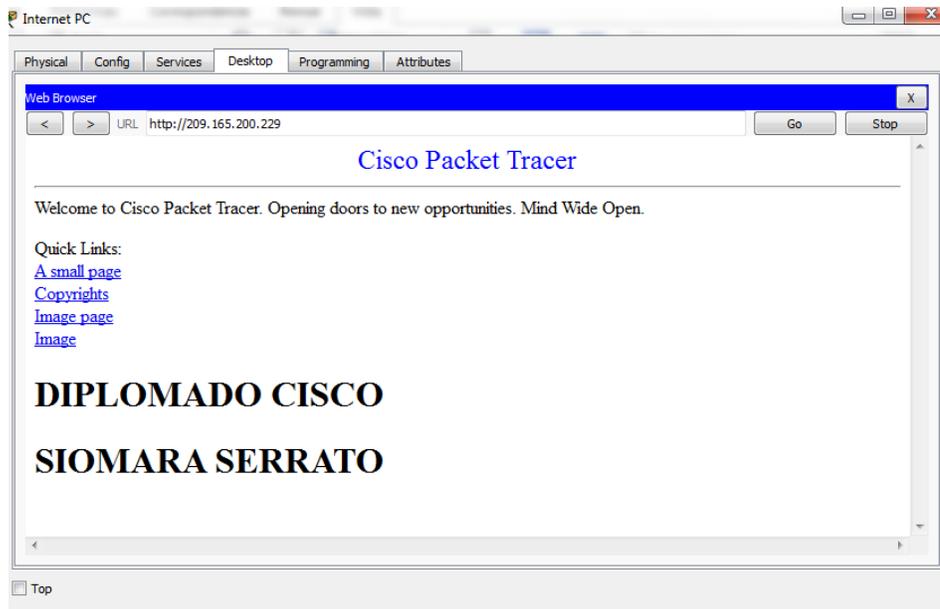
Configurar DHCP pool para VLAN 30	Name: ADMINISTRACION DNS-Server: 10.10.10.11 Domain-Name: ccna-unad.com Establecer default Gateway.
Configurar DHCP pool para VLAN 40	Name: MERCADEO DNS-Server: 10.10.10.11 Domain-Name: ccna-unad.com Establecer default Gateway.

```
R1
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
User Access Verification
Password:
R1>enable
Password:
R1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1 (config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.30.1 192.168.30.30
R1 (config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.40.1 192.168.40.30
R1 (config)#
R1 (config)#
R1 (config)#
R1 (config)#
R1 (config)#ip dhcp pool ADMINSTRACION
R1 (dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
R1 (dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.30.1
R1 (dhcp-config)#network 192.168.30.0 255.255.255.0
R1 (dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool MERCADEO
R1 (dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
R1 (dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.40.1
R1 (dhcp-config)#network 192.168.40.0 255.255.255.0
R1 (dhcp-config)#exit
R1 (config)#
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
Copy Paste
Top
```

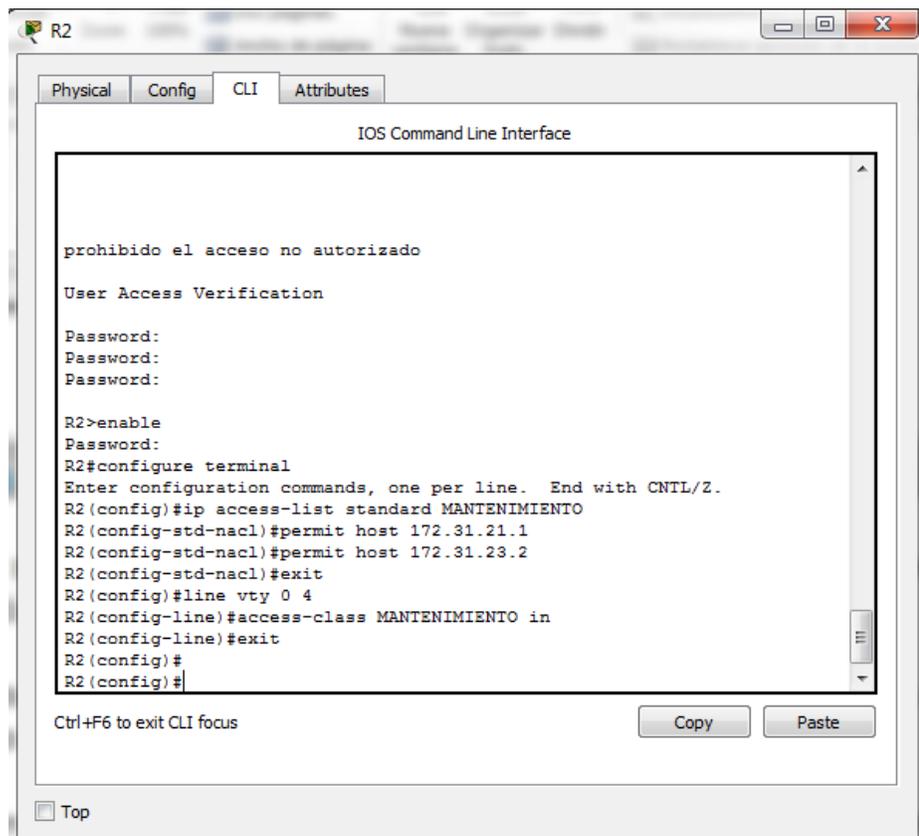
## 8. Configurar NAT en R2 para permitir que los host puedan salir a internet

```
R2
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
Password:
R2>enable
Password:
Password:
R2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2 (config)#user webuser privilege 15 secret cisco12345
R2 (config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.10 209.165.200.229
R2 (config)#interface g0/0
R2 (config-if)#ip nat outside
R2 (config-if)#ip nat outside
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
R2 (config-if)#ip nat outside
R2 (config-if)#interface g0/1
R2 (config-if)#ip nat inside
R2 (config-if)#exit
R2 (config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255
R2 (config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255
R2 (config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255
R2 (config)#ip nat pool INTERNET 209.165.200.225 209.165.200.228 netmask 255.255.255.248
R2 (config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool INTERNET
R2 (config)#
R2 (config)#
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
Copy Paste
Top
```





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



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

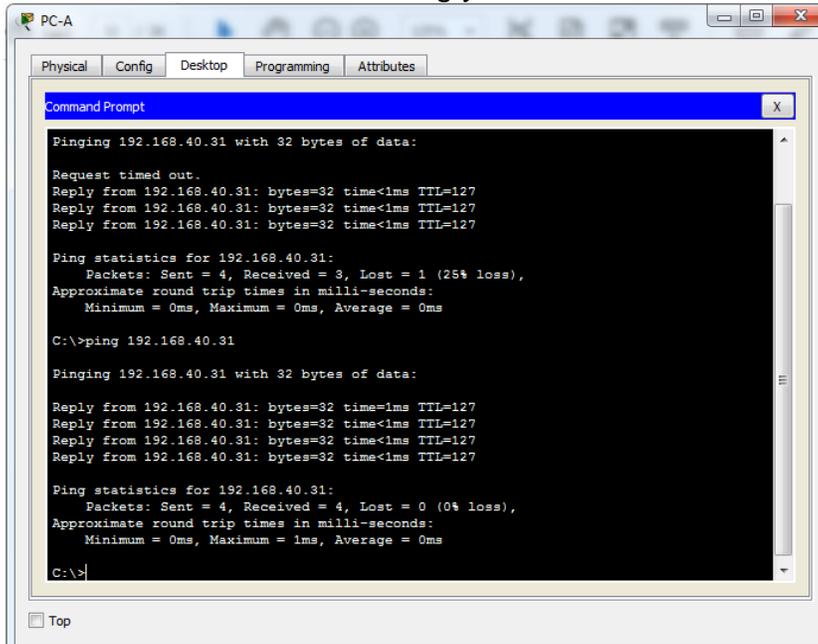
```
prohibido el acceso no autorizado
User Access Verification
Password:
R2>enable
Password:
R2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2 (config)#access-list 101 permit tcp any host 209.165.200.229 eq www
R2 (config)#access-list 101 permit icmp any any echo-reply
R2 (config)#interface g0/0
R2 (config-if)#ip access-group 101 in
R2 (config-if)#interface g0/1
R2 (config-if)#ip access-group 101 out
R2 (config-if)#interface s0/0/0
R2 (config-if)#ip access-group 101 out
R2 (config-if)#interface s0/0/1
R2 (config-if)#ip access-group 101 out
R2 (config-if)#exit
R2 (config)#
R2 (config)#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy Paste

Top

11. Verificar procesos de comunicación y re direccionamiento de tráfico en los routers mediante el uso de Ping y Traceroute.



The screenshot shows a Command Prompt window on PC-A. It displays the results of two ping commands to the IP address 192.168.40.31. The first command shows a 25% loss of packets, while the second command shows 0% loss. The window title is 'PC-A' and it has tabs for 'Physical', 'Config', 'Desktop', 'Programming', and 'Attributes'. The Command Prompt window has a title bar 'Command Prompt' and a close button 'X'.

```
Command Prompt
Pinging 192.168.40.31 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.40.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.40.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.40.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.40.31:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

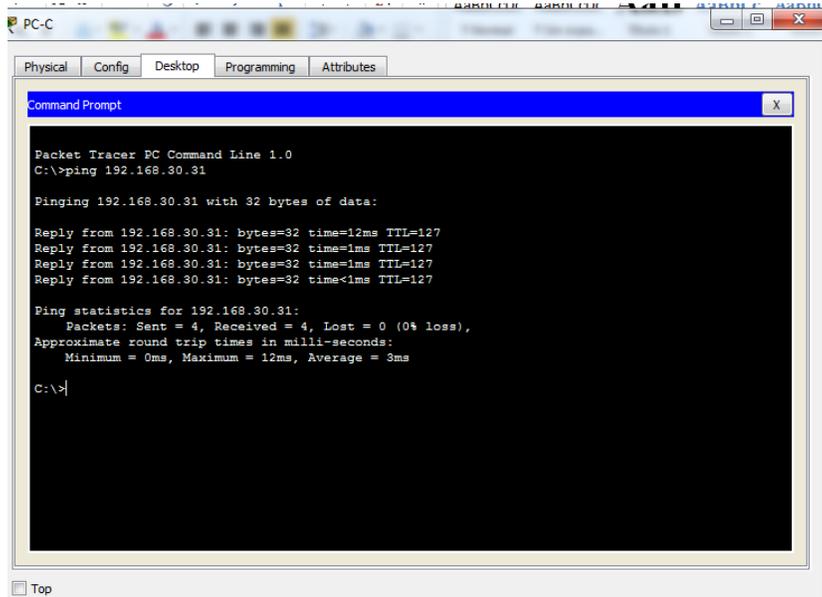
C:\>ping 192.168.40.31

Pinging 192.168.40.31 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.40.31: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.40.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.40.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.40.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.40.31:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>
```



The screenshot shows a Command Prompt window on PC-C. It displays the results of a ping command to the IP address 192.168.30.31. The results show 0% loss of packets. The window title is 'PC-C' and it has tabs for 'Physical', 'Config', 'Desktop', 'Programming', and 'Attributes'. The Command Prompt window has a title bar 'Command Prompt' and a close button 'X'.

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.30.31

Pinging 192.168.30.31 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.30.31: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.30.31: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.30.31: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.30.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.30.31:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 12ms, Average = 3ms

C:\>
```

## **Conclusiones**

- Se logra comprender y utilizar los diferentes protocolos de routing disponibles dependiendo de las necesidades de la red.
- Se conoció y desarrollo la implementación y configuración básica de OSPF de área única.
- Se analizaron y ejecutaron las instrucciones necesarias para utilizar las ACL estándar y extendida en un router Cisco.
- Se identificó cada una de las funciones, la configuración y la aplicación de DHCPv4.
- Se estudió la implementación de NAT combinada sobre la red configurada con direcciones IPv4.

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