

EVALUACIÓN – PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRÁCTICAS CCNA

ACTIVIDAD COLABORATIVA



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RESUMEN

Es importante entender la importancia que juegan las telecomunicaciones en nuestro mundo moderno, como parte del diario vivir, en cualquier entorno, para el uso práctico, y entender el funcionamiento de cómo se mueve la información a través de las redes de información, son algunos de los alcances obtenidos más importantes, logrados en el desarrollo del curso, y será mostrado a lo largo de este trabajo.

La Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia UNAD en convenio con CISCO Networking Academy, han puesto a disposición el diplomado: "CISCO diseño e implementación de redes LAN-WAN", donde se pone a disposición una muestra del conocimiento adquirido a través de los dos módulos base estudiados en el curso: el primero bajo el título de "Network Fundamentals", orientando desde los conceptos más básicos del networking, hasta el diseño e implementación de subredes de menor a mayor complejidad, y el segundo "Routing Protocols and Concepts", es más especializado, orientado a la conceptualización, configuración y resolución de problemas de protocolos de enrutamiento de tipo vector distancia y estado de enlace.

En el caso de estudio propuesto del módulo 2 de CCNA para este diplomado es aplicar los conocimientos obtenidos durante el curso y aplicarlo nuestra vida profesional. En la actualidad ante las necesidades de las empresas en las telecomunicaciones es importante saber y administrar una red ya que es de vital importancia para sus negocios o servicios a prestar. El caso de estudio planteado en este módulo es para aplicar la configuración del protocolo de enrutamiento OSPF, entender al manejo y aplicarlo en el Packet Tracer.

ABSTRACT

It is important to understand the importance that telecommunications play in our modern world, as part of the daily life, in any environment, for practical use, and to understand the operation of how information moves through information networks, are some of the most important scopes obtained, achieved in the development of the course, and will be shown throughout this work.

The National University Open and Distance UNAD in agreement with CISCO Networking Academy, have made available the diploma: "CISCO design and implementation of LAN-WAN networks", where a sample of the knowledge acquired through the two base modules is made available studied in the course: the first under the title of "Network Fundamentals", guiding from the most basic concepts of networking, to the design and implementation of subnets from less to greater complexity, and the second "Routing Protocols and Concepts", is more specialized, oriented to the conceptualization, configuration and resolution of routing protocols such as distance vector and link state.

In the case of the proposed study of CCNA module 2 for this diploma, it is to apply the knowledge obtained during the course and apply it to our professional life. At present, given the needs of companies in telecommunications, it is important to know and manage a network since it is of vital importance for their businesses or services to be provided. The case study presented in this module is to apply the OSPF routing protocol configuration, understand the handling and apply it in the Packet Tracer.

INTRODUCCIÓN

El presente trabajo examen final de habilidades prácticas, perteneciente al Diplomado de profundización CISCO diseño e implementación de soluciones integradas LAN / WLAN. comprende protocolos de routing dinámico (RIPv2, OSPF), configuración de servers DHCP, Network Address Translation (NAT), Listas de Control de Acceso (ACL). Se dará solución a una situación o ejercicio previamente distribuido, en donde se podrán a prueba las habilidades a futuros Ingenieros de Telecomunicaciones de la Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia. . Las redes de datos que usamos en nuestras vidas cotidianas para aprender, jugar y trabajar varían desde pequeñas redes locales hasta grandes internetworks globales. En el hogar, un usuario puede tener un router y dos o más computadoras. Entre la situación o ejercicios de estudio, se abordarán las respectivas técnicas para la comprensión y solución de problemas relacionados con diversos aspectos de Networking. Tales como inicialización de dispositivos de red, configuración básica de Routers, Servidores, Switches; seguridad en dispositivos de comunicación, aplicación de routing, Vlans, configuración OSPF, implementación DHCP, NAT, configuración y verificación de ACL.

1. OBJETIVOS

1.1 General

Desarrollar la actividad denominada Prueba de habilidades prácticas CCNA, la cual consiste en realizar una interconexión de las ciudades de Bogotá, Medellín y Cali.

1.2 Específicos

- Realizar el direccionamiento IP de cada uno de los equipos que conforman la red.
- Cumplir a cabalidad con la topología propuesta en la guía para el desarrollo de la actividad.
- Configurar el protocolo de enrutamiento OSPF.
- Establecer y probar comunicación mediante los comandos PING y TRACER.

DESCRIPCIÓN DEL ESCENARIO PROPUESTO PARA LA PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES

2. Escenario 1

Una empresa posee sucursales distribuidas en las ciudades de Bogotá, Medellín y Cali 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.

2.1 Topología de red

Los requerimientos solicitados son los siguientes:

Parte 1: Para el direccionamiento IP debe definirse una dirección de acuerdo con el número de hosts requeridos.

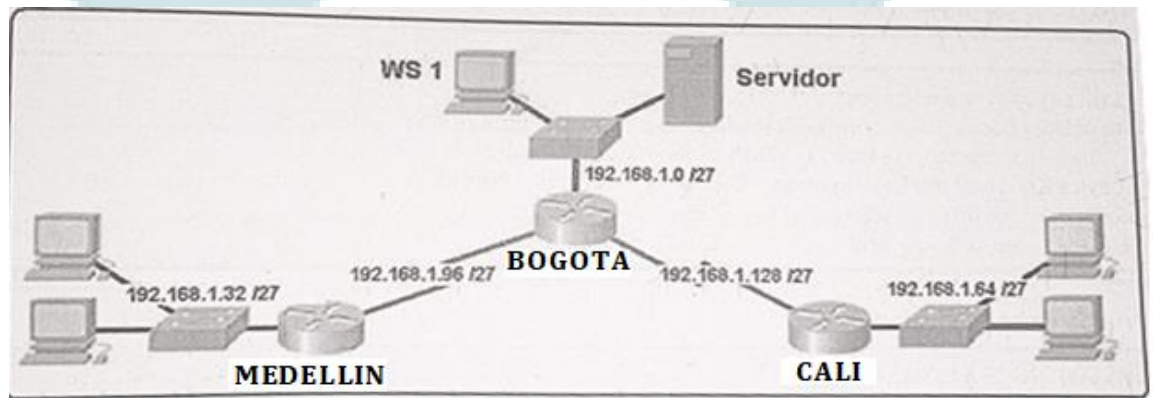
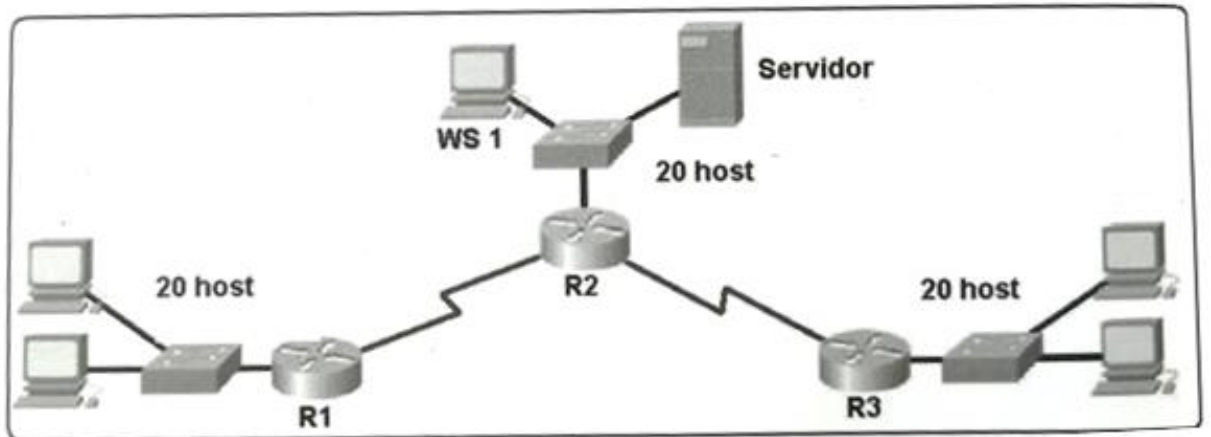
Parte 2: Considerar la asignación de los parámetros básicos y la detección de vecinos directamente conectados.

Parte 3: La red y subred establecidas deberán tener una interconexión total, todos los hosts deberán ser visibles y poder comunicarse entre ellos sin restricciones.

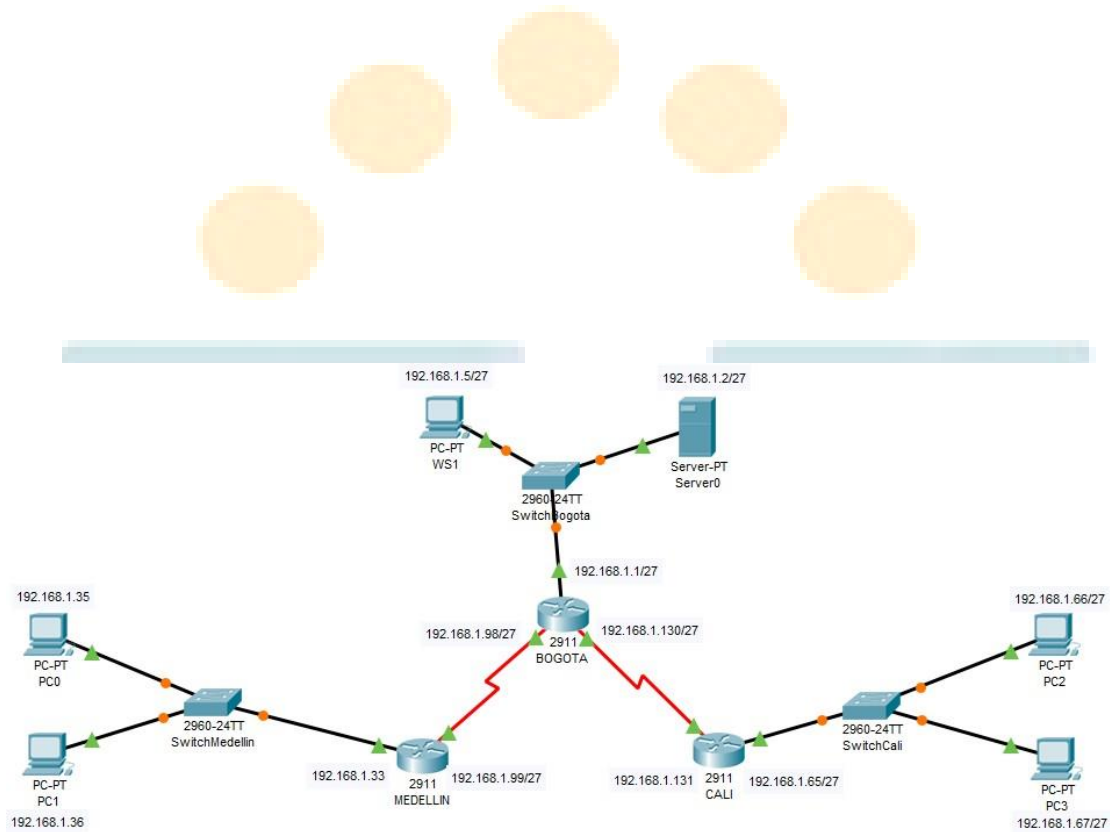
Parte 4: Implementar la seguridad en la red, se debe restringir el acceso y comunicación entre hosts de acuerdo con los requerimientos del administrador de red.

Parte 5: Comprobación total de los dispositivos y su funcionamiento en la red.

Parte 6: Configuración final.



Desarrollo



Como trabajo inicial se debe realizar lo siguiente.

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

```
Router>en
```

```
Router#conf term
```

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

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

```
BOGOTA(config)#no ip domain-lookup
```

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

```
BOGOTA(config)#banner motd #Cuidado Acceso Restringido#
BOGOTA(config)#enable secret class123
BOGOTA(config)#line console 0
BOGOTA(config-line)#password cisco123
BOGOTA(config-line)#login
BOGOTA(config-line)#logging synchronous
BOGOTA(config-line)#line vty 0 15
BOGOTA(config-line)#password cisco123
BOGOTA(config-line)#login
BOGOTA(config-line)#logging synchronous
BOGOTA(config-line)#

BOGOTA(config-line)#
Router>en
Router#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname MEDELLIN

MEDELLIN(config)#no ip domain-lookup
MEDELLIN(config)#service password-encryption
MEDELLIN(config)#banner motd #Cuidado Acceso Restringido#
MEDELLIN(config)#enable secret class123
MEDELLIN(config)#line console 0
MEDELLIN(config-line)#password cisco123
MEDELLIN(config-line)#login
MEDELLIN(config-line)#logging synchronous
MEDELLIN(config-line)#line vty 0 15
MEDELLIN(config-line)#password cisco123
MEDELLIN(config-line)#login
MEDELLIN(config-line)#logging synchronous

MEDELLIN(config-line)#

Router>en
Router#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname CALI
CALI(config)#no ip domain-lookup
CALI(config)#service password-encryption
CALI(config)#banner motd #Cuidado Acceso Restringido#
CALI(config)#enable secret class123
CALI(config)#line console 0
CALI(config-line)#password cisco123
CALI(config-line)#login
CALI(config-line)#logging synchronous
```

```
CALI(config-line)#line vty 0 15
CALI(config-line)#password cisco123
CALI(config-line)#login
CALI(config-line)#logging synchronous
```

```
CALI(config-line)#
```

```
Switch>en
Switch#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname BOGOTASW
```

```
BOGOTASW(config)#no ip domain-lookup
BOGOTASW(config)#service password-encryption
BOGOTASW(config)#banner motd #Cuidado Acceso Restringido#
BOGOTASW(config)#enable secret class123
BOGOTASW(config)#line console 0
BOGOTASW(config-line)#password cisco123
BOGOTASW(config-line)#login
BOGOTASW(config-line)#logging synchronous
BOGOTASW(config-line)#line vty 0 15
BOGOTASW(config-line)#password cisco123
BOGOTASW(config-line)#login
BOGOTASW(config-line)#logging synchronous
BOGOTASW(config-line)#
```

```
BOGOTASW(config-line)#
```

```
Switch>en
Switch>en
Switch#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname MEDELLINSW
MEDELLINSW(config)#no ip domain-lookup
MEDELLINSW(config)#service password-encryption
MEDELLINSW(config)#banner motd #Cuidado Acceso Restringido#
MEDELLINSW(config)#enable secret class123
MEDELLINSW(config)#line console 0
MEDELLINSW(config-line)#password cisco123
MEDELLINSW(config-line)#login
MEDELLINSW(config-line)#logging synchronous
MEDELLINSW(config-line)#line vty 0 15
MEDELLINSW(config-line)#password cisco123
MEDELLINSW(config-line)#login
MEDELLINSW(config-line)#logging synchronous
```

```

MEDELLINSW(config-line)#
MEDELLINSW(config-line)#

Switch>en
Switch#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname CALISW
CALISW(config)#no ip domain-lookup
CALISW(config)#service password-encryption
CALISW(config)#banner motd #Cuidado Acceso Restringido#
CALISW(config)#enable secret class123
CALISW(config)#line console 0
CALISW(config-line)#password cisco123
CALISW(config-line)#login
CALISW(config-line)#logging synchronous
CALISW(config-line)#line vty 0 15
CALISW(config-line)#password cisco123
CALISW(config-line)#login
CALISW(config-line)#logging synchronous
CALISW(config-line)#

```

- **Realizar la conexión física de los equipos con base en la topología de red**

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

2.2 Parte 1: Asignación de direcciones IP:

- Se debe dividir (subnetear) la red creando una segmentación en ocho partes, para permitir crecimiento futuro de la red corporativa.**
- Asignar una dirección IP a la red.**

LAN Bogota	192.168.1.0/27
LAN Medellín	192.168.1.32/27
LAN Cali	192.168.1.64/27
Bogota - Medellín	192.168.1.96/27
Bogota - Cali	192.168.1.128/27
Red Futura	192.168.1.160/27
Red Futura	192.168.1.192/27

2.3 Parte 2: Configuración Básica.

a. Completar la siguiente tabla con la configuración básica de los routers, teniendo en cuenta las subredes diseñadas.

	R1	R2	R3
Nombre de Host	MEDELLIN	BOGOTA	CALI
Dirección de Ip en interfaz Serial 0/0	192.168.1.99	192.168.1.98	192.168.1.131
Dirección de Ip en interfaz Serial 0/1		192.168.1.130	
Dirección de Ip en interfaz FA 0/0	192.168.1.33	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.65
Protocolo de enrutamiento	Eigrp	Eigrp	Eigrp
Sistema Autónomo	200	200	200
Afirmaciones de red	192.168.1.0	192.168.1.0	192.168.1.0

Ilustración 2 Figura 2. Tabla de Configuración Básica

```
BOGOTA(config-line)#int s0/0/0
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.98 255.255.255.224
BOGOTA(config-if)#no shutdown
```

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

```
BOGOTA(config-if)#
BOGOTA(config-if)#int s0/0/1
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.130 255.255.255.224
BOGOTA(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
```

```
BOGOTA(config-if)#
```

```
BOGOTA(config-if)#int f0/0
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.224
BOGOTA(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
BOGOTA(config-if)#
BOGOTA(config-if)#router eigrp 200
BOGOTA(config-router)#no auto-summary
BOGOTA(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.31
BOGOTA(config-router)#network 192.168.1.96 0.0.0.31
BOGOTA(config-router)#network 192.168.1.128 0.0.0.31
BOGOTA(config-router)#
BOGOTA(config-router)#end
BOGOTA#
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

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

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

```
BOGOTA#
```

```
MEDELLIN(config-line)#int s0/0/0
MEDELLIN(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.99 255.255.255.224
MEDELLIN(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
MEDELLIN(config-if)#
MEDELLIN(config-if)#int f0/0
MEDELLIN(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.33 255.255.255.224
MEDELLIN(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
MEDELLIN(config-if)#  
MEDELLIN(config-if)#router eigrp 200  
MEDELLIN(config-router)#no auto-summary  
MEDELLIN(config-router)#network 192.168.1.32 0.0.0.31  
MEDELLIN(config-router)#network 192.168.1.96 0.0.0.31  
MEDELLIN(config-router)#end  
MEDELLIN#  
MEDELLIN#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

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

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

```
MEDELLIN#
```

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

```
%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 200: Neighbor 192.168.1.98  
(Serial0/0/0) is up: new adjacency
```

MEDELLIN#

CALI(config-line)#int s0/0/0
CALI(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.131 255.255.255.224
CALI(config-if)#no shutdown

CALI(config-if)#int f0/0
CALI(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.65 255.255.255.224
CALI(config-if)#no shutdown

CALI(config-if)#
CALI(config-if)#router eigrp 200
CALI(config-router)#no auto-summary
CALI(config-router)#network 192.168.1.64 0.0.0.31
CALI(config-router)#network 192.168.1.128 0.0.0.31
CALI(config-router)#end

CALI#

CALI#

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

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

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

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

CALI#

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

%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 200: Neighbor 192.168.1.130
(Serial0/0/0) is up: new adjacency

CALI#

b. Después de cargada la configuración en los dispositivos, verificar la tabla de enrutamiento en cada uno de los routers para comprobar las redes y sus rutas.

```
BOGOTA#show ip route
```

```
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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
```

```
192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 5 subnets  
C 192.168.1.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0  
D 192.168.1.32 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.99, 00:02:57, Serial0/0/0  
D 192.168.1.64 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.131, 00:02:10, Serial0/0/1  
C 192.168.1.96 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0  
C 192.168.1.128 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

```
BOGOTA#
```

```
MEDELLIN#show ip route
```

```
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 5 subnets

D 192.168.1.0 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.98, 00:04:09, Serial0/0/0

C 192.168.1.32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

D 192.168.1.64 [90/2684416] via 192.168.1.98, 00:03:22, Serial0/0/0

C 192.168.1.96 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

D 192.168.1.128 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.98, 00:03:29, Serial0/0/0

CAL1#show ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 5 subnets

D 192.168.1.0 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.130, 00:04:10, Serial0/0/0

D 192.168.1.32 [90/2684416] via 192.168.1.130, 00:04:10, Serial0/0/0

C 192.168.1.64 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

D 192.168.1.96 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.130, 00:04:10, Serial0/0/0

C 192.168.1.128 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

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

```
BOGOTA#show ip eigrp topology
IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS 200/ID(192.168.1.130)
```

Codes: P - Passive, A - Active, U - Update, Q - Query, R - Reply,
r - Reply status

```
P 192.168.1.0/27, 1 successors, FD is 28160
via Connected, FastEthernet0/0
P 192.168.1.32/27, 1 successors, FD is 2172416
via 192.168.1.99 (2172416/28160), Serial0/0/0
P 192.168.1.64/27, 1 successors, FD is 2172416
via 192.168.1.131 (2172416/28160), Serial0/0/1
P 192.168.1.96/27, 1 successors, FD is 2169856
via Connected, Serial0/0/0
P 192.168.1.128/27, 1 successors, FD is 2169856
via Connected, Serial0/0/1
```

```
MEDELLIN#show ip eigrp topology
IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS 200/ID(192.168.1.99)
```

Codes: P - Passive, A - Active, U - Update, Q - Query, R - Reply,
r - Reply status

```
P 192.168.1.0/27, 1 successors, FD is 2172416
via 192.168.1.98 (2172416/28160), Serial0/0/0
P 192.168.1.32/27, 1 successors, FD is 28160
via Connected, FastEthernet0/0
P 192.168.1.64/27, 1 successors, FD is 2684416
via 192.168.1.98 (2684416/2172416), Serial0/0/0
P 192.168.1.96/27, 1 successors, FD is 2169856
via Connected, Serial0/0/0
P 192.168.1.128/27, 1 successors, FD is 2681856
via 192.168.1.98 (2681856/2169856), Serial0/0/0
```

```
CALI#show ip eigrp topology
IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS 200/ID(192.168.1.131)
```

Codes: P - Passive, A - Active, U - Update, Q - Query, R - Reply,

r - Reply status

```
P 192.168.1.0/27, 1 successors, FD is 2172416
via 192.168.1.130 (2172416/28160), Serial0/0/0
P 192.168.1.32/27, 1 successors, FD is 2684416
via 192.168.1.130 (2684416/2172416), Serial0/0/0
P 192.168.1.64/27, 1 successors, FD is 28160
via Connected, FastEthernet0/0
P 192.168.1.96/27, 1 successors, FD is 2681856
via 192.168.1.130 (2681856/2169856), Serial0/0/0
P 192.168.1.128/27, 1 successors, FD is 2169856
via Connected, Serial0/0/0
```

d. Realizar un diagnóstico de vecinos usando el comando cdp.

```
BOGOTA#show cdp neighbor
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater, P - Phone
Device ID Local Intfrc Holdtme Capability Platform Port ID
BOGOTASW Fas 0/0 124 S 2960 Fas 0/1
MEDELLIN Ser 0/0/0 123 R C1841 Ser 0/0/0
CALI Ser 0/0/1 170 R C1841 Ser 0/0/0
BOGOTA#
```

```
MEDELLIN#show cdp neighbor
```

```
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater, P - Phone
Device ID Local Intfrc Holdtme Capability Platform Port ID
MEDELLINSW Fas 0/0 166 S 2960 Fas 0/1
BOGOTA Ser 0/0/0 151 R C1841 Ser 0/0/0
MEDELLIN#
```

```
CALI#show cdp neighbor
```

```
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
```


S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater, P - Phone
Device ID Local Intfrce Holdtme Capability Platform Port ID
CALISW Fas 0/0 162 S 2960 Fas 0/1
BOGOTA Ser 0/0/0 163 R C1841 Ser 0/0/1
CALI#show ip eigrp neighbor
IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 200
H Address Interface Hold Uptime SRTT RTO Q Seq
(sec) (ms) Cnt Num
0 192.168.1.130 Se0/0/0 12 00:04:10 40 1000 0 8

CALI#

e. Realizar una prueba de conectividad en cada tramo de la ruta usando Ping.

CALI#ping 192.168.1.130

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.130, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 2/4/9 ms

CALI#ping 192.168.1.99

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.99, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 3/4/6 ms

CALI#

BOGOTA#ping 192.168.1.99

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.99, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/3/6 ms

BOGOTA#ping 192.168.1.131

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.131, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 2/3/7 ms

BOGOTA#

2.4 Parte 3: Configuración de Enrutamiento.

- a. Asignar el protocolo de enrutamiento EIGRP a los routers considerando el direccionamiento diseñado.
- b. Verificar si existe vecindad con los routers configurados con EIGRP.

SHOW IP EIGRP NEIGHBORS

```
BOGOTA#show ip eigrp neighbor
IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 200
H Address Interface Hold Uptime SRTT RTO Q Seq
(sec) (ms) Cnt Num
0 192.168.1.99 Se0/0/0 12 00:02:56 40 1000 0 7
1 192.168.1.131 Se0/0/1 14 00:02:09 40 1000 0 7
```

BOGOTA#

```
MEDELLIN#show ip eigrp neighbor
IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 200
H Address Interface Hold Uptime SRTT RTO Q Seq
(sec) (ms) Cnt Num
0 192.168.1.98 Se0/0/0 12 00:10:34 40 1000 0 7
```

MEDELLIN#

```
CALI#show ip eigrp neighbor
IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 200
H Address Interface Hold Uptime SRTT RTO Q Seq
(sec) (ms) Cnt Num
0 192.168.1.130 Se0/0/0 10 00:10:07 40 1000 0 8
```

CALI#

SHOW IP EIGRP TOPOLOGY

```
BOGOTA#show ip eigrp topology
```

IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS 200/ID(192.168.1.130)

Codes: P - Passive, A - Active, U - Update, Q - Query, R - Reply,
r - Reply status

P 192.168.1.0/27, 1 successors, FD is 28160
via Connected, FastEthernet0/0
P 192.168.1.32/27, 1 successors, FD is 2172416
via 192.168.1.99 (2172416/28160), Serial0/0/0
P 192.168.1.64/27, 1 successors, FD is 2172416
via 192.168.1.131 (2172416/28160), Serial0/0/1
P 192.168.1.96/27, 1 successors, FD is 2169856
via Connected, Serial0/0/0
P 192.168.1.128/27, 1 successors, FD is 2169856
via Connected, Serial0/0/1

MEDELLIN#show ip eigrp topology

IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS 200/ID(192.168.1.99)

Codes: P - Passive, A - Active, U - Update, Q - Query, R - Reply,
r - Reply status

P 192.168.1.0/27, 1 successors, FD is 2172416
via 192.168.1.98 (2172416/28160), Serial0/0/0
P 192.168.1.32/27, 1 successors, FD is 28160
via Connected, FastEthernet0/0
P 192.168.1.64/27, 1 successors, FD is 2684416
via 192.168.1.98 (2684416/2172416), Serial0/0/0
P 192.168.1.96/27, 1 successors, FD is 2169856
via Connected, Serial0/0/0
P 192.168.1.128/27, 1 successors, FD is 2681856
via 192.168.1.98 (2681856/2169856), Serial0/0/0

CALI#show ip eigrp topology

IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS 200/ID(192.168.1.131)

Codes: P - Passive, A - Active, U - Update, Q - Query, R - Reply,
r - Reply status

P 192.168.1.0/27, 1 successors, FD is 2172416
via 192.168.1.130 (2172416/28160), Serial0/0/0
P 192.168.1.32/27, 1 successors, FD is 2684416
via 192.168.1.130 (2684416/2172416), Serial0/0/0
P 192.168.1.64/27, 1 successors, FD is 28160

via Connected, FastEthernet0/0
P 192.168.1.96/27, 1 successors, FD is 2681856
via 192.168.1.130 (2681856/2169856), Serial0/0/0
P 192.168.1.128/27, 1 successors, FD is 2169856
via Connected, Serial0/0/0

c. Realizar la comprobación de las tablas de enrutamiento en cada uno de los routers para verificar cada una de las rutas establecidas.

SHOW IP ROUTE

```
BOGOTA#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

```
192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 5 subnets
C 192.168.1.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
D 192.168.1.32 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.99, 00:02:57, Serial0/0/0
D 192.168.1.64 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.131, 00:02:10, Serial0/0/1
C 192.168.1.96 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 192.168.1.128 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

BOGOTA#

```
MEDELLIN#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

```
192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 5 subnets
```

```
D 192.168.1.0 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.98, 00:04:09, Serial0/0/0
C 192.168.1.32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
D 192.168.1.64 [90/2684416] via 192.168.1.98, 00:03:22, Serial0/0/0
C 192.168.1.96 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
D 192.168.1.128 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.98, 00:03:29, Serial0/0/0
```

```
CALI#show ip route
```

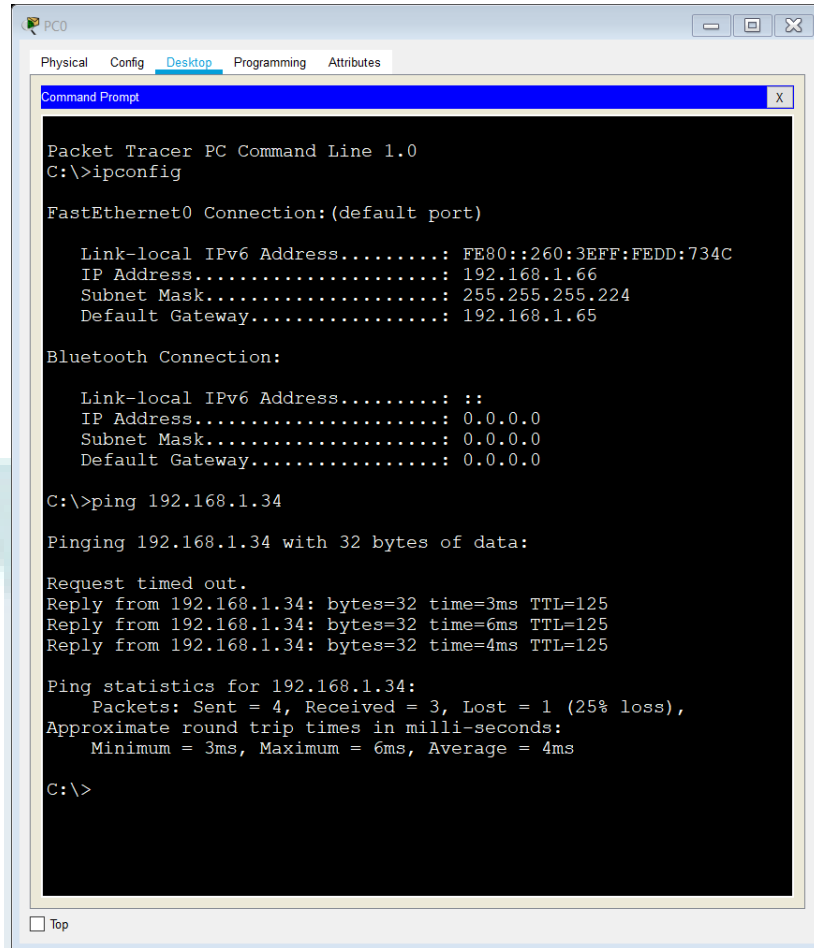
```
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - 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
```

```
192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 5 subnets
D 192.168.1.0 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.130, 00:04:10, Serial0/0/0
D 192.168.1.32 [90/2684416] via 192.168.1.130, 00:04:10, Serial0/0/0
C 192.168.1.64 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
D 192.168.1.96 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.130, 00:04:10, Serial0/0/0
C 192.168.1.128 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

d. Realizar un diagnóstico para comprobar que cada uno de los puntos de la red se puedan ver y tengan conectividad entre sí. Realizar esta prueba desde

un host de la red LAN del router CALI, primero a la red de MEDELLIN y luego al servidor.



```
PC0
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection:(default port)

Link-local IPv6 Address.....: FE80::260:3EFF:FEDD:734C
IP Address.....: 192.168.1.66
Subnet Mask.....: 255.255.255.224
Default Gateway.....: 192.168.1.65

Bluetooth Connection:

Link-local IPv6 Address.....: ::
IP Address.....: 0.0.0.0
Subnet Mask.....: 0.0.0.0
Default Gateway.....: 0.0.0.0

C:\>ping 192.168.1.34

Pinging 192.168.1.34 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.34:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 3ms, Maximum = 6ms, Average = 4ms

C:\>
```

```
PC0
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.34:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 3ms, Maximum = 6ms, Average = 4ms

C:\>ping 192.168.1.3

Pinging 192.168.1.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 3ms, Average = 2ms

C:\>ping 192.168.1.2

Pinging 192.168.1.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 1ms

C:\>
```

2.5 Parte 4: Configuración de las listas de Control de Acceso.

En este momento cualquier usuario de la red tiene acceso a todos sus dispositivos y estaciones de trabajo. El jefe de redes le solicita implementar seguridad en la red. Para esta labor se decide configurar listas de control de acceso (ACL) a los routers.

Las condiciones para crear las ACL son las siguientes:

Cada router debe estar habilitado para establecer conexiones Telnet con los demás routers y tener acceso a cualquier dispositivo en la red.

El equipo WS1 y el servidor se encuentran en la subred de administración. Solo el servidor de la subred de administración debe tener acceso a cualquier otro dispositivo en cualquier parte de la red.

```
BOGOTA#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BOGOTA(config)#access-list 111 permit ip host 192.168.1.30 any
BOGOTA(config)#int f0/0
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip access-group 111 in
BOGOTA(config-if)#
```

a. Las estaciones de trabajo en las LAN de MEDELLIN y CALI no deben tener acceso a ningún dispositivo fuera de su subred, excepto para interconectar con el servidor.

```
MEDELLIN#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
MEDELLIN(config)#access-list 111 permit ip 192.168.1.32 0.0.0.31 host
192.168.1.30
MEDELLIN(config)#int f0/0
MEDELLIN(config-if)#ip access-group 111 in
MEDELLIN(config-if)#
```

```
CALI#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
CALI(config)#access-list 111 permit ip 192.168.1.64 0.0.0.31 host
192.168.1.30
CALI(config)#int f0/0
CALI(config-if)#ip access-group 111 in
CALI(config-if)#
```


2.6 Parte 5: Comprobación de la red instalada.

- a. Se debe probar que la configuración de las listas de acceso fue exitosa.
- b. Comprobar y Completar la siguiente tabla de condiciones de prueba para confirmar el óptimo funcionamiento de la red e.

	ORIGEN	DESTINO	RESULTADO
TELNET	Router MEDELLIN	Router CALI	Éxito
	WS_1	Router BOGOTA	Falla
	Servidor	Router CALI	Éxito
	Servidor	Router MEDELLIN	Éxito
TELNET	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	Router CALI	Falla
	LAN del Router CALI	Router CALI	Falla
	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	Router MEDELLIN	Falla
	LAN del Router CALI	Router MEDELLIN	Falla
PING	LAN del Router CALI	WS_1	Falla
	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	WS_1	Falla
	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	LAN del Router CALI	Falla
PING	LAN del Router CALI	Servidor	Éxito
	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	Servidor	Éxito
	Servidor	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	Éxito
	Servidor	LAN del Router CALI	Éxito
	Router CALI	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	Falla
	Router MEDELLIN	LAN del Router CALI	Falla

Ilustración 5 Figura 5. Tabla de comprobación de la Red Instalada

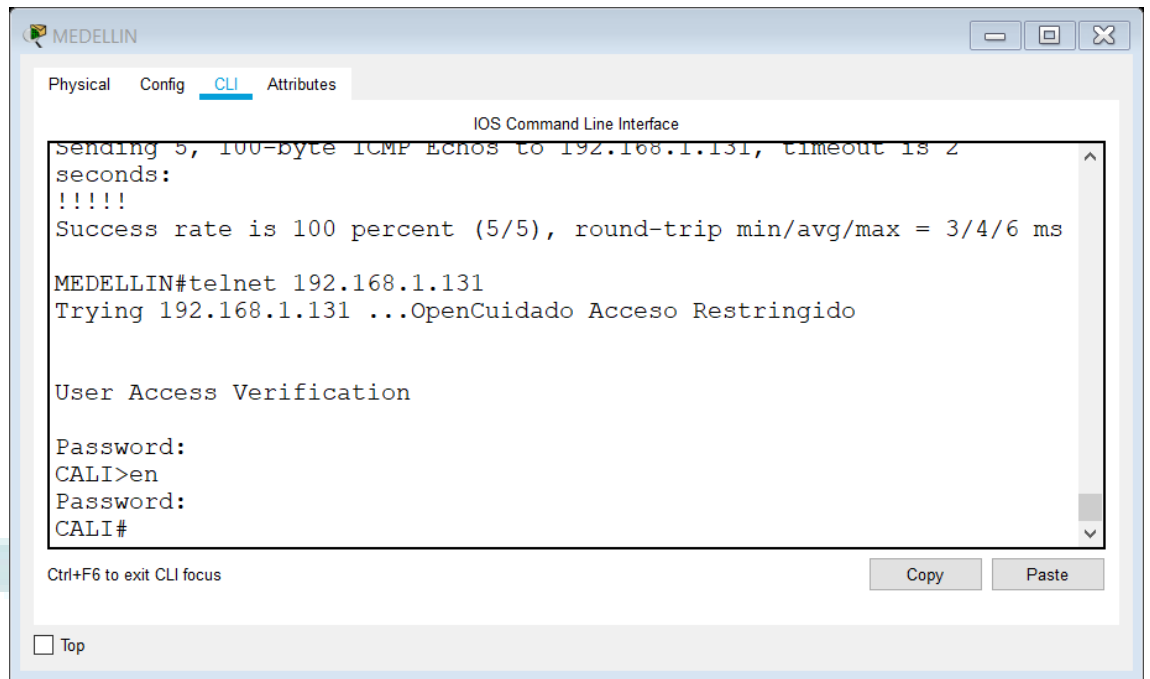


Ilustración 6 Figura 6. Verificación Telnet

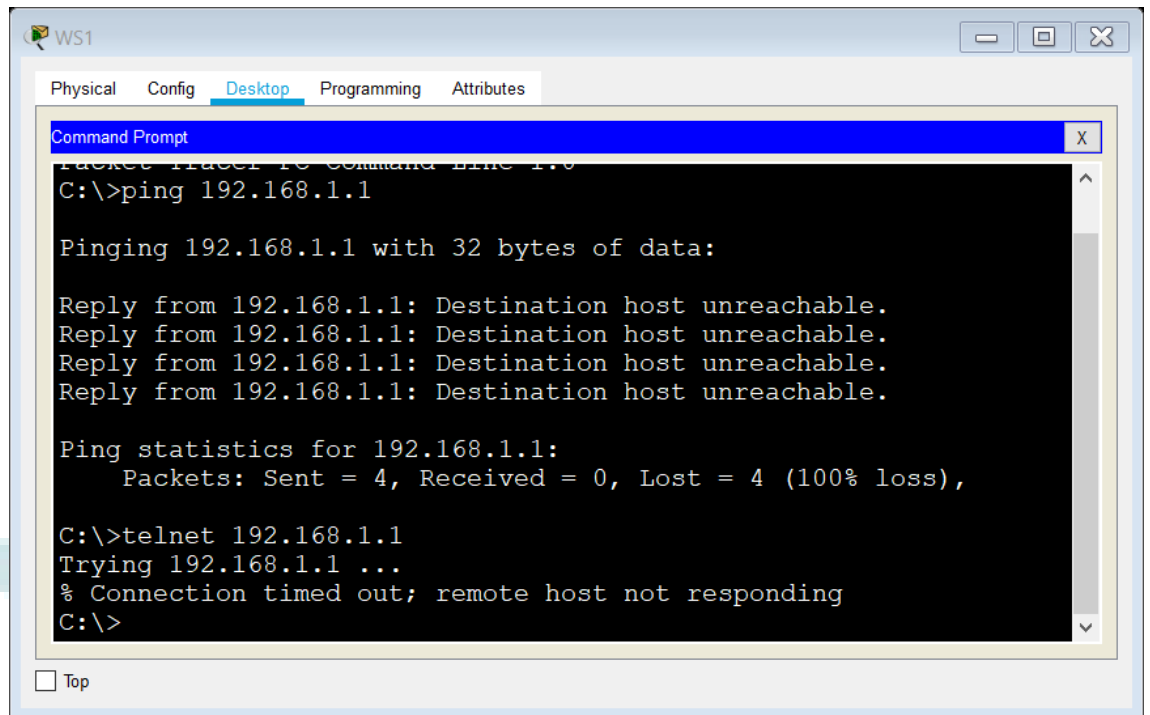


Ilustración 7 Figura 7. Ping WS1

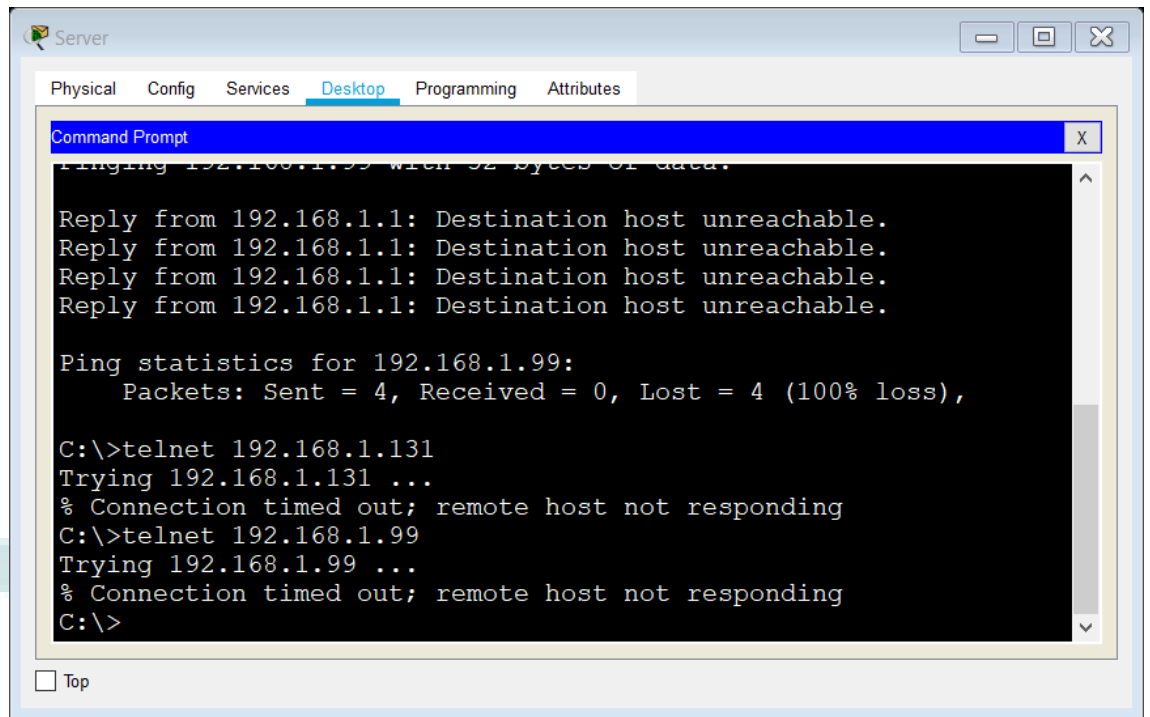


Ilustración 8 Figura 8. Configuración Server Parte 1

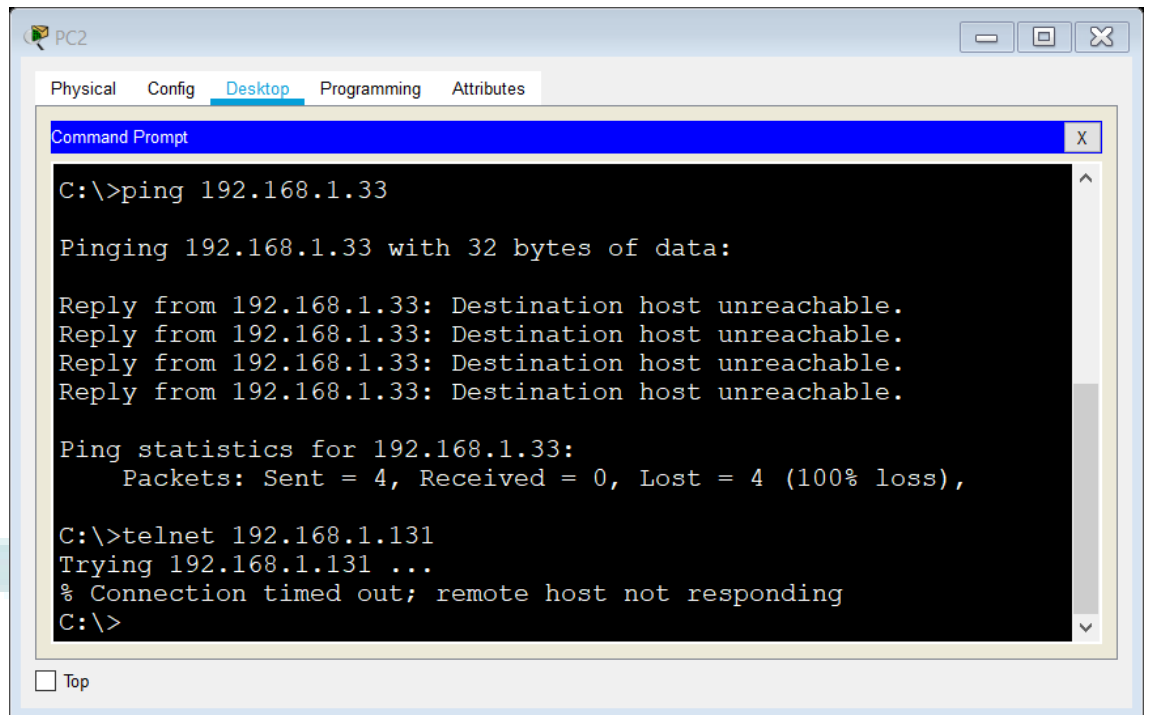


Ilustración 9 Figura 9. Pc2

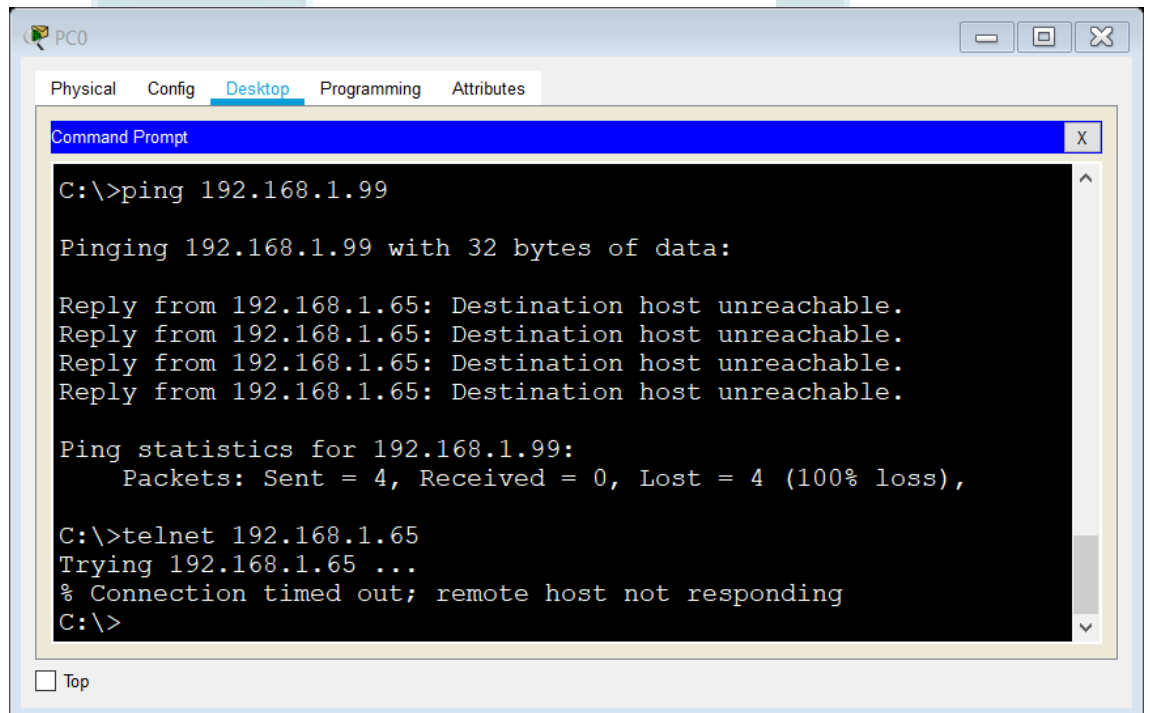


Ilustración 10 Figura 10. Pc0

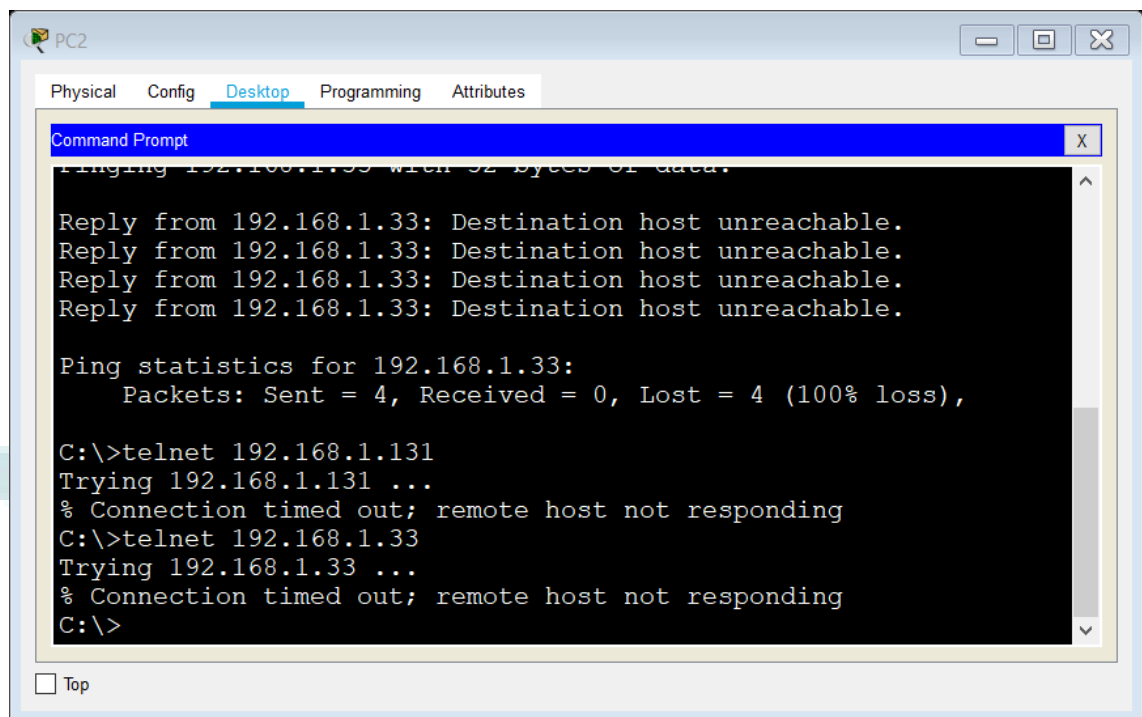


Ilustración 11 Figura 11. Configuración Pc2 Parte 1

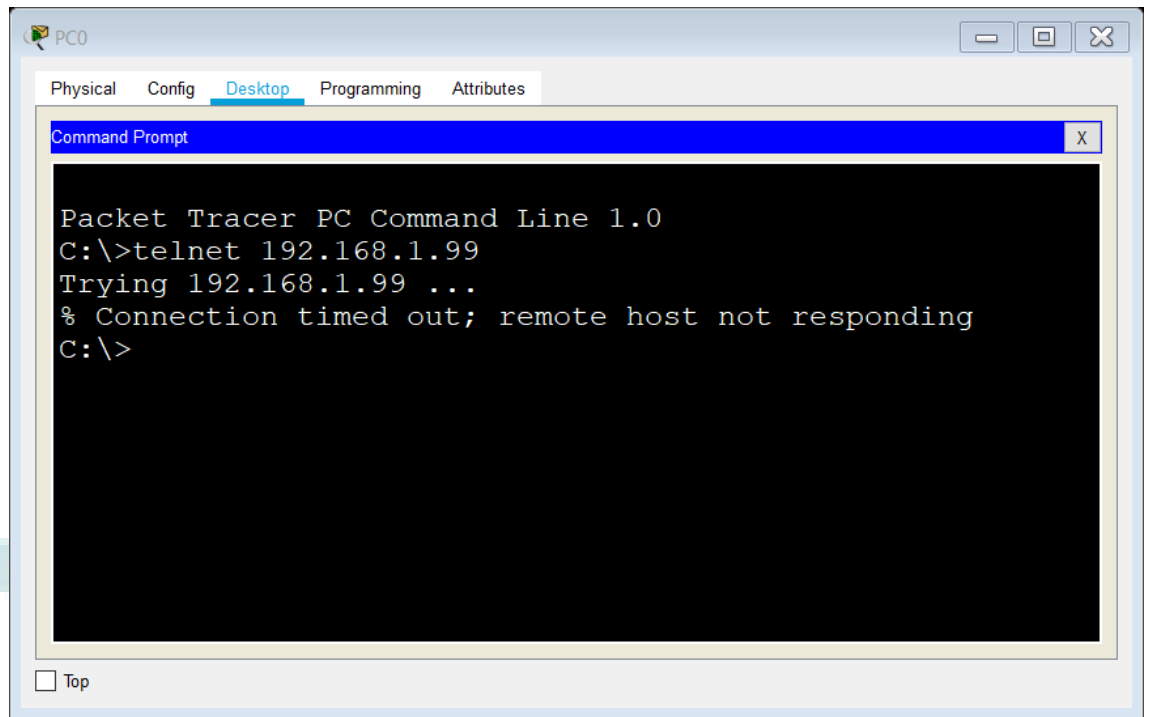


Ilustración 12 Figura 12. Configuración Pc0 Parte 2

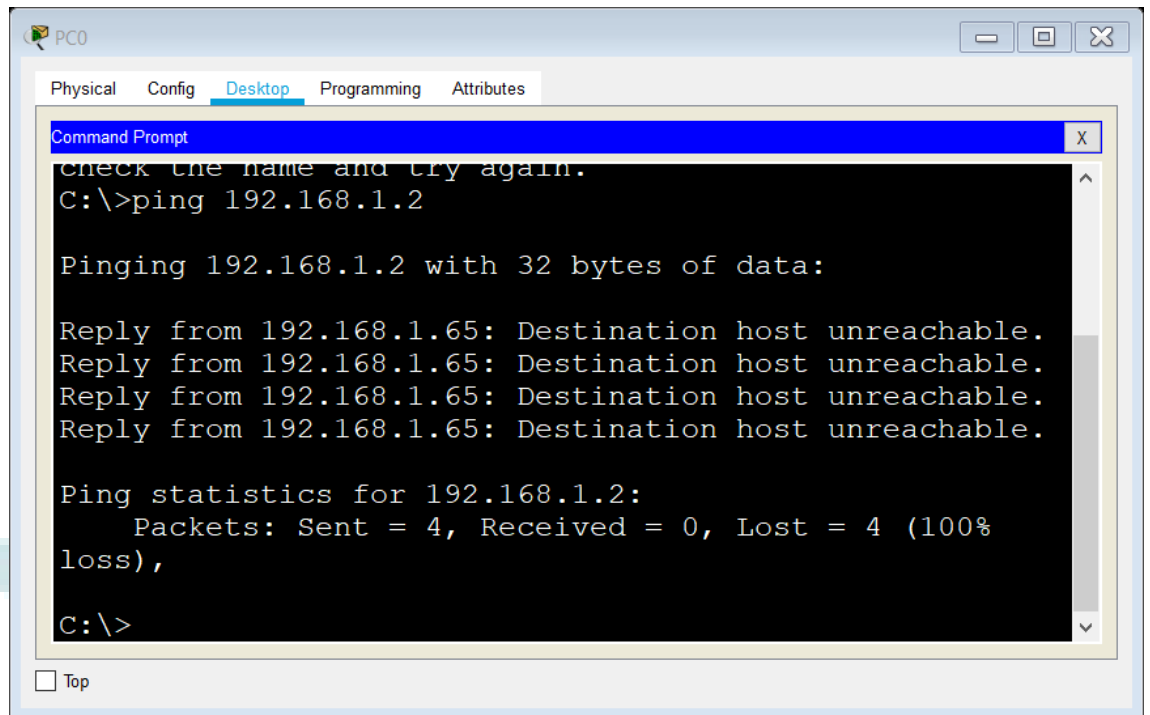


Ilustración 13 Figura 13. Configuración Pc0 Parte 3

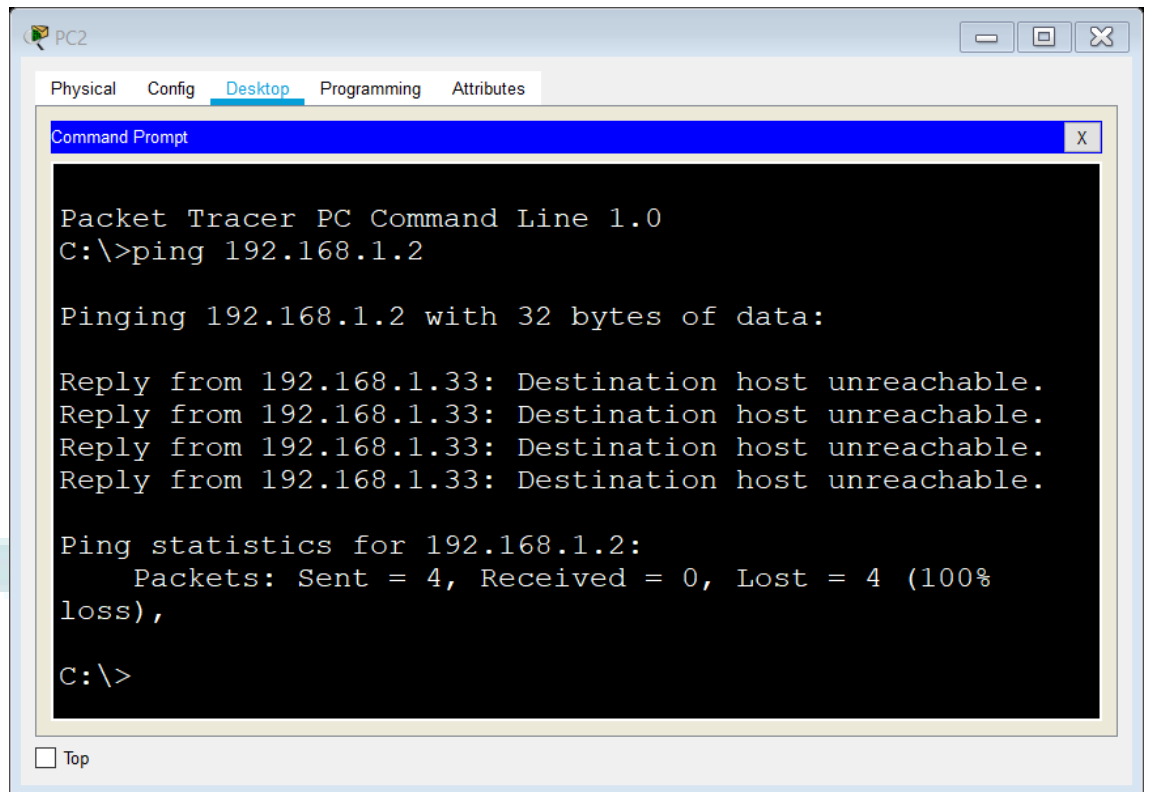
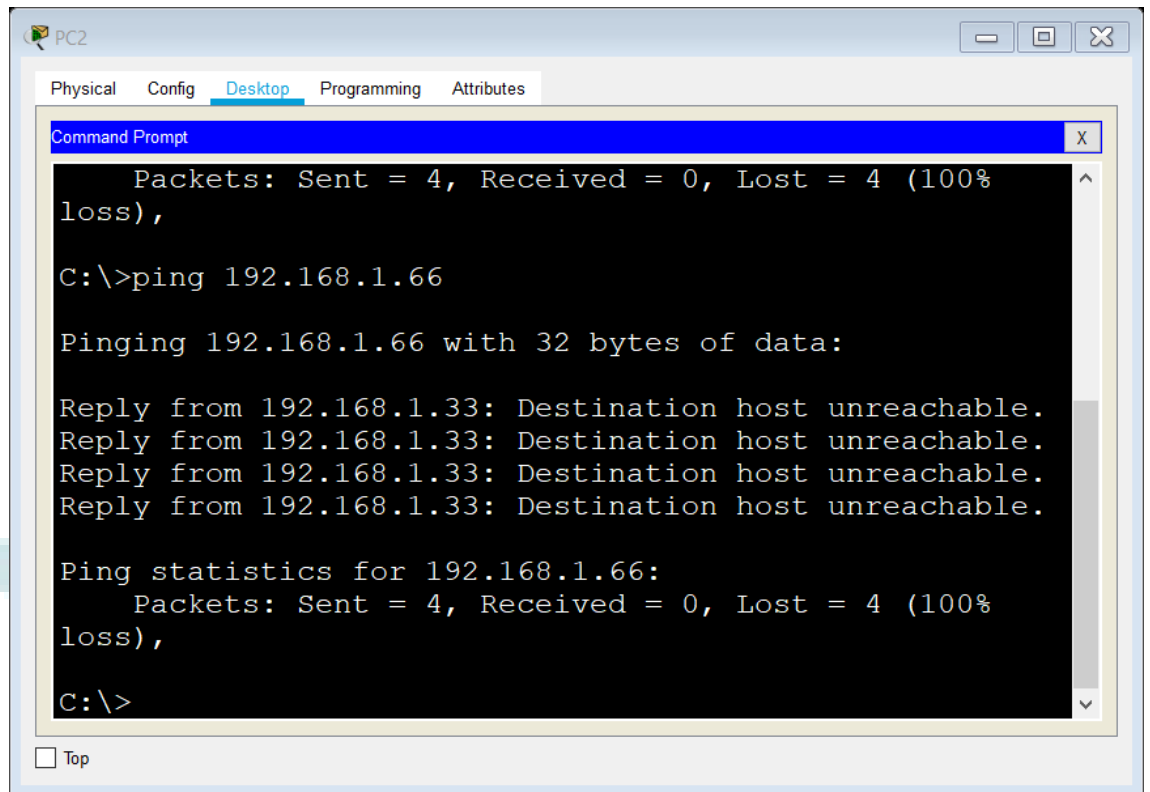


Ilustración 14 Figura 14. Configuración Pc2 Parte 2



The image shows a screenshot of a PC2 window titled "PC2" with tabs for "Physical", "Config", "Desktop", "Programming", and "Attributes". The "Desktop" tab is active, and a "Command Prompt" window is open. The Command Prompt displays the following text:

```
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100%
loss),
C:\>ping 192.168.1.66

Pinging 192.168.1.66 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.33: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.1.33: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.1.33: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.1.33: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.66:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100%
loss),
C:\>
```

At the bottom left of the Command Prompt window, there is a checkbox labeled "Top" which is currently unchecked.

Ilustración 15 Figura 15. Configuración Pc2 Parte 3

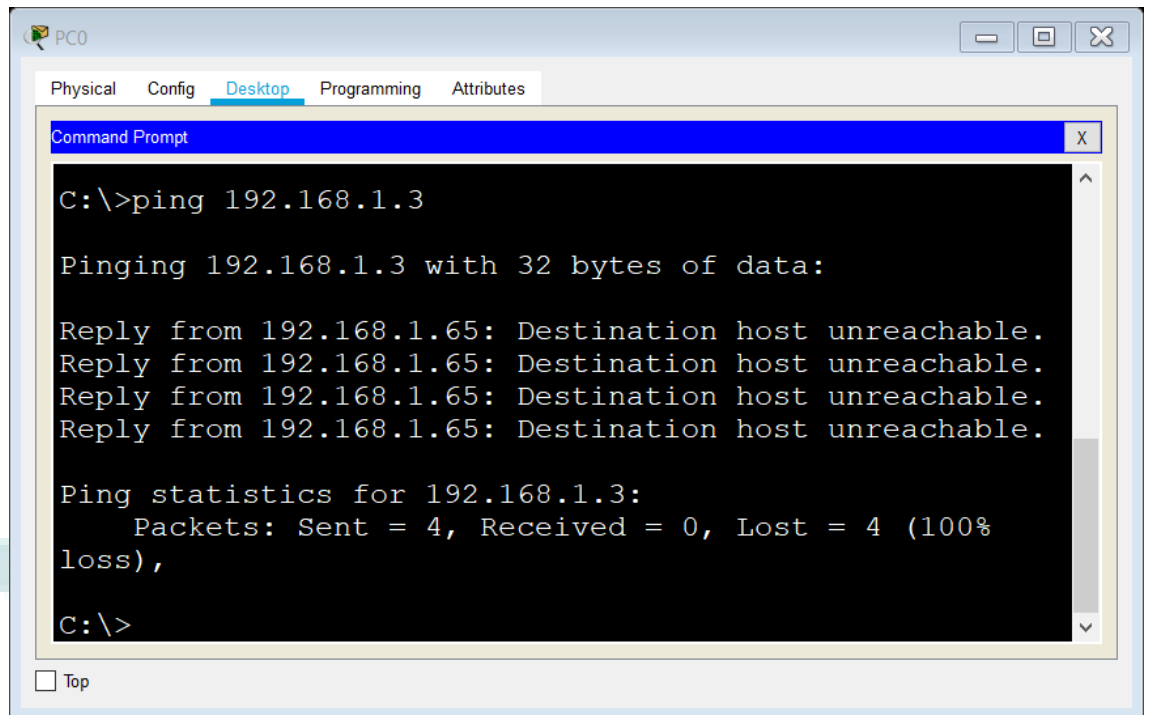
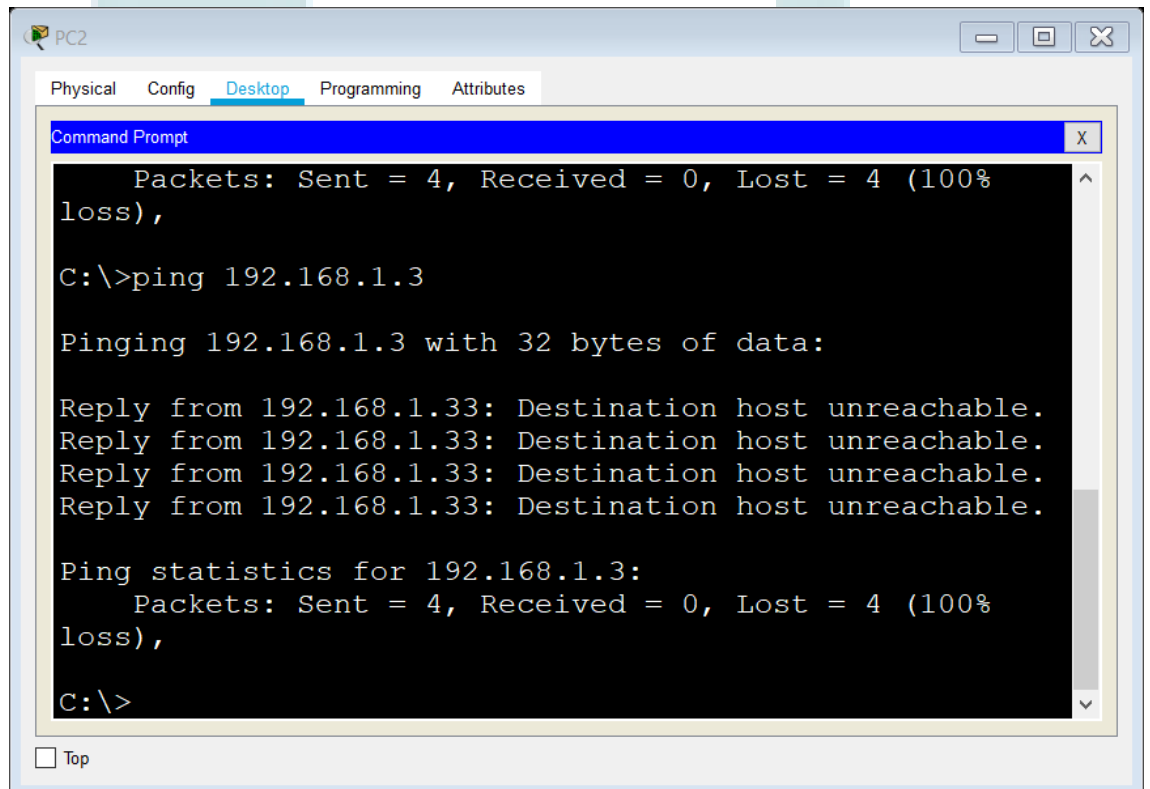


Ilustración 16 Figura 16. Configuración Pc0 Parte 4



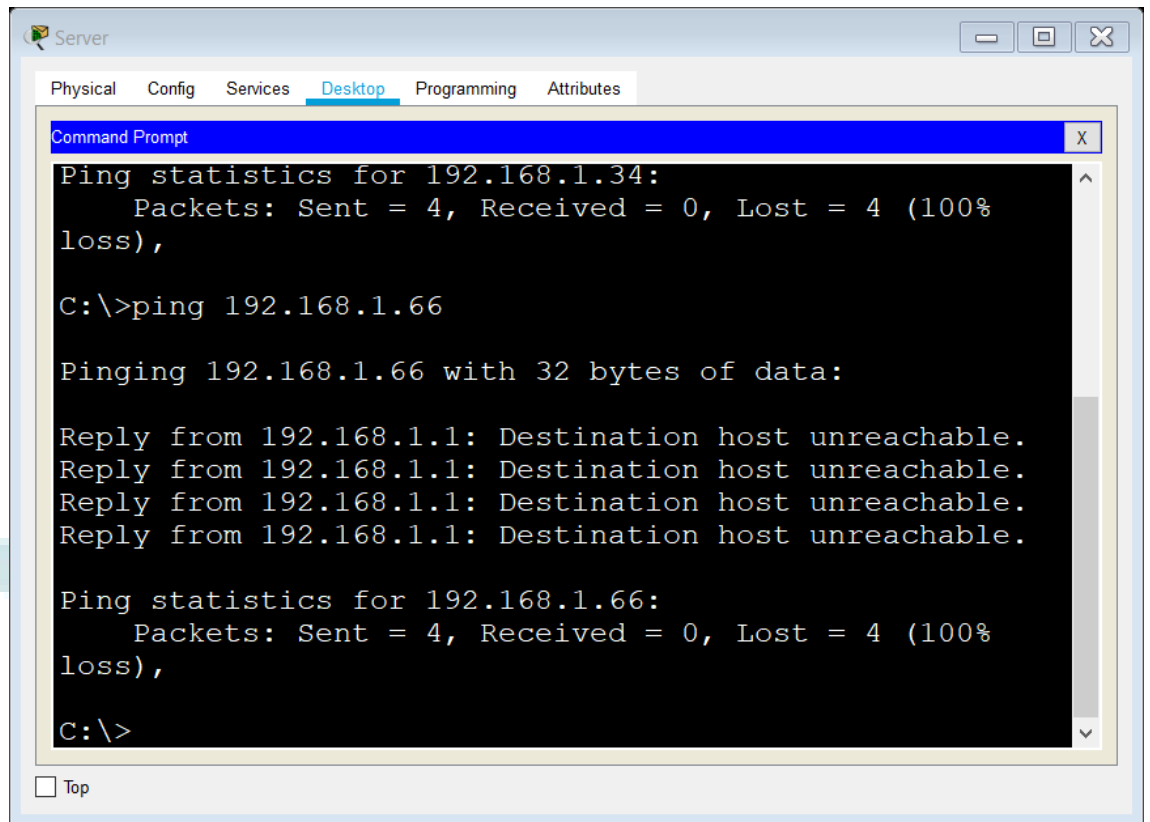


Ilustración 17 Figura 17. Configuración Pc2 Parte 4

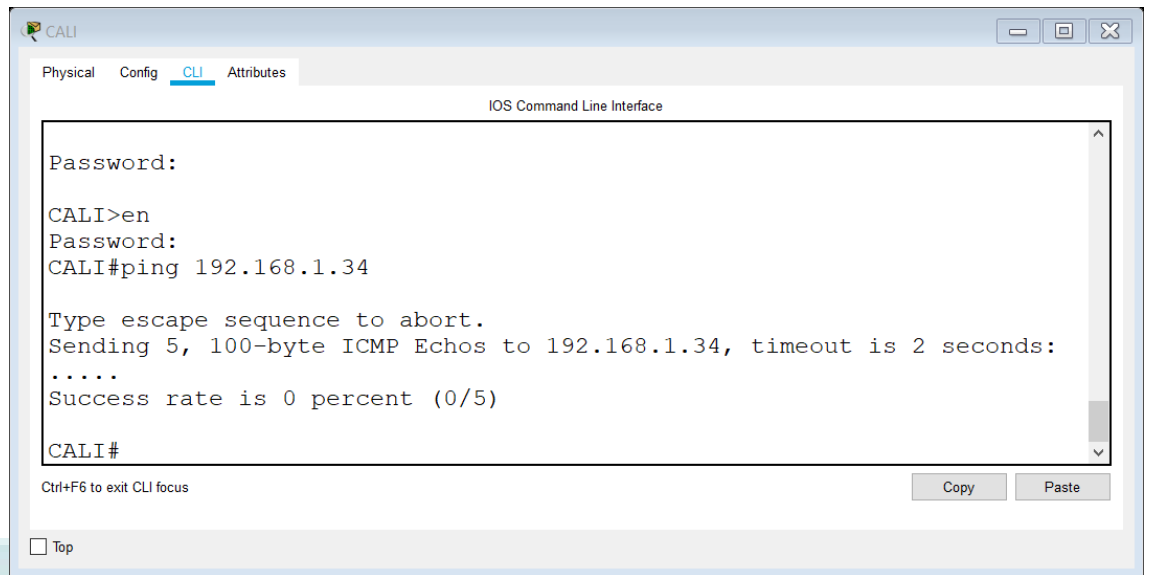


Ilustración 18 Figura 18. Configuración de Seguridad Reuter Cali

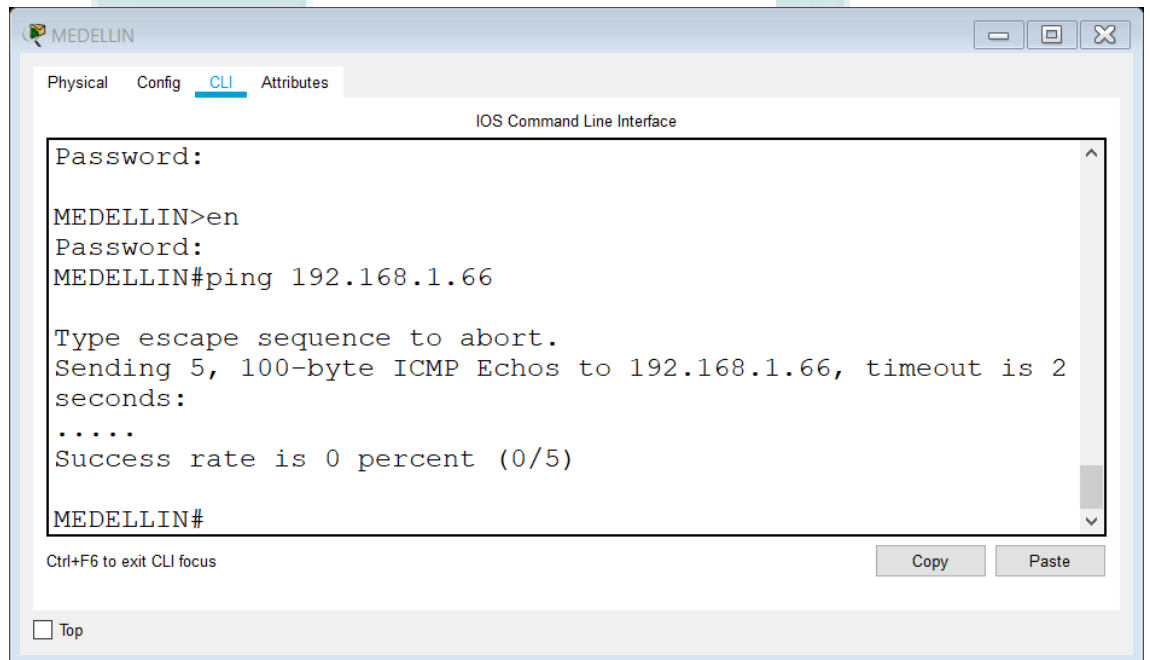
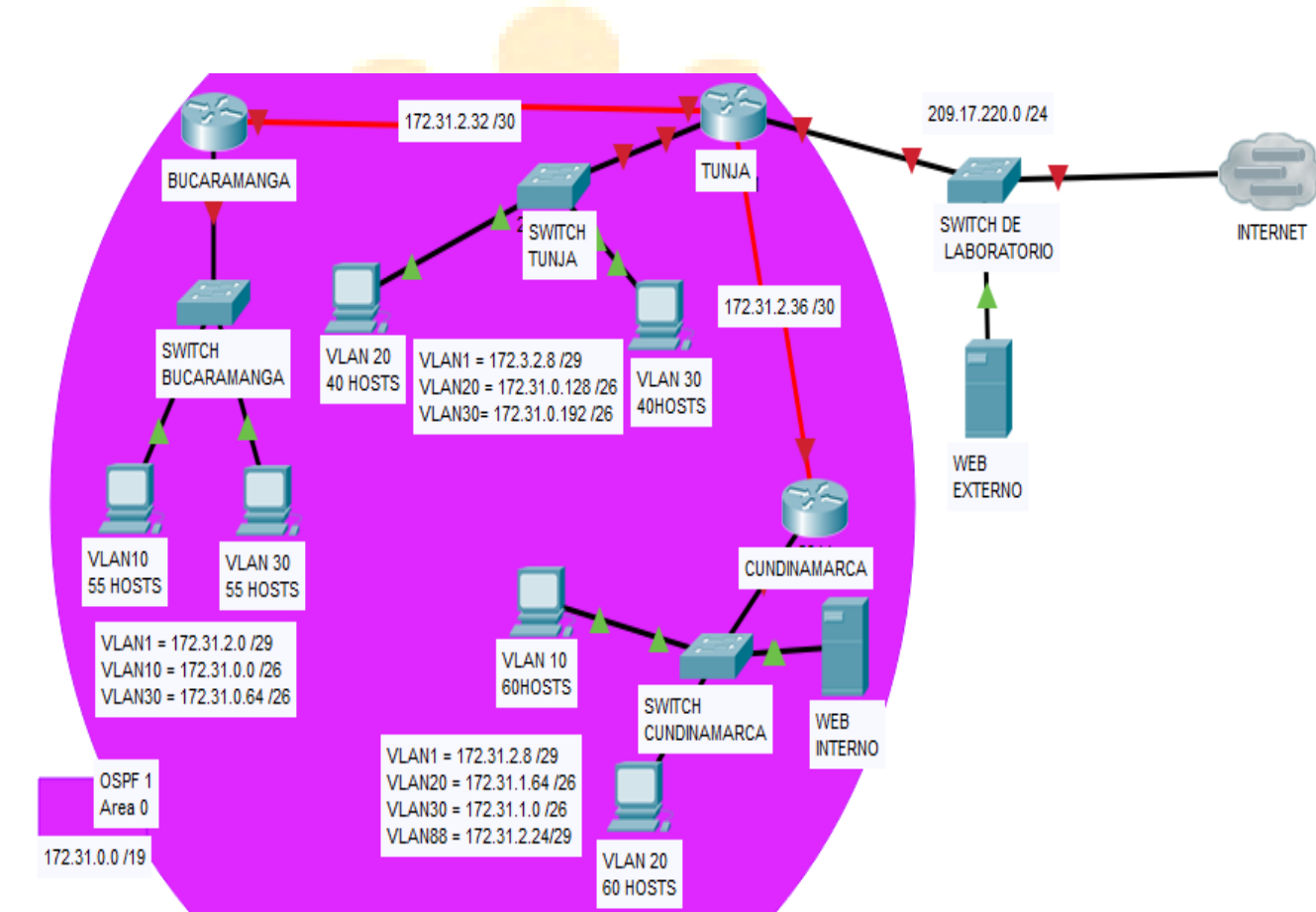


Ilustración 19 Figura 19. Configuración de Seguridad Reuter Medellin

3. Escenario 2

Una empresa tiene la conexión a internet en una red Ethernet, lo cual deben adaptarlo para facilitar que sus routers y las redes que incluyen puedan, por esa vía, conectarse a internet, pero empleando las direcciones de la red LAN original.



Desarrollo

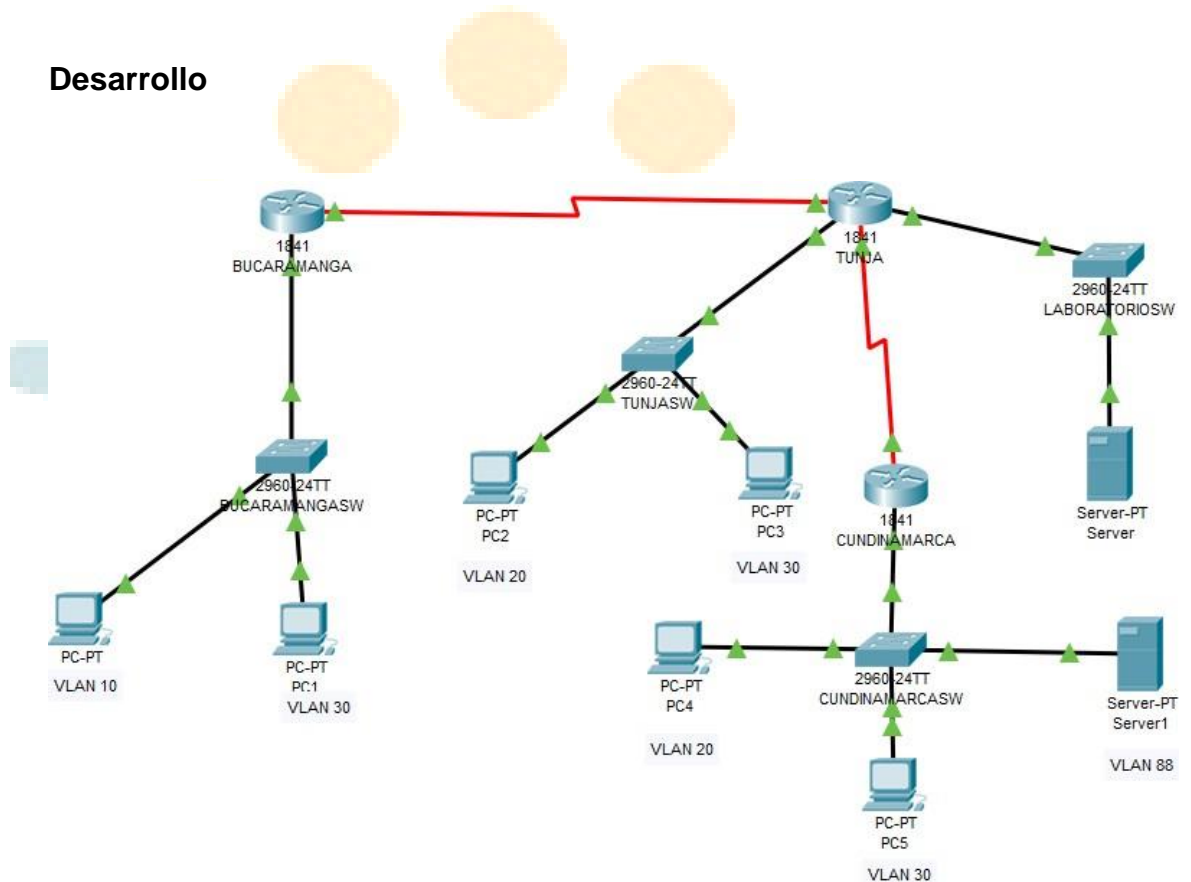


Ilustración 20 Figura 20. Escenario 2

Los siguientes son los requerimientos necesarios:

3.1 Todos los routers deberán tener los siguiente:

3.1.1 Configuración básica.

```
Router>en
Router#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname BUCARAMANGA
BUCARAMANGA(config)#no ip domain-lookup
```

```
BUCARAMANGA(config)#banner motd #Cuidado Acceso Restringido#
BUCARAMANGA(config)#enable secret class123
BUCARAMANGA(config)#line console 0
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#password cisco123
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#login
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#logging synchronous
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#line vty 0 15
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#password cisco123
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#login
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#logging synchronous
BUCARAMANGA(config)#int f0/0.1
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 1
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.2.1 255.255.255.248
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#int f0/0.10
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 10
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.0.1 255.255.255.192
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#int f0/0.30
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 30
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.0.65 255.255.255.192
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#int f0/0
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#no shutdown

BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#int s0/0/0
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#ip address 172.31.2.34 255.255.255.252
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#no shutdown

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#router ospf 1
BUCARAMANGA(config-router)#network 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63 area 0
BUCARAMANGA(config-router)#network 172.31.0.64 0.0.0.63 area 0
BUCARAMANGA(config-router)#network 172.31.2.0 0.0.0.7 area 0
BUCARAMANGA(config-router)#network 172.31.2.32 0.0.0.3 area 0
BUCARAMANGA(config-router)#end
BUCARAMANGA#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

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

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.1, changed state to up
```


%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0.1, changed state to up

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.10, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0.10, changed state to up

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.30, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0.30, changed state to up

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

BUCARAMANGA#

```
Router>en
Router#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname TUNJA
TUNJA(config)#no ip domain-lookup
TUNJA(config)#banner motd #Cuidado Acceso Restringido#
TUNJA(config)#enable secret class123
TUNJA(config)#line console 0
TUNJA(config-line)#password cisco123
TUNJA(config-line)#login
TUNJA(config-line)#logging synchronous
TUNJA(config-line)#line vty 0 15
TUNJA(config-line)#password cisco123
TUNJA(config-line)#login
TUNJA(config-line)#logging synchronous
TUNJA(config)#int f0/0.1
TUNJA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 1
TUNJA(config-subif)#ip address 172.3.2.9 255.255.255.248
TUNJA(config-subif)#int f0/0.20
TUNJA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 20
TUNJA(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.0.129 255.255.255.192
TUNJA(config-subif)#int f0/0.30
TUNJA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 30
```

```
TUNJA(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.0.193 255.255.255.192
TUNJA(config-subif)#int f0/0
TUNJA(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
TUNJA(config-if)#
TUNJA(config-if)#int s0/0/0
TUNJA(config-if)#ip address 172.31.2.33 255.255.255.252
TUNJA(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
TUNJA(config-if)#
TUNJA(config-if)#int s0/0/1
TUNJA(config-if)#ip address 172.31.2.37 255.255.255.252
TUNJA(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
TUNJA(config-if)#int f0/1
TUNJA(config-if)#ip address 209.165.220.1 255.255.255.0
TUNJA(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
TUNJA(config-if)#
TUNJA(config-if)#router ospf 1
TUNJA(config-router)#network 172.3.2.8 0.0.0.7 area 0
TUNJA(config-router)#network 172.31.0.128 0.0.0.63 area 0
TUNJA(config-router)#network 172.31.0.192 0.0.0.63 area 0
TUNJA(config-router)#network 172.31.2.32 0.0.0.3 area 0
TUNJA(config-router)#network 172.31.2.36 0.0.0.3 area 0
TUNJA(config-router)#end
```

```
TUNJA#
```

```
TUNJA#
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

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

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.1, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0.1,
changed state to up
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.20, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0.20,
changed state to up
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.30, changed state to up
```

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0.30,
changed state to up

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

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up

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

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

TUNJA#

```
Router>en
Router#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname CUNDINAMARCA
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#no ip domain-lookup
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#banner motd #Cuidado Acceso Restringido#
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#enable secret class123
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#line console 0
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#password cisco123
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#login
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#logging synchronous
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#line vty 0 15
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#password cisco123
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#login
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#logging synchronous
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#int f0/0.1
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 1
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.2.9 255.255.255.248
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#int f0/0.20
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 20
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.1.65 255.255.255.192
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#int f0/0.30
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 30
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.1.1 255.255.255.192
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#int f0/0.88
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 88
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.2.25 255.255.255.248
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#int f0/0
```

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

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#int s0/0/0  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#ip address 172.31.2.38 255.255.255.252  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#router ospf 1  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-router)#network 172.31.1.0 0.0.0.63 area 0  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-router)#network 172.31.1.64 0.0.0.63 area 0  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-router)#network 172.31.2.8 0.0.0.7 area 0  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-router)#network 172.31.2.24 0.0.0.7 area 0  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-router)#network 172.31.2.36 0.0.0.3 area 0  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-router)#end
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA#
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

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

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.1, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0.1,  
changed state to up
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.20, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0.20,  
changed state to up
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.30, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0.30,  
changed state to up
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.88, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0.88,  
changed state to up
```

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

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

```
CUNDINAMARCA#
```

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

CUNDINAMARCA#

00:14:55: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 209.165.220.1 on Serial0/0/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done

CUNDINAMARCA#

Switch>en

Switch#conf term

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

Switch(config)#hostname BUCARAMANGASW

BUCARAMANGASW(config)#vlan 1

BUCARAMANGASW(config-vlan)#vlan 10

BUCARAMANGASW(config-vlan)#vlan 30

BUCARAMANGASW(config-vlan)#int f0/20

BUCARAMANGASW(config-if)#switchport mode access

BUCARAMANGASW(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10

BUCARAMANGASW(config-if)#int f0/24

BUCARAMANGASW(config-if)#switchport mode access

BUCARAMANGASW(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30

BUCARAMANGASW(config-if)#int f0/1

BUCARAMANGASW(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

BUCARAMANGASW(config-if)#int vlan 1

BUCARAMANGASW(config-if)#ip address 172.31.2.3 255.255.255.248

BUCARAMANGASW(config-if)#no shutdown

BUCARAMANGASW(config-if)#ip default-gateway 172.31.2.1

BUCARAMANGASW(config)#

BUCARAMANGASW(config)#

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

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

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan1, changed state to up

Switch>en

```
Switch#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname TUNJASW
TUNJASW(config)#vlan 1
TUNJASW(config-vlan)#vlan 20
TUNJASW(config-vlan)#vlan 30
TUNJASW(config-vlan)#int f0/20
TUNJASW(config-if)#switchport mode access
TUNJASW(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
TUNJASW(config-if)#int f0/24
TUNJASW(config-if)#switchport mode access
TUNJASW(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
TUNJASW(config-if)#int f0/1
TUNJASW(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

TUNJASW(config-if)#
TUNJASW(config-if)#int vlan 1
TUNJASW(config-if)#ip address 172.3.2.11 255.255.255.248
TUNJASW(config-if)#no shutdown

TUNJASW(config-if)#
TUNJASW(config-if)#ip default-gateway 172.3.2.9
TUNJASW(config)#
TUNJASW(config)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1,
changed state to down

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

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan1, changed
state to up

TUNJASW(config)#

Switch>en
Switch#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname CUNDINAMARCASW
CUNDINAMARCASW(config)#vlan 1
CUNDINAMARCASW(config-vlan)#vlan 20
CUNDINAMARCASW(config-vlan)#vlan 30
CUNDINAMARCASW(config-vlan)#vlan 88
```

```
CUNDINAMARCASW(config-vlan)#exit
CUNDINAMARCASW(config)#int f0/20
CUNDINAMARCASW(config-if)#switchport mode access
CUNDINAMARCASW(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
CUNDINAMARCASW(config-if)#int f0/24
CUNDINAMARCASW(config-if)#switchport mode access
CUNDINAMARCASW(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
CUNDINAMARCASW(config-if)#int f0/10
CUNDINAMARCASW(config-if)#switchport mode access
CUNDINAMARCASW(config-if)#switchport access vlan 88
CUNDINAMARCASW(config-if)#int f0/1
CUNDINAMARCASW(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
```

```
CUNDINAMARCASW(config-if)#
CUNDINAMARCASW(config-if)#int vlan 1
CUNDINAMARCASW(config-if)#ip address 172.31.2.11 255.255.255.248
CUNDINAMARCASW(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
CUNDINAMARCASW(config-if)#
CUNDINAMARCASW(config-if)#ip default-gateway 172.31.2.9
CUNDINAMARCASW(config)#
CUNDINAMARCASW(config)#
```

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

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

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan1, changed state to up

```
CUNDINAMARCASW(config)#
```

3.1.2 Autenticación local con AAA.

```
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#username administrador secret cisco12345
BUCARAMANGA(config)#aaa new-model
BUCARAMANGA(config)#aaa authentication login AUTH local
BUCARAMANGA(config)#line console 0
```

```
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#login authentication AUTH
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#line vty 0 15
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#login authentication AUTH
```

```
TUNJA(config-line)#username administrador secret cisco12345
TUNJA(config)#aaa new-model
TUNJA(config)#aaa authentication login AUTH local
TUNJA(config)#line console 0
TUNJA(config-line)#login authentication AUTH
TUNJA(config-line)#line vty 0 15
TUNJA(config-line)#login authentication AUTH
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#username administrador secret cisco12345
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#aaa new-model
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#aaa authentication login AUTH local
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#line console 0
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#login authentication AUTH
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#line vty 0 15
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#login authentication AUTH
```

3.1.3 Cifrado de contraseñas.

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

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

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

3.1.4 Un máximo de internos para acceder al router.

```
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#login block-for 5 attempts 4 within 60
```

```
TUNJA(config-line)#login block-for 5 attempts 4 within 60
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#login block-for 5 attempts 4 within 60
```


3.1.5 Máximo tiempo de acceso al detectar ataques.

BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#login block-for 5 attempts 4 within 60

TUNJA(config-line)#login block-for 5 attempts 4 within 60

CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#login block-for 5 attempts 4 within 60

3.1.6 Establezca un servidor TFTP y almacene todos los archivos necesarios de los routers

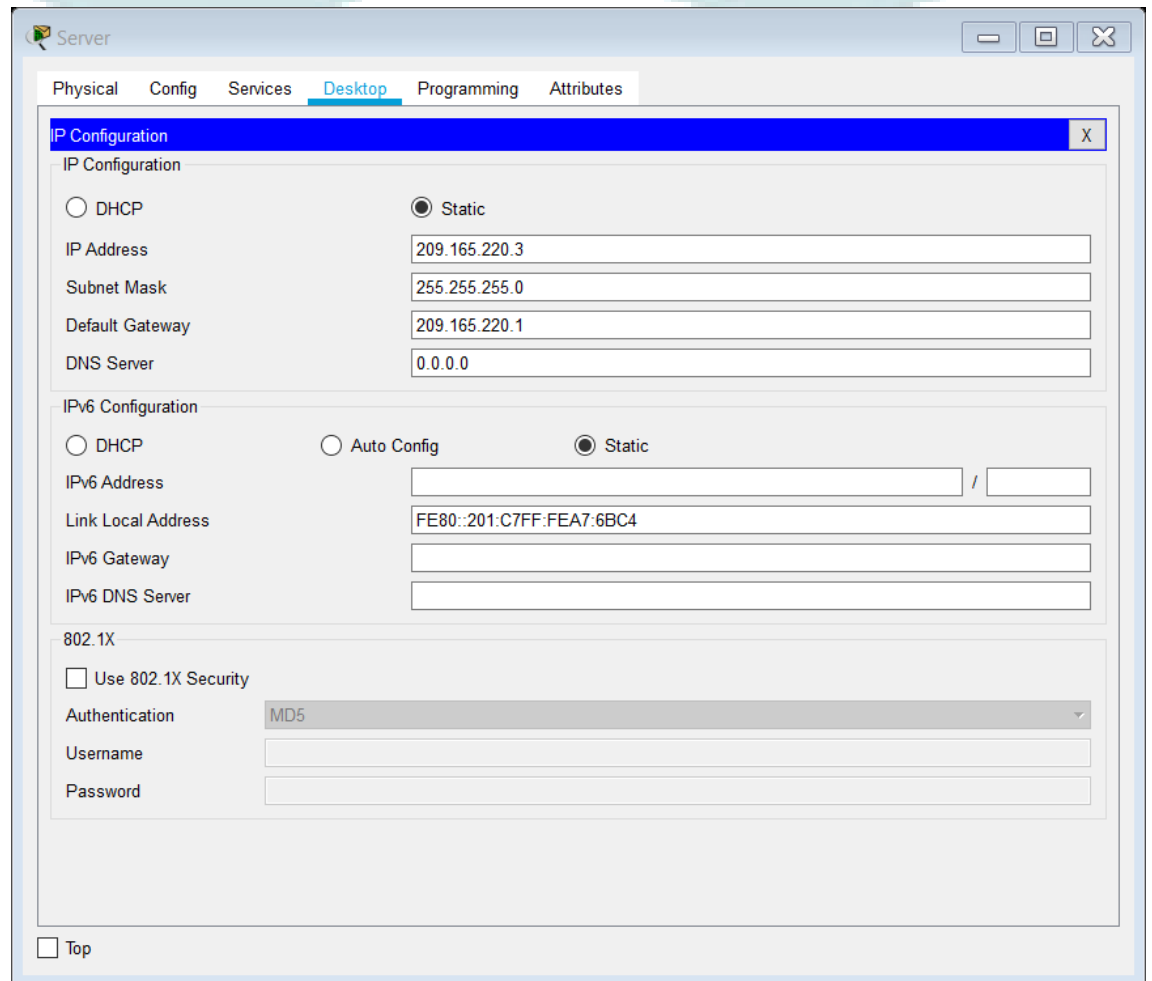


Ilustración 21 Figura 21. Configuración de la IP Servidor

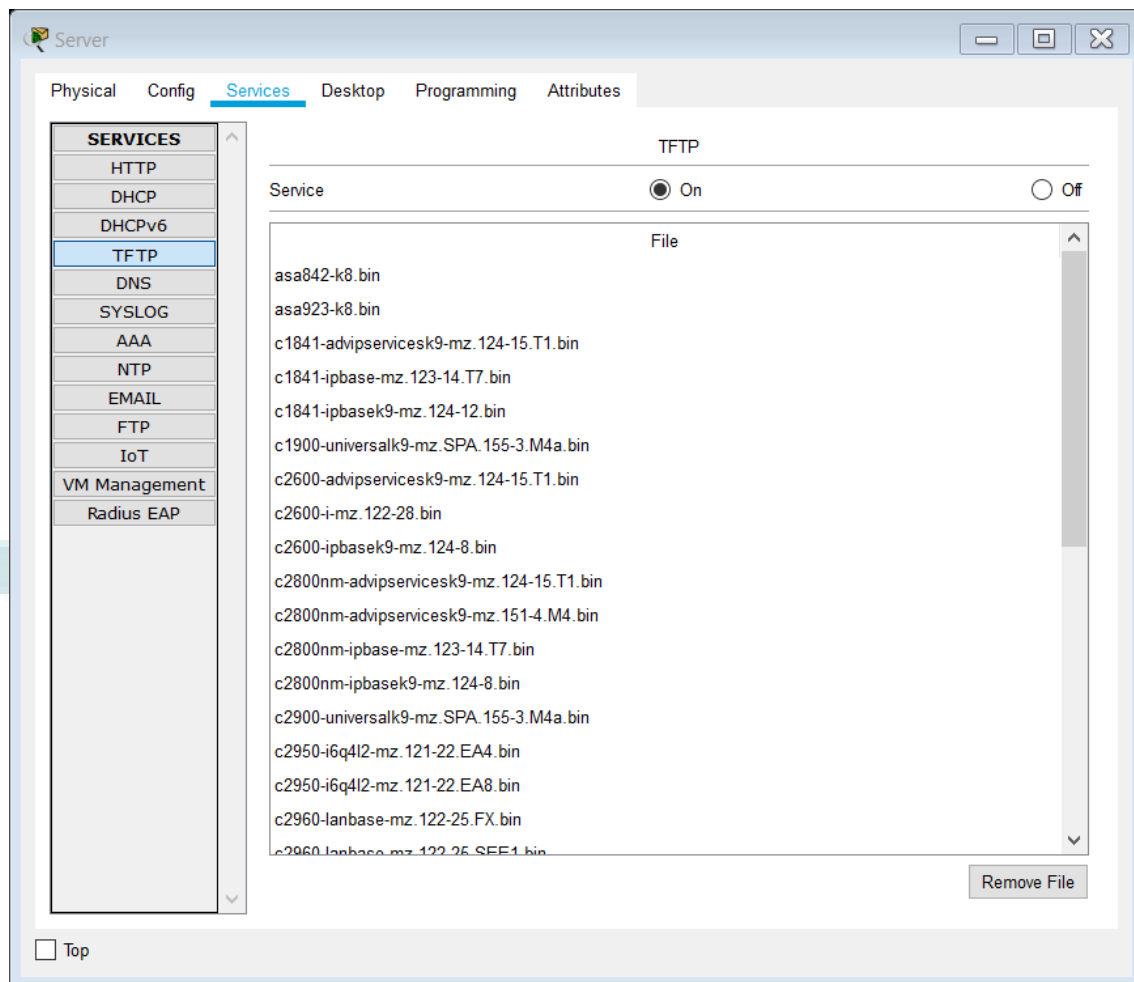


Ilustración 22 Figura 22. Configuración de TFTP

El DHCP deberá proporcionar solo direcciones a los hosts de Bucaramanga y Cundinamarca

```
TUNJA(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.31.0.1
TUNJA(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.31.0.65
TUNJA(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.31.1.65
TUNJA(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.31.1.1
TUNJA(config)#ip dhcp pool V10B
TUNJA(dhcp-config)#network 172.31.0.0 255.255.255.192
TUNJA(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.31.0.1
TUNJA(dhcp-config)#dns-server 172.31.2.28
TUNJA(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool V30B
TUNJA(dhcp-config)#network 172.31.0.64 255.255.255.192
```

```
TUNJA(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.31.0.65
TUNJA(dhcp-config)#dns-server 172.31.2.28
TUNJA(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool V20C
TUNJA(dhcp-config)#network 172.31.1.64 255.255.255.192
TUNJA(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.31.1.65
TUNJA(dhcp-config)#dns-server 172.31.2.28
TUNJA(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool V30C
TUNJA(dhcp-config)#network 172.31.1.0 255.255.255.192
TUNJA(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.31.1.1
TUNJA(dhcp-config)#dns-server 172.31.2.28
TUNJA(dhcp-config)#
```

```
BUCARAMANGA(config)#int f0/0.10
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#ip helper-address 172.31.2.33
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#int f0/0.30
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#ip helper-address 172.31.2.33
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#end
BUCARAMANGA#
BUCARAMANGA#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_: Configured from console by console
```

```
BUCARAMANGA#
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#int f0/0.20
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#ip helper-address 172.31.2.37
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#int f0/0.30
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#ip helper-address 172.31.2.37
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#end
CUNDINAMARCA#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_: Configured from console by console
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA#
```

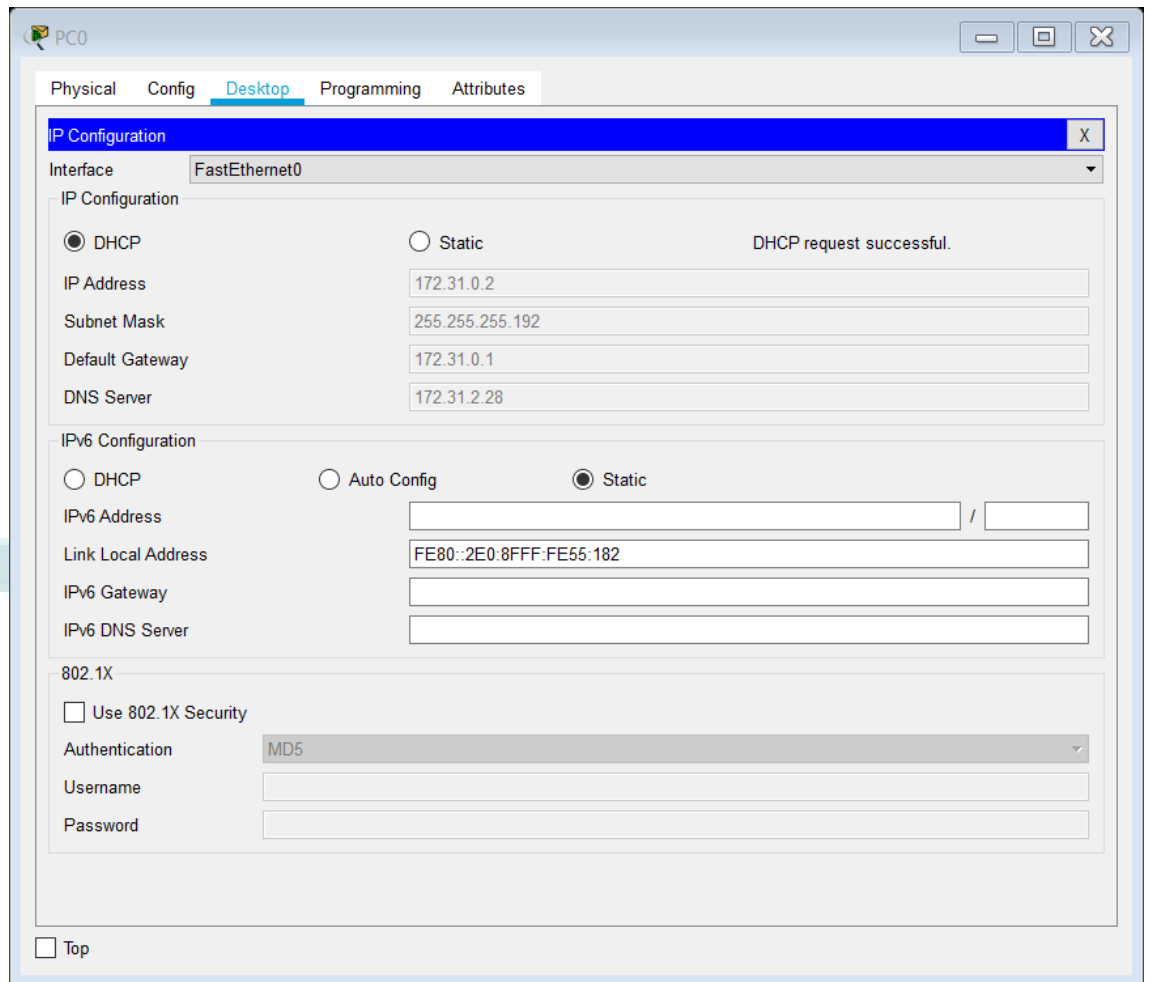


Ilustración 23 Figura 23. Configuración del DHCP- PC0

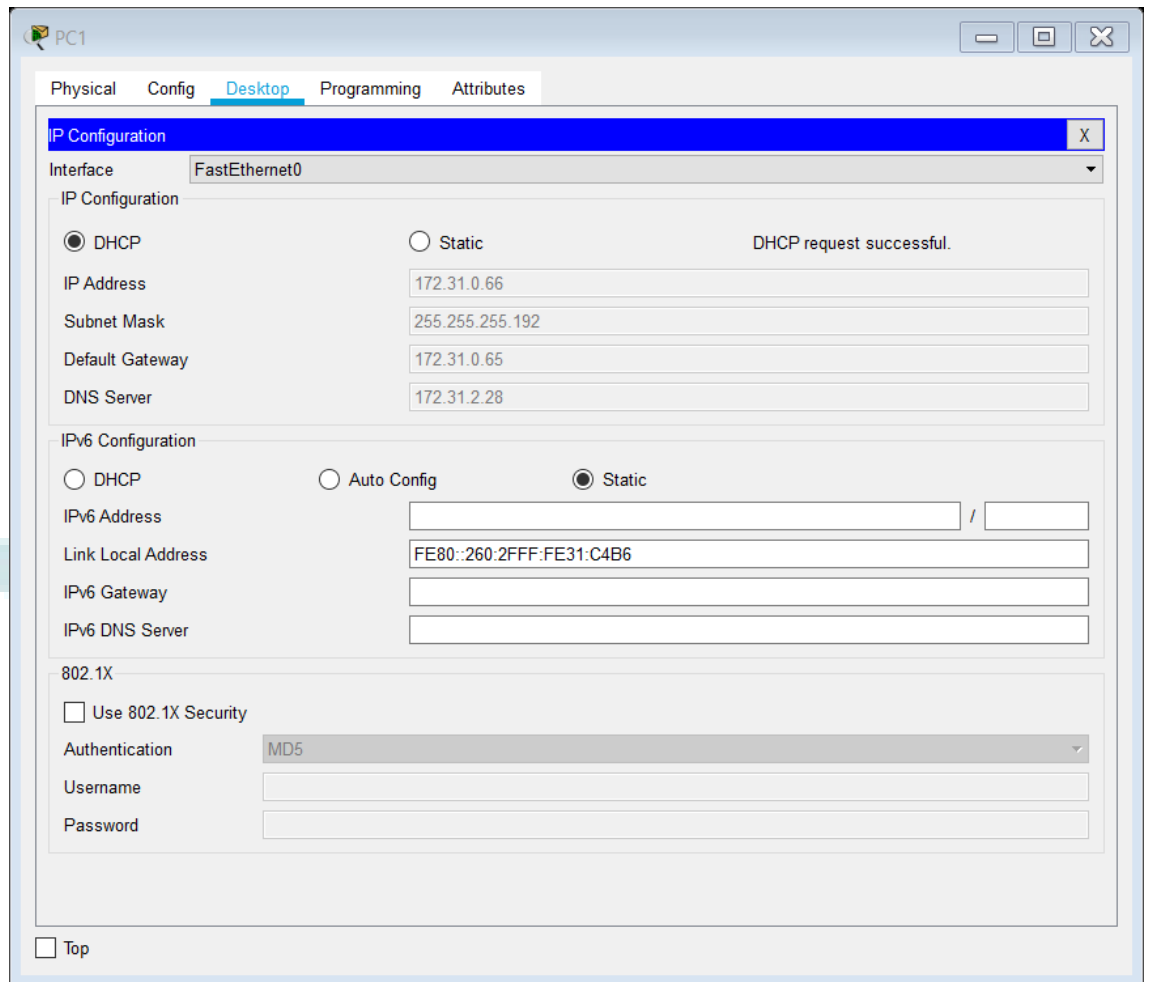


Ilustración 24 Figura 24. Configuración del DHCP- PC1

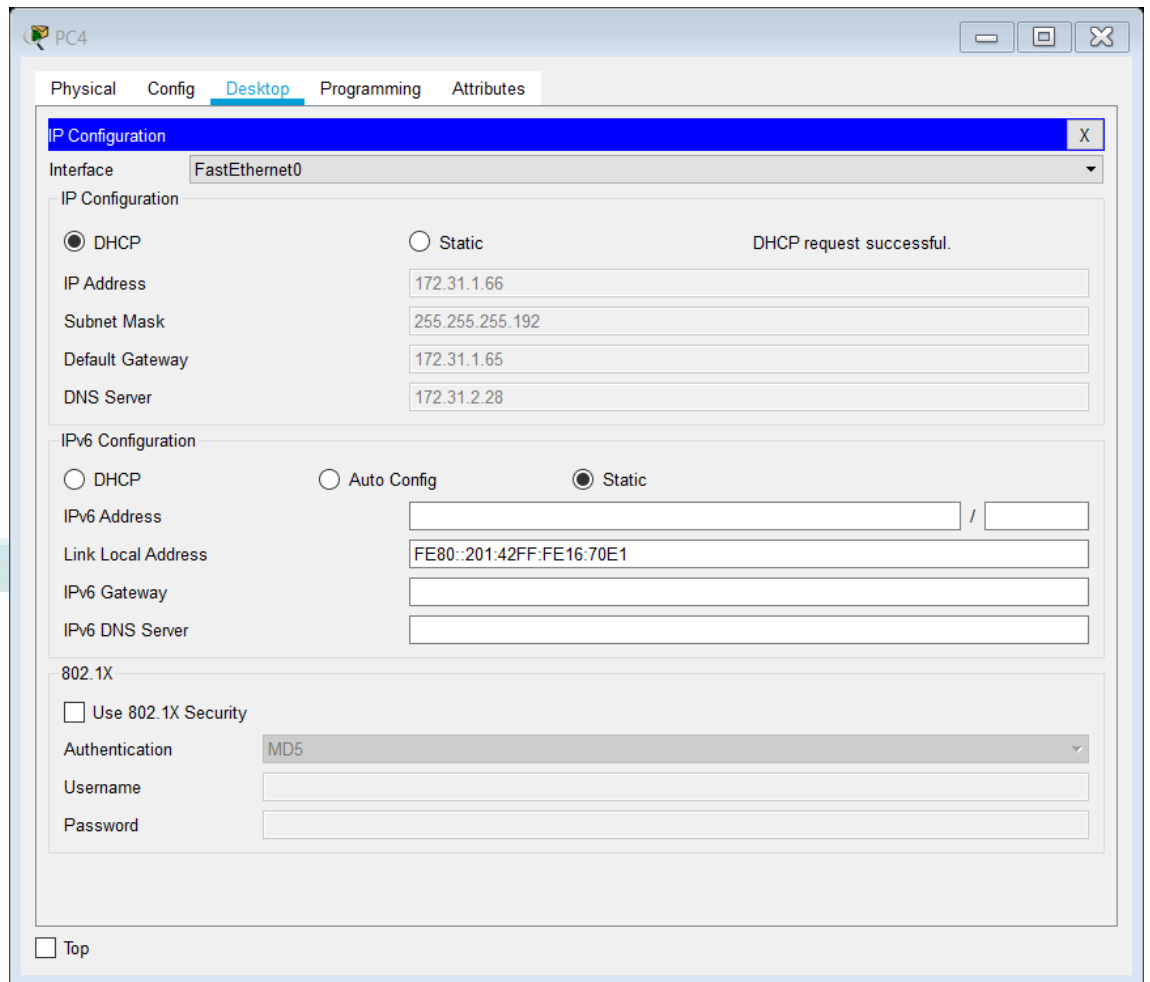


Ilustración 25 Figura 25. Configuración del DHCP- PC4

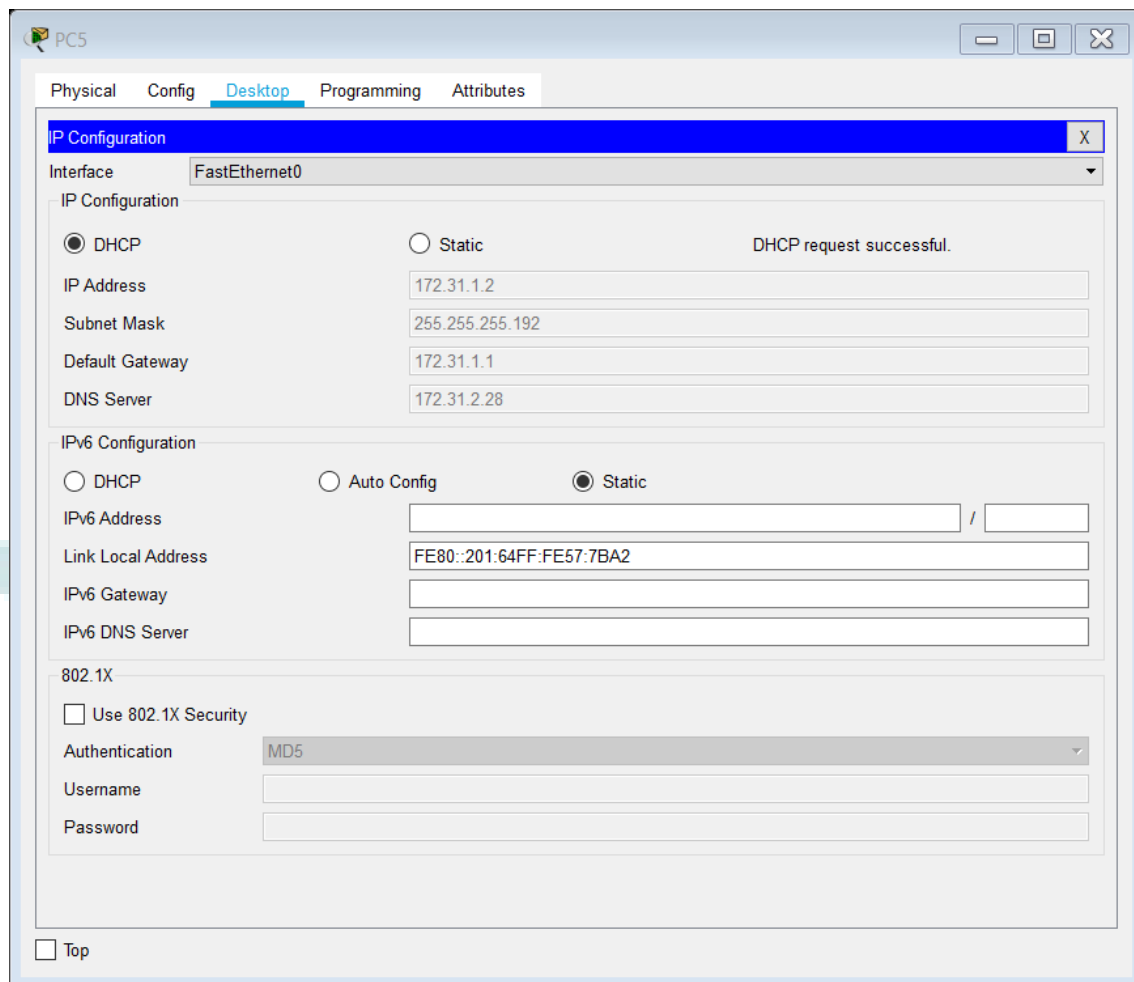


Ilustración 26 Figura 26. Configuración del DHCP- PC5

El web server deberá tener NAT estático y el resto de los equipos de la topología emplearán NAT de sobrecarga (PAT).

```
TUNJA(dhcp-config)#ip nat inside source static 172.31.2.28 209.165.220.4
TUNJA(config)#access-list 1 permit 172.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
TUNJA(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 interface f0/1 overload
TUNJA(config)#int f0/1
TUNJA(config-if)#ip nat outside
TUNJA(config-if)#int f0/0.1
TUNJA(config-subif)#ip nat inside
TUNJA(config-subif)#int f0/0.20
```

```

TUNJA(config-subif)#ip nat inside
TUNJA(config-subif)#int f0/0.30
TUNJA(config-subif)#ip nat inside
TUNJA(config-subif)#int s0/0/0
TUNJA(config-if)#ip nat inside
TUNJA(config-if)#int s0/0/1
TUNJA(config-if)#ip nat inside
TUNJA(config-if)#exit
TUNJA(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.220.3
TUNJA(config)#router ospf 1
TUNJA(config-router)#default-information originate
TUNJA(config-router)#

```

```
TUNJA#show ip route
```

```

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

```

```
Gateway of last resort is 209.165.220.3 to network 0.0.0.0
```

```
172.3.0.0/29 is subnetted, 1 subnets
```

```

C 172.3.2.8 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.1
172.31.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 11 subnets, 3 masks
O 172.31.0.0/26 [110/65] via 172.31.2.34, 00:24:49, Serial0/0/0
O 172.31.0.64/26 [110/65] via 172.31.2.34, 00:24:49, Serial0/0/0
C 172.31.0.128/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.20
C 172.31.0.192/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.30
O 172.31.1.0/26 [110/65] via 172.31.2.38, 00:23:33, Serial0/0/1
O 172.31.1.64/26 [110/65] via 172.31.2.38, 00:23:33, Serial0/0/1
O 172.31.2.0/29 [110/65] via 172.31.2.34, 00:24:49, Serial0/0/0
O 172.31.2.8/29 [110/65] via 172.31.2.38, 00:23:33, Serial0/0/1
O 172.31.2.24/29 [110/65] via 172.31.2.38, 00:23:33, Serial0/0/1
C 172.31.2.32/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.31.2.36/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 209.165.220.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.220.3

```

```
TUNJA#
```

```
BUCARAMANGA#show ip route
```

```

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area

```


N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
* - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 172.31.2.33 to network 0.0.0.0

172.3.0.0/29 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 172.3.2.8 [110/65] via 172.31.2.33, 00:25:08, Serial0/0/0
172.31.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 11 subnets, 3 masks
C 172.31.0.0/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.10
C 172.31.0.64/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.30
O 172.31.0.128/26 [110/65] via 172.31.2.33, 00:25:08, Serial0/0/0
O 172.31.0.192/26 [110/65] via 172.31.2.33, 00:25:08, Serial0/0/0
O 172.31.1.0/26 [110/129] via 172.31.2.33, 00:23:42, Serial0/0/0
O 172.31.1.64/26 [110/129] via 172.31.2.33, 00:23:42, Serial0/0/0
C 172.31.2.0/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.1
O 172.31.2.8/29 [110/129] via 172.31.2.33, 00:23:42, Serial0/0/0
O 172.31.2.24/29 [110/129] via 172.31.2.33, 00:23:42, Serial0/0/0
C 172.31.2.32/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
O 172.31.2.36/30 [110/128] via 172.31.2.33, 00:24:02, Serial0/0/0
O*E2 0.0.0.0/0 [110/1] via 172.31.2.33, 00:02:01, Serial0/0/0

BUCARAMANGA#

CUNDINAMARCA#show ip route

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

Gateway of last resort is 172.31.2.37 to network 0.0.0.0

172.3.0.0/29 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 172.3.2.8 [110/65] via 172.31.2.37, 00:24:15, Serial0/0/0
172.31.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 11 subnets, 3 masks
O 172.31.0.0/26 [110/129] via 172.31.2.37, 00:24:15, Serial0/0/0
O 172.31.0.64/26 [110/129] via 172.31.2.37, 00:24:15, Serial0/0/0
O 172.31.0.128/26 [110/65] via 172.31.2.37, 00:24:15, Serial0/0/0
O 172.31.0.192/26 [110/65] via 172.31.2.37, 00:24:15, Serial0/0/0
C 172.31.1.0/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.30

```
C 172.31.1.64/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.20
O 172.31.2.0/29 [110/129] via 172.31.2.37, 00:24:15, Serial0/0/0
C 172.31.2.8/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.1
C 172.31.2.24/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.88
O 172.31.2.32/30 [110/128] via 172.31.2.37, 00:24:15, Serial0/0/0
C 172.31.2.36/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
O*E2 0.0.0.0/0 [110/1] via 172.31.2.37, 00:02:24, Serial0/0/0
```

CUNDINAMARCA#

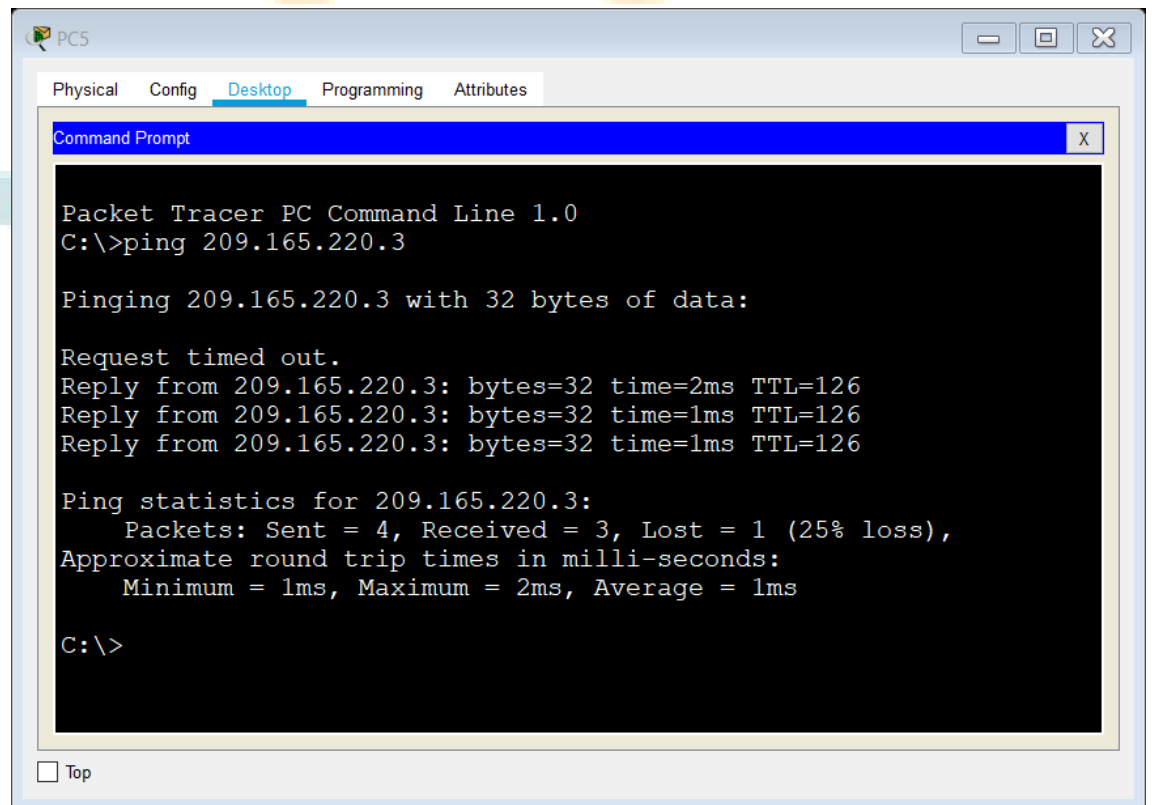


Ilustración 27 Figura 27. Configuración del PC5 Command Prompt

```
TUNJA#show ip nat translation
Pro Inside global Inside local Outside local Outside global
```

```
icmp 209.165.220.1:1 172.31.1.2:1 209.165.220.3:1 209.165.220.3:1
icmp 209.165.220.1:2 172.31.1.2:2 209.165.220.3:2 209.165.220.3:2
icmp 209.165.220.1:3 172.31.1.2:3 209.165.220.3:3 209.165.220.3:3
icmp 209.165.220.1:4 172.31.1.2:4 209.165.220.3:4 209.165.220.3:4
--- 209.165.220.4 172.31.2.28 --- ---
```

```
TUNJA#
```

3.2 El enrutamiento deberá tener autenticación.

```
BUCARAMANGA#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BUCARAMANGA(config)#int s0/0/0
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#ip ospf authentication message-digest
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 cisco123
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#int s0/0/0
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#ip ospf authentication message-digest
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 cisco123
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#
```

```
TUNJA#
00:30:20: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 172.31.2.34 on Serial0/0/0
from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Dead timer expired
```

```
00:30:20: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 172.31.2.34 on Serial0/0/0
from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
```

```
TUNJA#
00:31:32: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 172.31.2.38 on Serial0/0/1
from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Dead timer expired
```

```
00:31:32: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 172.31.2.38 on Serial0/0/1
from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
```

```
TUNJA#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
TUNJA(config)#int s0/0/0
TUNJA(config-if)#ip ospf authentication message-digest
```

```
TUNJA(config-if)#ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 cisco123
TUNJA(config-if)#int s0/0/1
TUNJA(config-if)#ip ospf authentication message-digest
TUNJA(config-if)#ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 cisco123
TUNJA(config-if)#
00:31:40: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 172.31.2.34 on Serial0/0/0
from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
```

```
TUNJA(config-if)#
00:31:42: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 172.31.2.38 on Serial0/0/1
from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
```

```
TUNJA(config-if)#
```

3.3 Listas de control de acceso:

- **Los hosts de VLAN 20 en Cundinamarca no acceden a internet, solo a la red interna de Tunja.**

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#access-list 111 deny ip 172.31.1.64 0.0.0.63
209.165.220.0 0.0.0.255
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 111 permit ip any any
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#int f0/0.20
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#ip access-group 111 in
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#
```

Ilustración 28 Figura 28. Tabla grafica para VLAN 20

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#access-list 111 deny ip 172.31.1.64 0.0.0.63
209.165.220.0 0.0.0.255
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 111 permit ip any any
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#int f0/0.20
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#ip access-group 111 in
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#
```

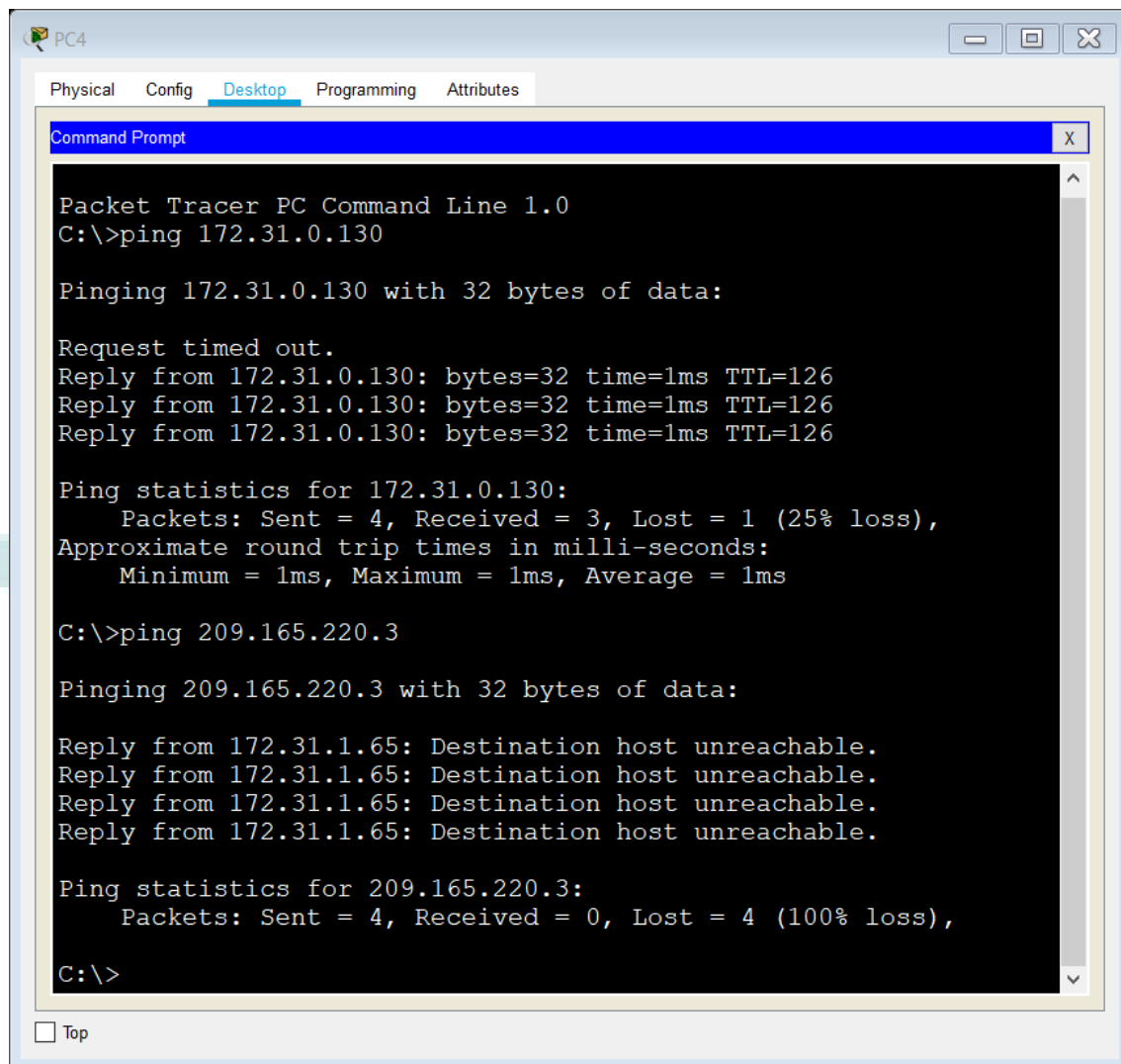


Ilustración 29 Figura 29. Configuración – PC4

- **Los hosts de VLAN 10 en Cundinamarca si acceden a internet y no a la red interna de Tunja.**

```

CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#access-list 112 permit ip 172.31.1.0
0.0.0.63 209.165.220.0 0.0.0.255

```

```

CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 112 deny ip any any

```

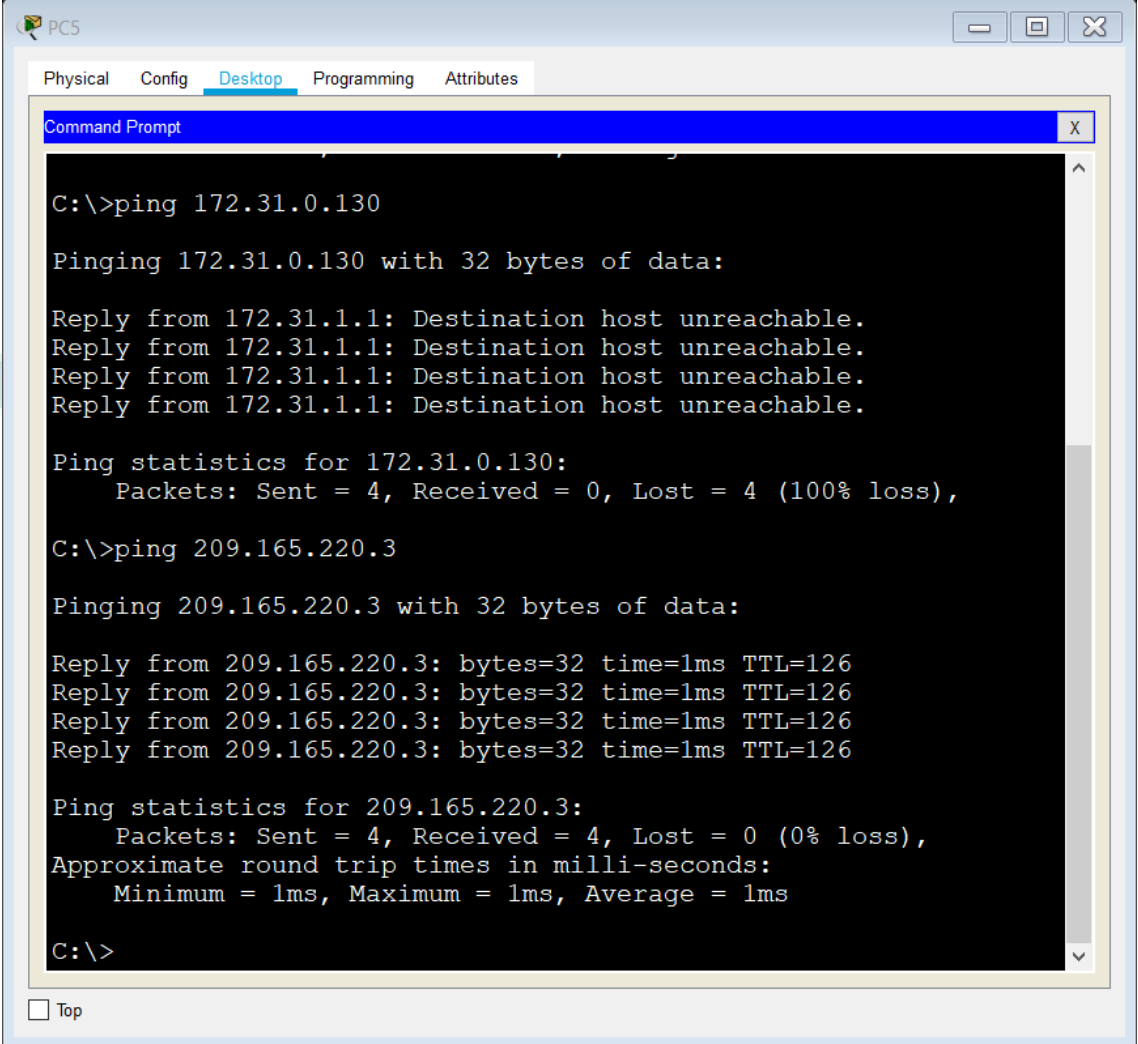
```

CUNDINAMARCA(config)#int f0/0.30

```

CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#ip access-group 112 in

CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#



The screenshot shows a PC5 desktop environment with a Command Prompt window open. The window title is "Command Prompt" and it has standard Windows window controls. The desktop has tabs for "Physical", "Config", "Desktop", "Programming", and "Attributes". The Command Prompt shows the following output:

```
C:\>ping 172.31.0.130

Pinging 172.31.0.130 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.31.1.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 172.31.1.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 172.31.1.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 172.31.1.1: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 172.31.0.130:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>ping 209.165.220.3

Pinging 209.165.220.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 209.165.220.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.220.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.220.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.220.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 209.165.220.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms

C:\>
```

Ilustración 30 Figura 30. PING – PC5

- Los hosts de VLAN 30 en Tunja solo acceden a servidores web y ftp de internet.

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#access-list 112 permit ip 172.31.1.0 0.0.0.63
209.165.220.0 0.0.0.255
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 112 deny ip any any
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#int f0/0.30
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#ip access-group 112 in
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#
```

Ilustración 31 Figura 31. Tabla grafica para VLAN 10

```
TUNJA(config)#access-list 111 permit tcp 172.31.0.192 0.0.0.63  
209.165.220.0 0.0.0.255 eq 80
```

```
TUNJA(config)#access-list 111 permit tcp 172.31.0.192 0.0.0.63  
209.165.220.0 0.0.0.255 eq 21
```

```
TUNJA(config)#access-list 111 permit tcp 172.31.0.192 0.0.0.63  
209.165.220.0 0.0.0.255 eq 20
```

```
TUNJA(config)#int f0/0.30
```

```
TUNJA(config-subif)#ip access-group 111 in
```

```
TUNJA(config-subif)#
```

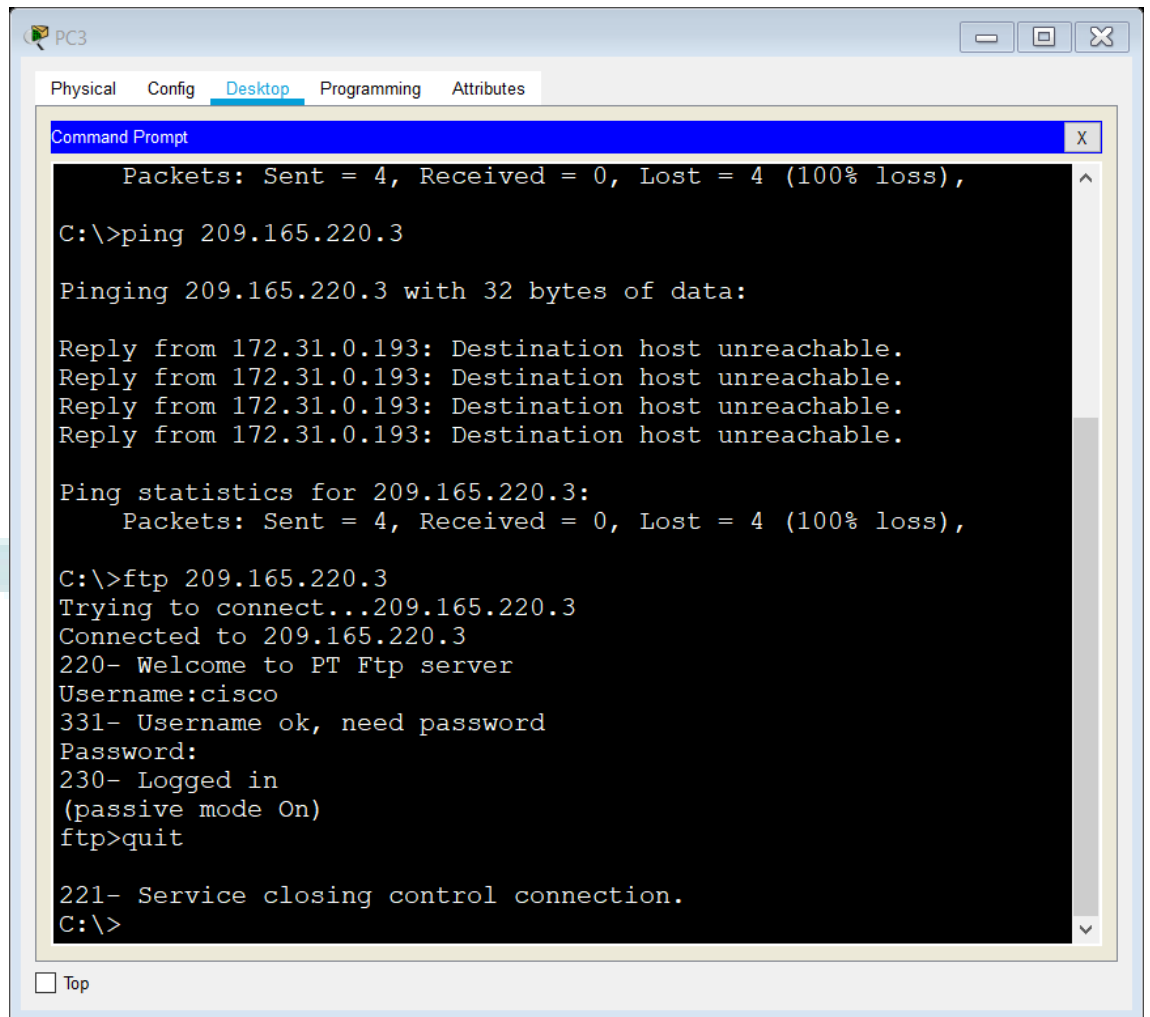


Ilustración 32 Figura 32. Configuración – PC5

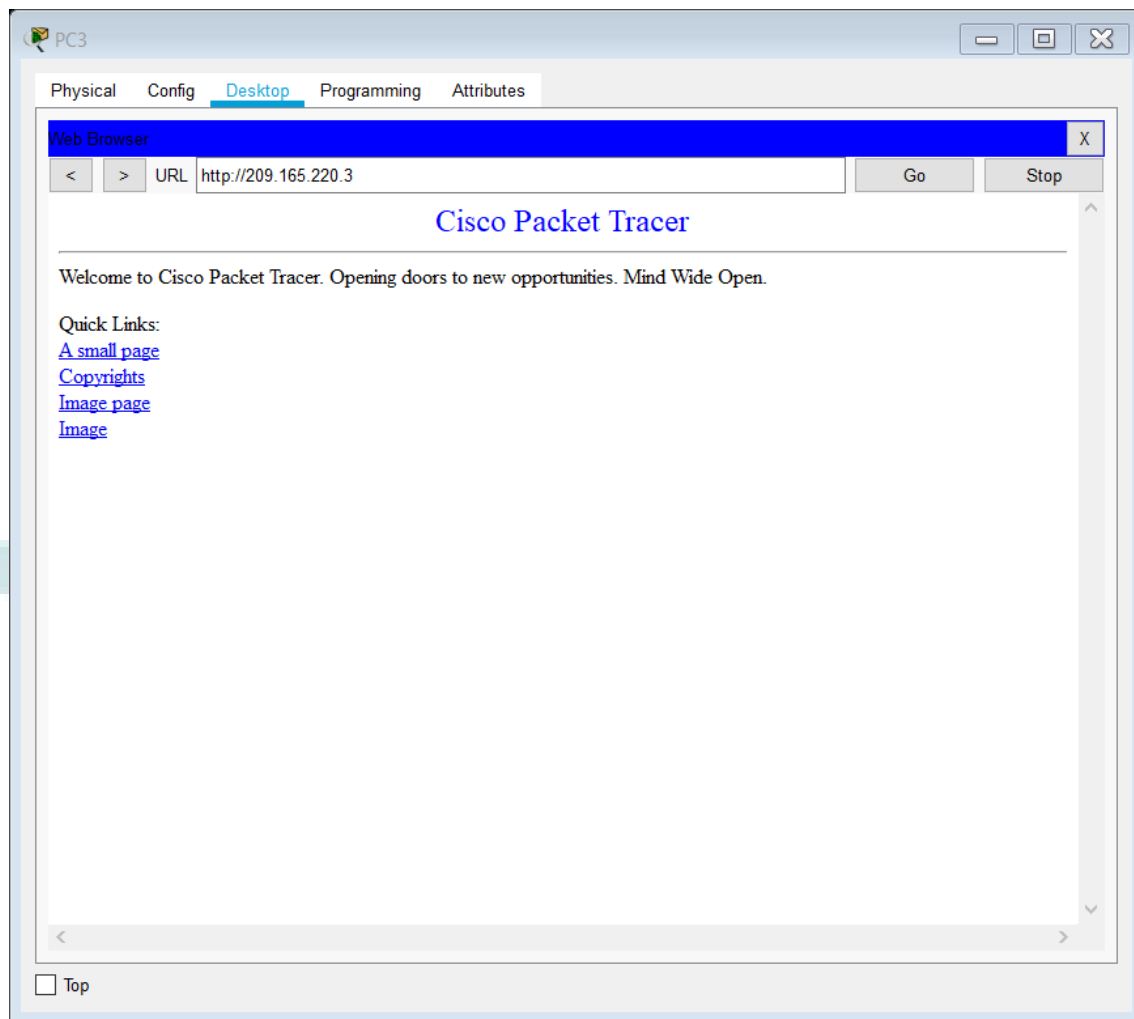


Ilustración 3333. Configuración – PC3

3.4 Los hosts de VLAN 20 en Tunja solo acceden a la VLAN 20 de Cundinamarca y VLAN 10 de Bucaramanga.

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#access-list 112 permit ip 172.31.1.0 0.0.0.63  
209.165.220.0 0.0.0.255  
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 112 deny ip any any  
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#int f0/0.30
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#ip access-group 112 in
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#
```

Ilustración 34 Figura 34. Tabla grafica para VLAN 10

```
TUNJA(config-subif)#access-list 112 permit ip 172.31.0.128 0.0.0.63  
172.31.1.64 0.0.0.63  
TUNJA(config)#access-list 112 permit ip 172.31.0.128 0.0.0.63 172.31.0.0  
0.0.0.63  
TUNJA(config)#int f0/0.20  
TUNJA(config-subif)#ip access-group 112 in  
TUNJA(config-subif)#
```

The image shows a Windows desktop environment with a window titled "PC2". The window has tabs for "Physical", "Config", "Desktop", "Programming", and "Attributes", with "Desktop" selected. Inside the window is a "Command Prompt" window. The Command Prompt displays the following text:

```
Reply from 172.31.1.66: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.31.1.66: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.31.1.66: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.31.1.66: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 172.31.1.66:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 3ms, Average = 1ms

C:\>ping 172.31.0.2

Pinging 172.31.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 172.31.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.31.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.31.0.2: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 172.31.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 4ms, Average = 2ms

C:\>
```

At the bottom left of the Command Prompt window, there is a checkbox labeled "Top" which is currently unchecked.

Ilustración 35 Figura 35. Configuración – PC2

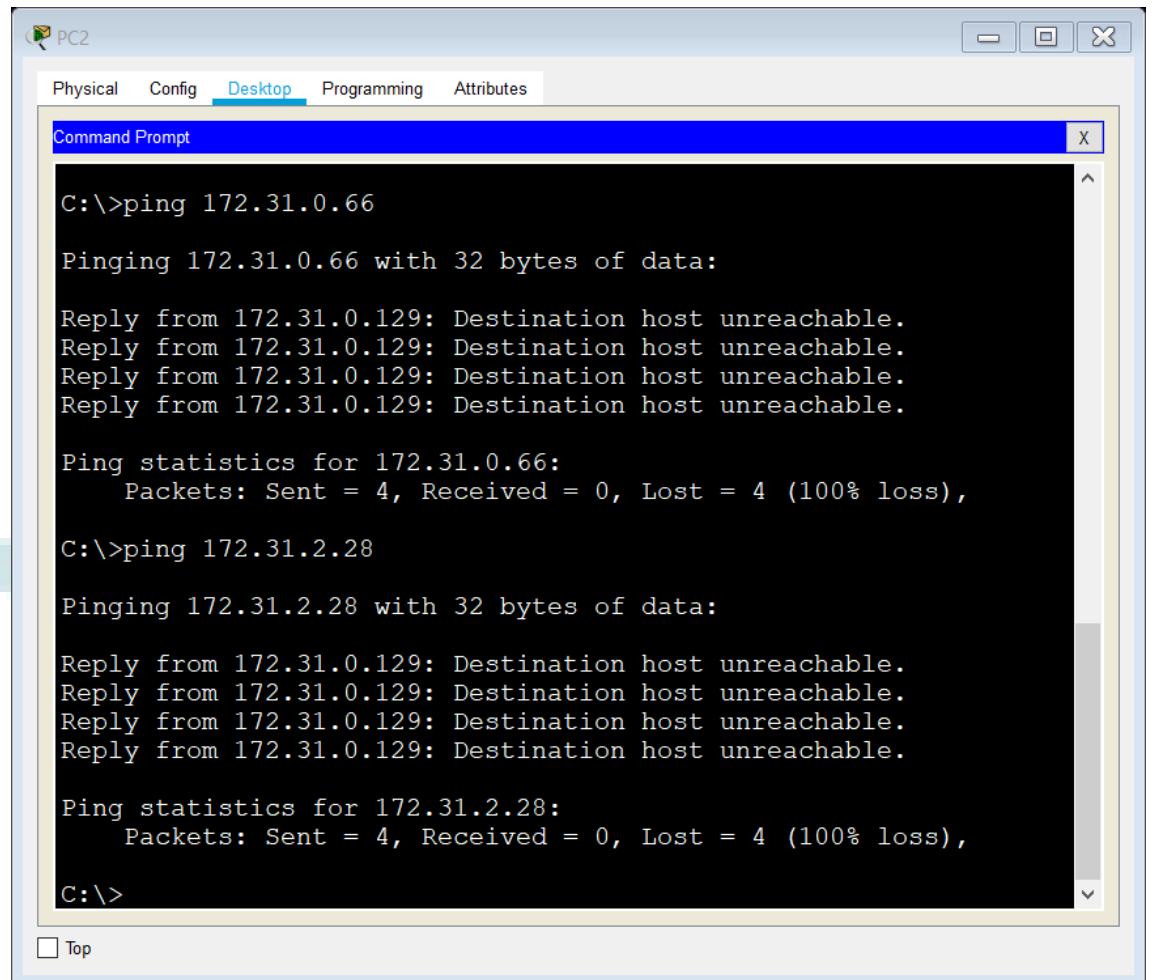


Ilustración 36 Figura 36. Configuración – PC2

3 Los hosts de VLAN 30 de Bucaramanga acceden a internet y a cualquier equipo de VLAN 10.

```
BUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 111 permit ip 172.31.0.64 0.0.0.63  
209.165.220.0 0.0.0.255
```

```
BUCARAMANGA(config)#int f0/0.30
```

```
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#ip access-group 111 in
```

```
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#
```

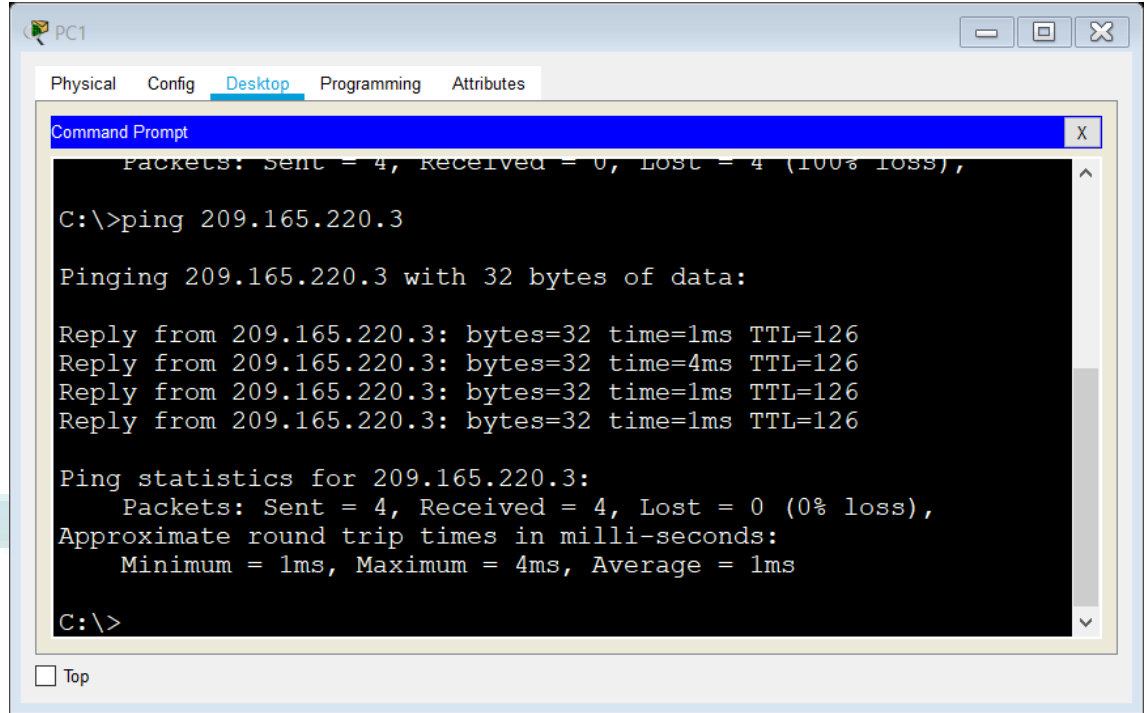


Ilustración 37 Figura 37. Configuración – PCI

4 Los hosts de VLAN 10 en Bucaramanga acceden a la red de Cundinamarca (VLAN 20) y Tunja (VLAN 20), no internet.

```
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#access-list 112 permit ip 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63
172.31.1.64 0.0.0.63
```

```
BUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 112 permit ip 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63
172.31.0.128 0.0.0.63
```

```
BUCARAMANGA(config)#int f0/0.10
```

```
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#ip access-group 112 in
```

```
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#
```

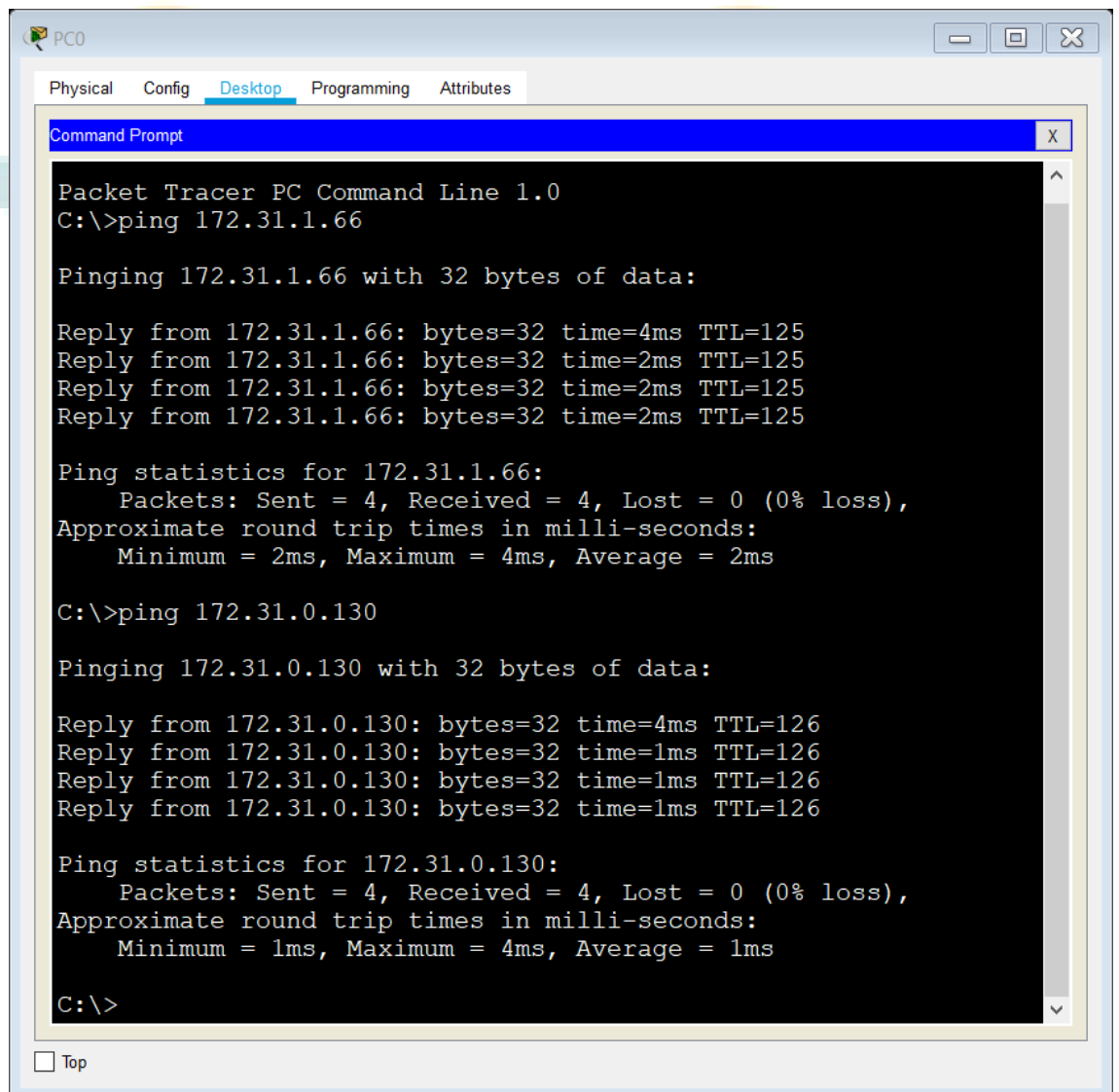


Ilustración 38 Figura 38. Configuración – PC0

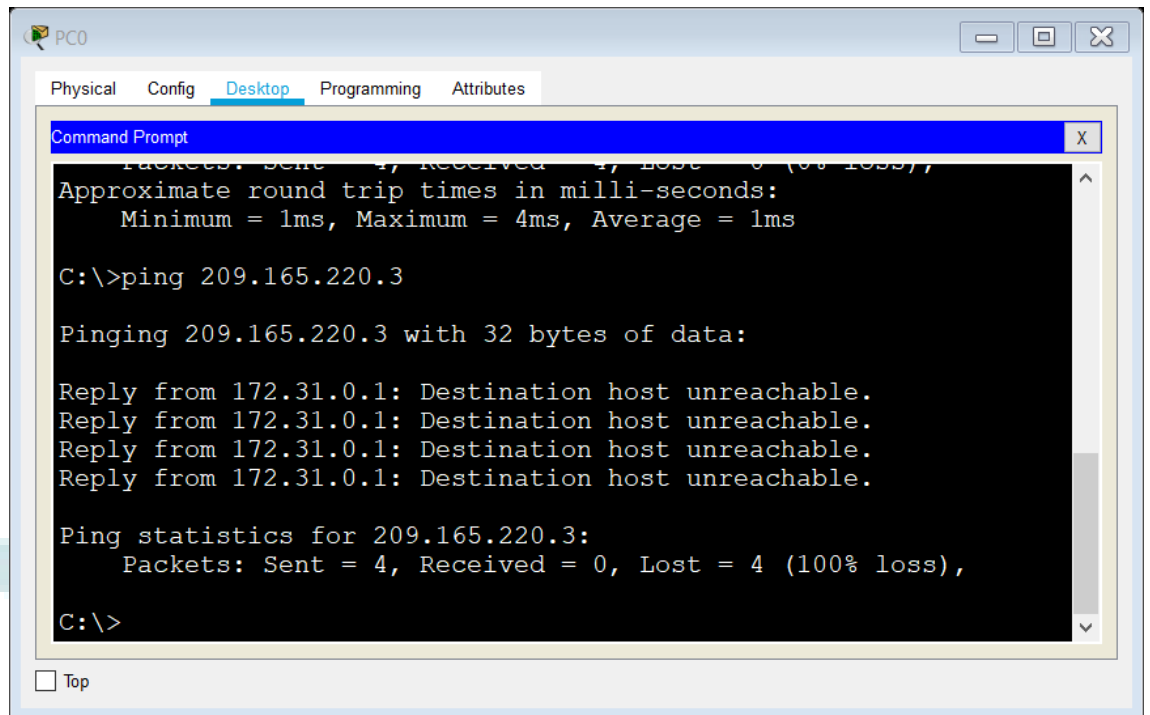


Ilustración 39 Figura 39. Configuración – PC0

- 5 Los hosts de una VLAN no pueden acceder a los de otra VLAN en una ciudad.

TUNJA(config)#access-list 111 permit tcp 172.31.0.192 0.0.0.63 209.165.220.0 0.0.0.255 eq 80
TUNJA(config)#access-list 111 permit tcp 172.31.0.192 0.0.0.63 209.165.220.0 0.0.0.255 eq 21
TUNJA(config)#access-list 111 permit tcp 172.31.0.192 0.0.0.63 209.165.220.0 0.0.0.255 eq 20
TUNJA(config)#int f0/0.30
TUNJA(config-subif)#ip access-group 111 in
TUNJA(config-subif)#

Ilustración 40 Figura 40. Tabla grafica para VLAN 30

```
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#access-list 113 deny ip 172.31.2.0 0.0.0.7  
172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63
```

```
BUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 113 deny ip 172.31.0.64 0.0.0.63  
172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63
```

```
BUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 113 permit ip any any
```

```
BUCARAMANGA(config)#int f0/0.10
```

```
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#ip access-group 113 out
```

```
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#
```

```
TUNJA(config)#access-list 113 deny ip 172.3.2.8 0.0.0.7 172.31.0.128  
0.0.0.63
```

```
TUNJA(config)#access-list 113 deny ip 172.3.0.192 0.0.0.63 172.31.0.128  
0.0.0.63
```

```
TUNJA(config)#access-list 113 permit ip any any
```

```
TUNJA(config)#int f0/0.20
```

```
TUNJA(config-subif)#ip access-group 113 out
```

```
TUNJA(config-subif)#
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 113 deny ip 172.31.2.8 0.0.0.7  
172.31.1.64 0.0.0.63
```



```
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 113 deny ip 172.31.1.0 0.0.0.63
172.31.1.64 0.0.0.63
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 113 deny ip 172.31.2.24 0.0.0.7
172.31.1.64 0.0.0.63
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 113 permit ip any any
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#int f0/0.20
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#ip access-group 113 out
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#
```

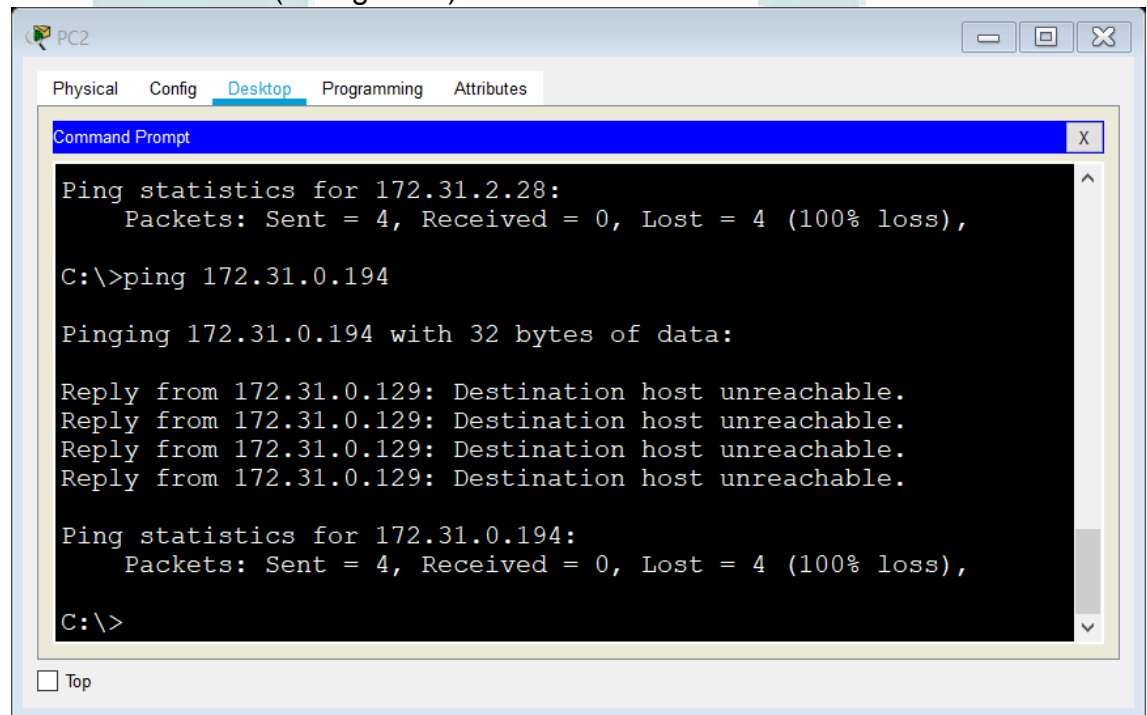


Ilustración 41|Figura 41 Ping

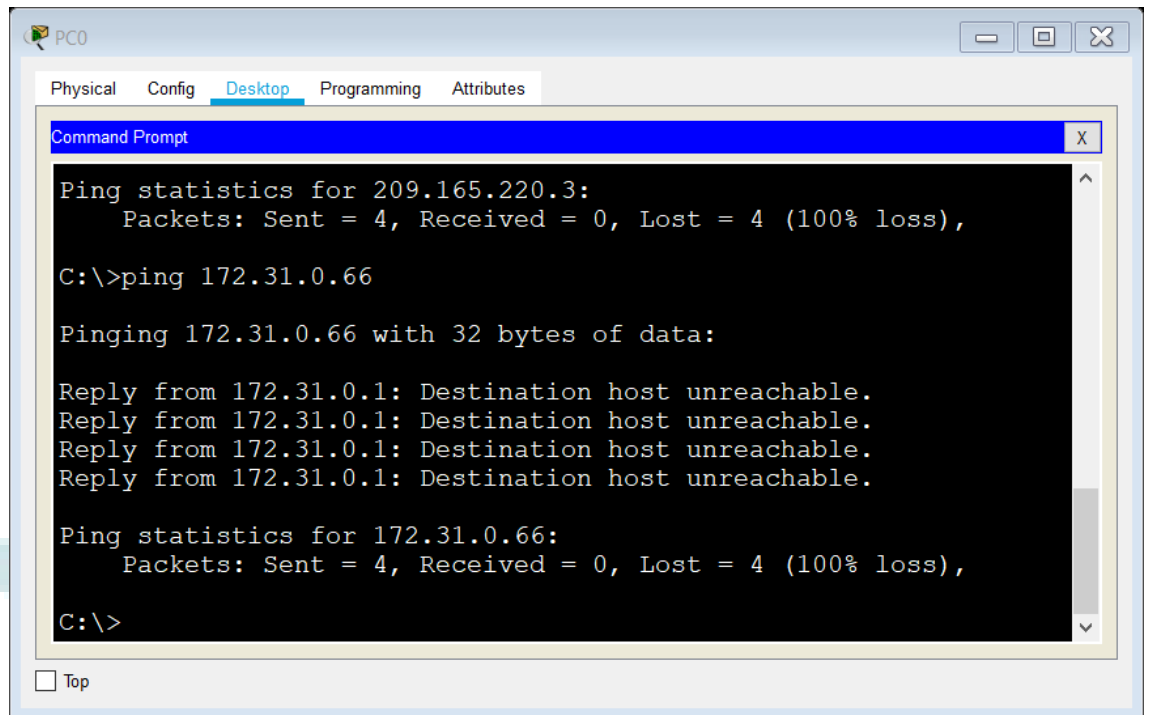


Ilustración 42 Figura 42 Ping

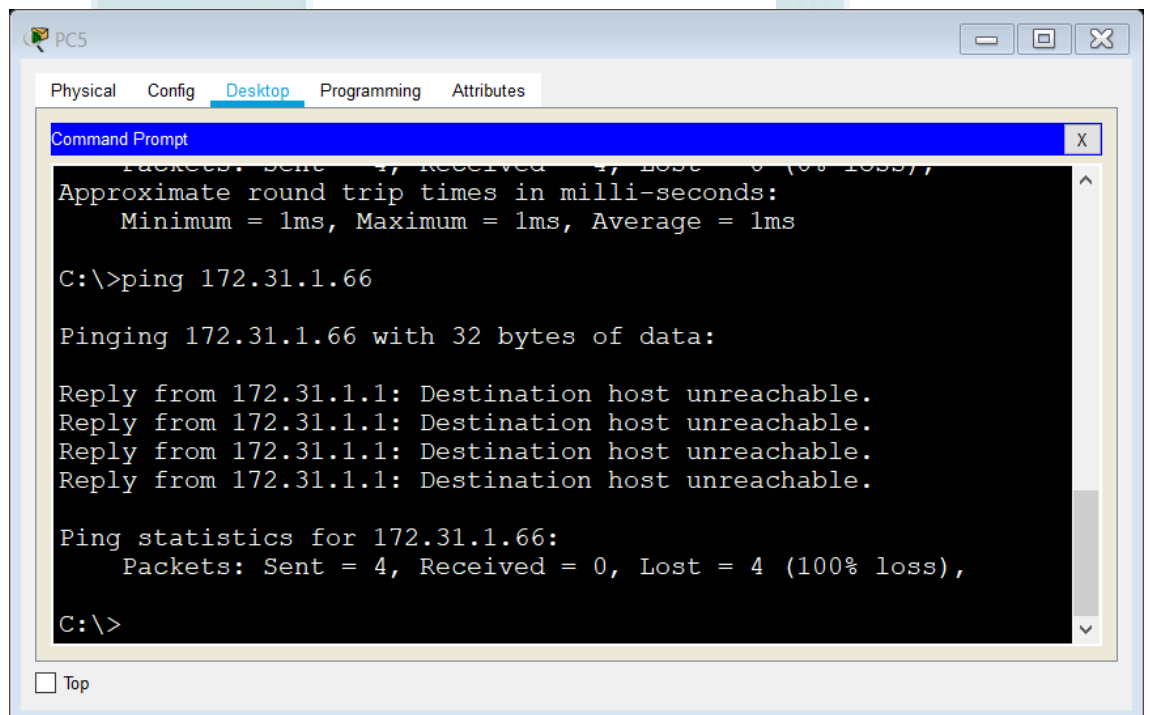


Ilustración 43 Figura 43 Ping

- 6 Solo los hosts de las VLAN administrativas y de la VLAN de servidores tienen acceso a los routers e internet.

```

7 BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#access-list 3 permit 172.31.2.0
  0.0.0.7
BUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 3 permit 172.3.2.8 0.0.0.7
BUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 3 permit 172.31.2.8 0.0.0.7
BUCARAMANGA(config)#line vty 0 15
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#access-class 3 in
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#
  
```

Ilustración 44 Figura 44. Tabla grafica para VLAN Administrativas

```

TUNJA(config-subif)#access-list 3 permit 172.31.2.0
0.0.0.7
TUNJA(config)#access-list 3 permit 172.3.2.8 0.0.0.7
TUNJA(config)#access-list 3 permit 172.31.2.8 0.0.0.7
TUNJA(config)#line vty 0 15
TUNJA(config-line)#access-class 3 in
  
```

Ilustración 45 Figura 45. Tabla grafica para VLAN Administrativas

```

CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#access-list 3 permit
172.31.2.0
0.0.0.7
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 3 permit 172.3.2.8
0.0.0.7
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 3 permit 172.31.2.8
0.0.0.7
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#line vty 0 15
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#access-class 3 in
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#
  
```

Ilustración 46 Figura 46. Tabla grafica para VLAN Administrativas

```

BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#access-list 3 permit 172.31.2.0 0.0.0.7
  
```

```
BUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 3 permit 172.3.2.8 0.0.0.7

BUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 3 permit 172.31.2.8 0.0.0.7

BUCARAMANGA(config)#line vty 0 15

BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#access-class 3 in

BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#

TUNJA(config-subif)#access-list 3 permit 172.31.2.0 0.0.0.7

TUNJA(config)#access-list 3 permit 172.3.2.8 0.0.0.7

TUNJA(config)#access-list 3 permit 172.31.2.8 0.0.0.7

TUNJA(config)#line vty 0 15

TUNJA(config-line)#access-class 3 in

CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#access-list 3 permit 172.31.2.0 0.0.0.7

CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 3 permit 172.3.2.8 0.0.0.7

CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 3 permit 172.31.2.8 0.0.0.7

CUNDINAMARCA(config)#line vty 0 15

CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#access-class 3 in

CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#
```

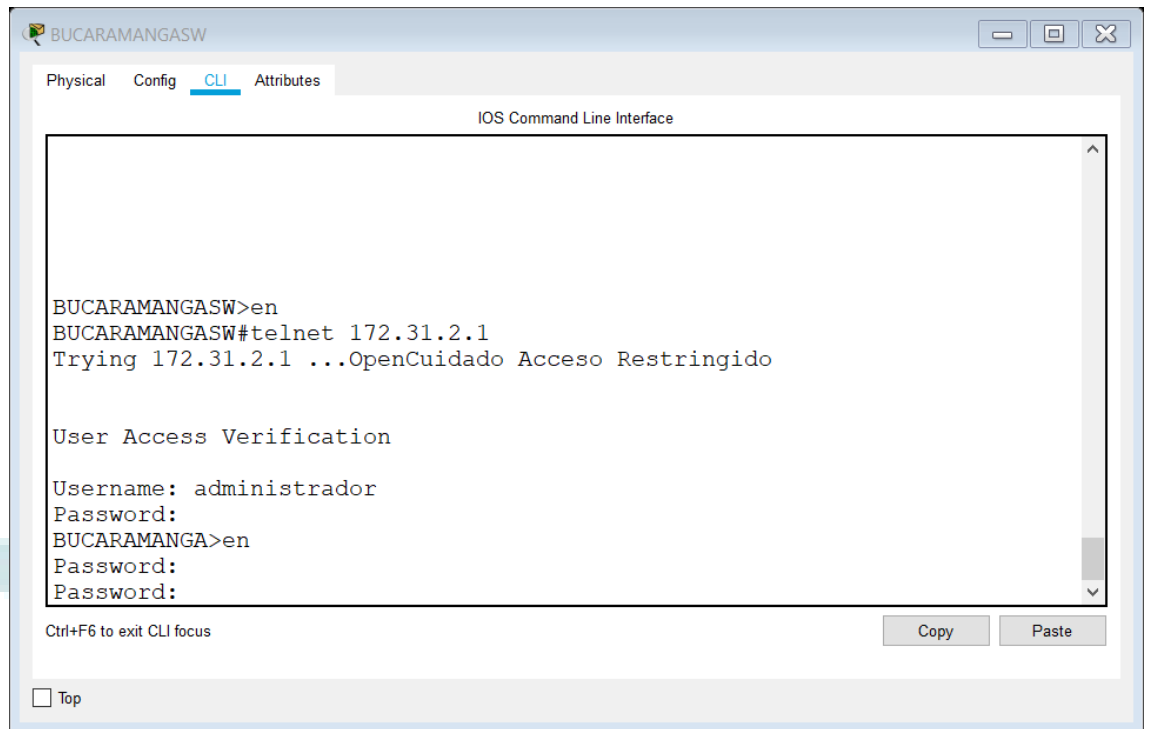


Ilustración 47 Figura 47. Configuración – SWBucaramanga

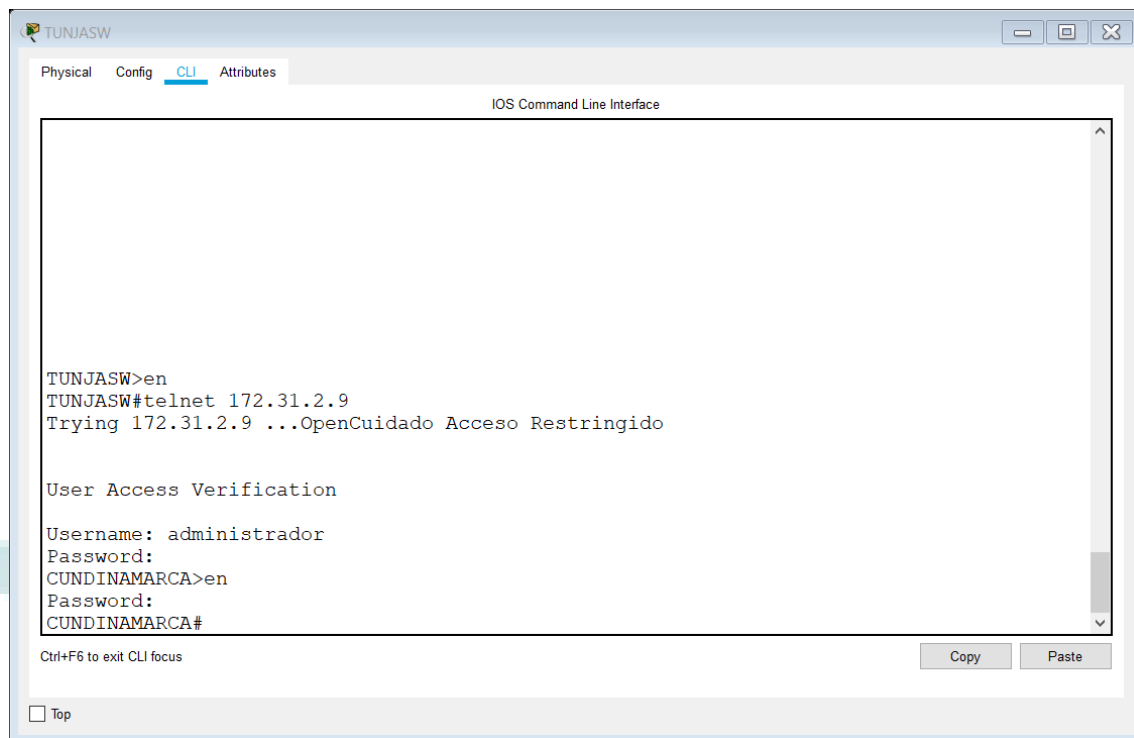


Ilustración 48 Figura 48. Configuración – SWTunja

3.5 Aspectos a tener en cuenta

- 8 Habilitar VLAN en cada switch y permitir su enrutamiento.
- 9 Enrutamiento OSPF con autenticación en cada router.
- 10 Servicio DHCP en el router Tunja, mediante el helper address, para los routers Bucaramanga y Cundinamarca.
- 11 Configuración de NAT estático y de sobrecarga.
- 12 Establecer una lista de control de acceso de acuerdo con los criterios señalados.
Habilitar las opciones en puerto consola y terminal virtual

CONCLUSIONES

Mediante la resolución del estudio de caso planteado como trabajo final del diplomado de profundización Diseño y Solución de problemas WAN / LAN, se procedió a configurar su topología física, cumpliendo con direccionamiento adecuado que satisficiera las especificaciones de la problemática planteada. Todo lo anterior utilizando el software de simulación Packet Tracer, para el modelamiento y la conectividad LAN, comprobados con los comandos ping y tracer.

Lo anterior haciendo énfasis en los conocimientos adquiridos a lo largo de este diplomado de profundización, correspondientes a los aspectos básicos y elementos de las redes de telecomunicaciones y técnicas de conmutación. Entre algunos de esos temas se encuentran los protocolos, servicios de seguridad de redes, modelos capa OSI y TCP/IP, configuración de dispositivos, enrutamientos.

El protocolo OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) es un protocolo de routing de estado de enlace desarrollado como reemplazo del protocolo de routing vector distancia RIP.

OSPF es un protocolo de enrutamiento sin clase que utiliza el concepto de áreas para realizar la escalabilidad.

NAT tiene muchos usos, pero el principal es conservar las direcciones IPv4 públicas. Esto se logra al permitir que las redes utilicen direcciones IPv4 privadas internamente y al proporcionar la traducción a una dirección pública solo cuando sea necesario.

Los routers conectan una red a otra red. El router es responsable de la entrega de paquetes a través de distintas redes.

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