

EVALUACION FINAL  
PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRACTICAS CISCO CCNP

MIGUEL ANGEL IBARGUEN GIRALDO

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA  
INGENIERIA ELECTRÓNICA  
DIPLOMADO CISCO CCNP  
BOGOTÁ  
2019

## EVALUACION PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRACTICAS CCNP

MIGUEL ANGEL IBARGUEN GIRALDO

Diplomado de profundización cisco CCNP prueba de  
Habilidades prácticas

Gerardo Granados Acuña  
Magíster en Telemática

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA  
INGENIERIA ELECTRÓNICA  
DIPLOMADO CISCO CCNP  
BOGOTÁ  
2019

## NOTA DE ACEPTACION

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Presidente del jurado

Jurado

Jurado

Bogotá 03 de junio de 2019

## TABLA DE CONTENIDO

	Pág.
INTRODUCCIÓN .....	10
1. DESARROLLO DE ESCENARIOS .....	11
1.1 Escenario 1 .....	11
2.1 Escenario 2 .....	22
3.1 Escenario 3 .....	36
2. CONCLUSIONES .....	56
REFERENCIAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS.....	57

## LISTA DE TABLAS

	Pág.
Tabla 1. Direccionamiento IP Escenario 2 .....	22
Tabla 2. Asociación de puertos a VLAN .....	47
Tabla 3. Asignación de IP a SVI para VLAN 99 .....	51

## LISTA DE FIGURAS

Pág.

Figura 1. Escenario 1 .....	11
Figura 2. Analisis comando show ip route en R3.....	18
Figura 3. Verificación de enrutamiento en R1 .....	20
Figura 4. Verificación de enrutamiento en R5 .....	21
Figura 5. Escenario 2.....	22
Figura 6. Comando show ip route en R1 .....	28
Figura 7. Comando show ip route en R2 .....	29
Figura 8. Comando show ip route en R2 .....	30
Figura 9. Comando show ip route en R3 .....	31
Figura 10. Comando show ip route en R4 .....	33
Figura 11. Comando show ip route en R3 .....	34
Figura 12. Comando show ip route en R1 .....	35
Figura 13. Escenario 3.....	36
Figura 14. Comando show vtp status en SWT2.....	39
Figura 15. Comando show vtp status en SWT1 .....	40
Figura 16. Comando show vtp status en SWT3.....	41
Figura 17. Comando show interface trunk SWT2 .....	42
Figura 18. Comando show interface trunk SWT1 .....	43
Figura 19. Comando show interface trunk SWT1 .....	44
Figura 20. Comando show vlan en SWT1 .....	46

Figura 21. Comando show vlan en SWT2 .....	46
Figura 22. Comando show vlan en SWT3 .....	47
Figura 23. Verificación de ping desde PC1 .....	53
Figura 24. Verificación de ping desde SWT1 .....	54
Figura 25. Verificación de ping desde SWT1 a PCs .....	55

## GLOSARIO

**CCNP:** (Cisco Certified Network Professional) es un curso de profundización en redes de Cisco que pretende desarrollar todas las habilidades en el diseño de redes y solución de problemas en los módulos Switching y Routing.

**Packet Tracer:** Simulador de red diseñado por Cisco que permite desarrollar arquitecturas de red empresariales complejas mejorando el tiempo de desarrollo y la solución de problemas sin estar limitados a entornos y equipos físicos.

**Switching:** El termino switching se enfoca en los dispositivo Switch y como este toma la información y la reenvía a través de sus puertos de comunicación utilizando una serie de protocolos como VLAN, VTP, RSTP y PVSTP para optimizar y mejorar el flujo de datos de las redes LAN.

**Routing:** El termino Routing se enfoca en los dispositivo Router y su función principal es la de encaminar paquetes a través de las redes incluso estando estas redes en diferentes países comúnmente denomina como redes WAN y para realizar el envío de esta información los Router utilizan los siguientes protocolos de enrutamiento dinámico OSPF, RIP y EIGRP.

**LAN:** Una Red de área local o LAN es utilizada para conectar computadores entre sí, para permitir el envío y recepción de información entre los usuarios, su área de operación suele estar limitada a empresas y hogares.

## RESUMEN

Este trabajo busca evaluar el desempeño obtenido en el curso de profundización de Cisco CCNP con la solución de tres escenarios propuestos donde se deberá evidenciar la utilización de los protocolos de Switching y Routing aprendidos durante el curso.

El primer escenario abordara los protocolos de enrutamiento OSPF y EIGRP asociados a Routing y se deberá enlazar las redes pertenecientes al área 0 de OSPF y al sistema autónomo AS 0 de EIGRP.

El segundo escenario se deberá configurar los router utilizando el protocolo de enrutamiento EBGP y mediante pantallazos evidenciar el correcto funcionamiento.

Por último el tercer escenario se enfocara en los protocolos de Switching y en la creación de VLAN y enlaces troncales entre los dispositivos propuestos en la arquitectura de red.

Palabras claves: Cisco, CCNP, VLAN, Switching, Routing, Protocolos, Router.

## INTRODUCCIÓN

Este trabajo evaluara el desempeño del estudiante durante el curso y las habilidades adquiridas en la configuración de dispositivos capa dos y capa tres como lo son los Switch y Router en los módulos de CCNP SWITCH y CCNP ROUTE del curso de profundización de cisco, para esto se proponen tres escenarios en el que se deben configurar los protocolos de enrutamiento OSPF, EIGRP, EBGP y el protocolo de administración de VLANs VTP.

La verificación y simulación de los escenarios se realizara a través del software propietario de cisco Packet tracer mediante comandos ping, traceroute, show ip route, según sea requerido.

## 1. DESARROLLO DE ESCENARIOS

### 1.1 Escenario 1

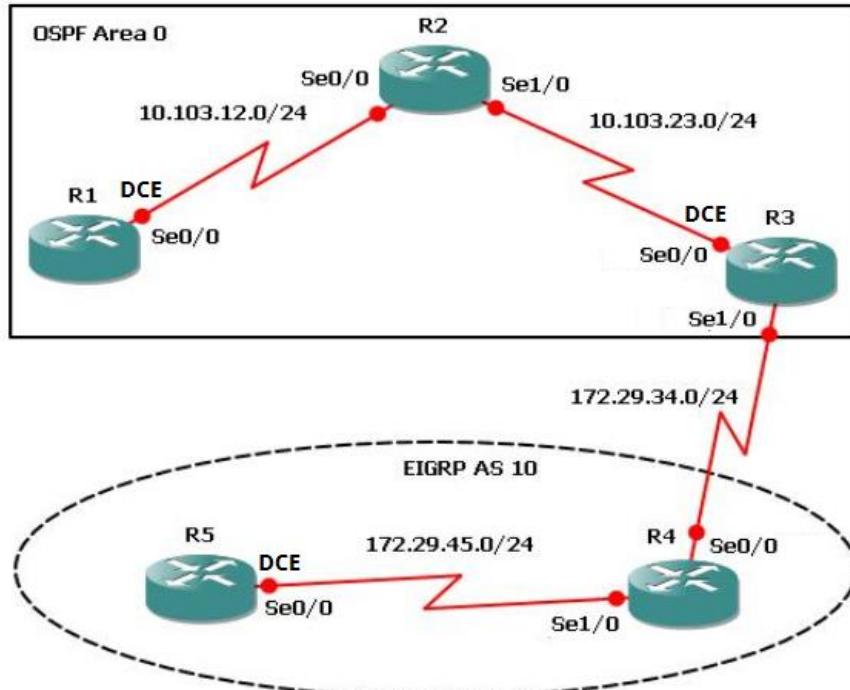


Figura 1. Escenario 1

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.

#### Configuración Inicial en los Router

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R1
R1(config)#no ip domain-lookup
R1(config)#line con 0
R1(config-line)#logging syn
R1(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0
R1(config-line)#exit
```

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R2
R2(config)#no ip domain-lookup
R2(config)#line con 0
R2(config-line)#logging syn
R2(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0
R2(config-line)#exit
R2(config)#
Router>
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R3
R3(config)#no ip domain-lookup
R3(config)#line con 0
R3(config-line)#logging syn
R3(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0
R3(config-line)#exit
R3(config)#
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Router(config)#line con 0
Router(config-line)#logging syn
Router(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0
Router(config-line)#exit
Router(config)#hostname R4
R4(config)#
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R5
R5(config)#no ip domain-lookup
R5(config)#line con 0
R5(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0
R5(config-line)#exit
R5(config)#

```

### **Configuración de direcciones en R1 según topología**

```
R1(config)#interface s0/0/0
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.103.12.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#clock rate 128000
Unknown clock rate
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
```

### **Configuración de direcciones en R2 según topología**

```
R2(config)#interface s0/0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.103.12.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
R2(config)#interface s0/0/1
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.103.23.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
R3(config)#interface s0/0/0
R3(config-if)#ip address 10.103.23.2 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#clock rate 128000
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
```

### **Configuración de direcciones en R3 según topología**

```
R3(config)#interface s0/0/1
R3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.34.1 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
```

### **Configuración de direcciones en R4 según topología**

```
R4(config)#interface s0/0/0
R4(config-if)#ip address 172.29.34.2 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
R4(config-if)#exit
R4(config)#interface s0/0/1
R4(config-if)#ip address 172.29.45.1 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#no shutdown
```

### **Configuración de direcciones en R5 según topología**

```
R5(config)#interface s0/0/0
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.29.45.2 255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)#clock rate 128000
```

```
R5(config-if)#no shutdown
```

### **Configuración de Protocolos de enrutamientos en R1**

```
R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
R1(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#
```

### **Configuración de Protocolos de enrutamientos en R2**

```
R2(config)#router ospf 1
R2(config-router)#router-id 2.2.2.2
R2(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R2(config-router)#network
00:52:50: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial0/0/0 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R2(config-router)#network 10.103.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R2(config-router)#
```

### **Configuración de Protocolos de enrutamientos en R3**

```
R3(config)#router ospf 1
R3(config-router)#router-id 3.3.3.3
R3(config-router)#network 10.103.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3(config-router)#
```

```
00:55:00: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 2.2.2.2 on Serial0/0/0 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
```

```
R3(config)#router eigrp 10
R3(config-router)#network 172.29.34.0 0.0.0.255
R3(config-router)#
```

### **Configuración de Protocolos de enrutamientos en R4**

```
R4(config)#router eigrp 10
R4(config-router)#network 172.29.45.0 0.0.0.255
```

```
R4(config-router)#network 172.29.34.0 0.0.0.255  
R4(config-router)#{/pre>
```

### **Configuración de Protocolos de enrutamientos en R5**

```
R5(config)#router eigrp 10  
R5(config-router)#network 172.29.45.0 0.0.0.255  
R5(config-router)#{/pre>
```

%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 10: Neighbor 172.29.45.1 (Serial0/0/0) is up:  
new adjacency

- 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.**

### **Creación de loopback1**

```
R1#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
R1(config)#interface loopback1
```

```
R1(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback1, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state  
to up
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.252.0  
R1(config-if)#exit
```

### **Creación de la loopback2**

```
R1(config)#interface loopback2  
R1(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback2, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback2, changed state  
to up
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.0  
% 10.1.2.0 overlaps with Loopback1  
R1(config-if)#no ip address 10.1.2.1 255.255.252.0  
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.5.1 255.255.252.0
```

```
R1(config-if)#exit
```

### **Creación de la loopback3**

```
R1(config)#interface loopback3
R1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback3, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback3, changed state
to up

R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.9.1 255.255.252.0
R1(config-if)#exit
```

### **Creación de la loopback4**

```
R1(config)#interface loopback4
R1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback4, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback4, changed state
to up

R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.13.1 255.255.252.0
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#

```

### **Configuración de la participación de las interfaces loopback en el área 0 de ospf**

```
R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.0.0 0.0.3.255
% Incomplete command.
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.0.0 0.0.3.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#

```

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.

## **Creación de la loopback5**

```
R5(config-router)#exit  
R5(config)#interface loopback5  
  
R5(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback5, changed state to up  
  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback5, changed state  
to up  
  
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.5.1.1 255.255.252.0  
R5(config-if)#exit
```

## **Creación de la loopback6**

```
R5(config)#interface loopback6  
R5(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback6, changed state to up  
  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback6, changed state  
to up  
  
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.5.5.1 255.255.252.0  
R5(config-if)#exit
```

## **Creación de la loopback7**

```
R5(config)#interface loopback7  
R5(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback7, changed state to up  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback7, changed state  
to up  
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.5.9.1 255.255.252.0  
R5(config-if)#exit
```

## **Creación de la loopback8**

```
R5(config)#interface loopback8  
R5(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback8, changed state to up  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback8, changed state  
to up  
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.5.13.1 255.255.252.0  
R5(config-if)#exit
```

R5(config)#

### Configuración de la participación de las interfaces loopback en el AS 10 de EIGRP

```
R5(config)#route eigrp 10
R5(config-router)#auto-summary
R5(config-router)#
%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 10: Neighbor 172.29.45.1 (Serial0/0/0)
resync: summary configured
R5(config-router)#network 172.5.0.0 0.0.3.255
R5(config-router)#exit
R5(config)#

```

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.

```
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#interface Serial0/0/0
R3(config-if)#clock rate 128000
R3(config-if)#end
R3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R3#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

      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
O        10.1.1.1/32 [110/129] via 10.103.23.1, 00:11:34, Serial0/0/0
O        10.103.12.0/24 [110/128] via 10.103.23.1, 01:39:57, Serial0/0/0
C        10.103.23.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L        10.103.23.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
          172.29.34.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        172.29.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L        172.29.34.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

R3#
```

Figura 2. Análisis comando show ip route en R3

5. 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.

#### **Configuración y redistribución de ospf en eigrp**

```
R3(config)#router ospf 1
R3(config-router)#network 172.29.34.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10 subnets
R3(config-router)#log-adjacency-changes
R3(config-router)#network 172.29.45.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

#### **Configuración y redistribución de eigrp en ospf**

```
R3(config-router)#router eigrp 10
R3(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 50000 200 255 1 1500
R3(config-router)#auto-summary
R3(config-router)#exit
```

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

R1#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

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 11 subnets, 3 masks

C 10.1.0.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback1  
L 10.1.1.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1  
C 10.1.4.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback2  
L 10.1.5.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback2  
C 10.1.8.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback3  
L 10.1.9.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback3  
C 10.1.12.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback4  
L 10.1.13.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback4  
C 10.103.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0  
L 10.103.12.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0  
O 10.103.23.0/24 [110/128] via 10.103.12.2, 02:05:15,  
Serial0/0/0  
O E2 172.5.0.0/16 [110/20] via 10.103.12.2, 00:00:41, Serial0/0/0  
172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets  
O 172.29.34.0/24 [110/192] via 10.103.12.2, 00:08:09,  
Serial0/0/0  
O E2 172.29.45.0/24 [110/20] via 10.103.12.2, 00:00:41,  
Serial0/0/0

R1#

Figura 3. Verificación de enruteamiento en R1

The screenshot shows a Windows application window titled 'R5' with a tab bar at the top. The 'CLI' tab is selected, and the title bar says 'IOS Command Line Interface'. The main area displays the output of the 'show ip route' command. The output includes route codes and descriptions for various network routes, such as EIGRP, OSPF, and direct connections. At the bottom of the window, there are 'Copy' and 'Paste' buttons, and a 'Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus' keybinding indicator.

```
R5#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

      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
D EX    10.1.1.1/32 [170/2733056] via 172.29.45.1, 00:01:52, Serial0/0/0
D EX    10.103.12.0/24 [170/2733056] via 172.29.45.1, 00:01:52,
Serial0/0/0
D EX    10.103.23.0/24 [170/2733056] via 172.29.45.1, 00:01:52,
Serial0/0/0
      172.5.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
D       172.5.0.0/16 is a summary, 00:29:35, Null0
C       172.5.0.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback5
L       172.5.1.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback5
C       172.5.4.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback6
L       172.5.5.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback6
C       172.5.8.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback7
L       172.5.9.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback7
C       172.5.12.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback8
L       172.5.13.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback8
      172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 3 masks
D       172.29.0.0/16 is a summary, 00:27:21, Null0
D       172.29.34.0/24 [90/2681856] via 172.29.45.1, 00:30:21,
Serial0/0/0
C       172.29.45.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L       172.29.45.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

R5#
```

Figura 4. Verificación de enrutamiento en R5

## 2.1 Escenario 2

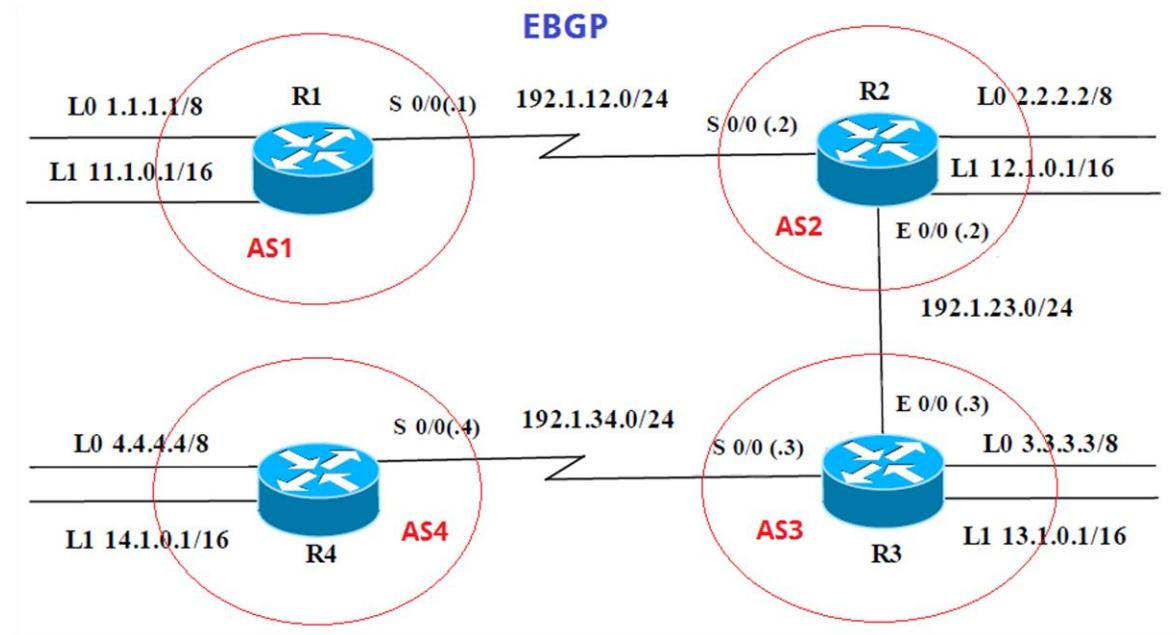


Figura 5. Escenario 2

Tabla 1. Direccionamiento IP Escenario 2

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
S 0/0	192.1.34.3	255.255.255.0

R4

Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
Loopback 0	4.4.4.4	255.0.0.0
Loopback 1	14.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
S 0/0	192.1.34.4	255.255.255.0

- 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.

#### Configuración Inicial en los Router

```
Router>enable  
Router#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Router(config)#hostname R1_AS1  
R1_AS1(config)#no ip domain-lookup  
R1_AS1(config)#line con 0  
R1_AS1(config-line)#logging syn  
R1_AS1(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0  
R1_AS1(config-line)#exit  
R1_AS1(config)#
```

```
Router>enable  
Router#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Router(config)#hostname R2_AS2  
R2_AS2(config)#no ip domain-lookup  
R2_AS2(config)#line con 0  
R2_AS2(config-line)#logging syn  
R2_AS2(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0
```

```
R2_AS2(config-line)#exit  
R2_AS2(config)#
```

```
Router>enable  
Router#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Router(config)#hostname R3_AS3  
R3_AS3(config)#no ip domain-lookup  
R3_AS3(config)#line con 0  
R3_AS3(config-line)#logging syn  
R3_AS3(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0  
R3_AS3(config-line)#exit  
R3_AS3(config)#
```

```
Router>enable  
Router#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Router(config)#hostname R4_AS4  
R4_AS4(config)#no ip domain-lookup  
R4_AS4(config)#line con 0  
R4_AS4(config-line)#logging syn  
R4_AS4(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0  
R4_AS4(config-line)#exit  
R4_AS4(config)#
```

### **Creación de loopback y asignación de direcciones IP según tabla de configuración en R1**

```
R1_AS1(config)#interface loopback0  
R1_AS1(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state  
to up  
R1_AS1(config-if)#ip address 1.1.1.1 255.0.0.0  
R1_AS1(config-if)#exit  
R1_AS1(config)#interface loopback1  
R1_AS1(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback1, changed state to up  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state  
to up  
R1_AS1(config-if)#ip address 11.1.0.1 255.255.0.0
```

```
R1_AS1(config-if)#exit
R1_AS1(config)#interface s0/0/0
R1_AS1(config-if)#ip address 192.1.12.1 255.255.255.0
R1_AS1(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
R1_AS1(config-if)#

```

**Creación de loopback y asignación de direcciones IP según tabla de configuración en R2**

```
R2_AS2(config)#interface loopback0
R2_AS2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
R2_AS2(config-if)#ip address 2.2.2.2 255.0.0.0
R2_AS2(config-if)#exit
R2_AS2(config)#interface loopback1
R2_AS2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state to up
R2_AS2(config-if)#ip address 12.1.0.1 255.255.0.0
R2_AS2(config-if)#exit
R2_AS2(config)#interface s0/0/0
R2_AS2(config-if)#ip address 192.1.12.2 255.255.255.0
R2_AS2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2_AS2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
R2_AS2(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
R2_AS2(config-if)#exit
R2_AS2(config)#interface g0/0
R2_AS2(config-if)#ip address 192.1.23.2 255.255.255.0
R2_AS2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2_AS2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
R2_AS2(config-if)#exit
R2_AS2(config)#
R2_AS2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

```

### **Creación de loopback y asignación de direcciones IP según tabla de configuración en R3**

```
R3_AS3(config)#interface loopback0
R3_AS3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state
to up
R3_AS3(config-if)#ip address 3.3.3.3 255.0.0.0
R3_AS3(config-if)#exit
R3_AS3(config)#interface loopback1
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
R3_AS3(config)#interface loopback1
R3_AS3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state
to up
R3_AS3(config-if)#ip address 13.1.0.1 255.255.0.0
R3_AS3(config-if)#exit
R3_AS3(config)#interface g0/0
R3_AS3(config-if)#ip address 192.1.23.3 255.255.255.0
R3_AS3(config-if)#no shutdown
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
R3_AS3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3_AS3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0,
changed state to up
R3_AS3(config-if)#exit
R3_AS3(config)#interface s0/0/0
R3_AS3(config-if)#ip address 192.1.34.3 255.255.255.0
R3_AS3(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
R3_AS3(config-if)#

```

### **Creación de loopback y asignación de direcciones IP según tabla de configuración en R4**

```
R4_AS4(config)#interface loopback0
R4_AS4(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
```

```

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state
to up
R4_AS4(config-if)#ip address 4.4.4.4 255.0.0.0
R4_AS4(config-if)#exit
R4_AS4(config)#interface loopback1
R4_AS4(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state
to up
R4_AS4(config-if)#ip address 14.1.0.1 255.255.0.0
R4_AS4(config-if)#exit
R4_AS4(config)#interface s0/0/0
R4_AS4(config-if)#ip address 192.1.34.4 255.255.255.0
R4_AS4(config-if)#no shutdown
R4_AS4(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
R4_AS4(config-if)#

```

2. 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.

### **Configuración de BGP en R1**

```

R1_AS1(config-if)#exit
R1_AS1(config)#router bgp 1
R1_AS1(config-router)#bgp router-id 11.11.11.11
R1_AS1(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.2 remote-as 2
R1_AS1(config-router)#network 1.1.1.1 mask 255.0.0.0
R1_AS1(config-router)#network 11.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
R1_AS1(config-router)#exit
R1_AS1(config)#end
R1_AS1#

```

### **Configuración de BGP en R2**

```

R2_AS2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2_AS2(config)#router bgp 2

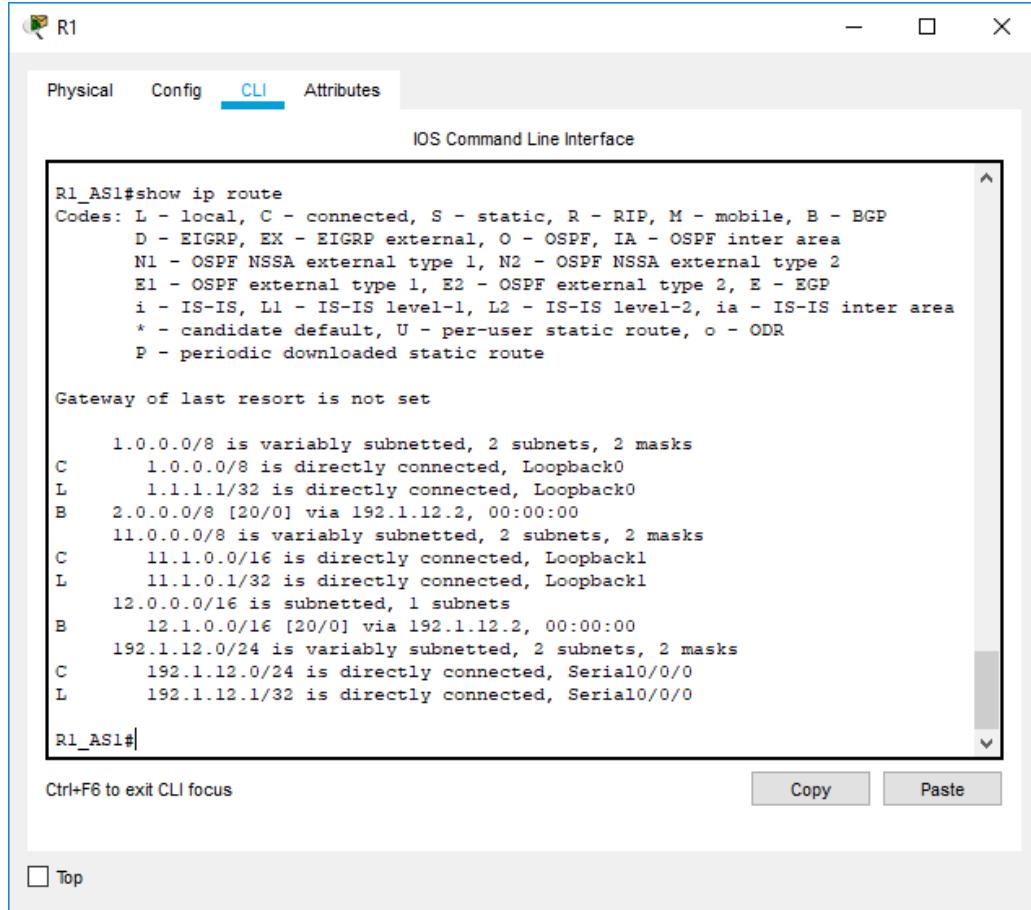
```

```

R2_AS2(config-router)#bgp router-id 22.22.22.22
R2_AS2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.1 remote-as 1
R2_AS2(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.12.1 Up

R2_AS2(config-router)#network 2.2.2.2 mask 255.0.0.0
R2_AS2(config-router)#network 12.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
R2_AS2(config-router)#exit
R2_AS2(config)#

```



The screenshot shows a Windows Command Line Interface window titled "R1". The tab bar at the top has "Physical", "Config", "CLI" (which is selected), and "Attributes". Below the tab bar is the text "IOS Command Line Interface". The main area contains the output of the "show ip route" command:

```

R1_AS1#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

      1.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        1.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
L        1.1.1.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
B        2.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.12.2, 00:00:00
          11.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C            11.1.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback1
L            11.1.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
          12.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B            12.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 192.1.12.2, 00:00:00
          192.1.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C            192.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L            192.1.12.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

R1_AS1#

```

At the bottom of the window, there are buttons for "Copy" and "Paste". A checkbox labeled "Top" is also present.

*Figura 6. Comando show ip route en R1*

```

R2_AS2#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

B    1.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.12.1, 00:00:00
     2.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      2.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
L      2.2.2.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
     11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B        11.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 192.1.12.1, 00:00:00
     12.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       12.1.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback1
L       12.1.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
     192.1.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L       192.1.12.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
     192.1.23.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.1.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       192.1.23.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R2_AS2#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus     

[Top](#)

Figura 7. Comando *show ip route* en R2

3. 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*.

### Configuración de BGP en R2

R2\_AS2#configure terminal

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

```

R2_AS2(config)#router bgp 2
R2_AS2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.3 remote-as 3
R2_AS2(config-router)#
R3_AS3(config-if)#exit

```

### Configuración de BGP en R3

```

R3_AS3(config)#router bgp 3
R3_AS3(config-router)#bgp router-id 33.33.33.33
R3_AS3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.2 remote-as 2
R3_AS3(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.23.2 Up
R3_AS3(config-router)#network 3.3.3.3 mask 255.0.0.0
R3_AS3(config-router)#network 13.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
R3_AS3(config-router)#

```

```

R2_AS2#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

B    1.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.12.1, 00:00:00
      2.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      2.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
L      2.2.2.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
B    3.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.23.3, 00:00:00
      11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B      11.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 192.1.12.1, 00:00:00
      12.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      12.1.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback1
L      12.1.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
      13.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B      13.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 192.1.23.3, 00:00:00
      192.1.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      192.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial10/0/0
L      192.1.12.2/32 is directly connected, Serial10/0/0
      192.1.23.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      192.1.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L      192.1.23.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

R2_AS2#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus     

Top

Figura 8. Comando show ip route en R2

```

R3_AS3#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

B    1.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
B    2.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
      3.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      3.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
L      3.3.3.3/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
      11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B      11.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
      12.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B      12.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
      13.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      13.1.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback1
L      13.1.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
      192.1.23.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      192.1.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L      192.1.23.3/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
      192.1.34.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      192.1.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L      192.1.34.3/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

R3_AS3#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus     

Top

Figura 9. Comando show ip route en R3

4. 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. 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.

## **Configuración de BGP en R3**

```
R3_AS3#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
R3_AS3(config)#router bgp 3  
R3_AS3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.4 remote-as 4  
R3_AS3(config-router)#
```

## **Configuración de BGP en R3**

```
R4_AS4(config-if)#exit  
R4_AS4(config)#router bgp 4  
R4_AS4(config-router)#network 4.4.4.4 mask 255.0.0.0  
R4_AS4(config-router)#network 14.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0  
R4_AS4(config-router)#bgp router-id 44.44.44.44  
R4_AS4(config-router)#neigbor 3.3.3.3 remote-as 3  
^  
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.  
R4_AS4(config-router)#neighbor 3.3.3.3 remote-as 3  
R4_AS4(config-router)#neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 2  
R4_AS4(config-router)#neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 1  
R4_AS4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.3 remote-as 3  
R4_AS4(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.34.3 Up  
  
R4_AS4(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 3.3.3.3 Up  
  
R4_AS4(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.34.3 Up  
  
R4_AS4(config-router)#exit  
R4_AS4(config)#access-list 1 permit 14.1.0.0 0.0.255.255  
R4_AS4(config)#end  
R4_AS4#
```

R4

Physical Config **CLI** Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
R4_AS4(config-router)#end
R4_AS4#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R4_AS4#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

        4.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C          4.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
L          4.4.4.4/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
        14.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C          14.1.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback1
L          14.1.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
        192.1.34.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C          192.1.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L          192.1.34.4/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

R4_AS4#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Top

Copy Paste

Figura 10. Comando show ip route en R4

The screenshot shows the Cisco IOS Command Line Interface (CLI) running on a device named R3. The window title is "R3". The tabs at the top are "Physical", "Config", "CLI" (which is selected), and "Attributes". The main area displays the output of the "show ip route" command. The output includes route codes and descriptions, a list of routes with their networks, subnet masks, via interfaces, and last update times, along with some directly connected routes. At the bottom, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons, and a "Top" link.

```
R3_AS3#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

B    1.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
B    2.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
      3.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      3.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
L      3.3.3.3/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
B    4.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.34.4, 00:00:00
      11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B      11.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
      12.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B      12.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
      13.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      13.1.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback1
L      13.1.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
      14.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B      14.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 192.1.34.4, 00:00:00
      192.1.23.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      192.1.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L      192.1.23.3/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
      192.1.34.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      192.1.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L      192.1.34.3/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

R3_AS3#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus     

Top

Figura 11. Comando show ip route en R3

R1\_AS1#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

1.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks  
C 1.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0  
L 1.1.1.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback0  
B 2.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.12.2, 00:00:00  
B 3.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.12.2, 00:00:00  
B 4.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.12.2, 00:00:00  
11.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks  
C 11.1.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback1  
L 11.1.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1  
12.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets  
B 12.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 192.1.12.2, 00:00:00  
13.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets  
B 13.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 192.1.12.2, 00:00:00  
14.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets  
B 14.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 192.1.12.2, 00:00:00  
192.1.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks  
C 192.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0  
L 192.1.12.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

R1\_AS1#

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus  Top

Figura 12. Comando show ip route en R1

### 3.1 Escenario 3

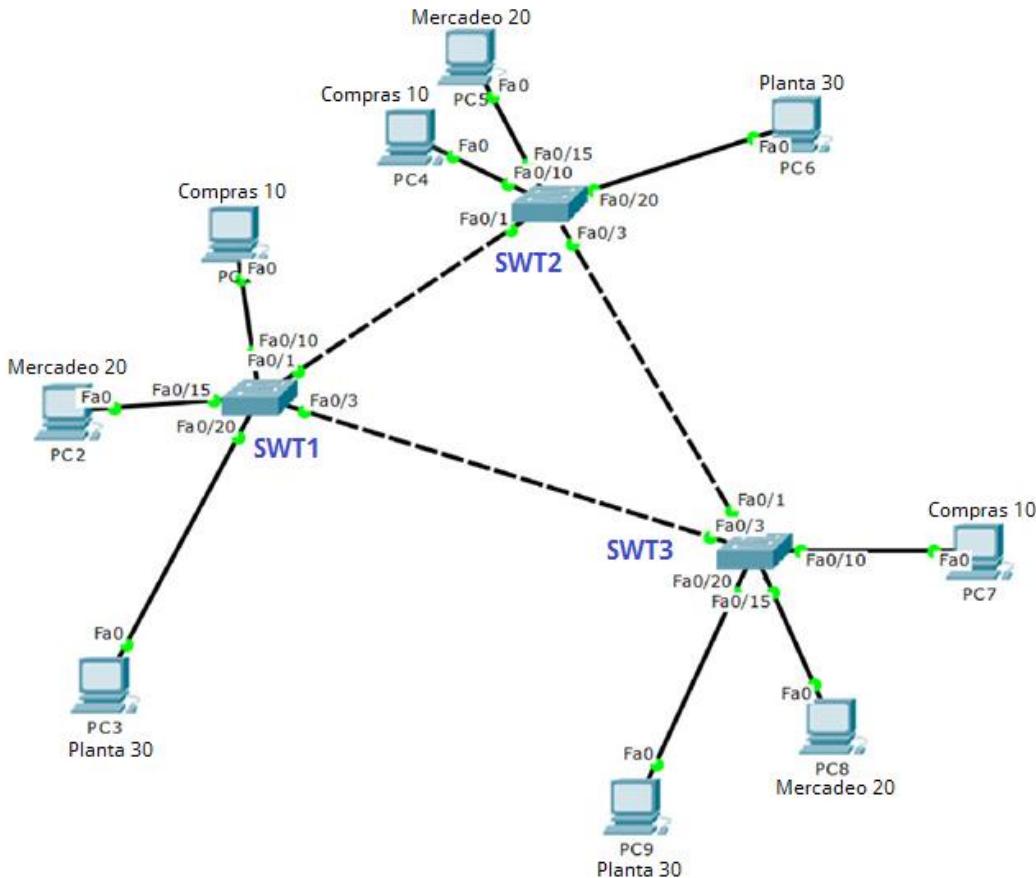


Figura 13. Escenario 3

#### 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.

#### Configuración inicial Switches

```
Switch>enable  
Switch#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Switch(config)#hostname SWT1  
SWT1(config)#no ip domain-lookup
```

```
SWT1(config)#line con 0
SWT1(config-line)#logging syn
SWT1(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0
SWT1(config-line)#exit
Switch>enable
Switch#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname SWT2
SWT2(config)#no ip domain-lookup
SWT2(config)#line con 0
SWT2(config-line)#logging syn
SWT2(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0
SWT2(config-line)#exit
SWT2(config)#
SWT2#
```

```
Switch>enable
Switch#configure termnial
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
Switch#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname SWT3
SWT3(config)#no ip domain-lookup
SWT3(config)#line con 0
SWT3(config-line)#logging syn
SWT3(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0
SWT3(config-line)#exit
SWT3(config)#

```

### **Configuración VTP SWT2 como server**

```
SWT2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT2(config)#vtp domain CCNP
Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CCNP
SWT2(config)#vtp version 2
SWT2(config)#vtp mode server
Device mode already VTP SERVER.
SWT2(config)#vtp password cisco
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco
SWT2(config)#

```

### **Configuración VTP SWT1 como cliente**

```
SWT1#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
SWT1(config)#vtp mode client  
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.  
SWT1(config)#vtp domain CCNP  
Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CCNP  
SWT1(config)#vtp password cisco  
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco  
SWT1(config)#end  
SWT1#
```

### **Configuración VTP SWT3 como cliente**

```
SWT3(config)#vtp mode client  
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.  
SWT3(config)#vtp domain CCNP  
Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CCNP  
SWT3(config)#vtp password cisco  
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco  
SWT3(config)#end
```

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

The screenshot shows a Windows application window titled "SWT2". The tab bar at the top has four tabs: "Physical", "Config", "CLI" (which is selected and highlighted in blue), and "Attributes". Below the tabs is a title bar "IOS Command Line Interface". The main area contains the CLI output:

```
SWT2(config)#vtp version 2
SWT2(config)#vtp mode server
Device mode already VTP SERVER.
SWT2(config)#vtp password cisco
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco
SWT2(config)#end
SWT2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

SWT2#show vtp status
VTP Version : 2
Configuration Revision : 1
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 : Enabled
VTP Traps Generation : Disabled
MD5 digest : 0x52 0xBF 0x62 0x43 0x91 0xF0 0x3D
0x44
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 3-2-93 15:10:30
Local updater ID is 0.0.0.0 (no valid interface found)
SWT2#
```

At the bottom of the window, there are two buttons: "Copy" and "Paste". Below the buttons is a small checkbox labeled "Top".

Figura 14. Comando show vtp status en SWT2

```
SWT1#
SWT1#
SWT1#
SWT1#
SWT1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT1(config)#end
SWT1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

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 0x0D 0x90 0xBC 0xBE
0x41
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 0-0-00 00:00:00
SWT1#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus     

Top

Figura 15. Comando `show vtp status` en SWT1

```

SWT3(config)#vtp mode client
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.
SWT3(config)#vtp domain CCNP
Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CCNP
SWT3(config)#vtp password cisco
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco
SWT3(config)#end
SWT3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

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
MD5 digest : 0xDA 0xBF 0x42 0x0D 0x90 0xBC 0xBE
0x41
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 0-0-00 00:00:00
SWT3#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus     

Top

Figura 16. Comando show vtp status en SWT3

## B. Configurar DTP (Dynamic Trunking Protocol)

- 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.

### Configurando enlace troncal del SWT2 como dynamic desirable

```

SWT2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT2(config)#interface fa0/1
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode dynamic desirable
SWT2(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed
state to up

```

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up

SWT2(config-if)#

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

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
SWT2 (config-if)#end
SWT2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
SWT2#show interfaces 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
SWT2#
```

Figura 17. Comando show interface trunk SWT2

```

SWT1#show interfaces trunk

SWT1#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1,
changed state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1,
changed state to up

SWT1#show interfaces trunk
Port      Mode         Encapsulation  Status        Native vlan
Fa0/1    auto        IEEE 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#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus     

Top

Figura 18. Comando show interface trunk SWT1

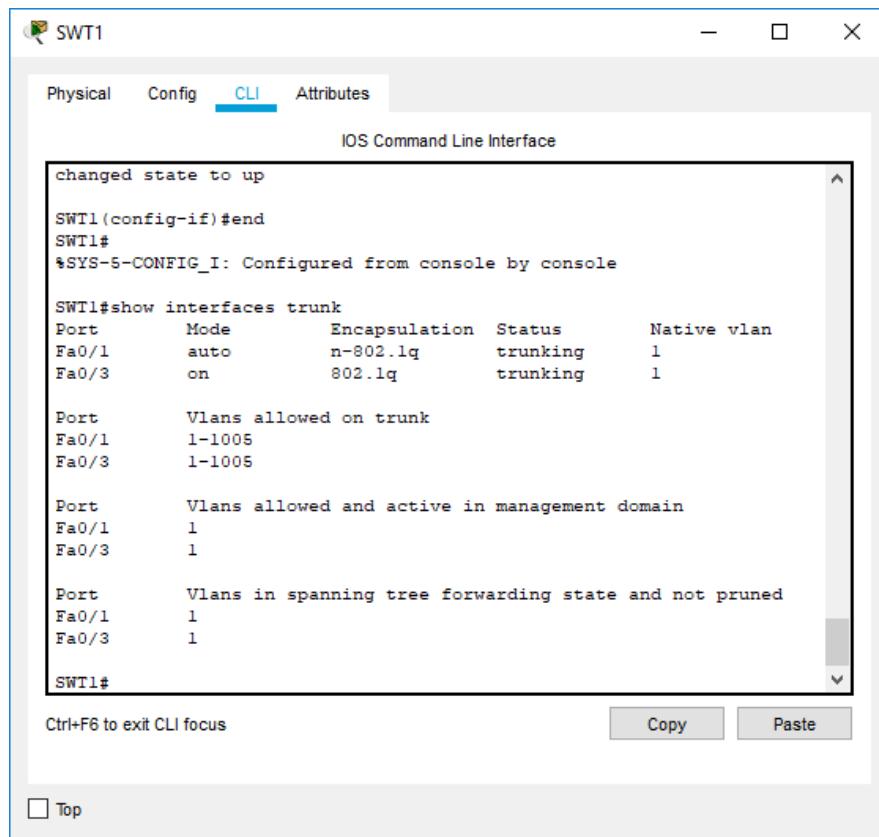
- Entre SWT1 y SWT3 configure un enlace "trunk" estático utilizando el comando switchport mode trunk en la interfaz F0/3 de SWT1

```

SWT1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT1(config)#interfaces fa0/3
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
SWT1(config)#interface fa0/3
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
SWT1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed
state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed
state to up
SWT1(config-if)#

```

4. Verifique el enlace "trunk" el comando show interfaces trunk en SWT1.



```
changed state to up
SWT1(config-if)#end
SWT1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

SWT1#show interfaces trunk
Port      Mode       Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Fa0/1    auto      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

SWT1#
```

Figura 19. Comando show interface trunk SWT1

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

SWT2#configure terminal

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

SWT2(config)#interface fa0/3

SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

SWT2(config-if)#

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

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

SWT2(config-if)#

```
SWT3#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
SWT3(config)#interface fa0/1  
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode trunk  
SWT3(config-if)#
```

### 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)

Se intenta configurar Vlan 10 en SWT1, pero rechaza el comando por estar configurado en modo cliente del VTP

```
SWT1#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
SWT1(config)#vlan 10  
VTP VLAN configuration not allowed when device is in CLIENT mode.  
SWT1(config)#
```

### Creación de VLAN en SWT2

```
SWT2(config-if)#exit  
SWT2(config)#vlan 10  
SWT2(config-vlan)#name COMPRAS  
SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 20  
SWT2(config-vlan)#name MERCADERO  
SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 30  
SWT2(config-vlan)#name PLANTA  
SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 99  
SWT2(config-vlan)#name ADMON  
SWT2(config-vlan)#end  
SWT2#
```

2. Verifique que las VLANs han sido agregadas correctamente.

The screenshot shows the CLI interface for switch SWT1. The tab 'CLI' is selected. The command entered is 'SWT1#show vlan'. The output displays a table of VLAN information:

VLAN Name	Status	Ports
1 default	active	Fa0/2, Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6, Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10, Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Gig0/1, 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	

At the bottom of the interface, there are buttons for 'Copy' and 'Paste', and a checkbox labeled 'Top'.

Figura 20. Comando show vlan en SWT1

The screenshot shows the CLI interface for switch SWT2. The tab 'CLI' is selected. The command entered is 'SWT2#show vlan'. The output displays a table of VLAN information:

VLAN Name	Status	Ports
1 default	active	Fa0/2, Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6, Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10, Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Gig0/1, 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	

At the bottom of the interface, there are buttons for 'Copy' and 'Paste', and a checkbox labeled 'Top'.

Figura 21. Comando show vlan en SWT2

```

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  MERCADERO                          active
30  PLANTA                            active
99  ADMON                             active
1002 fddi-default                      active
1003 token-ring-default                active
1004 fddinet-default                   active
1005 trnet-default                     active

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus      Copy      Paste

Top

Figura 22. Comando show vlan en SWT3

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

Tabla 2. Asociación de puertos a VLAN

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

### Configuración de VLANs en SWT1

```

SWT1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT1(config)#interface vlan 10

```

```
SWT1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan10, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan10, changed state to
up

SWT1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.10.11 255.255.255.0
SWT1(config-if)#interface vlan 20
SWT1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan20, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan20, changed state to
up

SWT1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.20.21 255.255.255.0
SWT1(config-if)#interface vlan 30
SWT1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan30, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan30, changed state to
up

SWT1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.30.31 255.255.255.0
SWT1(config-if)#end
SWT1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

## Configuración de VLANs en SWT2

```
SWT2# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT2(config)#interface vlan 10
SWT2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan10, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan10, changed state to
up

SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.10.12 255.255.255.0
SWT2(config-if)#interface vlan 20
SWT2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan20, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan20, changed state to
up
```

```
SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.20.22 255.255.255.0
SWT2(config-if)#interface vlan 30
SWT2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan30, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan30, changed state to
up

SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.30.32 255.255.255.0
SWT2(config-if)#end
SWT2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

### **Configuración de VLANs en SWT3**

```
SWT3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT3(config)#interface vlan 10
SWT3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan10, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan10, changed state to
up

SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.10.13 255.255.255.0
SWT3(config-if)#interface vlan 20
SWT3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan20, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan20, changed state to
up

SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.20.23 255.255.255.0
SWT3(config-if)#interface vlan 30
SWT3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan30, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan30, changed state to
up

SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.30.33 255.255.255.0
SWT3(config-if)#

```

4. Configure el puerto F0/10 en modo de acceso para SWT1, SWT2 y SWT3 y asígnelo a la VLAN 10.

```
SWT1#configure terminal
```

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

```
SWT1(config)#interface fa0/10
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode access
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#end
```

```
SWT1#
```

```
SWT2#configure terminal
```

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

```
SWT2(config)#interface fa0/10
```

```
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access
```

```
SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
```

```
SWT2(config-if)#end
```

```
SWT3#configure terminal
```

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

```
SWT3(config)#interface fa0/10
```

```
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access
```

```
SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
```

```
SWT3(config-if)#end
```

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#configure terminal
```

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

```
SWT1(config)#interface fa0/15
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode access
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#exit
```

```
SWT1(config)#interface fa0/20
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode access
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#
```

```

SWT2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT2(config)#interface fa0/15
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
SWT2(config-if)#exit
SWT2(config)#interface fa0/20
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
SWT2(config-if)#

```

```

SWT3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT3(config)#interface fa0/15
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#interface fa0/20
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
SWT3(config-if)#

```

#### **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.

*Tabla 3. Asignación de IP a SVI para VLAN 99*

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

#### **Configuración de IP SVI en SWT1**

```

SWT1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT1(config)#interface vlan 99
SWT1(config-if)#

```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan99, changed state to up  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan99, changed state to  
up  
SWT1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.1 255.255.255.0  
SWT1(config-if)#end
```

### **Configuración de IP SVI en SWT2**

```
SWT2#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
SWT2(config)#interface vlan 99  
SWT2(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan99, changed state to up  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan99, changed state to  
up  
SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.2 255.255.255.0  
SWT2(config-if)#end
```

### **Configuración de IP SVI en SWT3**

```
SWT3#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
SWT3(config)#interface vlan 99  
SWT3(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan99, changed state to up  
  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan99, changed state to  
up  
  
SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.3 255.255.255.0  
SWT3(config-if)#end
```

### **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.

Solo se pudieron realizar ping exitosos entre los PCs que se encuentran en la misma vlan. Entre diferentes vlan no es posible realizar ping exitosos ya que las redes se encuentran divididas por redes locales virtuales independientes.

```
PC1

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt

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

C:\>ping 190.108.10.113

Pinging 190.108.10.113 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 190.108.10.113: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.10.113: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.10.113: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.10.113: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 190.108.10.113:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 190.108.20.121

Pinging 190.108.20.121 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 190.108.20.121:
    Packets: Sent = 1, Received = 0, Lost = 1 (100% loss),

Control-C
^C
C:\>ping 190.108.20.121
```

Figura 23. Verificación de ping desde PC1

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

El ping entre Switch es exitoso porque este se realiza a las direcciones SVI creadas para cada uno en la VLAN 99.

```
Type escape sequence to abort.  
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.2, timeout is 2 seconds:  
..!!!  
Success rate is 60 percent (3/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms  
  
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 = 0/0/1 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 60 percent (3/5), 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#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus     

Top

Figura 24. Verificación de ping desde SWT1

3. Ejecute un Ping desde cada Switch a cada PC. Explique por qué el ping tuvo o no tuvo éxito.

Los ping son exitosos porque todos los switches tienen configuradas las mismas Vlan, lo que le permite acceder a cada uno de los equipos conectados a sus interfaces.

The screenshot shows a Windows application window titled "SWT1". The window has tabs at the top: "Physical", "Config", "CLI" (which is selected), and "Attributes". Below the tabs is a title bar "IOS Command Line Interface". The main area contains the following text output:

```
Type escape sequence to abort.  
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.30.133, timeout is 2  
seconds:  
!!!!  
Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/1/4 ms  
  
SWT1#ping 190.108.30.133  
  
Type escape sequence to abort.  
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.30.133, timeout is 2  
seconds:  
!!!!  
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/1/3 ms  
  
SWT1#ping 190.108.20.123  
  
Type escape sequence to abort.  
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.20.123, timeout is 2  
seconds:  
!!!!  
Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/1/6 ms  
  
SWT1#
```

At the bottom left of the window, it says "Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus". On the right side, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons. At the very bottom left is a "Top" button.

Figura 25. Verificación de ping desde SWT1 a PCs

## **2. CONCLUSIONES**

Las vlan nos permiten reducir el dominio de difusión y administrar de una mejor forma nuestras redes y utilizando el protocolo VTP podemos centralizar la creación de las vlan desde un solo dispositivo que actúa como servidor y los demás switches de la red podrán tomar la configuración de este ya que en redes muy grandes se dificulta la creación de vlan individuales por dispositivos.

Implementar múltiples protocolos de ruteo es necesario ya que en la práctica es difícil conseguir que las compañías manejen el mismo protocolo, por esta razón es necesario implementar en la configuración de los dispositivos que las rutas que sean aprendidas por un protocolo sean enviadas por otro y en el desarrollo del escenario 1 pudimos evidenciar el funcionamiento de esta condición configurando los comando de redistribución en los router cisco para los protocolos OSPF y EIGRP.

La herramienta de simulación de cisco packet tracer resulta una ayuda muy necesaria para las personas que apenas estamos comenzado a trabajar con los equipos de cisco, ya que nos permite elaborar de forma fácil una arquitectura de red y comprobar su funcionamiento sin necesidad de realizar un montaje físico y de esta forma revisar posibles fallas o realizar mejoras a una red existente.

## REFERENCIAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS

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-NT1IlnMfy2rhPZHwEoWx>

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-NT1IlnMfy2rhPZHwEoWx>

Teare, D., Vachon B., Graziani, R. (2015). CISCO Press (Ed). Implementing a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Solution for ISP Connectivity. Implementing Cisco IP Routing (ROUTE) Foundation Learning Guide CCNP ROUTE 300-101. Recuperado de <https://1drv.ms/b/s!AmIjYei-NT1IlnMfy2rhPZHwEoWx>

Froom, R., Frahim, E. (2015). CISCO Press (Ed). Campus Network Design Fundamentals. Implementing Cisco IP Switched Networks (SWITCH) Foundation Learning Guide CCNP SWITCH 300-115. Recuperado de <https://1drv.ms/b/s!AmIjYei-NT1IlnWR0hoMxgBNv1CJ>

Froom, 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-NT1IlnWR0hoMxgBNv1CJ>