

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

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**UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA – UNAD  
ESCUELA DE CIENCIAS BÁSICAS, TECNOLOGÍA E INGENIERÍA  
INGENIERÍA DE TELECOMUNICACIONES  
SOGAMOSO – BOYACÁ  
DICIEMBRE DE 2019**

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**YESID FERNEY LOZANO SUELTA**

**Diplomado de opción de grado presentado para  
optar el título de INGENIERO EN  
TELECOMUNICACIONES**

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DICIEMBRE DE 2019**

## NOTA DE ACEPTACIÓN

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Firma del Presidente del Jurado

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Firma del Jurado

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Firma del Jurado

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Sogamoso, 12 de diciembre de 2019

## **AGRADECIMIENTOS**

Agradezco a Dios que ha permitido conseguir este objetivo tan grande en mi vida profesional y personal. Mis padres, hermanos, sobrinos y abuela quienes todos los días me conceden su compañía y apoyo incondicional para llevar a cabo mi sueño de graduarme como Ingeniero de Telecomunicaciones.

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## **RESUMEN**

En el siguiente trabajo se abarcan temas tan importantes como la configuración de las redes y los métodos que mas se utilizan para crear, modificar, y realizar enlaces con el uso de diferentes canales en base a la tecnología usada por Cisco junto con sus equipos de red. Teniendo en cuenta lo anterior y en la fase final del curso en CCNP y para probar las habilidades adquiridas es necesario que se desarrollen las dos simulaciones propuestas, con diferentes aspectos para lograr un networking exitoso soportado en la configuración de Vlans, administración y enrutamiento, utilización de protocolos y algo que es muy importante con la introducción de las direcciones IPV6 y cómo utilizarlas en los diferentes escenarios.

Veremos cómo paso a paso se va dando solución a el ejercicio planteado utilizando el software Packet tracer en routers y switchs.

Para conseguir que se cumpla con el objetivo de esta actividad es necesario cumplir con los estándares de calidad establecidos por la Universidad y los conocimientos obtenidos en el transcurso del curso.

Palabras Clave: CISCO, CCNP, REDES, ROUTER, SWITCH, IPV6, NETWORKING.

## **ABSTRACT**

The following work covers topics as important as the configuration of the networks and the methods that are most used to create, modify, and make links with the use of different channels based on the technology used by Cisco together with its network equipment . Taking into account the above and in the final phase of the course in CCNP and to test the acquired skills it is necessary to develop the two simulations proposed, with different aspects to achieve a successful networking supported in the configuration of Vlans, administration and routing, use of protocols and something that is very important with the introduction of IPV6 addresses and how to use them in different scenarios.

We will see how step by step solution is being given to the exercise proposed using the Packet tracer software on routers and switches.

In order to achieve the objective of this activity, it is necessary to comply with the quality standards established by the University and the knowledge obtained during the course.

Keywords: CISCO, CCNP, NETWORKING, ROUTER, SWITCH, IPV6.

## **INTRODUCCION**

La evolución tecnológica que está atravesando nuestro país y la necesidad de estar a la altura internacional en la solución de networking es en definitiva el primer paso para abordar un cambio en tecnologías de comunicaciones y los canales que se utilizan. Como estudiante de ingeniería de telecomunicaciones y teniendo en cuenta lo antes mencionado tome como objetivo profesional el desarrollo exitoso del curso CCNP como diplomado de profundización.

El siguiente trabajo es la consolidación final de las diferentes actividades propuestas durante el desarrollo del curso de forma colaborativa e individual con el desarrollo de evaluaciones que dejaron en mis conocimientos amplios en temas bases como enrutamiento, vlans, administración y seguridad utilizando el software Packet tracer y realizando configuraciones de modo que se demuestre la exitosa conectividad y se de solución a los problemas planteados.

Para este trabajo se nos calificara con el desarrollo de los escenarios propuestos, para lo cual lo evidencio con imágenes de pantallazos y algunas configuraciones tomados directamente desde la consola de los equipos de red utilizados como lo fueron routers y switchs de la familia Cisco, se verifico su conectividad utilizando comandos show ip route, ping, show vlan, e otros.

Los invito a que conozcan el desarrollo de la actividad propuesta y las formas en que se llega a la conectividad total, la implementación y sus diferentes configuraciones, para así determinar que se realizó un gran trabajo.

## DESARROLLO

### 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 enruteamiento y demás aspectos que forman parte de la topología de red.

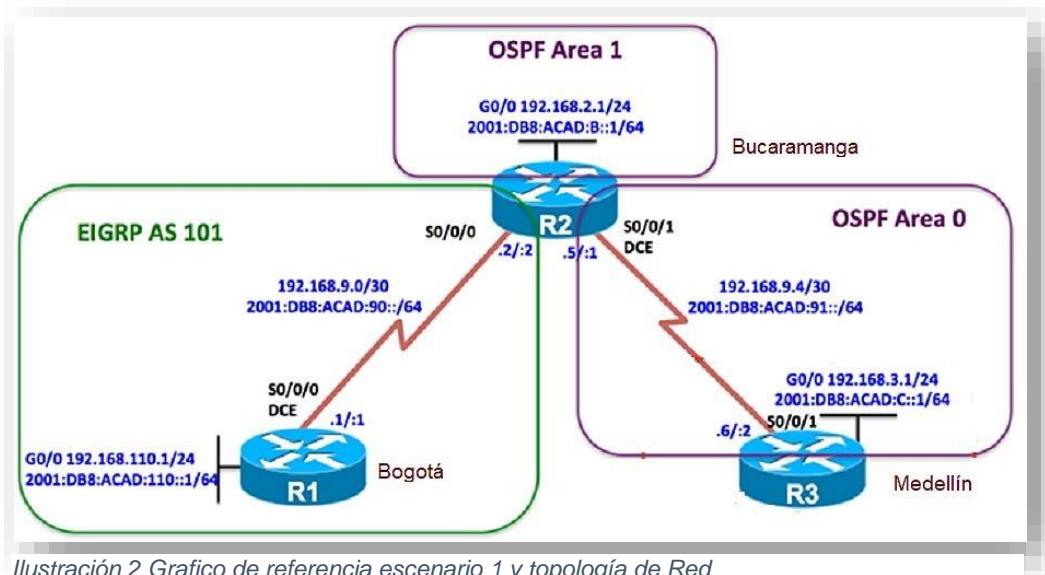


Ilustración 2 Grafico de referencia escenario 1 y topología de Red

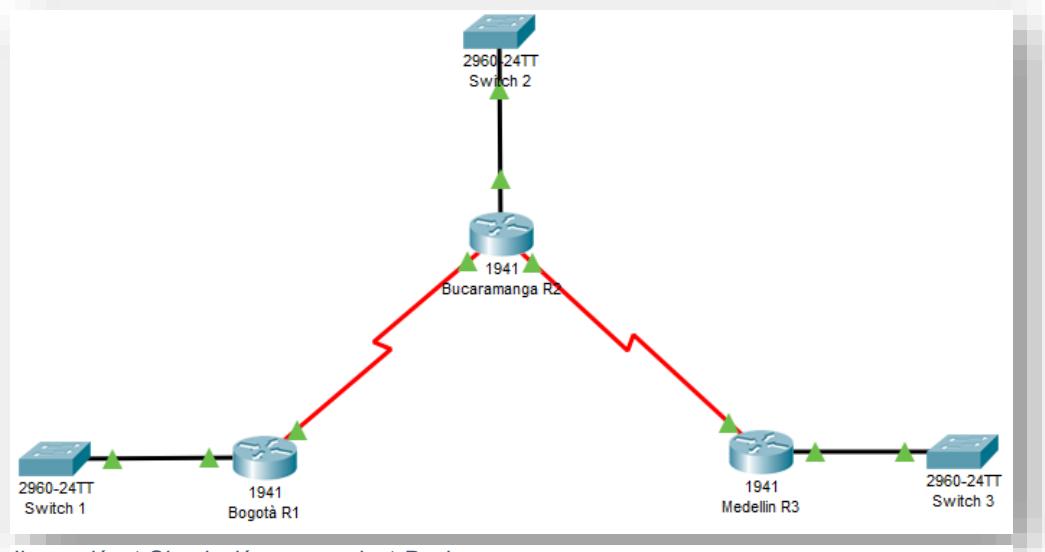


Ilustración 1 Simulación escenario 1 Packet tracer

Anexo de simulación: [https://unadvirtualedu-my.sharepoint.com/:f/g/personal/yflozanos\\_unadvirtual\\_edu\\_co/EqUNIUAVigVGrr](https://unadvirtualedu-my.sharepoint.com/:f/g/personal/yflozanos_unadvirtual_edu_co/EqUNIUAVigVGrr)

## Parte 1: Configuración del escenario propuesto

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

Configuración de interfaces para cada router:

### Router 1:

```
Router#conf te
```

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

```
Router(config)#hostname R1
```

```
R1(config)#interface s0/0/0
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.9.1 255.255.255.252
```

```
R1(config-if)#no shut
```

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

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

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

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

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

```
R1(config)#interface g0/0
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.110.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
R1(config-if)#no shut
```

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

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

```
R1(config-if)#ipv6 unicast-routing
```

```
R1(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing
```

```
R1(config)#interface s0/0/0
```

```
R1(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:DB8:ACAD:90::1/64
```

```
R1(config-if)#ipv6 address FE80::1 link-local
```

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

```
R1(config)#exi
```

```
R1#
```

### Router 2:

```
Router#conf t
```

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

```
Router(config)#hostname R2
```

```
R2(config)#interface s0/0/0
```

```

R2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.9.2 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#no shut

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#interface g0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shut

R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#interface s0/0/1
R2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.9.5 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#no shut

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
R2(config-if)#ipv6 unicast-routing
R2(config)#interface s0/0/0
R2(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:DB8:ACAD:90::2/64
R2(config-if)#ipv6 address FE80::2 link-local
R2(config-if)#no shut
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#interface g0/0
R2(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:DB8:ACAD:8::1/64
R2(config-if)#ipv6 address FE80::2 link-local
R2(config-if)#no shut
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#interface s0/0/1
R2(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:DB8:ACAD:91::1/64
R2(config-if)#no shut
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config-if)#exit
R2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

```

### **Router 3:**

```

Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R3
R3(config)#inteface s0/0/1
^

```

```

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R3(config)#interface s0/0/1
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.9.6 255.255.255.252
R3(config-if)#no shut

R3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up

R3(config-if)#ex
R3(config)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1,
changed state to up

R3(config)#interface g0/0
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.252
R3(config-if)#no shut

R3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

R3(config-if)#ex
R3(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing
R3(config)#interface s0/0/1
R3(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:DB8:ACAD:91::2/64
R3(config-if)#ipv6 address FE80::3 link-local
R3(config-if)#no shut
R3(config-if)#interface g0/0
R3(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:DB8:ACAD:C::1/64
R3(config-if)#ipv6 address FE80::3 link-local
R3(config-if)#NO SHUT
R3(config-if)#

```

Tabla 1 Configuración de interfaces

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.

R 1	<pre>R1&gt;en R1#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R1(config)#interface s0/0/0 R1(config-if)#bandwidth 128 R1(config-if)#clock rate 128000 R1(config-if)#no shut R1(config-if)# </pre>	Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus	<input type="button" value="Copy"/>	<input type="button" value="Paste"/>
R 2	<pre>R2(config)#interface s0/0/0 R2(config-if)#bandwidth 128 R2(config-if)#clock rate 128000 This command applies only to DCE interfaces R2(config-if)#no shut R2(config-if)#ex R2(config)#interface s0/0/0 R2(config-if)#bandwidth 128 R2(config-if)#no shut R2(config-if)#ex R2(config)#interface s0/0/1 R2(config-if)#bandwidth 128 R2(config-if)#clock rate 128000 R2(config-if)#no shut R2(config-if)#exit R2(config)# </pre>	Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus	<input type="button" value="Copy"/>	<input type="button" value="Paste"/>
R 3	<pre>R3&gt; R3&gt; R3&gt; R3&gt;en R3#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R3(config)#interface s0/0/1 R3(config-if)#bandwidth 128 R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.9.6 255.255.255.252 R3(config-if)#exit R3(config)#ex R3# %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console </pre>	Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus	<input type="button" value="Copy"/>	<input type="button" value="Paste"/>

Tabla 2 Ajuste de banda y DCE

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.

R 2	<pre>R2#en R2#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R2(config)#router ospf 1 R2(config-router)#router-id 2.2.2.2 R2(config-router)#network 192.168.9.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 R2(config-router)#network 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 R2(config-router)#area 1 nssa R2(config-router)#  Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus</pre>	<input type="button" value="Copy"/>	<input type="button" value="Paste"/>
R 3	<pre>R3# R3#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R3(config)#router ospf 1 R3(config-router)#router-id 3.3.3.3 R3(config-router)#network 192.168.9.4 0.0.0.3 area 0 R3(config-router)#area 1 nssa R3(config-router)#exit R3(config)#  Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus</pre>	<input type="button" value="Copy"/>	<input type="button" value="Paste"/>

Tabla 3 Configuración OSPF

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:	R3:
<pre>interface g0/0 ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 1 ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 1 12 exit interface s0/0/1 ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0 ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 exit</pre>	<pre>interface g0/0 ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 1 ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 1 exit interface s0/0/1 ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0 ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 exit</pre>

Tabla 4 Configuración area 0

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

```
interface g0/0
ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 1
ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 1
exit
interface s0/0/1
```

```
ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0  
ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0  
exit
```

Tabla 5 Configuración OPsf área 0

- Configurar el área 1 como un área totalmente Stubby.

```
R2#en  
R2#conf t  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
R2(config)#router ospf 1  
R2(config-router)#area 1 stub no-summary  
R2(config-router)#OSPF: Area is configured as NSSA already  
  
R2(config-router)#ex  
R2(config)#ipv6 router ospf 1  
R2(config-rtr)#area 1 stub no-summary  
R2(config-rtr)#ex  
R2(config)#[
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy

Paste

Ilustración 3 Configuración R2 área Stubby

- 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)#  
R3(config)#router ospf 1  
R3(config-router)#default-information originate  
R3(config-router)#ex  
R3(config)#ipv6 router ospf 1  
R3(config-rtr)#default-information originate  
R3(config-rtr)#ex  
R3(config)#[
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy

Ilustración 4Configuración rutas por defecto IPV4 IPV6 R3

- 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.

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

The screenshot shows the Cisco IOS CLI interface for Router R1. The title bar says "Bogotá R1". The tab bar has "Physical", "Config", "CLI" (which is selected), and "Attributes". The main window displays the following configuration commands:

```
R1(config)#interface g0/0
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)#
R1(config-if)#
R1(config-if)#
R1(config-if)#ex
R1(config)#router eigrp DUAL-STACK
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R1(config)#router eigrp 101
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.9.0 0.0.0.3
R1(config-router)#network
% Incomplete command.
R1(config-router)#
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.110.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config-router)#eigrp router-id 1.1.1.1
R1(config-router)#ex
R1(config)#ipv6 router eigrp 101
R1(config-rtr)#eigrp router-id 1.1.1.1
R1(config-rtr)#ex
R1(config)#[
```

At the bottom, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons, and a note "Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus".

Ilustración 5 Configuración interfaces pasivas EIGRP R1

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

The screenshot shows the Cisco IOS CLI interface for Router R2. The title bar says "Bucaramanga R2". The tab bar has "Physical", "Config", "CLI" (which is selected), and "Attributes". The main window displays the following configuration commands:

```
R2>
R2>
R2>en
R2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#router eigrp
% Incomplete command.
R2(config)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 1500 100 255 1 1500
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R2(config)#router eigrp 101
R2(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 1500 100 255 1 1500
R2(config-router)#ex
R2(config)#ipv6 router eigrp 101
R2(config-rtr)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 1500 100 255 1 1500
R2(config-rtr)#ex
R2(config)#[
```

At the bottom, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons, and a note "Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus".

Ilustración 6 Configuración redistribución mutua OSPF - EIGRP

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

The screenshot shows a CLI window titled "Bucaramanga R2". The tab bar at the top has "Physical", "Config", "CLI" (which is selected), and "Attributes". The main area is labeled "IOS Command Line Interface". The command history is as follows:

```
R2>
R2>en
R2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#router eigrp
  * Incomplete command.
R2(config)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 1500 100 255 1 1500
    ^
  * Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R2(config)#router eigrp 101
R2(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 1500 100 255 1 1500
R2(config-router)#ex
R2(config)#ipv6 router eigrp 101
R2(config-rtr)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 1500 100 255 1 1500
R2(config-rtr)#ex
R2(config)#ex
R2#
*SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#access-list 1 deny 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255
R2(config)#access-list 1 permit any
R2(config)#

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
```

At the bottom right are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

Ilustración 7 Configuración publicidad ruta ACL

## 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.
- b. Verificar comunicación entre routers mediante el comando ping y traceroute
- c. Verificar que las rutas filtradas no están presentes en las tablas de enrutamiento de los routers correctas. Verificar comunicación ping Verificación de rutas filtradas

```
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 - 5 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP
       U - Per-user Static route, M - MIPv6
       I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS
summary
      O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF
ext 2
      ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external
C  2001:DB8:ACAD:90::/64 [0/0]
   via Serial0/0/0, directly connected
L  2001:DB8:ACAD:90::1/128 [0/0]
   via Serial0/0/0, receive
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#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus           

Top  
Ilustración 8 Verificación IPV6 R1

Bogotá R1

Physical Config **CLI** Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
R1(config)#ex
R1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R1#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B -
BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
      i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS
      inter area
      * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
      P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

      192.168.9.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.9.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L        192.168.9.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
      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#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus      **Copy**      **Paste**

Top

Ilustración 9 Verificación ip route R1

Bucaramanga R2

Physical Config **CLI** Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
R2#
R2#
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, 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

      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
      192.168.9.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.9.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L        192.168.9.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C        192.168.9.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L        192.168.9.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

R2#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus      **Copy**      **Paste**

Ilustración 10 Verificación ip route R2

```

R2#show ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - 7 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP
      U - Per-user Static route, M - MIPv6
      I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS
summary
      O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OEl - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF
ext 2
      ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external
C   2001:DB8:ACAD:8::/64 [0/0]
      via GigabitEthernet0/0, directly connected
L   2001:DB8:ACAD:8::1/128 [0/0]
      via GigabitEthernet0/0, receive
C   2001:DB8:ACAD:90::/64 [0/0]
      via Serial0/0/0, directly connected
L   2001:DB8:ACAD:90::2/128 [0/0]
      via Serial0/0/0, receive
C   2001:DB8:ACAD:91::/64 [0/0]
      via Serial0/0/1, directly connected
L   2001:DB8:ACAD:91::1/128 [0/0]
      via Serial0/0/1, receive
L   FF00::/8 [0/0]
      via Null0, receive
R2#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus      Copy      Paste

Ilustración 11 Verificación ip route R2

```

R3>
R3>
R3>en
R3#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B -
BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
      i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS
inter area
      * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
      p - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

      192.168.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.3.0/30 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, Serial0/0/1
L        192.168.9.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R3#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus      Copy      Paste

Ilustración 12 Verificación ip route R3

```

192.168.9.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C     192.168.9.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L     192.168.9.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

R3#show ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - 5 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP
      U - Per-user Static route, M - MIPv6
      I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS
summary
      O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF
ext 2
      ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external
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
C  2001:DB8:ACAD:91::/64 [0/0]
   via Serial0/0/1, directly connected
L  2001:DB8:ACAD:91::2/128 [0/0]
   via Serial0/0/1, receive
L  FF00::/8 [0/0]
   via Null0, receive
R3#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus     

Ilustración 13 Verificación IPV6 R3

```

R1#show ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - 5 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP
      U - Per-user Static route, M - MIPv6
      I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS
summary
      O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF
ext 2
      ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external
C  2001:DB8:ACAD:90::/64 [0/0]
   via Serial0/0/0, directly connected
L  2001:DB8:ACAD:90::1/128 [0/0]
   via Serial0/0/0, receive
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#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:
!!!!!

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus     

Ilustración 14 verificación de configuración IPV6 R1 y comando ping

Bucaramanga R2

Physical Config **CLI** Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
L 2001:DB8:ACAD:91::1/128 [0/0]
  via Serial0/0/1, receive
L FF00::/8 [0/0]
  via Null0, receive
R2# 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 = 2/3/4 ms

R2# 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 = 2/13/54 ms

R2#show access-list
Standard IP access list 1
  10 deny 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255
  20 permit any

R2#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus      Copy      Paste

Ilustración 15 Verificación lista de acceso R2

Bucaramanga R2

Physical Config **CLI** Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
via Serial0/0/0, directly connected
L 2001:DB8:ACAD:90::2/128 [0/0]
  via Serial0/0/0, receive
C 2001:DB8:ACAD:91::/64 [0/0]
  via Serial0/0/1, directly connected
L 2001:DB8:ACAD:91::1/128 [0/0]
  via Serial0/0/1, receive
L FF00::/8 [0/0]
  via Null0, receive
R2# 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 = 2/3/4 ms

R2# 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 = 2/13/54 ms

R2#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus      Copy      Paste

Ilustración 16 Verificación comando ping R2

Physical Config **CLI** Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
U - Per-user Static route, M - MIPv6
I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS
summary
O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF
ext 2
ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external
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
C 2001:DB8:ACAD:91::/64 [0/0]
via Serial0/0/1, directly connected
L 2001:DB8:ACAD:91::2/128 [0/0]
via Serial0/0/1, receive
L FF00::/8 [0/0]
via Null0, receive
R3#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 = 1/2/4 ms
R3#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus      **Copy**      **Paste**

Ilustración 17 Verificación de configuración IPV6 R3

## 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

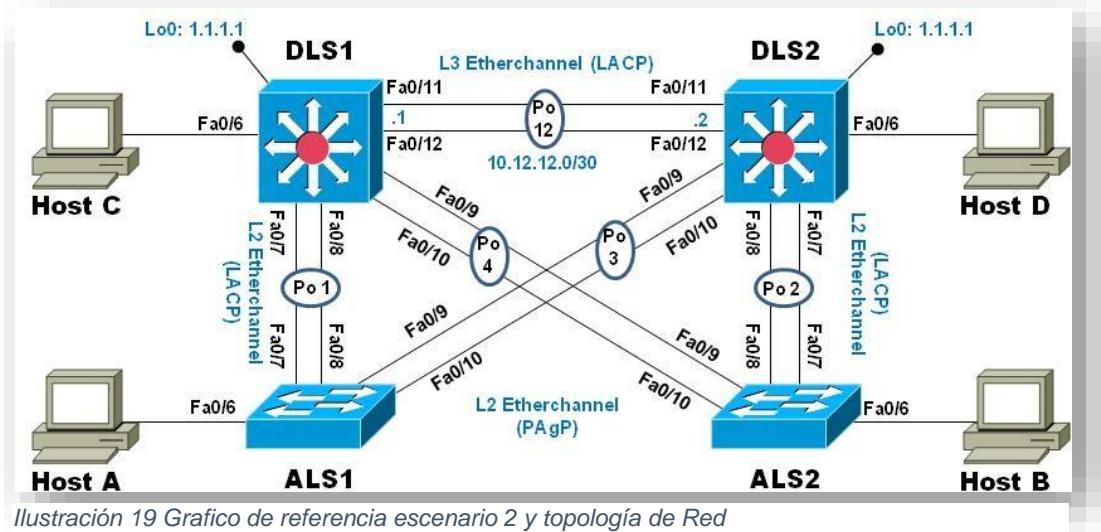


Ilustración 19 Grafico de referencia escenario 2 y topología de Red

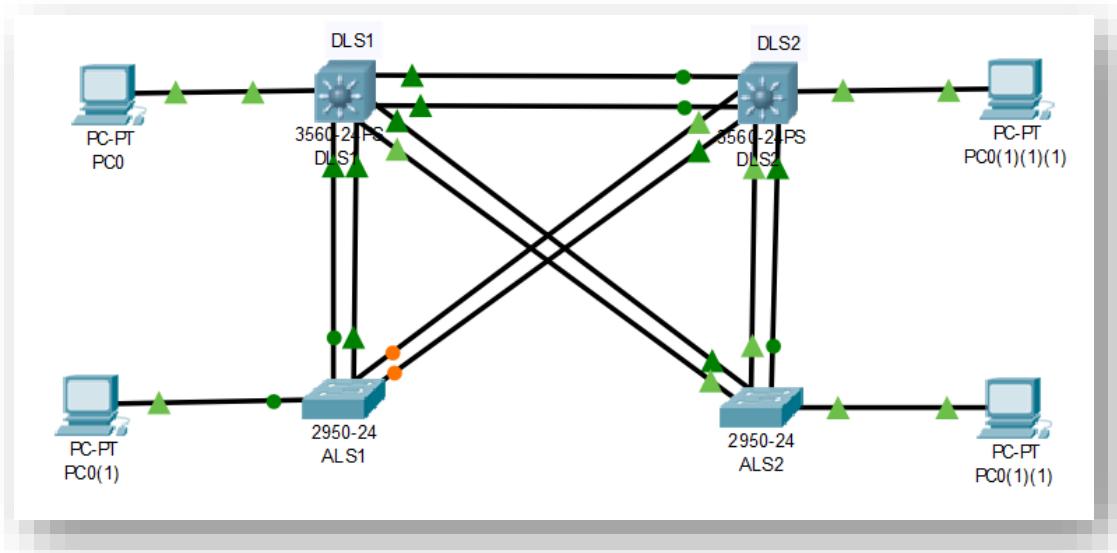


Ilustración 18 Simulación Escenario 2 - Packet tracer

Anexo de simulación: [https://unadvirtualedu-my.sharepoint.com/:f/g/personal/yflozanos\\_unadvirtual\\_edu\\_co/EqUNIUAvigVGrr](https://unadvirtualedu-my.sharepoint.com/:f/g/personal/yflozanos_unadvirtual_edu_co/EqUNIUAvigVGrr)

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

- a. Apagar todas las interfaces en cada switch.
- b. Asignar un nombre a cada switch acorde al escenario establecido.
- c. Configurar los puertos troncales y Port-channels tal como se muestra en el diagrama.

DLS1	int ran f0/1-24, g0/1-2 shutdown exit
DLS2	int ran f0/1-24, g0/1-2 shutdown exit
ALS1	int ran f0/1-24, g0/1-2 shutdown exit
ALS2	int ran f0/1-24, g0/1-2 shutdown exit

Tabla 6 Configuración básica de red

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>
DLS1>en
DLS1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
DLS1(config)#interface range f0/11-12
DLS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 12 mode active
DLS1(config-if-range)#
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 12

DLS1(config-if-range)#no shut

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

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/12, changed state to down
DLS1(config-if-range)#

```

Ilustración 20 Ilustración 1 Configuración LACP interfaces 11-12 DLS1

```
DLS2>
DLS2>
DLS2>en
DLS2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
DLS2(config)#interface range f0/11-12
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 12 mode active
DLS2(config-if-range)#
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 12

DLS2(config-if-range)#no shut

DLS2(config-if-range)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/11, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/11,
changed state to up

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/12, changed state to up
```

Ilustración 21 Configuración LACP interfaces 11-12 DLS2

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

```
DLS1(config-if-range)#
DLS1(config-if-range)#ex
DLS1(config)#interface range f0/7-8
DLS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode active
DLS1(config-if-range)#
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 1

DLS1(config-if-range)#no shut

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/7, changed state to down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/8, changed state to down
DLS1(config-if-range)#

```

Ilustración 22 Configuración LACP interfaces 7-8

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

```
DLS1(config-if-range)#ex
DLS1(config)#interface range f0/9-8
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Port-channell, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Port-
channellinterface range f0/9-10
DLS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 4 mode desirable
DLS1(config-if-range)#
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 4

DLS1(config-if-range)#no shut

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

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/10, changed state to down
DLS1(config-if-range)#

```

Ilustración 23 Configuración PAgP DLS1

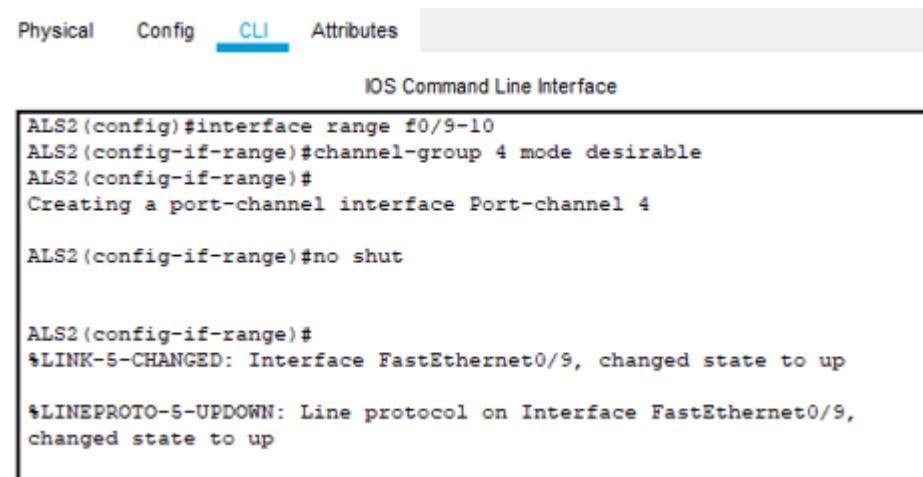


Ilustración 24 Configuración PAgP ALS2

```
DLS2(config-if-range)#
DLS2(config-if-range)#ex
DLS2(config)#interface range f0/9-10
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 3 mode desirable
DLS2(config-if-range)#
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 3

DLS2(config-if-range)#no shut

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

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/10, changed state to down
DLS2(config-if-range)#

```

Ilustración 25 Configuración PAgP DLS2

The screenshot shows the Cisco IOS CLI interface for router ALS1. The tabs at the top are Physical, Config, CLI (which is selected), and Attributes. The main window displays the command-line input and output:

```

IOS Command Line Interface

ALS1(config-if-range)#ex
ALS1(config)#interface range f0/9-10
ALS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 3 mode desirable
ALS1(config-if-range)#
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 3

ALS1(config-if-range)#no shut

```

Ilustración 26 Configuración PAgP ALS1

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

```

DLS1(config-if)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
DLS1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 800
DLS1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

DLS1(config-if)#switchp
%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/11 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/11 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 Port-channel12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 Port-channel12 (1).

DLS1(config-if)#switchport nonegotiate

```

Ilustración 27 Configuración puertos troncales VLAN 800 nativa

```

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Port-channel1interface
range f0/9-10
DLS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 4 mode desirable
DLS1(config-if-range)#
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 4

DLS1(config-if-range)#no shut

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/9, changed state to down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/10, changed state to down

```

```
DLS1(config-if-range)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/9, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/9,
changed state to up

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/10, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/10,
changed state to up

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Port-channel4, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Port-channel4, changed
state to up

DLS1(config-if-range)#
DLS1(config-if-range)#ex
DLS1(config)#interface range f0/9-10
DLS1(config-if-range)#ex
DLS1(config)#interface range f0/11-12
DLS1(config-if-range)#no swithport
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
DLS1(config-if-range)#
DLS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 12 mode active
DLS1(config-if-range)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/11,
changed state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/11,
changed state to up

%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Port-channel12, changed state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Port-channel12, changed
state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/12,
changed state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/12,
changed state to up

DLS1(config-if-range)#no shut
```

```
DLS1(config-if-range)#e
DLS1(config)#interface port-channel 12
DLS1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Port-channel12, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Port-channel12, changed
state to up

DLS1(config-if)#ip address 10.12.12.1 255.255.255.252
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
DLS1(config-if)#ip address 10.12.12.1 255.255.255.252
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
DLS1(config-if)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
DLS1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 800
DLS1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

DLS1(config-if)#switchpo
%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/11 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/11 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 Port-channel12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 Port-channel12 (1).

DLS1(config-if)#switchport nonegotiate
DLS1(config-if)#
%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/11 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/11 (1).
```

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 Port-channel12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 Port-channel12 (1).

DLS1(config-if)#no shut

DLS1(config-if)#ex

DLS1(config)#interface interface range f0/7-8

^

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

DLS1(config)#

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/11 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/11 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 Port-channel12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 Port-channel12 (1).

DLS1(config)#interface interface range f0/7-8

^

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

DLS1(config)#interface range f0/7-8

DLS1(config-if-range)#desc member of po1

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/11 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on

FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/11 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 Port-channel12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 Port-channel12 (1).

DLS1(config-if-range)#desc member of po1 to als1

DLS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode active

DLS1(config-if-range)#+

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/7, changed state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/7, changed state to up

%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Port-channel1, changed state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Port-channel1, changed state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/8, changed state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/8, changed state to up

DLS1(config-if-range)#ex

DLS1(config)#interface range f0/9-10

DLS1(config-if-range)#desc member of po4 to als1

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/11 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/11 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 Port-channel12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/12 (800), withdesc member of po1 to als1  
DLS1(config-if-range)#desc member of po1 to als1  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Port-channel1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Port-channrange f0/9-10  
DLS1(config-if-range)#desc member of po4 to als2  
DLS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 4 mode desirable  
DLS1(config-if-range)#  
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Port-channel4, changed state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Port-channel4, changed state to down

DLS1(config-if-range)#ex  
DLS1(config)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Port-channel4, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Port-channel4, changed state to up

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/11 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/11 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 Port-channel12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on

FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 Port-channel12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/11 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/11 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 Port-channel12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE\_VLAN\_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 Port-channel12 (1).

Tabla 7 Configuración VLAN 800 y demás aplicaciones

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

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

```
ALS1>
ALS1>
ALS1>en
ALS1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/D.
ALS1(config)#vtp mode client
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.
ALS1(config)#vtp domain UNAD
Domain name already set to UNAD.
ALS1(config)#vtp pass cisco123
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco123
ALS1(config)#ex
ALS1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

Ilustración 28 Configuración de Dominio y contraseña

- 2) Configurar DLS1 como servidor principal para las VLAN.

```
DLS1(config)#vtp mode server
Device mode already VTP SERVER
```

Ilustración 29 Configuración para poner DLS1 como servidor

- 3) Configurar ALS1 y ALS2 como clientes VTP.
- e. Configurar en el servidor principal las siguientes VLAN:
- f. En DLS1, suspender la VLAN 434.

Número de VLAN	Nombre de VLAN	Número de VLAN	Nombre de VLAN
800	NATIVA	434	ESTACIONAMIENTO
12	EJECUTIVOS	123	MANTENIMIENTO
234	HUESPEDES	1010	VOZ
11	VIDEONET	3456	ADMINISTRACIÓN
11			

Tabla 8 Servidor principal VLAN

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

Ilustración 30 Configuración para suspender VLAN 434 DLS1

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

```

LS2 (config)#vlan 800
LS2 (config-vlan)#name NATIVA
LS2 (config-vlan)#exit
LS2 (config)#vlan 12
LS2 (config-vlan)#name EJECUTIVOS
LS2 (config-vlan)#exit
LS2 (config)#vlan 234
LS2 (config-vlan)#name HUESPEDES
LS2 (config-vlan)#exit
LS2 (config)#vlan 1111
LAN_CREATE_FAIL: Failed to create VLANs 1111 : extended VLAN(s) n<
LS2 (config)#vlan 434
LS2 (config-vlan)#name ESTACIONAMIENTO
LS2 (config-vlan)#vlan 123
LS2 (config-vlan)#name MANTENIMIENTO
LS2 (config-vlan)#vlan 1010
LAN_CREATE_FAIL: Failed to create VLANs 1010 : extended VLAN(s) n<
LS2 (config)#vlan 3456
LAN_CREATE_FAIL: Failed to create VLANs 3456 : extended VLAN(s) n<
LS2 (config)#

```

Ilustración 31 Configuración DLS2 modo VTP

h. Suspender VLAN 434 en DLS2.

```
DLS2 (config)#
DLS2 (config)#vlan 434
DLS2 (config-vlan)#state suspend
^
```

Ilustración 32 Configuración para suspender VLAN 434

- i. 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-vlan)#
DLS2 (config-vlan)#
DLS2 (config-vlan)#ex
DLS2 (config)#vlan 567
DLS2 (config-vlan)#name CONTABILIDAD
DLS2 (config-vlan)#+
```

Ilustración 33 Configuración de nueva VLAN

- j. 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.

```
Command rejected: Bad VLAN list
DLS1 (config)#spanning-tree vlan 1,12,434,800,1111,3456 root primary
DLS1 (config)#spanning-tree vlan 123,234 root secondary
DLS1 (config)#+
```

Ilustración 34 configuración DLS1 spanning tree root

- k. 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)#spanning-tree vlan 123,234 root primary
    DLS2 (config)#spanning-tree vlan 12,434,800,1010,1111,3456 root
    secondary
DLS2 (config)#+
```

Ilustración 35Configuraciòn Spanning tree root DLS2

- l. 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.

```
DLS1 (config-if)#interface port-channel 1
DLS1 (config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan
12,123,234,800,1010,1111,3456
Ilustración 36 configuración puertos troncales VLAN
```

m. Configurar las siguientes interfaces como puertos de acceso, asignados a las VLAN de la siguiente manera:

Interfaz	DL S1	DLS2	ALS1	AL S2
<b>Interfaz Fa0/6</b>	34 56	12 , 1010	123, 1010	23 4
<b>Interfaz Fa0/15</b>	11 11	1111	1111	1 1 1 1
<b>Interfaces F0 /16-18</b>				567

Tabla 9 Puertos de acceso VLAN

```

DLS1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 3456
DLS1(config-if)#
%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/11 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/11 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/11 (800), with DLS2 Port-channel12 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/12 (800), with DLS2 Port-channel12 (1).

DLS1(config-if)#no shut

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy

Paste

Ilustración 37 configuración de interfaces puerto de acceso DLS1

```

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

DLS2(config)#interface f0/6
DLS2(config-if)#switchport host
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

DLS2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 12
DLS2(config-if)#switchport voice vlan 1010
DLS2(config-if)#no shut

DLS2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/6, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/6,
changed state to up

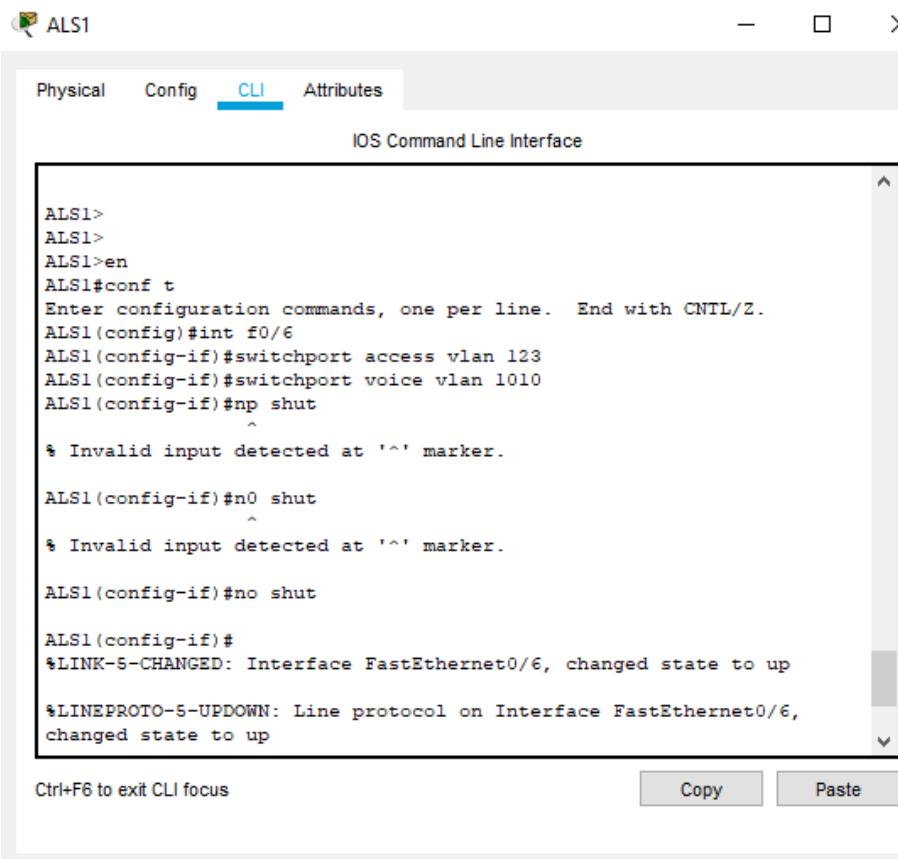
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

**Copy**

**Paste**

Ilustración 38 configuración de interfaces puerto de acceso DLS2



IOS Command Line Interface

```

ALS1>
ALS1>
ALS1>en
ALS1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ALS1(config)#int f0/6
ALS1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 123
ALS1(config-if)#switchport voice vlan 1010
ALS1(config-if)#no shut
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

ALS1(config-if)#n0 shut
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

ALS1(config-if)#no shut

ALS1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/6, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/6,
changed state to up

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

**Copy**

**Paste**

Ilustración 39 configuración de interfaces puerto de acceso ALS1

```

ALS2>
ALS2>
ALS2>
ALS2>en
ALS2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ALS2(config)#int f0/6
ALS2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 234
ALS2(config-if)#no shut

ALS2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/6, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/6,
changed state to up

ALS2(config-if)#ex
ALS2(config)#int f0/15
ALS2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 1111
ALS2(config-if)#no shu

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/15, changed state to down
ALS2(config-if)#ex
ALS2(config)#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus      Copy      Paste

Ilustración 40 configuración de interfaces puerto de acceso ALS2

## Parte 2: conectividad de red de prueba y las opciones configuradas.

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

VLAN	Type	SAID	MTU	Parent	RingNo	BridgeNo	Stp	BrdgMode
VLAN 5				Fa0/5				
VLAN 12	EJECUTIVOS						active	
VLAN 13	MANTENIMIENTO						active	
VLAN 14	HUESPEDES						active	
VLAN 18	ESTACIONAMIENTO						active	
VLAN 19	NATIVA						active	
VLAN 22	1002	fdmi-default					active	
VLAN 23	1003	token-ring-default					active	
VLAN 24	1004	fddinet-default					active	
VLAN 3456	1005	trnet-default					active	
VLAN 3456	1111	VLAN1111					active	Fa0/15
VLAN 3456	3456	VLAN3456					active	Fa0/6

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus      Copy      Paste

Ilustración 41 visualización VLAN correctas

The screenshot shows the DLS1 CLI interface with the 'CLI' tab selected. The title bar says 'DLS1'. Below the tabs, it says 'IOS Command Line Interface'. The main area displays a table of VLAN configurations:

	VLAN	Type	SAID	MTU	Parent	RingNo	BridgeNo	Stp	BrdgMode
0									
12	enet	100012		1500	-	-	-	-	0
0									
123	enet	100123		1500	-	-	-	-	0
0									
234	enet	100234		1500	-	-	-	-	0
0									
434	enet	100434		1500	-	-	-	-	0
0									
800	enet	100800		1500	-	-	-	-	0
0									
1002	fddi	101002		1500	-	-	-	-	0
0									
1003	tr	101003		1500	-	-	-	-	0
0									
1004	fdnet	101004		1500	-	-	-	ieee	-
0									
1005	trnet	101005		1500	-	-	-	ibm	-
0									
	VLAN	Type	SAID	MTU	Parent	RingNo	BridgeNo	Stp	BrdgMode
	Transl	Trans2							
-----									
-----									
--More--									

At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus', 'Copy', and 'Paste'.

Ilustración 42 visualización VLAN correctas

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

```
% Incomplete command.
DLS1>show interface etherchannel
FastEthernet0/7:
Port state      = 1
Channel group   = 1          Mode = Active          Gcchange = -
Port-channel    = Po1        GC    = -              Pseudo port-
channel = Po1
Port index      = 0          Load = 0x00          Protocol = LACP
Flags: S - Device is sending Slow LACPDUs  F - Device is sending
fast LACPDUs

          A - Device is in active mode.          P - Device is in passive
mode.
```

Ilustración 43 verificacion de configuracion DLS1

```

FastEthernet0/9:
Port state = 1
Channel group = 4          Mode = Desirable-Sl   Gcchange = 0
Port-channel = Po4          GC   = 0x00000000   Pseudo port-
channel = Po4
Port index = 0             Load = 0x00           Protocol = PAgP

Flags: S - Device is sending Slow hello. C - Device is in
Consistent state.
A - Device is in Auto mode.      P - Device learns on
physical port.
d - PAgP is down.
Timers: H - Hello timer is running.    Q - Quit timer is running.
S - Switching timer is running.     I - Interface timer is
running.

Local information:
               Hello   Partner   PAgP   Learning
Group
Port      Flags State   Timers Interval Count Priority Method
Iffindex
--More-- |

```

*Ilustración 44 verificación configuración*

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

```

DLS1>show spanning-tree
VLAN0001
Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee
Root ID  Priority  24577
          Address  00D0.BC21.EAC6
          This bridge is the root
          Hello Time 2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority  24577 (priority 24576 sys-id-ext 1)
          Address  00D0.BC21.EAC6
          Hello Time 2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
          Aging Time 20

```

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Fa0/11	Desg	FWD	19	128.11	P2p
Fa0/12	Desg	FWD	19	128.12	P2p
Fa0/7	Desg	FWD	19	128.7	P2p
Fa0/8	Desg	FWD	19	128.8	P2p
Po4	Desg	BKN*9		128.28	Shr *TYPE_Inc

```

VLAN0012
Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee
Root ID  Priority  24588

```

Address 00D0.BC21.EAC6  
 This bridge is the root  
 Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 24588 (priority 24576 sys-id-ext 12)  
 Address 00D0.BC21.EAC6  
 Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec  
 Aging Time 20

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Fa0/11	Desg	FWD	19	128.11	P2p
Fa0/12	Desg	FWD	19	128.12	P2p
Fa0/7	Desg	FWD	19	128.7	P2p
Fa0/8	Desg	FWD	19	128.8	P2p

Fa0/11	Desg	FWD	19	128.11	P2p
Fa0/12	Desg	FWD	19	128.12	P2p
Fa0/7	Desg	FWD	19	128.7	P2p
Fa0/8	Desg	FWD	19	128.8	P2p

### VLAN0123

Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee  
 Root ID Priority 28795  
 Address 00D0.BC21.EAC6  
 This bridge is the root  
 Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 28795 (priority 28672 sys-id-ext 123)  
 Address 00D0.BC21.EAC6  
 Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec  
 Aging Time 20

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Fa0/11	Desg	FWD	19	128.11	P2p
Fa0/12	Desg	FWD	19	128.12	P2p
Fa0/7	Desg	FWD	19	128.7	P2p
Fa0/8	Desg	FWD	19	128.8	P2p

Fa0/11	Desg	FWD	19	128.11	P2p
Fa0/12	Desg	FWD	19	128.12	P2p
Fa0/7	Desg	FWD	19	128.7	P2p
Fa0/8	Desg	FWD	19	128.8	P2p

### VLAN0234

Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee  
 Root ID Priority 28906  
 Address 00D0.BC21.EAC6  
 This bridge is the root  
 Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 28906 (priority 28672 sys-id-ext 234)  
 Address 00D0.BC21.EAC6  
 Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Aging Time 20

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.	Nbr	Type
Fa0/11	Desg	FWD	19	128.11	P2p	
Fa0/12	Desg	FWD	19	128.12	P2p	
Fa0/7	Desg	FWD	19	128.7	P2p	
Fa0/8	Desg	FWD	19	128.8	P2p	

VLAN0434

Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee

Root ID Priority 25010

Address 00D0.BC21.EAC6

This bridge is the root

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 25010 (priority 24576 sys-id-ext 434)

Address 00D0.BC21.EAC6

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Aging Time 20

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.	Nbr	Type
Fa0/11	Desg	FWD	19	128.11	P2p	
Fa0/12	Desg	FWD	19	128.12	P2p	
Fa0/7	Desg	FWD	19	128.7	P2p	
Fa0/8	Desg	FWD	19	128.8	P2p	

VLAN0800

Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee

Root ID Priority 25376

Address 00D0.BC21.EAC6

This bridge is the root

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 25376 (priority 24576 sys-id-ext 800)

Address 00D0.BC21.EAC6

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Aging Time 20

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.	Nbr	Type
Fa0/11	Desg	FWD	19	128.11	P2p	
Fa0/12	Desg	FWD	19	128.12	P2p	
Fa0/7	Desg	FWD	19	128.7	P2p	

Fa0/8	Altn	BLK	19	128.8	P2p
-------	------	-----	----	-------	-----

Tabla 10 Verificacion Spanning tree DLS1 Y DLS2

DLS2>

DLS2>show spanning-tree

VLAN0001

Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee

Root ID Priority 24577

Address 00D0.BC21.EAC6

Cost 18

Port 27(Port-channel2)

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1)

Address 0060.70A1.24BA

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Aging Time 20

Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type

---

Fa0/12 Altn BLK 19 128.12 P2p

Fa0/11 Altn BLK 19 128.11 P2p

Po2 Root FWD 9 128.27 Shr

Po3 Desg FWD 9 128.28 Shr

VLAN0012

Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee

Root ID Priority 28684

Address 0060.70A1.24BA

This bridge is the root

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 28684 (priority 28672 sys-id-ext 12)

Address 0060.70A1.24BA

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Aging Time 20

Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type

---

Fa0/6 Desg FWD 19 128.6 P2p

Po2 Desg FWD 9 128.27 Shr

Po3 Desg FWD 9 128.28 Shr

VLAN0123

Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee

Root ID Priority 24699

Address 0060.70A1.24BA

This bridge is the root  
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 24699 (priority 24576 sys-id-ext 123)  
Address 0060.70A1.24BA  
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec  
Aging Time 20

Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type

---

Po2 Desg FWD 9 128.27 Shr  
Po3 Desg FWD 9 128.28 Shr

VLAN0234  
Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee  
Root ID Priority 24810  
Address 0060.70A1.24BA  
This bridge is the root  
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 24810 (priority 24576 sys-id-ext 234)  
Address 0060.70A1.24BA  
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec  
Aging Time 20

Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type

---

Po2 Desg FWD 9 128.27 Shr  
Po3 Desg FWD 9 128.28 Shr

VLAN0434  
Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee  
Root ID Priority 29106  
Address 0060.70A1.24BA  
This bridge is the root  
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 29106 (priority 28672 sys-id-ext 434)  
Address 0060.70A1.24BA  
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec  
Aging Time 20

Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type

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Po2 Desg FWD 9 128.27 Shr  
Po3 Desg FWD 9 128.28 Shr

VLAN0567

Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee

Root ID Priority 33335

Address 0060.70A1.24BA

This bridge is the root

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 33335 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 567)

Address 0060.70A1.24BA

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Aging Time 20

Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type

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Po2 Desg FWD 9 128.27 Shr

Po3 Desg FWD 9 128.28 Shr

VLAN0800

Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee

Root ID Priority 25376

Address 00D0.BC21.EAC6

Cost 9

Port 28(Port-channel3)

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 29472 (priority 28672 sys-id-ext 800)

Address 0060.70A1.24BA

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Aging Time 20

Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type

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Po2 Desg FWD 9 128.27 Shr

Po3 Root FWD 9 128.28 Shr

## **CONCLUSIONES**

Se desarrollaron habilidades prácticas en el uso y la disposición de los diferentes métodos para la configuración de redes estableciendo un logro total de los problemas propuestos utilizando el software Packet tracer y sus formas de utilización.

El afianzar más mis conocimientos en el transcurso del curso de CCNP, hizo que la escalabilidad en networking fuera más fácil y así tener claros los conceptos y en qué momento utilizarlos con el fin de alcanzar facilidad en el desarrollo de los diferentes procesos.

Los métodos de enseñanza del curso son sin duda excelentes para el progreso de solución de las diferentes actividades propuestas haciendo así que se tengan claros conceptos más avanzados dando solución no solo a los laboratorios del curso, sino que también cuando se requiera en nuestra profesión.

Se concibió que con base en el enrutamiento se hicieron comunicaciones diferentes con routers y switchs de manera que se pudiese compartir información, construyendo y manteniendo enlaces sincrónicos y funcionales.

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