

# **Prueba Habilidades Practicas CCNP**

**Danilo Alfonso Arias Carreño**

Universidad Nacional Abierta y A Distancia  
Escuela de Ciencias Básicas Tecnología E Ingeniería – ECBTI  
Bogotá, Colombia  
2018



## Contenido

<b>1. Introducción.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2. DESARROLLO .....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 Escenario 1.....	3
2.2 Escenario 2.....	10
2.3 Escenario 3.....	20
<b>3. CONCLUSIONES.....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>4. BIBLIOGRAFIA.....</b>	<b>37</b>

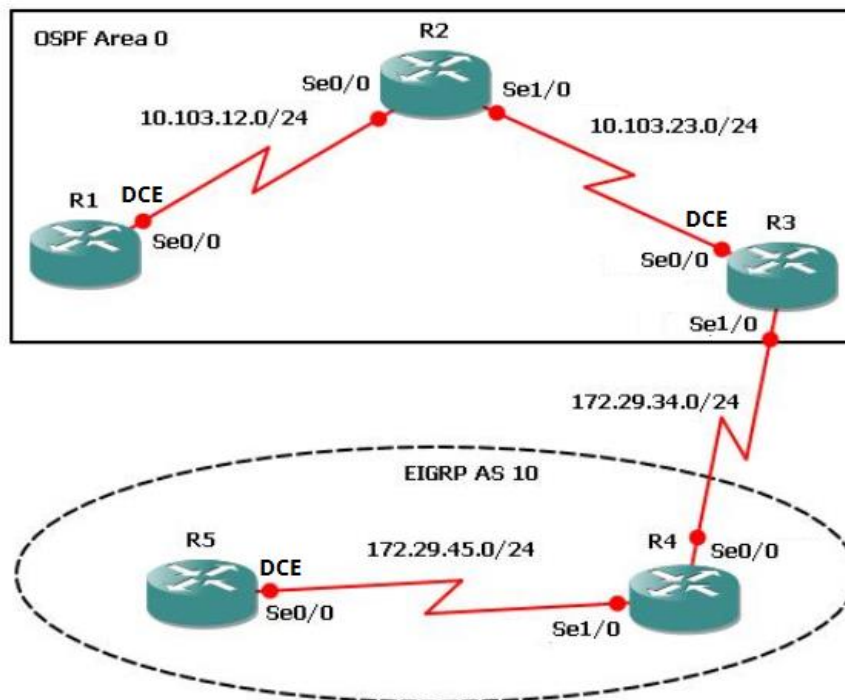
# 1.Introducción

Teniendo en cuenta la implementación de las redes resulta necesaria la apropiación de conceptos en el contexto de las telecomunicaciones, entre estos se encuentran los protocolos de enrutamiento dinámicos y protocolos de capa 2, los cuales son profundizados durante la elaboración de cada uno de los escenarios de esta fase y cuyos conceptos fueron estudiados sobre los respectivos módulos en netacad.

Sobre este trabajo se muestran las evidencias correspondientes a los 3 escenarios planteados los cuales fueron desarrollados sobre los simuladores packet tracer y Gns3, en los escenarios se realizan configuraciones de protocolos de enrutamiento dinámicos, configuraciones sobre una red de switch mediante vtp y puertos dinámicos.

## 2.DESARROLLO

### 2.1 Escenario 1



1. Aplique las configuraciones iniciales y los protocolos de enrutamiento para los routers R1, R2, R3, R4 y R5 según el diagrama. No asigne passwords en los routers. Configurar las interfaces con las direcciones que se muestran en la topología de red.
- Se ingresa a cada uno de los enrutadores, se configuran las interfaces dce con clock rate de 64000 , se configura la respectiva área de ospf y se configura eigrp

```
R2#configure terminal
R2(config)#interface ser 1/0
R2(config-if)#clock rate 64000
R2(config-if)#ip add
```

```
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.103.12.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#hostname R1
R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#net
R1(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#exit
```

```
R1(config)#hostname R2
R2(config)#inter se 1/0
R2(config-if)#ip add 10.103.12.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shu
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#inter se 1/0
R2(config-if)#inter se 1/
R2(config-if)#inter se 1/1
R2(config-if)#ip add 10.103.23.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shu
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#router ospf 1
R2(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R2(config-router)#network 10.103.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R2(config-router)#exit
R2(config-router)#exit
R2(config)#exit
```

```
R3#ena
R3#conf t
R3(config)#hostname R3
R3(config)#inter se 1/0
R3(config-if)#lco
R3(config-if)#clo
```

```
R3(config-if)#clock ra
R3(config-if)#clock rate 64000
R3(config-if)#ip add 10.103.23.1 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#inter se 1/1
R3(config-if)#ip add
R3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.34.2 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#no shu
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#router ospf 1
R3(config-router)#network 10.103.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3(config-router)#exit
R3(config)#router eigrp 10
R3(config-router)#net 10.103.23.0
R3(config-router)#net 172.29.34.0
R3(config-router)#no auto-summary
R3(config-router)#exit
R3(config)#exit
```

```
R4#conf t
R4(config)#inter se 1/0
R4(config-if)#ip add 172.29.34.1 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#no shu
R4(config-if)#no shutdown
R4(config-if)#inter se 1/1
R4(config-if)#ip add 172.29.45.1 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#no shu
R4(config-if)#exit
R4(config)#router eigrp 1
R4(config-router)#network 172.29.45.0
R4(config-router)#no auto-summa
R4(config-router)#exit
```

```
R5#configu termin
```

```
R5(config)#inter se 1/0
R5(config-if)#ip add 172.29.45.2 255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)#no shutdown
R5(config-if)#clock rate 64000
R5(config-if)#exit
R5(config)#router eigrp 10
R5(config-router)#network 172.29.45.0
R5(config-router)#no auto-summa
R5(config-router)#exit
R5(config)#exit
```

2. Cree cuatro nuevas interfaces de Loopback en R1 utilizando la asignación de direcciones 10.1.0.0/22 y configure esas interfaces para participar en el área 0 de OSPF.
  - Se adicionan las interfaces loopback y se adicionan al protocolo ospf.

```
R1(config)#inter loo 1
R1(config-if)#ip add 10.1.0.1 255.255.255.255
R1(config-if)#inter lo 2
R1(config-if)#ip add 10.1.0.2 255.255.255.255
R1(config-if)#inter lo 3
R1(config-if)#ip add 10.1.0.3 255.255.255.255
R1(config-if)#inter lo 4
R1(config-if)#ip add 10.1.0.4 255.255.255.255
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.0.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.0.2 0.0.0.0 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.0.3 0.0.0.0 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.0.4 0.0.0.0 area 0
R1(config-router)#exit
R1(config)#exit
```

3. Cree cuatro nuevas interfaces de Loopback en R5 utilizando la asignación de direcciones 172.5.0.0/22 y configure esas interfaces para participar en el Sistema Autónomo EIGRP 10.

- Se adicionan las interfaces loopback y se adicionan al protocolo Eigrp

```
R5#config termi
R5(config)#inter loo 1
R5(config-if)#ip add 172.5.0.1 255.255.255.255
R5(config-if)#inter loo 2
R5(config-if)#ip add 172.5.0.2 255.255.255.255
R5(config-if)#inter lo 3
R5(config-if)#ip add 172.5.0.3 255.255.255.255
R5(config-if)#inter lo 4
R5(config-if)#ip add 172.5.0.4 255.255.255.255
R5(config-if)#
R5(config-if)#router eigrp 10
R5(config-router)#net 172.5.0.1
R5(config-router)#net 172.5.0.2
R5(config-router)#net 172.5.0.3
R5(config-router)#net 172.5.0.4
R5(config-router)#exit
R5(config)#exit
```

4. Analice la tabla de enrutamiento de R3 y verifique que R3 está aprendiendo las nuevas interfaces de Loopback mediante el comando **show ip route**.
- Se observan rutas de ospf y eigrp aprendidas por los protocolos de enrutamiento dinamico.

```

R3#show ip route
Codes: 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
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

172.5.0.0/32 is subnetted, 4 subnets
D    172.5.0.1 [90/2809856] via 172.29.34.1, 00:02:05, Serial1/1
D    172.5.0.3 [90/2809856] via 172.29.34.1, 00:02:05, Serial1/1
D    172.5.0.2 [90/2809856] via 172.29.34.1, 00:02:05, Serial1/1
D    172.5.0.4 [90/2809856] via 172.29.34.1, 00:02:05, Serial1/1
172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C    172.29.34.0 is directly connected, Serial1/1
D    172.29.45.0 [90/2681856] via 172.29.34.1, 00:02:05, Serial1/1
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
O    10.1.0.3/32 [110/129] via 10.103.23.2, 00:11:20, Serial1/0
O    10.1.0.2/32 [110/129] via 10.103.23.2, 00:11:20, Serial1/0
O    10.1.0.1/32 [110/129] via 10.103.23.2, 00:11:20, Serial1/0
O    10.1.0.4/32 [110/129] via 10.103.23.2, 00:11:20, Serial1/0
O    10.103.12.0/24 [110/129] via 10.103.23.2, 00:11:26, Serial1/0
C    10.103.23.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
R3#

```

- Configure R3 para redistribuir las rutas EIGRP en OSPF usando el costo de 50000 y luego redistribuya las rutas OSPF en EIGRP usando un ancho de banda T1 y 20,000 microsegundos de retardo.

- Se realiza la redistribución de rutas sobre el protocolo de enrutamiento que tiene convergencia con los otros routers

```
R3# conf t
```

```
R3(config)#router ospf 1
```

```
R3(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10 subnets
```

```
R3(config-router)#exit
```

```
R3(config)#router eigrp 10
```

```
R3(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 64000 20000 255 255 1500
```

```
R3(config-router)#exit
```

```
R3(config)#exit
```

```
R3#
```

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

- Se validan las tablas de enrutamiento observando que se redistribuyen las redes observándolas en las tablas de enrutamiento como O E2 y D EX

```

R1#show ip route
Codes: 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
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

    172.5.0.0/32 is subnetted, 4 subnets
O E2   172.5.0.1 [110/20] via 10.103.12.2, 00:05:10, Serial1/0
O E2   172.5.0.3 [110/20] via 10.103.12.2, 00:05:10, Serial1/0
O E2   172.5.0.2 [110/20] via 10.103.12.2, 00:05:10, Serial1/0
O E2   172.5.0.4 [110/20] via 10.103.12.2, 00:05:10, Serial1/0
    172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
O E2   172.29.34.0 [110/20] via 10.103.12.2, 00:05:10, Serial1/0
O E2   172.29.45.0 [110/20] via 10.103.12.2, 00:05:10, Serial1/0
    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.1.0.3/32 is directly connected, Loopback3
C       10.1.0.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback2
C       10.1.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
C       10.1.0.4/32 is directly connected, Loopback4
C       10.103.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
O       10.103.23.0/24 [110/128] via 10.103.12.2, 01:52:30, Serial1/0
R1#

```

```

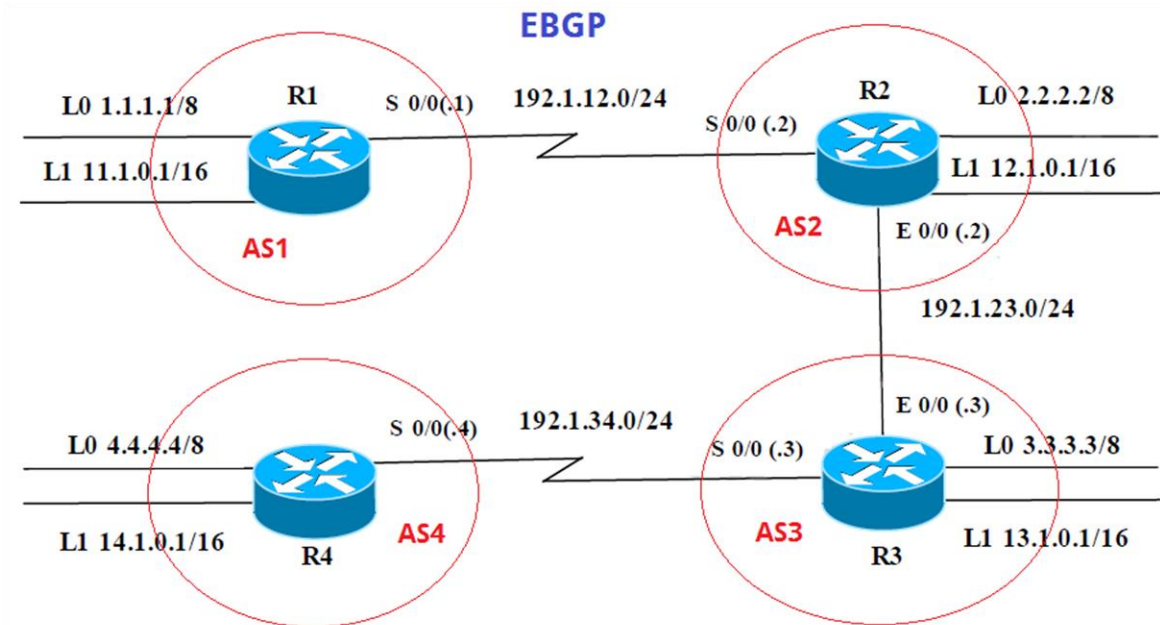
R5#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

    172.5.0.0/32 is subnetted, 4 subnets
C       172.5.0.1 is directly connected, Loopback1
C       172.5.0.3 is directly connected, Loopback3
C       172.5.0.2 is directly connected, Loopback2
C       172.5.0.4 is directly connected, Loopback4
    172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
D       172.29.34.0 [90/2681856] via 172.29.45.1, 00:00:44, Serial1/0
C       172.29.45.0 is directly connected, Serial1/0
    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
D EX   10.1.0.3/32 [170/7801856] via 172.29.45.1, 00:00:46, Serial1/0
D EX   10.1.0.2/32 [170/7801856] via 172.29.45.1, 00:00:46, Serial1/0
D EX   10.1.0.1/32 [170/7801856] via 172.29.45.1, 00:00:46, Serial1/0
D EX   10.1.0.4/32 [170/7801856] via 172.29.45.1, 00:00:46, Serial1/0
D EX   10.103.12.0/24 [170/7801856] via 172.29.45.1, 00:00:47, Serial1/0
D EX   10.103.23.0/24 [170/7801856] via 172.29.45.1, 00:00:48, Serial1/0
R5#

```

## 2.2 Escenario 2



Información para configuración de los Routers

R1	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
	Loopback 0	1.1.1.1	255.0.0.0
	Loopback 1	11.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
	S 0/0	192.1.12.1	255.255.255.0

R2	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
	Loopback 0	2.2.2.2	255.0.0.0
	Loopback 1	12.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
	S 0/0	192.1.12.2	255.255.255.0
	E 0/0	192.1.23.2	255.255.255.0

R3	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
	Loopback 0	3.3.3.3	255.0.0.0
	Loopback 1	13.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
	E 0/0	192.1.23.3	255.255.255.0

<b>S 0/0</b>	192.1.34.3	255.255.255.0
--------------	------------	---------------

R4	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
	<b>Loopback 0</b>	4.4.4.4	255.0.0.0
	<b>Loopback 1</b>	14.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
	<b>S 0/0</b>	192.1.34.4	255.255.255.0

1. Configure una relación de vecino BGP entre R1 y R2. R1 debe estar en **AS1** y R2 debe estar en **AS2**. Anuncie las direcciones de Loopback en BGP. Codifique los ID para los routers BGP como 11.11.11.11 para R1 y como 22.22.22.22 para R2. Presente el paso a con los comandos utilizados y la salida del comando **show ip route**.
- Se realiza la configuración de Bgp con un sistema autónomo local y se suben las interfaces loopback según el cuadro, se observa la tabla de enrutamiento observando que los neighbor suben correctamente

```

R1#conf t
R1(config)#inter lo 0
R1(config-if)#ip add 1.1.1.1 255.0.0.0
R1(config-if)#inter lo 1
R1(config-if)#ip add 11.1.0.1 255.255.0.0
R1(config-if)#inter se 1/0
R1(config-if)#ip add 192.1.12.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#
R1(config)#exit
R1#
R1#conf t
R1(config)#router bgp 65530
R1(config-router)#net 192.1.12.0 mask 255.255.255.0

```

```
R1(config-router)#net 11.1.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
R1(config-router)#net 1.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
R1(config-router)#exit
R1(config)#exit
```

```
R1#conf t
R1(config)#router bgp 65530
R1(config-router)#bgp router-id 11.11.11.11
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.2 remote-as 65531
R1(config-router)#exit
R1(config)#exit
```

```
R2#conf t
R2(config)#inter lo 0
R2(config-if)#ip add 2.2.2.2 255.0.0.0
R2(config-if)#inter lo 1
R2(config-if)#ip add 12.1.0.1 255.255.0.0
R2(config)#inter se 1/0
R2(config-if)#ip add 192.1.12.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#inter fa 0/0
R2(config-if)#ip add 192.1.23.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#exit
R2#
R2#CONF T
R2(config)#router bgp 65531
R2(config-router)#bgp router-id 22.22.22.22
R2(config-router)#network 2.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
R2(config-router)#network 12.1.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
R2(config-router)#network 192.1.12.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R2(config-router)#network 192.1.23.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R2(config-router)#exit
R2(config)#exit
R2#conf t
R2(config)#router bgp 65531
```

```
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.1 remote-as 65530
R2(config-router)#exit
R2(config)#exit
R3#conf t
R3(config)#inter lo 0
R3(config-if)#ip add 3.3.3.3 255.0.0.0
R3(config-if)#inter lo 1
R3(config-if)#ip add 13.1.0.1 255.255.0.0
R3(config)#inter fa 0/0
R3(config-if)#ip add 192.1.23.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#inter se 1/0
R3(config-if)#ip add 192.1.34.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#exit
```

```
R4#conf t
R4(config)#inter lo 0
R4(config-if)#ip add 4.4.4.4 255.0.0.0
R4(config-if)#inter lo 1
R4(config-if)#ip add 14.1.0.1 255.255.0.0
R4(config-if)#inter se 1/0
R4(config-if)#ip add 192.1.34.4 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#no shu
R4(config-if)#no shutdown
R4(config-if)#exit
R4(config)#exit
```

```

R1#show ip route
Codes: 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
       I - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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

C    192.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
C    1.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
B    192.1.23.0/24 [20/0] via 192.1.12.2, 00:00:05
     11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       11.1.0.0 is directly connected, Loopback1
     12.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B       12.1.0.0 [20/0] via 192.1.12.2, 00:00:05
R1#

R2#show ip route
Codes: 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
       I - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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

C    192.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
B    1.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.12.1, 00:00:44
C    2.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
C    192.1.23.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
     11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B       11.1.0.0 [20/0] via 192.1.12.1, 00:00:44
     12.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       12.1.0.0 is directly connected, Loopback1

```

2. Configure una relación de vecino BGP entre R2 y R3. R2 ya debería estar configurado en **AS2** y R3 debería estar en **AS3**. Anuncie las direcciones de Loopback de R3 en BGP. Codifique el ID del router R3 como 33.33.33.33. Presente el paso a con los comandos utilizados y la salida del comando **show ip route**.
- Se sube bgp con sistemas autónomos locales y se sube la vecindad, se observa sobre la tabla de enrutamiento que comparten las redes vía bgp.

```

R3#conf t
R3(config)#router bgp 65532
R3(config-router)#bgp router-id 33.33.33.33
R3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.2 remote-as 65531
R3(config-router)#network 3.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
R3(config-router)#netw 13.1.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
R3(config-router)#net 192.1.23.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R3(config-router)#netw 192.1.34.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R3(config-router)#exit
R3(config)#exit

```

```

R2#conf t
R2(config)#router bgp 65531
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.3 remote-as 65532
R2(config-router)#exit
R2(config)#exit
R2#

```

```

R2#show ip route
Codes: 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
       I - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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

C    192.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
B    1.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.12.1, 00:09:15
C    2.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
B    3.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.23.3, 00:02:01
C    192.1.23.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
     11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B       11.1.0.0 [20/0] via 192.1.12.1, 00:09:15
B    192.1.34.0/24 [20/0] via 192.1.23.3, 00:02:01
     12.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       12.1.0.0 is directly connected, Loopback1
     13.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B       13.1.0.0 [20/0] via 192.1.23.3, 00:02:03

```

```

R3#show ip route
Codes: 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
       I - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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

B    192.1.12.0/24 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:01:54
B    1.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:01:54
C    3.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
C    192.1.23.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
     11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B       11.1.0.0 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:01:54
C    192.1.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
     12.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B       12.1.0.0 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:01:54
     13.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       13.1.0.0 is directly connected, Loopback1
R3#

```

- Configure una relación de vecino BGP entre R3 y R4. R3 ya debería estar configurado en **AS3** y R4 debería estar en **AS4**. Anuncie las direcciones de Loopback de R4 en BGP. Codifique el ID del router R4 como 44.44.44.44.

- Se suben las redes sobre el bgp y se configura el id del router 4.

```
R4#conf t
R4(config)#router bgp 65533
R4(config-router)#bgp router-id 44.44.44.44
R4(config-router)#net 4.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
R4(config-router)#net 14.1.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
R4(config-router)#neig 192.1.34.3 remote-as 65532
R4(config-router)#exit
R4(config)#exit
R4#
```

```
R3#conf t
R3(config)#router bgp 65532
R3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.4 remote-as 65533
R3(config-router)#exit
R3(config)#exit
```

- Establezca las relaciones de vecino con base en las direcciones de Loopback 0. Cree rutas estáticas para alcanzar la Loopback 0 del otro router. No anuncie la Loopback 0 en BGP. Anuncie la red Loopback de R4 en BGP. Presente el paso a con los comandos utilizados y la salida del comando **show ip route**.
- Se adicionan las rutas estáticas en cada uno de los enrutadores , se eliminan los neighbors previamente configurados y se suben con el id de la loopback vecina , se indica también sobre la configuración que las actualizaciones se hagan con la interface looback0 , se validan las tablas de enrutamiento observando que se encuentran compartiendo las redes.

```
R1(config)#ip route 2.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 192.1.12.2
R1(config)#router bgp 65530
R1(config-router)#no net 1.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
R1(config-router)#neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 65531
R1(config-router)#neighbor 2.2.2.2 ebgp-multihop 2
```

```
R1(config-router)#neighbor 2.2.2.2 update-source Loopback0
```

```
R2(config)#ip route 1.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 192.1.12.1
R2(config)#ip route 3.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 192.1.23.3
R2(config)#router bgp 65531
R2(config-router)# neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 65530
R2(config-router)# neighbor 1.1.1.1 ebgp-multihop 2
R2(config-router)# neighbor 1.1.1.1 update-source Loopback0
R2(config-router)# neighbor 3.3.3.3 remote-as 65532
R2(config-router)# neighbor 3.3.3.3 ebgp-multihop 2
R2(config-router)# neighbor 3.3.3.3 update-source Loopback0
R2(config-router)#no network 2.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
```

```
R3(config)#ip route 2.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 192.1.23.2
R3(config)#ip route 4.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 192.1.34.4
R3(config)#router bgp 65532
R3(config-router)#no network 3.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
R3(config-router)# neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 65531
R3(config-router)#neighbor 2.2.2.2 ebgp-multihop 2
R3(config-router)#neighbor 2.2.2.2 update-source Loopback0
R3(config-router)# neighbor 4.4.4.4 remote-as 65533
R3(config-router)#neighbor 4.4.4.4 ebgp-multihop 2
R3(config-router)#neighbor 4.4.4.4 update-source Loopback0
R3(config-router)#no neighbor 192.1.34.4 remote-as 65533
R3(config-router)# no neighbor 192.1.23.2 remote-as 65531
```

```
R4(config)#ip route 3.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 192.1.34.3
R4(config)#router bgp 65533
R4(config-router)#no neig 192.1.34.3 remote-as 65532
R4(config-router)#neighbor 3.3.3.3 update-source loopback 0
R4(config-router)#neighbor 3.3.3.3 ebgp-multihop 2
R4(config-router)#
```

```

R1#show ip route
Codes: 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
       I - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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

C    192.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
C    1.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
S    2.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 192.1.12.2
B    4.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 2.2.2.2, 00:12:53
B    192.1.23.0/24 [20/0] via 2.2.2.2, 00:15:05
C    11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
     11.1.0.0 is directly connected, Loopback1
B    192.1.34.0/24 [20/0] via 2.2.2.2, 00:13:43
     12.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
     12.1.0.0 [20/0] via 2.2.2.2, 00:15:05
B    13.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
     13.1.0.0 [20/0] via 2.2.2.2, 00:13:45
B    14.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
     14.1.0.0 [20/0] via 2.2.2.2, 00:12:59
R1#

```

```

R2#show ip route
Codes: 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
       I - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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

C    192.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
S    1.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 192.1.12.1
C    2.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
S    3.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 192.1.23.3
B    4.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 3.3.3.3, 00:13:43
C    192.1.23.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
     11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
     11.1.0.0 [20/0] via 1.1.1.1, 00:15:54
B    192.1.34.0/24 [20/0] via 3.3.3.3, 00:14:32
     12.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
     12.1.0.0 is directly connected, Loopback1
B    13.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
     13.1.0.0 [20/0] via 3.3.3.3, 00:14:35
B    14.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
     14.1.0.0 [20/0] via 3.3.3.3, 00:13:47
R2#

```

```

R3#show ip route
Codes: 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
       I - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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

B    192.1.12.0/24 [20/0] via 2.2.2.2, 00:15:01
S    2.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 192.1.23.2
C    3.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
S    4.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 192.1.34.4
C    192.1.23.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
     11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
     11.1.0.0 [20/0] via 2.2.2.2, 00:15:01
C    192.1.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
     12.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
     12.1.0.0 [20/0] via 2.2.2.2, 00:15:01
B    13.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
     13.1.0.0 is directly connected, Loopback1
C    14.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
     14.1.0.0 [20/0] via 4.4.4.4, 00:14:13
R3#

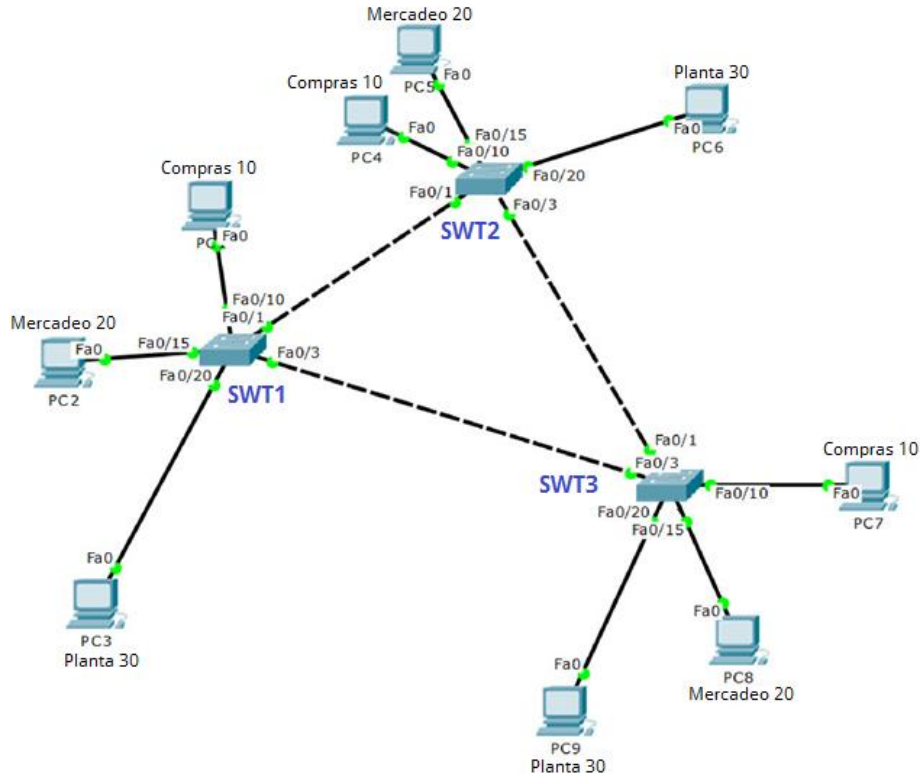
```

```
R4#show ip route
Codes: 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
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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

B    192.1.12.0/24 [20/0] via 3.3.3.3, 00:14:33
S    3.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 192.1.34.3
C    4.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
B    192.1.23.0/24 [20/0] via 3.3.3.3, 00:14:33
    11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B      11.1.0.0 [20/0] via 3.3.3.3, 00:14:33
C    192.1.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
    12.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B      12.1.0.0 [20/0] via 3.3.3.3, 00:14:33
    13.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B      13.1.0.0 [20/0] via 3.3.3.3, 00:14:33
    14.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C      14.1.0.0 is directly connected, Loopback1
R4#
```

## 2.3 Escenario 3



### A. Configurar VTP

1. Todos los switches se configurarán para usar VTP para las actualizaciones de VLAN. El switch SWT2 se configurará como el servidor. Los switches SWT1 y SWT3 se configurarán como clientes. Los switches estarán en el dominio VPT llamado CCNP y usando la contraseña cisco.
  - Se configura vtp con el dominio para cada uno de los switch y el modo de funcionamiento.

SWT3

```
Switch>ena
Switch#conf t
Switch(config)#vtp mode client
Switch(config)#vtp doma CCNP
Switch(config)#VTP pass cisco
```

```
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco
Switch(config)#host
Switch(config)#hostname SWT3
SWT3(config)#EXIT
```

Swt1

```
Switch>ena
Switch#conf t
Switch(config)#vtp mode client
SW1(config)#host SWT1
SWT1(config)#VTP DOrain CCNP
SWT1(config)#vtp password cisco
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco
SWT1(config)#exit
```

SWT2

```
Switch>ENABLE
Switch#configure terminal
Switch(config)#vtp mode server
Switch(config)#vtp doma CCNP
Switch(config)#vtp password cisco
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco
Switch(config)#hostname SWT2
SWT2(config)#exit
```

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

```

SWT1#SHOW VTP STATU
SWT1#SHOW VTP STATUS
VTP Version          : 2
Configuration Revision : 0
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs : 5
VTP Operating Mode   : Client
VTP Domain Name     : CCNP
VTP Pruning Mode    : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode         : Disabled
VTP Traps Generation : Disabled
MDS digest          : 0xDA 0xBF 0x42 0x0
0x41
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 0-0-00 00:
SWT1#
SWT1#

SWT3#show vtp|
SWT3#show vtp statu
SWT3#show vtp status
VTP Version          : 2
Configuration Revision : 0
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs : 5
VTP Operating Mode   : Client
VTP Domain Name     : CCNP
VTP Pruning Mode    : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode         : Disabled
VTP Traps Generation : Disabled
MDS digest          : 0xDA 0xBF 0x42 0x0D 0x90
0x41
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 0-0-00 00:00:00
SWT3#

SWT2#show vtp status
VTP Version          : 2
Configuration Revision : 0
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs : 5
VTP Operating Mode   : Server
VTP Domain Name     : CCNP
VTP Pruning Mode    : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode         : Disabled
VTP Traps Generation : Disabled
MDS digest          : 0xDA 0xBF 0x42 0x0D 0x90 0xBC 0xBE
0x41
  
```

## B. Configurar DTP (Dynamic Trunking Protocol)

1. Configure un enlace troncal ("trunk") dinámico entre SWT1 y SWT2. Debido a que el modo por defecto es **dynamic auto**, solo un lado del enlace debe configurarse como **dynamic desirable**.

```

SWT1#conf t
SWT1(config)#inter fa 0/1
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode dynamic desirable
SWT1(config-if)#
  
```

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

```
SWT1(config-if)#do show inter trunk
Port      Mode      Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Fa0/1     desirable n-802.1q      trunking    1

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/1     1-1005

Port      Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Fa0/1     1

Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Fa0/1     1

SWT1(config-if)#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Past

Top

```
SWT2#show inter trunk
Port      Mode      Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Fa0/1     auto      n-802.1q      trunking    1

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/1     1-1005

Port      Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Fa0/1     1

Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Fa0/1     1
```

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

```
SWT1(config-if)#inter fa 0/3
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#sw mode trunk
```

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

```

SWT1(config-if)#do show inter tru
Port      Mode      Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Fa0/1     desirable n-802.1q       trunking    1
Fa0/3     on        802.1q         trunking    1

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

Port      Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Fa0/1     1
Fa0/3     1

Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Fa0/1     1
Fa0/3     1

```

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

```

SWT2#conf t
SWT2(config)#inter fa 0/3
SWT2(config-if)#sw mode trunk
SWT2(config-if)#exit
SWT2(config)#exit
SWT2#

```

```

SWT3#conf t
SWT3(config)#inter fa 0/1
SWT3(config-if)#sw mode trunk
SWT3(config-if)#end

```

### C. Agregar VLANs y asignar puertos.

1. En STW1 agregue la VLAN 10. En STW2 agregue las VLANS Compras (10), Mercadeo (20), Planta (30) y Admon (99)

```

SWT1#conf t
SWT1(config)#vlan 10
VTP VLAN configuration not allowed when device is in CLIENT mode.
SWT1(config)#
SWT2#conf t
SWT2(config)#Vlan 10

```

```

SWT2(config-vlan)#name compras
SWT2(config-vlan)#name Compras
SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 20
SWT2(config-vlan)#name Mercadeo
SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 30
SWT2(config-vlan)#name Planta
SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 99
SWT2(config-vlan)#name Admon
SWT2(config-vlan)#exit
SWT2(config)#exit

```

2. Verifique que las VLANs han sido agregadas correctamente.

```

SWT2#show vlan
-----
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
10   Compras                active
20   Mercadeo              active
30   Planta                active
99   Admon                 active
1002 fddi-default          active
1003 token-ring-default  active
1004 fddinet-default     active
1005 trnet-default       active

```

```

SWT1#show vlan
-----
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
10   Compras                active
20   Mercadeo              active
30   Planta                active
99   Admon                 active
1002 fddi-default          active
1003 token-ring-default  active
1004 fddinet-default     active
1005 trnet-default       active

```

```

SWT3#show vlan
-----
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
10   Compras                active
20   Mercadeo               active
30   Planta                 active
99   Admon                  active
1002 fddi-default           active
1003 token-ring-default   active
1004 fddinet-default      active
1005 trnet-default        active

```

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

Interfaz	VLAN	Direcciones IP de los PCs
F0/10	VLAN 10	190.108.10.X / 24
F0/15	VLAN 20	190.108.20.X /24
F0/20	VLAN 30	190.108.30.X /24

X = número de cada PC particular

4. Configure el puerto F0/10 en modo de acceso para SWT1, SWT2 y SWT3 y asígnelo a la VLAN 10.
5. Repita el procedimiento para los puertos F0/15 y F0/20 en SWT1, SWT2 y SWT3. Asigne las VLANs y las direcciones IP de los PCs de acuerdo con la tabla de arriba.

```

SWT1#conf t
SWT1(config)#inter fa 0/10
SWT1(config-if)#sw mode acc
SWT1(config-if)#sw acc vl 10
SWT1(config-if)#inter fa 0/15
SWT1(config-if)#sw mode acc
SWT1(config-if)#sw acc vl 20
SWT1(config-if)#inter fa 0/20
SWT1(config-if)#sw mode acc
SWT1(config-if)#sw acc vl 30

```

```

SWT2#conf t
SWT2(config)#inter fa 0/10
SWT2(config-if)#sw mode acc
SWT2(config-if)#sw acc vl 10
SWT2(config-if)#inter fa 0/15
SWT2(config-if)#sw mode acc
SWT2(config-if)#sw acc vl 20
SWT2(config-if)#inter fa 0/20
SWT2(config-if)#sw mode acc
SWT2(config-if)#sw acc vl 3

```

```

SWT3# conf t
SWT3(config)#inter fa 0/10
SWT3(config-if)#sw mode acc
SWT3(config-if)#sw acc vl 10
SWT3(config-if)#inter fa 0/15
SWT3(config-if)#sw mode acc
SWT3(config-if)#sw acc vl 20
SWT3(config-if)#inter fa 0/20
SWT3(config-if)#sw mode acc
SWT3(config-if)#sw acc vl 30

```

## PC CONECTADOS A SWT2

The image shows two overlapping windows from a Packet Tracer simulation. The left window is for PC1 and the right window is for PC2. Both windows show the output of the 'ipconfig' command, displaying network configuration details for the FastEthernet0 interface.

```

C:\>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection: (default port)

Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : FE80::210:11F
IP Address . . . . . : 190.108.10.2
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 0.0.0.0

```

PC1

```

Physical  Config  Desktop  Programming  Attributes
Command Prompt

Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection: (default port)

Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : FE80::201:97FF
IP Address . . . . . : 190.108.20.2
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 0.0.0.0

```

PC2

```

Physical  Config  Desktop  Programming  Attributes
Command Prompt

Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection: (default port)

Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : FE80::290:CF
IP Address . . . . . : 190.108.30.2
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 0.0.0.0

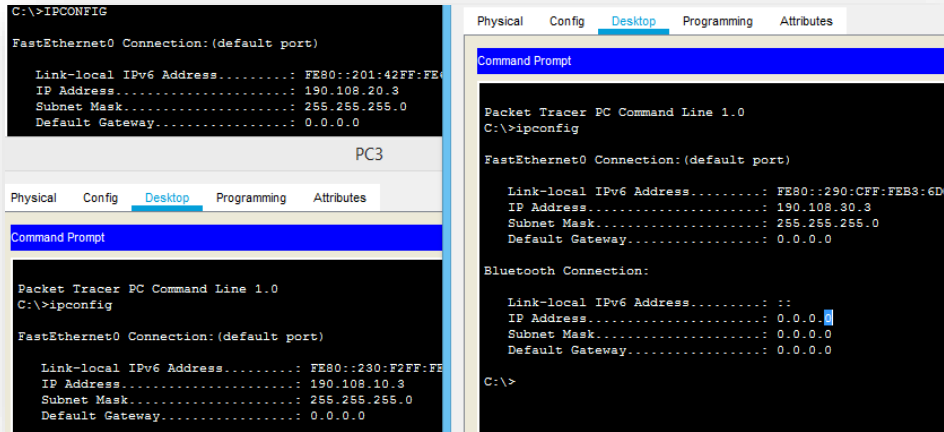
Bluetooth Connection:

Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : ::
IP Address . . . . . : 0.0.0.0
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 0.0.0.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 0.0.0.0

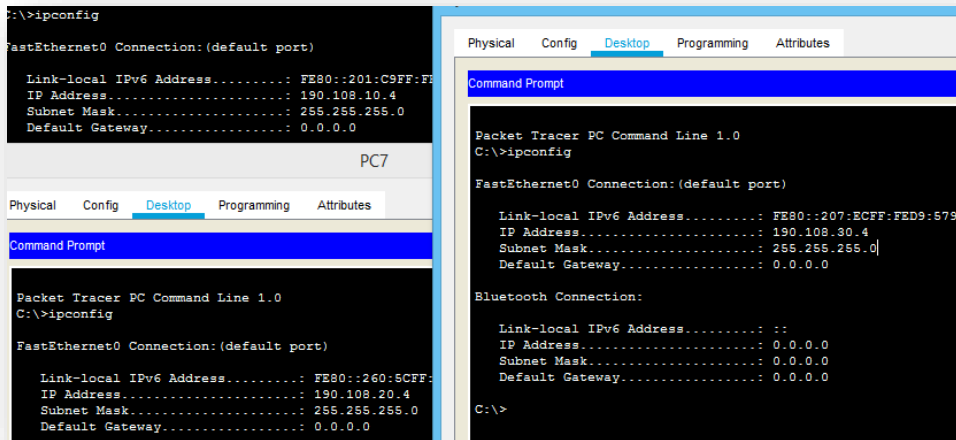
C:\>

```

### PC CONECTADOS A SWT1



### PC CONECTADOS A SWT3



#### D. Configurar las direcciones IP en los Switches.

1. En cada uno de los Switches asigne una dirección IP al SVI (*Switch Virtual Interface*) para VLAN 99 de acuerdo con la siguiente tabla de direccionamiento y active la interfaz.

Equipo	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
SWT1	VLAN 99	190.108.99.1	255.255.255.0
SWT2	VLAN 99	190.108.99.2	255.255.255.0
SWT3	VLAN 99	190.108.99.3	255.255.255.0

SWT1#conf t

```
SWT1(config)#inter vl 99
SWT1(config-if)#ip add 190.108.99.1 255.255.255.0
SWT1(config-if)#exit
SWT1(config)#exit
```

```
SWT2>enabl
SWT2#conf t
SWT2(config)#inter vl 99
SWT2(config-if)#ip add 190.108.99.2 255.255.255.0
SWT2(config-if)#exit
SWT2(config)#exit
```

```
SWT3>enab
SWT3#conf t
SWT3(config)#inter vl 99
SWT3(config-if)#ip add 190.108.99.3 255.255.255.0
SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#exit
SWT3#
```

## E. Verificar la conectividad Extremo a Extremo

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

### PRUEBAS DESDE PC EN VLAN 10

```
C:\>ping 190.108.10.3

Pinging 190.108.10.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 190.108.10.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.10.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.10.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.10.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 190.108.10.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 190.108.10.4

Pinging 190.108.10.4 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 190.108.10.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.10.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.10.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.10.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 190.108.10.4:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

- No se tiene conectividad contra las máquinas de las vlans 20 y 30 ya que no existe un equipo capa 3 que realice el enrutamiento entre las vlans .

```
C:\>ping 190.108.20.2

Pinging 190.108.20.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 190.108.20.2:
    Packets: Sent = 1, Received = 0, Lost = 1 (100% loss),

Control-C
^C
C:\>ping 190.108.30.2

Pinging 190.108.30.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 190.108.30.2:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 0, Lost = 2 (100% loss),

Control-C
^C
```

## PRUEBAS DESDE PC EN VLAN 20

```
IP Address.....: 190.108.20.2
Subnet Mask.....: 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway.....: 0.0.0.0

Bluetooth Connection:

Link-local IPv6 Address.....: ::
IP Address.....: 0.0.0.0
Subnet Mask.....: 0.0.0.0
Default Gateway.....: 0.0.0.0

C:\>ping 190.108.20.3

Pinging 190.108.20.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 190.108.20.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 190.108.20.3:
    Packets: Sent = 1, Received = 1, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

Control-C
^C
C:\>ping 190.108.20.4

Pinging 190.108.20.4 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 190.108.20.4: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 190.108.20.4:
    Packets: Sent = 1, Received = 1, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms

Control-C
```

- No se tiene conectividad contra las máquinas de las vlans 10 y 30 ya que no existe un equipo capa 3 que realice el enrutamiento entre las vlans .

```
C:\>ping 190.108.10.2

Pinging 190.108.10.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 190.108.10.2:
    Packets: Sent = 1, Received = 0, Lost = 1 (100% loss),

Control-C
^C
C:\>ping 190.108.30.2

Pinging 190.108.30.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 190.108.30.2:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 0, Lost = 2 (100% loss),

Control-C
^C
C:\>
```

### PRUEBAS DESDE PC EN VLAN 30

```
IP Address.....: 190.108.30.4
Subnet Mask.....: 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway.....: 0.0.0.0

Bluetooth Connection:

Link-local IPv6 Address.....: ::
IP Address.....: 0.0.0.0
Subnet Mask.....: 0.0.0.0
Default Gateway.....: 0.0.0.0

C:\>ping 190.108.30.2

Pinging 190.108.30.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 190.108.30.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 190.108.30.2:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

Control-C
^C
C:\>ping 190.108.30.3

Pinging 190.108.30.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 190.108.30.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.30.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 190.108.30.3:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

- No se tiene conectividad contra las máquinas de las vlans 10 y 20 ya que no existe un equipo capa 3 que realice el enrutamiento entre las vlans .

```
C:\>ping 190.108.10.2
Pinging 190.108.10.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 190.108.10.2:
    Packets: Sent = 1, Received = 0, Lost = 1 (100% loss),

Control-C
^C
C:\>ping 190.108.20.2
Pinging 190.108.20.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 190.108.20.2:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 0, Lost = 2 (100% loss),

Control-C
^C
```

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

```
SWT2#ping 190.108.99.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms

SWT2#ping 190.108.99.3
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms

SWT2#
```

```
SWT1# ping 190.108.99.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms

SWT1# ping 190.108.99.3
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms

SWT1#
```

```
SWT3# ping 190.108.99.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/2 ms

SWT3# ping 190.108.99.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms

SWT3#
```

- Se tiene conectividad ya que la vlan 99 se encuentra en capa 3 en cada uno de los switch y la vlan está permitida ya que los puertos troncales están por defecto pasando todas las vlans.
3. Ejecute un Ping desde cada Switch a cada PC. Explique por qué el ping tuvo o no tuvo éxito.

```
SWT3#ping 190.108.10.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.10.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

SWT3#ping 190.108.20.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.20.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

SWT3#ping 190.108.30.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.30.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

SWT3#
```

```
SWT1#ping 190.108.10.3
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.10.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

SWT1#ping 190.108.20.3
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.20.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

SWT1#ping 190.108.30.3
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.30.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
```

```
SWT2#ping 190.108.10.4
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.10.4, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

SWT2#ping 190.108.20.4
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.20.4, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

SWT2#ping 190.108.30.4
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.30.4, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
```

- No se tiene conectividad ya que no existe algún equipo capa 3 que realice el enrutamiento entre las vlans , o no se tiene configurado un switch para el enrutamiento entre vlans

### 3.CONCLUSIONES

- En base a los protocolos de enrutamiento dinámico se pueden realizar implementaciones con alta disponibilidad logrando las actualizaciones de tablas de enrutamiento dinámicamente.
- Antes de implementar un dispositivo sobre la red a nivel de capa2 se debe realizar la verificación de su estado a nivel de vtp ya que podría ocasionar la perdida de vlans en caso de tener una revisión mayor a la de los switch actuales.
- Según los requerimientos de la topología se debe validar la necesidad de utilizar la redistribución de rutas mediante los protocolos de enrutamiento dinámicos.
- Al realizar la configuración de un As de bgp se debe tener en cuenta el número de as seleccionado ya que existen rangos públicos y privados.
- Sobre los switch se debe tener en cuenta que las interfaces en capa 3 únicamente se mostraran up up si esta asignada a una interface capa dos que este activa.
- Para la conectividad entre vlans se debe realizar la configuración de las vlans a nivel de capa 3 y activar el enrutamiento.

## 4. BIBLIOGRAFIA

- Teare, D., Vachon B., Graziani, R. (2015). CISCO Press (Ed). EIGRP Implementation. Implementing Cisco IP Routing (ROUTE) Foundation Learning Guide CCNP ROUTE 300-101. Recuperado de <https://1drv.ms/b/s!AmIJYei-NT1InMfy2rhPZHwEoWx>
- Teare, D., Vachon B., Graziani, R. (2015). CISCO Press (Ed). OSPF Implementation. Implementing Cisco IP Routing (ROUTE) Foundation Learning Guide CCNP ROUTE 300-101. Recuperado de <https://1drv.ms/b/s!AmIJYei-NT1InMfy2rhPZHwEoWx>
- Odom, W. (2013). CISCO Press (Ed). CCNA ICND1 Official Exam Certification Guide. Recuperado de <http://ptgmedia.pearsoncmg.com/images/9781587205804/samplepages/9781587205804.pdf>
- From, R., Frahim, E. (2015). CISCO Press (Ed). InterVLAN Routing. Implementing Cisco IP Switched Networks (SWITCH) Foundation Learning Guide CCNP SWITCH 300-115. Recuperado de <https://1drv.ms/b/s!AmIJYei-NT1InWR0hoMxgBNv1CJ>
- From, R., Frahim, E. (2015). CISCO Press (Ed). First Hop Redundancy Protocols. Implementing Cisco IP Switched Networks (SWITCH) Foundation Learning Guide CCNP SWITCH 300-115. Recuperado de <https://1drv.ms/b/s!AmIJYei-NT1InWR0hoMxgBNv1CJ>