

**DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACIÓN CISCO (DISEÑO E IMPLEMENTACIÓN
DE SOLUCIONES INTEGRADAS LAN / WAN)**

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Tarea 11 - Prueba de habilidades prácticas

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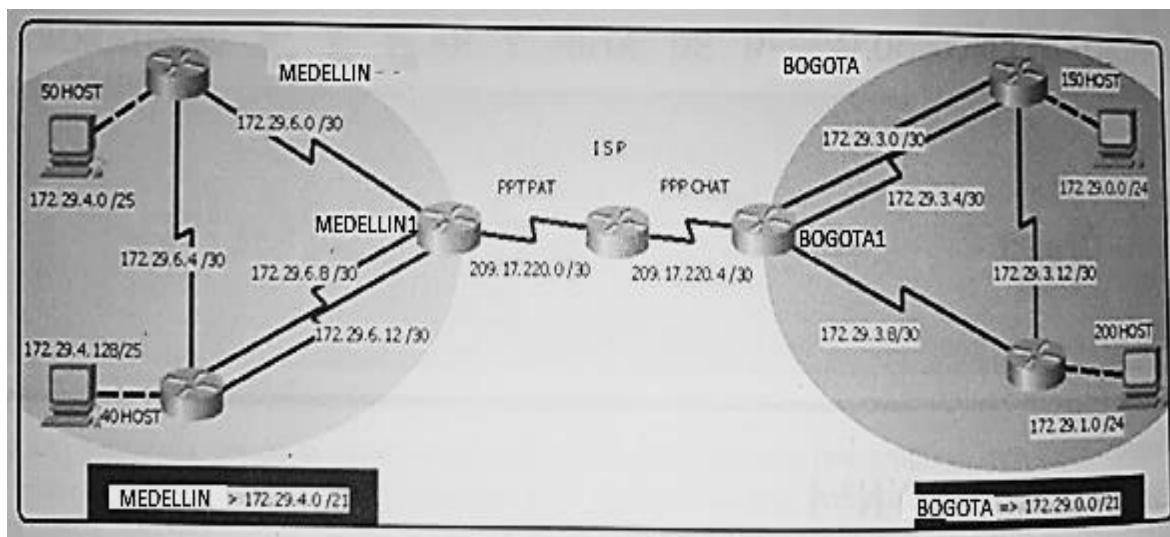
Introducción

El presente documento tiene como finalidad presentar el desarrollo de una actividad planteada llamada prueba de habilidades, en la cual se debe revisar los diferentes materiales dispuestos en la plataforma de la universidad e igualmente en la plataforma Netacad de Cisco, correspondiente a todos los temas que se repasaron durante las diferentes unidades del diplomado, esto con el fin de resolver una serie de ejercicios propuestos que nos ayudaran a profundizar en las redes, como son el routing y switching, el acceso y seguridad, configuraciones OSPF, RIP ver 2.0, implementación DHCP, NAT, configuración de listas de acceso etc. temas que muy seguramente nos encontraremos en nuestro ámbito laboral.

Escenario 1

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

Topología de red



Este escenario plantea el uso de RIP como protocolo de enrutamiento, considerando que se tendrán rutas por defecto redistribuidas; asimismo, habilitar el encapsulamiento PPP y su autenticación.

Los routers Bogota2 y medellin2 proporcionan el servicio DHCP a su propia red LAN y a los routers 3 de cada ciudad.

Debe configurar PPP en los enlaces hacia el ISP, con autenticación.

Debe habilitar NAT de sobrecarga en los routers Bogota1 y medellin1.

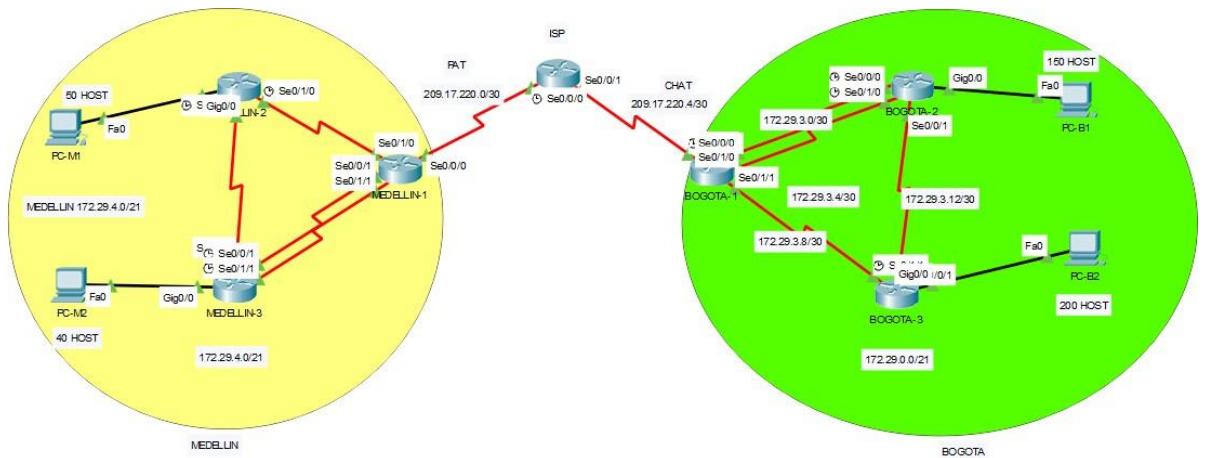
Desarrollo

Como trabajo inicial se debe realizar lo siguiente.

- Realizar las rutinas de diagnóstico y dejar los equipos listos para su configuración (asignar nombres de equipos, asignar claves de seguridad, etc).
- Realizar la conexión física de los equipos con base en la topología de red

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

| CONTRASEÑAS MODOS DE CONFIGURACION DE LOS ROUTERS | |
|---|-------|
| MODO USUARIO | cisco |
| MODO PRIVILEGIADO | clase |



Parte 1: Configuración del enrutamiento.

- Configurar el enrutamiento en la red usando el protocolo RIP versión 2, declare la red principal, desactive la summarización automática.
- Los routers Bogotá1 y Medellín deberán añadir a su configuración de enrutamiento una ruta por defecto hacia el ISP y, a su vez, redistribuirla dentro de las publicaciones de RIP.
- El router ISP deberá tener una ruta estática dirigida hacia cada red interna de Bogotá y Medellín para el caso se sumarizan las subredes de cada uno a /22.

Se configuran el direccionamiento solicitado en cada dispositivo y luego se configura el protocolo RIP versión 2, además, se desactiva la summarización automática con el comando **no auto-summary**.

Implementación de la seguridad en los routers:

ROUTER ISP

ISP>enable

```
ISP#configure terminal
ISP(config)#enable secret clase
ISP(config)#line console 0
ISP(config-line)#password cisco
ISP(config-line)#login
ISP(config-line)#exit
ISP(config)#line vty 0 4
ISP(config-line)#password cisco
ISP(config-line)#login
ISP(config-line)#exit
ISP(config)#service password-encryption
ISP(config)#banner motd # Prohibido el acceso sin autorizacion.#
ISP(config)#exit
```

ROUTER MEDELLIN1

```
MEDELLIN1>enable
MEDELLIN1#configure terminal
MEDELLIN1(config)#enable secret clase
MEDELLIN1(config)#line console 0
MEDELLIN1(config-line)#password cisco
MEDELLIN1(config-line)#login
MEDELLIN1(config-line)#exit
MEDELLIN1(config)#line vty 0 4
MEDELLIN1(config-line)#password cisco
MEDELLIN1(config-line)#login
MEDELLIN1(config-line)#exit
MEDELLIN1(config)#service password-encryption
MEDELLIN1(config)#banner motd #Prohibido el acceso sin autorizacion.#
MEDELLIN1(config)#exit
```

ROUTER MEDELLIN2

```
MEDELLIN2>enable
MEDELLIN2#configure terminal
```

```
MEDELLIN2(config)#enable secret clase
MEDELLIN2(config)#line console 0
MEDELLIN2(config-line)#password cisco
MEDELLIN2(config-line)#login
MEDELLIN2(config-line)#exit
MEDELLIN2(config)#line vty 0 4
MEDELLIN2(config-line)#password cisco
MEDELLIN2(config-line)#login
MEDELLIN2(config-line)#exit
MEDELLIN2(config)#service password-encryption
MEDELLIN2(config)#banner motd # Prohibido el acceso sin autorizacion. #
ROUTER MEDELLIN3
MEDELLIN3>enable
MEDELLIN3#configure terminal
MEDELLIN3(config)#enable secret clase
MEDELLIN3(config)#line console 0
MEDELLIN3(config-line)#password cisco
MEDELLIN3(config-line)#login
MEDELLIN3(config-line)#exit
MEDELLIN3(config)#line vty 0 4
MEDELLIN3(config-line)#password cisco
MEDELLIN3(config-line)#login
MEDELLIN3(config-line)#exit
MEDELLIN3(config)#service password-encryption
MEDELLIN3(config)#banner motd #Prohibido el acceso sin autorizacion. #
MEDELLIN3(config)#exit
```

ROUTER BOGOTA1

```
BOGOTA1>enable
BOGOTA1#conf igure terminal
BOGOTA1(config)#enable secret clase
BOGOTA1(config)#line console 0
```

```
BOGOTA1(config-line)#password cisco
BOGOTA1(config-line)#login
BOGOTA1(config-line)#exit
BOGOTA1(config)#line vty 0 4
BOGOTA1(config-line)#password cisco
BOGOTA1(config-line)#login
BOGOTA1(config-line)#exit
BOGOTA1(config)#service password-encryption
BOGOTA1(config)#banner motd #Prohibido el acceso sin autorizacion. #
BOGOTA1(config)#exit
```

ROUTER BOGOTA2

```
BOGOTA2>enable
BOGOTA2#configure terminal
BOGOTA2(config)#enable secret clase
BOGOTA2(config)#line console 0
BOGOTA2(config-line)#password cisco
BOGOTA2(config-line)#login
BOGOTA2(config-line)#exit
BOGOTA2(config)#line vty 0 4
BOGOTA2(config-line)#password cisco
BOGOTA2(config-line)#login
BOGOTA2(config-line)#exit
BOGOTA2(config)#service password-encryption
BOGOTA2(config)#banner motd #Prohibido el acceso sin autorizacion. #
BOGOTA2(config)#exit
```

ROUTER BOGOTA3

```
BOGOTA>enable
BOGOTA#configure terminal
BOGOTA(config)#enable secret clase
BOGOTA(config)#line console 0
BOGOTA(config-line)#password cisco
BOGOTA(config-line)#login
```

```
BOGOTA(config-line)#exit
BOGOTA(config)#line vty 0 4
BOGOTA(config-line)#password cisco
BOGOTA(config-line)#login
BOGOTA(config-line)#exit
BOGOTA(config)#service password-encryption
BOGOTA(config)#banner motd # Prohibido el acceso sin autorizacion. #
BOGOTA(config)#exit
```

ROUTER ISP

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#hostname ISP
ISP(config)#interface serial 0/0/0
ISP(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.1 255.255.255.252
ISP(config-if)#clock rate 128000
ISP(config-if)#no shutdown

ISP(config)# interface serial 0/0/1
ISP(config-if)#ip add 209.17.220.5 255.255.255.252
ISP(config-if)#clock rate 128000
ISP(config-if)# no shutdown
```

Configuración de RIP Version 2 y desactivación de summarización

```
ISP(config-router)#router rip
ISP(config-router)#version 2
ISP(config-router)#network 209.17.220.0
ISP(config-router)#no auto-summary
```

ROUTER BOGOTA1

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#hostname BOGOTA1
BOGOTA1(config)#interface Serial 0/0/0
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.6 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA1(config-if)#clock rate 128000
BOGOTA1(config-if)#shutdown
BOGOTA1(config)#interface Serial 0/0/1
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.1 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA1(config-if)#clock rate 128000
BOGOTA1(config-if)#no shutdown
BOGOTA1(config)#interface Serial 0/1/0
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.5 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA1(config-if)#clock rate 128000
BOGOTA1(config-if)#no shutdown
BOGOTA1(config)#interface Serial 0/1/1
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.9 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA1(config-if)#clock rate 128000
BOGOTA1(config-if)#no shutdown
```

Configuración de RIP Versión 2 y desactivación de summarización

```
BOGOTA1(config-router)#router rip
BOGOTA1(config-router)#version 2
BOGOTA1(config-router)#network 172.29.0.0
BOGOTA1(config-router)#no auto-summary
```

ROUTER BOGOTA2

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#hostname BOGOTA2
BOGOTA2(config)#interface Serial 0/0/0
BOGOTA2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.2 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA2(config-if)#clock rate 128000
```

```
BOGOTA2(config-if)#shutdown
BOGOTA2(config)#interface Serial 0/0/1
BOGOTA2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.6 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA2(config-if)#clock rate 128000
BOGOTA2(config-if)#no shutdown
BOGOTA2(config)#interface Serial 0/1/0
BOGOTA2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.13 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA2(config-if)#clock rate 128000
BOGOTA2(config-if)#no shutdown
BOGOTA2(config-if)#exit
BOGOTA2(config)#interface fa0/0
BOGOTA2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.0.1 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA2(config-if)#clock rate 128000
BOGOTA2(config-if)#no shutdown
```

Configuración de RIP Versión 2 y desactivación de summarización.

```
BOGOTA2(config-router)#router rip
BOGOTA2(config-router)#version 2
BOGOTA2(config-router)#network 172.29.0.0
BOGOTA2(config-router)#no auto-summary
```

ROUTER BOGOTA3

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#hostname BOGOTA3
BOGOTA3(config)#interface Serial 0/0/0
BOGOTA3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.10 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA3(config-if)#clock rate 128000
BOGOTA3(config-if)#shutdown
BOGOTA3(config)#interface Serial 0/0/1
BOGOTA3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.14 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA3(config-if)#clock rate 128000
BOGOTA3(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
BOGOTA3(config)#interface fa 0/0
BOGOTA3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.1.1 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA3(config-if)#clock rate 128000
BOGOTA3(config-if)#no shutdown
```

Configuración de RIP Versión 2 y desactivación de summarización.

```
BOGOTA3(config-router)#router rip
BOGOTA3(config-router)#version 2
BOGOTA3(config-router)#network 172.29.0.0
BOGOTA3(config-router)#no auto-summary
```

ROUTER MEDELLIN1

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#hostname MEDELLIN1
MEDELLIN1(config)#interface Serial 0/0/0
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.2 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#clock rate 128000
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#no shutdown
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#exit
MEDELLIN1(config)#interface Serial 0/0/1
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.13 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#clock rate 128000
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#no shutdown
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#exit
MEDELLIN1(config)#interface Serial 0/1/0
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.9 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#clock rate 128000
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#no shutdown
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#exit
MEDELLIN1(config)#interface Serial0/1/1
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.1 255.255.255.252
```

```
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#clock rate 128000  
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#no shutdown  
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#exit
```

Configuración de RIP Versión 2 y desactivación de sumarización

```
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#router rip  
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#version 2  
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#network 172.29.0.0  
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#no auto-summary
```

ROUTER MEDELLIN2

```
Router>enable  
Router#configure terminal  
Router(config)#hostname MEDELLIN2  
MEDELLIN2(config)#interface Serial 0/0/0  
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.2 255.255.255.252  
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#clock rate 128000  
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#no shutdown  
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#exit  
MEDELLIN2(config)#interface Serial 0/0/1  
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.5 255.255.255.252  
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#clock rate 128000  
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#no shutdown  
MEDELLIN2(config)#interface fa0/0  
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.4.1 255.255.255.128  
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#clock rate 128000  
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#no shutdown  
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#exit
```

Configuración de RIP Versión 2 y desactivación de sumarización

```
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#router rip  
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#version 2  
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#network 172.29.0.0  
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#no auto-summary
```

ROTER MEDELLIN3

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#hostname MEDELLIN3
MEDELLIN3(config)#interface Serial 0/0/0
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.14 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#clock rate 128000
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#no shutdown
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#exit
MEDELLIN3(config)#interface Serial 0/0/1
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.10 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#clock rate 128000
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#no shutdown
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#exit
MEDELLIN3(config)#interface Serial 0/0/2
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.6 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#clock rate 128000
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#no shutdown
MEDELLIN3(config)#interface fa 0/0
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.4.2 255.255.255.128
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#clock rate 128000
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#no shutdown
```

Configuración de RIP Versión 2 y desactivación de sumarización

```
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#router rip
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#version 2
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#network 172.29.0.0
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#no auto-summary
Se configura la ruta estatica en ISP, BOGOTA y MEDELLIN con los siguientes comandos:
```

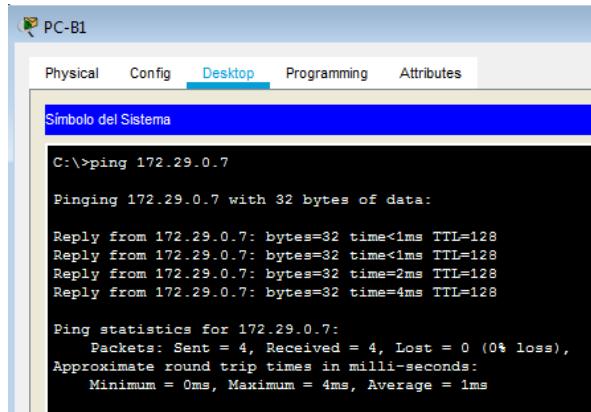
```
ISP>enable
ISP#configure terminal
```

```
ISP(config)#ip route 172.29.4.0 255.255.252.0 s0/0
ISP(config)#ip route 172.29.0.0 255.255.252.0 s0/1
ISP(config)#ip route 172.29.4.128 255.255.255.128 s0/0
ISP(config)#ip route 172.29.1.0 255.255.255.0 s0/1
```

```
BOGOTA1>enable
BOGOTA1#configure terminal
BOGOTA1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.17.220.5
```

```
MEDELLIN1>enable
MEDELLIN1#configure terminal
MEDELLIN1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.17.220.1
```

Se realiza ping en la red BOGOTA desde la PC-B1 la PC-B2



```
C:\>ping 172.29.0.7

Pinging 172.29.0.7 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 172.29.0.7: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.29.0.7: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.29.0.7: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.29.0.7: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 172.29.0.7:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 4ms, Average = 1ms
```

Se realiza ping en la red MEDELLIN desde la PC-M1 la PC-M2

```

PC-M1

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Simbolo del Sistema

C:\>ping 172.29.5.3

Pinging 172.29.5.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.29.5.3: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 172.29.5.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 3ms, Maximum = 3ms, Average = 3ms

C:\>

```

Parte 2: Tabla de Enrutamiento.

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

Con la herramienta inspeccionar de packet tracer obtenemos la tabla de enrutamiento de cada uno de los routers y en esta a su vez, podemos identificar las rutas y redes.

| Tabla de Enrutamiento para ISP | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------|
| Tipo | Red | Puerto | Next Hop IP | Metrica |
| S | 172.29.5.0/25 | --- | 209.17.220.2 1/0 | |
| C | 209.17.220.0/30 | Serial0/0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 209.17.220.1/32 | Serial0/0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| C | 209.17.220.2/32 | Serial0/0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| C | 209.17.220.4/30 | Serial0/0/1 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 209.17.220.5/32 | Serial0/0/1 | --- | 0/0 |
| C | 209.17.220.6/32 | Serial0/0/1 | --- | 0/0 |

| Tabla de Enrutamiento para MEDELLIN-1 | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------|
| Tipo | Red | Puerto | Next Hop IP | Metrica |
| S | 0.0.0.0 | --- | 209.17.220.1 1/0 | |
| R | 172.29.4.0/25 | Serial0/1/0 | 172.29.6.14 | 120/1 |
| R | 172.29.5.0/25 | Serial0/1/1 | 172.29.6.10 | 120/1 |
| C | 172.29.6.0/30 | Serial0/1/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 172.29.6.1/32 | Serial0/1/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| R | 172.29.6.4/30 | Serial0/1/1 | 172.29.6.2 | 120/1 |
| R | 172.29.6.4/30 | Serial0/1/1 | 172.29.6.10 | 120/1 |
| R | 172.29.6.4/30 | Serial0/1/1 | 172.29.6.14 | 120/1 |
| C | 172.29.6.8/30 | Serial0/1/1 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 172.29.6.9/32 | Serial0/1/1 | --- | 0/0 |
| C | 172.29.6.12/30 | Serial0/0/1 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 172.29.6.13/32 | Serial0/0/1 | --- | 0/0 |
| C | 209.17.220.0/30 | Serial0/0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| C | 209.17.220.1/32 | Serial0/0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 209.17.220.2/32 | Serial0/0/0 | --- | 0/0 |

| Tabla de Enrutamiento para MEDELLIN-2 | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|---------|
| Tipo | Red | Puerto | Next Hop IP | Metrica |
| C | 172.29.4.0/25 | GigabitEthernet0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 172.29.4.1/32 | GigabitEthernet0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| R | 172.29.5.0/25 | Serial0/1/0 | 172.29.6.1 | 120/2 |
| C | 172.29.6.0/30 | Serial0/1/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 172.29.6.2/32 | Serial0/1/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| C | 172.29.6.4/30 | Serial0/0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 172.29.6.5/32 | Serial0/0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| R | 172.29.6.8/30 | Serial0/1/0 | 172.29.6.1 | 120/1 |
| R | 172.29.6.12/30 | Serial0/1/0 | 172.29.6.1 | 120/1 |

| Tabla de Enrutamiento para BOGOTA-1 | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| Tipo | Red | Puerto | Next Hop IP | Metrica |
| S | 0.0.0.0/0 | --- | 209.17.220.5 | 1/0 |
| R | 172.29.0.0/24 | Serial0/0/0 | 172.29.3.2 | 120/1 |
| R | 172.29.0.0/24 | Serial0/1/0 | 172.29.3.6 | 120/1 |
| R | 172.29.1.0/24 | Serial0/1/1 | 172.29.3.10 | 120/1 |
| C | 172.29.3.0/30 | Serial0/0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 172.29.3.1/32 | Serial0/0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| C | 172.29.3.4/30 | Serial0/1/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 172.29.3.5/32 | Serial0/1/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| C | 172.29.3.8/30 | Serial0/1/1 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 172.29.3.9/32 | Serial0/1/1 | --- | 0/0 |
| R | 172.29.3.12/30 | Serial0/1/1 | 172.29.3.10 | 120/1 |
| R | 172.29.3.12/30 | Serial0/0/0 | 172.29.3.2 | 120/1 |
| R | 172.29.3.12/30 | Serial0/1/0 | 172.29.3.6 | 120/1 |
| C | 209.17.220.4/30 | Serial0/0/1 | --- | 0/0 |
| C | 209.17.220.5/32 | Serial0/0/1 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 209.17.220.6/32 | Serial0/0/1 | --- | 0/0 |

| Tabla de Enrutamiento para BOGOTA-2 | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|---------|
| Tipo | Red | Puerto | Next Hop IP | Metrica |
| C | 172.29.0.0/24 | GigabitEthernet0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 172.29.0.1/32 | GigabitEthernet0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| R | 172.29.1.0/24 | Serial0/0/1 | 172.29.3.14 | 120/1 |
| C | 172.29.3.0/30 | Serial0/0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 172.29.3.2/32 | Serial0/0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| C | 172.29.3.4/30 | Serial0/1/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 172.29.3.6/32 | Serial0/1/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| R | 172.29.3.8/30 | Serial0/0/1 | 172.29.3.14 | 120/1 |
| R | 172.29.3.8/30 | Serial0/0/0 | 172.29.3.1 | 120/1 |
| R | 172.29.3.8/30 | Serial0/1/0 | 172.29.3.5 | 120/1 |
| C | 172.29.3.12/30 | Serial0/0/1 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 172.29.3.13/32 | Serial0/0/1 | --- | 0/0 |

| Tabla de Enrutamiento para BOGOTA-3 | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|---------|
| Tipo | Red | Puerto | Next Hop IP | Metrica |
| R | 172.29.0.0/24 | Serial0/1/1 | 172.29.3.9 | 120/2 |
| C | 172.29.1.0/24 | GigabitEthernet0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 172.29.1.1/32 | GigabitEthernet0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| R | 172.29.3.0/30 | Serial0/1/1 | 172.29.3.9 | 120/1 |
| R | 172.29.3.4/30 | Serial0/1/1 | 172.29.3.9 | 120/1 |
| C | 172.29.3.8/30 | Serial0/1/1 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 172.29.3.10/32 | Serial0/1/1 | --- | 0/0 |
| C | 172.29.3.12/30 | Serial0/0/1 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 172.29.3.14/32 | Serial0/0/1 | --- | 0/0 |

| Tabla de Enrutamiento para MEDELLIN-3 | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|---------|
| Tipo | Red | Puerto | Next Hop IP | Metrica |
| R | 172.29.4.0/25 | Serial0/0/0 | 172.29.6.5 | 120/1 |
| C | 172.29.5.0/25 | GigabitEthernet0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 172.29.5.1/32 | GigabitEthernet0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| R | 172.29.6.0/30 | Serial0/0/0 | 172.29.6.5 | 120/1 |
| R | 172.29.6.0/30 | Serial0/1/1 | 172.29.6.9 | 120/1 |
| C | 172.29.6.4/30 | Serial0/0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 172.29.6.6/32 | Serial0/0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| C | 172.29.6.8/30 | Serial0/1/1 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 172.29.6.10/32 | Serial0/1/1 | --- | 0/0 |
| C | 172.29.6.12/30 | Serial0/0/1 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 172.29.6.14/32 | Serial0/0/1 | --- | 0/0 |

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

Se identifica el balanceo de cargas, ya que en las redes donde hay doble conexión por las interfaces seriales el tráfico tiene varias alternativas de transito y este realiza el correspondiente balanceo,

Utilizando el comando show ip route en el router BOGOTA1, identificamos las diferentes rutas que tienen las redes 172.29.0.0/24 y 127.29.3.12/30 teniendo en cuenta la metrica y los saltos administrativos.

```

BOGOTA1#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 209.17.220.6 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, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/0
R    172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:21, Serial0/1/0
C    172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L    172.29.3.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C    172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L    172.29.3.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C    172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L    172.29.3.9/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L    172.29.3.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:21, Serial0/1/0
R    172.29.3.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:21, Serial0/1/0
R    172.29.3.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.2, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/0
R    209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C    209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C    209.17.220.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L    209.17.220.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
S*   0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.17.220.6

```

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.

Efectivamente estos 2 routers son similares en muchos aspectos de configuración y tienen igual número de conexiones, ademas, estan conectados al router ISP.

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

```

BOGOTA2#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

172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 10 subnets, 3 masks
C    172.29.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L    172.29.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R    172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:22, Serial0/0/1
C    172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L    172.29.3.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C    172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L    172.29.3.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
R    172.29.3.8/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:22, Serial0/0/0
R    172.29.3.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.5, 00:00:20, Serial0/0/0
C    172.29.3.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L    172.29.3.13/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

```

```

MEDELLIN2#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

172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
C    172.29.4.0/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L    172.29.4.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R    172.29.5.0/25 [120/2] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:11, Serial0/1/0
C    172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L    172.29.6.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C    172.29.6.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L    172.29.6.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
R    172.29.6.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:11, Serial0/1/0

```

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

Mediante el comando show ip route, tambien podemos identificar que en los routers BOGOTA3 Y MEDELLIN3 tienen conexiones redundantes y que estas tambien se favorecen del balanceo de cargas.

```

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 not set

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, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.5.0/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L 172.29.5.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R 172.29.6.0/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.5, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/0
L 172.29.6.1/32 [120/1] via 172.29.6.5, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.6.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 172.29.6.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 172.29.6.10/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 172.29.6.14/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

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 not set

172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
R 172.29.0.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:08, Serial1/0/1
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, 00:00:08, Serial1/0/1
R 172.29.3.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:08, Serial1/0/1
C 172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial1/0/1
L 172.29.3.10/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.3.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 172.29.3.14/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

BOGOTAS#

```

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

| Tipo | Red | Puerto | Next Hop IP | Metrica |
|------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| S | 172.29.5.0/25 | --- | 209.17.220.2 | 1/0 |
| C | 209.17.220.0/30 | Serial0/0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 209.17.220.1/32 | Serial0/0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| C | 209.17.220.2/32 | Serial0/0/0 | --- | 0/0 |
| C | 209.17.220.4/30 | Serial0/0/1 | --- | 0/0 |
| L | 209.17.220.5/32 | Serial0/0/1 | --- | 0/0 |
| C | 209.17.220.6/32 | Serial0/0/1 | --- | 0/0 |

```

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

172.29.0.0/25 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S 172.29.5.0/25 [1/0] via 209.17.220.2
209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
C 209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 209.17.220.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 209.17.220.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 209.17.220.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 209.17.220.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

ISP#
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
Copy Paste

```

Parte 3: Deshabilitar la propagación del protocolo RIP.

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

| ROUTER | INTERFAZ |
|------------------|--|
| Bogota1 | SERIAL0/0/1; SERIAL0/1/0; SERIAL0/1/1 |
| Bogota2 | SERIAL0/0/0; SERIAL0/0/1 |
| Bogota3 | SERIAL0/0/0; SERIAL0/0/1; SERIAL0/1/0 |
| Medellín1 | SERIAL0/0/0; SERIAL0/0/1; SERIAL0/1/1 |
| Medellín2 | SERIAL0/0/0; SERIAL0/0/1 |
| Medellín3 | SERIAL0/0/0; SERIAL0/0/1; SERIAL0/1/0 |
| ISP | No lo requiere |

Se deshabilita el protocolo RIP en las interfaces que no lo necesitan:

ROUTER MEDELLIN1

MEDELLIN1>enable

MEDELLIN1#configure terminal

MEDELLIN1(config)#router rip

MEDELLIN1(config)#versión 2

MEDELLIN1(config-router)#Passive-interface s0/1

ROUTER MEDELLIN2

MEDELLIN2>enable

MEDELLIN2#configure terminal

MEDELLIN2(config)#router rip

```
MEDELLIN2(config)#versión 2  
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#Passive-interface fa0/0
```

ROUTER MEDELLIN3

```
MEDELLIN3>enable  
MEDELLIN3#configure terminal  
MEDELLIN3(config)#router rip  
MEDELLIN3(config)#versión 2  
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#Passive-interface fa0/0  
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#Passive-interface s0/2
```

ROUTER BOGOTA1

```
BOGOTA1>enable  
BOGOTA1# configure terminal  
BOGOTA1(config)#router rip  
BOGOTA1(config)#versión 2  
BOGOTA1(config-router)#Passive-interface s0/0
```

ROUTER BOGOTA2:

```
BOGOTA2>enable  
BOGOTA2# configure terminal  
BOGOTA2(config)#router rip  
BOGOTA2(config)#versión 2  
BOGOTA2(config-router)#Passive-interface fa0/0  
BOGOTA2(config-router)#Passive-interface S0/2
```

ROUTER BOGOTA3:

BOGOTA3>enable

BOGOTA3#configure terminal

BOGOTA3(config)# router rip

BOGOTA3(config)# version 2

BOGOTA3(config-router)#Passive-interface fa0/0

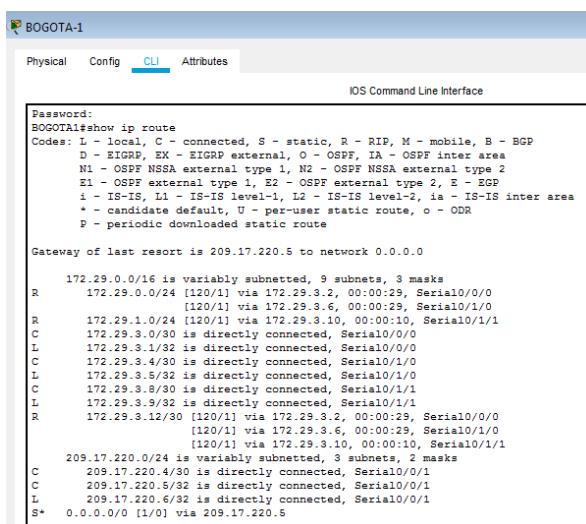
Parte 4: Verificación del protocolo RIP.

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.

a. 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.

Con el comando **show ip route** verificamos las interfaces pasivas configuradas, además, la conexión hacia ISP, las versión de RIP etc.

ROUTER BOGOTA1



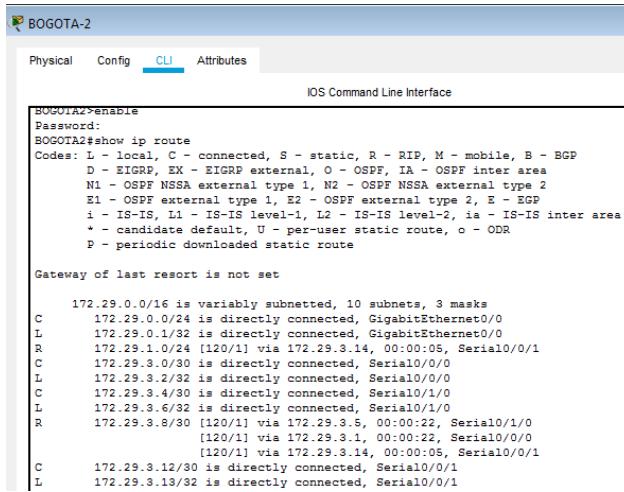
The screenshot shows the Cisco IOS Command Line Interface (CLI) for Router BOGOTA-1. The interface has tabs for Physical, Config, CLI (which is selected), and Attributes. The output of the 'show ip route' command is displayed in a large text box. The output includes a legend of route codes (R, C, L, S, *), a note about the gateway of last resort, and a detailed list of routes with their subnet masks and serial interfaces.

```
BOGOTA-1#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, 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, 00:00:29, Serial0/0/0
          [120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:29, Serial0/1/0
 R    172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:10, Serial0/1/1
 C    172.29.3.0/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
 L    172.29.3.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
 C    172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
 L    172.29.3.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
 C    172.29.3.8/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
 L    172.29.3.9/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
 R    172.29.3.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.2, 00:00:29, Serial0/0/0
          [120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:29, Serial0/1/0
          [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:10, Serial0/1/1
 209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
 C    209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
 C    209.17.220.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
 L    209.17.220.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
 S*   0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.17.220.5
```

ROUTER BOGOTA2



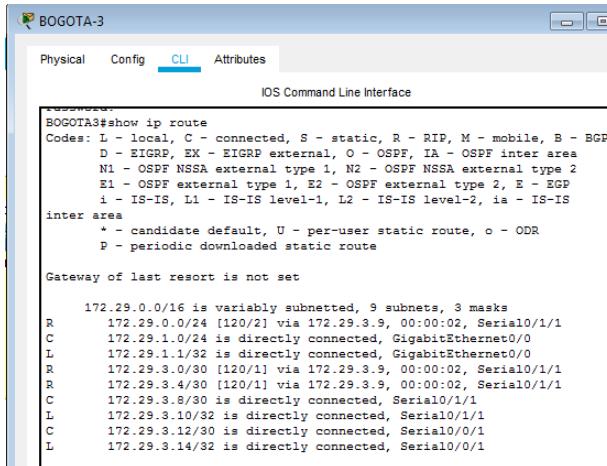
Router BOGOTA2 CLI interface showing the output of the 'show ip route' command. The interface has tabs for Physical, Config, CLI (which is selected), and Attributes. The output shows various network routes including direct connections via GigabitEthernet and Serial interfaces, and OSPF learned routes.

```
BOGOTAZ#enable
Password:
BOGOTAZ#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

172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 10 subnets, 3 masks
C    172.29.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L    172.29.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R    172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:05, Serial0/0/1
C    172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L    172.29.3.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C    172.29.3.4/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L    172.29.3.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
R    172.29.3.8/32 [120/1] via 172.29.3.5, 00:00:22, Serial0/1/0
      [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:22, Serial0/0/0
      [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:05, Serial0/0/1
C    172.29.3.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L    172.29.3.13/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

ROUTER BOGOTA3



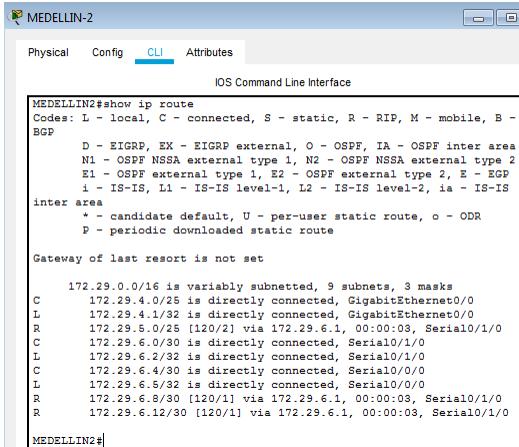
Router BOGOTA3 CLI interface showing the output of the 'show ip route' command. The interface has tabs for Physical, Config, CLI (which is selected), and Attributes. The output shows various network routes including direct connections via GigabitEthernet and Serial interfaces, and OSPF learned routes.

```
BOGOTAZ#enable
Password:
BOGOTAZ#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

172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
R    172.29.0.0/24 [120/2] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:02, Serial0/1/1
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, 00:00:02, Serial0/1/1
R    172.29.3.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:02, Serial0/1/1
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, Serial0/0/1
L    172.29.3.14/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

ROUTER MEDELLIN1



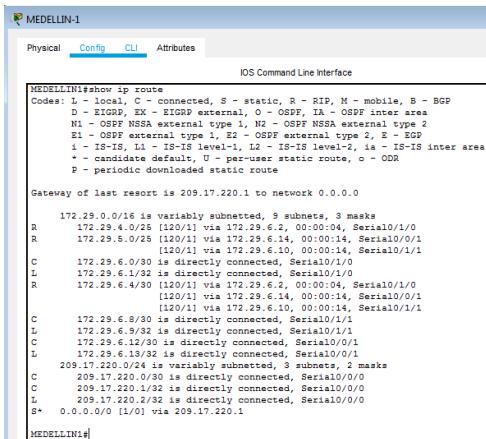
```
MEDELLIN2#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B -
BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - 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

  172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
C    172.29.4.0/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L    172.29.4.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R    172.29.5.0/25 [120/2] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:03, Serial0/1/0
C    172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L    172.29.6.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C    172.29.6.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L    172.29.6.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R    172.29.6.8/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:03, Serial0/1/0
R    172.29.6.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:03, Serial0/1/0

MEDELLIN2#
```

ROUTER MEDELLIN2



```
MEDELLIN1#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 209.17.220.1 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 172.29.6.2, 00:00:04, Serial0/1/0
R    172.29.5.0/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/1
C    172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L    172.29.6.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
R    172.29.6.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.2, 00:00:04, Serial0/1/0
R    172.29.6.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/1
C    172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L    172.29.6.9/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
C    172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L    172.29.6.13/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
  209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C    209.17.220.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C    209.17.220.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L    209.17.220.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
S*  0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.17.220.1

MEDELLIN1#
```

ROUTER MEDELLIN3

The screenshot shows a window titled "MEDELLIN-3" with tabs for 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 directly connected routes, and a list of variably subnetted routes. The variably subnetted routes include entries for 172.29.4.0/25, 172.29.5.0/25, 172.29.5.1/32, 172.29.6.0/30, 172.29.6.4/30, 172.29.6.6/32, 172.29.6.8/30, 172.29.6.10/32, 172.29.6.12/30, and 172.29.6.14/32.

```
MEDELLIN3#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

      172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 10 subnets, 3 masks
R    172.29.4.0/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.5, 00:00:00, Serial0/0/0
C    172.29.5.0/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L    172.29.5.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R    172.29.6.0/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.9, 00:00:00, Serial0/1/1
      [120/1] via 172.29.6.5, 00:00:00, Serial0/0/0
C    172.29.6.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L    172.29.6.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C    172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L    172.29.6.10/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
C    172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L    172.29.6.14/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

MEDELLIN3#
```

Parte 5: Configurar encapsulamiento y autenticación PPP.

- Según la topología se requiere que el enlace Medellín1 con ISP sea configurado con autenticación PAT.
- El enlace Bogotá1 con ISP se debe configurar con autenticación CHAT.

Se configuran los Router ISP, BOGOTA1 Y MEDELLIN1

Encapsulamiento PPP

MEDELLIN1>enable

MEDELLIN1#conf t

MEDELLIN1(config)#interface serial 0/0/0

MEDELLIN1(config-if)#encapsulation PPP

MEDELLIN1(config-if)#no shutdown

BOGOTA1>enable

BOGOTA1#configure terminal

BOGOTA1(config)#interface serial 0/0/0

```
BOGOTA1(config-if)#encapsulation PPP  
BOGOTA1(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
ISP#configure terminal  
ISP(config)#interface serial 0/0/0  
ISP(config-if)#encapsulation PPP  
ISP(config-if)#no shutdown  
ISP(config)#interface serial 0/0/1  
ISP(config-if)#encapsulation PPP  
ISP(config-if)#no shutdown
```

Autenticación PAP de PPP Router MEDELLIN1 y ISP.

```
ISP>enable  
ISP#configure terminal  
ISP(config)#username MEDELLIN1 secret clase  
ISP(config)#interface serial0/0/0  
ISP(config-if)#PPP authentication PAP  
ISP(config-if)#PPP PAP sent-username ISP password clase
```

Configuración PAP de PPP en MEDELLIN1 con ISP

```
MEDELLIN1>enable  
MEDELLIN1#configure terminal  
MEDELLIN1(config)#username ISP secret clase  
MEDELLIN1(config)#interface serial 0/0/0  
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#PPP authentication PAP
```

```
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#PPP PAP sent-username MEDELLIN1 password clase  
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#exit
```

Configuración CHAP DE PPP en ISP CON BOGOTA1

```
ISP>enable  
ISP#configure terminal  
ISP(config)#username BOGOTA1 secret clase  
ISP(config)#interface serial 0/0/1  
ISP(config-if)#PPP authentication CHAP
```

Configuración CHAP de PPP en BOGOTA1 CON ISP

```
BOGOTA1>enable  
BOGOTA1#configure terminal  
BOGOTA1(config)#username ISP secret clase  
BOGOTA1(config)#interface serial 0/0  
BOGOTA1(config-if)#PPP authentication CHAP
```

Parte 6: Configuración de PAT.

- a. En la topología, si se activa NAT en cada equipo de salida (Bogotá1 y Medellín1), los routers internos de una ciudad no podrán llegar hasta los routers internos en el otro extremo, sólo existirá comunicación hasta los routers Bogotá1, ISP y Medellín1.
- b. Después de verificar lo indicado en el paso anterior proceda a configurar el NAT en el router Medellín1. Compruebe que la traducción de direcciones indique las interfaces de entrada y de salida. Al realizar una prueba de ping, la dirección debe ser traducida automáticamente a la dirección de la interfaz serial 0/1/0 del router Medellín1, como diferente puerto.
- c. Proceda a configurar el NAT en el router Bogotá1. Compruebe que la traducción de direcciones indique las interfaces de entrada y de salida. Al realizar una prueba de ping, la dirección debe ser traducida automáticamente a la dirección de la interfaz serial 0/1/0 del router Bogotá1, como diferente puerto.

Se configura NAT en el Router BOGOTA1

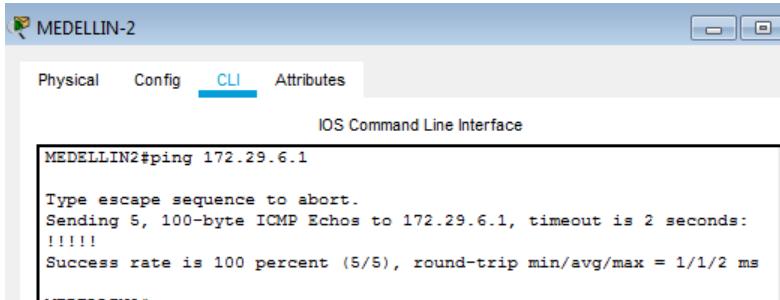
```
BOGOTA1>enable
BOGOTA1#configure terminal
BOGOTA1(config)#ip access-list standard HOST
BOGOTA1(config-std-nacl)#permit 172.29.0.0 0.0.0.255
BOGOTA1(config)#ip nat inside source list HOST interface s0/0 overload
BOGOTA1(config)#interface serial 0/0/0
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ip nat outside
BOGOTA1|(config)#interface s0/0/1
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ip nat inside
BOGOTA1(config)#interface serial 0/1/0
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ip nat inside
BOGOTA1(config)#interface serial 0/1/0
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ip nat inside
BOGOTA1#show ip nat translation
```

Se configura NAT en el Router MEDELLIN1

```
MEDELLIN1>enable
MEDELLIN1#configure terminal
MEDELLIN1(config)#ip access-list standard HOST
MEDELLIN1(config-std-nacl)#permit 172.29.4.0 0.0.0.255
MEDELLIN1(config)#ip nat inside source list HOST interface s0/0 overload
MEDELLIN1(config)#interface serial 0/0/0
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip nat outside
MEDELLIN1(config)#interface serial 0/0/1
```

```
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip nat inside  
MEDELLIN1(config)#interface serial 0/1/0  
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip nat inside  
MEDELLIN1(config)#interface serial 0/1/1  
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip nat inside  
MEDELLIN1#show ip nat translation
```

Verificación con Ping entre Router MEDELLIN2 a MEDELLIN1



Parte 7: Configuración del servicio DHCP.

- Configurar la red Medellín2 y Medellín3 donde el router Medellín 2 debe ser el servidor DHCP para ambas redes Lan.
 - El router Medellín3 deberá habilitar el paso de los mensajes broadcast hacia la IP del router Medellín2.
 - Configurar la red Bogotá2 y Bogotá3 donde el router Medellín2 debe ser el servidor DHCP para ambas redes Lan.
- Configure el router Bogotá1 para que habilite el paso de los mensajes Broadcast hacia la IP del router Bogotá2.

Se configura el Router MEDELLIN2 para que funcione como servidor DHCP a su propia red y al Router MEDELLIN3.

Se excluyen las direcciones que ya han sido asignadas, para que no se tengan en cuenta al momento de asignar por DHCP.

```
MEDELLIN2>enable
```

```
MEDELLIN2#configure terminal  
MEDELLIN2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.4.1 172.29.4.3  
MEDELLIN2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.4.129 172.29.4.132  
MEDELLIN2(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool MEDELLIN2  
MEDELLIN2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.4.0 255.255.255.128  
MEDELLIN2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.4.1  
MEDELLIN2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 8.8.4.4  
MEDELLIN2(config)#ip dhcp pool MEDELLIN3  
MEDELLIN2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.4.128 255.255.255.128  
MEDELLIN2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.4.129  
MEDELLIN2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 8.8.4.4
```

Se configura ip helper en el router MEDELLIN3 para que permita el transito del router MEDELLIN2 para la asignación por DHCP de la red del Router MEDELLIN3, ya que este no será configurado como servidor DHCP.

```
MEDELLIN3>enable  
MEDELLIN3#configure terminal  
MEDELLIN3(config)#Interface f0/0  
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#ip helper-addres 172.29.6.5
```

Luego configuramos DHCP en el Router BOGOTA2

Se excluyen las direcciones que ya han sido asignadas, para que no se tengan en cuenta al momento de asignar por DHCP.

```
BOGOTA2>enable  
BOGOTA2#configure terminal  
BOGOTA2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.0.1 172.29.0.4  
BOGOTA2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.1.1 172.29.1.4
```

```

BOGOTA2(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool BOGOTA2
BOGOTA2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.1.0 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.1.1
BOGOTA2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 8.8.4.4
BOGOTA2(config)#ip dhcp pool BOGOTA3
BOGOTA2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.0.0 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.0.1
BOGOTA2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 8.8.4.4

```

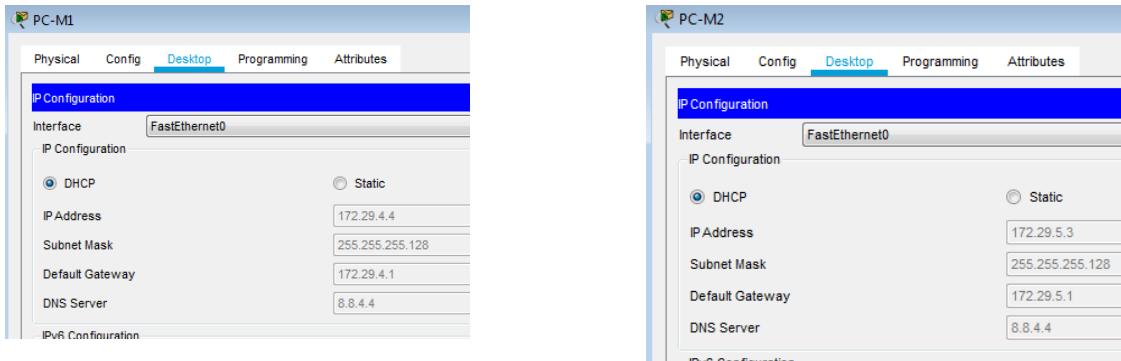
Se configura ip helper en el router BOGOTA3 para que permita el transito del router BOGOTA2 para la asignación por DHCP de la red del Router MEDELLIN3, ya que este no será configurado como servidor DHCP.

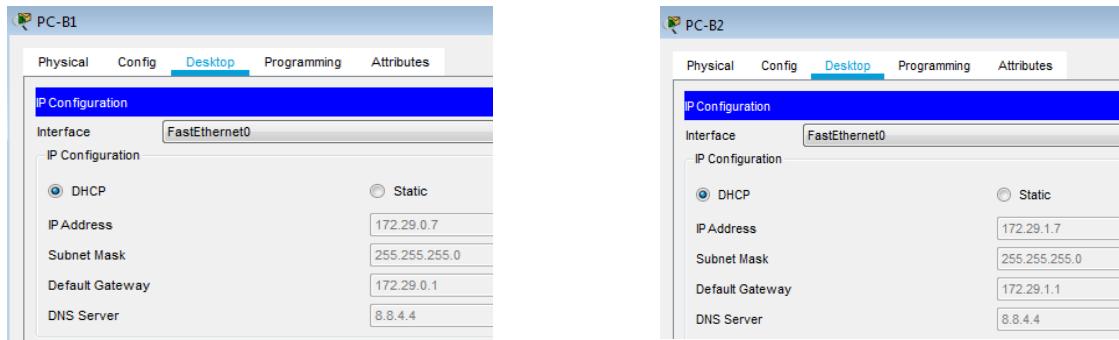
```

BOGOTA3>enable
BOGOTA3#configure terminal
BOGOTA3(config)#Interface f0/0
BOGOTA3(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.29.3.13

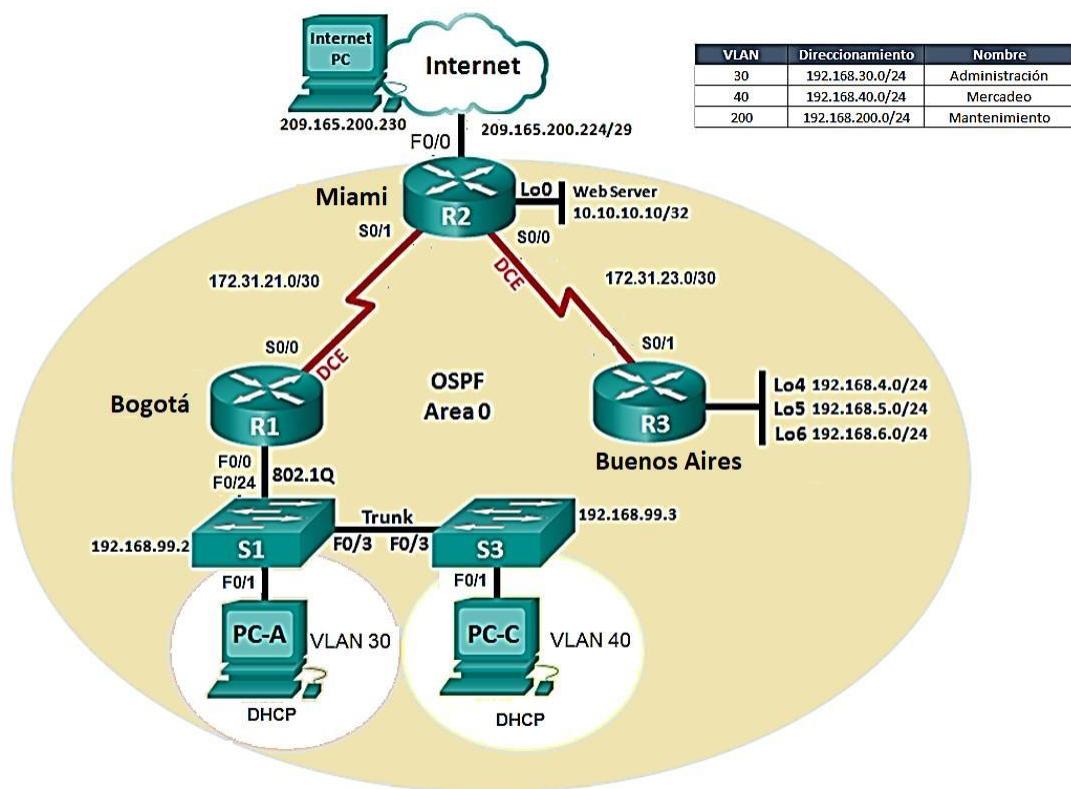
```

Podemos confirmar colocando los PC-B1, PC-B2, PC-M1 Y PC-M2 en modo DHCP para que tomen el direccionamiento ip de manera automatica.





Escenario 2



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

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

Después de configurar la tipología solicitada, se procede a configurar cada uno de los dispositivos.

| DISPOSITIVO | INTERFAZ | IP | MASCARA DE SUBRED | GATEWAY PREDETERMINADO |
|-----------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| R1-BOGOTA | S0/0/0 | 172.31.21.1 | 255.255.255.252 | |
| | F0/0 | 192.168.99.1 | 255.255.255.0 | |
| | | | | |
| R2-MIAMI | S0/0/0 | 172.31.23.1 | 255.255.255.252 | |
| | S0/0/1 | 172.31.21.2 | 255.255.255.252 | |
| | F0/0 | 209.165.200.225 | 255.255.255.248 | |
| | F0/1 | 10.10.10.1 | 255.255.255.0 | |
| R3-BUENOS AIRES | S0/0/1 | 172.31.23.1 | 255.255.255.252 | |
| | Lo4 | 192.168.4.1 | 255.255.255.0 | |
| | Lo5 | 192.168.5.1 | 255.255.255.0 | |
| | Lo6 | 192.168.6.1 | 255.255.255.0 | |
| S1 | VLAN200 | 192.168.99.2 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.99.1 |
| S3 | VLAN200 | 192.168.99.3 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.99.1 |
| PC-A | NIC | DHCP | DCHP | DHCP |
| PC-C | NIC | DHCP | DHCP | DHCP |
| PC INTERNET | NIC | 209.165.200.230 | 255.255.255.248 | 209.168.200.225 |
| SERVIDOR WEB | NIC | 10.10.10.10 | 255.255.255.0 | 10.10.10.1 |

| CONTRASEÑAS MODOS DE CONFIGURACION DE LOS ROUTERS Y SWITCHES | |
|--|-------|
| MODO USUARIO | cisco |
| MODO PRIVILEGIADO | clase |

```
R1-BOGOTA
Enable
Configure terminal
Hostname BOGOTA
Interface s0/0/0
Ip add 172.31.21.1 255.255.255.252
Description conexion a MIAMI
Clock rate 64000
No shutdown
Exit
```

```
BOGOTA(config)#enable secret clase

BOGOTA(config)#line con 0

BOGOTA(config-line)#pass cisco

BOGOTA(config-line)#login

BOGOTA(config-line)#line vty 0 4

BOGOTA(config-line)#pass cisco

BOGOTA(config-line)#login

BOGOTA(config-line)#exit

BOGOTA(config)#service password-encryption

BOGOTA(config)#banner motd #Prohibido el acceso sin autorizacion. #
BOGOTA(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 s0/0/0
```

```

Router>enable
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#host
Router(config)#hostname BOGOTA
BOGOTA(config)#interface
BOGOTA(config)#interface s0/0/0
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip add 172.31.21.1 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA(config-if)#clock rate 64000
BOGOTA(config-if)#no shu
BOGOTA(config-if)#no shutdown

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
BOGOTA(config-if)#exit
BOGOTA(config)#*

```

R2-MIAMI

Enable

Configure terminal

Hostname MIAMI

Interface loop0

Ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0

No shutdown

Interface serial0/0/0

Ip address 172.31.23.1 255.255.255.252

Clock rate 64000

No shutdown

Interface serial0/0/1

Ip address 172.31.21.2 255.255.255.252

No shutdown

Interface f0/0

Ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.248

No shutdown

Exit

```
Router>enable
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname MIAMI
MIAMI(config)#interface loop0

MIAMI(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed
state to up
ip add 10.10.10 255.255.255.255
MIAMI(config-if)#no shu
MIAMI(config-if)#interface serial0/0/0
MIAMI(config-if)#ip add 172.31.23.1 255.255.255.255
Bad mask /32 for address 172.31.23.1
MIAMI(config-if)#clock rate 64000
MIAMI(config-if)#no shu

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

MIAMI(config-if)#interface serial0/0/0
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up

MIAMI(config-if)#interface serial0/0/0
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
MIAMI(config-if)#interface serial0/0/1
MIAMI(config-if)#ip add 172.31.21.2 255.255.255.252
MIAMI(config-if)#no shu

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

MIAMI(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
interface f0/0
MIAMI(config-if)#ip add 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.248
MIAMI(config-if)#no shu

MIAMI(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

R3-BUENOS AIRES

Enable
 Configure terminal
 Hostname BUENOSAIRES
 Interface loop4
 Ip add 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
 No shutdown
 Exit

Interface loop5
 Ip add 192.168.5.1 255.255.255.0
 No shutdown
 Exit

Interface loop6
 Ip add 192.168.6.1 255.255.255.0
 No shutdown
 Exit

Interface serial0/0/1

Ip add 172.31.23.2 255.255.255.252
 No shutdown
 Exit

| BUENOS AIRES | BUENOS AIRES |
|---|---|
| Physical Config CLI Attributes | Physical Config CLI Attributes |
| <pre> Router>ENABLE Router>conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. Router>hostname BUENOS AIRES % Invalid input detected at '^' marker. Router>hostname BUENOSAIRES BUENOSAIRES(config)#interface loop4 BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#LINK-0-CHANGED: Interface Loopback4, changed state to up %LINK-0-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback4, changed state to up BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#ip add 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0 BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#no shu BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#exit BUENOSAIRES(config)#interface loop5 BUENOSAIRES(config-if)# </pre> | <pre> BUENOSAIRES(config-if)# %LINK-0-CHANGED: Interface Loopback5, changed state to up %LINK-0-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback5, changed state to up BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#ip add 192.168.5.1 255.255.255.0 BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#no shu BUENOSAIRES(config-if)# BUENOSAIRES(config-if)# BUENOSAIRES(config-if)# %LINK-0-CHANGED: Interface Loopback6, changed state to up %LINK-0-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback6, changed state to up BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#ip add 192.168.6.1 255.255.255.0 BUENOSAIRES(config-if)# BUENOSAIRES(config-if)# BUENOSAIRES(config-if)# BUENOSAIRES(config-if)# % Invalid input detected at '^' marker. BUENOSAIRES(config-if)# BUENOSAIRES(config-if)# </pre> |

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

OSPFv2 area 0

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

```

BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#ip add 192.168.6.1 255.255.255.0
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#no shu
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#exit
BUENOSAIRES(config)#interface serial0/0/1
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#ip add 172.31.23.2 255.255.255.252
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#no ahu
          ^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#no shu

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

```

ROUTER BOGOTA

BOGOTA>enable

BOGOTA#configure terminal

BOGOTA(config)#router ospf 1

BOGOTA(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1

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

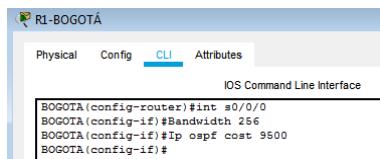
BOGOTA(config-router)#Network 192.168.200.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

BOGOTA(config-router)#Passive-interface f0/0

BOGOTA(config-router)#passive-interface f0/0.30

BOGOTA(config-router)#passive-interface f0/0.40

```
BOGOTA(config-router)#passive-interface f0/0.200
BOGOTA(config-router)#Int s0/0/0
BOGOTA(config-if)#Bandwidth 256
BOGOTA(config-if)#Ip ospf cost 9500
BOGOTA(config-if)#Int s0/0/1
BOGOTA(config-if)#Bandwidth 256
Exit
```



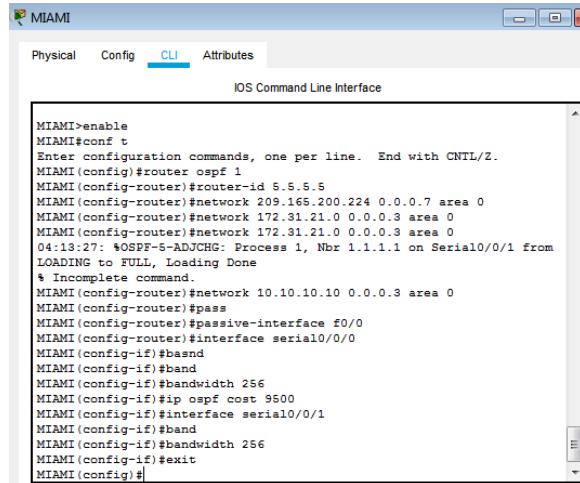
The screenshot shows a window titled "R1-BOGOTÁ" with tabs for "Physical", "Config", "CLI" (which is selected), and "Attributes". Below the tabs is the text "IOS Command Line Interface". The CLI area contains the following configuration commands:

```
BOGOTA(config-router)#int s0/0/0
BOGOTA(config-if)#Bandwidth 256
BOGOTA(config-if)#Ip ospf cost 9500
BOGOTA(config-if)#End
```

ROUTER MIAMI

```
MIAMI#configure terminal
MIAMI(config)#Router ospf 1
MIAMI(config-router)#Router-id 5.5.5.5
MIAMI(config-router)#Network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
MIAMI(config-router)#Network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
MIAMI(config-router)#Network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
MIAMI(config-router)#passive-interface f0/1
MIAMI(config-router)#int s0/0/0
MIAMI(config-if)#Bandwidth 256
MIAMI(config-if)#int s0/0/1
MIAMI(config-if)#Bandwidth 256
MIAMI(config-if)#int s0/0/0
```

MIAMI(config-if)#ip ospf cost 9500



The screenshot shows a Windows-style application window titled "MIAMI". The tab bar at the top has "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 is a scrollable terminal window displaying the following command-line session:

```
MIAMI>enable
MIAMI#conf 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 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7 area 0
MIAMI(config-router)#network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
MIAMI(config-router)#network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
04:13:27: *OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial0/0/1 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
* Incomplete command.
MIAMI(config-router)#network 10.10.10.10 0.0.0.3 area 0
MIAMI(config-router)#pass
MIAMI(config-router)#passive-interface f0/0
MIAMI(config-router)#interface serial0/0/0
MIAMI(config-if)#bandwidth 256
MIAMI(config-if)#bandwidth 256
MIAMI(config-if)#ip ospf cost 9500
MIAMI(config-if)#interface serial0/0/1
MIAMI(config-if)#bandwidth 256
MIAMI(config-if)#bandwidth 256
MIAMI(config-if)#exit
MIAMI(config)#
```

ROUTER BUENOSAIRES

BUENOSAIRES#configure terminal

BUENOSAIRES(config)#Router ospf 1

BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#Router-id 8.8.8.8

BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#Network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0

BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#Network 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255 area 0

BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#passive-interface lo4

BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#passive-interface lo5

BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#passive-interface lo6

BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#int s0/0/1

BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#Bandwidth 256

BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#Ip ospf cost 9500

```

BUENOSAIRES>enable
BUENOSAIRES#
BUENOSAIRES#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BUENOSAIRES(config)#Router ospf 1
BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#Router-id 8.8.8.8
BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#Network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#
10:47:46: *OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 5.5.5.5 on Serial0/0/1 f
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done

BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#Network 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255 area 0
BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#pass
BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#passive-interface 104
BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#passive-interface 105
BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#passive-interface 106
BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#int s0/0/1
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#Bandwidth 256
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#Ip ospf cost 9500
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#

```

Verificar información de OSPF

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

Para visualizar las tablas de enrutamiento, routers conectados y demás información solicitada podemos utilizar los comandos **show ip route**, **show ip route ospf**, **show ip ospf neighbor**, **show ip ospf interface**, **show ip protocols**, **show running-config**.

ROUTER BOGOTA

```

R1-BOGOTÁ
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

BOGOTÁ#
BOGOTÁ#
BOGOTÁ#enable
BOGOTÁ#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIB, M - mobile, B - BGP
        D - EIGRP, E - 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 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

    172.31.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       172.31.11.0 is directly connected, Serial10/0/0
C       192.168.30.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.30
C       192.168.40.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.40
C       192.168.200.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.200
S*   0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, Serial10/0/0

R1-BOGOTÁ#show ip ospf interface
FastEthernet0/0.30 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, Retransmit 5
    No Hellos (Passive interface)
    Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
    Next 0x0(0x0)d0
    Last flood scan length 1, maximum is 1
    Last flood scan time is 0 msec, minimum is 0 msec
    Neighbor count 0, adjacencies 0
    Neighbor count is 0, neighbor count is 0
    Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
FastEthernet0/0.40 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, Retransmit

```

```

R1-BOGOTÁ
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
BOGOTÁ#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:
    172.131.21.0 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):
    FastEthernet0/0.30
    FastEthernet0/0.40
    FastEthernet0/0.200
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway          Distance      Last Update
    1.1.1.1           110          00:02:02
  Distance: (default is 110)
BOGOTÁ#

```



```

BOGOTÁ
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
BOGOTÁ#show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID      Pri  State      Dead Time   Address      Interface
5.5.5.5          0    FULL/      00:00:34   172.31.21.2  Serial0/0/0
BOGOTÁ#

```

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

Se crean las VLANs:

Configure terminal

Vlan 30

Name ADMINISTRACION

Exit

Vlan 40

Name MERCADERO

Exit

Vlan 200

Name MANTENIMIENTO

Exit

Se configuran los puertos troncales

S1(config)#int f0/3

S1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

S1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1

```

S1(config-if)#int f0/24
S1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
S1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
S1(config-if)#interface range f0/2, f0/4-23, g0/1-2
S1(config-if-range)#int f0/1
S1(config-if)#switchport mode access
S1(config-if)#switchport mode access vlan 30

```

Visualizamos con el comando show vlan brief

| 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 |
| 30 ADMINISTRACION | active | Fa0/1 |
| 40 MERCADERO | active | |
| 200 MANTENIMIENTO | active | |
| 1002 fddi-default | active | |
| 1003 token-ring-default | active | |
| 1004 fdnet-default | active | |
| 1005 tnet-default | active | |

Se configura el encapsulamiento de los troncales:

```

BOGOTA>enable
BOGOTA#configuration terminal
BOGOTA(config)#interface f0/0.30
BOGOTA(config-subif)#description LAN ADMINISTRACION
BOGOTA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 30
BOGOTA(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(config-subif)#interface f0/0.40
BOGOTA(config-subif)#description LAN MERCADERO
BOGOTA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 40

```

```
BOGOTA(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.40.1 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(config-subif)#interface f0/0.200
```

```
BOGOTA(config-subif)#description LAN MANTENIMIENTO
BOGOTA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 200
BOGOTA(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(config-subif)#interface f0/0
BOGOTA(config-if)#no shutdown
```

The screenshot shows the CLI interface for a device named R1-BOGOTÁ. The tab 'CLI' is selected. The command history displays the configuration of two subinterfaces:

```
BOGOTA#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BOGOTA(config)#int f0/0.30
BOGOTA(config-subif)#description LAN ADMINISTRACION
BOGOTA(config-subif)#ENC
BOGOTA(config-subif)#encapsulation do
BOGOTA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 30
BOGOTA(config-subif)#ip add 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(config-subif)#interface f0/0.40
BOGOTA(config-subif)#description LAN MERCADERO
BOGOTA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 40
BOGOTA(config-subif)#ip add 192.168.40.1 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(config-subif)#interface f0/0.200
BOGOTA(config-subif)#description LAN MANTENIMIENTO
BOGOTA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 200
BOGOTA(config-subif)#ip add 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(config-subif)#interface f0/0
BOGOTA(config-if)#no shu
```

4. En el Switch 3 deshabilitar DNS lookup.

Se deshabilita el DNS lookup utilizando el comando “no ip domain-lookup” en S3, luego de comprueba que la operación haya quedado activa con el comando “show run | include domain-lookup”

The screenshot shows the CLI interface for a device named S3. The tab 'CLI' is selected. The configuration command 'no ip domain-lookup' is highlighted in yellow. The output of the 'show run | include domain-lookup' command is also highlighted in yellow, showing that the configuration has been saved.

```
S3#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S3(config)#no ip domain-lookup
S3(config)#
S3(config)#exit
S3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
S3#show run | include domain-lookup
no ip domain-lookup
S3#
S3#
S3#
```

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

Teniendo en cuenta los lineamientos, se configuran la direccion 192.168.99.2 a la VLAN 30 en el S1.

S1

```
S1(config)#int vlan 30
```

```
S1(config-if)#ip add 192.168.99.2 255.255.255.0
S1(config-if)#no shutdown
S1(config-if)#exit
S1(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.99.1
```

```
S3(config-if)#ip add 192.168.99.3 255.255.255.0
S3(config-if)#no shutdown
S3(config-if)#exit
S3(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.99.1
S3(config)#int f0/3
S3(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
S3(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
S3(config-if)#interface range f0/1-2, f0/4-24, g0/1-2
S3(config-if-range)#switchport mode access
S3(config-if-range)#int f0/1
S3(config-if)#switchport mode access
```

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

Se desactivan las interfaces que no están siendo utilizadas en el esquema de red con los siguientes comandos:

S1

```
S1(config)#interface f0/1
S1(config-if)#switchport mode access
```

```

S1(config-if)#switch access vlan 30
S1(config-if)#interface range f0/2, f0/4-23, g0/1-2
S1(config-if-range)#shutdown

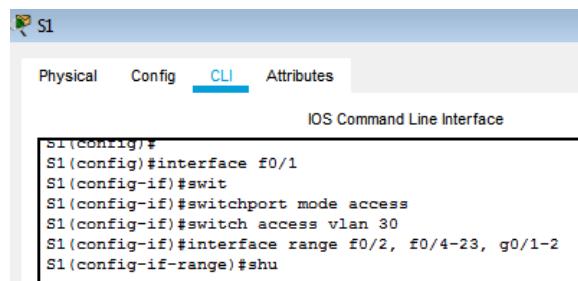
```

S3

```

S3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 40
S3(config-if)#interface range f0/2, f0/4-24, g0/1-2
S3(config-if-range)#shutdown

```

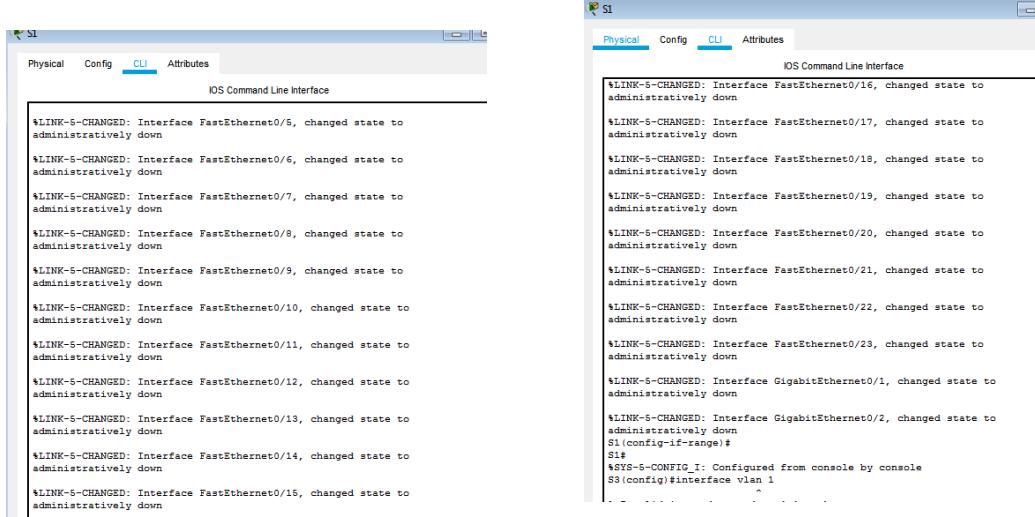


The screenshot shows the Cisco IOS Command Line Interface for router S1. The tab bar at the top has 'Physical', 'Config', 'CLI' (which is selected), and 'Attributes'. Below the tab bar, it says 'IOS Command Line Interface'. The command history window contains the following configuration commands:

```

S1(config)#
S1(config)#interface f0/1
S1(config-if)#swit
S1(config-if)#switchport mode access
S1(config-if)#switch access vlan 30
S1(config-if)#interface range f0/2, f0/4-23, g0/1-2
S1(config-if-range)#shu

```



The two screenshots show the Cisco IOS Command Line Interface for router S1 displaying log messages. Both windows have 'Physical', 'Config', 'CLI' (selected), and 'Attributes' tabs.

Left Window Log Output:

```

%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
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/12, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/13, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/14, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/15, changed state to administratively down

```

Right Window Log Output:

```

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/16, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/17, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/18, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/19, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/20, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/21, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/22, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/23, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/2, changed state to administratively down
S1(config-if-range)#
S1#
%SYS-6-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
S3(config)#interface vlan 1

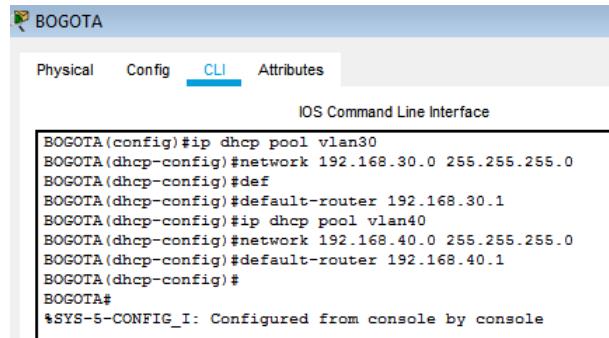
```

7. Implement DHCP and NAT for IPv4

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

Se configura el router BOGOTA con dhcp para las Vlans 30 y 40 de la siguiente manera:

```
BOGOTA>enable
BOGOTA#configure terminal
BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp pool vlan30
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.30.0 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.30.1
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool vlan40
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.40.0 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.40.1
```



The screenshot shows the CLI interface for router BOGOTA. The top bar has tabs for Physical, Config, CLI (which is selected), and Attributes. Below the tabs is the text "IOS Command Line Interface". The main area displays the following configuration commands:

```
BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp pool vlan30
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.30.0 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#def
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.30.1
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool vlan40
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.40.0 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.40.1
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#
BOGOTA#
*SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

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

Se hace la reserva de las primeras 30 direcciones ip en las vlan 30 y 40 con los siguientes comandos:

```
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
```

The screenshot shows a window titled "BOGOTA" with tabs "Physical", "Config", "CLI", and "Attributes". The "CLI" tab is selected. Below it, the text "IOS Command Line Interface" is displayed. A yellow box highlights the command "BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.40.1 192.168.40.30". The full command entered is:

```
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)#
```

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 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: MERCADERO DNS-Server: 10.10.10.11 Domain-Name: ccna-unad.com Establecer default gateway. |

VLAN 30 EN ROUTER BOGOTA

```
BOGOTA#configure terminal
BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp pool ADMINISTRACION
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#ip domain-name ccna-unad.com
BOGOTA(config)#default-router 192.168.30.1
BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp pool ADMINISTRACION
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.30.1
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.30.0 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#exit
```

The screenshot shows a window titled "BOGOTA" with tabs "Physical", "Config", "CLI", and "Attributes". The "CLI" tab is selected. Below it, the text "IOS Command Line Interface" is displayed. A yellow box highlights the command "BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp pool ADMINISTRACION". The full configuration commands entered are:

```
BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp pool ADMINISTRACION
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#ip domain-name ccna-unad.com
BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp pool ADMINISTRACION
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.30.1
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.30.0 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#exit
BOGOTA(config)#
BOGOTA(config)#
BOGOTA#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

VLAN 40 EN ROUTER BOGOTA

```

BOGOTA#configure terminal
BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp pool MERCADERO
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#ip domain-name ccna-unad.com
BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp pool MERCADERO
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.40.1
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.40.0 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#exit

```

The screenshot shows a computer window titled 'BOGOTA' with a tab bar at the top labeled 'Physical', 'Config', 'CLI' (which is highlighted in blue), and 'Attributes'. Below the tab bar is the text 'IOS Command Line Interface'. The main area contains the following CLI session:

```

BOGOTA#
BOGOTAt>conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp pool MERCADERO
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#ip domain-name ccna-unad.com
BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp pool MERCADERO
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.40.1
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.40.0 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#exit
BOGOTA(config)#
BOGOTA(config)#
BOGOTA(config)#
BOGOTA(config)#

```

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

Se configura NAT en router MIAMI para que los host puedan salir a internet, con los siguientes comandos:

```

MIAMI(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.10 209.165.200.229
MIAMI(config)#int f0/0
MIAMI(config-if)#ip nat outside
MIAMI(config-if)#int f0/1
MIAMI(config-if)#ip nat inside

```

```

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
net
MIAMI(config)#ip nat pool INTERNET 209.165.200.225 209.165.200.228
netmask 255.255.255.248
MIAMI(config)#ip nat inside source list pool INTERNET
^
* Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

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

```

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

Se configuran 2 listas de acceso para permitir tráfico en el router MIAMI:

```

MIAMI#configure terminal
MIAMI(config)#ip access-list standard JEFREE-ADMIN
MIAMI(config-std-nacl)#permit host 172.31.21.1
MIAMI(config-std-nacl)#exit
MIAMI(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255

```

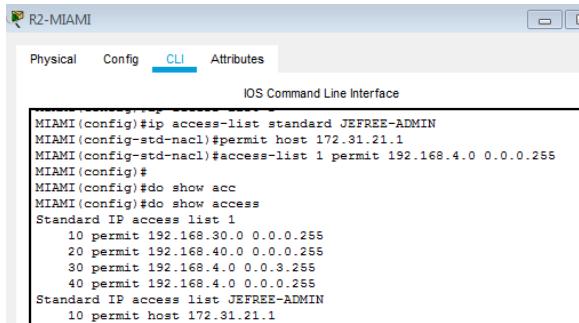
Se comprueban las listas creadas para permitir tráfico con el comando **do show Access**:

```

MIAMI(config)#do show access
Standard IP access list 1
    10 permit 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255
    20 permit 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255
    30 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255
    40 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255
Standard IP access list JEFREE-ADMIN

```

10 permit host 172.31.21.1



```
R2-MIAMI
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
MIAMI(config)#ip access-list standard JEFREE-ADMIN
MIAMI(config-std-nacl)#permit host 172.31.21.1
MIAMI(config-std-nacl)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255
MIAMI(config)#
MIAMI(config)#do show acc
MIAMI(config)#do show access
Standard IP access list 1
 10 permit 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255
  20 permit 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255
  30 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255
  40 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255
Standard IP access list JEFREE-ADMIN
 10 permit host 172.31.21.1
```

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

Se configuran 2 listas de acceso para permitir tráfico y 1 lista de acceso para restringirlo usando los siguientes comandos:

MIAMI(config)#Access-list 105 permit tcp any host 209.165.200.229 eq www

MIAMI(config)#Access-list 105 deny icmp any 192.168.3.1 0.0.0.255

MIAMI(config)#do show access

Standard IP access list JEFREE-ADMIN

10 permit host 172.31.21.1

Standard IP access list 1

10 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255

20 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255

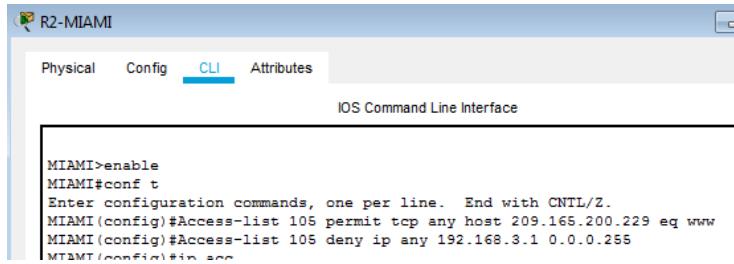
30 permit 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255

40 permit 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255

Extended IP access list 105

10 permit tcp any host 209.165.200.229 eq www

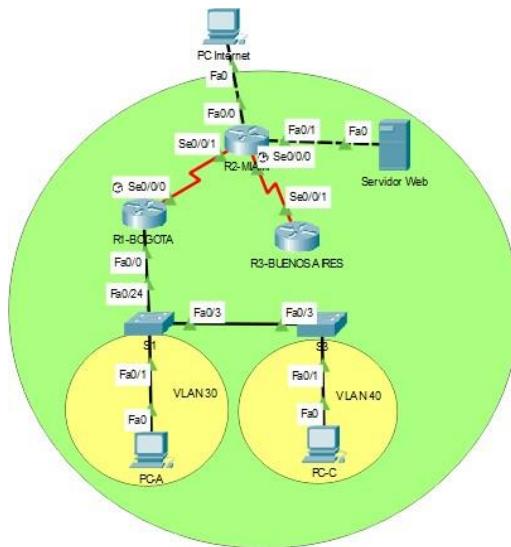
20 deny ip any 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255



```
R2-MIAMI
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

MIAMI>enable
MIAMI#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
MIAMI(config)#Access-list 105 permit tcp any host 209.165.200.229 eq www
MIAMI(config)#Access-list 105 deny ip any 192.168.3.1 0.0.0.255
MIAMI(config)#in acc
```

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



```
C:\>ping 209.165.200.230
Pinging 209.165.200.230 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 209.165.200.230:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 6ms
```

Ping de PC-A a PC Internet

```
C:\>ping 209.165.200.230
Pinging 209.165.200.230 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 209.165.200.230:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 10ms, Maximum = 13ms, Average = 11ms
```

Ping PC-C a PC Internet

```
C:\>tracert 209.165.200.230
Tracing route to 209.165.200.230 over a maximum of 30 hops:
  1  1 ms      3 ms      0 ms      192.168.30.1
  2  0 ms      1 ms      0 ms      172.31.21.2
  3  0 ms     10 ms      0 ms     209.165.200.230

Trace complete.
```

Tracert de PC-A a PC Internet

```
C:\>tracert 209.165.200.230
Tracing route to 209.165.200.230 over a maximum of 30 hops:
  1  1 ms      0 ms      0 ms      192.168.40.1
  2  1 ms      1 ms      1 ms      172.31.21.2
  3  12 ms     12 ms     11 ms     209.165.200.230

Trace complete.
```

Tracer de PC-C a PC Internet

Welcome to Cisco Packet Tracer. Opening doors to new opportunities. Mind Wide Open.
Jefree Pineda Muñoz Diplomado CCNA CISCO-UNAD.

Quick Links:
[A small page](#)
[Copyrights](#)
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[Image](#)

Acceso al servidor web desde PC Internet

```
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      4 msec      0 msec
  2  172.31.23.2      2 msec      2 msec      5 msec
BOGOTA#
```

Traceroute desde R1-BOGOTA a R3-BUENOS AIRES

Conclusiones

Como resultado de los ejercicios planteados se llega a la conclusión de que es muy importante para el desarrollo del diplomado y la correcta aprehensión de los conocimientos contenidos en las diferentes unidades del curso, la revisión de todos los entornos del curso, sus contenidos, también la importancia de los nuevos conceptos que quedan después de haber culminado esta actividad

práctica basada en la obtención de conceptos que seguramente nos encontraremos en nuestro ámbito laboral como son como son el routing y switching, el acceso y seguridad de las redes, configuraciones OSPF, RIP ver 2.0, implementación DHCP, NAT, configuración de listas de acceso.

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