

**DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACION CISCO  
PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRACTICAS CCNP**

**EDGAR HERNANDO RINCON PARRA**

**UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA - UNAD ESCUELA DE  
CIENCIAS BÁSICAS, TECNOLOGÍA E INGENIERÍA - ECBTI  
INGENIERÍA ELECTRONICA  
BOGOTA. D.C.  
2019**

**EVALUACIÓN PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRACTICAS CCNP**

**EDGAR HERNANDO RINCON PARRA**

**Diplomado de opción de grado presentado para optar el título de INGENIERO  
ELECTRONICO**

**DIRECTOR:  
MSc. GERARDO GRANADOS ACUÑA**

**UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA - UNAD ESCUELA DE  
CIENCIAS BÁSICAS, TECNOLOGÍA E INGENIERÍA - ECBTI  
INGENIERÍA ELECTRONICA  
2019**

**NOTA DE ACEPTACIÓN**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Firma del Presidente del Jurado

---

Firma del Jurado

---

Firma del Jurado

BOGOTA D.C, 12 de Diciembre de 2019

## **AGRADECIMIENTOS**

En mi vida la primera persona a quien le doy gracias por todos y cada uno de los momentos que vivo es a dios , sin el nada sería posible; a mi madre por brindarme la fuerza y los argumentos para salir adelante, a mi esposa por acompañarme incondicionalmente en esta travesía y soportar con paciencia mi momentos de frustración y brindándome su amor para no desfallecer y a mis hermosos hijos Deivid y Jhoseph quienes son el motor de mi vida y el mayor motivo de alcanzar el objetivo de mi título profesional pues con el ejemplo de superación que hoy logro; puedo exigirles con humildad que deben ser mejor que yo.

## TABLA DE CONTENIDO

<b>NOTA DE ACEPTACIÓN</b> .....	3
<b>AGRADECIMIENTOS</b> .....	4
<b>LISTA DE ILUSTRACIONES.</b> .....	10
<b>LISTA DE CONFIGURACION.</b> .....	11
<b>RESUMEN</b> .....	12
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	12
<b>INTRODUCCIÓN</b> .....	12
<b>Escenario 1</b> .....	13
<b>Parte 1: Configuración del escenario propuesto</b> .....	14
<b>Parte 2: Verificar conectividad de red y control de la trayectoria</b> .....	20
<b>ESCENARIO 2.</b> .....	55
<b>Parte 1: Configurar la red de acuerdo con las especificaciones.</b> .....	56
<b>Part 2: conectividad de red de prueba y las opciones configuradas.</b> .....	65
<b>CONCLUSIONES</b> .....	74
<b>GLOSARIO.</b> .....	75
<b>BIBLIOGRAFIA</b> .....	75

## LISTA DE ILUSTRACIONES.

Ilustracion Topologia de Red Escenario 1.....	13
Ilustración Topología de red en GNS3.....	14
Ilustración 1_Edgar Rincon-Show ip Route + Show ipv6 Route en R1.....	22
Ilustración 2_Edgar Rincon-Show ip Route + Show Ipv6 Route en R2 .....	24
Ilustración 3_Edgar Rincon-Show ip Route + Show Ipv6 Route en R3 .....	26
Ilustracion Topología de red Escenario 2.....	55
Ilustracion Topologia de Red en GNS3.....	56
Ilustracion 4_Edgar Rincon Configuración DSL1.....	62
Ilustración 5_Edgar Rincon Configuracion DSL2 .....	63
Ilustracion 6_Edgar Rincon.- Configurar DLS2 como Spanning.....	64
Ilustracion 7_Edgar Rincon.-Configuración ASL1 .....	66
Ilustración 8_Edgar Rincon -Verificar que el EtherChannel entre DLS1 y ALS1 .....	67
Ilustracion 9_Edgar Rincon.-Comprobacion.....	68
Ilustracion 10_Edgar Rincon.-Comprobación.....	69
Ilustracion 11_Edgar Rincon.-Comprobacion.....	70
Ilustracion 12_Edgar Rincon.-Comprobacion.....	71
Ilustración 13_Edgar Rincon.-comprobacion.....	72
Ilustracion 14_Edgar Rincon.-Comprobacion.....	73

## LISTA DE CONFIGURACION.

<b>Table 1.....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Table 2.....</b>	<b>65</b>

## **RESUMEN**

El presente documento tiene como objetivo primordial establecer el grado de conocimiento adquirido por el estudiante, durante el proceso del DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACION CISCO CCNP; donde a través de estructuras especiales se ejecutan comandos especiales para CP CCNP ROUTE y CP CCNP SWITCH entre otros esenciales para alcanzar el objetivo principal que es el conocimiento de redes de comunicación y como área de fortalecimiento para el desarrollo de nuevas herramientas de trabajo para tener un mejor nivel de competencia a nivel laboral y acceder a nuevas herramientas de comunicación . Y por último estar a la vanguardia del proceso de desarrollo de las distintas herramientas que componen las red de comunicación y su influencia en la modernización del mundo actual.

Complementando las habilidades y destreza propias de la área de ingeniería electrónica

Palabras Clave: CISCO, CCNP, Redes, Electrónica.

## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this document is to establish the degree of knowledge acquired by the student, during the process of the DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACION CISCO CCNP; where, through special structures, special commands for CP CCNP ROUTE and CP CCNP SWITCH are executed, among others, essential to achieve the main objective that is the knowledge of communication networks and as a strengthening area for the development of new work tools to have a better level of competence at work level and access new communication tools. And finally being at the forefront of the development process of the different tools that make up the communication networks and their influence on the modernization of today's world.

Complementing the skills and dexterity of the electronic engineering area.

Keywords: CISCO, CCNP, Networking, Electronics.



## **INTRODUCCIÓN**

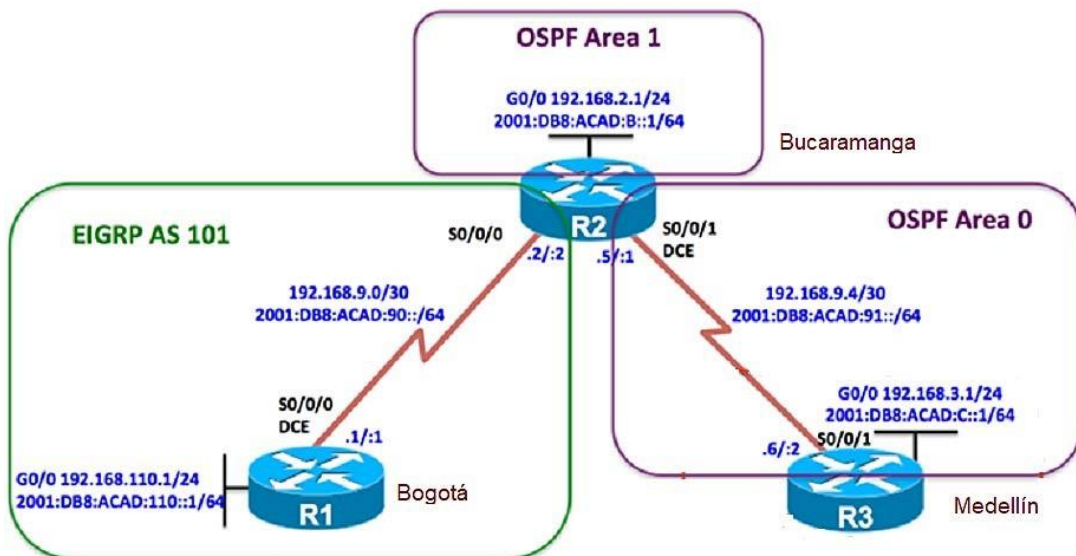
A continuación, se detalla dos escenarios, con dos topologías diferentes donde se apreciará de forma ordenada y secuencial la ejecución e implementación de unos requisitos específico para las configuraciones de router y switch, comenzando desde la etapa de acceso a configuración específicas y renombramiento de los equipos, pasando por las configuraciones de las respectivas interfaces según los establecido por la prueba hasta verificar conectividad de red y control de la trayectoria. De igual forma se apreciará en el documentó la ejecución de comandos línea por línea para de esta forma visualizar la ejecución del cada comando para una mejor interpretación de los resultados.

## Descripción de escenarios propuestos para la prueba de habilidades

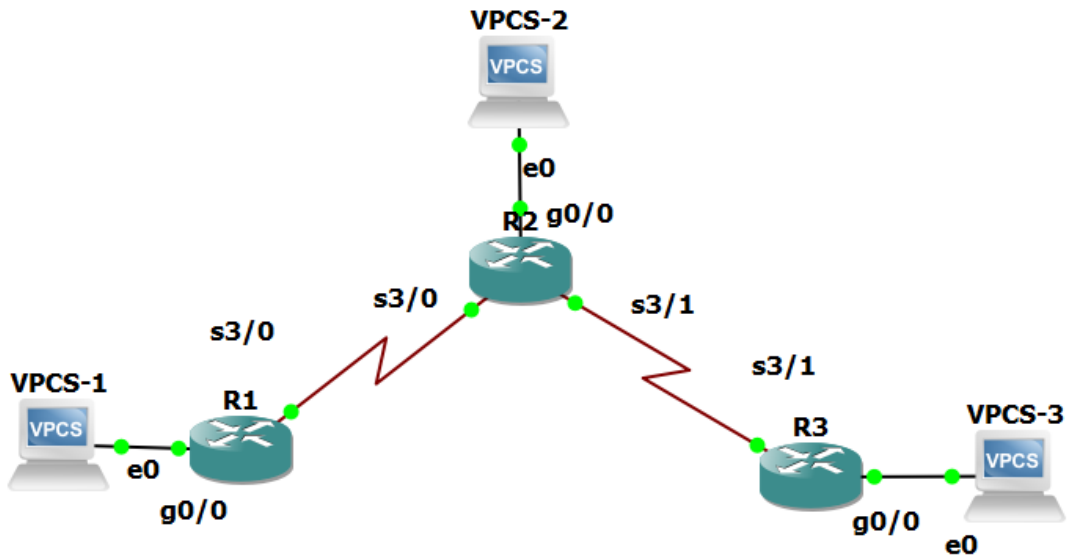
### Escenario 1

Una empresa de confecciones posee tres sucursales distribuidas en las ciudades de Bogotá, Medellín y Bucaramanga, 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.

### Ilustración Topología de Red Escenario 1.



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



*Ilustración Topología de red en GNS3.*

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

### Parte 1: Configuración del escenario propuesto

1. Configurar las interfaces con las direcciones IPv4 e IPv6 que se muestran en la topología de red.

```

R1#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config-if)#ipv6 unicast-routing
R1(config)#int g2/0
R1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.110.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:110::1/64
R1(config-if)#no shut
R1(config-if)#int s1/0
R1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.9.1 255.255.255.252
R1(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:90::1/64
R1(config-if)#clock rate 128000
R1(config-if)#no shut

```

```
R1(config-if)#
R1(config)#int s1/0
R1(config-if)#bandwidth 128
```

```
R2#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config-if)#ipv6 unicast-routing
R2(config)#int g0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:b::1/64
R2(config-if)#no shut
R2(config-if)#int s1/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.9.2 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:90::2/64
R2(config-if)#no shut
R2(config-if)#int s1/3
R2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.9.5 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:91::1/64
R2(config-if)#clock rate 128000
R2(config-if)#no shut
R2(config)#
R2(config)#int s3/0
R2(config-if)#bandwidth 128
R2(config-if)#int s1/3
R2(config-if)#bandwidth 128
```

```
R3#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config-if)#ipv6 unicast-routing
R3(config)#int g2/0
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:c::1/64
R3(config-if)#no shut
R3(config-if)#int s1/3
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.9.6 255.255.255.252
R3(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:91::2/64
R3(config-if)#no shut
R3(config-if)#
R3(config)#int s1/3
R3(config-if)#bandwidth 128
```

2. Ajustar el ancho de banda a 128 kbps sobre cada uno de los enlaces seriales ubicados en R1, R2, y R3 y ajustar la velocidad de reloj de las conexiones de DCE según sea apropiado.

```
R1(config-if)#int s1/0
R1(config-if)#clock rate 128000
R1(config-if)#bandwidth 128
```

```
R2(config)#int s1/0
R2(config-if)#bandwidth 128
R2(config-if)#int s1/3
R2(config-if)#bandwidth 128
```

```
R3(config)#int s1/3
R3(config-if)#bandwidth 128
```

3. En R2 y R3 configurar las familias de direcciones OSPFv3 para IPv4 e IPv6. Utilice el identificador de enrutamiento 2.2.2.2 en R2 y 3.3.3.3 en R3 para ambas familias de direcciones.

```
R2(config-if)#router ospfv3 1
R2(config-router)#address-family ipv4 unicast
R2(config-router-af)#passive-interface g2/0
R2(config-router-af)#exit-address-family
R2(config-router)#address-family ipv6 unicast
R2(config-router-af)#router-id 2.2.2.6
R2(config-router-af)#passive-interface g2/0
R2(config-router-af)#exit-address-family
R2(config-router)#int g2/0
R2(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 1
R2(config-if)#int s1/3
R2(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0
R2(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 1
R2(config-if)#router ospfv3 1
R2(config-router)#address-family ipv4 unicast
R2(config-router-af)#area 1 stub
R2(config-router-af)#exit-address-family
R2(config-router)#address-family ipv6 unicast
R2(config-router-af)#area 1 stub
R2(config-router-af)#exit-address-family
R2(config-router)#address-family ipv4 unicast
```

```
R2(config-router-af)#no area 1 stub
R2(config-router-af)#area 1 stub no-summary
R2(config-router-af)#exit-address-family
R2(config-router)#address-family ipv6 unicast
R2(config-router-af)#no area 1 stub
R2(config-router-af)#area 1 stub no-summary
R2(config-router-af)#exit-address-family
R2(config-router)#exit
```

```
R3(config-if)#router ospfv3 1
R3(config-router)#address-family ipv4 unicast
R3(config-router-af)#router-id 3.3.3.3
R3(config-router-af)#passive-interface g2/0
R3(config-router-af)#exit-address-family
R3(config-router)#address-family ipv6 unicast
R3(config-router-af)#router-id 3.3.3.6
R3(config-router-af)#passive-interface g2/0
R3(config-router-af)#exit-address-family
R3(config-router)#exit
R3(config)#int g0/0
R3(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0
R3(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0
R3(config-if)#int s1/3
R3(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0
R3(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0
R3(config-if)#
```

4. En R2, configurar la interfaz F0/0 en el área 1 de OSPF y la conexión serial entre R2 y R3 en OSPF área 0.

```
R2(config-router)#int g0/0
R2(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 1
R2(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 1
R2(config-if)#int s3/1
R2(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0
R2(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 1
R3(config-if)#
```

5. En R3, configurar la interfaz F0/0 y la conexión serial entre R2 y R3 en OSPF área 0.

```
R3(config)#int g0/0
R3(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0
R3(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0
R3(config-if)#int s3/1
R3(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0
R3(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0
R3(config-if)#
```

6. Configurar el área 1 como un área totalmente Stubby.

```
R2(config)# router ospfv3 1
R2(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast
R2(config-router-af)# area 1 stub no-summary
R2(config-router-af)# exit-address-family
R2(config-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
R2(config-router-af)# area 1 stub no-summary
R2(config-router-af)#
```

```
R3(config)# router ospfv3 1
R3(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast
R3(config-router-af)# area 1 stub no-summary
R3(config-router-af)# exit-address-family
R3(config-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
R3(config-router-af)# area 1 stub no-summary
R3(config-router-af)#
```

7. Propagar rutas por defecto de IPv4 y IPv6 en R3 al interior del dominio OSPFv3. **Nota: Es importante tener en cuenta que una ruta por defecto es diferente a la definición de rutas estáticas.**

```
R3(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.9.5
R3(config)# ipv6 route ::/0 2001:DB8:ACAD:91::1
R3(config)# router ospfv3 1
R3(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast
R3(config-router-af)# default-information originate
R3(config-router-af)# exit-address-family
R3(config-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
R3(config-router-af)# default-information originate
R3(config-router-af)# exit-address-family
R3(config-router)# end
```

8. Realizar la configuración del protocolo EIGRP para IPv4 como IPv6. Configurar la interfaz F0/0 de R1 y la conexión entre R1 y R2 para EIGRP con el sistema autónomo 101. Asegúrese de que el resumen automático está desactivado.

```
R1(config-if)#router eigrp 101
R1(config-router)#no auto-summary
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.9.0 0.0.0.3
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.110.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
R1(config-router)#ipv6 router eigrp 101
R1(config-rtr)#no shutdown
R1(config-rtr)#int g0/0
R1(config-if)#ipv6 eigrp 101
R1(config-if)#int s3/0
R1(config-if)#ipv6 eigrp 101
```

```
R2(config)#ipv6 router eigrp 101
R2(config-rtr)#no shutdown
R2(config-rtr)#exit
R2(config)#int s3/0
R2(config-if)#ipv6 eigrp 101
R2(config-if)#
```

9. Configurar las interfaces pasivas para EIGRP según sea apropiado.

```
R1(config)#router eigrp 101
R1(config-router)#passive-interface serial s0/0/0
R1(config-router)#end
```

10. En R2, configurar la redistribución mutua entre OSPF y EIGRP para IPv4 e IPv6. Asignar métricas apropiadas cuando sea necesario.

```
R2(config-if)#router ospf 1
R2(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 101 subnets
R2(config-router)#exit
R2(config)#router eigrp 101
R2(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 10000 100 255 1 1500
R2(config-router)#exit
R2(config)#router ospfv3 1
R2(config-router)#address-family ipv6 unicast
```



```
R2(config-router-af)#redistribute eigrp 101 include-connected
R2(config-router-af)#exit
R2(config-router)#exit
R2(config)#ipv6 router eigrp 101
```

```
R2(config-rtr)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 1500 100 255 1 1500 include-connected
R2(config-rtr)#exit
```

```
R2(config)#ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.9.6
R2(config)#router eigrp 101
R2(config-router)#redistribute connected
R2(config-router)#redistribute static
R2(config)#router eigrp 101
R2(config-router)#no auto-summary
R2(config-router)#network 192.168.9.0 0.0.0.3
R2(config-router)#
R2(config-router)#exit
```

11. En R2, de hacer publicidad de la ruta 192.168.3.0/24 a R1 mediante una lista de distribución y ACL.

```
R2(config)# access-list 1 permit host 192.168.9.1
R2(config)#end
```

## **Parte 2: Verificar conectividad de red y control de la trayectoria.**

- a. Registrar las tablas de enrutamiento en cada uno de los routers, acorde con los parámetros de configuración establecidos en el escenario propuesto.

### **R1# show ip route**

```
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, I - LISP
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override
```

Gateway of last resort is not set

```
D EX 192.168.2.0/24 [170/20512256] via 192.168.9.2, 00:07:06, Serial3/0
D EX 192.168.3.0/24 [170/21024000] via 192.168.9.2, 00:06:52, Serial3/0
```

192.168.9.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks  
 C 192.168.9.0/30 is directly connected, Serial3/0  
 L 192.168.9.1/32 is directly connected, Serial3/0  
 D EX 192.168.9.4/30 [170/21024000] via 192.168.9.2, 00:07:06, Serial3/0  
 192.168.110.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks  
 C 192.168.110.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0  
 L 192.168.110.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

**R1#show ipv6 route**

IPv6 Routing Table - default - 8 entries

Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route

B - BGP, R - RIP, H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1

I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary, D - EIGRP

EX - EIGRP external, ND - ND Default, NDp - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination

NDr - Redirect, O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1

OE2 - OSPF ext 2, ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2, I -

LISP

EX 2001:DB8:ACAD:B::/64 [170/20537600]

via FE80::C802:7FF:FE00:6, Serial3/0

EX 2001:DB8:ACAD:C::/64 [170/20537600]

via FE80::C802:7FF:FE00:6, Serial3/0

C 2001:DB8:ACAD:90::/64 [0/0]

via Serial3/0, directly connected

L 2001:DB8:ACAD:90::1/128 [0/0]

via Serial3/0, receive

EX 2001:DB8:ACAD:91::/64 [170/20537600]

via FE80::C802:7FF:FE00:6, Serial3/0

C 2001:DB8:ACAD:110::/64 [0/0]

via GigabitEthernet0/0, directly connected

L 2001:DB8:ACAD:110::1/128 [0/0]

via GigabitEthernet0/0, receive

L FF00::/8 [0/0]

via Null0, receive

```

R1
*Dec 16 03:28:03.131: %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: EIGRP-IPv6 101: Neighbor FE80::C802:7FF:FE00:6 (Serial3/0) is up: new adjacency
R1(config-if)#
R1(config-if)#do 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
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, I - LISP
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

D EX 192.168.2.0/24 [170/20512256] via 192.168.9.2, 00:02:43, Serial3/0
D EX 192.168.3.0/24 [170/21024000] via 192.168.9.2, 00:02:43, Serial3/0
    192.168.9.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.168.9.0/30 is directly connected, Serial3/0
L    192.168.9.1/32 is directly connected, Serial3/0
D EX 192.168.9.4/30 [170/21024000] via 192.168.9.2, 00:02:43, Serial3/0
    192.168.110.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.168.110.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L    192.168.110.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R1(config-if)#do show ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 8 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route
B - BGP, R - RIP, H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1
I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary, D - EIGRP
EX - EIGRP external, ND - ND Default, NDp - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination
Ndr - Redirect, O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1
OE2 - OSPF ext 2, ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2, I - LISP
EX 2001:DB8:ACAD:B::/64 [170/20537600]
    via FE80::C802:7FF:FE00:6, Serial3/0
EX 2001:DB8:ACAD:C::/64 [170/20537600]
    via FE80::C802:7FF:FE00:6, Serial3/0
C 2001:DB8:ACAD:90::/64 [0/0]
    via Serial3/0, directly connected
L 2001:DB8:ACAD:90::1/128 [0/0]
    via Serial3/0, receive
EX 2001:DB8:ACAD:91::/64 [170/20537600]
    via FE80::C802:7FF:FE00:6, Serial3/0
C 2001:DB8:ACAD:110::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet0/0, directly connected
L 2001:DB8:ACAD:110::1/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet0/0, receive
L FF00::/8 [0/0]
    via Null0, receive
R1(config-if)#

```

**Ilustración 1\_Edgar Rincon-Show ip Route + Show ipv6 Route en R1**

**R2#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  
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2  
ia - IS-IS inter area, \* - candidate default, U - per-user static route  
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, I - LISP  
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

```

    192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

```

```

L    192.168.2.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
S    192.168.3.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.9.6
    192.168.9.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.168.9.0/30 is directly connected, Serial3/0
L    192.168.9.2/32 is directly connected, Serial3/0
C    192.168.9.4/30 is directly connected, Serial3/1
L    192.168.9.5/32 is directly connected, Serial3/1
D    192.168.110.0/24 [90/20512256] via 192.168.9.1, 00:09:12, Serial3/0

```

**R2#show ipv6 route**

IPv6 Routing Table - default - 9 entries

Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route

B - BGP, R - RIP, H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1

I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary, D - EIGRP

EX - EIGRP external, ND - ND Default, NDp - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination

NDr - Redirect, O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1

OE2 - OSPF ext 2, ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2, I -

LISP

```

C    2001:DB8:ACAD:B::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet0/0, directly connected
L    2001:DB8:ACAD:B::1/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet0/0, receive
O    2001:DB8:ACAD:C::/64 [110/782]
    via FE80::C803:7FF:FE0F:6, Serial3/1
C    2001:DB8:ACAD:90::/64 [0/0]
    via Serial3/0, directly connected
L    2001:DB8:ACAD:90::2/128 [0/0]
    via Serial3/0, receive
C    2001:DB8:ACAD:91::/64 [0/0]
    via Serial3/1, directly connected
L    2001:DB8:ACAD:91::1/128 [0/0]
    via Serial3/1, receive
D    2001:DB8:ACAD:110::/64 [90/20512256]
    via FE80::C801:6FF:FEEF:6, Serial3/0
L    FF00::/8 [0/0]
    via Null0, receive

```

```

R2
R2(config)#do 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
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

    192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       192.168.2.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
S       192.168.3.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.9.6
    192.168.9.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.9.0/30 is directly connected, Serial3/0
L       192.168.9.2/32 is directly connected, Serial3/0
C       192.168.9.4/30 is directly connected, Serial3/1
L       192.168.9.5/32 is directly connected, Serial3/1
D       192.168.110.0/24 [90/20512256] via 192.168.9.1, 00:03:30, Serial3/0
R2(config)#do show ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 9 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route
       B - BGP, R - RIP, H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1
       I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary, D - EIGRP
       EX - EIGRP external, ND - ND Default, NDp - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination
       Ndr - Redirect, O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1
       OE2 - OSPF ext 2, ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2, l - LISP
C       2001:DB8:ACAD:B::/64 [0/0]
       via GigabitEthernet0/0, directly connected
L       2001:DB8:ACAD:B::1/128 [0/0]
       via GigabitEthernet0/0, receive
O       2001:DB8:ACAD:C::/64 [110/782]
       via FE80::C803:7FF:FE0F:6, Serial3/1
C       2001:DB8:ACAD:90::/64 [0/0]
       via Serial3/0, directly connected
L       2001:DB8:ACAD:90::2/128 [0/0]
       via Serial3/0, receive
C       2001:DB8:ACAD:91::/64 [0/0]
       via Serial3/1, directly connected
L       2001:DB8:ACAD:91::1/128 [0/0]
       via Serial3/1, receive
D       2001:DB8:ACAD:110::/64 [90/20512256]
       via FE80::C801:6FF:FE0F:6, Serial3/0
L       FF00::/8 [0/0]
       via Null0, receive
R2(config)#

```

**Ilustración 1\_Edgar Rincon-Show ip Route + Show Ipv6 Route en R2**

**R3#show ip route**

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP  
 D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area  
 N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2  
 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2  
 i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2  
 ia - IS-IS inter area, \* - candidate default, U - per-user static route  
 o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP  
 + - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

O IA 192.168.2.0/24 [110/782] via 192.168.9.5, 00:41:12, Serial3/1  
 192.168.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

```

C    192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L    192.168.3.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
    192.168.9.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
O E2 192.168.9.0/30 [110/1] via 192.168.9.5, 00:11:20, Serial3/1
C    192.168.9.4/30 is directly connected, Serial3/1
L    192.168.9.6/32 is directly connected, Serial3/1
O E2 192.168.110.0/24 [110/1] via 192.168.9.5, 00:11:20, Serial3/1

```

### R3# show ipv6 route

```

IPv6 Routing Table - default - 8 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route
B - BGP, R - RIP, H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1
I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary, D - EIGRP
EX - EIGRP external, ND - ND Default, NDp - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination
NDr - Redirect, O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1
OE2 - OSPF ext 2, ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2, I -
LISP
OI 2001:DB8:ACAD:B::/64 [110/782]
    via FE80::C802:7FF:FE00:6, Serial1/3
C 2001:DB8:ACAD:C::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet0/0, directly connected
L 2001:DB8:ACAD:C::1/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet0/0, receive
OE2 2001:DB8:ACAD:90::/64 [110/20]
    via FE80::C802:7FF:FE00:6, Serial3/1
C 2001:DB8:ACAD:91::/64 [0/0]
    via Serial3/1, directly connected
L 2001:DB8:ACAD:91::2/128 [0/0]
    via Serial3/1, receive
OE2 2001:DB8:ACAD:110::/64 [110/20]
    via FE80::C802:7FF:FE00:6, Serial3/1
L FF00::/8 [0/0]
    via Null0, receive

```

```

R3
g Done
*Dec 16 03:28:00.295: %OSPFv3-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, IPv4, Nbr 2.2.2.2 on Serial3/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loadin
g Done
R3(config-if)#do 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
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

O IA 192.168.2.0/24 [110/782] via 192.168.9.5, 00:03:02, Serial3/1
    192.168.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L    192.168.3.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
    192.168.9.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.168.9.4/30 is directly connected, Serial3/1
L    192.168.9.6/32 is directly connected, Serial3/1
R3(config-if)#do show ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 8 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route
B - BGP, R - RIP, H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1
I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary, D - EIGRP
EX - EIGRP external, ND - ND Default, NDp - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination
Ndr - Redirect, O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1
OE2 - OSPF ext 2, ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2, l - LISP
OI 2001:DB8:ACAD:B::/64 [110/782]
    via FE80::C802:7FF:FE00:6, Serial3/1
C 2001:DB8:ACAD:C::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet0/0, directly connected
L 2001:DB8:ACAD:C:1/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet0/0, receive
OE2 2001:DB8:ACAD:90::/64 [110/20]
    via FE80::C802:7FF:FE00:6, Serial3/1
C 2001:DB8:ACAD:91::/64 [0/0]
    via Serial3/1, directly connected
L 2001:DB8:ACAD:91:2/128 [0/0]
    via Serial3/1, receive
OE2 2001:DB8:ACAD:110::/64 [110/20]
    via FE80::C802:7FF:FE00:6, Serial3/1
L FF00::/8 [0/0]
    via Null0, receive
R3(config-if)#

```

**Ilustración 3\_Edgar Rincon.-Show ip route+ Show Ipv6 Route en R3**

b. Verificar comunicación entre routers mediante el comando ping y traceroute

```

R1(config-if)#do ping 192.168.2.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 8/12/16 ms

```

```

R1(config-if)#do ping 192.168.9.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.9.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 16/20/28 ms

```

```
R1(config-if)#do ping 192.168.9.5
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.9.5, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 20/20/24 ms
R1(config-if)#do ping 192.168.9.6
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.9.6, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 20/24/40 ms
R1(config-if)#do ping 192.168.3.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.3.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 32/40/44 ms
R1(config-if)#do ping 2001:db8:acad:90::2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 2001:DB8:ACAD:90::2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 4/29/92 ms
R1(config-if)#do ping 2001:db8:acad:91::1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 2001:DB8:ACAD:91::1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 8/15/20 ms
R1(config-if)#do ping 2001:db8:acad:91::2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 2001:DB8:ACAD:91::2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 16/22/32 ms
R1(config-if)#do ping 2001:db8:acad:b::1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 2001:DB8:ACAD:B::1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 20/22/24 ms
R1(config-if)#do ping 2001:db8:acad:c::1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 2001:DB8:ACAD:C::1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 32/39/48 ms
R1(config-if)#
```

```
R2(config-router)#do ping 192.168.110.1
```



Type escape sequence to abort.  
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.110.1, timeout is 2 seconds:  
!!!!  
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 16/24/40 ms  
R2(config-router)#do ping 192.168.9.1  
Type escape sequence to abort.  
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.9.1, timeout is 2 seconds:  
!!!!  
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 16/20/24 ms  
R2(config-router)#do ping 192.168.9.6  
Type escape sequence to abort.  
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.9.6, timeout is 2 seconds:  
!!!!  
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 20/20/24 ms  
R2(config-router)#do ping 192.168.3.1  
Type escape sequence to abort.  
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.3.1, timeout is 2 seconds:  
!!!!  
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 8/12/16 ms  
R2(config-router)#do ping 2001:db8:acad:110::1  
Type escape sequence to abort.  
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 2001:DB8:ACAD:110::1, timeout is 2 seconds:  
!!!!  
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 8/12/20 ms  
R2(config-router)#do ping 2001:db8:acad:90::1  
Type escape sequence to abort.  
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 2001:DB8:ACAD:90::1, timeout is 2 seconds:  
!!!!  
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 4/10/16 ms  
R2(config-router)#do ping 2001:db8:acad:91::2  
Type escape sequence to abort.  
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 2001:DB8:ACAD:91::2, timeout is 2 seconds:  
!!!!  
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 16/20/24 ms  
R2(config-router)#do ping 2001:db8:acad:c::1  
Type escape sequence to abort.  
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 2001:DB8:ACAD:C::1, timeout is 2 seconds:  
!!!!  
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 8/11/16 ms  
R2(config-router)#

```
R3(config-if)#do ping 192.168.2.1
```

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
```

```
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
```

```
!!!!
```

```
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 20/20/24 ms
```

```
R3(config-if)#do ping 192.168.9.5
```

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
```

```
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.9.5, timeout is 2 seconds:
```

```
!!!!
```

```
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 8/28/80 ms
```

```
R3(config-if)#do ping 192.168.9.1
```

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
```

```
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.9.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
```

```
!!!!
```

```
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 24/35/44 ms
```

```
R3(config-if)#do ping 192.168.110.1
```

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
```

```
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.110.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
```

```
!!!!
```

```
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 24/31/36 ms
```

```
R3(config-if)#do ping 2001:db8:acad:91::1
```

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
```

```
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 2001:DB8:ACAD:91::1, timeout is 2 seconds:
```

```
!!!!
```

```
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 8/16/40 ms
```

```
R3(config-if)#do ping 2001:db8:acad:b::1
```

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
```

```
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 2001:DB8:ACAD:B::1, timeout is 2 seconds:
```

```
!!!!
```

```
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 16/18/20 ms
```

```
R3(config-if)#do ping 2001:db8:acad:90::1
```

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
```

```
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 2001:DB8:ACAD:90::1, timeout is 2 seconds:
```

```
!!!!
```

```
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 28/33/40 ms
```

```
R3(config-if)#do ping 2001:db8:acad:110::1
```

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
```

```
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 2001:DB8:ACAD:110::1, timeout is 2 seconds:
```

```
!!!!
```

```
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 28/32/36 ms
```

```
R3(config-if)#
```

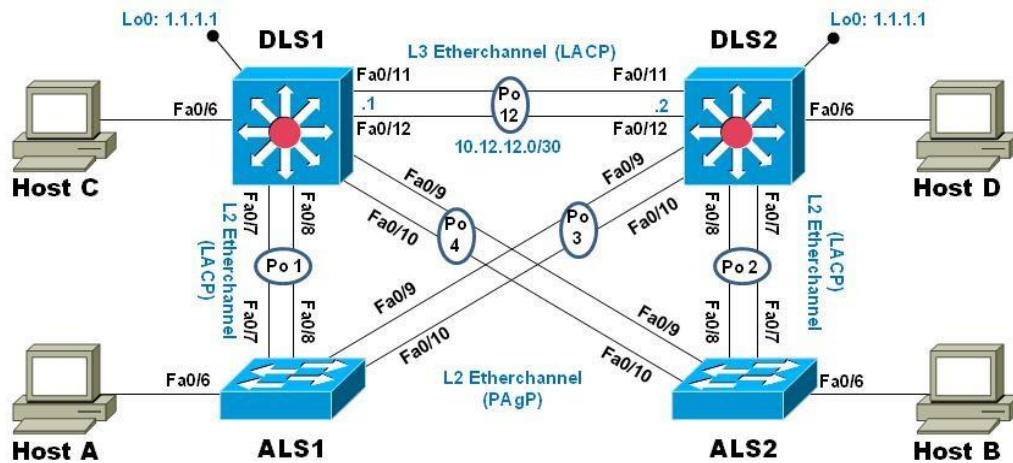
- c. Verificar que las rutas filtradas no están presentes en las tablas de enrutamiento de los routers correctas.

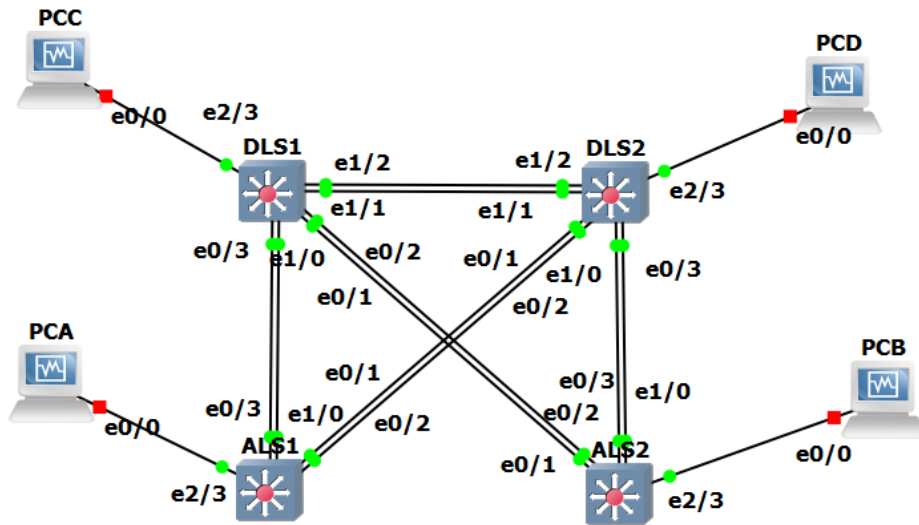
**Nota:** Puede ser que Una o más direcciones no serán accesibles desde todos los routers después de la configuración final debido a la utilización de listas de distribución para filtrar rutas y el uso de IPv4 e IPv6 en la misma red.

## ESCENARIO 2.

Una empresa de comunicaciones presenta una estructura Core acorde a la topología de red, 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, etherchannels, VLANs y demás aspectos que forman parte del escenario propuesto.

### Ilustracion Topología de red Escenario 2.





### Ilustracion Topologia en Red GNS3

#### Parte 1: Configurar la red de acuerdo con las especificaciones.

- a. Apagar todas las interfaces en cada switch.

```
Switch #config t
Switch#(config)#interface range f0/6-12
Switch#(config-if-range)#shutdown
```

```
Switch#configure terminal
Switch#(config)#interface range f0/6-12
Switch(config-if-range)#shutdown
```

```
Switch#config t
Switch#(config)#interface range f0/6-12
Switch #(config-if-range)#shutdown
```

```
Switch #config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch (config)#interface range f0/6-12
Switch (config-if-range)# shutdown
```

- b. Asignar un nombre a cada switch acorde al escenario establecido.

```
Switch#configure terminal
Switch(config)#hostname DLS1
DLS1(config)#
```

```
Switch#configure terminal
Switch(config)#hostname DLS2
DLS2(config)#
```

```
Switch#configure terminal
Switch(config)#hostname ALS1
ALS1(config)#
```

```
Switch#configure terminal
Switch(config)#hostname ALS2
ALS2(config)#
```

- c. Configurar los puertos troncales y Port-channels tal como se muestra en el diagrama.
  - 1) La conexión entre DLS1 y DLS2 será un EtherChannel capa-3 utilizando LACP. Para DLS1 se utilizará la dirección IP 10.12.12.1/30 y para DLS2 utilizará 10.12.12.2/30.

```
DLS1(config)#interface vlan 800
DLS1(config-if)#ip address 10.12.12.1 255.255.255.252
DLS1(config-if)#interface range f0/11-12
DLS1(config-if-range)#channel-protocol lacp
DLS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode active
DLS1(config-if-range)#no shutdown
```

```
DLS2(config)#interface vlan 800
DLS2(config-if)#ip address 10.12.12.2 255.255.255.252
DLS2(config-if)#interface range f0/11-12
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-protocol lacp
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode active
DLS2(config-if-range)#no shutdown
```

- 2) Los Port-channels en las interfaces Fa0/7 y Fa0/8 utilizarán LACP.

```
ALS1(config)#interface range f0/7-8
ALS1(config-if-range)#channel-protocol lacp
```

```
ALS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode active
ALS1(config-if-range)#no shutdown
ALS1(config-if-range)#exit
ALS1(config)#
```

```
DLS1(config)#interface range f0/7-8
DLS1(config-if-range)#channel-protocol lacp
DLS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode active
DLS1(config-if-range)#no shutdown
DLS1(config-if-range)#exit
DLS1(config)#
```

```
DLS2(config)#interface range f0/7-8
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-protocol lacp
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode active
DLS2(config-if-range)#no shutdown
DLS2(config-if-range)#exit
DLS2(config)#
```

```
ALS2(config)#interface range f0/7-8
ALS2(config-if-range)#channel-protocol lacp
ALS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode active
ALS2(config-if-range)#no shutdown
ALS2(config-if-range)#exit
ALS2(config)#
```

3) Los Port-channels en las interfaces F0/9 y fa0/10 utilizará PAgP.

```
ALS1(config)#interface range f0/9-10
ALS1(config-if-range)#channel-protocol pagp
ALS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode desirable
ALS1(config-if-range)#no shutdown
ALS1(config-if-range)#exit
ALS1(config)#
```

```
DLS1(config)#interface range f0/9-10
DLS1(config-if-range)#channel-protocol pagp
DLS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode desirable
DLS1(config-if-range)#no shutdown
DLS1(config-if-range)#exit
DLS1(config)#
```

```
DLS2(config)#interface range f0/9-10
```

```
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-protocol pagp
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode desirable
DLS2(config-if-range)#no shutdown
DLS2(config-if-range)#exit
DLS2(config)#
```

```
ALS2(config)#interface range f0/9-10
ALS2(config-if-range)#channel-protocol pagp
ALS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode desirable
ALS2(config-if-range)#no shutdown
ALS2(config-if-range)#exit
ALS2(config)#
```

- 4) Todos los puertos troncales serán asignados a la VLAN 800 como la VLAN nativa.

```
ALS1(config)#int ran f0/7-10
ALS1 (config-if-range)#switchport trunk encap dot1q
ALS1 (config-if-range)#switchport trunk native vlan 800
ALS1 (config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
ALS1 (config-if-range)#switchport nonegotiate
ALS1 (config-if-range)#no shut
ALS1 (config-if-range)#exit
ALS1 (config)#
```

```
DLS1(config)#int ran f0/7-12
DLS1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encap dot1q
DLS1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk native vlan 800
DLS1(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
DLS1(config-if-range)#switchport nonegotiate
DLS1(config-if-range)#no shut
DLS1(config-if-range)#exit
DLS1 (config)#
```

```
DLS2(config)#int ran f0/7-12
DLS2(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encap dot1q
DLS2(config-if-range)#switchport trunk native vlan 800
DLS2(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
DLS2(config-if-range)#switchport nonegotiate
DLS2(config-if-range)#no shut
DLS2(config-if-range)#exit
```



```
DLS2(config)#
```

```
ALS1(config)#int ran f0/7-10
ALS1 (config-if-range)#switchport trunk encap dot1q
ALS1 (config-if-range)#switchport trunk native vlan 800
ALS1 (config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
ALS1 (config-if-range)#switchport nonegotiate
ALS1 (config-if-range)#no shut
ALS1 (config-if-range)#exit
ALS1 (config)#
```

d. Configurar DLS1, ALS1, y ALS2 para utilizar VTP versión 3

1) Utilizar el nombre de dominio UNAD con la contraseña cisco123

```
DLS1#config term
DLS1(config)#vtp domain UNAD
DLS1(config)#vtp password cisco123
DLS1(config)#end
```

2) Configurar DLS1 como servidor principal para las VLAN.

```
DLS1#config term
DLS1(config)#vtp version 3
DLS1(config)#vtp mode server mst
DLS1(config)#end
DLS1#vtp primary mst
```

3) Configurar ALS1 y ALS2 como clientes VTP.

e.

f. Configurar en el servidor principal las siguientes VLAN:

**Table 1**

Número de VLAN	Nombre de VLAN	Número de VLAN	Nombre de VLAN
800	NATIVA	434	ESTACIONAMIENTO
12	EJECUTIVOS	123	MANTENIMIENTO
234	HUESPEDES	1010	VOZ
1111	VIDEONET	3456	ADMINISTRACIÓN

g. En DLS1, suspender la VLAN 434.

```
DLS1#config t
DLS1(config)#vlan 800
DLS1(config-vlan)#name NATIVE
DLS1(config-vlan)#VLAN 12
DLS1(config-vlan)#name EJECUTIVOS
DLS1(config-vlan)#VLAN 234
DLS1(config-vlan)#name HUESPEDES
DLS1(config-vlan)#vlan 1111
DLS1(config-vlan)#name VISEONET
DLS1(config-vlan)#vlan 434
DLS1(config-vlan)#name ESTACIONAMIENTO
DLS1(config-vlan)#VLAN 1010
DLS1(config-vlan)#name VOZ
DLS1(config-vlan)#VLAN 3456
DLS1(config-vlan)#name ADMINISTRACION
DLS1(config-vlan)#end
DLS1(config)#
```

```

DLS1
*Dec 16 02:15:53.967: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
DLS1#vtp primary vlan
This system is becoming primary server for feature vlan
*Dec 16 02:16:06.314: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/3 (800), with
ALS2 Ethernet0/3 (1).
No conflicting VTP3 devices found.
Do you want to continue? [confirm]
DLS1#
*Dec 16 02:16:17.820: %SW_VLAN-4-VTP_PRIMARY_SERVER_CHG: aabb.cc80.0100 has become the primary server for the
VLAN VTP feature
DLS1#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
DLS1(config)#vlan 800
DLS1(config-vlan)#name NATIVE
DLS1(config-vlan)#vlan 12
DLS1(config-vlan)#name EJECUTIVOS
DLS1(config-vlan)#vlan 234
DLS1(config-vlan)#name HUESPEDES
DLS1(config-vlan)#vlan 1111
DLS1(config-vlan)#name VIDEONET
DLS1(config-vlan)#vlan 434
DLS1(config-vlan)#name ESTACIONAMIENTO
DLS1(config-vlan)#state suspend
DLS1(config-vlan)#vlan 123
DLS1(config-vlan)#name MANTENIMIENTO
DLS1(config-vlan)#vlan 1010
DLS1(config-vlan)#name VOZ
DLS1(config-vlan)#vlan 3456
DLS1(config-vlan)#name ADMINISTRACION
DLS1(config-vlan)#end
DLS1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
DLS1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1,12,434,800,1010,1111,3456 root primary
DLS1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 123,234 root secondary
DLS1(config)#int e2/3
DLS1(config-if)#switchport mode access
DLS1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 3456
DLS1(config-if)#no shutdown
DLS1(config-if)#int e2/1
DLS1(config-if)#switchport mode access
DLS1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 1111
DLS1(config-if)#no shutdown
*Dec 16 02:16:19.423: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
DLS1(config-if)#no shutdown
DLS1(config-if)#
*Dec 16 02:16:21.443: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Ethernet2/3, changed state to up
*Dec 16 02:16:21.881: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet1/0 (800), with
ALS2 Ethernet1/0 (1).

```

**Ilustracion 4\_Edgar Rincon Configuración DSL1.**

- h. Configurar DLS2 en modo VTP transparente VTP utilizando VTP versión 2, y configurar en DLS2 las mismas VLAN que en DLS1.

```

DSL2(CONFIG)#vtp version 2
DSL2(CONFIG)#vtp domain UNAD
DSL2(CONFIG)#vtp mode transparent
DSL2(CONFIG)#vtp password cisco123
DSL2(CONFIG)#end

```

- i. Suspender VLAN 434 en DLS2.

```

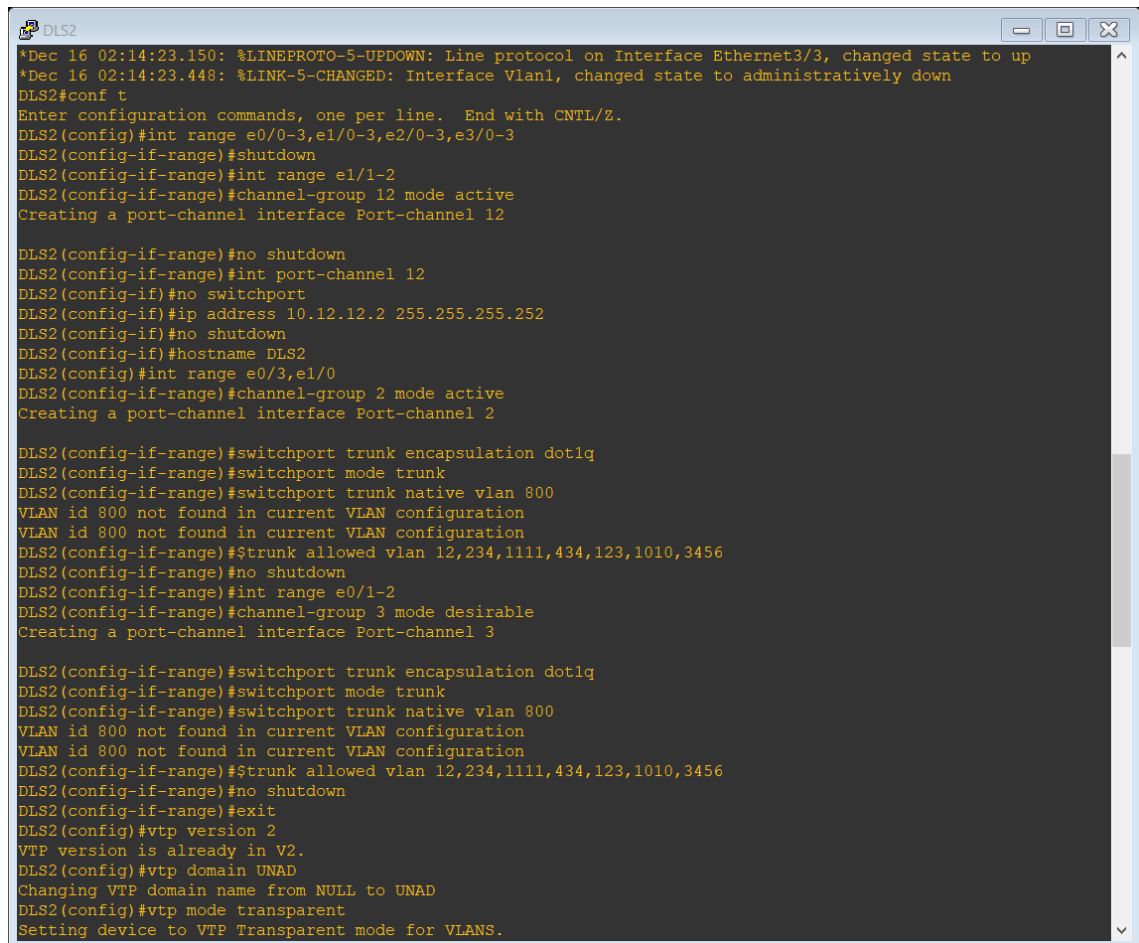
DLS2(config-vlan)#vlan 800
DLS2(config)#vlan 434
DLS2(config-vlan)# name ESTACIONAMIENTO
DLS2(config-vlan)# state suspend
DLS2(config-vlan)#exit

```

- j. En DLS2, crear VLAN 567 con el nombre de CONTABILIDAD. La VLAN de

CONTABILIDAD no podrá estar disponible en cualquier otro Switch de la red.

```
DLS2#config t
DLS2(config)#vlan 567
DLS2(config)#name CONTABILIDAD
DLS2(config)#exit
```



```
DLS2
*Dec 16 02:14:23.150: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet3/3, changed state to up
*Dec 16 02:14:23.448: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan1, changed state to administratively down
DLS2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
DLS2(config)#int range e0/0-3,e1/0-3,e2/0-3,e3/0-3
DLS2(config-if-range)#shutdown
DLS2(config-if-range)#int range e1/1-2
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 12 mode active
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 12

DLS2(config-if-range)#no shutdown
DLS2(config-if-range)#int port-channel 12
DLS2(config-if)#no switchport
DLS2(config-if)#ip address 10.12.12.2 255.255.255.252
DLS2(config-if)#no shutdown
DLS2(config-if)#hostname DLS2
DLS2(config)#int range e0/3,e1/0
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode active
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 2

DLS2(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
DLS2(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
DLS2(config-if-range)#switchport trunk native vlan 800
VLAN id 800 not found in current VLAN configuration
VLAN id 800 not found in current VLAN configuration
DLS2(config-if-range)#trunk allowed vlan 12,234,1111,434,123,1010,3456
DLS2(config-if-range)#no shutdown
DLS2(config-if-range)#int range e0/1-2
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 3 mode desirable
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 3

DLS2(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
DLS2(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
DLS2(config-if-range)#switchport trunk native vlan 800
VLAN id 800 not found in current VLAN configuration
VLAN id 800 not found in current VLAN configuration
DLS2(config-if-range)#trunk allowed vlan 12,234,1111,434,123,1010,3456
DLS2(config-if-range)#no shutdown
DLS2(config-if-range)#exit
DLS2(config)#vtp version 2
VTP version is already in V2.
DLS2(config)#vtp domain UNAD
Changing VTP domain name from NULL to UNAD
DLS2(config)#vtp mode transparent
Setting device to VTP Transparent mode for VLANs.
```

**Ilustración 5\_Edgar Rincon Configuracion DSL2**

- k. Configurar DLS1 como Spanning tree root para las VLAN 1, 12, 434, 800, 1010, 1111 y 3456 y como raíz secundaria para las VLAN 123 y 234.

```
DLS1#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per lin. End with CNTL/Z.
```

DLS1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1, 12, 434, 800, 1010, 1111 y 3456 root primary  
DLS1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 123, 234 root secondary

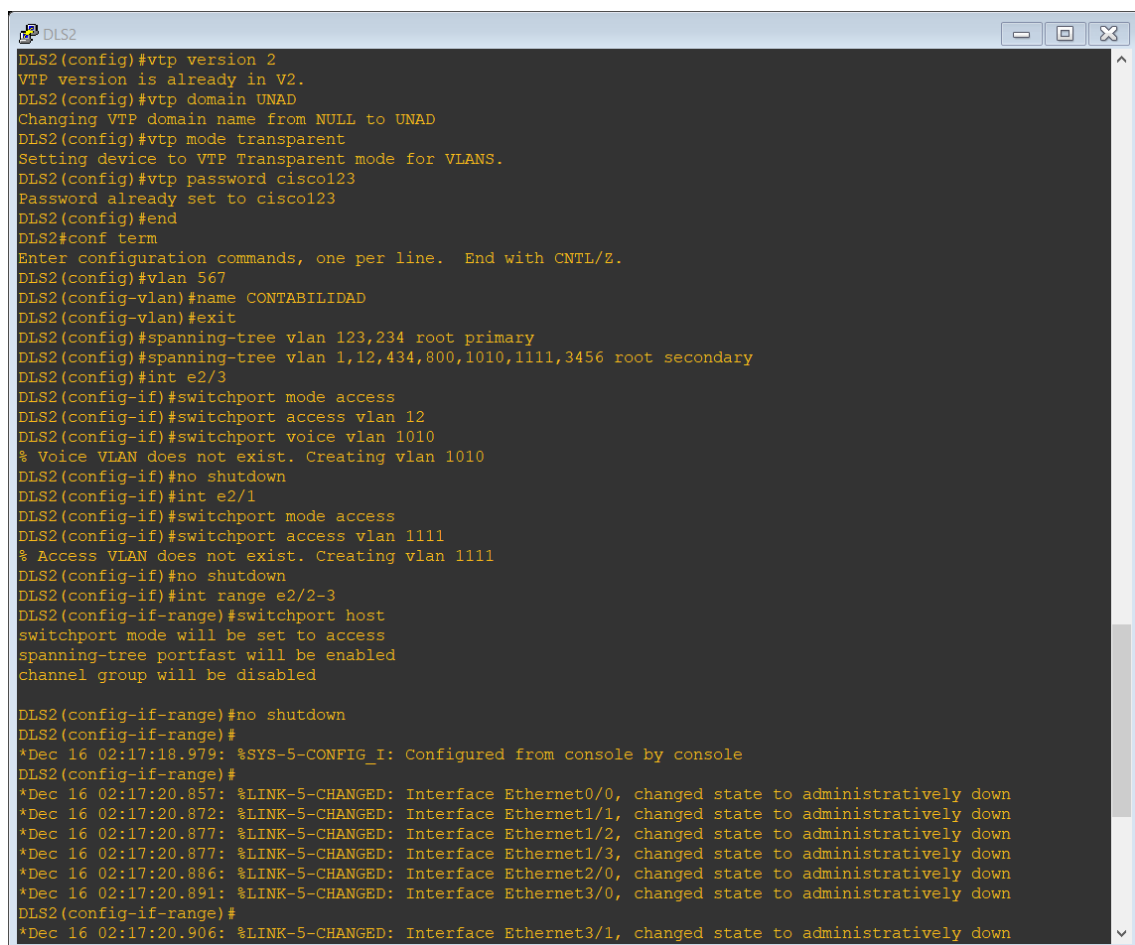
- I. Configurar DLS2 como Spanning tree root para las VLAN 123 y 234 y como una raíz secundaria para las VLAN 12, 434, 800, 1010, 1111 y 3456.

DLS2#config t

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

DLS2(config)#spanning-tree vlan 123, 234 root primary

DLS2(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1, 12, 434, 800, 1010, 1111 y 3456 root secondary



```
DLS2
DLS2(config)#vtp version 2
VTP version is already in V2.
DLS2(config)#vtp domain UNAD
Changing VTP domain name from NULL to UNAD
DLS2(config)#vtp mode transparent
Setting device to VTP Transparent mode for VLANs.
DLS2(config)#vtp password cisco123
Password already set to cisco123
DLS2(config)#end
DLS2#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
DLS2(config)#vlan 567
DLS2(config-vlan)#name CONTABILIDAD
DLS2(config-vlan)#exit
DLS2(config)#spanning-tree vlan 123,234 root primary
DLS2(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1,12,434,800,1010,1111,3456 root secondary
DLS2(config)#int e2/3
DLS2(config-if)#switchport mode access
DLS2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 12
DLS2(config-if)#switchport voice vlan 1010
% Voice VLAN does not exist. Creating vlan 1010
DLS2(config-if)#no shutdown
DLS2(config-if)#int e2/1
DLS2(config-if)#switchport mode access
DLS2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 1111
% Access VLAN does not exist. Creating vlan 1111
DLS2(config-if)#no shutdown
DLS2(config-if)#int range e2/2-3
DLS2(config-if-range)#switchport host
switchport mode will be set to access
spanning-tree portfast will be enabled
channel group will be disabled
DLS2(config-if-range)#no shutdown
DLS2(config-if-range)#
*Dec 16 02:17:18.979: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
DLS2(config-if-range)#
*Dec 16 02:17:20.857: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet0/0, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:20.872: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/1, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:20.877: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/2, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:20.877: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/3, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:20.886: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet2/0, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:20.891: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet3/0, changed state to administratively down
DLS2(config-if-range)#
*Dec 16 02:17:20.906: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet3/1, changed state to administratively down
```

**Ilustracion 6\_Edgar Rincon.- Configurar DLS2 como Spanning**

- m. Configurar todos los puertos como troncales de tal forma que solamente las VLAN que se han creado se les permitirá circular a través de éstos puertos.
- n. Configurar las siguientes interfaces como puertos de acceso, asignados a

las VLAN de la siguiente manera:

**Table 2**

Interfaz	DLS1	DLS2	ALS1	ALS2
<b>Interfaz Fa0/6</b>	3456	12 , 1010	123, 1010	234
<b>Interfaz Fa0/15</b>	1111	1111	1111	1111
<b>Interfaces F0 /16-18</b>		567		

```
DLS1#config term
DLS1(config)# interface fastethernet 0/6
DLS1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 3456
DLS1(config-if)#no shutdown
DLS1(config-if)# end
DLS1(config)# interface fastethernet 0/15
DLS1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 111
DLS1(config-if)#no shutdown
DLS1(config-if)# end
```

```
DLS2#config term
DLS2(config)# interface fastethernet 0/6
DLS2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 12
DLS2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 1010
DLS2(config-if)#no shutdown
DLS2(config-if)# end
DLS2(config)# interface f0/15
DLS2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 1111
DLS2(config-if)#no shutdown
DLS2(config-if)# end
DLS2(config)# int ran f0/16-18
DLS2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 567
DLS2(config-if)#no shutdown
DLS2(config-if)# end
```

**Part 2: conectividad de red de prueba y las opciones configuradas.**

- a. Verificar la existencia de las VLAN correctas en todos los switches y la asignación de puertos troncales y de acceso

```
DLS1# show vlan
DLS1# show ip interface brief
```

## DLS1# show vtp status

```
ALS1
S2 Ethernet1/0 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:24.982: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet1/0 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet1/0 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:24.982: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/3 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet0/3 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:25.987: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/3 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet0/3 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:25.988: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet1/0 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet1/0 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:26.989: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet1/0 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet1/0 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:26.989: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/3 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet0/3 (800).
ALS1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ALS1(config)#
ALS1(config)#int range e0/0-3,e1/0-3,e2/0-3,e3/0-3
ALS1(config-if-range)#shutdown
ALS1(config-if-range)#hostname ALS1
ALS1(config)#int range e0/3,e1/0
ALS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode active
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 1

ALS1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
ALS1(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
ALS1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk native vlan 800
ALS1(config-if-range)#$wed vlan 12,234,1111,434,123,1010,3456no shutdown
switchport trunk allowed vlan 12,234,1111,434,123,1010,3456no shutdown
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

ALS1(config-if-range)#int range e0/1-2
ALS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 3 mode desirable
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 3

ALS1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
ALS1(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
ALS1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk native vlan 800
ALS1(config-if-range)#$trunk allowed vlan 12,234,1111,434,123,1010,3456
ALS1(config-if-range)#no shutdown
ALS1(config-if-range)#vtp version 3
VTP version is already in V3.
ALS1(config)#vtp domain UNAD
Domain name already set to UNAD.
ALS1(config)#vtp mode client
Device mode already VTP Client for VLANS.
ALS1(config)#vtp password cisco123
Password already set to cisco123
ALS1(config)#end
```

**Ilustracion 7\_Edgar Rincon.-Configuración ALS1**

- b. Verificar que el EtherChannel entre DLS1 y ALS1 está configurado correctamente

```
DLS2
DLS2(config)#vtp version 2
VTP version is already in V2.
DLS2(config)#vtp domain UNAD
Changing VTP domain name from NULL to UNAD
DLS2(config)#vtp mode transparent
Setting device to VTP Transparent mode for VLANs.
DLS2(config)#vtp password cisco123
Password already set to cisco123
DLS2(config)#end
DLS2#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
DLS2(config)#vlan 567
DLS2(config-vlan)#name CONTABILIDAD
DLS2(config-vlan)#exit
DLS2(config)#spanning-tree vlan 123,234 root primary
DLS2(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1,12,434,800,1010,1111,3456 root secondary
DLS2(config)#int e2/3
DLS2(config-if)#switchport mode access
DLS2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 12
DLS2(config-if)#switchport voice vlan 1010
% Voice VLAN does not exist. Creating vlan 1010
DLS2(config-if)#no shutdown
DLS2(config-if)#int e2/1
DLS2(config-if)#switchport mode access
DLS2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 1111
% Access VLAN does not exist. Creating vlan 1111
DLS2(config-if)#no shutdown
DLS2(config-if)#int range e2/2-3
DLS2(config-if-range)#switchport host
switchport mode will be set to access
spanning-tree portfast will be enabled
channel group will be disabled

DLS2(config-if-range)#no shutdown
DLS2(config-if-range)#
*Dec 16 02:17:18.979: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
DLS2(config-if-range)#
DLS2(config-if-range)#
*Dec 16 02:17:20.857: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet0/0, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:20.872: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/1, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:20.877: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/2, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:20.877: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/3, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:20.886: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet2/0, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:20.891: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet3/0, changed state to administratively down
DLS2(config-if-range)#
*Dec 16 02:17:20.906: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet3/1, changed state to administratively down
```

**Ilustración 8\_Edgar Rincon Verificar que el EtherChannel entre DLS1 y ALS1**

- c. Verificar la configuración de Spanning tree entre DLS1 o DLS2 para cada VLAN.

DLS1# show spanning-tree  
DLS2# show spanning-tree



```
DLS2
*Dec 16 02:14:23.150: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet3/3, changed state to up
*Dec 16 02:14:23.448: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan1, changed state to administratively down
DLS2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
DLS2(config)#int range e0/0-3,e1/0-3,e2/0-3,e3/0-3
DLS2(config-if-range)#shutdown
DLS2(config-if-range)#int range e1/1-2
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 12 mode active
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 12

DLS2(config-if-range)#no shutdown
DLS2(config-if-range)#int port-channel 12
DLS2(config-if)#no switchport
DLS2(config-if)#ip address 10.12.12.2 255.255.255.252
DLS2(config-if)#no shutdown
DLS2(config-if)#hostname DLS2
DLS2(config)#int range e0/3,e1/0
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode active
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 2

DLS2(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
DLS2(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
DLS2(config-if-range)#switchport trunk native vlan 800
VLAN id 800 not found in current VLAN configuration
VLAN id 800 not found in current VLAN configuration
DLS2(config-if-range)#$trunk allowed vlan 12,234,1111,434,123,1010,3456
DLS2(config-if-range)#no shutdown
DLS2(config-if-range)#int range e0/1-2
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 3 mode desirable
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 3

DLS2(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
DLS2(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
DLS2(config-if-range)#switchport trunk native vlan 800
VLAN id 800 not found in current VLAN configuration
VLAN id 800 not found in current VLAN configuration
DLS2(config-if-range)#$trunk allowed vlan 12,234,1111,434,123,1010,3456
DLS2(config-if-range)#no shutdown
DLS2(config-if-range)#exit
DLS2(config)#vtp version 2
VTP version is already in V2.
DLS2(config)#vtp domain UNAD
Changing VTP domain name from NULL to UNAD
DLS2(config)#vtp mode transparent
Setting device to VTP Transparent mode for VLANs.
```

**Ilustracion 9\_Edgar Rincon.-comprobacion**

```
ALS1
S2 Ethernet1/0 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:24.982: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet1/0 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet1/0 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:24.982: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/3 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet0/3 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:25.987: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/3 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet0/3 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:25.988: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet1/0 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet1/0 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:26.989: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet1/0 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet1/0 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:26.989: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/3 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet0/3 (800).
ALS1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ALS1(config)#
ALS1(config)#int range e0/0-3,e1/0-3,e2/0-3,e3/0-3
ALS1(config-if-range)#shutdown
ALS1(config-if-range)#hostname ALS1
ALS1(config)#int range e0/3,e1/0
ALS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode active
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 1

ALS1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
ALS1(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
ALS1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk native vlan 800
ALS1(config-if-range)#swd vlan 12,234,1111,434,123,1010,3456no shutdown
switchport trunk allowed vlan 12,234,1111,434,123,1010,3456no shutdown
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

ALS1(config-if-range)#int range e0/1-2
ALS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 3 mode desirable
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 3

ALS1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
ALS1(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
ALS1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk native vlan 800
ALS1(config-if-range)#strunk allowed vlan 12,234,1111,434,123,1010,3456
ALS1(config-if-range)#no shutdown
ALS1(config-if-range)#vtp version 3
VTP version is already in V3.
ALS1(config)#vtp domain UNAD
Domain name already set to UNAD.
ALS1(config)#vtp mode client
Device mode already VTP Client for VLANS.
ALS1(config)#vtp password cisco123
Password already set to cisco123
ALS1(config)#end
```

**Ilustracion 10\_Edgar Rincon.-Comprobación.**

```
ALS1
*Dec 16 02:17:45.407: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet0/0, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:45.412: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet0/3, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:45.422: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/0, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:45.422: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/1, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:45.422: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/2, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:45.427: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/3, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:45.427: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet2/0, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:45.432: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet2/1, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:45.432: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet2/2, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:45.452: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet2/3, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:45.452: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet3/0, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:45.452: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet3/1, changed state to administratively down
ALS1#
*Dec 16 02:17:45.452: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet3/2, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:45.462: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet3/3, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:17:46.412: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/0, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:17:46.412: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/3, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:17:46.427: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/0, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:17:46.427: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/1, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:17:46.427: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/2, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:17:46.427: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/3, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:17:46.427: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet2/0, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:17:46.433: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet2/1, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:17:46.433: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet2/2, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:17:46.452: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet2/3, changed state to down
ALS1#
*Dec 16 02:17:46.452: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet3/0, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:17:46.452: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet3/1, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:17:46.452: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet3/2, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:17:46.467: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet3/3, changed state to down
ALS1#
*Dec 16 02:17:52.217: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Port-channel3, changed state to up
ALS1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ALS1(config)#int e2/3
ALS1(config-if)#switchport mode access
ALS1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 123
ALS1(config-if)#switchport voice vlan 1010
ALS1(config-if)#no shutdown
ALS1(config-if)#int e2/1
ALS1(config-if)#switchport mode access
ALS1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 1111
ALS1(config-if)#no shutdown
ALS1(config-if)#
*Dec 16 02:17:59.752: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Ethernet2/3, changed state to up
*Dec 16 02:17:59.752: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Ethernet2/1, changed state to up
*Dec 16 02:18:00.760: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet2/3, changed state to up
*Dec 16 02:18:00.761: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet2/1, changed state to up
ALS1(config-if)#
```

Ilustracion 11\_Edgar Rinco.- Comprobacion

```
ALS2
*Dec 16 02:15:11.977: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/3 (1), with DL
S1 Ethernet0/3 (800).
*Dec 16 02:15:12.980: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/3 (1), with DL
S1 Ethernet0/3 (800).
*Dec 16 02:15:12.981: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet1/0 (1), with DL
S1 Ethernet1/0 (800).
*Dec 16 02:16:04.516: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet1/0 (1), with DL
S1 Ethernet1/0 (800).
*Dec 16 02:16:07.502: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/3 (1), with DL
S1 Ethernet0/3 (800).
*Dec 16 02:16:59.029: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/3 (1), with DL
S1 Ethernet0/3 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:04.417: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet1/0 (1), with DL
S1 Ethernet1/0 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:21.965: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/1 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet0/1 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:21.967: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/2 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet0/2 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:22.968: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/1 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet0/1 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:22.968: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/2 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet0/2 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:23.978: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/1 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet0/1 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:23.978: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/2 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet0/2 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:24.982: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/2 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet0/2 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:24.982: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/1 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet0/1 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:25.987: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/1 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet0/1 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:25.987: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/2 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet0/2 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:26.988: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/1 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet0/1 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:26.988: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/2 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet0/2 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:55.740: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet1/0 (1), with DL
S1 Ethernet1/0 (800).
*Dec 16 02:17:58.851: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/3 (1), with DL
S1 Ethernet0/3 (800).
ALS2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ALS2(config)#int range e0/0-3,e1/0-3,e2/0-3,e3/0-3
ALS2(config-if-range)#shutdown
ALS2(config-if-range)#exit
ALS2(config)#hostname ALS2
```

**Ilustracion 12\_Edgar Rincon-Comprobacion**

```
ALS2
ALS2(config)#int range e0/3,e1/0
ALS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode active
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 2

ALS2(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
ALS2(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
ALS2(config-if-range)#switchport trunk native vlan 800
ALS2(config-if-range)#$trunk allowed vlan 12,234,1111,434,123,1010,3456
ALS2(config-if-range)#no shutdown
ALS2(config-if-range)#vtp version 3
VTP version is already in V3.
ALS2(config)#vtp domain UNAD
Domain name already set to UNAD.
ALS2(config)#vtp mode client
Device mode already VTP Client for VLANS.
ALS2(config)#vtp password cisco123
Password already set to cisco123
ALS2(config)#end
ALS2#conf t
ALS2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
ALS2(config)#int e2/3
ALS2(config-if)#switchport mode access
ALS2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 234
ALS2(config-if)#no shutdown
ALS2(config-if)#int e2/1
ALS2(config-if)#switchport mode access
ALS2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 1111
ALS2(config-if)#no shutdown
ALS2(config-if)#
*Dec 16 02:18:20.883: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on Ethernet0/1 (1), with DL
S2 Ethernet0/1 (800).
ALS2(config-if)#
*Dec 16 02:18:21.963: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
ALS2(config-if)#
*Dec 16 02:18:23.881: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet0/0, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:18:23.881: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet0/1, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:18:23.881: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet0/2, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:18:23.889: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/1, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:18:23.894: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/2, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:18:23.894: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/3, changed state to administratively down
ALS2(config-if)#
*Dec 16 02:18:23.904: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet2/0, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:18:23.904: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet2/2, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:18:23.924: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet3/0, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:18:23.924: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet3/1, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:18:23.934: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet3/2, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:18:23.934: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet3/3, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:18:24.889: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/0, changed state to down
```

**Ilustración 13\_Edgar Rincon-comprobacion**

```
ALS2
*Dec 16 02:18:23.881: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet0/0, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:18:23.881: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet0/1, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:18:23.881: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet0/2, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:18:23.889: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/1, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:18:23.894: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/2, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:18:23.894: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/3, changed state to administratively down
ALS2(config-if)#
*Dec 16 02:18:23.904: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet2/0, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:18:23.904: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet2/2, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:18:23.924: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet3/0, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:18:23.924: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet3/1, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:18:23.934: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet3/2, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:18:23.934: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet3/3, changed state to administratively down
*Dec 16 02:18:24.889: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/0, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:18:24.889: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/1, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:18:24.889: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/2, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:18:24.889: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/0, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:18:24.889: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/1, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:18:24.899: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/2, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:18:24.899: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/3, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:18:24.909: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet2/0, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:18:24.909: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet2/2, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:18:24.929: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet3/0, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:18:24.929: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet3/1, changed state to down
*Dec 16 02:18:24.934: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet3/2, changed state to down
ALS2(config-if)#
*Dec 16 02:18:24.934: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet3/3, changed state to down
ALS2(config-if)#
*Dec 16 02:18:25.978: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/0, changed state to up
ALS2(config-if)#
*Dec 16 02:18:29.966: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Port-channel2, changed state to up
ALS2(config-if)#int range e0/1-2
ALS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 4 mode desirable
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 4

ALS2(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
ALS2(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
ALS2(config-if-range)#switchport trunk native vlan 800
ALS2(config-if-range)#%$trunk allowed vlan 12,234,1111,434,123,1010,3456
ALS2(config-if-range)#no shutdown
ALS2(config-if-range)#
*Dec 16 02:18:57.499: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Ethernet0/1, changed state to up
*Dec 16 02:18:57.499: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Ethernet0/2, changed state to up
*Dec 16 02:18:58.504: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/1, changed state to up
*Dec 16 02:18:58.504: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/2, changed state to up
ALS2(config-if-range)#
*Dec 16 02:19:04.262: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Port-channel4, changed state to up
ALS2(config-if-range)#
```

**Ilustracion 14\_Edgar Rincon-Comprobacion**

## CONCLUSIONES.

Se ha comprobado que a través de la practica, se pudo corroborar las configuraciones solicitadas para los respectivos escenarios tanto para los ROUTE en Habilitar el routing para IPv6 con el comando ipv6 unicast-routing, este comando habilito el routing IPv6 para rutas estáticas y protocolos dinámicos y el reenvío de paquetes IPv6. Se pudo configurar EIGRP usado para configurar redes, realizar convergencia rápida, utilizando ancho de banda reducido. De igual forma se hace practico para las implementaciones de switch, donde se gestiona desde la asignación de nombre propios , pasando por la asignación de Vlan que en algunos casos puede ser de tipo estática y en otros de tipo dinámica , también se realizaron verificaciones de conexión a través de los comandos Ping los cuales demostraban las conexión entre las direcciones ip asignadas a cada router o switch enviando mensajes y reportando satisfactorio cuando el requerimiento fuese bien aplicado.

Lo anterior deja claro que no solo para la certificación de diplomado sino para el aprendizaje en general la práctica y constante evolución del manejo y configuración de redes es importante la práctica constante, la investigación continua y las fallas durante la configuración fortalecen las capacidades del manejo de cisco.

Como reto constante y especifico fue el uso de lo equipos tanto de los dispuestos por cisco a través de Matlab como los simuladores de Hackett tracer y GNS3, los cuales no funcionaban adecuadamente ya fuese por problemas de conectividad(red) o por que dependían de mas accesorias para ejecutarse correctamente (máquinas Virtuales), en algunos casos se ve comprometida la seguridad del equipo (computador) al ser necesario apagar o desconectar el antivirus o las barreos de protección. En general es un área supremamente interesante y de gran conocimiento que provee grandes herramientas de desarrollo a nivel profesional.

## GLOSARIO.

**EIGRP** (*Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol*): es un protocolo de enrutamiento propiedad de CISCO, permite configurar redes libres de bucles, realizar convergencia rápida, entre otras, además de soportar diferentes dispositivos mediante una configuración sencilla y utilizando ancho de banda reducido. Es crear secciones pequeñas, permitiendo enviar información o actualizaciones a un segmento en particular.

**HSRP** (*Hot Standby Router Protocol*): es un protocolo propiedad de CISCO que permite el despliegue de routers redundantes tolerantes a fallos en una red. Este protocolo evita la existencia de puntos de fallo únicos en la red mediante técnicas de redundancia y comprobación del estado de los routers

**OSPFv3** (*Open Shortest Path First-version 3*): es un protocolo de enrutamiento que entre otras cosas permite subdividir la red en áreas, una de sus ventajas es la actualización automática de las tablas de enrutamiento, intercambia la información de routing para completar la tabla de routing IPv6 con prefijos remotos, como se muestra en la ilustración.

**ROUTER** (enrutados): es un dispositivo que permite interconectar computadoras que funcionan en el marco de una red. Su función: se encarga de establecer la ruta que destinará a cada paquete de datos dentro de una red informática.

**SWITCH** (Conmutador): es el dispositivo digital lógico de interconexión de equipos que opera en la capa de enlace de datos del modelo OSI. Su función es interconectar dos o más host de manera similar a los puentes de red, pasando datos de un segmento a otro de acuerdo con la dirección MAC de destino de las tramas en la red y eliminando la conexión una vez finalizada ésta.

**VLAN** (Red de área local virtual): acrónimo de virtual LAN es un método para crear redes lógicas independientes dentro de una misma red física. Varias VLAN pueden coexistir en un único conmutador físico o en una única red física. Son útiles para reducir el dominio de difusión y ayudan en la administración de la red.

**VTP** (*Vlan Trunking Protocol*): un protocolo de mensajes de nivel 2 usado para configurar y administrar VLANs en equipos Cisco. Permite centralizar y simplificar la administración en un dominio de VLANs, pudiendo crear, borrar y renombrar las mismas, reduciendo así la necesidad de configurar la misma VLAN en todos los nodos. El protocolo VTP nace como una herramienta de administración para redes de cierto tamaño, donde la gestión manual se vuelve inabordable.

## BIBLIOGRAFIA.



Froom, R., Frahim, E. (2015). CISCO Press (Ed). Campus Network Architecture. Implementing Cisco IP Switched Networks (SWITCH) Foundation Learning Guide CCNP SWITCH 300-115. Recuperado de <https://1drv.ms/b/s!AmIJYei-NT1InWR0hoMxgBNv1CJ>

Froom, R., Frahim, E. (2015). CISCO Press (Ed). Fundamentals Review. Implementing Cisco IP Switched Networks (SWITCH) Foundation Learning Guide CCNP SWITCH 300-115. Recuperado de <https://1drv.ms/b/s!AmIJYei-NT1InWR0hoMxgBNv1CJ>

Froom, R., Frahim, E. (2015). CISCO Press (Ed). InterVLAN Routing. Implementing Cisco IP Switched Networks (SWITCH) Foundation Learning Guide CCNP SWITCH 300-115. Recuperado de <https://1drv.ms/b/s!AmIJYei-NT1InWR0hoMxgBNv1CJ>

Froom, R., Frahim, E. (2015). CISCO Press (Ed). InterVLAN Routing. Implementing Cisco IP Switched Networks (SWITCH) Foundation Learning Guide CCNP SWITCH 300-115. Recuperado de <https://1drv.ms/b/s!AmIJYei-NT1InWR0hoMxgBNv1CJ>

Froom, R., Frahim, E. (2015). CISCO Press (Ed). Spanning Tree Implementation. Implementing Cisco IP Switched Networks (SWITCH) Foundation Learning Guide CCNP SWITCH 300-115. Recuperado de <https://1drv.ms/b/s!AmIJYei-NT1InWR0hoMxgBNv1CJ>

Froom, R., Frahim, E. (2015). CISCO Press (Ed). Spanning Tree Implementation. Implementing Cisco IP Switched Networks (SWITCH) Foundation Learning Guide CCNP SWITCH 300-115. Recuperado de <https://1drv.ms/b/s!AmIJYei-NT1InWR0hoMxgBNv1CJ>

Teare, D., Vachon B., Graziani, R. (2015). CISCO Press (Ed). EIGRP Implementation. Implementing Cisco IP Routing (ROUTE) Foundation Learning Guide CCNP ROUTE 300-101. Recuperado de <https://1drv.ms/b/s!AmIJYei-NT1InMfy2rhPZHwEoWx>

Teare, D., Vachon B., Graziani, R. (2015). CISCO Press (Ed). Manipulating

Routing Updates. Implementing Cisco IP Routing (ROUTE) Foundation Learning Guide CCNP ROUTE 300-101. Recuperado de <https://1drv.ms/b/s!AmIJYei->

Teare, D., Vachon B., Graziani, R. (2015). CISCO Press (Ed). OSPF Implementation. Implementing Cisco IP Routing (ROUTE) Foundation Learning Guide CCNP ROUTE 300-101. Recuperado de <https://1drv.ms/b/s!AmIJYei-NT1IlnMfy2rhPZHwEoWx>

Teare, D., Vachon B., Graziani, R. (2015). CISCO Press (Ed). Path Control Implementation. Implementing Cisco IP Routing (ROUTE) Foundation Learning Guide CCNP ROUTE 300-101. Recuperado de <https://1drv.ms/b/s!AmIJYei-NT1IlnMfy2rhPZHwEoWx>

Teare, D., Vachon B., Graziani, R. (2015). CISCO Press (Ed). Routers and Routing Protocol Hardening. Implementing Cisco IP Routing (ROUTE) Foundation Learning Guide CCNP ROUTE 300-101. Recuperado de <https://1drv.ms/b/s!AmIJYei-NT1IlnMfy2rhPZHwEoWx>