

PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRACTICAS CCNA

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UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA
ESCUELA DE CIENCIAS BÁSICAS TECNOLOGÍAS E INGENIERÍAS
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PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRACTICAS CCNA

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INTRODUCCIÓN

En este documento representado como trabajo final del diplomado y bajo normas técnicas (ISO, 2015), mostrara el desarrollo de dos escenarios propuestos, en el que se plasmaran conocimientos adquiridos durante el curso y diplomado cisco, escenarios que buscan que el estudiante estimule conocimientos y su nivel de desarrollo frente a los diversos tipos de problemáticas en Networking (*No Title*, 2018)(Permendikbud, 2016).

Durante la realización de los escenarios propuestos encontramos desarrollo de seguridad, enrutamiento estático, asignación dinámica de IP, traducciones de direcciones mediante NAT. Se propicia un entorno para que el estudiante desarrolle en plenitud los puntos requeridos.

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.

Dispositivo	Interfaz	Direccionamiento	Mascara	Gateway predeterminado
Bogota1	Se0/1/0	209.17.220.6	255.255.255.252	
	Se0/0/1	172.29.3.9	255.255.255.252	
	Se0/0/0	172.29.3.5	255.255.255.252	
	Se0/1/1	172.29.3.1	255.255.255.252	
Bogota2	Se0/1/0	172.29.3.2	255.255.255.252	
	Se0/1/1	172.29.3.6	255.255.255.252	
	Se0/0/0	172.29.3.14	255.255.255.252	
	Gig0/0	172.29.0.1	255.255.255.0	
	PC-B2	172.29.0.2	255.255.255.0	172.29.0.1
Bogota3	Se0/1/1	172.29.3.10	255.255.255.252	
	Se0/1/0	172.29.3.13	255.255.255.252	
	Gig0/0	172.29.1.1	255.255.255.0	
	PC-B3	172.29.1.2	255.255.255.0	172.29.1.1
Medellin1	Se0/1/0	172.29.6.2	255.255.255.252	
	Se0/0/0	172.29.6.10	255.255.255.252	
	Se0/0/1	209.17.220.1	255.255.255.252	
	Se0/1/1	172.29.6.14	255.255.255.252	
Medellin2	Se0/1/1	172.29.6.1	255.255.255.252	
	Se0/1/0	172.29.6.5	255.255.255.252	
	Gig0/0	172.29.4.1	255.255.255.128	
	PC-M2	172.29.4.2	255.255.255.128	172.29.4.1
Medellin3	Gig0/0	172.29.4.129	255.255.255.128	
	Se0/1/0	172.29.6.6	255.255.255.252	
	Se0/0/0	172.29.6.9	255.255.255.252	
	Se0/1/1	172.29.6.13	255.255.255.252	
	PC-M3	172.29.4.130	255.255.255.128	172.29.4.129
ISP	Se0/1/0	209.17.220.2	255.255.255.252	
	Se0/1/1	209.17.220.5	255.255.255.252	

Tabla 1. Direccionamiento escenario 1

1. Realizar las rutinas de diagnóstico y dejar los equipos listos para su configuración (asignar nombres de equipos, asignar claves de seguridad, etc.).

Contraseña: class y cisco

Medellin_2

// Lo primero que haremos será configurar los parámetros básicos, listos para que cada dispositivo pueda cumplir con los parámetros exigidos, nombre, claves, mensajes del día y asignación de direccionamiento en los routers.

--- System Configuration Dialog ---

Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]: no

Press RETURN to get started!

Router>ena

Router#conf t

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

Router(config)#host

Router(config)#hostname Medellin_2

Medellin_2(config)#ena

Medellin_2(config)#enable secret class

Medellin_2(config)#

Medellin_2(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/0

Medellin_2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.4.1 255.255.255.128

Medellin_2(config-if)#no shutdown

Medellin_2(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

Medellin_2(config-if)#

Medellin_2(config-if)#exit

Medellin_2(config)#inter serial0/1/1

Medellin_2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.1 255.255.255.252

Medellin_2(config-if)#no shutdown


```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/1, changed state to down
Medellin_2(config-if)#
Medellin_2(config-if)#exit
Medellin_2(config)#inter serial0/1/0
Medellin_2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.5 255.255.255.252
Medellin_2(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to down
Medellin_2(config-if)#
Medellin_2(config)#banner motd .
Enter TEXT message. End with the character '.'.
Unauthorized access prohibited.
Medellin_2(config)#line vty 0 4
Medellin_2(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin_2(config-line)#login
Medellin_2(config-line)#exit
Medellin_2(config)#line console 0
Medellin_2(config-line)#pass cisco
Medellin_2(config-line)#login
Medellin_2(config)#service password-encryption
Medellin_2(config)#exit
Medellin_2#
```

Medellin_3

```
--- System Configuration Dialog ---
Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]: no
Press RETURN to get started!
Router>ena
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Medellin_3
```

```
Medellin_3(config)#
Medellin_3(config)#enable secret class
Medellin_3(config)#
Medellin_3(config)#interface gig0/0
Medellin_3(config-if)#ip address
Medellin_3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.4.129 255.255.255.128
Medellin_3(config-if)#no shutdown
Medellin_3(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
Medellin_3(config-if)#
Medellin_3(config)#interface ser0/1/0
Medellin_3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.6 255.255.255.252
Medellin_3(config-if)#no shutdown
Medellin_3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to up
Medellin_3(config-if)#exit
Medellin_3(config)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state
to up
Medellin_3(config)#
Medellin_3(config)#interface ser0/0/0
Medellin_3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.9 255.255.255.252
Medellin_3(config-if)#no shu
Medellin_3(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
Medellin_3(config-if)#
Medellin_3(config)#interface ser0/1/1
Medellin_3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.13 255.255.255.252
Medellin_3(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/1, changed state to down
```

```
Medellin_3(config-if)#exit
Medellin_3(config)#banner motd .
Enter TEXT message. End with the character '!'.
Unauthorized access prohibited.
Medellin_3(config)#line vty 0 4
Medellin_3(config-line)#pass cisco
Medellin_3(config-line)#login
Medellin_3(config-line)#exit
Medellin_3(config)#line console 0
Medellin_3(config-line)#pass cisco
Medellin_3(config-line)#login
Medellin_3(config-line)#exit
```

Medellin_1

```
--- System Configuration Dialog ---
Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]: no
Press RETURN to get started!
Router>ena
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Medellin_1
Medellin_1(config)#
Medellin_1(config)#banner motd .
Enter TEXT message. End with the character '!'.
Unauthorized access prohibited
Medellin_1(config)#
Medellin_1(config)#enable secret class
Medellin_1(config)#line vty 0 4
Medellin_1(config-line)#pas
Medellin_1(config-line)#password cisco
```

```
Medellin_1(config-line)#login
Medellin_1(config-line)#exit
Medellin_1(config)#line console 0
Medellin_1(config-line)#pass cisco
Medellin_1(config-line)#login
Medellin_1(config-line)#exit
Medellin_1(config)#
Medellin_1(config)#service password-encryption
Medellin_1(config)#inter serial0/1/0
Medellin_1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.2 255.255.255.252
Medellin_1(config-if)#no shutdown
Medellin_1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to up
Medellin_1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state
to up
Medellin_1(config)#inter serial0/0/0
Medellin_1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.10 255.255.255.252
Medellin_1(config-if)#no shutdown
Medellin_1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
Medellin_1(config-if)#inter serial0/0/0
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state
to up
Medellin_1(config-if)#exit
Medellin_1(config)#
Medellin_1(config)#inter serial0/0/1
Medellin_1(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.1 255.255.255.252
Medellin_1(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
Medellin_1(config-if)#
```

```
Medellin_1(config)#inter serial0/1/1
Medellin_1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.14 255.255.255.252
Medellin_1(config-if)#no shutdown
Medellin_1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/1, changed state to up
Medellin_1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/1, changed state
to up
Medellin_1(config-if)#exit
Medellin_1(config)#
```

ISP

--- System Configuration Dialog ---

Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]: no

Press RETURN to get started!

```
Router>ena
```

```
Router#conf t
```

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

```
Router(config)#
```

```
Router(config)#ena secret class
```

```
Router(config)#banner motd .
```

Enter TEXT message. End with the character '.'.

Unauthorized access prohibited.

```
Router(config)#
```

```
Router(config)#line vty 0 4
```

```
Router(config-line)#pass cisco
```

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

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

```
Router(config-line)#pass cisco
```

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

```
Router(config-line)#exit
Router(config)#service password-encryption
Router(config)#
Router(config)#interface serial 0/1/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.2 255.255.255.252
Router(config-if)#no shut
Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to up
Router(config)#interface serial 0/1/1
Router(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.5 255.255.255.252
Router(config-if)#no shut
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/1, changed state to down
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#
Router(config)#hostname ISP
ISP(config)#
```

Bogota_1

```
--- System Configuration Dialog ---
Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]: no
Press RETURN to get started!
Router>ena
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#
Router(config)#banner motd .
Enter TEXT message. End with the character '.'.
Unauthorized access prohibited.
Router(config)#
Router(config)#enable secret class
```

```
Router(config)#line vty 0 4
Router(config-line)#pass cisco
Router(config-line)#login
Router(config-line)#exit
Bogota_1(config)#line console 0
Bogota_1(config-line)#pass cisco
Bogota_1(config-line)#login
Bogota_1(config-line)#exit
Router(config)#service password-encryption
Router(config)#hostname Bogota_1
Bogota_1(config)#
Bogota_1(config)#inter serial 0/1/0
Bogota_1(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.6 255.255.255.252
Bogota_1(config-if)#no shut
Bogota_1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to up
Bogota_1(config-if)#
Bogota_1(config)#interfa seri 0/0/1
Bogota_1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.9 255.255.255.252
Bogota_1(config-if)#no shut
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
Bogota_1(config-if)#
Bogota_1(config)#interfa seri 0/0/0
Bogota_1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.5 255.255.255.252
Bogota_1(config-if)#no shu
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
Bogota_1(config-if)#
Bogota_1(config-if)#exit
Bogota_1(config)#
Bogota_1(config)#interfa seri 0/1/1
Bogota_1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.1 255.255.255.252
```

```
Bogota_1(config-if)#no shu
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/1, changed state to down
Bogota_1(config-if)#exit
Bogota_1(config)#exit
```

Bogota_2

```
--- System Configuration Dialog ---
Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]: no
Press RETURN to get started!
Router>ena
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Bogota_2
Bogota_2(config)#banner mot
Bogota_2(config)#banner motd .
Enter TEXT message. End with the character '.'.
Unauthorized access prohibited.
Bogota_2(config)#
Bogota_2(config)#enable secret class
Bogota_2(config)#line vty 0 4
Bogota_2(config-line)#pass cisco
Bogota_2(config-line)#login
Bogota_2(config-line)#exit
Bogota_2(config)#line console 0
Bogota_2(config-line)#pass cisco
Bogota_2(config-line)#login
Bogota_2(config-line)#exit
Bogota_2(config)#service password-encryption
Bogota_2(config)#inter ser0/1/0
Bogota_2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.2 255.255.255.252
```



```
Bogota_2(config-if)#no shut
Bogota_2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to up
Bogota_2(config-if)#
Bogota_2(config)#inter ser0/1/1
Bogota_2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.6 255.255.255.252
Bogota_2(config-if)#no shutdown
Bogota_2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/1, changed state to up
Bogota_2(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/1, changed state
to up
Bogota_2(config-if)#inter ser0/0/0
Bogota_2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.14 255.255.255.252
Bogota_2(config-if)#no shu
Bogota_2(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
Bogota_2(config-if)#
Bogota_2(config-if)#inter gig0/0
Bogota_2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.0.1 255.255.255.0
Bogota_2(config-if)#no shut
Bogota_2(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
Bogota_2(config-if)#exit
Bogota_2(config)#
```

Bogota_3

--- System Configuration Dialog ---

Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]: no

Press RETURN to get started!

Router>ena

Router#conf t

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

Router(config)#hostname Bogota_3

Bogota_3(config)#enable secret class

Bogota_3(config)#line vty 0 4

Bogota_3(config-line)#pass cisco

Bogota_3(config-line)#login

Bogota_3(config-line)#exit

Bogota_3(config)#line console 0

Bogota_3(config-line)#pass cisco

Bogota_3(config-line)#login

Bogota_3(config-line)#exit

Bogota_3(config)#service password-encryption

Bogota_3(config)#banner motd .

Enter TEXT message. End with the character '.'.

Unauthorized access prohibited.

Bogota_3(config)#

Bogota_3(config)#interface serial 0/1/1

Bogota_3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.10 255.255.255.252

Bogota_3(config-if)#no shut

Bogota_3(config-if)#

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/1, changed state to up

Bogota_3(config-if)#exit

Bogota_3(config)#

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

Bogota_3(config)#interface serial 0/1/0

Bogota_3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.13 255.255.255.252

Bogota_3(config-if)#no shut

```

Bogota_3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to up
Bogota_3(config-if)#exit
Bogota_3(config)#interface gig0/0
Bogota_3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.1.1 255.255.255.0
Bogota_3(config-if)#no shut
Bogota_3(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
Bogota_3(config-if)#exit

```

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

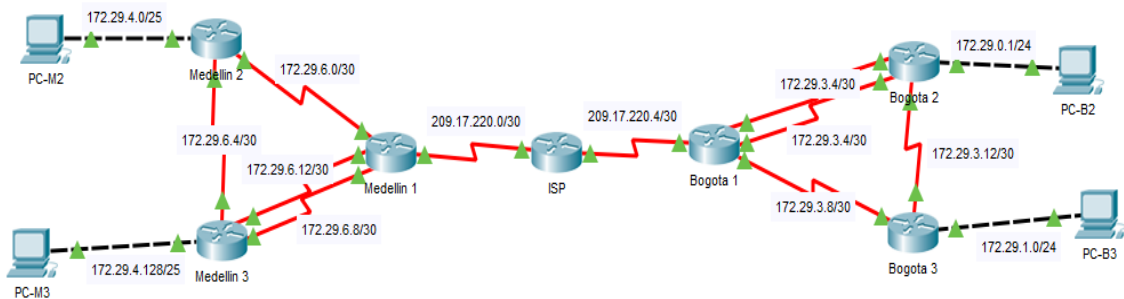


Ilustración 1. Conexión física de los equipos en la topología de red

Parte 1: Configuración del enrutamiento

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

Medellin_1

```
//Configurar Red con protocolo Rip versión 2 Medellin 1
Medellin_1(config)#router rip
Medellin_1(config-router)#version 2
Medellin_1(config-router)#network 172.29.6.0
Medellin_1(config-router)#network 172.29.6.8
Medellin_1(config-router)#network 172.29.6.12
Medellin_1(config-router)#no auto-summary
Medellin_1(config-router)#passive-interface serial 0/0/1
```

Medellin_2

```
//Configurar Red con protocolo Rip versión 2 Medellin 2
Medellin_2(config)#router rip
Medellin_2(config-router)#version 2
Medellin_2(config-router)#network 172.29.6.0
Medellin_2(config-router)#network 172.29.6.4
Medellin_2(config-router)#network 172.29.4.0
Medellin_2(config-router)#no auto-summary
Medellin_2(config-router)#passive-interface gigabitEthernet 0/0
```

Medellin_3

```
//Configurar Red con protocolo Rip versión 2 Medellin 3
Medellin_3(config)#router rip
Medellin_3(config-router)#version 2
Medellin_3(config-router)#network 172.29.4.128
```

```
Medellin_3(config-router)#network 172.29.6.4
Medellin_3(config-router)#network 172.29.6.8
Medellin_3(config-router)#network 172.29.6.12
Medellin_3(config-router)#no auto-summary
Medellin_3(config-router)#passive-interface gig0/0
```

Bogota_1

```
//Configurar Red con protocolo Rip versión 2 Bogota 1
Bogota_1(config)#router rip
Bogota_1(config-router)#version 2
Bogota_1(config-router)#network 172.29.3.8
Bogota_1(config-router)#network 172.29.3.4
Bogota_1(config-router)#network 172.29.3.0
Bogota_1(config-router)#no auto-summary
Bogota_1(config-router)#passive-interface serial 0/1/0
```

Bogota_2

```
//Configurar Red con protocolo Rip versión 2 Bogota 2
Bogota_2(config)#router rip
Bogota_2(config-router)#version 2
Bogota_2(config-router)#no auto-summary
Bogota_2(config-router)#network 172.29.3.0
Bogota_2(config-router)#network 172.29.3.4
Bogota_2(config-router)#network 172.29.3.12
Bogota_2(config-router)#network 172.29.0.0
Bogota_2(config-router)#passive-interface gig0/0
```

Bogota_3

```
//Configurar Red con protocolo Rip versión 2 Bogota 3
Bogota_3(config)#router rip
Bogota_3(config-router)#version 2
```

```
Bogota_3(config-router)#network 172.29.3.8
Bogota_3(config-router)#network 172.29.3.12
Bogota_3(config-router)#network 172.29.1.0
Bogota_3(config-router)#no auto-summary
Bogota_3(config-router)#passive-interface gig0/0
```

b. Los routers Bogota1 y Medellin1 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.

Medellin_1

```
Medellin_1(config)#
Medellin_1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.17.220.2
Medellin_1(config)#
Medellin_1(config)#router rip
Medellin_1(config-router)#default-information originate
Medellin_1 config-router)#exit
```

Bogota_1

```
Bogota_1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.17.220.5
Bogota_1(config)#
Bogota_1(config)#router rip
Bogota_1(config-router)#default-information originate
Bogota_1(config-router)#exit
Bogota_1(config)#exit
Bogota_1#
```

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.

//El router asignado a Medellín 1 se conecta a Internet de igual manera el router asignado a Bogotá 1

ISP

```
ISP(config)#ip route 172.29.0.0 255.255.252.0 209.17.220.6
```

```
ISP(config)#ip route 172.29.4.0 255.255.252.0 209.17.220.1
```

Parte 2: Tabla de Enrutamiento.

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

Medellin_3

```
Medellin_3#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 172.29.6.10 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, 00:00:18, Serial0/1/0
C       172.29.4.128/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       172.29.4.129/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R       172.29.6.0/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.5, 00:00:18, Serial0/1/0
        [120/1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:18, Serial0/0/0
        [120/1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:18, Serial0/1/1
C       172.29.6.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L       172.29.6.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C       172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L       172.29.6.9/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C       172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L       172.29.6.13/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
R*    0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:18, Serial0/0/0
        [120/1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:18, Serial0/1/1

Medellin_3#
```

Ilustración 2. Tabla de enrutamiento Medellín_3

Medellin_1

```
Medellin_1#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 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 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:19, Serial0/1/0
R       172.29.4.128/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.13, 00:00:27, Serial0/1/1
           [120/1] via 172.29.6.9, 00:00:27, Serial0/0/0
C       172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L       172.29.6.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
R       172.29.6.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.13, 00:00:27, Serial0/1/1
           [120/1] via 172.29.6.9, 00:00:27, Serial0/0/0
           [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:19, Serial0/1/0
C       172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L       172.29.6.10/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C       172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L       172.29.6.14/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
    209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C       209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L       209.17.220.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C       209.17.220.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
S*    0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.17.220.2

Medellin_1#
```

Ilustración 3. Tabla de enrutamiento Medellin_1

ISP

```
ISP#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

    172.29.0.0/22 is subnetted, 2 subnets
S       172.29.0.0/22 [1/0] via 209.17.220.6
S       172.29.4.0/22 [1/0] via 209.17.220.1
    209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
C       209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C       209.17.220.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L       209.17.220.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C       209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L       209.17.220.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
C       209.17.220.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1

ISP#
```

Ilustración 4. Tabla de enrutamiento ISP

Bogota_3

```
Bogota_3#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B -
BGP
        D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS
inter area
        * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
        P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 172.29.3.9 to network 0.0.0.0

    172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
R       172.29.0.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:21, Serial0/1/0
C       172.29.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       172.29.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R       172.29.3.0/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:04, Serial0/1/1
        [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:21, Serial0/1/0
R       172.29.3.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:04, Serial0/1/1
        [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:21, Serial0/1/0
C       172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L       172.29.3.10/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
C       172.29.3.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L       172.29.3.13/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
R*    0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:04, Serial0/1/1

Bogota_3#
```

Ilustración 5. Tabla de enrutamiento Bogota_3

Bogota_1

```
Bogota_1#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 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, 00:00:01, Serial0/1/1
        [120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:01, Serial0/0/0
R       172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/1
C       172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L       172.29.3.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
C       172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L       172.29.3.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C       172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L       172.29.3.9/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R       172.29.3.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/1
        [120/1] via 172.29.3.2, 00:00:01, Serial0/1/1
        [120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:01, Serial0/0/0
    209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C       209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C       209.17.220.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L       209.17.220.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
S*    0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.17.220.5

Bogota_1#
```

Ilustración 6. Tabla de enrutamiento Bogota_1

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

Esta información también se puede validar con la tabla desplegada en el comando #show ip route# y se hará en los dos dispositivos con dos seriales conexión a un router.

Bogota_2

```
Bogota_2#tracert 209.17.220.6
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 209.17.220.6

 0  172.29.3.5          1 msec    0 msec    0 msec
Bogota_2#
Bogota_2#tracert 209.17.220.6
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 209.17.220.6

 0  172.29.3.1          2 msec    1 msec    4 msec
Bogota_2#
```

Ilustración 7. Verificación de balanceo Bogota_2

Medellin_3

```
Medellin_3#tracert 209.17.220.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 209.17.220.1

 0  172.29.6.14         0 msec    2 msec    0 msec
Medellin_3#
Medellin_3#tracert 209.17.220.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 209.17.220.1

 0  172.29.6.10         0 msec    1 msec    0 msec
Medellin_3#
```

Ilustración 8. Verificación de balanceo Medellin_3

c. Obsérvese en los routers Bogotá1 y Medellín1 cierta similitud por su ubicación, por tener dos enlaces de conexión hacia otro router y por la ruta por defecto que manejan.

Los routers Bogota_1 y Medellin_1 manejan una

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

Medellin_2

```
Medellin_2#show ip route rip
      172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
R       172.29.4.128/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:15, Serial0/1/0
R       172.29.6.8/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.2, 00:00:04, Serial0/1/1
          [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:15, Serial0/1/0
R       172.29.6.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.2, 00:00:04, Serial0/1/1
          [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:15, Serial0/1/0
R*    0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.6.2, 00:00:04, Serial0/1/1

Medellin_2#
```

Ilustración 9. Redes conectadas mediante RIP Medellín_2

Bogota_2

```
Bogota_2#show ip route rip
      172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 10 subnets, 3 masks
R       172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:05, Serial0/0/0
R       172.29.3.8/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:10, Serial0/1/0
          [120/1] via 172.29.3.5, 00:00:10, Serial0/1/1
          [120/1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:05, Serial0/0/0
R*    0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:10, Serial0/1/0
R*    0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.3.5, 00:00:10, Serial0/1/1

Bogota_2#
```

Ilustración 10. Redes conectadas mediante RIP Bogotá_2

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

//Esta información está plasmada en las tablas de enrutamiento, propias de los routers.

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

```
ISP#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

      172.29.0.0/22 is subnetted, 2 subnets
S       172.29.0.0/22 [1/0] via 209.17.220.6
S       172.29.4.0/22 [1/0] via 209.17.220.1
      209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C       209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L       209.17.220.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C       209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L       209.17.220.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1

ISP#
```

Ilustración 11. Visualización de rutas estáticas

Parte 3: Deshabilitar la propagación del protocolo RIP

//Es de gran importancia ya que no se quiere propagar donde no se requiera se debe deshabilitar la propagación en el protocolo RIP.

Bogota_1

```
router rip
  version 2
  passive-interface Serial0/1/0
  network 172.29.0.0
  default-information originate
  no auto-summary
!
ip classless

Bogota_1#
_ _
```

Ilustración 12. Deshabilitación Bogota_1

Bogota_2

```
router rip
  version 2
  passive-interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  network 172.29.0.0
  no auto-summary
!
ip classless

Bogota_2#
_ _
```

Ilustración 13. Deshabilitación Bogota_2

Bogota_3

```
router rip
  version 2
  passive-interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  network 172.29.0.0
  no auto-summary
!
ip classless

Bogota_3#
_ _
```

Ilustración 14. Deshabilitación Bogota_3

Medellin_1

```
router rip
version 2
passive-interface Serial0/0/1
network 172.29.0.0
default-information originate
no auto-summary
!
ip classless

Medellin_1#
```

Ilustración 15. Deshabilitación Medellin_1

Medellin_2

```
router rip
version 2
passive-interface GigabitEthernet0/0
network 172.29.0.0
no auto-summary
!
ip classless

Medellin_2#
.....
```

Ilustración 16. Deshabilitación Medellin_2

Medellin_3

```
router rip
version 2
passive-interface GigabitEthernet0/0
network 172.29.0.0
no auto-summary
!
ip classless

Medellin_3#
```

Ilustración 17. Deshabilitación Medellin_3

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

// Anteriormente se realiza las interfaces pasivas

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.

//Anteriormente se realiza la conexión a RIP

Parte 5: Configurar encapsulamiento y autenticación PPP.

a. Según la topología se requiere que el enlace Medellin1 con ISP sea configurado con autenticación PAP.

Medellin_1

```
Medellin_1(config)#
```

```
Medellin_1(config)#username ISP passw cisco
```

```
Medellin_1(config)#
```

```
Medellin_1(config)#interfa se0/0/1
```

```
Medellin_1(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
```

```
Medellin_1(config-if)#
```

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

```
Medellin_1(config-if)#
```

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

```
Medellin_1(config-if)#
```

```
Medellin_1(config-if)#ppp authentication pap
```

```
Medellin_1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state
to down
Medellin_1(config-if)#
Medellin_1(config-if)#ppp authentication pap
Medellin_1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state
to down
Medellin_1(config-if)#
Medellin_1(config-if)#ppp pap sent-username Medellin_1 password cisco
Medellin_1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state
to up
```

ISP

```
ISP(config)#
ISP(config)#username Medellin_1 passw cisco
ISP(config)#
ISP(config)#inter se0/1/0
ISP(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
ISP(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state
to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state
to up
ISP(config-if)#
ISP(config-if)#ppp authentication pap
ISP(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state
to down
```



```
ISP(config-if)#
ISP(config-if)#ppp pap sent-username ISP password cisco
ISP(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state
to up
```

b. El enlace Bogota1 con ISP se debe configurar con autenticación CHAT.

ISP

```
ISP#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ISP(config)#username Bogota_1 pass cisco
ISP(config)#interface se0/1/1
ISP(config-if)#encapsulation chap
ISP(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/1, changed state
to down
ISP(config-if)#
ISP(config-if)#ppp authentication chap
ISP(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/1, changed state
to up
```

Bogota_1

```
Bogota_1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota_1(config)#username ISP pass cisco
Bogota_1(config)#interface se0/1/0
Bogota_1(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
Bogota_1(config-if)#
```

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

```
Bogota_1(config-if)#ppp authentication chap
```

```
Bogota_1(config-if)#
```

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

Parte 6: Configuración de PAT.

a. En la topología, si se activa NAT en cada equipo de salida (Bogota1 y Medellin1), los routers internos de una ciudad no podrán llegar hasta los routers internos en el otro extremo, sólo existirá comunicación hasta los routers Bogota1, ISP y Medellin1.

Medellin_1

```
Medellin_1(config)#ip access-list standard NAT
```

```
Medellin_1(config-std-nacl)#permit 172.29.4.0 0.0.0.127
```

```
Medellin_1(config-std-nacl)#permit 172.29.4.128 0.0.0.127
```

```
Medellin_1(config-std-nacl)#exit
```

```
Medellin_1(config)#ip nat inside source list NAT interface serial 0/0/1 overload
```

```
Medellin_1(config)#inter seri0/0/1
```

```
Medellin_1(config-if)#ip nat outside
```

```
Medellin_1(config)#inter seri0/1/0
```

```
Medellin_1(config-if)#ip nat inside
```

```
Medellin_1(config-if)#inter seri0/0/0
```

```
Medellin_1(config-if)#ip nat inside
```

```
Medellin_1(config-if)#inter seri0/1/1
```

```
Medellin_1(config-if)#ip nat inside
```

```
Medellin_1(config-if)#exit
```

```
Medellin_1(config)#
```

```
Bogota_1(config)#ip access-list standard NAT
```

```
Bogota_1(config-std-nacl)#permit 172.29.0.0 0.0.0.255
```

```

Bogota_1(config-std-nacl)#permit 172.29.1.0 0.0.0.255
Bogota_1(config-std-nacl)#exit
Bogota_1(config)#ip nat inside source list NAT interface serial 0/1/0 overload
Bogota_1(config)#inter serial 0/1/0
Bogota_1(config-if)#ip nat outside
Bogota_1(config)#inter serial 0/0/1
Bogota_1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Bogota_1(config)#inter serial 0/0/0
Bogota_1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Bogota_1(config-if)#inter serial 0/1/1
Bogota_1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Bogota_1(config-if)#exit
Bogota_1(config)#

```

b. Después de verificar lo indicado en el paso anterior proceda a configurar el NAT en el router Medellin1. 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 Medellin1, cómo diferente puerto.

//Indicamos las interfaces de entrada y salida de Medellin 1

```

Medellin_1>en
Medellin_1#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin_1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 interface s0/0/0 overload
Medellin_1(config)#access-list 1 permit 173.29.4.0 0.0.3.255
Medellin_1(config)#int s0/0/0
Medellin_1(config)#ip nat outside
Medellin_1(config)#int s0/0/1
Medellin_1(config)#ip nat inside
Medellin_1(config)#int s0/1/1
Medellin_1(config)#ip nat inside

```

Medellin_1(config)#

//Indicamos las interfaces de entrada y salida de Medellin 1

Bogota_1>en

Bogota_1#config t

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

Bogota_1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 interface s0/0/0 overload

Bogota_1(config)#access-list 1 permit 173.29.0.0 0.0.3.255

Bogota_1(config)#int s0/0/0

Bogota_1(config)#ip nat outside

Bogota_1(config)#int s0/0/1

Bogota_1(config)#ip nat inside

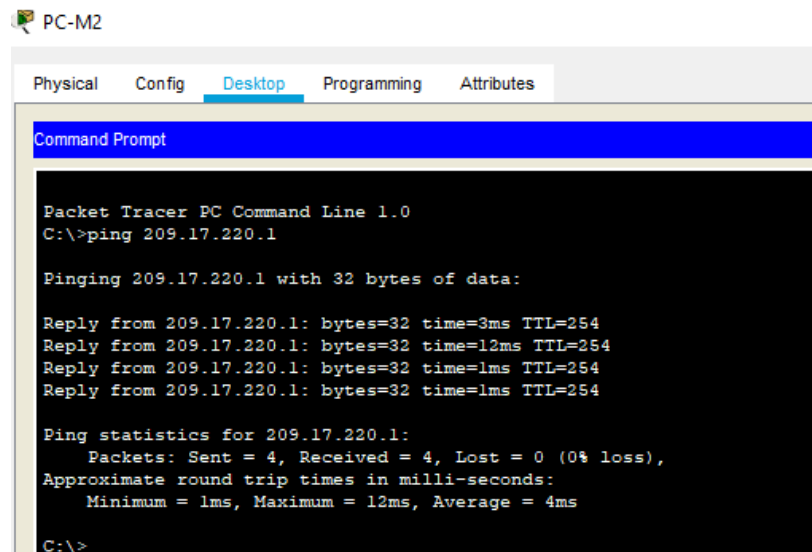
Bogota_1(config)#int s0/1/0

Bogota_1(config)#ip nat inside

Bogota_1(config)#int s0/1/1

Bogota_1(config)#ip nat inside

Bogota_1(config)#



The screenshot shows a desktop environment with a window titled "PC-M2". The window has tabs for "Physical", "Config", "Desktop", "Programming", and "Attributes". The "Desktop" tab is active, and a "Command Prompt" window is open. The Command Prompt displays the following text:

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 209.17.220.1

Pinging 209.17.220.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 209.17.220.1: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=254
Reply from 209.17.220.1: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=254
Reply from 209.17.220.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254
Reply from 209.17.220.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254

Ping statistics for 209.17.220.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 12ms, Average = 4ms

C:\>
```

Ilustración 18. Ping de M2 a ISP

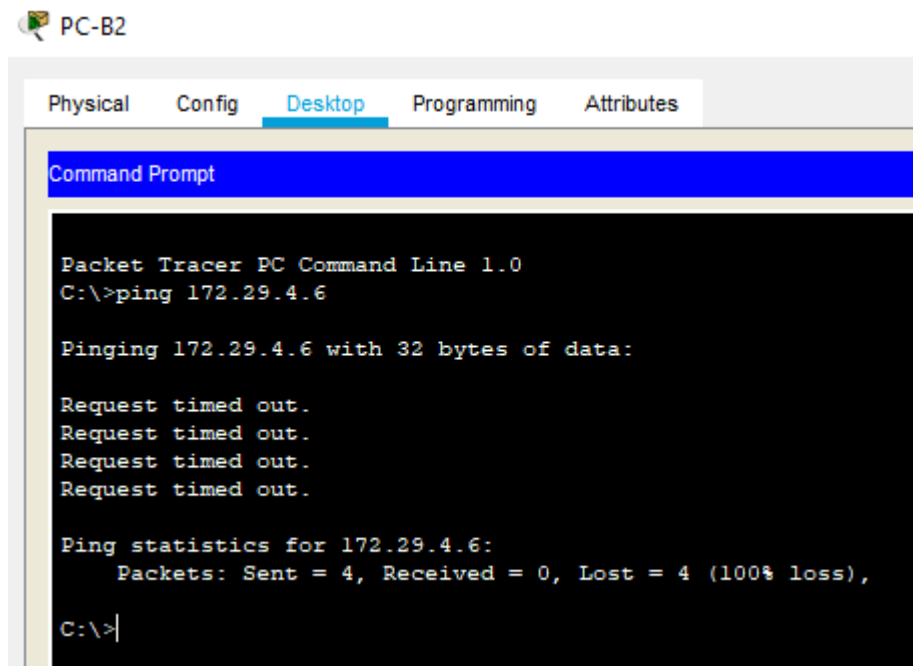


Ilustración 19. Ping B2-M2

//Este pin no es satisfactorio por que NAT bloquea de adentro hacia afuera.

c. Proceda a configurar el NAT en el router Bogota1. 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 Bogota1, cómo diferente puerto.

```
Bogota_1>en
```

```
Bogota_1#config t
```

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

```
Bogota_1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 interface s0/0/0 overload
```

```
Bogota_1(config)#access-list 1 permit 173.29.0.0 0.0.3.255
```

```
Bogota_1(config)#int s0/0/0
```

```
Bogota_1(config)#ip nat outside
```

```
Bogota_1(config)#int s0/0/1
```

```
Bogota_1(config)#ip nat inside
```

```
Bogota_1(config)#int s0/1/0
Bogota_1(config)#ip nat inside
Bogota_1(config)#int s0/1/1
Bogota_1(config)#ip nat inside
Bogota_1(config)#
```

Parte 7: Configuración del servicio DHCP.

a. Configurar la red Medellin2 y Medellin3 donde el router Medellin 2 debe ser el servidor DHCP para ambas redes LAN

Medellin_2

```
Medellin_2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.4.1
Medellin_2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.4.129
Medellin_2(config)#
Medellin_2(config)#ip dhcp pool Medellin_2
Medellin_2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.4.0 255.255.255.128
Medellin_2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.4.1
Medellin_2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 8.8.8.8
Medellin_2(config)#ip dhcp pool Medellin_3
Medellin_2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.4.128 255.255.255.128
Medellin_2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.4.12
Medellin_2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 8.8.8.8
Medellin_2(dhcp-config)#exit
Medellin_2(config)#
```

b. El router Medellin3 deberá habilitar el paso de los mensajes broadcast hacia la IP del router Medellin2.

```
Medellin_3(config)#inter gigabitEthernet 0/0
Medellin_3(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.29.6.5
Medellin_3(config-if)#exit
```

Medellin_3(config)#

c. Configurar la red Bogota2 y Bogota3 donde el router Medellin2 debe ser el servidor DHCP para ambas redes Lan.

Bogota_2

Bogota_2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.0.1

Bogota_2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.1.1

Bogota_2(config)#

Bogota_2(config)#ip dhcp pool Bogota_2

Bogota_2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.0.0 255.255.255.0

Bogota_2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.0.1

Bogota_2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 8.8.8.8

Bogota_2(dhcp-config)#exit

Bogota_2(config)#

Bogota_2(config)#ip dhcp pool Bogota_3

Bogota_2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.1.0 255.255.255.0

Bogota_2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.1.1

Bogota_2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 8.8.8.8

Bogota_2(dhcp-config)#exit

Bogota_2(config)#

d. Configure el router Bogota1 para que habilite el paso de los mensajes Broadcast hacia la IP del router Bogota2.

Bogota_3(config)#inter gig0/0

Bogota_3(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.29.3.14

Bogota_3(config-if)#exit

Bogota_3(config)#

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 red el cual deberá configurar e interconectar entre si cada uno de los dispositivos que forman parte del escenario, acorde con los lineamientos establecidos para el direccionamiento IP, protocolos de enrutamiento y demás aspectos que forman parte de la topología de red.

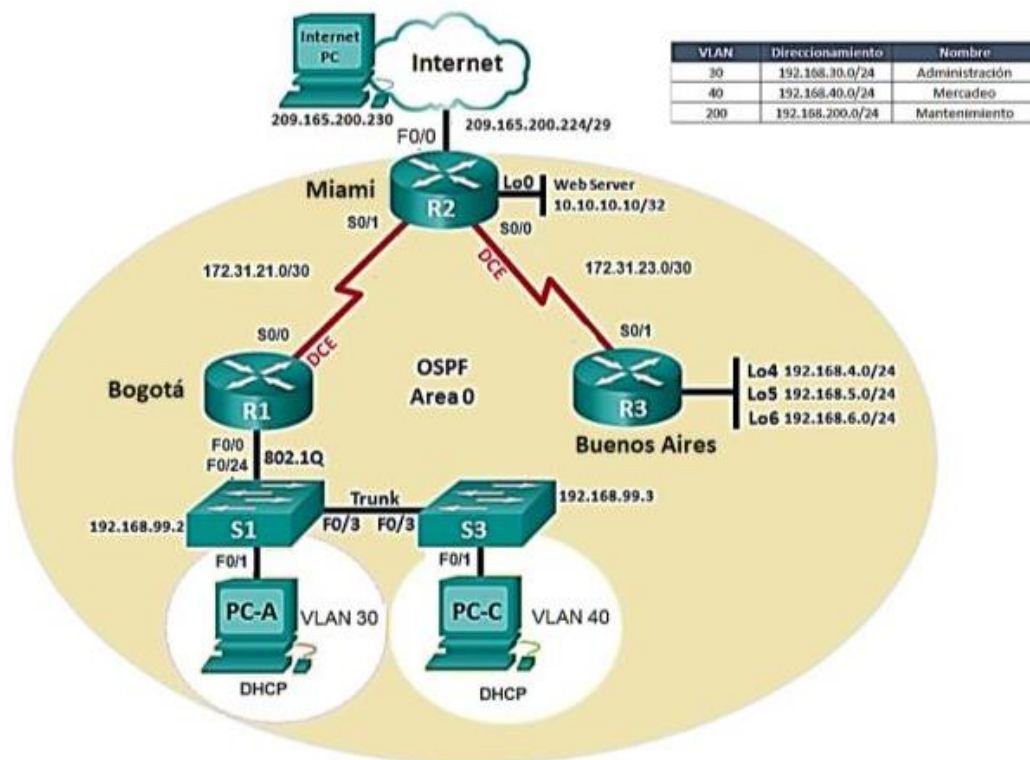


Ilustración 20. Topología de red Escenario 2

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

Lo primero que haremos antes de configurar el direccionamiento de la red será introducir comandos para establecer parámetros básicos en router y switch,

nombres, encriptación, mensaje del día. La contraseña de acceso en todos los casos será cisco.

Internet PC

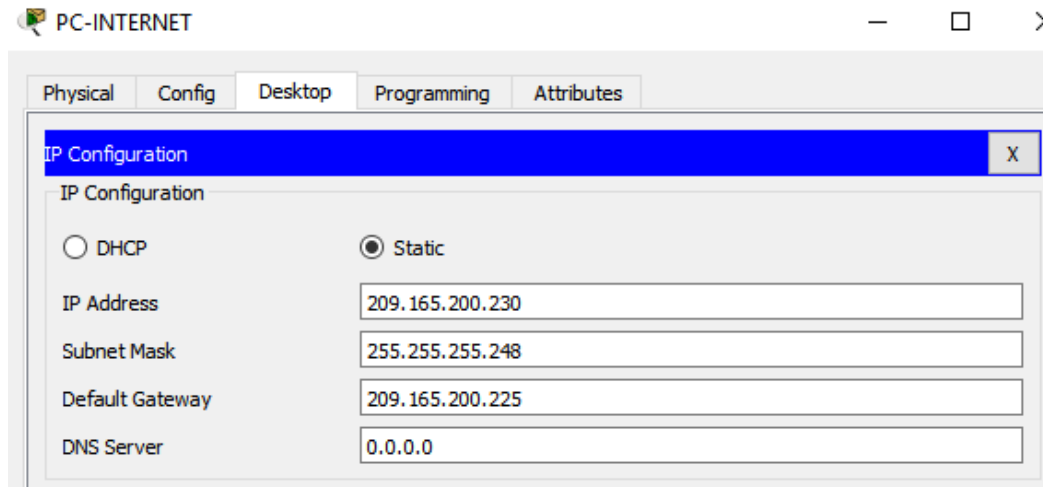


Ilustración 21. Direccionamiento IP en PC-INTERNET

Router 1 Bogota

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#config t
```

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

```
Router(config)#hostname BOGOTA
```

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

```
BOGOTA(config)#line con 0
```

```
BOGOTA(config-line)#password cisco
```

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

```
BOGOTA(config-line)#line vty 0 4
```

```
BOGOTA(config-line)#password cisco
```

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

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

```
BOGOTA(config)#no ip domain loo
```

```
BOGOTA(config)#no ip domain lookup
BOGOTA(config)#service pass
BOGOTA(config)#service password-encryption
BOGOTA(config)#banner motd #unauthorized access prohibited!!!#
BOGOTA(config)#exit
BOGOTA#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console}
BOGOTA#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BOGOTA(config)#int s0/0/0
BOGOTA(config-if)#description conexion a R2
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip address 172.31.21.1 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA(config-if)#clock rate 128000
BOGOTA(config-if)#no shutdown
```

Router 2 Miami

```
Router>enable
Router#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname MIAMI
MIAMI(config)#enable secret cisco
MIAMI(config)#line con 0
MIAMI(config-line)#password cisco
MIAMI(config-line)#login
MIAMI(config-line)#line vty 0 4
MIAMI(config-line)#password cisco
MIAMI(config-line)#login
MIAMI(config-line)#exit
MIAMI(config)#service pa
MIAMI(config)#service password-encryption
```

```
MIAMI(config)#no ip domain loo
MIAMI(config)#no ip domain lookup
MIAMI(config)#banner motd #unauthorized acces prohibited !!!#
MIAMI(config)#exit
MIAMI#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
MIAMI#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
MIAMI(config)#int s0/0/1
MIAMI(config-if)#description conexion a R1
MIAMI(config-if)#ip address 172.31.21.2 255.255.255.252
MIAMI(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state
to up
MIAMI(config-if)#
MIAMI(config-if)#int s0/0/0
MIAMI(config-if)#ip address 172.31.23.1 255.255.255.252
MIAMI(config-if)#clock rate 128000
MIAMI(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
MIAMI(config-if)#
MIAMI(config-if)#int g0/0
MIAMI(config-if)#description conexion a ISP
MIAMI(config-if)#ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.248
MIAMI(config-if)#no sh
MIAMI(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
MIAMI(config-if)#int g0/1
MIAMI(config-if)#description conexion a WEB SERVER
MIAMI(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
```

```

MIAMI(config-if)#no sh
MIAMI(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
MIAMI(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0,
changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/1,
changed state to up

```

Servidor Web

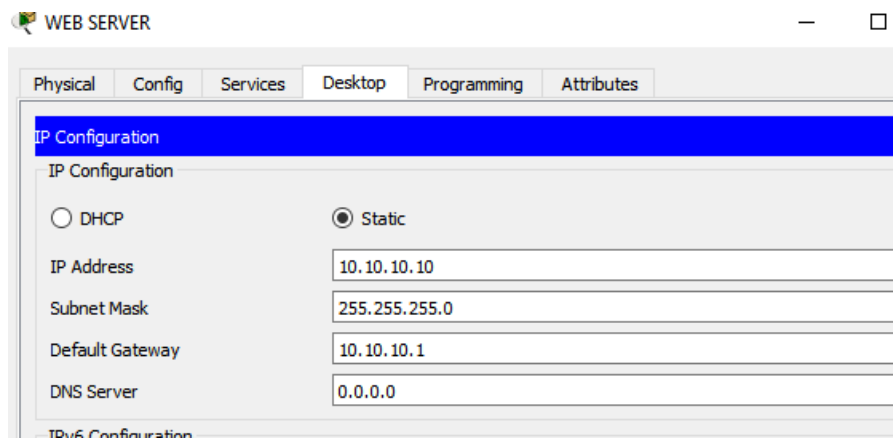


Ilustración 22. Direccinamiento IP web server

Router 3 Buenos Aires

```

Router>enable
Router#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname BUENOS_AIRES
BUENOS_AIRES(config)#enable secret cisco
BUENOS_AIRES(config)#line con 0
BUENOS_AIRES(config-line)#password cisco
BUENOS_AIRES(config-line)#login
BUENOS_AIRES(config-line)#line vty 0 4

```

```
BUENOS_AIRES(config-line)#password cisco
BUENOS_AIRES(config-line)#login
BUENOS_AIRES(config-line)#exit
BUENOS_AIRES(config)#no ip domain loo
BUENOS_AIRES(config)#no ip domain lookup
BUENOS_AIRES(config)#service
BUENOS_AIRES(config)#service pass
BUENOS_AIRES(config)#service password-encryption
BUENOS_AIRES(config)#banner motd #unauthorized acces prohibited!!#
BUENOS_AIRES(config)#int s0/0/1
BUENOS_AIRES(config-if)#ip address 172.31.23.2 255.255.255.252
BUENOS_AIRES(config-if)#no sh
BUENOS_AIRES(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
BUENOS_AIRES(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state
to up
BUENOS_AIRES(config-if)#int lo4
BUENOS_AIRES(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback4, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback4, changed state
to up
BUENOS_AIRES(config-if)#ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
BUENOS_AIRES(config-if)#no sh
BUENOS_AIRES(config-if)#int lo5
BUENOS_AIRES(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback5, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback5, changed state
to up
BUENOS_AIRES(config-if)#ip address 192.168.5.1 255.255.255.0
BUENOS_AIRES(config-if)#no sh
BUENOS_AIRES(config-if)#int lo6
```

```
BUENOS_AIRES(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback6, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback6, changed state
to up
BUENOS_AIRES(config-if)#ip address 192.168.6.1 255.255.255.0
BUENOS_AIRES(config-if)#no sh
BUENOS_AIRES(config-if)#
```

Swicth 1

```
Switch>en
Switch#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname S1
S1(config)#enable secret cisco
S1(config)#line con 0
S1(config-line)#pass cisco
S1(config-line)#line vty 0 4
S1(config-line)#pass cisco
S1(config-line)#login
S1(config-line)#exit
S1(config)#no ip domain l
S1(config)#no ip domain lookup
S1(config)#service pass
S1(config)#service password-encryption
S1(config)#banner motd #unauthorized access prohibited!!#
S1(config)#
```

Switch 3

```
Switch>en
Switch#config t
```

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

```
Switch(config)#host
```

```
% Incomplete command.
```

```
Switch(config)#hostname SW3
```

```
SW3(config)#enable secret cisco
```

```
SW3(config)#line con 0
```

```
SW3(config-line)#pass cisco
```

```
SW3(config-line)#login
```

```
SW3(config-line)#line vty 0 4
```

```
SW3(config-line)#pass cisco
```

```
SW3(config-line)#login exit
```

```
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
```

```
SW3(config-line)#login
```

```
SW3(config-line)#exit
```

```
SW3(config)#service pass
```

```
SW3(config)#service password-encryption
```

```
SW3(config)#banner motd #unauthorized access prohibited!!#
```

```
SW3(config)#exit
```

```
SW3#
```

```
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

2. Configura 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 metrica de S0/0 a	9500

Tabla 2. Datos de enrutamiento OSPFv2

Configuración de enrutamiento OSPF v2 en Router 1, bajo los criterios expuesto en la tabla de arriba.

BOGOTA

```
BOGOTA(config)#router ospf 1
BOGOTA(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
BOGOTA(config-router)#network
% Incomplete command.
BOGOTA(config-router)#network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
BOGOTA(config-router)#network 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
BOGOTA(config-router)#network 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
BOGOTA(config-router)#network 192.168.200.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
BOGOTA(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0.30
BOGOTA(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0.40
BOGOTA(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0.200
BOGOTA(config)#int s0/0/0
BOGOTA(config-if)#bandwidth 256
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip ospf cost 9500
BOGOTA(config-if)#
```

MIAMI

```
MIAMI#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
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)#
00:44:50: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 172.31.21.1 on Serial0/0/1 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
MIAMI(config-router)#network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
```



```
MIAMI(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
MIAMI(config-router)#passive-interface g0/1
MIAMI(config-router)#int s0/0/0
MIAMI(config-if)#bandwidth 256
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
MIAMI(config-if)#bandwidth 256
MIAMI(config-if)#ip ospf cost 9500
MIAMI(config-if)#int s0/0/1
MIAMI(config-if)#bandwidth 256
```

BUENOS_AIRES

```
BUENOS_AIRES#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BUENOS_AIRES(config)#router ospf 1
BUENOS_AIRES(config-router)#router-id 8.8.8.8
BUENOS_AIRES(config-router)#network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
BUENOS_AIRES(config-router)#
01:02:33: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 5.5.5.5 on Serial0/0/1 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
BUENOS_AIRES(config-router)#network 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
BUENOS_AIRES(config-router)#network 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
BUENOS_AIRES(config-router)#network 192.168.6.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
BUENOS_AIRES(config-router)#passive-interface lo4
BUENOS_AIRES(config-router)#passive-interface lo5
BUENOS_AIRES(config-router)#passive-interface lo6
BUENOS_AIRES(config-router)#int s0/0/1
BUENOS_AIRES(config-if)#bandwidth 256
BUENOS_AIRES(config-if)#
```

- Verificar la información de OSPF

```

BOGOTA#show ip route ospf
      10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       10.10.10.0 [110/9501] via 172.31.21.2, 00:25:17,
Serial0/0/0
      172.31.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
O       172.31.23.0 [110/19000] via 172.31.21.2, 00:22:54,
Serial0/0/0
      192.168.4.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       192.168.4.1 [110/19001] via 172.31.21.2, 00:19:03,
Serial0/0/0
      192.168.5.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       192.168.5.1 [110/19001] via 172.31.21.2, 00:18:53,
Serial0/0/0
      192.168.6.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       192.168.6.1 [110/19001] via 172.31.21.2, 00:18:53,
Serial0/0/0
BOGOTA#

```

Ilustración 23. Tabla OSPF Bogota

```

MIAMI#show ip route ospf
      192.168.4.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       192.168.4.1 [110/9501] via 172.31.23.2, 00:19:51,
Serial0/0/0
      192.168.5.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       192.168.5.1 [110/9501] via 172.31.23.2, 00:19:41,
Serial0/0/0
      192.168.6.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       192.168.6.1 [110/9501] via 172.31.23.2, 00:19:41,
Serial0/0/0
O       192.168.30.0 [110/391] via 172.31.21.1, 00:23:31,
Serial0/0/1
O       192.168.40.0 [110/391] via 172.31.21.1, 00:23:31,
Serial0/0/1

```

Ilustración 24. Tabla OSPF Miami

```

BUENOS_AIRES#show ip route ospf
    10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       10.10.10.0 [110/391] via 172.31.23.1, 00:06:59,
Serial0/0/1
    172.31.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
O       172.31.21.0 [110/780] via 172.31.23.1, 00:06:59,
Serial0/0/1
O       192.168.30.0 [110/781] via 172.31.23.1, 00:06:59,
Serial0/0/1
O       192.168.40.0 [110/781] via 172.31.23.1, 00:06:59,
Serial0/0/1

BUENOS_AIRES#
BUENOS_AIRES#

```

Ilustración 25. Tabla OSPF Buenos_Aires

```

MIAMI#show ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID      Pri   State           Dead Time   Address
Interface
1.1.1.1          0    FULL/ -         00:00:38   172.31.21.1
Serial0/0/1
8.8.8.8          0    FULL/ -         00:00:38   172.31.23.2
Serial0/0/0
MTAMT#

```

Ilustración 26. Vecinos OSPF Miami

```

BUENOS_AIRES#show ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID      Pri   State           Dead Time   Address
Interface
5.5.5.5          0    FULL/ -         00:00:34   172.31.23.1
Serial0/0/1
BUENOS_AIRES#

```

Ilustración 27. Vecinos OSPF Buenos_Aires

```
BOGOTA#show ip ospf neighbor
```

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address
Interface				
5.5.5.5	0	FULL/ -	00:00:37	172.31.21.2
Serial0/0/0				

```
BOGOTA#
```

Ilustración 28. Vecinos OSPF Bogota

- Visualizar lista resumida de interfaces OSPFS donde se visualice el costo de cada una.

```
BOGOTA#show ip ospf interface
Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 172.31.21.1/30, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 9500
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT, Priority 0
  No designated router on this network
  No backup designated router on this network
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    Hello due in 00:00:02
  Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
  Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
  Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
  Neighbor Count is 1 , Adjacent neighbor count is 1
    Adjacent with neighbor 5.5.5.5
  Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
GigabitEthernet0/0.30 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 192.168.30.1/24, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State WAITING, Priority 1
  No designated router on this network
  No backup designated router on this network
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    No Hellos (Passive interface)
  Index 2/2, flood queue length 0
  Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
  Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
  Neighbor Count is 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0
  Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
GigabitEthernet0/0.40 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 192.168.40.1/24, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State WAITING, Priority 1
  No designated router on this network
  No backup designated router on this network
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
```

Ilustración 29. Interfaces OSPF Bogota

```

MIAMI#
MIAMI#show ip ospf interface

Serial0/0/1 is up, line protocol is up
 Internet address is 172.31.21.2/30, Area 0
 Process ID 1, Router ID 5.5.5.5, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 390
 Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT, Priority 0
 No designated router on this network
 No backup designated router on this network
 Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
   Hello due in 00:00:00
 Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
 Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
 Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
 Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
 Neighbor Count is 1 , Adjacent neighbor count is 1
   Adjacent with neighbor 1.1.1.1
 Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
 Internet address is 172.31.23.1/30, Area 0
 Process ID 1, Router ID 5.5.5.5, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 9500
 Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT, Priority 0
 No designated router on this network
 No backup designated router on this network
 Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
   Hello due in 00:00:09
 Index 2/2, flood queue length 0
 Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
 Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
 Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
 Neighbor Count is 1 , Adjacent neighbor count is 1
   Adjacent with neighbor 8.8.8.8
 Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
GigabitEthernet0/1 is up, line protocol is up
 Internet address is 10.10.10.1/24, Area 0
 Process ID 1, Router ID 5.5.5.5, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
 Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State WAITING, Priority 1
 No designated router on this network

```

Ilustración 30. Interfaces OSPF Miami

```

BUENOS_AIRES#show ip ospf interface

Serial0/0/1 is up, line protocol is up
 Internet address is 172.31.23.2/30, Area 0
 Process ID 1, Router ID 8.8.8.8, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 390
 Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT, Priority 0
 No designated router on this network
 No backup designated router on this network
 Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
   Hello due in 00:00:01
 Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
 Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
 Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
 Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
 Neighbor Count is 1 , Adjacent neighbor count is 1
   Adjacent with neighbor 5.5.5.5
 Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
Loopback4 is up, line protocol is up
 Internet address is 192.168.4.1/24, Area 0
 Process ID 1, Router ID 8.8.8.8, Network Type LOOPBACK, Cost: 1
 Loopback interface is treated as a stub Host
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
 Loopback interface is treated as a stub Host
BUENOS_AIRES#
BUENOS_AIRES#

```

Ilustración 31. Interfaces OSPF Buenos Aires

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

```

BOGOTA#show ip protocols

Routing Protocol is "ospf 1"
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Router ID 1.1.1.1
  Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
    192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
    192.168.200.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  Passive Interface(s):
    GigabitEthernet0/0.30
    GigabitEthernet0/0.40
    GigabitEthernet0/0.200
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway         Distance      Last Update
    1.1.1.1          110          00:01:23
    5.5.5.5          110          00:26:04
    8.8.8.8          110          00:11:38
  Distance: (default is 110)

```

Ilustración 32. Visualización protocolos Bogotá.

```

MIAMI#
MIAMI#show ip protocols

Routing Protocol is "ospf 1"
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Router ID 5.5.5.5
  Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    10.10.10.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
  Passive Interface(s):
    GigabitEthernet0/1
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway         Distance      Last Update
    1.1.1.1          110          00:01:42
    5.5.5.5          110          00:26:21
    8.8.8.8          110          00:11:55
  Distance: (default is 110)

MIAMI#

```

Ilustración 33. Visualización protocolos Miami

```

BUENOS_AIRES#show ip protocols

Routing Protocol is "ospf 1"
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Router ID 8.8.8.8
  Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
    192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
    192.168.6.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  Passive Interface(s):
    Loopback4
    Loopback5
    Loopback6
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway         Distance      Last Update
    1.1.1.1          110          00:02:58
    5.5.5.5          110          00:27:38
    8.8.8.8          110          00:13:13
  Distance: (default is 110)

BUENOS_AIRES#

```

Ilustración 34. Visualización protocolos Buenos Aires

3. Configurar VLAN's, puertos troncales, puertos de acceso, encapsulamiento, Inter-VLAN. routing y seguridad en los switches acorde a la topología establecida.

Nos basaremos en la tabla propuesta por la prueba de habilidades para el desarrollo de este punto

VLAN	Direccionamiento	Nombre
30	192.168.30.0/24	Administración
40	192.168.40.0/24	Mercadeo
200	192.168.200.0/24	Mantenimiento

Tabla 3. Datos de VLAN que propone ejercicio.

Debo recordar que seguí a pie de letra los datos obtenidos del gráfico, así que para la VLAN 200 utilice direcciones IP 192.168.99.2-192.168.99.3. De la misma manera Gateway 192.168.99.1 para los dos switch. Importante esta aclaración para no confundirnos en la socialización del ejercicio

Switch 1

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)#vlan 40

S1(config-vlan)#name administracion

VLAN #30 and #40 have an identical name: administracion

S1(config-vlan)#name mercadeo

S1(config-vlan)#vlan 200

S1(config-vlan)#name mantenimiento

S1(config-vlan)#int vlan 200

S1(config-if)#

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan200, changed state to up

S1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.99.2 255.255.255.0

S1(config-if)#no sh

S1(config-if)#exit

S1(config)#ip default gateway

^

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker

S1(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.99.1

S1(config)#int f0/3

S1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

S1(config-if)#

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

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

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

```

S1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
S1(config-if)#int f0/24
S1(config-if)#swicthport mode trunk
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
S1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
S1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/24, changed
state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/24, changed
state to up
S1(config-if)#swicthport trunk native vlan 1
      ^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
S1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
S1(config-if)#interface range f0/1-2, f0/4-23, g0/1-2
S1(config-if-range)#switchport mode access
S1(config-if-range)#int f0/1
S1(config-if)#switchport mode access
S1(config-if)#switchport acces vlan 30
S1(config-if)#interface range f0/2, f0/4-23, g0/1-2
S1(config-if-range)#shutdown

```

Swicth 3

```

SW3#config
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]? t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SW3(config)#vlan 30
SW3(config-vlan)#name administracion
SW3(config-vlan)#vlan 40
SW3(config-vlan)#
SW3(config-vlan)#name mercadeo

```

```

SW3(config-vlan)#vlan 200
SW3(config-vlan)#name mantenimiento
SW3(config-vlan)#int vlan 200
SW3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan200, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan200, changed state to
up
SW3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.99.3 255.255.255.0
SW3(config-if)#no sh
SW3(config-if)#exit
SW3(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.99.1
SW3(config)#int f0/3
SW3(config-if)#switchpor mode trunk
      ^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
SW3(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
SW3(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
SW3(config-if)#exit
SW3(config)#interface range f0/1-2, f0/4-24, g0/1-2
SW3(config-if-range)#switchport mode access
SW3(config-if-range)#int f0/1
SW3(config-if)#switchport mode access
SW3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 40
SW3(config-if)#interface range f0/2, f0/4-24, g0/1-2
SW3(config-if-range)#shutdown

```

La configuración requerida para el encapsulamiento se realiza en el router 1 Bogota, (802.1Q en subinterfaz .30, .40 y .200 – puerto g0/0)

```

BOGOTA(config-subif)#int g0/0.30
BOGOTA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 30
BOGOTA(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0

```

```

BOGOTA(config-subif)#no sh
BOGOTA(config-subif)#exit
BOGOTA(config)#int g0/0.40
BOGOTA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 40
BOGOTA(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.40.1 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(config-subif)#no sh
BOGOTA(config-subif)#exit
BOGOTA(config)#int g0/0.200
BOGOTA(config-subif)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.200, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.200,
changed state to up
BOGOTA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 200
BOGOTA(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.99.1 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(config-subif)#exit
BOGOTA(config)#int g0/0
BOGOTA(config-if)#no shutdown

```

4. En el switch 3 deshabilitar DNS lookup.

```

SW3#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
SW3#(config)no ip domain loo
SW3#(config)no ip domain lookup
SW3#

```

5. Asignar direcciones Ip a los switches acorde a los lineamientos.

En el punto numero tres se realizo la asignación de direccionamiento IP recordemos que la VLAN 200 siguio el direccionamiento indicado en la figura, 99.1 y 99.2

S1

```
S1(config-vlan)#int vlan 200
S1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan200, changed state to up
S1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.99.2 255.255.255.0
S1(config-if)#no sh
S1(config-if)#exit
S1(config)#ip default gateway
      ^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
S1(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.99.1
```

Sw3

```
SW3(config-vlan)#int vlan 200
SW3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan200, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan200, changed state to up
SW3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.99.3 255.255.255.0
SW3(config-if)#no sh
SW3(config-if)#exit
SW3(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.99.1
```

6. Desactivas todas las interfaces que no sean utilizadas en la red.

Previamente en punto anterior se realizó la des habilitación de las interfaces que no serán utilizadas en la red.

Switch 1

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

```
S1(config-if-range)#shutdown
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to administratively down
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/4, changed state to administratively down
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/5, changed state to administratively down
```

Switch 3

```
SW3(config-if)#interface range f0/2, f0/4-24, g0/1-2
```

```
SW3(config-if-range)#shutdown
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to administratively down
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/4, changed state to administratively down
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/5, changed state to administratively down
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/6, changed state to administratively down
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/7, changed state to administratively down
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/8, changed state to administratively down
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/9, changed state to administratively down
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/10, changed state to administratively down
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/11, changed state to administratively down
```

7. Implementar DHCP y NAT para IPv4

Esta configuración se lleva a cabo realizando los dos puntos próximos.

8. Configurar R1 como servidor DHCP para las VLAN 30 y 40.

Mediante la configuración requerida en el punto 5, podemos realizar el punto exigido en este apartado del documento.

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

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

```
BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.30.1 192.168.30.30
```

```
BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.40.1 192.168.40.30
```

```
BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp pool administracion
```

```
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#dns server 10.10.10.11
```

```
^
```

```
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
```

```
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
```

```
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#domain-name ccna-unad.com
```

```
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
```

```
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.30.1
```

```
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.30.0 255.255.255.0
```

```
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#
```

```
BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp pool mercadeo
```

```
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
```

```
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
```

```
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
```

```
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#domain-name ccna-unad.com
```

```
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
```

```
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#default-gateway 192.168.40.1
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.40.1
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.40.0 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#
```

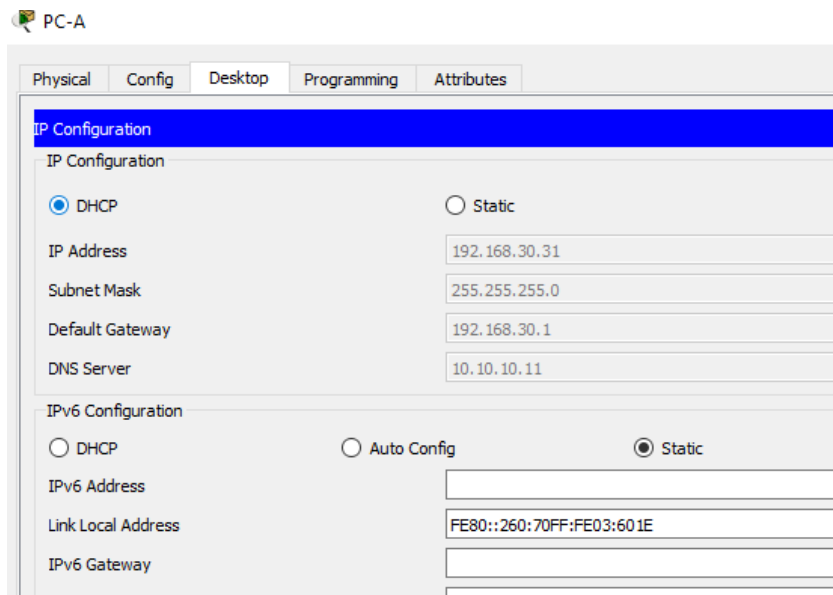


Ilustración 35. DHCP en PC-A

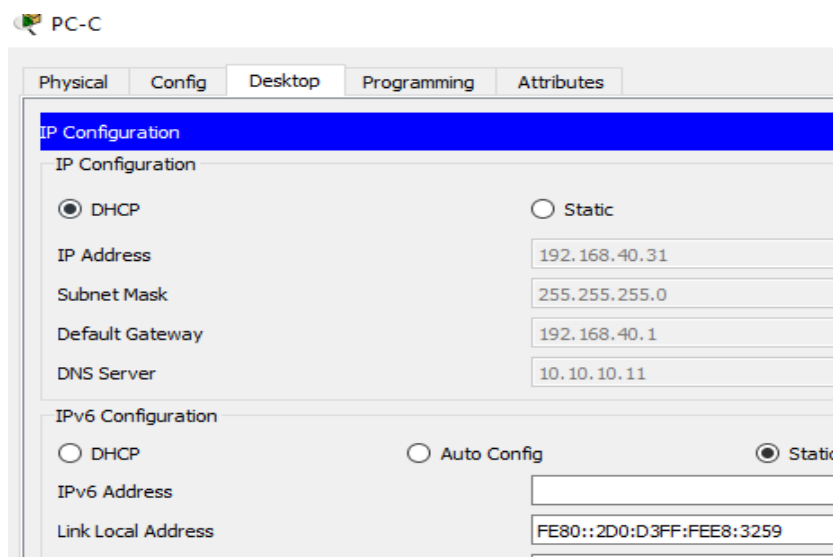


Ilustración 36. DHCP EN PC-C

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

Se crea base local con 1 usuario en R2

nombre de usuario: webestudiante

clave : unad123

nivel de privilegio: 10

```
MIAMI(config)#user webestudiante privilege 10 secret unad123
```

```
MIAMI(config)#
```

```
MIAMI(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.10 209.165.200.229
```

```
MIAMI(config)#
```

```
MIAMI(config)#int g0/0
```

```
MIAMI(config-if)#ip nat outside
```

```
MIAMI(config-if)#int g0/1
```

```
MIAMI(config-if)#ip nat inside
```

```
MIAMI(config-if)#
```

```
MIAMI(config-if)#
```

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

```
MIAMI(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255
```

```
MIAMI(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255
```

```
MIAMI(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255
```

```
MIAMI(config)#ip nat pool internet 209.165.200.225 209.165.200.228 netmask  
255.255.255.0
```

```
MIAMI(config)#
```

```
MIAMI(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool internet
```

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

```
MIAMI(config)#ip access-list standard PERMITIR_TELNET_R1
```

```
MIAMI(config-std-nacl)#permit host 172.31.21.1
```

```
MIAMI(config-std-nacl)#exit
```

```
MIAMI(config)#line vty 0 4
```

```
MIAMI(config-line)#access-class PERMITIR_TELNET_R1 in
```

MIAMI(config-line)#

```
BOGOTA>en
Password:
BOGOTA#telnet 172.31.21.2
Trying 172.31.21.2 ...Openunauthorized acces prohibited !!!

User Access Verification

Password:
MIAMI>
```

Ilustración 37. Acceso desde R1 a R2

```
BUENOS_AIRES#telnet 172.31.21.2
Trying 172.31.21.2 ...
% Connection refused by remote host
BUENOS_AIRES#
```

Ilustración 38. Intento de ingreso de R3 a R2

MIAMI#config t

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

MIAMI(config)#ip access-list standar mantenimiento

MIAMI(config-std-nacl)#permit 172.31.21.1 0.0.0.255

MIAMI(config-std-nacl)#exit

MIAMI(config)#line vty 0 4

MIAMI(config-line)#access-class mantenimiento in

MIAMI(config-line)#

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

MIAMI(config)#

MIAMI(config)#access-list 103 permit tcp any host 209.165.200.229 eq www

MIAMI(config)#

MIAMI(config)#access-list 103 permit icmp any any echo-reply

```

MIAMI#ping 209.165.200.230

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 209.165.200.230, timeout is 2
seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/3/9
ms

MIAMI#
MIAMI#

```

Ilustración 39. PC-INTERNET – PC-A

```

C:\>ping 192.168.30.31

Pinging 192.168.30.31 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 209.165.200.225: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 209.165.200.225: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 209.165.200.225: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 209.165.200.225: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 192.168.30.31:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

```

Ilustración 40. Ping PC-A

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

```

BOGOTA#ping 172.31.23.2

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.31.23.2, timeout is 2
seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max =
2/11/16 ms

BOGOTA#

```

Ilustración 41. Ping R1-R3

```
C:\>PING 192.168.40.31

Pinging 192.168.40.31 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.40.31: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.40.31: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.40.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.40.31: bytes=32 time=54ms TTL=127
```

Ilustración 42. Ping PCA-PCC

```
BOGOTA#traceroute 172.31.23.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 172.31.23.2

  1  172.31.21.2      2 msec    0 msec    0 msec
  2  172.31.23.2     12 msec   24 msec   25 msec
BOGOTA#
```

Ilustración 43. Traceroute R1-R3

CONCLUSIONES

- Trabajamos herramientas de simulación que proveen y permiten ratificar escenarios LAN/WAN para realizar un análisis acorde a la situación sobre los diferentes protocolos y métricas trabajadas durante el curso.
- Se desarrollo actividades de representación de red, que incluía exploración y conexión de diferentes dispositivos.
- El protocolo de RIP, trabajado y documentado está dirigido para interconectar redes de una magnitud pequeña y podemos observar que OSPF para más grandes en tamaño.
- En los escenarios trabajados y simulaciones se desarrolla y aplica conceptos como DHCP y conmutación de la red.
- El protocolo OSPF es un protocolo de estado enlace que permite la multidifusión en un área con todos los routers.
- Se documento mediante la digitación de comandos e ilustraciones el proceso desarrollado en cada escenario.
- Gracias a la información suministrada por tutores se despejaron dudas y se prestó un entorno más conforme para la realización del trabajo.

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