

PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRACTICAS CCNA

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INTRODUCCIÓN

En este trabajo final llevaremos a cabo el desarrollo de dos ejercicios prácticos en los que podremos aplicar todos los conceptos, fundamentos y conocimientos adquiridos durante el transcurso del diplomado Cisco CCNA, a través de los ejercicios propuestos se configuraran VLANS (Red de área local y virtual), las cuales nos permiten crear redes lógicas independientes que se encuentran en una misma red física, por tal motivo un administrador de red puede disponer de varias VLANs dentro de un mismo router o switch para separar segmentos de red lógicos en una red LAN.

Otra de las temáticas a abordar con el desarrollo de esta actividad final es la del protocolo de enrutamiento vector distancia RIP versión 2 y OSPF de una sola área que es un protocolo de enrutamiento de estado de enlace que está basado en el algoritmo de primera vía más corta y es muy adecuado para utilizar en redes de gran tamaño,

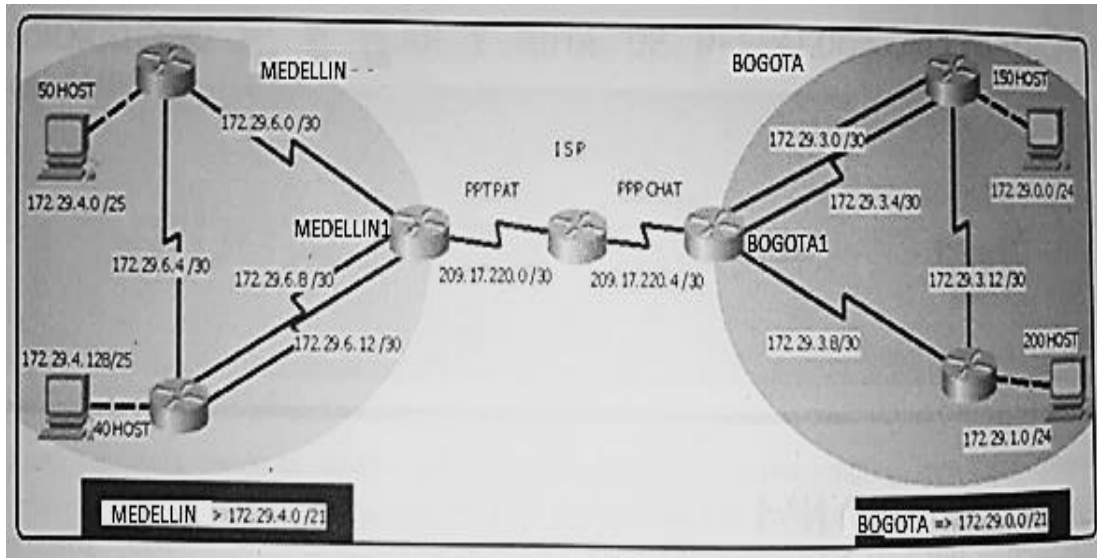
También abordaremos el protocolo de configuración dinámica de host (DHCP) que permite que un dispositivo que se conecte a una red obtenga su configuración de red de forma dinámica y en NAT traducciones de direcciones IP para IPv4 el cual nos permite que diferentes dispositivos que utilicen un rango de direcciones IP privadas se conecten a internet usando una única dirección IP pública.

Por último, se harán configuraciones de listas de control de acceso (ACL) que son utilizadas para permitir o negar el tráfico de una red a otra, lo cual es muy importante porque se convierten en un mecanismo de seguridad para nuestras redes.

ESCENARIO 1

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

TOPOLOGÍA DE RED



Los routers Bogotá2 y medellín2 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 Bogotá1 y medellin1.

DESARROLLO ESCENARIO 1

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).

PARTE 1: Configuración de Routers ISP, Bogotá 1,2,3 y Medellín 1,2,3 de acuerdo con la topología de red:

```
ISP>enable
ISP#config t
ISP(config)#enable secret cisco
ISP(config)#line console 0
ISP(config-line)#password class
ISP(config-line)#login
ISP(config-line)#exit
ISP(config)#line vty 0 15
ISP(config-line)#password class
ISP(config-line)#login
ISP(config-line)#exit
ISP(config)#end
```

```
ISP(config)#int s0/0/0
ISP(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.2 255.255.255.252
ISP(config-if)#clock rate 64000
ISP(config-if)#no shut
```

```
ISP(config)#int s0/0/1
ISP(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.5 255.255.255.252
ISP(config-if)#clock rate 64000
ISP(config-if)#no shut
```

- **BOGOTA**

```
Router>enable
Router#config t
Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Router(config)#hostname BOGOTA1
BOGOTA1(config)#banner motd "PROHIBIDO EL ACCESO NO
AUTORIZADO"
BOGOTA1(config)#END
BOGOTA1>enable
BOGOTA1#config t
BOGOTA1(config)#enable secret cisco
BOGOTA1(config)#line console 0
BOGOTA1(config-line)#password class
BOGOTA1(config-line)#login
BOGOTA1(config-line)#exit
BOGOTA1(config)#line vty 0 15
BOGOTA1(config-line)#password class
BOGOTA1(config-line)#login
BOGOTA1(config-line)#exit
BOGOTA1(config)#end
```

```
BOGOTA1>enable
BOGOTA1#config t
BOGOTA1(config)#int s0/1/1
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ip add 209.17.220.6 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA1(config-if)#no shut
BOGOTA1(config-if)#
```

```
BOGOTA1(config-if)#exit
BOGOTA1(config)#int s0/0/0
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.1 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA1(config-if)#clock rate 64000
BOGOTA1(config-if)#no shut
```

```
BOGOTA1(config)#int s0/0/1
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.5 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA1(config-if)#clock rate 64000
BOGOTA1(config-if)#no shut
```

```
BOGOTA1(config)#int s0/1/0
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.9 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA1(config-if)#no shut
BOGOTA1(config-if)#exit
BOGOTA1(config)#end
```

```
Router>enable
Router#config t
Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Router(config)#hostname BOGOTA2
BOGOTA2(config)#banner motd "PROHIBIDO EL ACCESO NO
AUTORIZADO"
BOGOTA2(config)#end
```

```
BOGOTA2>enable
BOGOTA2#config t
BOGOTA2(config)#enable secret cisco
BOGOTA2(config)#line console 0
BOGOTA2(config-line)#password class
BOGOTA2(config-line)#login
BOGOTA2(config-line)#exit
BOGOTA2(config)#line vty 0 15
BOGOTA2(config-line)#password class
BOGOTA2(config-line)#login
BOGOTA2(config-line)#exit
BOGOTA2(config)#end
```

```
BOGOTA2>enable
BOGOTA2#config t
BOGOTA2(config)#int s0/0/0
```

```
BOGOTA2(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.2 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA2(config-if)#no shut
BOGOTA2(config-if)#exit
```

```
BOGOTA2(config)#int s0/0/1
BOGOTA2(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.6 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA2(config-if)#no shut
```

```
BOGOTA2(config)#int s0/1/0
BOGOTA2(config-if)# ip add 172.29.3.13 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA2(config-if)#no shut
```

```
BOGOTA2(config)#int g0/1
BOGOTA2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.0.1 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA2(config-if)#no shut
```

```
Router>enable
Router#config t
Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Router(config)#hostname BOGOTA3
BOGOTA3(config)#banner motd "PROHIBIDO EL ACCESO NO
AUTORIZADO"
BOGOTA3(config)#END
```

```
BOGOTA3>enable
BOGOTA3#config t
BOGOTA3(config)#enable secret cisco
BOGOTA3(config)#line console 0
BOGOTA3(config-line)#password class
BOGOTA3(config-line)#login
BOGOTA3(config-line)#exit
BOGOTA3(config)#line vty 0 15
BOGOTA3(config-line)#password class
BOGOTA3(config-line)#login
BOGOTA3(config-line)#exit
BOGOTA3(config)#end
```

```
BOGOTA3>enable
BOGOTA3#config t
BOGOTA3(config)#int s0/0/1
BOGOTA3(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.14 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA3(config-if)#no shut
```

```
BOGOTA3(config-if)#int s0/0/0
BOGOTA3(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.10 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA3(config-if)#no shut
BOGOTA3(config-if)#exit
BOGOTA3(config)#end
```

- **MEDELLIN**

```
Router>ENABLE
Router#config t
Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Router(config)#hostname MEDELLIN1
MEDELLIN1(config)#banner motd "PROHIBIDO EL ACCESO NO
AUTORIZADO"
MEDELLIN1(config)#end
MEDELLIN1>enable
MEDELLIN1#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
MEDELLIN1(config)#enable secret cisco
MEDELLIN1(config)#line console 0
MEDELLIN1(config-line)#password class
MEDELLIN1(config-line)#
MEDELLIN1(config-line)#login
MEDELLIN1(config-line)#line vty 0 15
MEDELLIN1(config-line)#password class
MEDELLIN1(config-line)#login
MEDELLIN1(config-line)#service password-encryption
MEDELLIN1(config)#end
```

```
MEDELLIN1>enable
MEDELLIN1#
MEDELLIN1#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
MEDELLIN1(config)#int s0/1/0
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.1 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#no shut
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#end
MEDELLIN1#
MEDELLIN1#config t
MEDELLIN1(config)#int s0/0/0
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.1 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#no shut
```

```
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#exit
MEDELLIN1(config)#int s0/0/1
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.9 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#no shut
```

```
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#exit
MEDELLIN1(config)#int s0/1/1
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.13 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#no shut
```



```
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#exit
MEDELLIN1(config)#end
MEDELLIN1#
```

```
Router>enable
Router#config t
Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Router(config)#hostname MEDELLIN2
MEDELLIN2(config)# banner motd "PROHIBIDO EL ACCESO NO
AUTORIZADO"
MEDELLIN2(config)#END
MEDELLIN2>enable
MEDELLIN2#config t
MEDELLIN2(config)#enable secret cisco
MEDELLIN2(config)#line console 0
MEDELLIN2(config-line)#password class
MEDELLIN2(config-line)#login
MEDELLIN2(config-line)#exit
MEDELLIN2(config)#line vty 0 15
MEDELLIN2(config-line)#password class
MEDELLIN2(config-line)#login
MEDELLIN2(config-line)#exit
MEDELLIN2(config)#end
MEDELLIN2>enable
MEDELLIN2#config t
MEDELLIN2(config)#int s0/0/0
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#ip add 172.29.6.2 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#no shut
```

```
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#exit
MEDELLIN2(config)#int s0/0/1
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#ip add 172.29.6.5 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#no shut
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#exit
```

```
Router>enable
Router#config t
Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Router(config)#hostname MEDELLIN3
MEDELLIN3(config)#banner motd "PROHIBIDO EL ACCESO NO
AUTORIZADO"
MEDELLIN3(config)#END
```

```
MEDELLIN3>enable
MEDELLIN3#config t
MEDELLIN3(config)#enable secret cisco
MEDELLIN3(config)#line console 0
```

```

MEDELLIN3(config-line)#password class
MEDELLIN3(config-line)#login
MEDELLIN3(config-line)#exit
MEDELLIN3(config)#line vty 0 15
MEDELLIN3(config-line)#password class
MEDELLIN3(config-line)#login
MEDELLIN3(config-line)#exit
MEDELLIN3(config)#end

```

```

MEDELLIN3>enable
MEDELLIN3#config t
MEDELLIN3(config)#int s0/0/0
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#ip add 172.29.6.6 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#no shut

```

```

MEDELLIN3(config)#int s0/0/1
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#ip add 172.29.6.10 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#clock rate 64000
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#no shut

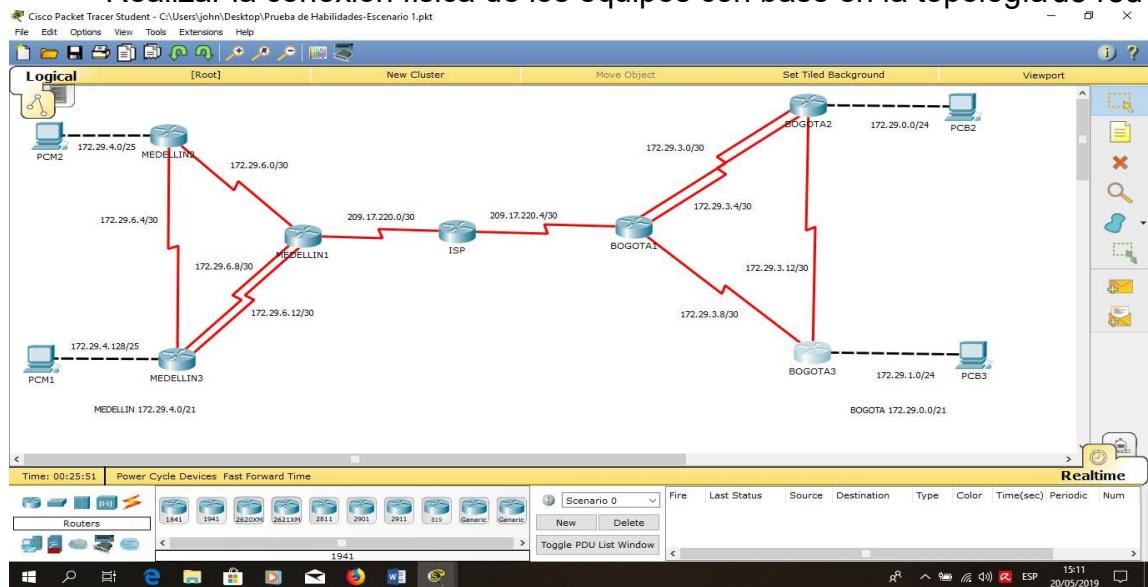
```

```

MEDELLIN3(config-if)#
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#exit
MEDELLIN3(config)#int s0/1/1
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#ip add 172.29.6.14 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#no shut

```

- Realizar la conexión física de los equipos con base en la topología de red



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

Configuración del protocolo de enrutamiento:

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

```
BOGOTA1#  
BOGOTA1#config t  
BOGOTA1(config)#router rip  
BOGOTA1(config-router)#version 2  
BOGOTA1(config-router)#net 172.29.3.0  
BOGOTA1(config-router)#net 172.29.3.4  
BOGOTA1(config-router)#net 172.29.3.8  
BOGOTA1(config-router)#net 209.17.220.4  
BOGOTA1(config-router)#exit  
BOGOTA1(config)#end  
BOGOTA1#
```

```
BOGOTA1#config t  
BOGOTA1(config)#router rip  
BOGOTA1(config-router)#no auto-summary  
BOGOTA1(config-router)#end
```

```
BOGOTA2#config t  
BOGOTA2(config)#router rip  
BOGOTA2(config-router)#version 2  
BOGOTA2(config-router)#net 172.29.3.0  
BOGOTA2(config-router)#net 172.29.3.4  
BOGOTA2(config-router)#net 172.29.3.12  
BOGOTA2(config-router)#end  
BOGOTA2#config t  
BOGOTA2(config)#router rip  
BOGOTA2(config-router)#no auto-summary  
BOGOTA2(config-router)#exit  
BOGOTA2(config)#end
```

```
BOGOTA3#config t  
BOGOTA3(config)#router rip  
BOGOTA3(config-router)#version 2  
BOGOTA3(config-router)#net 172.29.3.8  
BOGOTA3(config-router)#net 172.29.3.12  
BOGOTA3(config-router)#exit  
BOGOTA3(config)#end  
BOGOTA3#config t  
BOGOTA3(config)#router rip  
BOGOTA3(config-router)#no auto-summary  
BOGOTA3(config-router)#exit  
BOGOTA3(config)#end  
BOGOTA3#
```

```
MEDELLIN1#config t
MEDELLIN1(config)#router rip
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#version 2
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#net 172.29.6.0
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#net 172.29.6.8
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#net 172.29.6.12
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#net 209.17.220.0
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#exit
MEDELLIN1(config)#end
MEDELLIN1#
MEDELLIN1#config t
MEDELLIN1(config)#router rip
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#no auto-summary
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#end
MEDELLIN1#
```

```
MEDELLIN2(config)#router rip
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#version 2
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#net 172.29.4.0
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#net 172.29.6.0
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#net 172.29.6.4
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#exit
MEDELLIN2(config)#end
MEDELLIN1#config t
MEDELLIN2(config)#router rip
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#no auto-summary
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#end
MEDELLIN2#
```

```
MEDELLIN3#config t
MEDELLIN3(config)#router rip
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#version 2
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#net 172.29.6.4
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#net 172.29.6.8
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#net 172.29.6.12
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#exit
MEDELLIN3(config)#end
MEDELLIN3#
MEDELLIN3#config t
MEDELLIN3(config)#router rip
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#no auto-summary
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#end
MEDELLIN3#
```

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

Configuración de ruta por defecto hacia el router ISP

```
BOGOTA1#config t
BOGOTA1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.17.220.5
BOGOTA1(config)#router rip
BOGOTA1(config-router)#default-information originate
BOGOTA1(config-router)#exit
BOGOTA1(config)#^Z
```

```
MEDELLIN1#config t
MEDELLIN1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.17.220.2
MEDELLIN1(config)#router rip
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#default-information originate
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#exit
MEDELLIN1(config)#^Z
MEDELLIN1#
```

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

Configuración de ruta estática:

```
ISP>enable
ISP#config t
ISP(config)#ip route 172.29.4.0 255.255.252.0 209.17.220.1
ISP(config)#ip route 172.29.6.0 255.255.252.0 209.17.220.1
ISP(config)#ip route 172.29.3.0 255.255.252.0 209.17.220.6
ISP(config)#ip route 172.29.0.0 255.255.252.0 209.17.220.6
ISP(config)#end
```

Parte 2: Tabla de Enrutamiento.

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

- **Tabla de enrutamiento de routers.**

```
BOGOTA1#show ip route
```

```
Gateway of last resort is 209.17.220.5 to network 0.0.0.0
```

```
172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
R 172.29.0.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.2, 00:00:03, Serial0/0/0
R 172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:22, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 172.29.3.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 172.29.3.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L 172.29.3.9/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
R 172.29.3.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.2, 00:00:03, Serial0/0/0
[120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:22, Serial0/1/0
209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L 209.17.220.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.17.220.5
```

```
BOGOTA2>enable
```

```
BOGOTA2#show ip 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, GigabitEthernet0/1
L 172.29.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
R 172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:24, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 172.29.3.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 172.29.3.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R 172.29.3.8/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:00, Serial0/0/0
[120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:24, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.3.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L 172.29.3.13/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
209.17.220.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R 209.17.220.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:00, Serial0/0/0
R* 0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:00, Serial0/0/0
```

```
BOGOTA3>enable
BOGOTA3#show ip route
```

```
172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
R 172.29.0.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L 172.29.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
R 172.29.3.0/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/1
[120/1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:20, Serial0/0/0
R 172.29.3.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/1
[120/1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:20, Serial0/0/0
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 172.29.3.14/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
209.17.220.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R 209.17.220.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:20, Serial0/0/0
R* 0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:20, Serial0/0/0
```

```
MEDELLIN1>enable
MEDELLIN1#show ip route
```

Gateway of last resort is 209.17.220.2 to network 0.0.0.0

```
172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
R 172.29.4.0/25 [120/2] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:18, Serial0/1/1
[120/2] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:18, Serial0/0/1
R 172.29.4.128/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:18, Serial0/1/1
[120/1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:18, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 172.29.6.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R 172.29.6.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:18, Serial0/1/1
[120/1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:18, Serial0/0/1
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, Serial0/1/1
L 172.29.6.13/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L 209.17.220.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.17.220.2
```

```
MEDELLIN2>enable
MEDELLIN2#show ip 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, GigabitEthernet0/1
L 172.29.4.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
R 172.29.4.128/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 172.29.6.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.6.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 172.29.6.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R 172.29.6.8/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/1
[120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:02, Serial0/0/0
R 172.29.6.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/1
[120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:02, Serial0/0/0
209.17.220.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R 209.17.220.0/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:02, Serial0/0/0
R* 0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:02, Serial0/0/0

```

```

MEDELLIN3>enable
MEDELLIN3#show ip route

```

Gateway of last resort is 172.29.6.9 to network 0.0.0.0

```

172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 10 subnets, 3 masks
R 172.29.4.0/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.5, 00:00:20, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.4.128/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L 172.29.4.129/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
R 172.29.6.0/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.9, 00:00:13, Serial0/0/1
[120/1] via 172.29.6.5, 00:00:20, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.6.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 172.29.6.6/32 is directly connected, 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, Serial0/1/1
L 172.29.6.14/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
209.17.220.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R 209.17.220.0/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.9, 00:00:13, Serial0/0/1
R* 0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.6.9, 00:00:13, Serial0/0/1

```

b. 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.

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

MEDELLIN2#show ip 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, GigabitEthernet0/1
L 172.29.4.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
R 172.29.4.128/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 172.29.6.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.6.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 172.29.6.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R 172.29.6.8/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/1
[120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:02, Serial0/0/0
R 172.29.6.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/1
[120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:02, Serial0/0/0
209.17.220.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R 209.17.220.0/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:02, Serial0/0/0
R* 0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:02, Serial0/0/0

```

BOGOTA2>enable

BOGOTA2#show ip 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, GigabitEthernet0/1
L 172.29.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
R 172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:24, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 172.29.3.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 172.29.3.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R 172.29.3.8/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:00, Serial0/0/0
[120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:24, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.3.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L 172.29.3.13/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
209.17.220.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R 209.17.220.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:00, Serial0/0/0
R* 0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:00, Serial0/0/0

```

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

R 209.17.220.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:00, Serial0/0/0
R* 0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:00, Serial0/0/0

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

Verificación de rutas estáticas router ISP:

```
ISP#show ip route
```

```
Gateway of last resort is not set
```

```
172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks  
S 172.29.0.0/22 [1/0] via 209.17.220.6  
S 172.29.3.0/30 [1/0] via 209.17.220.6  
S 172.29.4.0/22 [1/0] via 209.17.220.1  
S 172.29.6.0/30 [1/0] via 209.17.220.1  
209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks  
C 209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0  
L 209.17.220.2/32 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
```

Parte 3: Deshabilitar la propagación del protocolo RIP.

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

- **Deshabilitar propagación de RIP en las interfaces necesarias:**

```
BOGOTA1(config-router)#passive-interface s0/0/1
BOGOTA1(config-router)#end
BOGOTA1#
```

```
BOGOTA2>enable
BOGOTA2#config t
BOGOTA2(config)#router rip
BOGOTA2(config-router)#version 2
BOGOTA2(config-router)#passive-interface s0/0/1
BOGOTA2(config-router)#passive-interface g0/1
BOGOTA2(config-router)#exit
BOGOTA2(config)#end
```

```
MEDELLIN1(config)#router rip
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#version 2
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#passive-interface s0/1/1
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#end
```

```
MEDELLIN2>enable
MEDELLIN2#config t
MEDELLIN2(config)#router rip
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#version 2
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#passive-interface s0/0/0
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#passive-interface s0/0/1
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#exit
```

```
MEDELLIN3>enable
MEDELLIN3#config t
MEDELLIN3(config)#router rip
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#version 2
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#passive-interface s0/1/0
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#exit
MEDELLIN3(config)#end
MEDELLIN3#
```

Parte 4: Verificación del protocolo RIP.

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

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.

Verificación de base de datos RIP:

```
BOGOTA1#show ip rip database
0.0.0.0/0 auto-summary
0.0.0.0/0
[0] via 0.0.0.0, 07:59:21
172.29.0.0/24 auto-summary
172.29.0.0/24
[1] via 172.29.3.2, 00:00:27, Serial0/0/0
172.29.1.0/24 auto-summary
172.29.1.0/24
[1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:00, 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 directly connected, Serial0/1/0
172.29.3.12/30 auto-summary
172.29.3.12/30
[1] via 172.29.3.2, 00:00:27, Serial0/0/0 [1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:00,
Serial0/1/0
209.17.220.4/30 auto-summary
209.17.220.4/30 directly connected, Serial0/1/1
BOGOTA1#
```

```
BOGOTA2#show ip rip database
0.0.0.0/0 auto-summary
0.0.0.0/0
[1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:07, Serial0/0/0
172.29.0.0/24 auto-summary
172.29.0.0/24 directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
172.29.1.0/24 auto-summary
172.29.1.0/24
[1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:27, 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, 00:00:07, Serial0/0/0 [1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:27,
Serial0/1/0
172.29.3.12/30 auto-summary
172.29.3.12/30 directly connected, Serial0/1/0
209.17.220.4/30 auto-summary
209.17.220.4/30
[1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:07, Serial0/0/0
```

```
BOGOTA3#show ip rip database
0.0.0.0/0 auto-summary
0.0.0.0/0
[1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:26, Serial0/0/0
172.29.0.0/24 auto-summary
172.29.0.0/24
[1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/1
172.29.1.0/24 auto-summary
172.29.1.0/24 directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
172.29.3.0/30 auto-summary
172.29.3.0/30
[1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/1 [1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:26,
Serial0/0/0
172.29.3.4/30 auto-summary
172.29.3.4/30
[1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/1 [1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:26,
Serial0/0/0
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 directly connected, Serial0/0/1
209.17.220.4/30 auto-summary
209.17.220.4/30
[1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:26, Serial0/0/0
```

```
MEDELLIN1#show ip rip database
0.0.0.0/0 auto-summary
0.0.0.0/0
[0] via 0.0.0.0, 08:03:52
172.29.4.0/25 auto-summary
172.29.4.0/25
[2] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:19, Serial0/1/1 [2] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:19,
Serial0/0/1
172.29.4.128/25 auto-summary
172.29.4.128/25
[1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:19, Serial0/1/1 [1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:19,
Serial0/0/1
```

```
172.29.6.0/30 auto-summary
172.29.6.0/30 directly connected, Serial0/0/0
172.29.6.4/30 auto-summary
172.29.6.4/30
[1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:19, Serial0/1/1 [1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:19,
Serial0/0/1
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, Serial0/1/1
209.17.220.0/30 auto-summary
209.17.220.0/30 directly connected, Serial0/1/0
```

```
MEDELLIN2#show ip rip database
```

```
0.0.0.0/0 auto-summary
0.0.0.0/0
[1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:00, Serial0/0/0
172.29.4.0/25 auto-summary
172.29.4.0/25 directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
172.29.4.128/25 auto-summary
172.29.4.128/25
[1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:02, Serial0/0/1
172.29.6.0/30 auto-summary
172.29.6.0/30 directly connected, Serial0/0/0
172.29.6.4/30 auto-summary
172.29.6.4/30 directly connected, Serial0/0/1
172.29.6.8/30 auto-summary
172.29.6.8/30
[1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:02, Serial0/0/1 [1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:00, Serial0/0/0
172.29.6.12/30 auto-summary
172.29.6.12/30
[1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:02, Serial0/0/1 [1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:00, Serial0/0/0
209.17.220.0/30 auto-summary
209.17.220.0/30
[1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:00, Serial0/0/0
```

```
MEDELLIN3>enable
```

```
MEDELLIN3#show ip rip database
```

```
0.0.0.0/0 auto-summary
0.0.0.0/0
[1] via 172.29.6.9, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/1
172.29.4.0/25 auto-summary
172.29.4.0/25
[1] via 172.29.6.5, 00:00:20, Serial0/0/0
172.29.4.128/25 auto-summary
172.29.4.128/25 directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
172.29.6.0/30 auto-summary
```

172.29.6.0/30
[1] via 172.29.6.9, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/1 [1] via 172.29.6.5, 00:00:20, Serial0/0/0
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 directly connected, Serial0/0/1
172.29.6.12/30 auto-summary
172.29.6.12/30 directly connected, Serial0/1/1
209.17.220.0/30 auto-summary
209.17.220.0/30
[1] via 172.29.6.9, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/1

Parte 5: Configurar encapsulamiento y autenticación PPP.

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

```
MEDELLIN1(config)#int s0/1/0
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.1 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/0, changed
state to down
no shut
```

```
MEDELLIN1#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
MEDELLIN1(config)#username ISP password 1234
MEDELLIN1(config)#int s0/1/0
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed
state to down
```

```
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ppp authentication pap
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#exit
```

```
ISP#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ISP(config)#int s0/0/0
ISP(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.2 255.255.255.252
ISP(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed
state to up
ISP(config-if)#no shut
ISP(config)#int s0/0/0
ISP(config-if)#ppp pap sent
ISP(config-if)#ppp pap sent-username ISP password 1234
ISP(config-if)#end
```

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

```
BOGOTA1>enable
BOGOTA1#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BOGOTA1(config)#user ISP password 1234
BOGOTA1(config)#int s0/1/1
BOGOTA1(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
```



```
BOGOTA1(config-if)#  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/1, changed  
state to up
```

```
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ppp authentication chap  
BOGOTA1(config-if)#  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/1, changed  
state to down
```

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

```
BOGOTA1(config-if)#exit  
BOGOTA1(config)#^Z  
BOGOTA1#
```

```
ISP#config t  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
ISP(config)#user BOGOTA1 password 1234  
ISP(config)#int s0/0/1  
ISP(config-if)#encapsulation ppp  
ISP(config-if)#  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed  
state to down
```

```
ISP(config-if)#ppp authentication chap  
ISP(config-if)#^Z  
ISP#  
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

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

Parte 6: 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, cómo diferente puerto.

Configuración de NAT router Medellín 1:

```
MEDELLIN1(config)#ip nat inside source static 172.29.4.0 209.17.220.0
MEDELLIN1(config)#int s0/0/0
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip nat inside
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#int s0/1/0
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip nat outside
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#end
MEDELLIN1#
```

```
MEDELLIN1#show ip nat translations
Pro Inside global Inside local Outside local Outside global
--- 209.17.220.0 172.29.4.0 --- ---
```

```
MEDELLIN1#show ip nat translations
Pro Inside global Inside local Outside local Outside global
icmp 209.17.220.1:10 172.29.4.130:10 209.17.220.2:10 209.17.220.2:10
icmp 209.17.220.1:11 172.29.4.130:11 209.17.220.2:11 209.17.220.2:11
icmp 209.17.220.1:12 172.29.4.130:12 209.17.220.2:12 209.17.220.2:12
icmp 209.17.220.1:9 172.29.4.130:9 209.17.220.2:9 209.17.220.2:9
--- 209.17.220.0 172.29.4.0 --- ---
```

```
MEDELLIN1#show ip nat translations
Pro Inside global Inside local Outside local Outside global
--- 209.17.220.0 172.29.4.0 --- ---
```

```
MEDELLIN1#show ip nat translations
Pro Inside global Inside local Outside local Outside global
icmp 209.17.220.1:13 172.29.4.2:13 209.17.220.2:13 209.17.220.2:13
icmp 209.17.220.1:14 172.29.4.2:14 209.17.220.2:14 209.17.220.2:14
icmp 209.17.220.1:15 172.29.4.2:15 209.17.220.2:15 209.17.220.2:15
icmp 209.17.220.1:16 172.29.4.2:16 209.17.220.2:16 209.17.220.2:16
--- 209.17.220.0 172.29.4.0 --- ---
```

```
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 0/1/0 del router Bogotá1, como diferente puerto.

Configuración de NAT en router Bogotá 1:

```
BOGOTA1(config)#ip nat inside source static 172.29.0.0 209.17.220.4
BOGOTA1(config)#int s0/0/0
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ip nat inside
BOGOTA1(config-if)#int s0/1/1
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ip nat outside
BOGOTA1(config-if)#end
```

Parte 7: Configuración del servicio DHCP.

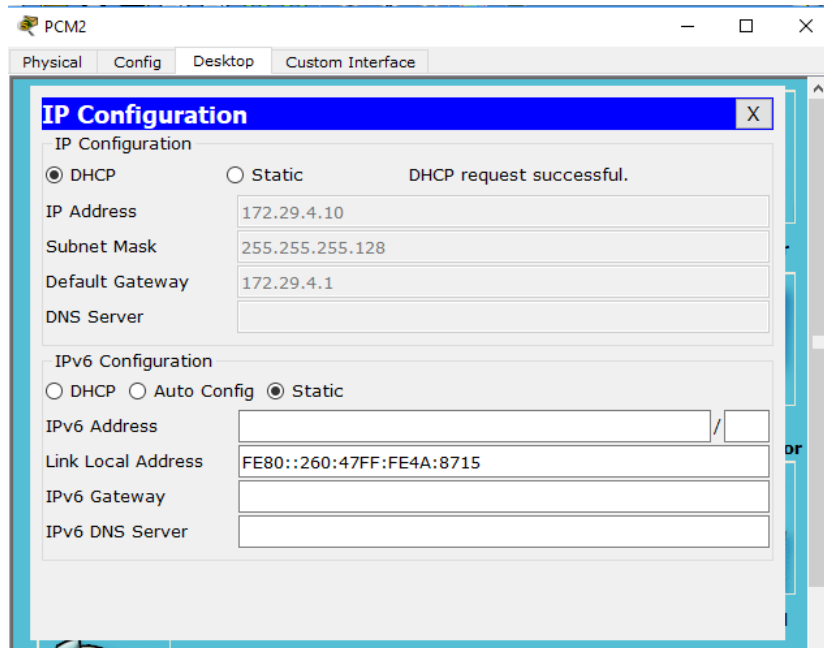
a. Configurar la red Medellín2 y Medellín3 donde el router Medellín 2 debe ser el servidor DHCP para ambas redes Lan.

Configuración DHCP router Medellín 2 y Medellín 3:

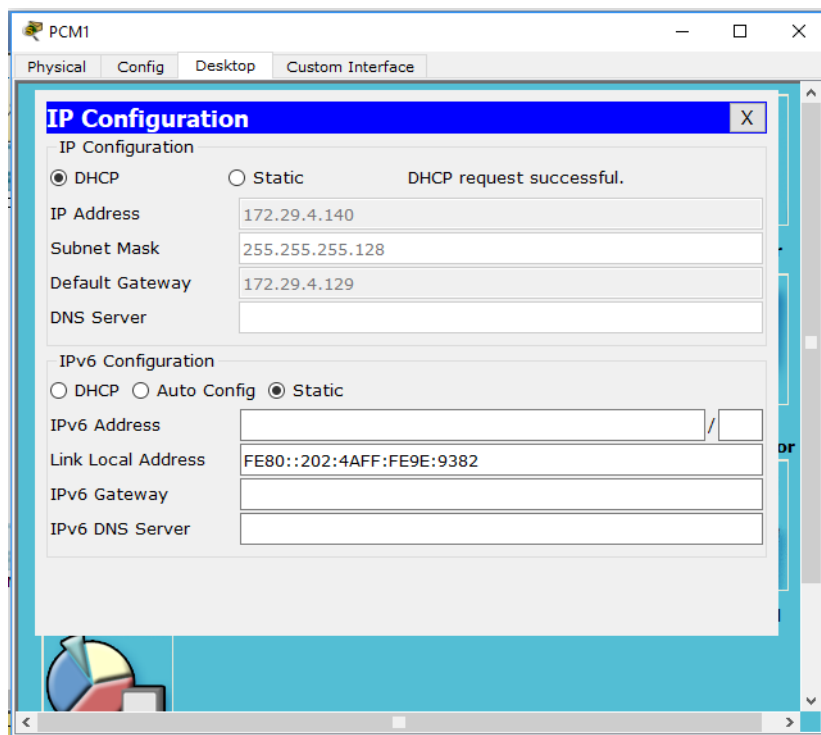
```
MEDELLIN2#config t
MEDELLIN2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.4.129 172.29.4.139
MEDELLIN2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.4.1 172.29.4.9
MEDELLIN2(config)#ip dhcp pool MEDELLIN3
MEDELLIN2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.4.128 255.255.255.128
MEDELLIN2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.4.129
MEDELLIN2(dhcp-config)#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)#end
```

```
MEDELLIN3>enable
MEDELLIN3#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
MEDELLIN3(config)#int g0/1
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.29.6.5
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#exit
MEDELLIN3(config)#int s0/0/0
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.29.6.5
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#
```

PCM2: Dirección IP asignada mediante DHCP



PCM1: Dirección IP asignada mediante DHCP.



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

```
MEDELLIN3(config-if)# storm-control broadcast level 50
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#
```

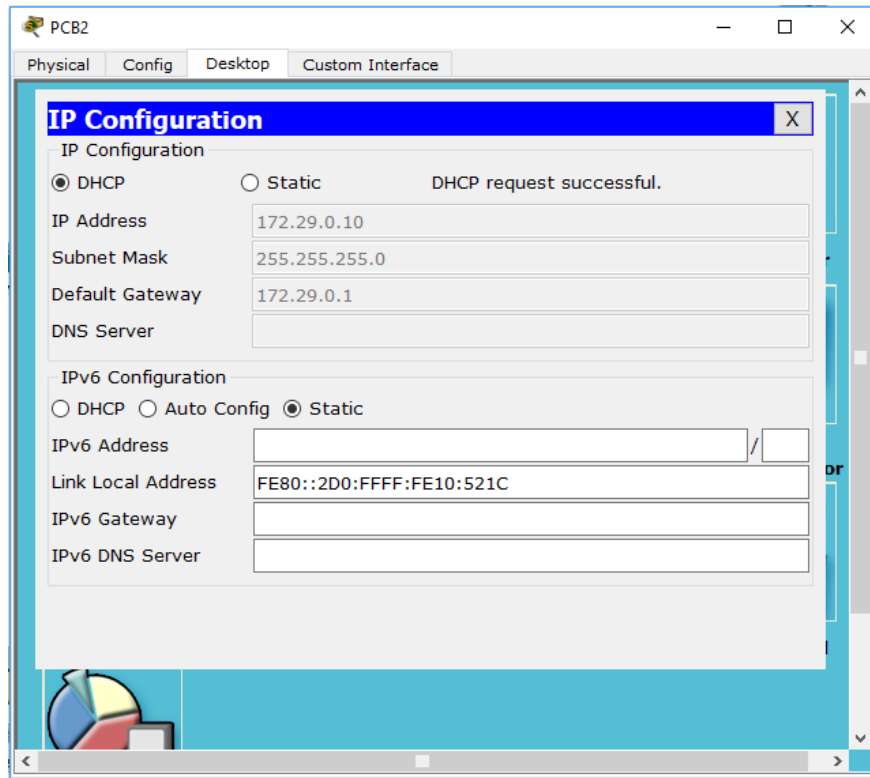
c. Configurar la red Bogotá2 y Bogotá3 donde el router Bogota2 debe ser el servidor DHCP para ambas redes Lan.

Configuración DHCP router Bogotá 2 y Bogotá 3:

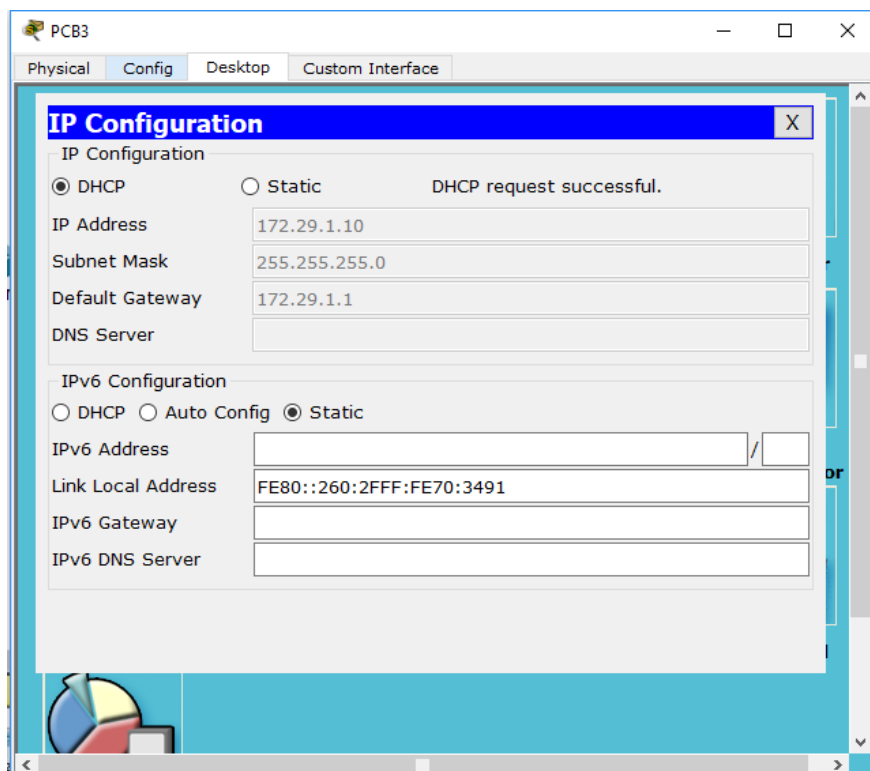
```
BOGOTA2>enable
BOGOTA2#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BOGOTA2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.1.1 172.29.1.9
BOGOTA2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.0.1 172.29.0.9
BOGOTA2(config)#ip dhcp pool BOGOTA3
BOGOTA2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.1.0 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.1.1
BOGOTA2(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool BOGOTA2
BOGOTA2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.0.0 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.0.1
BOGOTA2(dhcp-config)#end
BOGOTA2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
BOGOTA3>enable
BOGOTA3#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BOGOTA3(config)#int g0/1
BOGOTA3(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.29.3.13
BOGOTA3(config-if)#exit
BOGOTA3(config)#int s0/0/1
BOGOTA3(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.29.3.13
BOGOTA3(config-if)#
```

PCB2: Dirección IP asignada mediante DHCP



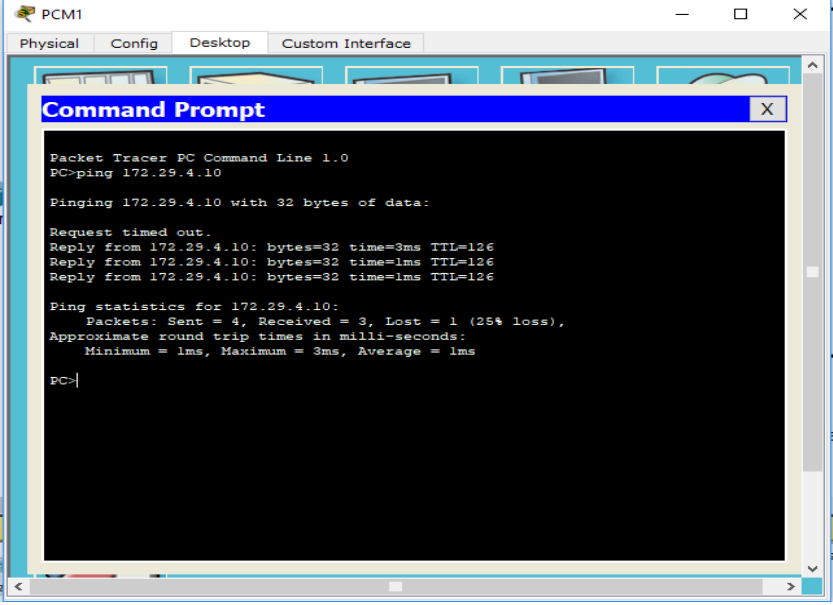
PCB3: Dirección IP asignada mediante DHCP



Parte 8: Evidencias fotográficas:

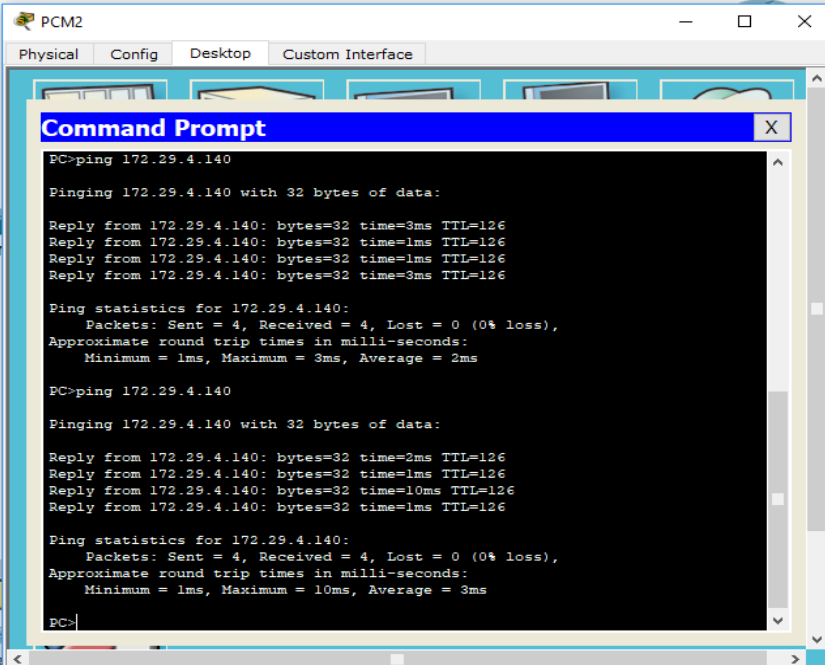
Evidencias fotográfica ping equipos redes routers Medellín1, Medellín2, Medellín·3

Ping desde PC Medellín 2 hasta PC Medellín 3



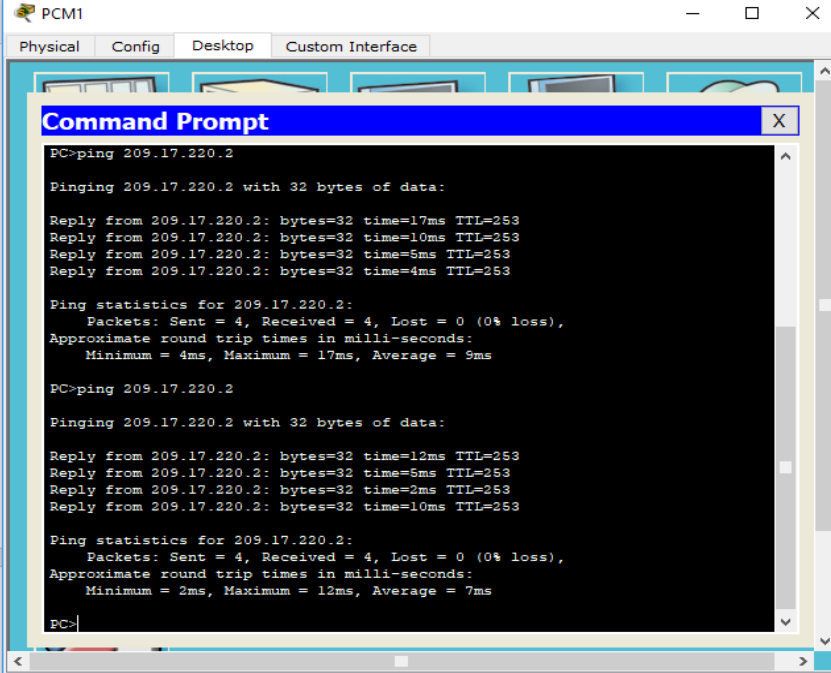
```
PCM1
Physical Config Desktop Custom Interface
Command Prompt
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ping 172.29.4.10
Pinging 172.29.4.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Reply from 172.29.4.10: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.29.4.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.29.4.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Ping statistics for 172.29.4.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 3ms, Average = 1ms
PC>
```

Ping desde PC Medellín 3 hasta PC Medellín 2



```
PCM2
Physical Config Desktop Custom Interface
Command Prompt
PC>ping 172.29.4.140
Pinging 172.29.4.140 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 172.29.4.140: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.29.4.140: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.29.4.140: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.29.4.140: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=126
Ping statistics for 172.29.4.140:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 3ms, Average = 2ms
PC>ping 172.29.4.140
Pinging 172.29.4.140 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 172.29.4.140: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.29.4.140: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.29.4.140: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.29.4.140: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Ping statistics for 172.29.4.140:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 3ms
PC>
```

Ping desde PC Medellín 1 hasta ISP



The screenshot shows a PC desktop environment with a window titled "PCM1". The window has tabs for "Physical", "Config", "Desktop", and "Custom Interface". A "Command Prompt" window is open, displaying the results of two ping commands to the IP address 209.17.220.2. The first command shows a successful ping with 4 packets sent and received, 0% loss, and round trip times ranging from 4ms to 17ms. The second command also shows a successful ping with 4 packets sent and received, 0% loss, and round trip times ranging from 2ms to 12ms.

```
PC>ping 209.17.220.2

Pinging 209.17.220.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 209.17.220.2: bytes=32 time=17ms TTL=253
Reply from 209.17.220.2: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=253
Reply from 209.17.220.2: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=253
Reply from 209.17.220.2: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=253

Ping statistics for 209.17.220.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 4ms, Maximum = 17ms, Average = 9ms

PC>ping 209.17.220.2

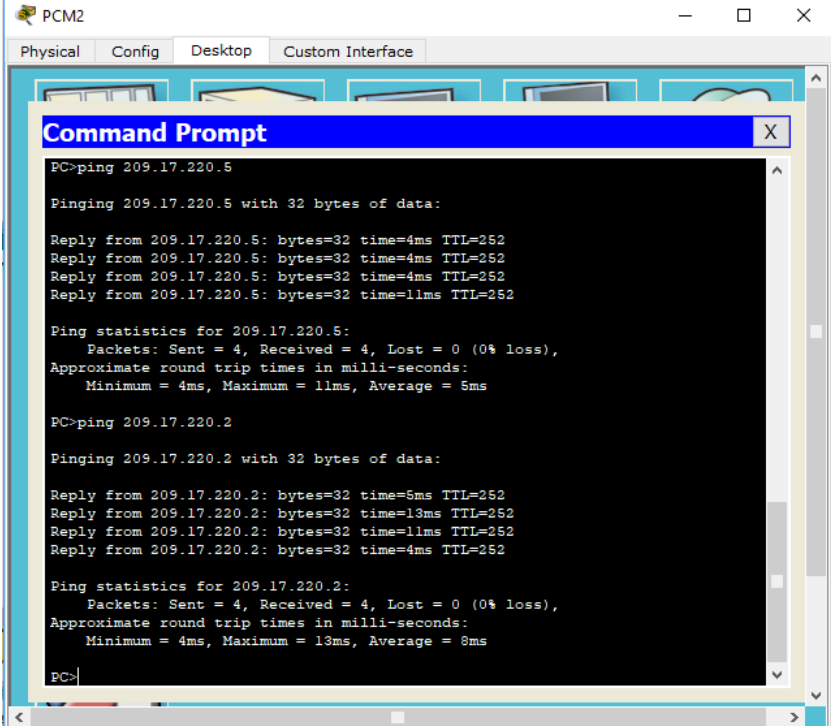
Pinging 209.17.220.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 209.17.220.2: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=253
Reply from 209.17.220.2: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=253
Reply from 209.17.220.2: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=253
Reply from 209.17.220.2: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=253

Ping statistics for 209.17.220.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 12ms, Average = 7ms

PC>
```

Ping desde PC Medellín 2 hasta ISP



The screenshot shows a PC desktop environment with a window titled "PCM2". The window has tabs for "Physical", "Config", "Desktop", and "Custom Interface". A "Command Prompt" window is open, displaying the results of two ping commands. The first command is to 209.17.220.5, showing a successful ping with 4 packets sent and received, 0% loss, and round trip times ranging from 4ms to 11ms. The second command is to 209.17.220.2, showing a successful ping with 4 packets sent and received, 0% loss, and round trip times ranging from 4ms to 13ms.

```
PC>ping 209.17.220.5

Pinging 209.17.220.5 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 209.17.220.5: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=252
Reply from 209.17.220.5: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=252
Reply from 209.17.220.5: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=252
Reply from 209.17.220.5: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=252

Ping statistics for 209.17.220.5:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 4ms, Maximum = 11ms, Average = 5ms

PC>ping 209.17.220.2

Pinging 209.17.220.2 with 32 bytes of data:

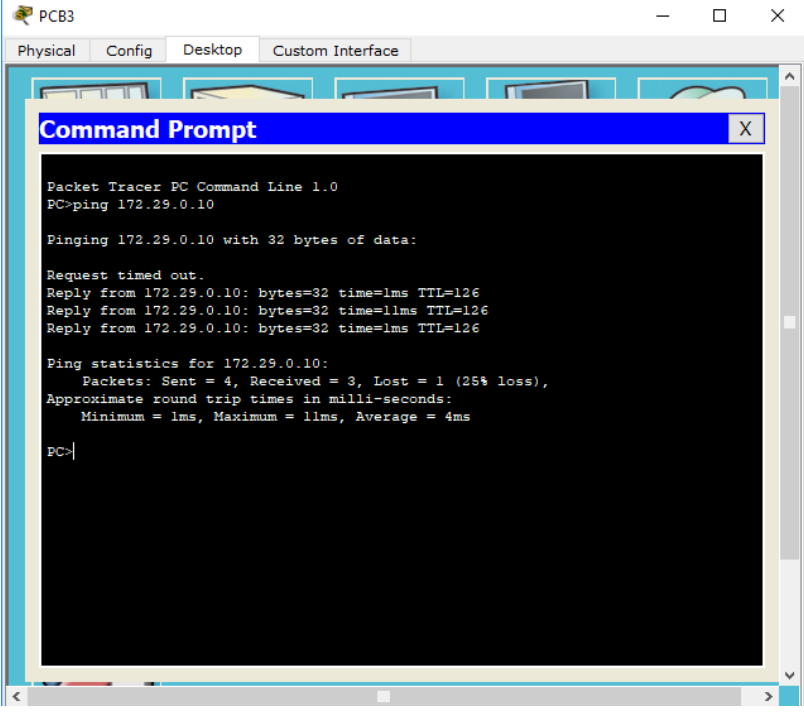
Reply from 209.17.220.2: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=252
Reply from 209.17.220.2: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=252
Reply from 209.17.220.2: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=252
Reply from 209.17.220.2: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=252

Ping statistics for 209.17.220.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 4ms, Maximum = 13ms, Average = 8ms

PC>
```


Evidencia fotográfica de Ping redes routers Bogotá 1, Bogotá 2, Bogotá 3:

Ping desde PC Bogotá 3 a PC Bogotá 2



```
PCB3
Physical Config Desktop Custom Interface
Command Prompt
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ping 172.29.0.10

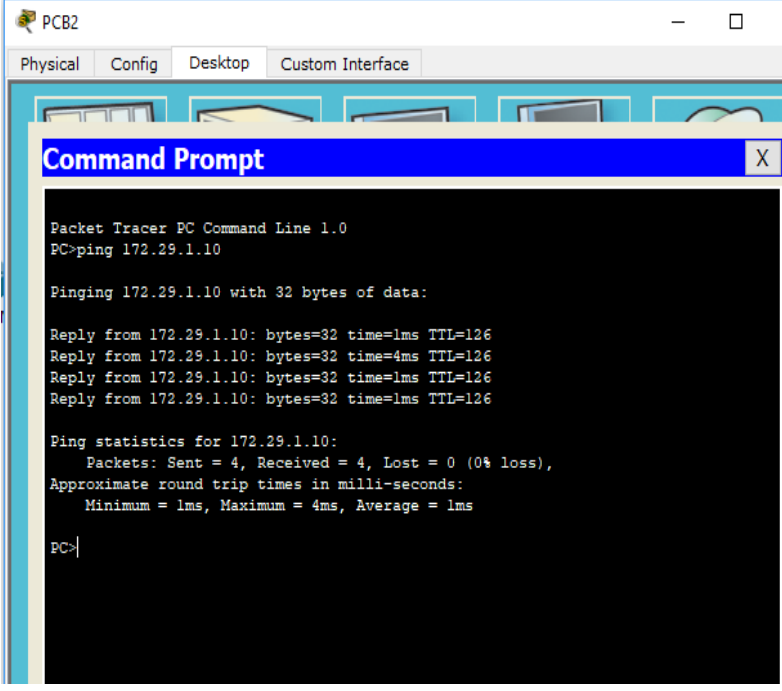
Pinging 172.29.0.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 172.29.0.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.29.0.10: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.29.0.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 172.29.0.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 11ms, Average = 4ms

PC>
```

Ping desde PC Bogotá 2 a PC Bogotá 3



```
PCB2
Physical Config Desktop Custom Interface
Command Prompt
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ping 172.29.1.10

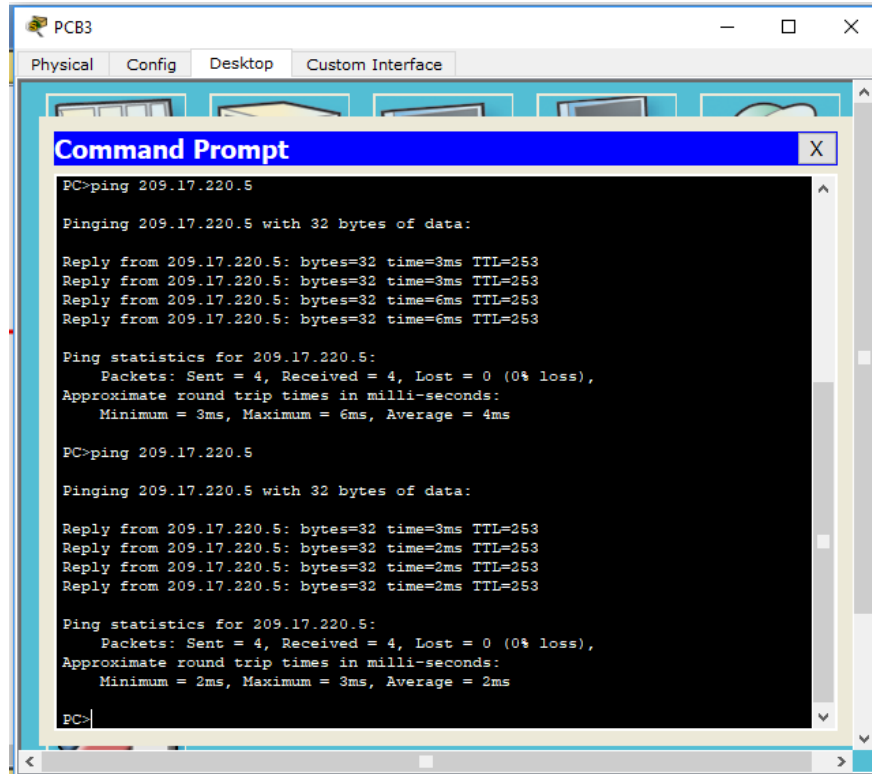
Pinging 172.29.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.29.1.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.29.1.10: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.29.1.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.29.1.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 172.29.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 4ms, Average = 1ms

PC>
```

Ping desde PC Bogotá 3 hasta ISP



The screenshot shows a Windows-style window titled 'PCB3' with tabs for 'Physical', 'Config', 'Desktop', and 'Custom Interface'. A 'Command Prompt' window is open, displaying the following text:

```
PC>ping 209.17.220.5

Pinging 209.17.220.5 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 209.17.220.5: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=253
Reply from 209.17.220.5: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=253
Reply from 209.17.220.5: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=253
Reply from 209.17.220.5: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=253

Ping statistics for 209.17.220.5:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 3ms, Maximum = 6ms, Average = 4ms

PC>ping 209.17.220.5

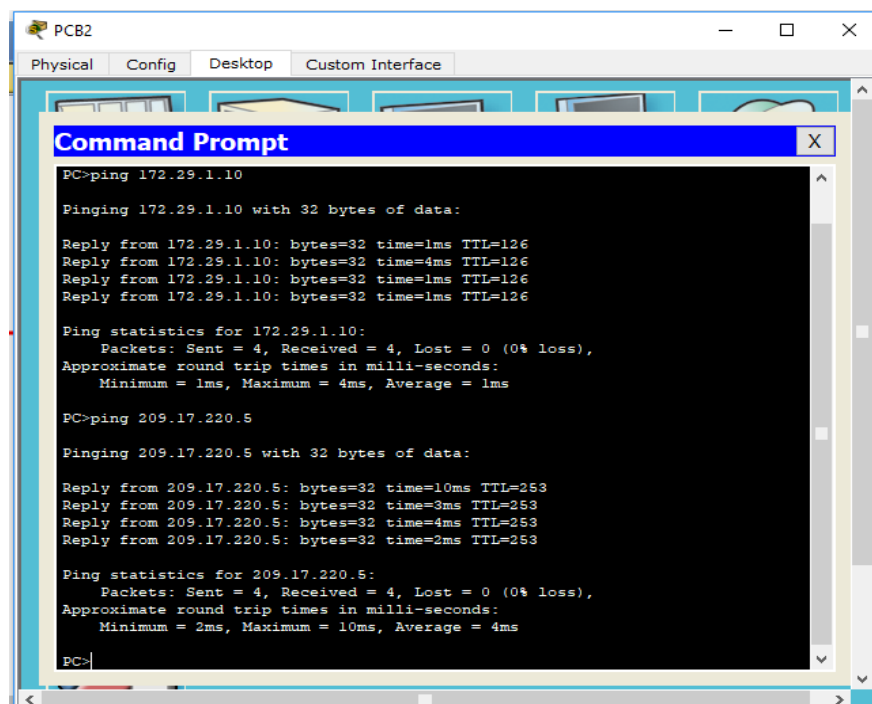
Pinging 209.17.220.5 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 209.17.220.5: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=253
Reply from 209.17.220.5: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=253
Reply from 209.17.220.5: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=253
Reply from 209.17.220.5: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=253

Ping statistics for 209.17.220.5:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 3ms, Average = 2ms

PC>
```

Ping desde PC Bogotá 2 hasta ISP



The screenshot shows a Windows-style window titled 'PCB2' with tabs for 'Physical', 'Config', 'Desktop', and 'Custom Interface'. A 'Command Prompt' window is open, displaying the following text:

```
PC>ping 172.29.1.10

Pinging 172.29.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.29.1.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.29.1.10: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.29.1.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.29.1.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 172.29.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 4ms, Average = 1ms

PC>ping 209.17.220.5

Pinging 209.17.220.5 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 209.17.220.5: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=253
Reply from 209.17.220.5: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=253
Reply from 209.17.220.5: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=253
Reply from 209.17.220.5: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=253

Ping statistics for 209.17.220.5:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 4ms

PC>
```

Ping entre Routers Medellín 1 y Bogotá 1

```
MEDELLIN1>enable
MEDELLIN1#ping 209.17.220.6

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 209.17.220.6, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 2/6/23 ms

MEDELLIN1#
```

Copy

Paste

Ping entre Routers Bogotá 1 y Medellín 1

```
BOGOTA1>enable
BOGOTA1#ping 209.17.220.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 209.17.220.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 2/9/25 ms

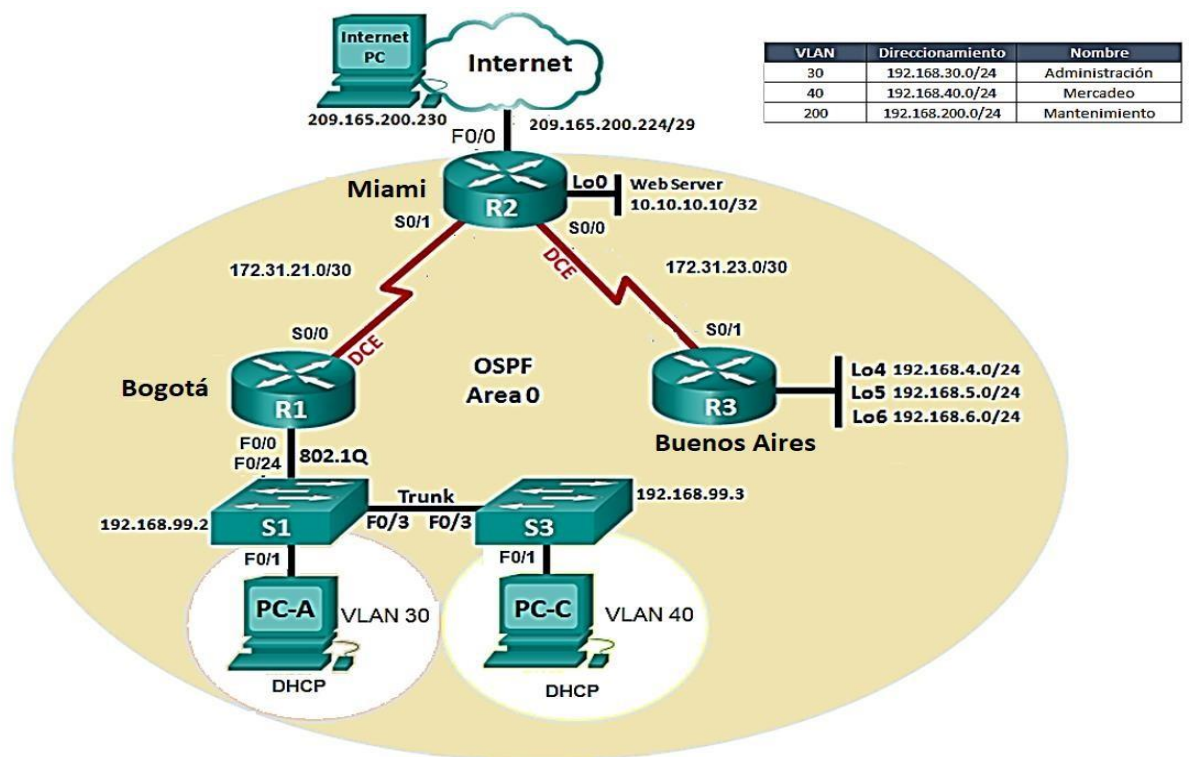
BOGOTA1#
```

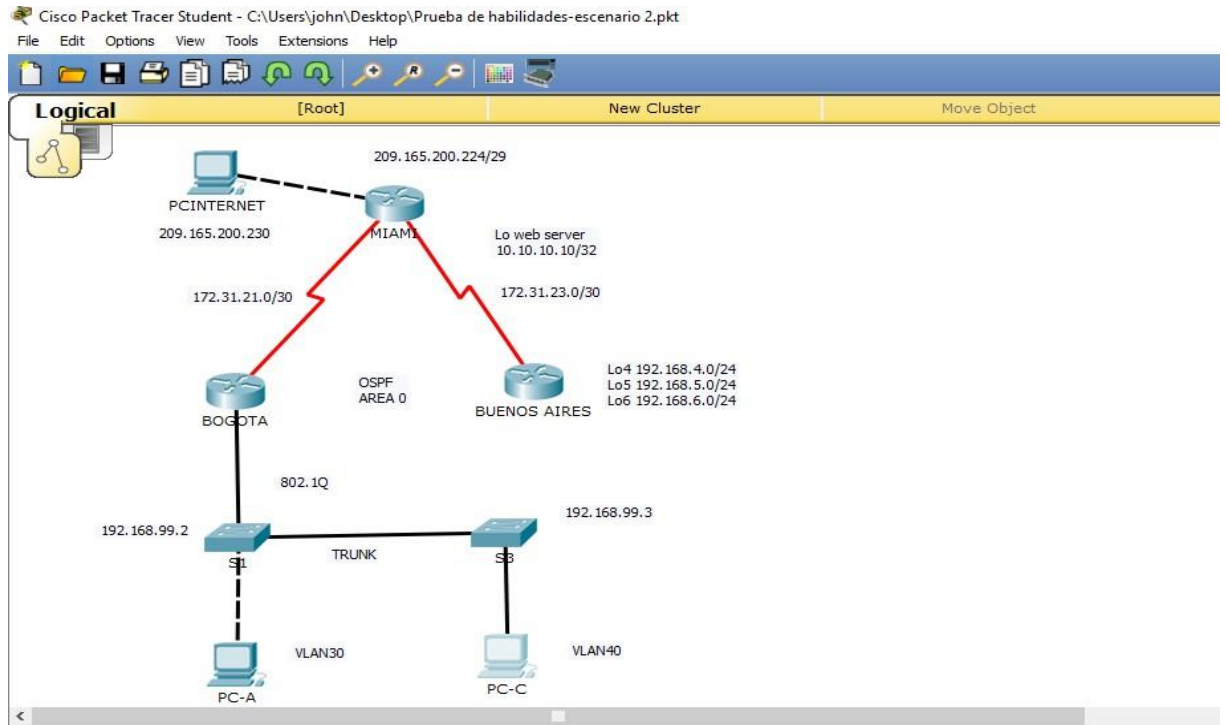
Copy

Paste

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.





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

Configuración topología de red:

```

R1(config)#
R1(config)#hostname Router
Router(config)#
Router(config)#hostname BOGOTA
BOGOTA(config)#
BOGOTA(config)#end
BOGOTA#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BOGOTA(config)#int s0/0/0
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)#enable secret cisco
BOGOTA(config)#line console 0
BOGOTA(config-line)#password class
BOGOTA(config-line)#login
BOGOTA(config-line)#line vty 0 15
BOGOTA(config-line)#password class
BOGOTA(config-line)#login
BOGOTA(config-line)#service

```

```
BOGOTA(config-line)#service p
BOGOTA(config-line)#service p
BOGOTA(config-line)#service-p
BOGOTA(config-line)#service password-encryption
BOGOTA(config)#exit
```

```
Router>ENABLE
Router#config t
Router(config)#hostname MIAMI
MIAMI(config)#int s2/0
MIAMI(config-if)#ip add 172.31.21.2 255.255.255.252
MIAMI(config-if)#no shut
MIAMI(config-if)#exit
MIAMI(config)#
MIAMI(config)#end
```

```
MIAMI#CONFIG T
MIAMI(config)#int s3/0
MIAMI(config-if)#ip add 172.31.23.1 255.255.255.252
MIAMI(config-if)#clock rate 128000
MIAMI(config-if)#no shut
```

```
MIAMI>enable
MIAMI#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
MIAMI(config)#no ip domain-lookup
MIAMI(config)#enable secret cisco
MIAMI(config)#line console 0
MIAMI(config-line)#password class
MIAMI(config-line)#login
MIAMI(config-line)#line vty 0 15
MIAMI(config-line)#password cisco
MIAMI(config-line)#login
MIAMI(config-line)#service password-encryption
MIAMI(config)#exit
```

```
Router(config)#hostname BUENOSAIRES
BUENOSAIRES(config)#exit
BUENOSAIRES#
BUENOSAIRES#config t
BUENOSAIRES(config)#int s3/0
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#ip add 172.31.23.2 255.255.255.252
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#no shut
```

```
BUENOSAIRES#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BUENOSAIRES(config)#int lo4
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#ip add 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#no shut
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#exit
```

```
BUENOSAIRES(config)#int lo5
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#ip add 192.168.5.1 255.255.255.0
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#no shut
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#exit
```

```
BUENOSAIRES(config)#int lo6
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#ip add 192.168.6.1 255.255.255.0
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#no shut
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#exit
BUENOSAIRES(config)#end
BUENOSAIRES#
```

```
Router(config)#enable secret cisco
Router(config)#line console 0
Router(config-line)#password class
Router(config-line)#login
Router(config-line)#line vty 0 15
Router(config-line)#password class
Router(config-line)#login
Router(config-line)#service password-encryption
Router(config)#exit
```

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

OSPFv2 area 0

Configuration Item or Task	Specification
Router ID R1	1.1.1.1
Router ID R2	5.5.5.5
Router ID R3	8.8.8.8
Configurar todas las interfaces LAN como pasivas	
Establecer el ancho de banda para enlaces seriales en	256 Kb/s
Ajustar el costo en la métrica de S0/0 a	9500

Configuración de protocolo OSPFv2:

```
BOGOTA>enable
BOGOTA#config t
BOGOTA(config)#router ospf 1
BOGOTA(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
BOGOTA(config-router)#network 192.168.99.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
BOGOTA(config-router)#network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
BOGOTA(config-router)#exit
```

```
BOGOTA(config-if)#router ospf 1
BOGOTA(config-router)#int s0/0/0
BOGOTA(config-if)#bandwidth 256
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip ospf cost 9500
BOGOTA(config-if)#exit
BOGOTA(config)#router ospf 1
BOGOTA(config-router)#passive-interface gi0/0
BOGOTA(config-router)#exit
BOGOTA(config)#end
```

```
MIAMI>enable
MIAMI#config t
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 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7 area 0
MIAMI(config-router)#network 10.10.10.10 0.0.0.3 area 0
MIAMI(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
MIAMI(config-router)#int s2/0
MIAMI(config-if)#bandwidth 256
MIAMI(config-if)#ip ospf cost 9500
MIAMI(config-if)#exit
MIAMI(config)#router ospf 1
MIAMI(config)#int s3/0
MIAMI(config-if)#bandwidth 256
MIAMI(config-if)#exit
```

```
BUENOSAIRES>enable
BUENOSAIRES#config t
BUENOSAIRES(config)#router ospf 1
BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#router-id 8.8.8.8
BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#network 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#network 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#network 192.168.6.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#int s3/0
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#bandwidth 256
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#ip ospf cost 9500
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#exit
BUENOSAIRES(config)#end
BUENOSAIRES#
```


Verificar información de OSPF

- Visualizar tablas de enrutamiento y routers conectados por OSPFv2

```

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

```

Gateway of last resort is not set

```

       172.31.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C       172.31.21.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L       172.31.21.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
O       172.31.23.0/30 [110/9890] via 172.31.21.2, 00:02:19, Serial0/0/0
       192.168.4.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       192.168.4.1/32 [110/9891] via 172.31.21.2, 00:02:19, Serial0/0/0
       192.168.5.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       192.168.5.1/32 [110/9891] via 172.31.21.2, 00:02:19, Serial0/0/0
       192.168.6.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       192.168.6.1/32 [110/9891] via 172.31.21.2, 00:02:19, Serial0/0/0

```

```

MIAMI#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

```

       10.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       10.10.10.10 is directly connected, Loopback0
       172.31.0.0/30 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C       172.31.21.0 is directly connected, Serial2/0
C       172.31.23.0 is directly connected, Serial3/0
       192.168.4.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       192.168.4.1 [110/391] via 172.31.23.2, 00:15:52, Serial3/0
       192.168.5.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       192.168.5.1 [110/391] via 172.31.23.2, 00:15:52, Serial3/0
       192.168.6.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       192.168.6.1 [110/391] via 172.31.23.2, 00:15:52, Serial3/0

```

```

BUENOSAIRES>enable
BUENOSAIRES#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

    10.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       10.10.10.10 [110/9501] via 172.31.23.1, 00:02:39, Serial3/0
    172.31.0.0/30 is subnetted, 2 subnets
O       172.31.21.0 [110/19000] via 172.31.23.1, 00:15:14, Serial3/0
C       172.31.23.0 is directly connected, Serial3/0
C       192.168.4.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback4
C       192.168.5.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback5
C       192.168.6.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback6
BUENOSAIRES#

```

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

INTERFACE BOGOTA

```

Serial10/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 172.31.21.1/24, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 9500

```

INTERFACE MIAMI

```

MIAMI#show ip ospf interface

```

```

Serial2/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 172.31.21.2/30, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 5.5.5.5, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 9500
Serial3/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 172.31.23.1/30, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 5.5.5.5, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 9500
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

```

INTERFACE BUENOS AIRES

```

BUENOSAIRES#show ip ospf interface

```

```

Serial3/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 172.31.23.2/30, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 8.8.8.8, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 9500

```

```

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
Loopback5 is up, line protocol is up
 Internet address is 192.168.5.1/24, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 8.8.8.8, Network Type LOOPBACK, Cost: 1
  Loopback interface is treated as a stub Host
Loopback6 is up, line protocol is up
 Internet address is 192.168.6.1/24, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 8.8.8.8, Network Type LOOPBACK, Cost: 1

```

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

```

shutdown
!
router ospf 1
router-id 1.1.1.1
log-adjacency-changes
passive-interface GigabitEthernet0/0
network 192.168.99.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0

```

```

shutdown
!
router ospf 1
router-id 5.5.5.5
log-adjacency-changes
passive-interface FastEthernet0/0
network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7 area 0
network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
network 10.10.10.10 0.0.0.0 area 0

```

```

router ospf 1
router-id 8.8.8.8
log-adjacency-changes
network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
network 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 192.168.6.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!

```

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

Configuración de VLANs en switches:

```
S1#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

```
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)#
S1(config)#int gi0/2
S1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
```

```
S1(config-if)#exit
S1(config)#int fa0/1
S1(config-if)#switchport mode access
S1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
S1(config-if)#
```

```
S1(config)#int fa0/3
S1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
S1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
```

```
S1(config)#enable secret cisco
S1(config)#line console 0
S1(config-line)#password class
S1(config-line)#login
S1(config-line)#line vty 0 15
S1(config-line)#password class
S1(config-line)#login
S1(config-line)#service password-encryption
```

```
S3>enable
S3#config t
S3(config)#int fa0/3
S3(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
S3(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
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 fa0/1
S3(config-if)#switchport mode access
S3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 40
S3(config-if)#exit
S3(config)#
```

```
S3(config)#enable secret cisco
S3(config)#line console 0
S3(config-line)#password class
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#line vty 0 15
S3(config-line)#password class
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#service password-encryption
S3(config)#exit
```

Encapsulamiento:

```
BOGOTA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 30
BOGOTA(config-subif)#ip add 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(config-subif)#int g0/0.2
BOGOTA(config-subif)#
BOGOTA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 40
BOGOTA(config-subif)#ip add 192.168.40.1 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(config-subif)#exit
```

```

S1>enable
S1#show vlan brief

VLAN Name                Status    Ports
-----
1    default                active    Fa0/2, Fa0/3, 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
30   Administracion         active    Fa0/1
40   Mercadeo               active
200  Mantenimiento          active

S3>enable
S3#show vlan brief

VLAN Name                Status    Ports
-----
1    default                active    Fa0/2, Fa0/3, 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
30   Administracion         active
40   Mercadeo               active    Fa0/1
200  Mantenimiento          active

```

4. En el Switch 3 deshabilitar DNS lookup

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

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

```

S1(config)#int vlan 1
S1(config-if)#ip add 192.168.99.2 255.255.255.0
S1(config-if)#no shut
S1(config-if)#exit

```

```

S3(config)#int vlan 1
S3(config-if)#ip add 192.168.99.3 255.255.255.0
S3(config-if)#no shut
S3(config-if)#exit
S3(config)#

```

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

```

S1(config)#int range fa0/4-23
S1(config-if-range)#shut

```

```

S3(config)#int range fa0/4-24
S3(config-if-range)#shut

```

7. Implemente DHCP and NAT for IPv4
8. Configurar R1 como servidor DHCP para las VLANs 30 y 40.

```

BOGOTA#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp pool vlan30
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.30.0 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.30.1
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool vlan40
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.40.0 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.40.1
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#exit
BOGOTA(config)#

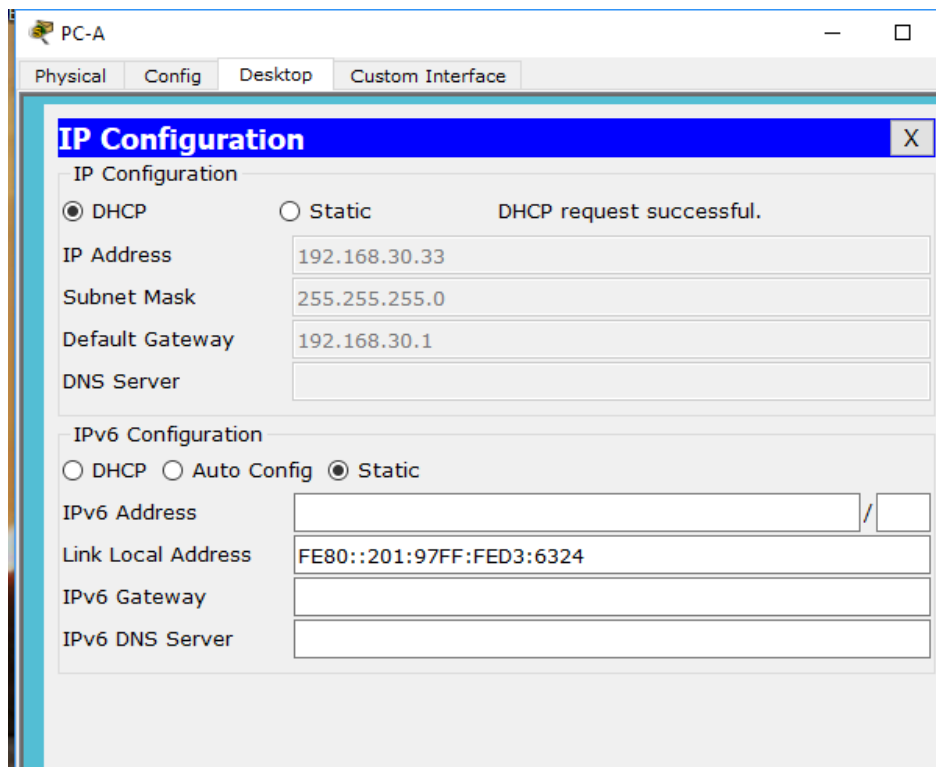
```

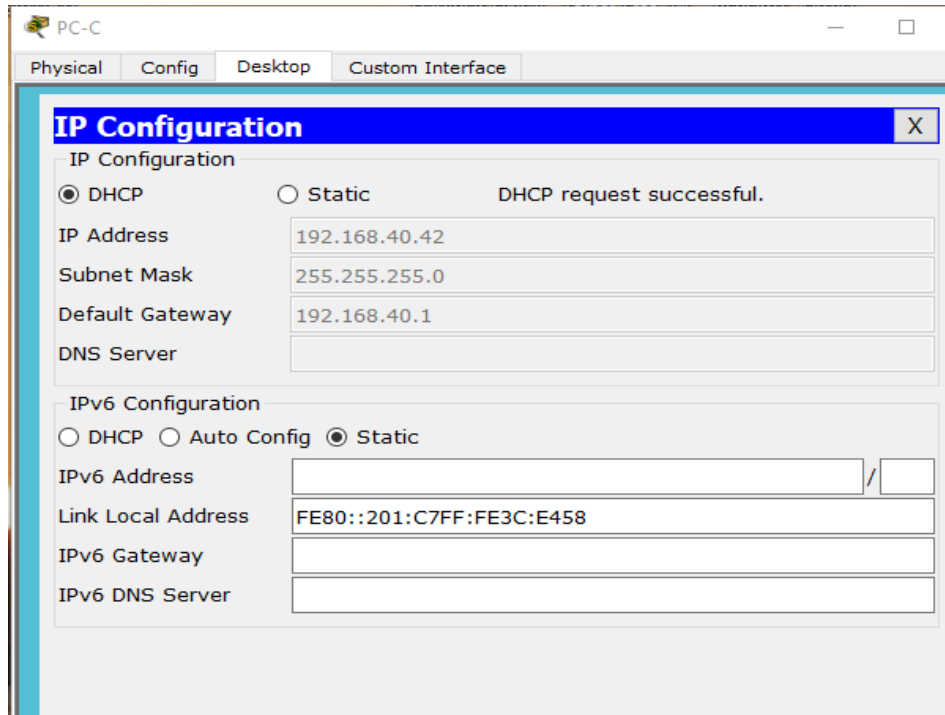
9. Reservar las primeras 30 direcciones IP de las VLAN 30 y 40 para configuraciones estáticas.

```

BOGOTA#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.30.1 192.168.30.31
BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.40.1 192.168.40.32
BOGOTA(config)#exit

```





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.

Ip dhcp pool ADMINISTRACION

Dns-server 10.10.10.11

Default-router 192.168.30.1

Ip dhcp pool MERCADEO 32

Dns-server 10.10.10.11

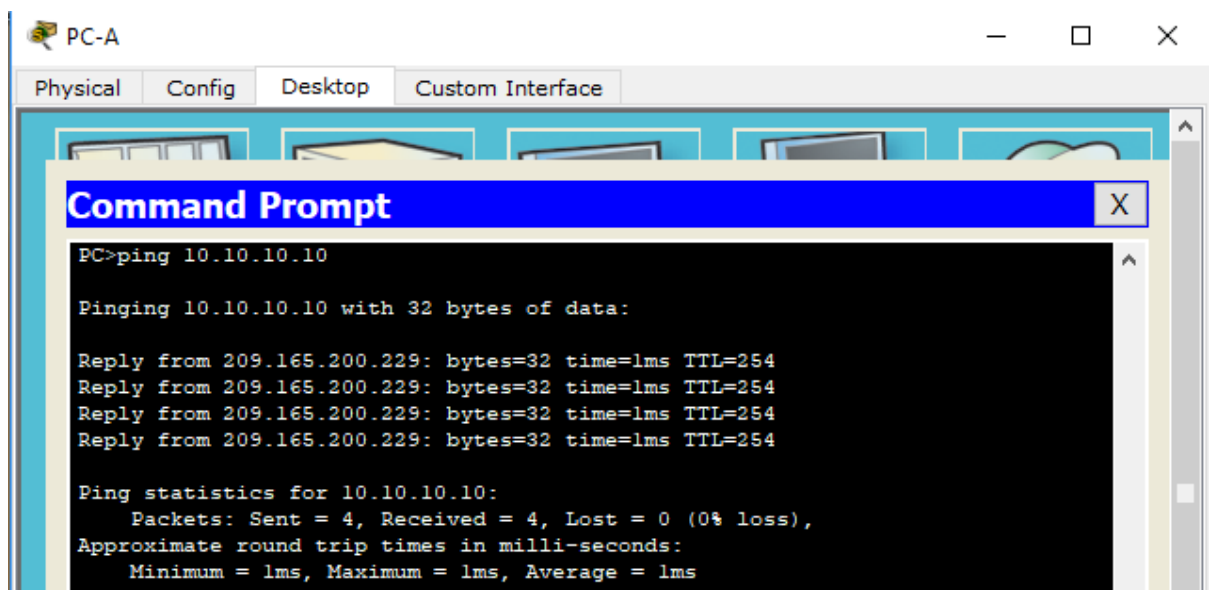
Default-router 192.168.40.1

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

```

MIAMI>enable
MIAMI#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
MIAMI(config)#int fa0/0
MIAMI(config-if)#ip nat inside
MIAMI(config-if)#int s2/0
MIAMI(config-if)#ip nat outside
MIAMI(config-if)#int s3/0
MIAMI(config-if)#ip nat outside
MIAMI(config-if)#exit

```



```

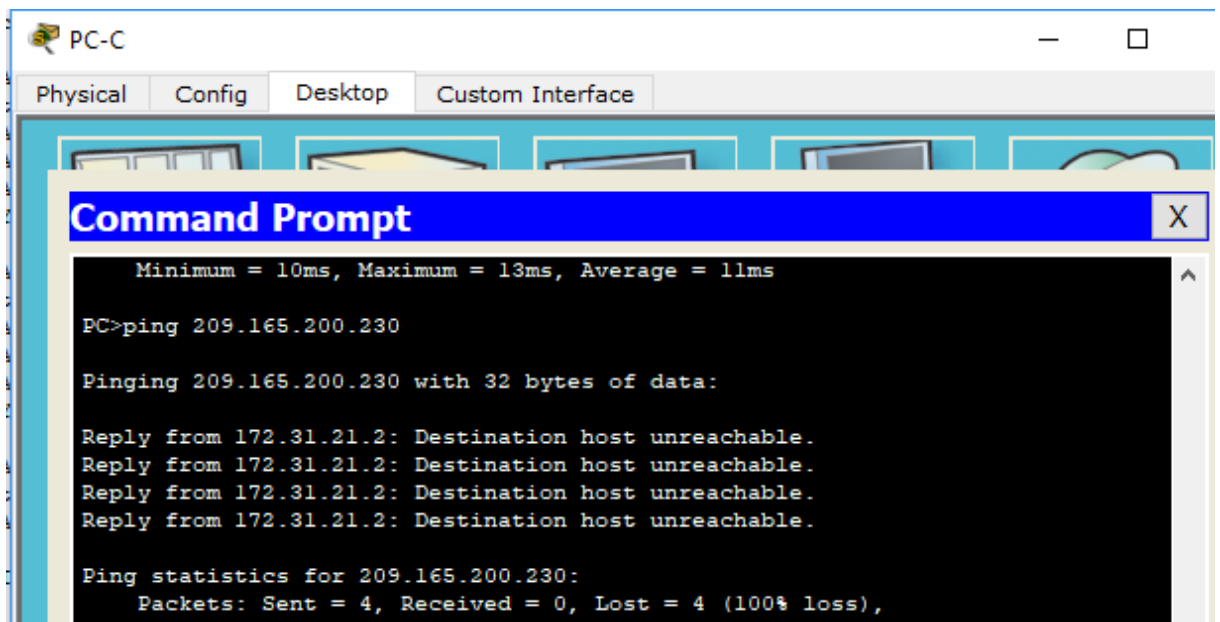
MIAMI#show ip nat translations
Pro Inside global      Inside local      Outside local      Outside global
icmp 209.165.200.229:3710.10.10.10:37 192.168.30.33:37 192.168.30.33:37
icmp 209.165.200.229:3810.10.10.10:38 192.168.30.33:38 192.168.30.33:38
icmp 209.165.200.229:3910.10.10.10:39 192.168.30.33:39 192.168.30.33:39
icmp 209.165.200.229:4010.10.10.10:40 192.168.30.33:40 192.168.30.33:40
--- 209.165.200.229 10.10.10.10 --- ---

```

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

```
MIAMI(config)#access-list 1 deny 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255
MIAMI(config)#access-list 1 permit any
MIAMI(config)#int fa0/0
MIAMI(config-if)#ip access-group 1 out
MIAMI(config-if)#exit
MIAMI(config)#
```

```
MIAMI(config)#access-list 1 deny 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255
MIAMI(config)#access-list 1 permit any
MIAMI(config)#int fa0/0
MIAMI(config-if)#ip access-group 1 out
MIAMI(config-if)#exit
MIAMI(config)#
```



```
BOGOTA(config)#access-list 1 deny 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.255
BOGOTA(config)#access-list 1 permit any
BOGOTA(config)#int s0/0/0
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip access-group 1 in
```

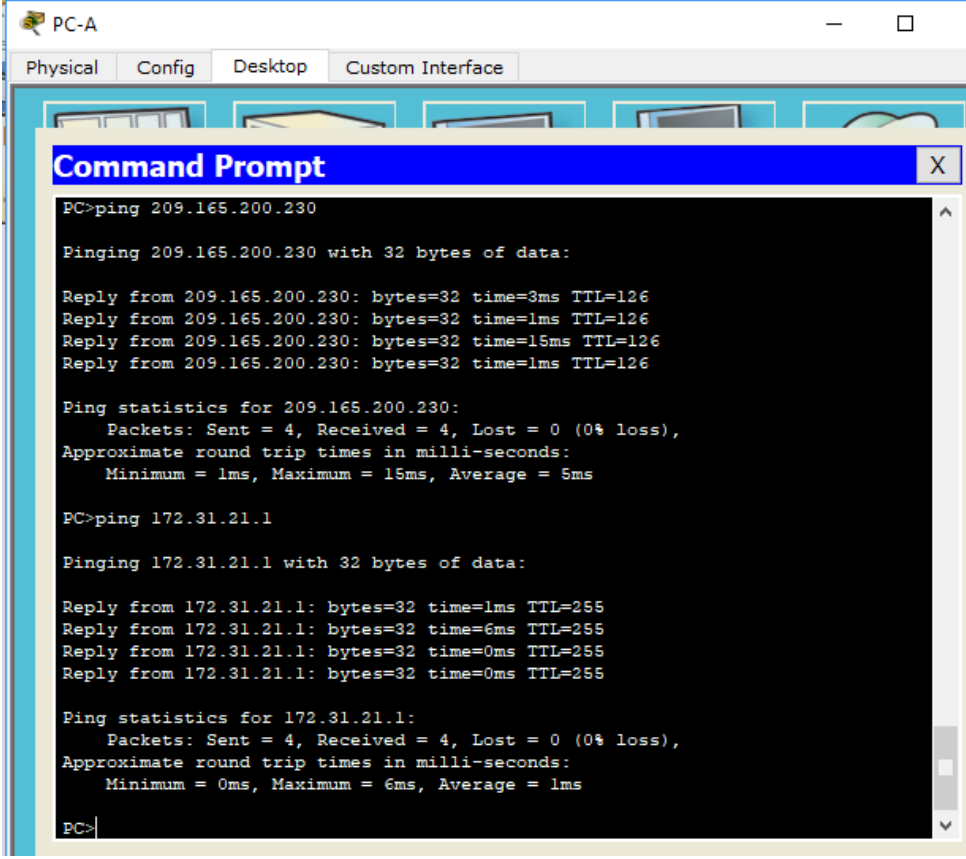
```
Router>enable
Router#ping 192.168.30.33

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.30.33, timeout is 2 seconds:
UUUUU
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

Router#ping 192.168.40.33

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.40.33, timeout is 2 seconds:
UUUUU
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
```

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



The screenshot shows a PC-A desktop environment with a Command Prompt window open. The window title is "Command Prompt" and it has a close button (X). The desktop background is a light blue color with several icons. The Command Prompt window displays the following text:

```
PC>ping 209.165.200.230

Pinging 209.165.200.230 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=15ms 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 = 15ms, Average = 5ms

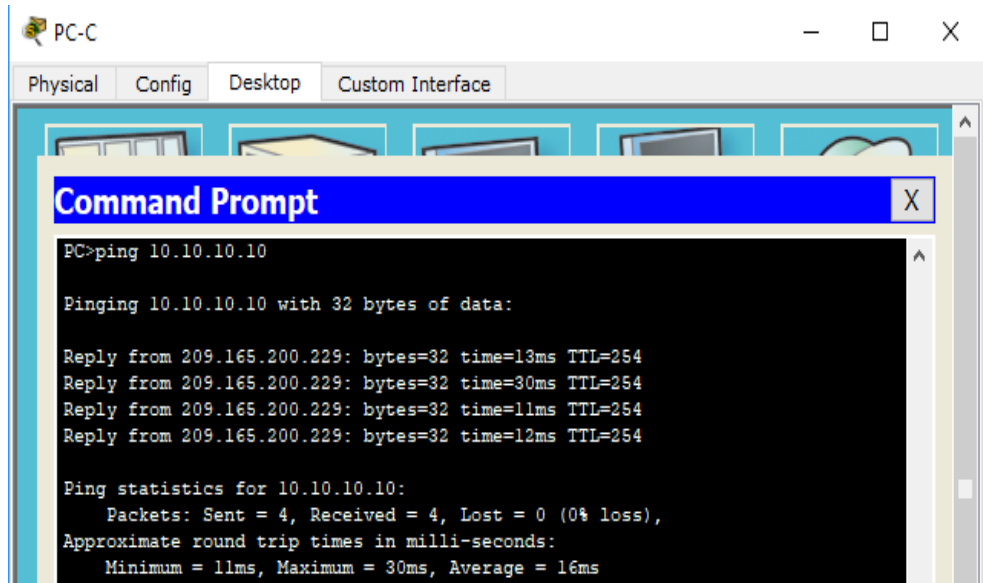
PC>ping 172.31.21.1

Pinging 172.31.21.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.31.21.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=255
Reply from 172.31.21.1: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=255
Reply from 172.31.21.1: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=255
Reply from 172.31.21.1: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 172.31.21.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 6ms, Average = 1ms

PC>
```



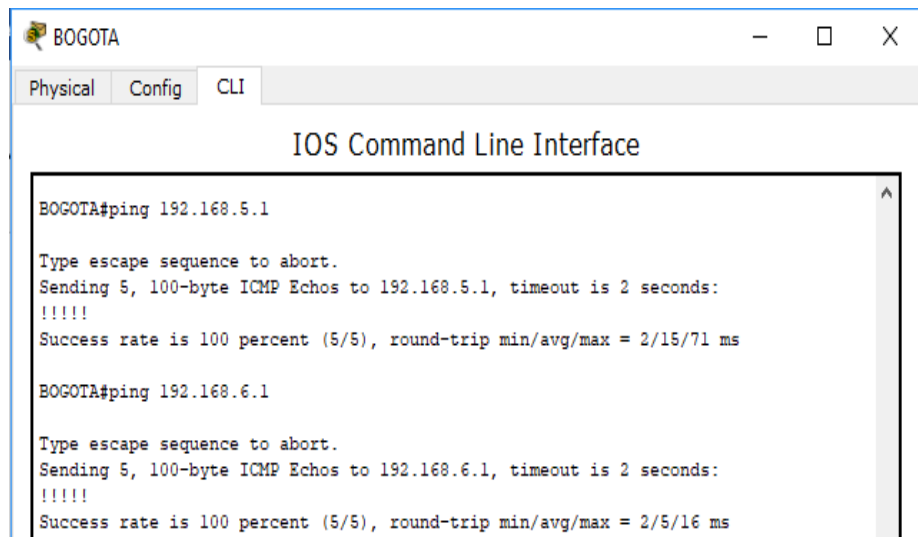
The screenshot shows a window titled "PC-C" with tabs for "Physical", "Config", "Desktop", and "Custom Interface". A "Command Prompt" window is open, displaying the following text:

```
PC>ping 10.10.10.10

Pinging 10.10.10.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 209.165.200.229: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=254
Reply from 209.165.200.229: bytes=32 time=30ms TTL=254
Reply from 209.165.200.229: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=254
Reply from 209.165.200.229: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=254

Ping statistics for 10.10.10.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 11ms, Maximum = 30ms, Average = 16ms
```



The screenshot shows a window titled "BOGOTA" with tabs for "Physical", "Config", and "CLI". The "IOS Command Line Interface" is displayed, showing the following text:

```
BOGOTA#ping 192.168.5.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.5.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 2/15/71 ms

BOGOTA#ping 192.168.6.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.6.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 2/5/16 ms
```

PC-A

Physical Config Desktop Custom Interface

Command Prompt

```

PC>tracert 192.168.4.1

Tracing route to 192.168.4.1 over a maximum of 30 hops:

  0  0 ms    0 ms    0 ms    192.168.30.1
  1  1 ms    0 ms    0 ms    172.31.21.2
  2  1 ms    11 ms   4 ms    192.168.4.1

Trace complete.

PC>tracert 192.168.5.1

Tracing route to 192.168.5.1 over a maximum of 30 hops:

  0  0 ms    0 ms    0 ms    192.168.30.1
  1  0 ms    0 ms    13 ms   172.31.21.2
  2  10 ms   13 ms   10 ms   192.168.5.1

Trace complete.

PC>tracert 192.168.6.1

Tracing route to 192.168.6.1 over a maximum of 30 hops:

  0  1 ms    0 ms    3 ms    192.168.30.1
  1  0 ms    0 ms    3 ms    172.31.21.2
  2  0 ms    1 ms    15 ms   192.168.6.1

```

PC-A

Physical Config Desktop Custom Interface

Command Prompt

```

Tracing route to 209.165.200.230 over a maximum of 30 hops:

  0  1 ms    0 ms    0 ms    192.168.30.1
  1  1 ms    0 ms    1 ms    172.31.21.2
  2  12 ms   11 ms   1 ms    209.165.200.230

Trace complete.

PC>tracert 209.165.200.230

Tracing route to 209.165.200.230 over a maximum of 30 hops:

  0  1 ms    0 ms    1 ms    192.168.30.1
  1  0 ms    12 ms   0 ms    172.31.21.2
  2  1 ms    11 ms   0 ms    209.165.200.230

Trace complete.

PC>tracert 209.165.200.230

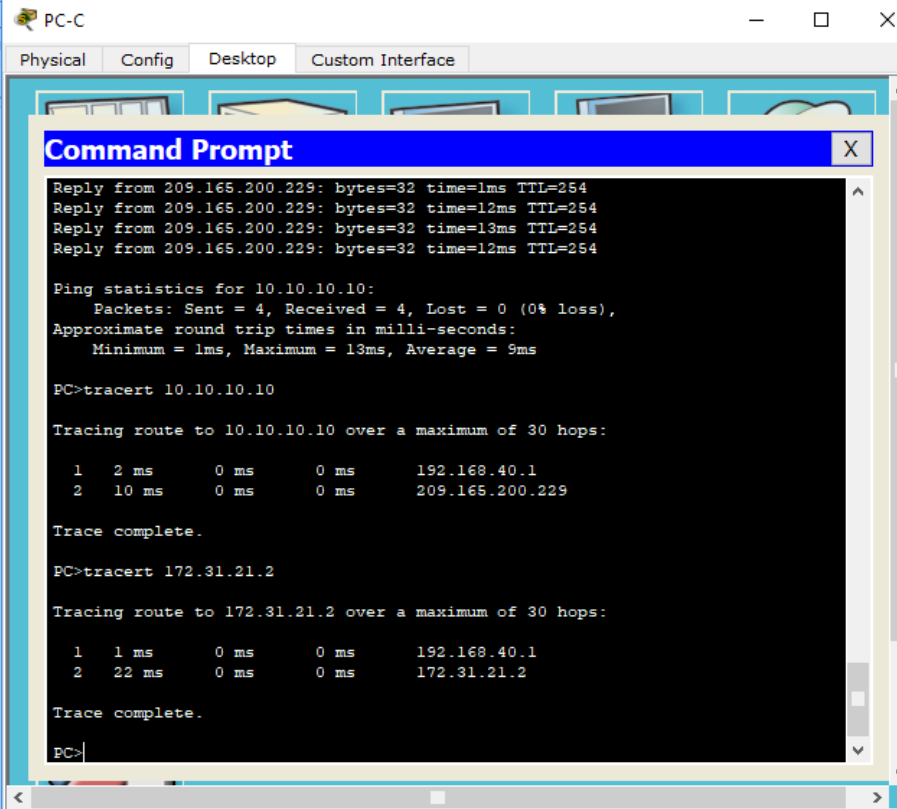
Tracing route to 209.165.200.230 over a maximum of 30 hops:

  0  2 ms    0 ms    0 ms    192.168.30.1
  1  0 ms    0 ms    1 ms    172.31.21.2
  2  11 ms   14 ms   1 ms    209.165.200.230

Trace complete.

PC>

```



The screenshot shows a PC-C desktop environment with a Command Prompt window open. The window title is "Command Prompt" and it has a close button (X). The desktop background is a light blue color with several icons. The Command Prompt window displays the following text:

```
Reply from 209.165.200.229: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254
Reply from 209.165.200.229: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=254
Reply from 209.165.200.229: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=254
Reply from 209.165.200.229: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=254

Ping statistics for 10.10.10.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 13ms, Average = 9ms

PC>tracert 10.10.10.10

Tracing route to 10.10.10.10 over a maximum of 30 hops:

  0  0 ms    0 ms    0 ms    192.168.40.1
  1  2 ms    0 ms    0 ms    192.168.40.1
  2  10 ms   0 ms    0 ms    209.165.200.229

Trace complete.

PC>tracert 172.31.21.2

Tracing route to 172.31.21.2 over a maximum of 30 hops:

  0  0 ms    0 ms    0 ms    192.168.40.1
  1  1 ms    0 ms    0 ms    192.168.40.1
  2  22 ms   0 ms    0 ms    172.31.21.2

Trace complete.

PC>
```

CONCLUSIONES

El desarrollo de la actividad permitió profundizar en todas las temáticas estudiadas en el diplomado CCNA, temas como enrutamiento estático, DHCP, NAT, ACL, encapsulamiento PPP, protocolos de enrutamiento RIP Versión 2 y OSPF así como la comprensión de las distintas topologías de red planteadas nos permitieron ejercer el componente práctico de una manera más completa y poner a prueba el conocimiento adquirido; prácticas como las propuestas para la actividad final del diplomado son las que nos ayudan y nos abren más el panorama de lo que podemos encontrar como futuros Ingenieros en Telecomunicaciones.

El diplomado CCNA ayuda a la preparación de administradores de red a que se preparen con respecto a la interconexión de redes de computadores y afronten con la suficiente capacidad los problemas que se presenten y dar soluciones para cualquier infraestructura de red.

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