

**DESARROLLO DE LA PRÁCTICA FINAL DIPLOMADO Y PROFUNDIZACIÓN –
CISCO DISEÑO E IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE SOLUCIONES INTEGRADAS
LAN/WAN**

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NOTA DE ACEPTACIÓN

Firma del Presidente de Jurado

Firma del Jurado

Firma del Jurado

Bogotá, 27 de enero de 2020

DEDICATORIA

De ante mano agradezco a toda la parte educativa y operacional de la Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia "UNAD", por haber brindado las herramientas tecnológicas y haber brindado el acompañamiento en todos los contenidos programáticos y así poder brindar el servicio estudiantil en aras de la superación personal de muchos aspirantes a ser profesionales.

AGRADECIMIENTOS

De ante mano agradezco a toda la parte educativa y operacional de la Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia "UNAD", por haber brindado las herramientas tecnológicas y haber brindado el acompañamiento en todos los contenidos programáticos y así poder brindar el servicio estudiantil en aras de la superación personal de muchos aspirantes a ser profesionales.

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GLOSARIO

ARP: (Address Resolution Protocol, protocolo de resolución de direcciones) Un protocolo que proporciona asignación dinámica entre las direcciones IP y las direcciones Ethernet. ARP sólo se utiliza con redes IPv4. Las redes IPv6 utilizan el protocolo ND (Neighbor Discovery) para convertir direcciones de protocolo. Para obtener más información, consulte RFC 826.

BYTE: Una unidad de datos que suele ser de ocho bits.

DHCP: Protocolo que permite la configuración automática de red de los hosts de una red TCP/IP mediante un mecanismo de cliente-servidor.

DIRECCIÓN IP: Dirección que se utiliza para identificar un equipo o dispositivo en una red.

DNS: Domain name system, sistema de nombre de dominio Un servicio que proporciona las directivas y los mecanismos de nomenclatura para la asignación de dominio y los nombres del equipo para direcciones fuera de la empresa, como las de Internet.

ETHERNET: Protocolo de red estándar de IEEE que especifica la forma en que se colocan los datos y se recuperan de un medio de transmisión común.

FIBRA: Medio de transmisión empleado habitualmente en redes de datos; un hilo muy fino de material transparente, vidrio o materiales plásticos, por el que se envían pulsos de luz que representan los datos.

GATEWAY: Equipos para interconectar redes.

HTTP: Protocolo de comunicaciones utilizado para conectarse a servidores de la World Wide Web.

MASCARA DE RED: Código de dirección que determina el tamaño de la red.

MULTIFUSIÓN: Envío de datos a un grupo de destinos a la vez.

PING: Utilidad de Internet que se utiliza para determinar si una dirección IP determinada está en línea.

INTRODUCCIÓN

El presente trabajo contiene la evidencia de la solución del ejercicio de escenarios propuestos en el diplomado de profundización CISCO, donde se plasma el conocimiento teórico y práctico de los módulos estudiados CCNA1 y CCNA2, donde se demuestran las habilidades adquiridas en el diplomado de profundización, desarrollando dos escenarios que plasman un ejercicio real de administración y configuración de redes.

JUSTIFICACIÓN

El diplomado de CISCO - Diseño e Implementación de Soluciones Integradas LAN / WAN, es una de las opciones de grado de la Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia UNAD, ya que logra complementar y brindar herramientas de conocimiento en el área de administración de redes a los ingenieros de sistemas, comunicaciones o de carreras afines.

OBJETIVOS

Durante el desarrollo de los ejercicios solicitados se busca desarrollar habilidades prácticas y teóricas donde se garantice el conocimiento para la administración de Switch, Router y Servidores entre otros componentes que conforma una red computacional. El desarrollo de los escenarios propuestos busca también evidenciar los conocimientos en las técnicas adquiridas de la segmentación y configuración de los dispositivos en aras de garantizar la seguridad y la disponibilidad del servicio que se brindan al usuario final de la red.

PROPUESTA 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.

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.

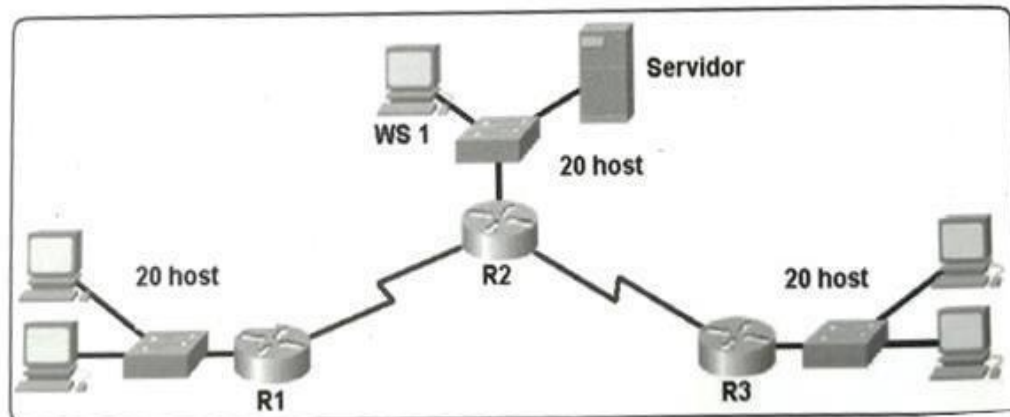


Figura 1. Escenario número 1

Como trabajo inicial se debe realizar lo siguiente.

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

Realizar la conexión física de los equipos con base en la topología de red Configurar la topología de red, de acuerdo con las siguientes especificaciones.

SOLUCIÓN DE LOS ESCENARIOS

ESCENARIO 1

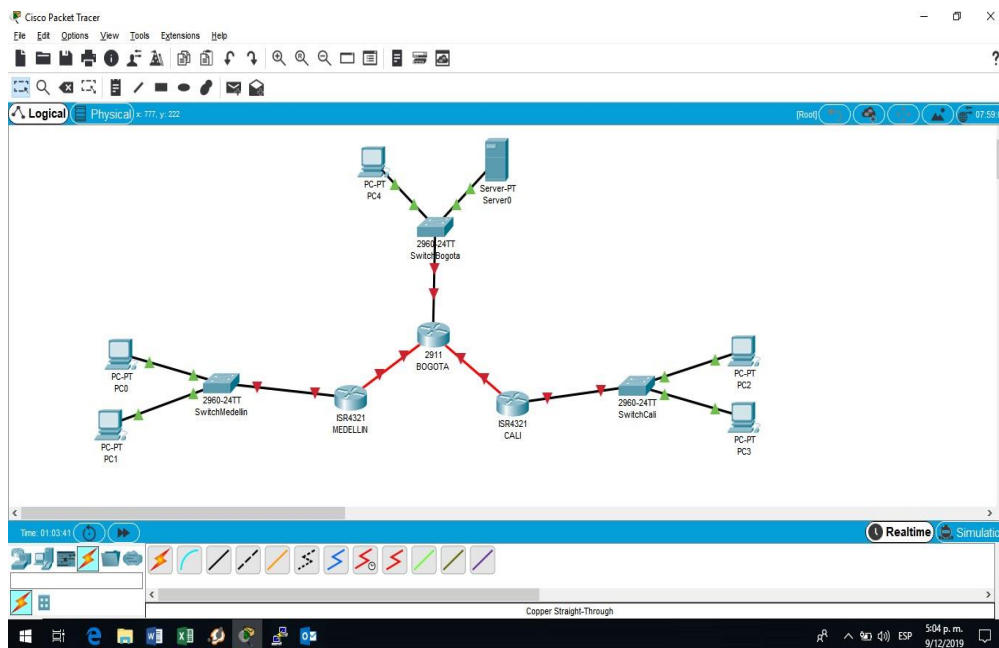


Figura 2. Escenario simulado número 1

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.

Respuesta. Tomará la siguiente máscara $/27 = 255.255.255.224$

Subneteo de la red 192.168.1.0

	DIRECCIÓN DE RED	CI DR	MASCARA	GATEWAY	PRIME RA IP DISPONIBLE	ULTIMA IP DISPONIBLE	BROADCAST
Red 1	192.168.1.0	27	255.255.255.224	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.30	192.168.1.31
Red 2	192.168.1.32	27	255.255.255.224	192.168.1.33	192.168.1.34	192.168.1.62	192.168.1.63

Red 3	192.168.1.64	27	255.255.255.224	192.168.1.65	192.168.1.66	192.168.1.94	192.168.1.95
Red 4	192.168.1.96	27	255.255.255.224	192.168.1.97	192.168.1.98	192.168.1.126	192.168.1.127
Red 5	192.168.1.128	27	255.255.255.224	192.168.1.129	192.168.1.130	192.168.1.158	192.168.1.159
Red 6	192.168.1.160	27	255.255.255.224	192.168.1.161	192.168.1.162	192.168.1.190	192.168.1.191
Red 7	192.168.1.192	27	255.255.255.224	192.168.1.193	192.168.1.194	192.168.1.222	192.168.1.223
Red 8	192.168.1.224	27	255.255.255.224	192.168.1.225	192.168.1.226	192.168.1.254	192.168.1.255

Configuración de seguridad para el Router Bogotá Medellín y Cali, con enable password, enable secret , contraseña al Puerto Auxiliar, Password para la Consola ,Password a Telnet , Banners y encriptación de passwords.

R1 MEDELLIN =

R1#show running-config Building configuration...

Current configuration : 994 bytes

!

version 15.1

```
no service timestamps log datetime msec no service timestamps debug datetime
msec
service password-encryption
!
hostname R1
!
!
!
enable password 7 08701E1D5D4C53404A52
!
!
!
!
!
!
no ip cef no ipv6 cef
!
!
!
!
license udi pid CISCO2911/K9 sn FTX1524S663-
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
spanning-tree mode pvst
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0 no ip address duplex auto
speed auto shutdown
```

```
!  
interface GigabitEthernet0/1 no ip address duplex auto  
speed auto shutdown  
!  
interface GigabitEthernet0/2 no ip address duplex auto  
speed auto shutdown  
!  
interface Serial0/0/0  
ip address 192.168.1.99 255.255.255.224  
clock rate 2000000  
!  
interface Serial0/0/1 no ip address  
clock rate 2000000 shutdown  
!  
interface Vlan1 no ip address shutdown  
!  
router eigrp 200  
network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.31  
network 192.168.1.0  
!  
ip classless  
!  
ip flow-export version 9  
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
line con 0  
password 7 08701E1D5D4C53404A52  
login  
!
```



```
line aux 0
!  
line vty 0 4 login
!  
!  
!  
end
```

R2BOGOTA =

R2#SHOW RUNning-config Building configuration...

Current configuration : 1504 bytes

```
!  
version 15.1  
no service timestamps log datetime msec no service timestamps  
debug datetime msec service password-encryption  
!  
hostname R2  
!  
!  
!  
enable password 7 08701E1D5D4C53404A52  
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
no ip cef no ipv6 cef  
!  
!  
!  
username cisco password 7 08701E1D5D4C53  
!  
!  
license udi pid CISCO2911/K9 sn FTX152490H2-  
!  
!
```

```
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
spanning-tree mode pvst  
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
interface GigabitEthernet0/0 no ip address duplex auto  
speed auto shutdown  
!  
interface GigabitEthernet0/1 no ip address duplex auto  
speed auto shutdown  
!  
interface GigabitEthernet0/2 no ip address duplex auto  
speed auto shutdown  
!  
interface Serial0/0/0  
ip address 192.168.1.98 255.255.255.224  
!  
interface Serial0/0/1  
ip address 192.168.1.130 255.255.255.224  
!  
interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0 no ip address  
shutdown  
!  
interface FastEthernet0/2/0
```

```
switchport mode access
!  
interface FastEthernet0/2/1 switchport mode access
!  
interface FastEthernet0/2/2 switchport mode access
!  
interface FastEthernet0/2/3 switchport mode access
!  
interface FastEthernet0/3/0 switchport mode access
!  
interface FastEthernet0/3/1 switchport mode access
!  
interface FastEthernet0/3/2 switchport mode access
!  
interface FastEthernet0/3/3 switchport mode access
!  
interface Vlan1 no ip address shutdown
!  
router eigrp 200
network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.31
network 192.168.1.0
!  
ip classless
!  
ip flow-export version 9
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
line con 0
password 7 08701E1D5D4C53404A52
login
```

```
!  
line aux 0  
!  
line vty 0 4 login  
!  
!  
!  
end
```

R3CALI =

R3#SHOW RUNning-config Building configuration...

Current configuration : 995 bytes

```
!  
version 15.1  
no service timestamps log datetime msec no service timestamps debug  
datetime msec  
service password-encryption  
!  
hostname R3  
!  
!  
!  
enable password 7 08701E1D5D4C53404A52  
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
no ip cef no ipv6 cef  
!  
!  
!  
license udi pid CISCO2911/K9 sn FTX1524RH8Q-  
!  
!  
!  
!
```

```
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
spanning-tree mode pvst  
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
interface GigabitEthernet0/0 no ip address duplex auto  
speed auto shutdown  
!  
interface GigabitEthernet0/1 no ip address duplex auto  
speed auto shutdown  
!  
interface GigabitEthernet0/2 no ip address duplex auto  
speed auto shutdown  
!  
interface Serial0/0/0  
ip address 192.168.1.131 255.255.255.224  
clock rate 2000000  
!  
interface Serial0/0/1 no ip address  
clock rate 2000000 shutdown  
!  
interface Vlan1 no ip address shutdown  
!  
router eigrp 200
```

```

network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.31
network 192.168.1.0
!
ip classless
!
ip flow-export version 9
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
line con 0
password 7 08701E1D5D4C53404A52
login
!
line aux 0
!
line vty 0 4 login
!
!
!
end

```

R3#

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.

R1MEDELLIN =

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

192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks C 192.168.1.96/27 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

L 192.168.1.99/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

D 192.168.1.128/27 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.98, 00:19:16, Serial0/0/0

R1#

```

MEDELLIN
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
Success rate is 100 percent (100/100), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/6 ms
R1#ping
Protocol [ip]:
Target IP address: 192.168.1.131
Repeat count [5]: 100
Datagram size [100]:
Timeout in seconds [2]:
Extended commands [n]:
Sweep range of sizes [n]:
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 100, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.131, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (100/100), round-trip min/avg/max = 2/3/12 ms
R1#
R1#
R1#
R1#
R1#
R1#SHOW IP RO
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

192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.168.1.96/27 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L    192.168.1.99/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
D    192.168.1.128/27 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.98, 00:19:16, Serial0/0/0
R1#
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
Copy Paste

```

Figura 3. tabla de enrutamiento R1

R2BOGOTA =

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

192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks C 192.168.1.96/27 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

L 192.168.1.98/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0 C 192.168.1.128/27 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1 L 192.168.1.130/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

R2#

```

R2#
R2#SHOW IP RO
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

    192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.1.96/27 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L       192.168.1.98/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C       192.168.1.128/27 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L       192.168.1.130/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

R2#

```

Figura 4. tabla de enrutamiento R2

R3CALI =

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

192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
D 192.168.1.96/27 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.130, 00:22:27, Serial0/0/0
C 192.168.1.128/27 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0 L 192.168.1.131/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

R3#

Verificar el balanceo de carga que presentan los routers.

R1MEDELLIN =

R1#SHOW IP ROUTE 192.168.1.0

Routing entry for 192.168.1.0/24, 3 known subnets Attached (2 connections)

Variably subnetted with 2 masks Redistributing via eigrp 200, eigrp 200

C 192.168.1.96/27 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0 192.168.1.99/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

D 192.168.1.128/27 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.98, 00:32:53, Serial0/0/0 R1#

R2BOGOTA =

R2#SHOW IP ROUTe 192.168.1.0

Routing entry for 192.168.1.0/24, 4 known subnets Attached (4 connections)

Variably subnetted with 2 masks Redistributing via eigrp 200, eigrp 200

C 192.168.1.96/27 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0 192.168.1.98/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

C 192.168.1.128/27 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1 192.168.1.130/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

R2#

R3CALI =

R3#SHOW IP ROUTE 192.168.1.0

Routing entry for 192.168.1.0/24, 3 known subnets Attached (2 connections)
 Variably subnetted with 2 masks Redistributing via eigrp 200, eigrp 200
 D 192.168.1.96/27 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.130, 00:35:08, Serial0/0/0
 C 192.168.1.128/27 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0 192.168.1.131/32 is directly
 connected, Serial0/0/0

R3#

Realizar un diagnóstico de vecinos usando el comando cdp.

R1MEDELLIN =

R1#SHOW CDP NEighbors

Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge S - Switch,
 H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater, P - Phone

Device ID Local Intrfce Holdtme Capability Platform Port ID R2 Ser 0/0/0 168 R
 C2900 Ser 0/0/0

R1#

```

User Access Verification
Password:
Password:
R1>CONF
Translating "CONF"...domain server (255.255.255.255)
% Unknown command or computer name, or unable to find computer address
R1>EN
Password:
R1#SHOW IP ROUTE
R1#SHOW IP ROUTE 192.168.1.0
Routing entry for 192.168.1.0/24, 3 known subnets
Attached (2 connections)
Variably subnetted with 2 masks
Redistributing via eigrp 200, eigrp 200
C 192.168.1.96/27 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
  192.168.1.99/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
D 192.168.1.128/27 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.98, 00:32:53, Serial0/0/0

R1#
R1#
R1#SHOW CDP
R1#SHOW CDP NE
R1#SHOW CDP NEighbors
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater, P - Phone
Device ID Local Intrfce Holdtme Capability Platform Port ID
R2 Ser 0/0/0 168 R C2900 Ser 0/0/0
R1#
  
```

Figura 5. diagnóstico de vecinos R1

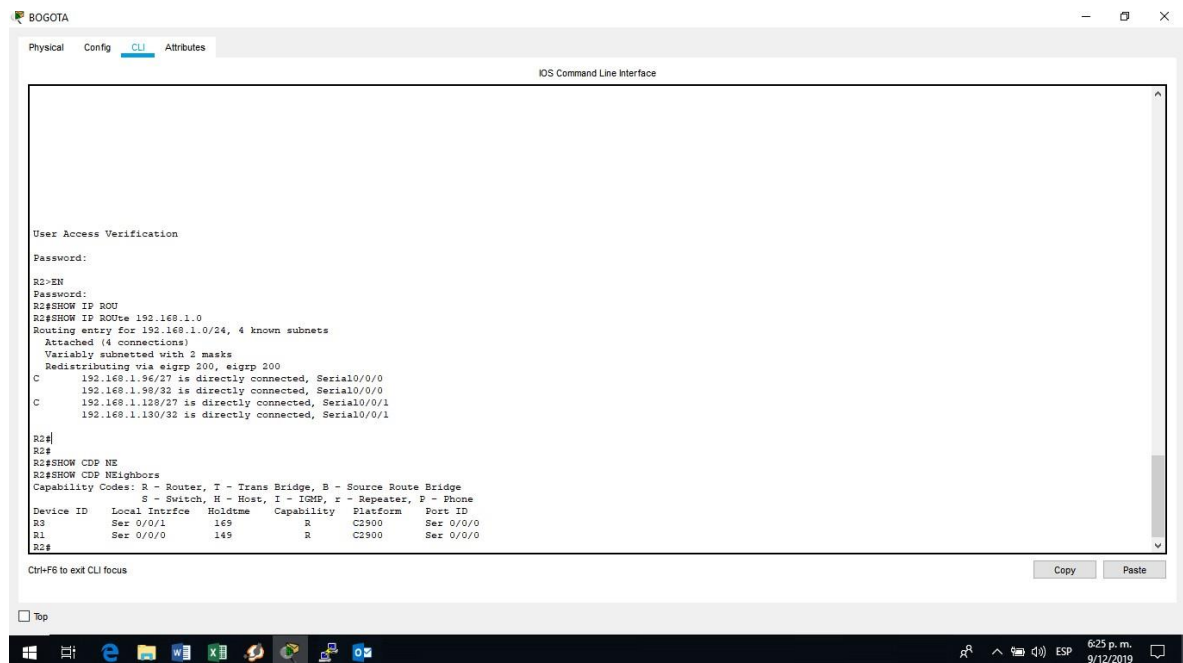
R2BOGOTA =

R2#SHOW CDP NEighbors

Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge S - Switch,
H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater, P - Phone

Device ID Local Infrfce Holdtme Capability Platform Port ID R3 Ser 0/0/1 169 R
C2900 Ser 0/0/0

R1 Ser 0/0/0 149 R C2900 Ser 0/0/0 R2#



```

BOGOTA
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

User Access Verification
Password:
R2>EN
Password:
R2#SHOW IP ROU
R2#SHOW IP Route 192.168.1.0
Routing entry for 192.168.1.0/24, 4 known subnets
  Attached (4 connections)
  Variably subnetted with 2 masks
  Redistributing via eigrp 200, eigrp 200
C   192.168.1.96/27 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
   192.168.1.90/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C   192.168.1.128/27 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
   192.168.1.130/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

R2#
R2#
R2#SHOW CDP NE
R2#SHOW CDP NEighbors
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater, P - Phone
Device ID Local Infrfce Holdtme Capability Platform Port ID
R3         Ser 0/0/1      169          R          C2900      Ser 0/0/0
R1         Ser 0/0/0      149          R          C2900      Ser 0/0/0
R2#
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
Copy Paste
Top
Windows Taskbar: 6:25 p. m. 9/12/2019

```

Figura 6. diagnóstico de vecinos R2

R3CALI =

R3#SHOW CDP NEighbors

Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge S - Switch,
H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater, P - Phone

Device ID Local Infrfce Holdtme Capability Platform Port ID R2 Ser 0/0/0 122 R
C2900 Ser 0/0/1

R3#

Prueba de conectividad R1 hacia R2 a la interfaz que tiene 192.168.1.130

```
R1#ping Protocol [ip]:
Target IP address: 192.168.1.130 Repeat count [5]: 100
Datagram size [100]:
Timeout in seconds [2]:
Extended commands [n]:
Sweep range of sizes [n]:
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 100, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.130, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (100/100), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/5 ms
```

Prueba de conectividad R1 hacia R3 a la interfaz que tiene 192.168.1.131

```
R1#ping Protocol [ip]:
Target IP address: 192.168.1.131 Repeat count [5]: 100
Datagram size [100]:
Timeout in seconds [2]:
Extended commands [n]:
Sweep range of sizes [n]:
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 100, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.131, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (100/100), round-trip min/avg/max = 2/3/12 ms
```

```

Protocol [ip]:
Target IP address: 192.168.1.98
Repeat count [5]: 100
Datagram size [100]: 100
Timeout in seconds [2]:
Extended commands [n]:
Sweep range of sizes [n]:
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 100, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.98, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (100/100), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/6 ms

R1#ping
Protocol [ip]:
Target IP address: 192.168.1.130
Repeat count [5]: 100
Datagram size [100]:
Timeout in seconds [2]:
Extended commands [n]:
Sweep range of sizes [n]:
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 100, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.130, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (100/100), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/6 ms

R1#ping
Protocol [ip]:
Target IP address: 192.168.1.131
Repeat count [5]: 100
Datagram size [100]:
Timeout in seconds [2]:
Extended commands [n]:
Sweep range of sizes [n]:
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 100, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.131, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (100/100), round-trip min/avg/max = 2/3/12 ms

```

Figura 8. evidencia ping desde R1 Medellín

PRUEBAS R2 HACIA LAS 2 PUNTAS CALI Y MEDELLIN

Prueba de conectividad R2 hacia R1 a la interfaz que tiene 192.168.1.99
R2>EN

Password:

R2#ping Protocol [ip]:

Target IP address: 192.168.1.99 Repeat count [5]: 100

Datagram size [100]:

Timeout in seconds [2]:

Extended commands [n]:

Sweep range of sizes [n]:

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 100, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.99, timeout is 2 seconds:

!!

Success rate is 100 percent (100/100), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/10 ms

Prueba de conectividad R2 hacia R3 a la interfaz que tiene 192.168.1.131

```
R2#ping Protocol [ip]:
Target IP address: 192.168.1.131 Repeat count [5]: 100
Datagram size [100]:
Timeout in seconds [2]:
Extended commands [n]:
Sweep range of sizes [n]:
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 100, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.131, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (100/100), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/10 ms
```

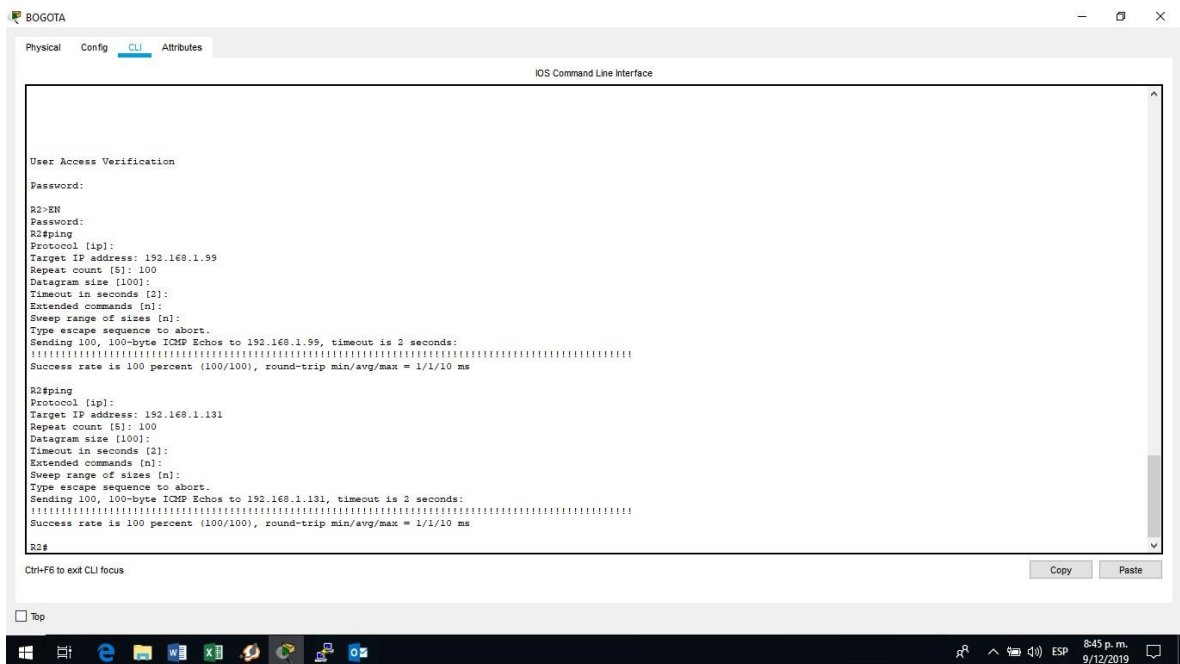


figura 9. evidencia ping desde R2 Bogotá

RESULTADO DEL RUNNING-CONFIG QUE DEMUESTRA
QUE EL PROTOCOLO EIGRP CON EL AS 200 ESTA EN
FUNCIONAMIENTO:

```
interface Serial0/0/0
ip address 192.168.1.99 255.255.255.224
clock rate 2000000
!
interface Serial0/0/1 no ip address
clock rate 2000000 shutdown
!
interface Vlan1 no ip address shutdown
!
router eigrp 200
network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.31
network 192.168.1.0
!
```

ASIGNACION DEL PROTOCOLO EIGRP A R2 BOGOTA

User Access Verification Password:

R2>en Password:

R2#conf t

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R2(config)#router ei

R2(config)#router eigrp 200

R2(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 R2(config-router)#exit

RESULTADO DEL RUNNING-CONFIG QUE DEMUESTRA
QUE EL PROTOCOLO EIGRP CON EL AS 200 ESTA EN
FUNCIONAMIENTO:

```
interface Serial0/0/0
ip address 192.168.1.98 255.255.255.224
!
interface Serial0/0/1
ip address 192.168.1.130 255.255.255.224
```

```
!  
interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0 no ip address  
shutdown  
!  
interface FastEthernet0/2/0 switchport mode access  
!  
interface FastEthernet0/2/1 switchport mode access  
!  
interface FastEthernet0/2/2 switchport mode access  
!  
interface Vlan1 no ip address shutdown  
!  
router eigrp 200  
network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.31  
network 192.168.1.0
```

ASIGNACION DEL PROTOCOLO EIGRP A R3 CALI

```
R3>EN  
Password:  
R3#CONF T  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
R3(config)#ROUTER EIGRP 200  
R3(config)#ROUTER EIGRP 200  
R3(config-router)#NETWORK 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 R3(config-router)#EXIT
```

RESULTADO DEL RUNNING-CONFIG QUE DEMUESTRA QUE EL PROTOCOLO EIGRP CON EL AS 200 ESTA EN FUNCIONAMIENTO:

```
!  
interface Serial0/0/0  
ip address 192.168.1.131 255.255.255.224  
clock rate 2000000  
!
```

```
interface Serial0/0/1 no ip address
clock rate 2000000 shutdown
!
```

```
interface Vlan1 no ip address shutdown
!
```

```
router eigrp 200
network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.31
network 192.168.1.0
!
```

Verificar si existe vecindad con los routers configurados con EIGRP. R1_MEDELLIN
R1#SHOW CDP NEighbors
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge S - Switch,
H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater, P - Phone
Device ID Local Intrfce Holdtme Capability Platform Port ID R2 Ser 0/0/0 129 R
C2900 Ser 0/0/0

```
User Access Verification
Password:

R1>EN
Password:
R1#SHOW CDP NE
R1#SHOW CDP NEighbors
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater, P - Phone
Device ID      Local Intrfce  Holdtme  Capability  Platform  Port ID
R2             Ser 0/0/0      129     R           C2900     Ser 0/0/0
R1#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Top



Figura 11. evidencia que tiene como vecino a R2 Bogotá

RUTAS ESTABLECIDAS EN MEDELLIN HACIA BOGOTA Y LA RED DE CALI.

R2_BOGOTA=

```

BOGOTA
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

line vty 0 4
login
!
!
end

R2#
R2#
R2#SHOW CDP NE
R2#SHOW CDP NEighbors
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater, P - Phone
Device ID      Local Intrfce   Holdtme    Capability   Platform   Port ID
R2              Ser 0/0/1       156        R            C2900      Ser 0/0/0
R1              Ser 0/0/0       158        R            C2900      Ser 0/0/0
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, 0 - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

 192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.1.96/27 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L       192.168.1.98/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C       192.168.1.128/27 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L       192.168.1.130/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R2#
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
Copy Paste

```

Figura 15. tablas de enrutamiento Medellín hacia Bogotá

RUTAS ESTABLECIDAS EN BOGOTA HACIA MEDELLIN Y LA RED DE CALI.

R3_CALI =

```

line vty 0 4
 login
 !
 !
end

R3#
R3#
R3#
R3#
R3#
R3#SHOW CDP
R3#SHOW Cdp NE
R3#SHOW Cdp NEighbors
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, x - Repeater, P - Phone
Device ID      Local Interface  Holdtime  Capability  Platform  Port ID
R2
  Ser 0/0/0      160          R           C2900      Ser 0/0/1
R3#
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

192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
D
  192.168.1.36/27 [90/2601864] via 192.168.1.130, 00:48:38, Serial0/0/0
C
  192.168.1.136/27 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L
  192.168.1.131/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R3#

```

figura 16. tablas de enrutamiento *Bogotá hacia Medellín y la red de Cali*

RUTAS ESTABLECIDAS EN CALI HACIA BOGOTA Y LA RED DE MEDELLIN

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.

PRUEBAS DESDE UN EQUIPO DE LA RED DE CALI REALIZA PING A UN ORDENADOR DE LA RED DE MEDELLIN
PRUEBA EXITOSA.

```

C:\>ipconfig
FastEthernet0 Connection:(default port)
Link-local IPv6 Address.    : FE80::200:CFF:FE97:BED3
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

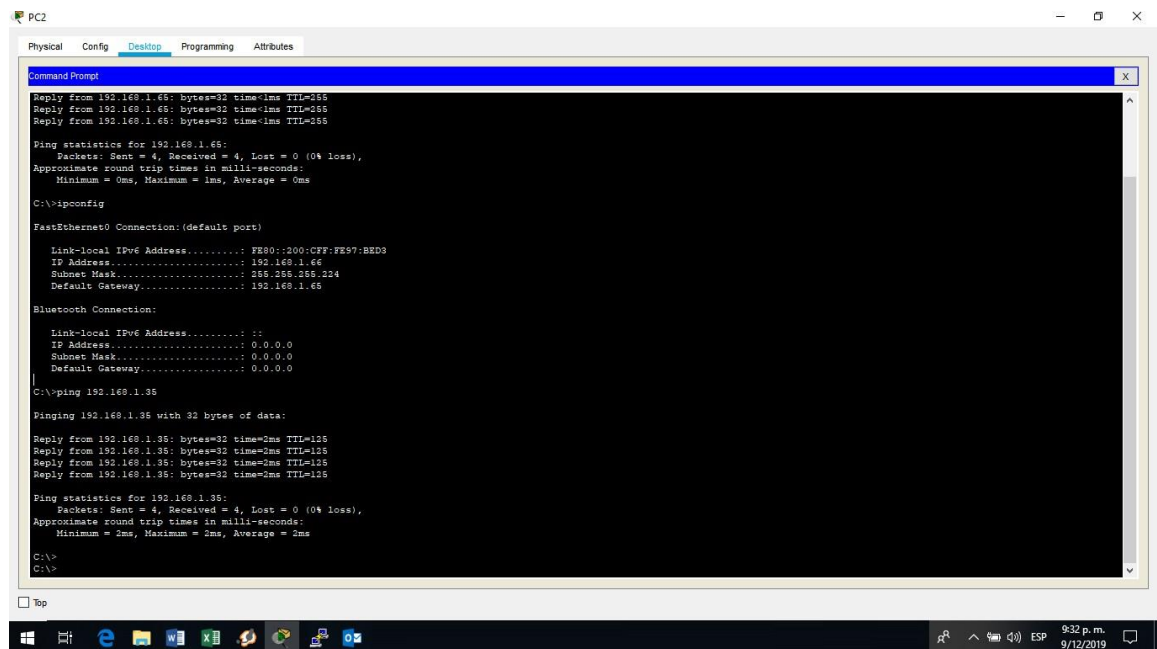
C:\>ping 192.168.1.35
Pinging 192.168.1.35 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.35: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.35: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.35: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.35: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.35:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 2ms C:\>



```
PC2
Physical  Config  Desktop  Programming  Attributes
Command Prompt
Reply from 192.168.1.65: bytes=32 time<ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.65: bytes=32 time<ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.65: bytes=32 time<ms TTL=255
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.65:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
C:\>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection (default port)

    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : FE80::200:CFF:FE57:BED3
    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 192.168.1.35

Pinging 192.168.1.35 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.35: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.35: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.35: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.35: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.35:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 2ms

C:\>
C:\>
```

Figura 17. Evidencia ping.

EL SERVIDOR DE LA RED DE BOGOTA TIENE LA SIGUIENTE IP = 192.168
1.2/27

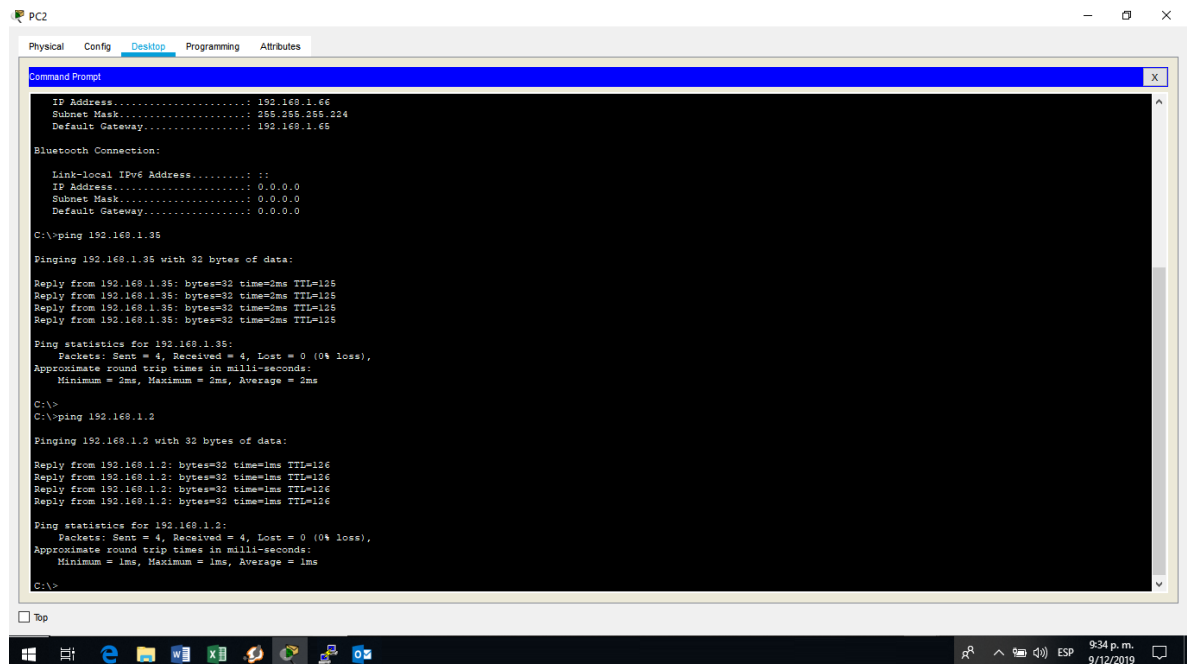
SE REALIZA PING DESDE EL MISMO ORDENADOR CON LA IP 192.168.1.66/27(ordenador en Cali) HACIA 192.168.1.2/27(servidor en Bogotá)

C:\>ping 192.168.1.2
Pinging 192.168.1.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=1ms 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 Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.2:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms

C:\>



```

PC2
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
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 192.168.1.35

Pinging 192.168.1.35 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.35: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.35: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.35: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.35: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.35:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 2ms

C:\>
C:\>ping 192.168.1.2

Pinging 192.168.1.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=1ms 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
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms

C:\>
  
```

Figura 18. Evidencia ping.

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

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.

Se configura en acceso a telnet con hasta 16 sesiones en simultaneo R1_MEDELLIN:

```
R1_medellin=  
R1>en Password:  
R1#conf t  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R1(config)#line vty  
0 15  
R1(config-line)#password 123456789 R1(config-line)#login  
R1(config-line)#exit R1(config)#
```

Se configura en acceso a telnet con hasta 16 sesiones en simultaneo R2_BOGOTA:

```
R2>en Password:  
R2#conf t  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R2(config)#line vty  
R2(config)#line vty 0 15  
R2(config)#line vty 0 15 R2(config-line)#pass  
R2(config-line)#password 123456789 R2(config-line)#login  
R2(config-line)#exit R2(config)#exit
```

Se configura en acceso a telnet con hasta 16 sesiones en simultaneo R3_CALLI:

```
R3>en  
Password:  
R3#conf t  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R3(config)#line vt
```

```
R3(config)#line vty 0 15
R3(config-line)#password 123456789 R3(config-line)#login
R3(config-line)#exit R3(config)#exit
```

Se configura el acl en r1_medellin= R1#conf t
 Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R1(config)#acce
 R1(config)#access-list 10 de
 R1(config)#access-list 10 deny 192.168.1.64 0.0.0.31 R1(config)#inter
 gigabitEthernet 0/0
 R1(config-if)#ip access-group 10 out R1(config-if)#exit
 R1(config)#access-list 11 permit host 192.168.1.2 R1(config)#interface g0/0
 R1(config-if)#ip access-group 11 out R1(config-if)#exit
 R1(config)#

Se crea el Access list 10 donde se restringe la salida hacia cualquier equipo que no esté en su red.
 Luego se crea el Access list 11 donde se indica que tiene acceso al host 192.168.1.2 el cual es el servidor de Bogotá.
 Se configura el acl en R3_cali= R3>en
 Password:
 R3#conf t
 Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R3(config)#access-list 12 deny 192.168.1.32 0.0.0.31
 R3(config)#access-list 13 permit host 192.168.1.2 R3(config)#inter g0/0
 R3(config-if)#ip access-group 12 out R3(config-if)#ip access-group 13 out
 R3(config-if)#exit
 R3(config)#

Se crea el Access list 12 donde se restringe la salida hacia cualquier equipo que no esté en su red.

Luego se crea el Access list 13 donde se indica que tiene acceso al host 192.168.1.2 el cual es el servidor de Bogotá.

De la siguiente manera solo el host 192.168.1.2 del que pertenece al segmento de red 192.168.0.0/27 puede acceder a todos los equipos de la red siendo este el server de administración.

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.

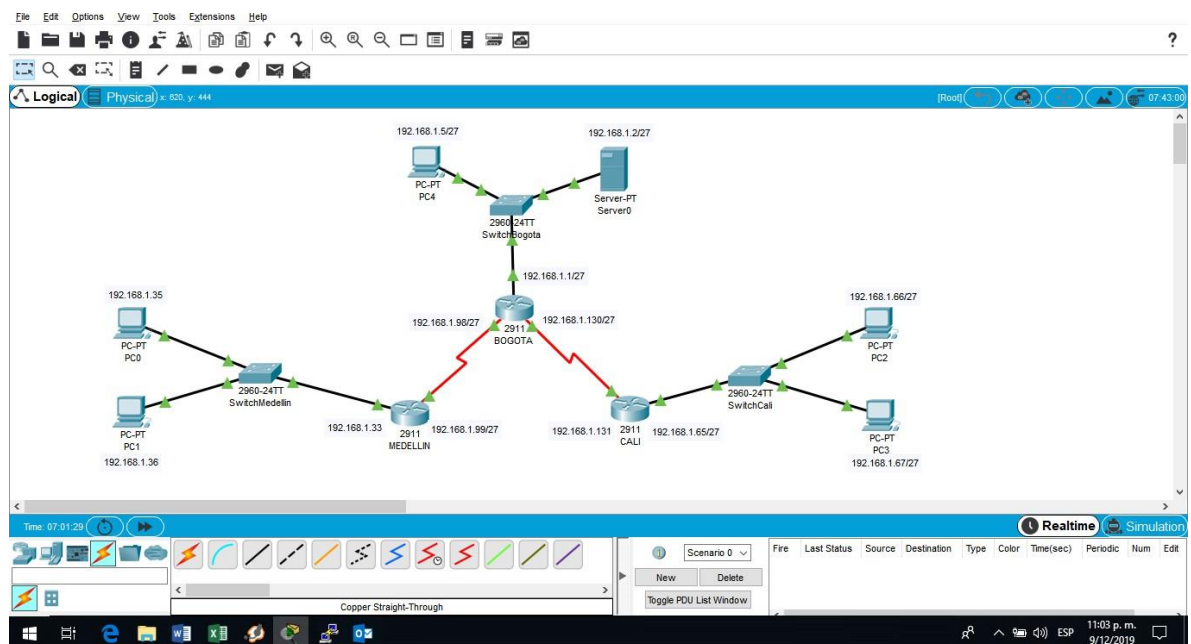


Figura 19. Direccionamiento topología.

Se realiza ping hacia 2 host lan, uno de Cali y otro de Medellín y no se tiene respuesta desde el ws1 que pertenece a la subred de administración:

```
C:\>ipconfig
```

FastEthernet0 Connection:(default port)
Link-local IPv6 Address. : FE80::2E0:F7FF:FE03:179E
IP Address. : 192.168.1.5
Subnet Mask. : 255.255.255.224
Default Gateway. : 192.168.1.1
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 192.168.1.35
Pinging 192.168.1.35 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.99: Destination host unreachable. Reply from 192.168.1.99:
Destination host unreachable. Reply from 192.168.1.99: Destination host
unreachable. Ping statistics for 192.168.1.35:
Packets: Sent = 3, Received = 0, Lost = 3 (100% loss), Control-C

C:\>ping 192.168.1.66
Pinging 192.168.1.66 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.131: Destination host unreachable. Reply from 192.168.1.131:
Destination host unreachable. Ping statistics for 192.168.1.66:
Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 0, Lost = 2 (100% loss), Control-C

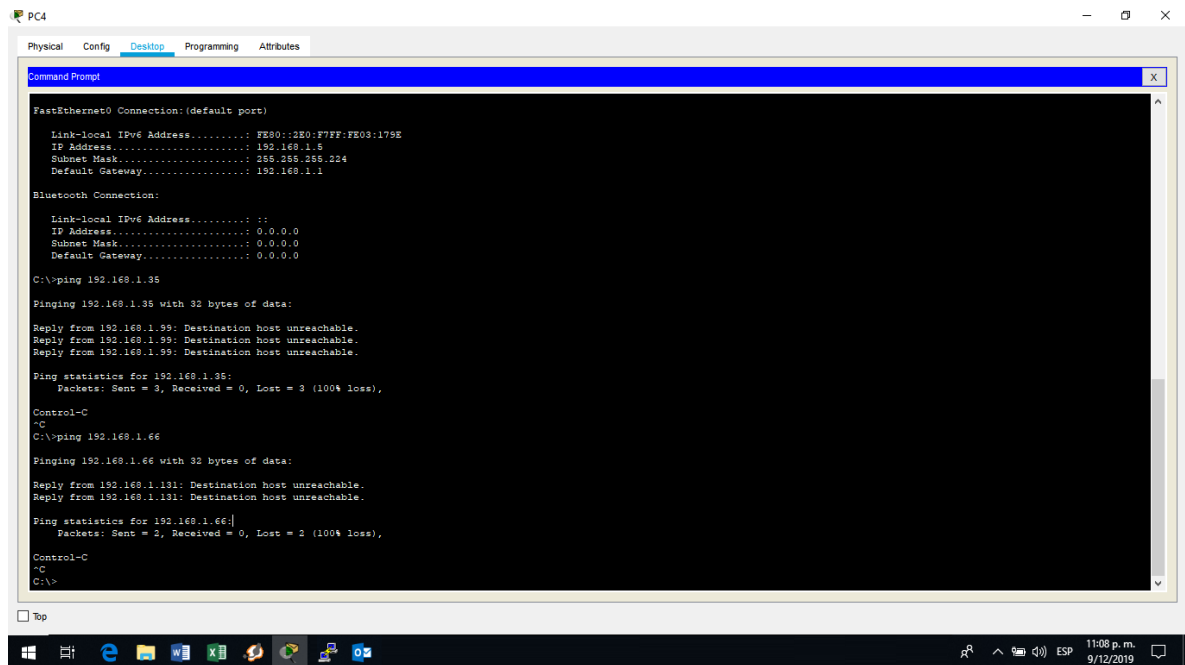


Figura 20. Evidencia ping

Pero si se realiza desde el servidor si se tiene una respuesta hacia los mismos equipos=

```
C:\>ipconfig
FastEthernet0 Connection:(default port)
Link-local IPv6 Address.    : FE80::20C:CFFF:FE44:751C
IP Address.                : 192.168.1.2
Subnet Mask.               : 255.255.255.224
Default Gateway.          : 192.168.1.1
```

```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.35
Pinging 192.168.1.35 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.35: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.35: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.35: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.35:
    Packets: Sent = 3, Received = 3, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times
    in milli-seconds: Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 5ms, Average = 2ms
```

Control-C

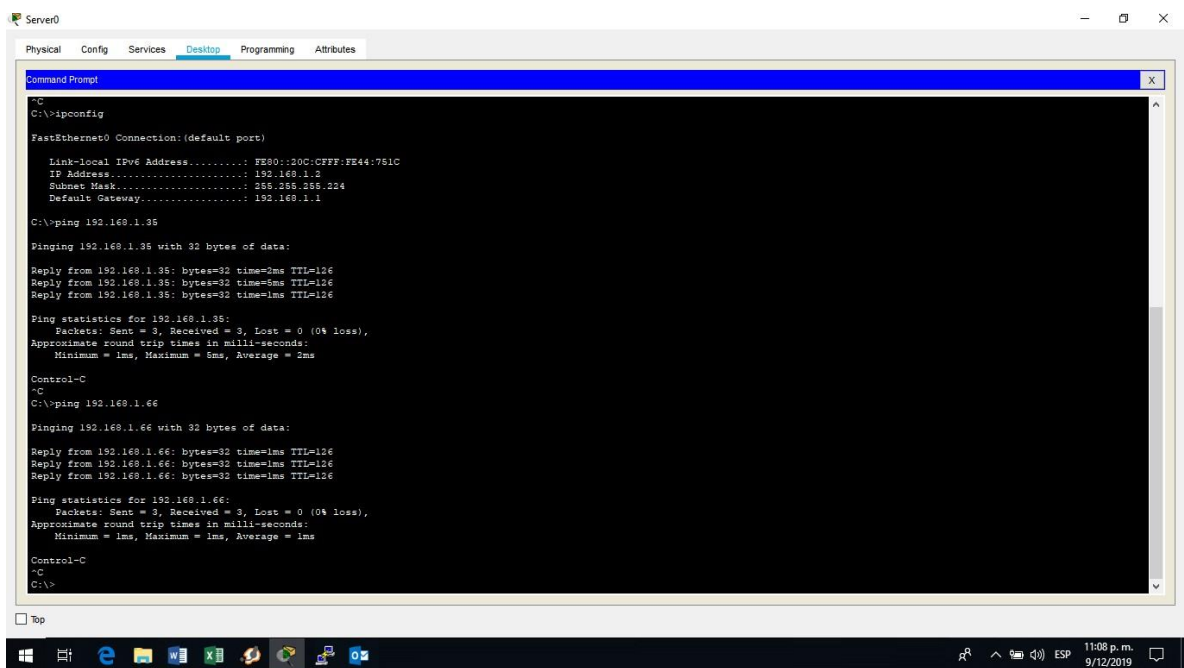
C:\>ping 192.168.1.66

Pinging 192.168.1.66 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.66: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126 Reply from 192.168.1.66:
bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126 Reply from 192.168.1.66: bytes=32 time=1ms
TTL=126 Ping statistics for 192.168.1.66:

Packets: Sent = 3, Received = 3, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times
in milli-seconds:

Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms Control-C



```

Server0
Physical Config Services Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
C:\>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection: (default port)

    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . FE80::50C:CF7F:FE44:761C
    IP Address. . . . . 192.168.1.2
    Subnet Mask . . . . . 255.255.255.024
    Default Gateway . . . . . 192.168.1.1

C:\>ping 192.168.1.35

Pinging 192.168.1.35 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.35: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.35: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.35: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.35:
    Packets: Sent = 3, Received = 3, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 5ms, Average = 2ms

Control-C
C:\>ping 192.168.1.66

Pinging 192.168.1.66 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.66: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.66: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.66: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.66:
    Packets: Sent = 3, Received = 3, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms

Control-C
C:\>
  
```

Figura 21. Evidencia ping

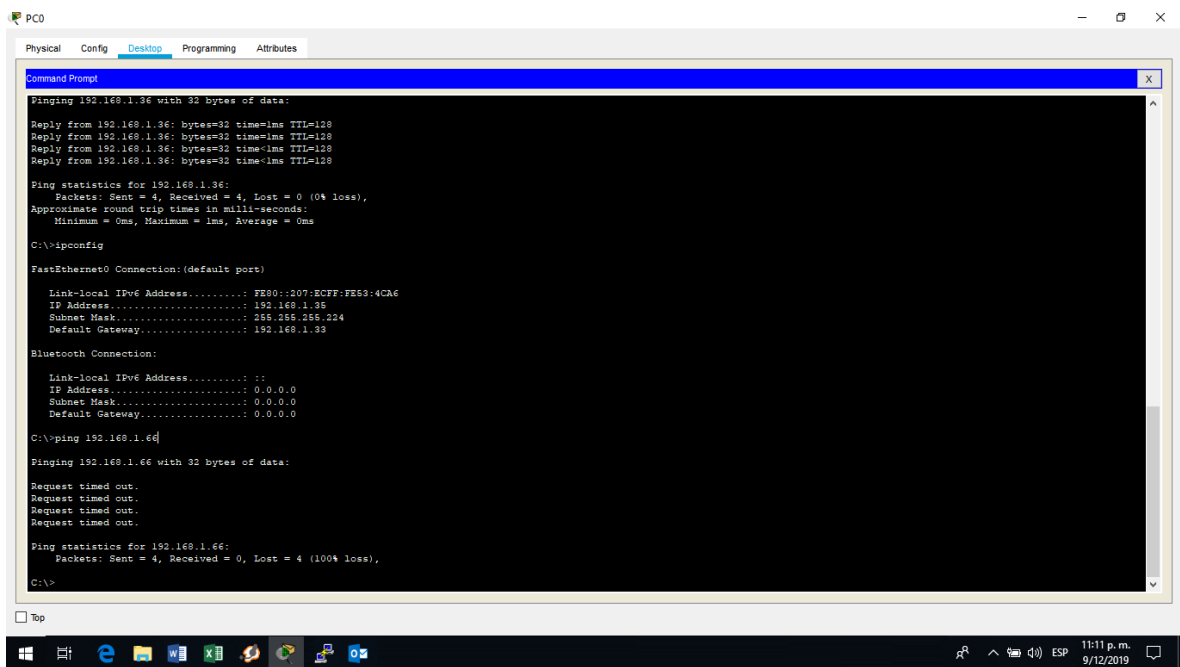
Las estaciones de trabajo en las LAN de MEDELLIN y CALI no deben tener acceso a ningún dispositivo fuera de su subred, excepto para interconectar con el servidor.

Desde la lan medellin no se tiene acceso a la lan de cali


```
C:\>ipconfig
FastEthernet0 Connection:(default port)
Link-local IPv6 Address. : FE80::207:ECFF:FE53:4CA6
IP Address. : 192.168.1.35
Subnet Mask. : 255.255.255.224
Default Gateway. : 192.168.1.33
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 192.168.1.66
Pinging 192.168.1.66 with 32 bytes of data: Request timed out.
Request timed out. Request timed out. Request timed out.
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.66:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss), C:\>
```



```
PCD
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
Pinging 192.168.1.36 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.36: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.36: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.36: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.36: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.36:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection:(default port)
Link-local IPv6 Address. . . . . : FE80::207:ECFF:FE53:4CA6
IP Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.35
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.224
Default Gateway. . . . . : 192.168.1.33

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 192.168.1.66

Pinging 192.168.1.66 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

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

C:\>
```

Figura 22. Configuración tarjeta de red.

Desde la lan cali no se tiene acceso a la lan de medellin

C:\>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection:(default port)

Link-local IPv6 Address. : FE80::200:CFF:FE97:BED3

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

	ORIGEN	DESTINO	RESULTADO
TELNET	Router MEDELLIN	Router CALI	ONEXIÓN OK
	WS_1	Router BOGOTA	CONECTA
	Servidor	Router CALI	ONEXIÓN OK
TELNET	Servidor	Router MEDELLIN	ONEXIÓN OK
	AN del Router MEDELLIN	Router CALI	NO CONECTA
	LAN del Router CALI	Router CALI	NO CONECTA
	AN del Router MEDELLIN	Router MEDELLIN	NO CONECTA
PING	LAN del Router CALI	Router MEDELLIN	NO CONECTA
	LAN del Router CALI	WS_1	NO CONECTA
	AN del Router MEDELLIN	WS_1	NO CONECTA
PING	AN del Router MEDELLIN	LAN del Router CALI	NO CONECTA
	LAN del Router CALI	Servidor	ONEXIÓN OK
	AN del Router MEDELLIN	Servidor	ONEXIÓN OK
	Servidor	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	ONEXIÓN OK
	Servidor	LAN del Router CALI	ONEXIÓN OK
	Router CALI	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	ONEXIÓN OK
	Router MEDELLIN	LAN del Router CALI	ONEXIÓN OK

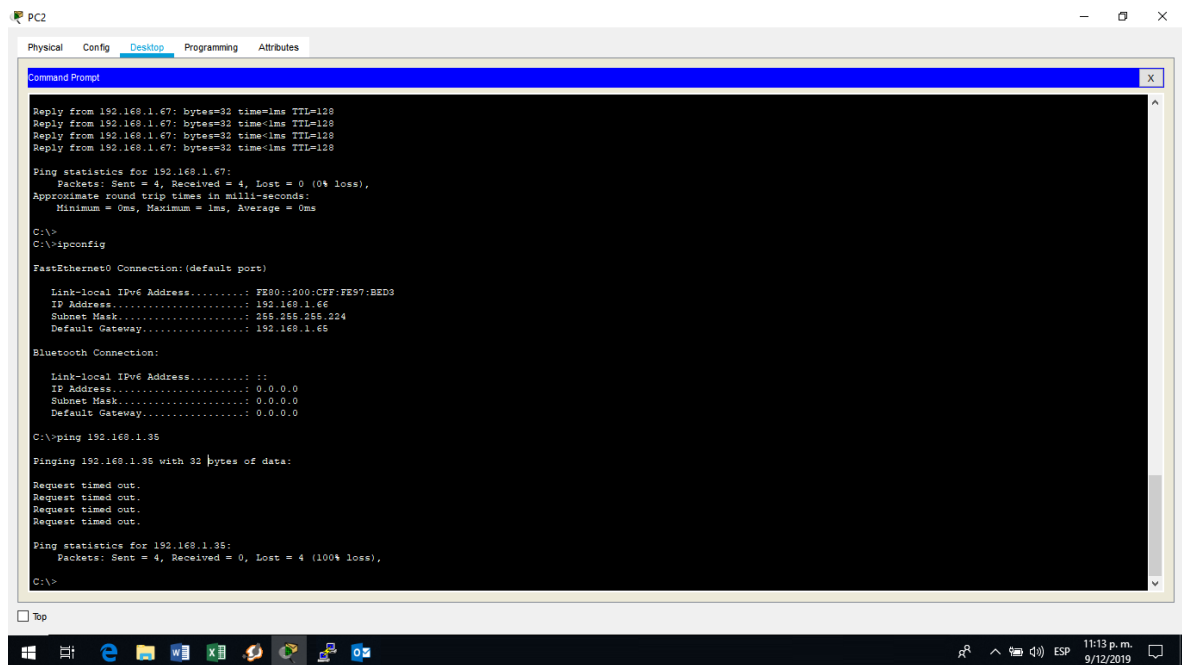
```
C:\>PING 192.168.1.35
```

```
Pinging 192.168.1.35 with 32 bytes of data:
```

```
Request timed out. Request timed out. Request timed out. Request timed out.
```

```
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.35:
```

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



```
PC2
Physical  Config  Desktop  Programming  Attributes
Command Prompt
Reply from 192.168.1.67: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.67: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.67: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.67: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.67:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>
C:\>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection: (default port)

    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : FE80::300:OFF:F597:BED3
    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 192.168.1.35

Pinging 192.168.1.35 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.35:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>
```

Figura 23. Evidencia ping

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.

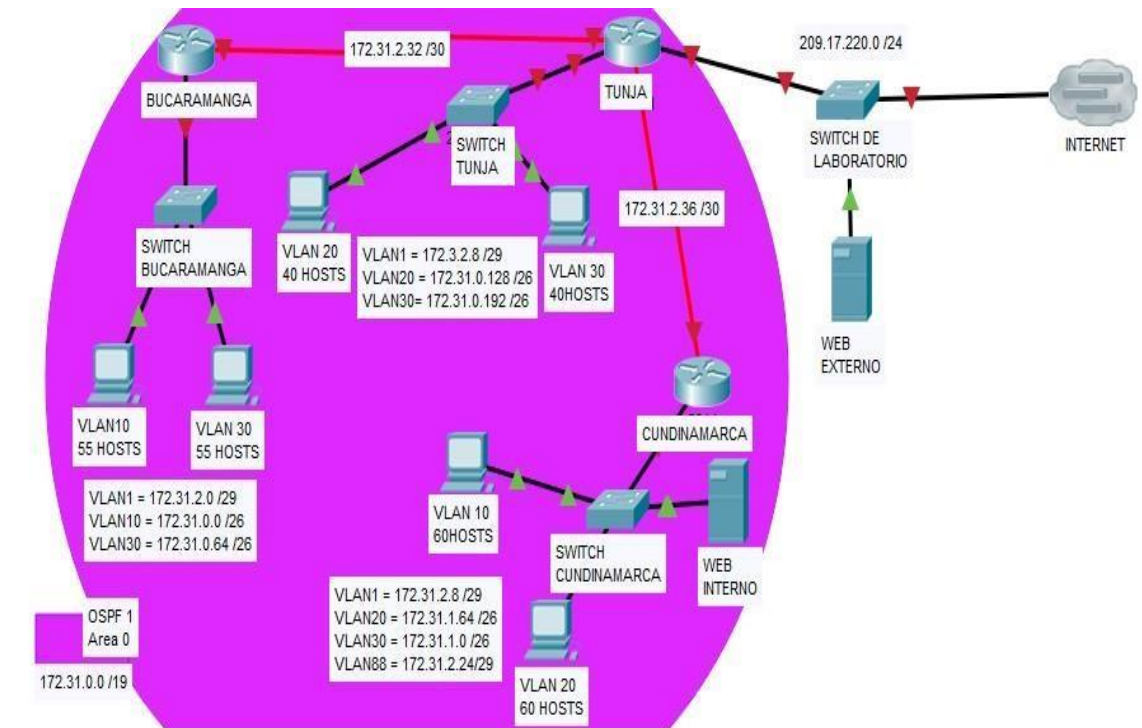


Figura 24. Topología escenario 2.

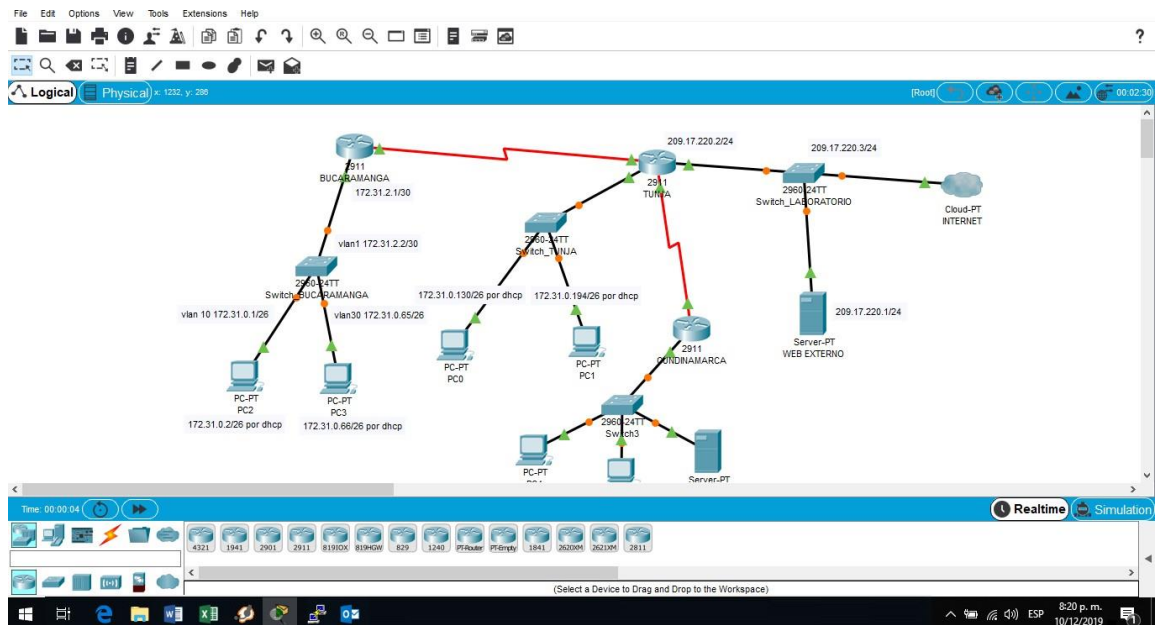


Figura 25. Simulación Topología escenario 2.

Los siguientes son los requerimientos necesarios:

Todos los routers deberán tener la siguiente Configuración:

Configuración básica.

Nombre a los host password las direcciones a las interfaces seriales y los not-shutdown a las interfaces que conectan con los switches en capa 2. A RTUNJA – RBUCARAMANGA – RCUNDINAMARCA.

Autenticación local

```
TUNJA(config)#aaa new-model
TUNJA(config)#username cisco password
123456789
TUNJA(config)#
TUNJA#
```

```
BUCARAMANGA(config)#aaa new-model
BUCARAMANGA(config)#username
cisco password 123456789
BUCARAMANGA(config)#
```

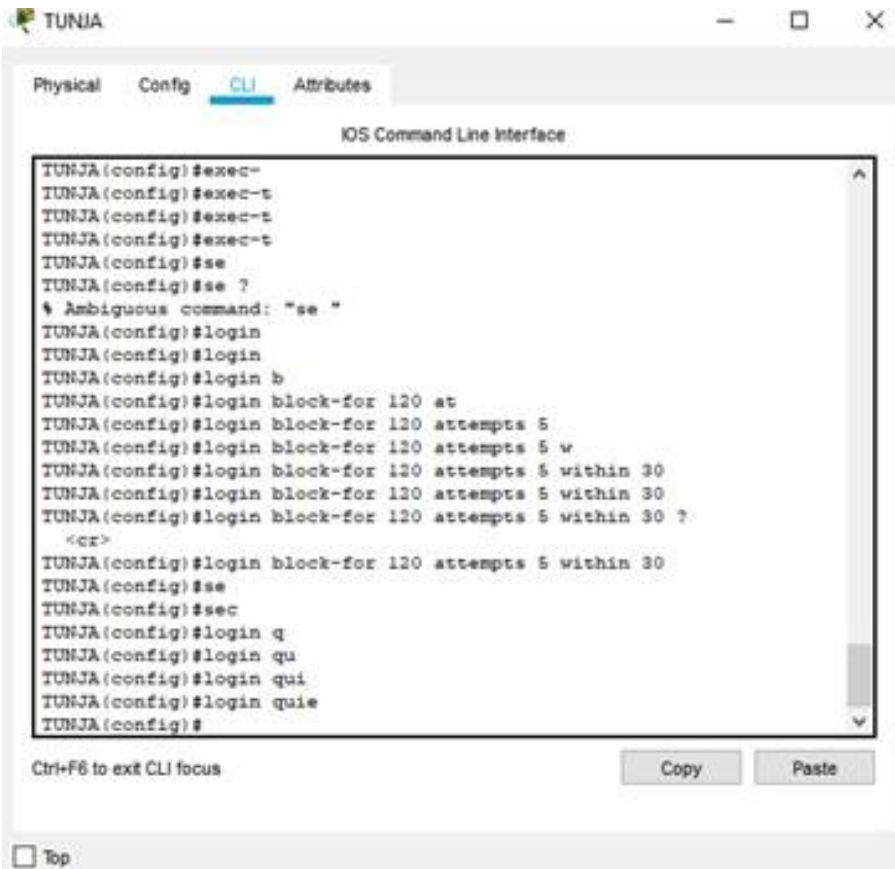
```
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#aaa new-model CUNDINAMARCA(config)#username
cisco password 123456789 CUNDINAMARCA(config)#
```

Cifrado de contraseñas.

```
TUNJA(config)#service password-encryption BUCARAMANGA(config)#SERVICE
PAssword-encryption CUNDINAMARCA(config)#service password-encryption
```

Un máximo de internos para acceder al router.

```
TUNJA(config)#login block-for 120 attempts 5 within 30
```



```
TUNJA
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
TUNJA(config)#exec-
TUNJA(config)#exec-t
TUNJA(config)#exec-t
TUNJA(config)#exec-t
TUNJA(config)#se
TUNJA(config)#se ?
% Ambiguous command: "se "
TUNJA(config)#login
TUNJA(config)#login
TUNJA(config)#login b
TUNJA(config)#login block-for 120 at
TUNJA(config)#login block-for 120 attempts 5
TUNJA(config)#login block-for 120 attempts 5 w
TUNJA(config)#login block-for 120 attempts 5 within 30
TUNJA(config)#login block-for 120 attempts 5 within 30
TUNJA(config)#login block-for 120 attempts 5 within 30 ?
<cr>
TUNJA(config)#login block-for 120 attempts 5 within 30
TUNJA(config)#se
TUNJA(config)#sec
TUNJA(config)#login q
TUNJA(config)#login qu
TUNJA(config)#login qui
TUNJA(config)#login quie
TUNJA(config)#
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
Copy Paste
Top
```

Figura 26. Configuración seguridad.

```
Router>en Router#conf t
```

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. Router(config)#login  
block-for 120 attempts 5 within 30 Router(config)#hostna
```

```
Router(config)#hostname BUCARAMANGA BUCARAMANGA(config)#
```

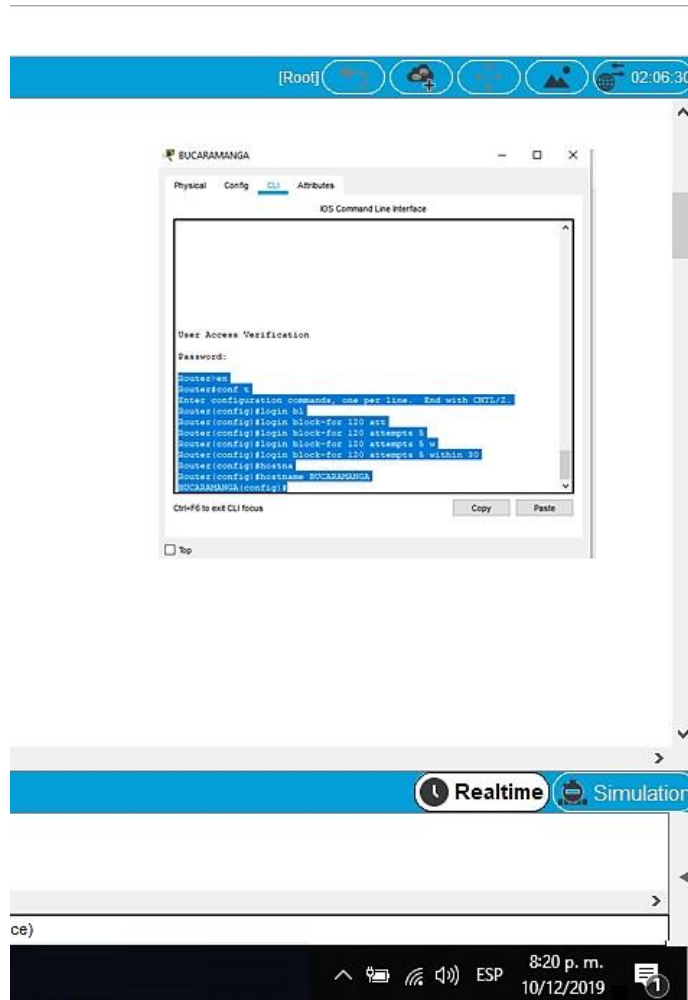


Figura 27. Configuración seguridad.

Máximo tiempo de acceso al detectar ataques.

```
TUNJA# configure terminal TUNJA(config)# line vty  
TUNJA(config-line)# no exec-timeout
```

```
CUNDINAMARCA# configure terminal CUNDINAMARCA(config)# line vty  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)# no exec-timeout
```

```
BUCARAMANGA# configure terminal BUCARAMANGA(config)# line vty  
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)# no exec-timeout
```

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

Guardando archivo de configuración en servidor tftp configurado para la red de Cundinamarca.

```
CUNDINAMARCA#copy running-config tftp: ?  
<cr>  
CUNDINAMARCA#copy running-config tftp: Address or name of remote host []?  
172.31.2.10 Destination filename [CUNDINAMARCA-config]?
```

```
Writing running-config...!! [OK - 1185 bytes]
```

```
1185 bytes copied in 0.018 secs (65833 bytes/sec) CUNDINAMARCA#
```

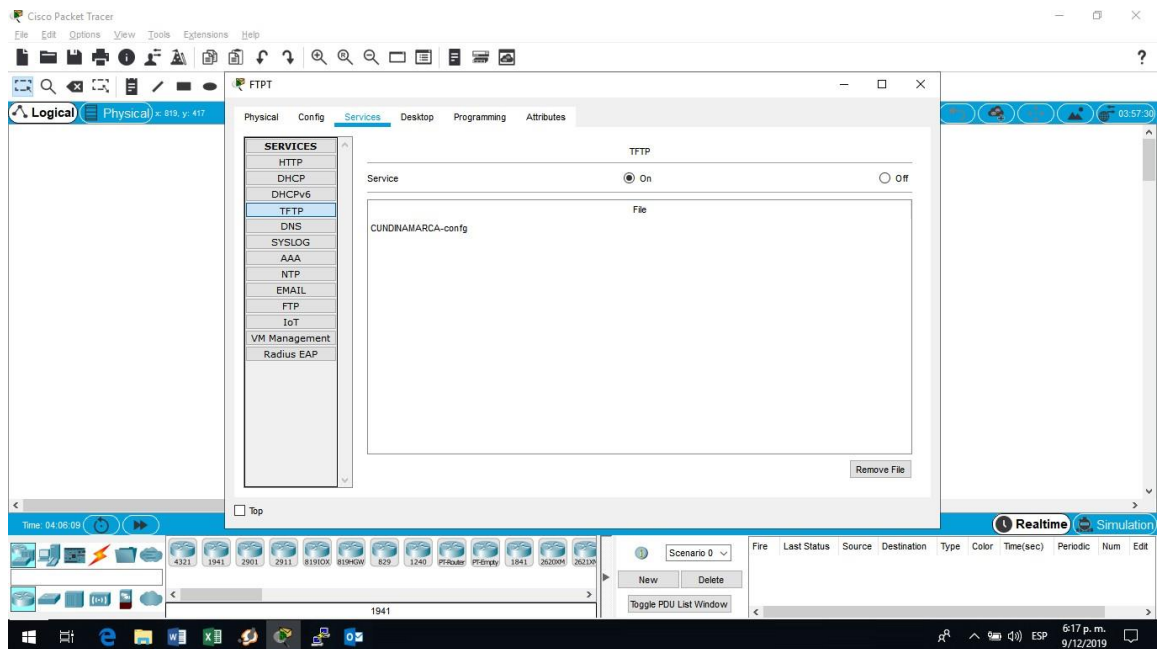



Figura 28. Evidencia de guardo en el equipo.

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

```
Switch_BUCARAMANGA(config)#IP DHcp POol VLAN10 Switch_BUCARAMANGA
(dhcp-config)#NETwork 172.31.0.0      255.255.255.192
Switch_BUCARAMANGA (dhcp-config)#DEFAULT-router 172.31.0.1
Switch_BUCARAMANGA      (dhcp-config)#DNS-server      8.8.8.8
Switch_BUCARAMANGA (dhcp-config)#EXIT
```

APRENDIENDO IP POR DHCP EVIDENCIA Y APRENDIENDO DINAMICAMENTE EL GATEWAY VLAN 10 SEGÚN TOPOLOGIA:

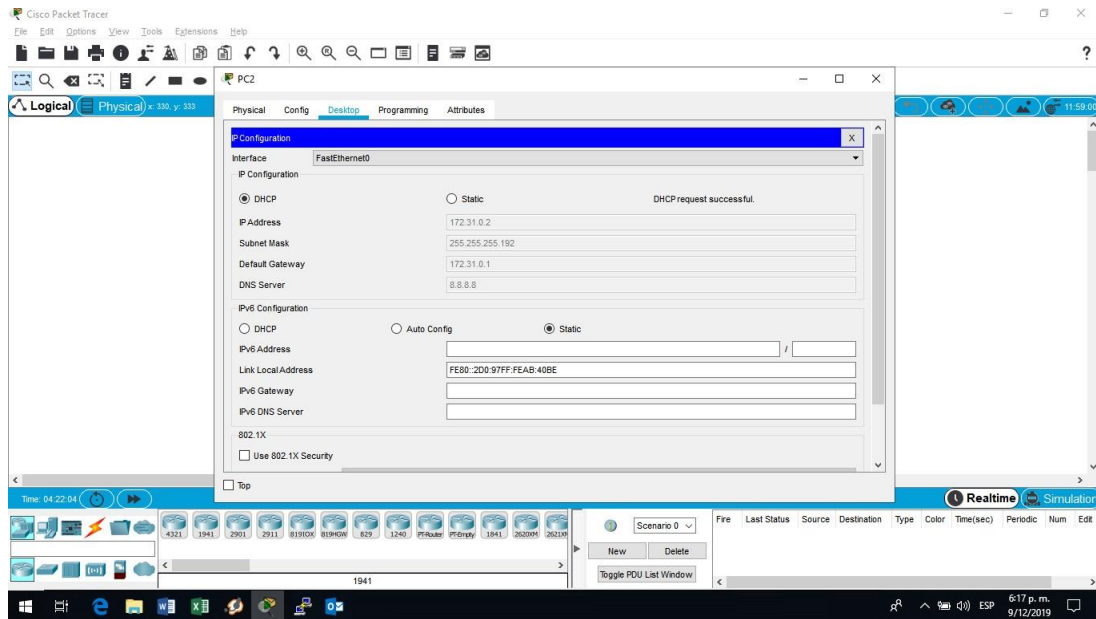


Figura 29. Gateway dinámico.

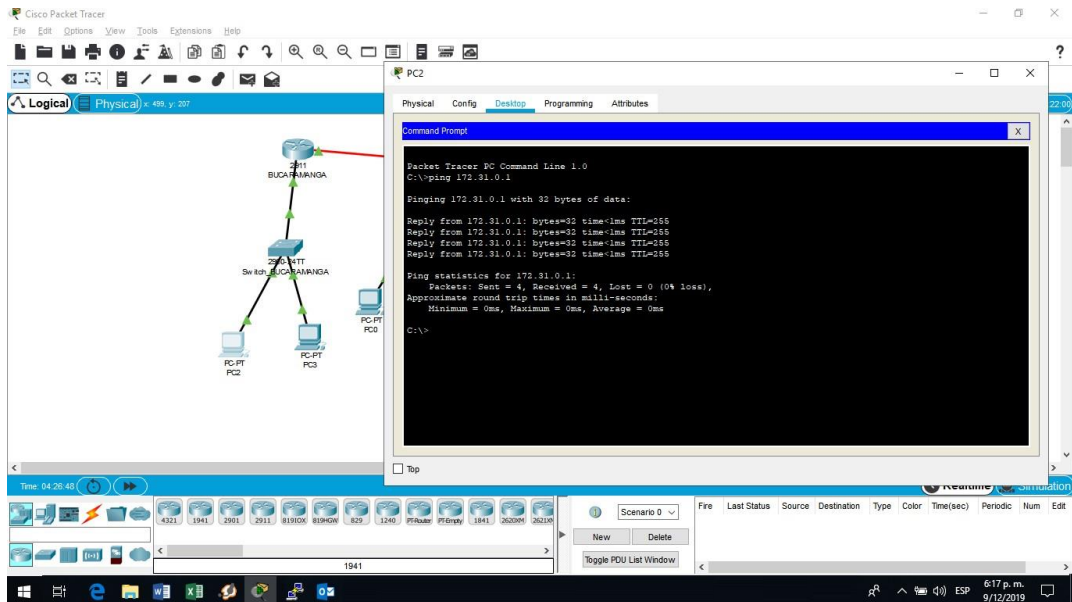


Figura 30. Prueba de conectividad DHCP Bucaramanga.

Pruebas desde router Bucaramanga hacia el switch Bucaramanga con la ip que tiene asociada en la vlan 1 de gestión:

```
BUCARAMANGA#ping 172.31.2.2
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.31.2.2, timeout is 2 seconds:

!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms

```
BUCARAMANGA#
```

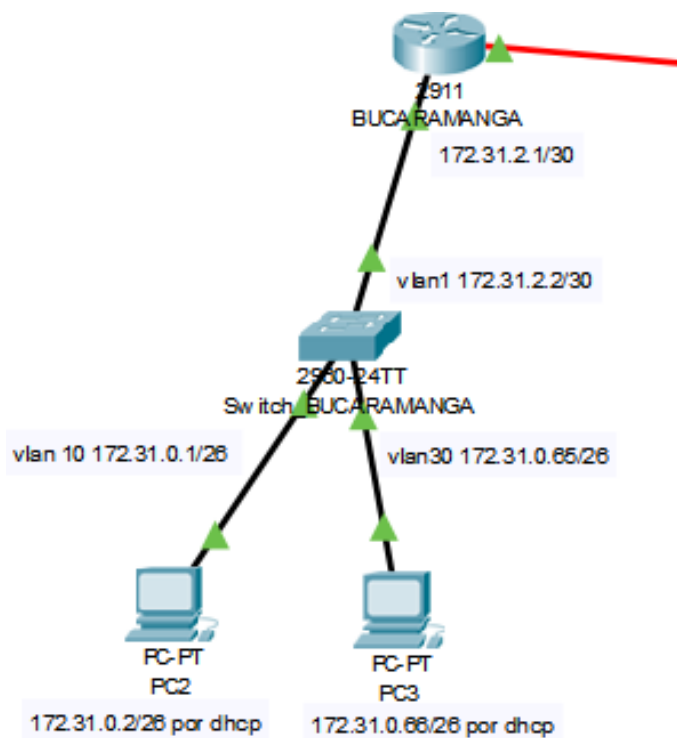


Figura 31. Direccionamiento

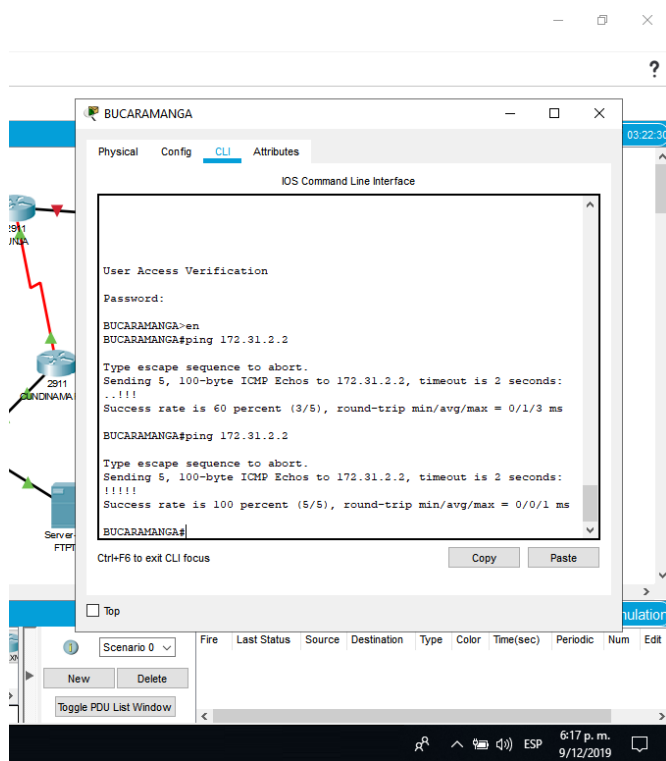


Figura 32. Evidencia ping

Port	Link	VLAN	IP Address	MAC Address
FastEthernet0/1	Up	10	--	00D0.BC21.AE01
FastEthernet0/2	Up	30	--	00D0.BC21.AE02
FastEthernet0/3	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE03
FastEthernet0/4	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE04
FastEthernet0/5	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE05
FastEthernet0/6	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE06
FastEthernet0/7	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE07
FastEthernet0/8	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE08
FastEthernet0/9	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE09
FastEthernet0/10	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE0A
FastEthernet0/11	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE0B
FastEthernet0/12	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE0C
FastEthernet0/13	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE0D
FastEthernet0/14	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE0E
FastEthernet0/15	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE0F
FastEthernet0/16	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE10
FastEthernet0/17	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE11
FastEthernet0/18	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE12
FastEthernet0/19	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE13
FastEthernet0/20	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE14
FastEthernet0/21	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE15
FastEthernet0/22	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE16
FastEthernet0/23	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE17
FastEthernet0/24	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE18
GigabitEthernet0/1	Up	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE19
GigabitEthernet0/2	Down	1	--	00D0.BC21.AE1A
Vlan1	Up	1	172.31.2.2/30	0001.4292.7790
Vlan10	Up	10	172.31.0.1/26	0001.4292.7701
Vlan30	Up	30	172.31.0.65/26	0001.4292.7702

Hostname: Switch

Physical Location: Intercity, Home City, Corporate Office, Main Wiring Closet

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num	Edit
[Empty table body]									

6:17 p. m.
9/12/2019

Figura 33. interfaces virtuales

Visualización de las interfaces virtuales asociadas a los direccionamientos correspondientes según topología.

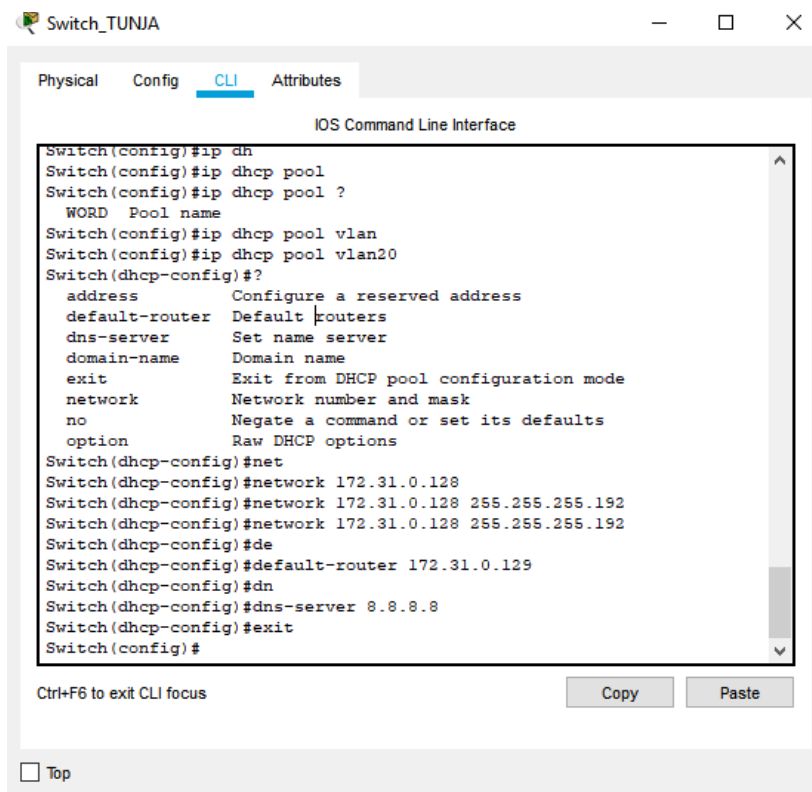
Vlan_20 tunja

```
Switch(config-if)#ip add
Switch(config-if)#ip address 172.31.0.128 255.255.255.192 Bad mask /26 for
address 172.31.0.128
Switch(config-if)#ip address 172.31.0.129 255.255.255.192 Switch(config-if)#
Switch(config-if)# Switch(config-if)#exit Switch(config)#dhc Switch(config)#ip dh
Switch(config)#ip dhcp pool Switch(config)#ip dhcp pool ? WORD Pool name
Switch(config)#ip dhcp pool vlan Switch(config)#ip dhcp pool vlan20 Switch(dhcp-
config)#?
address Configure a reserved address default-router Default routers
dns-server Set name server domain-name Domain name
exit Exit from DHCP pool configuration mode network Network number and mask
```

```

no Negate a command or set its defaults option Raw DHCP options
Switch(dhcp-config)#net
Switch(dhcp-config)#network 172.31.0.128
Switch(dhcp-config)#network 172.31.0.128 255.255.255.192
Switch(dhcp-config)#network 172.31.0.128 255.255.255.192 Switch(dhcp-
config)#de
Switch(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.31.0.129 Switch(dhcp-config)#dn
Switch(dhcp-config)#dns-server 8.8.8.8 Switch(dhcp-config)#exit
Switch(config)#

```



The screenshot shows a Cisco IOS Command Line Interface (CLI) window titled "Switch_TUNJA". The window has tabs for "Physical", "Config", "CLI", and "Attributes", with "CLI" selected. The main area displays the following commands and their help text:

```

Switch(config)#ip dh
Switch(config)#ip dhcp pool
Switch(config)#ip dhcp pool ?
WORD Pool name
Switch(config)#ip dhcp pool vlan
Switch(config)#ip dhcp pool vlan20
Switch(dhcp-config)#?
address          Configure a reserved address
default-router   Default routers
dns-server       Set name server
domain-name      Domain name
exit             Exit from DHCP pool configuration mode
network          Network number and mask
no              Negate a command or set its defaults
option           Raw DHCP options
Switch(dhcp-config)#net
Switch(dhcp-config)#network 172.31.0.128
Switch(dhcp-config)#network 172.31.0.128 255.255.255.192
Switch(dhcp-config)#network 172.31.0.128 255.255.255.192
Switch(dhcp-config)#de
Switch(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.31.0.129
Switch(dhcp-config)#dn
Switch(dhcp-config)#dns-server 8.8.8.8
Switch(dhcp-config)#exit
Switch(config)#

```

At the bottom of the window, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons, and a "Top" button with a checkbox.

Figura 34. Rutas aprendidas.

Pc en VLAN 20 de Tunja aprendido IP por DHCP:

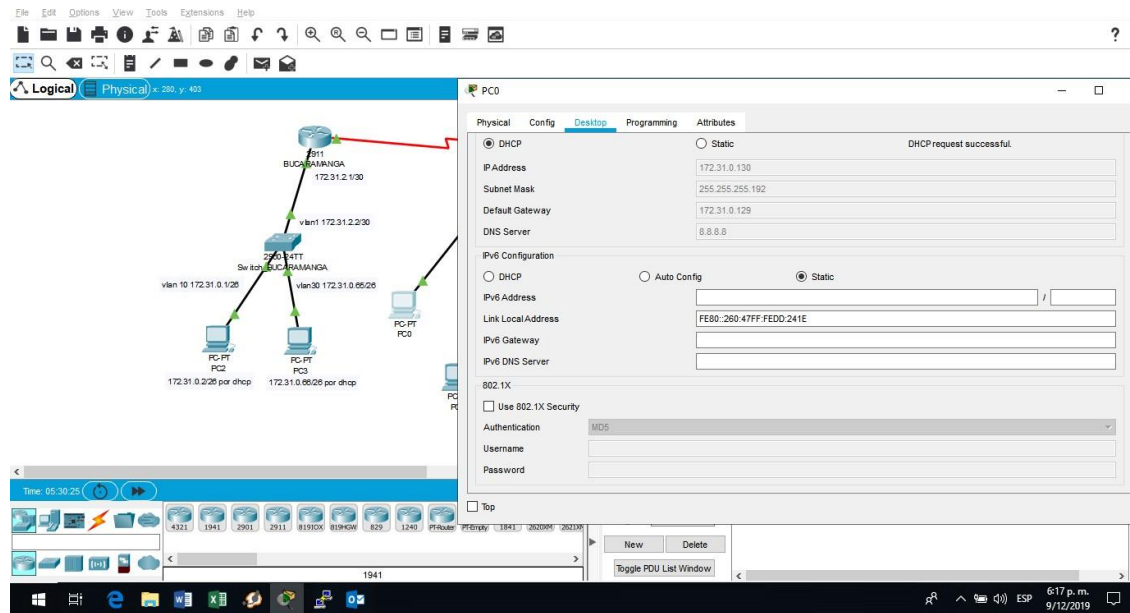


Figura 35. evidencia DHCP.

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

```
TUNJA(config)#ip nat inside source static 209.17.22.2 5.5.5.5 TUNJA(config)#inter
TUNJA(config)#interface g TUNJA(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/0
TUNJA(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/0 TUNJA(config-if)#nat
TUNJA(config-if)#ip nat TUNJA(config-if)#ip nat ou TUNJA(config-if)#ip nat outside
TUNJA(config-if)#ip nat outside
```

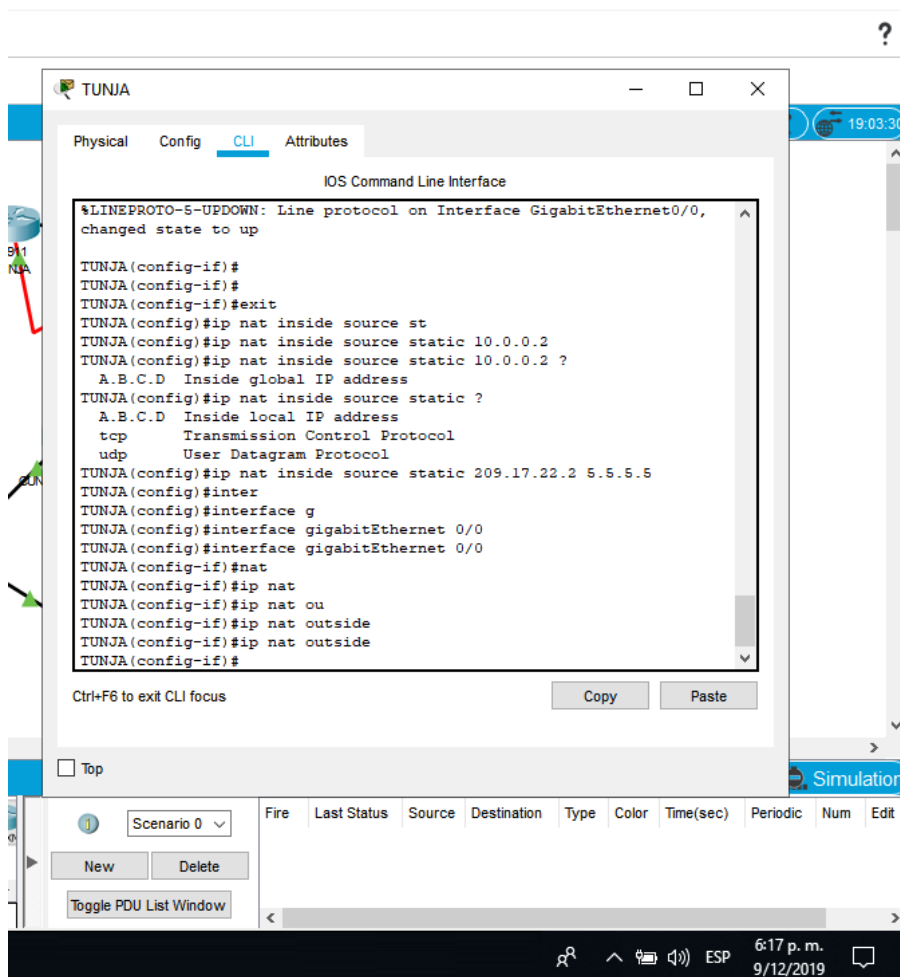
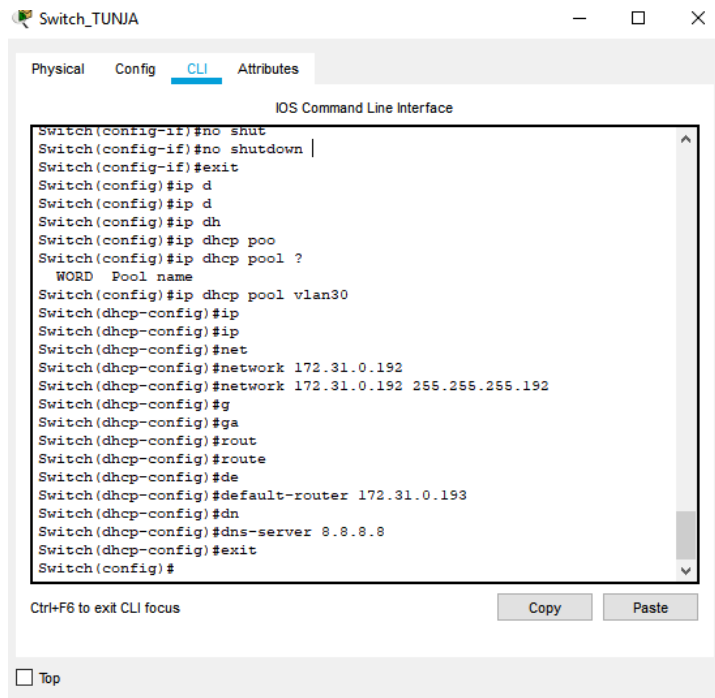



Figura 36. NAT estático.

```
Switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/2 Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
Switch(config-if)#exit Switch(config)#interface vlan 30
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan30, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan30, changed state to up
```

```
Switch(config-if)#ip address 172.31.0.193 255.255.255.192 Switch(config-if)#no
shutdown
Switch(config-if)#exit Switch(config)#ip dhcp pool ? WORD Pool name
Switch(config)#ip dhcp pool vlan30
Switch(dhcp-config)#network 172.31.0.192
Switch(dhcp-config)#network 172.31.0.192 255.255.255.192
Switch(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.31.0.193 Switch(dhcp-config)#dn
Switch(dhcp-config)#dns-server 8.8.8.8 Switch(dhcp-config)#exit Switch(config)#
```



The screenshot shows a window titled "Switch_TUNJA" with a tabbed interface. The "CLI" tab is active, displaying the "IOS Command Line Interface". The terminal output shows the following commands and their responses:

```
Switch(config-if)#no shut
Switch(config-if)#no shutdown |
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#ip d
Switch(config)#ip d
Switch(config)#ip dh
Switch(config)#ip dhcp poo
Switch(config)#ip dhcp pool ?
WORD Pool name
Switch(config)#ip dhcp pool vlan30
Switch(dhcp-config)#ip
Switch(dhcp-config)#ip
Switch(dhcp-config)#net
Switch(dhcp-config)#network 172.31.0.192
Switch(dhcp-config)#network 172.31.0.192 255.255.255.192
Switch(dhcp-config)#g
Switch(dhcp-config)#ga
Switch(dhcp-config)#rout
Switch(dhcp-config)#route
Switch(dhcp-config)#de
Switch(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.31.0.193
Switch(dhcp-config)#dn
Switch(dhcp-config)#dns-server 8.8.8.8
Switch(dhcp-config)#exit
Switch(config)#
```

At the bottom of the window, there is a "Top" checkbox, a "Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus" label, and "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

Figura 36. NAT estático

Equipo que esta en la interfaz asociada a la vlan 30 aprende ip por dhcp.

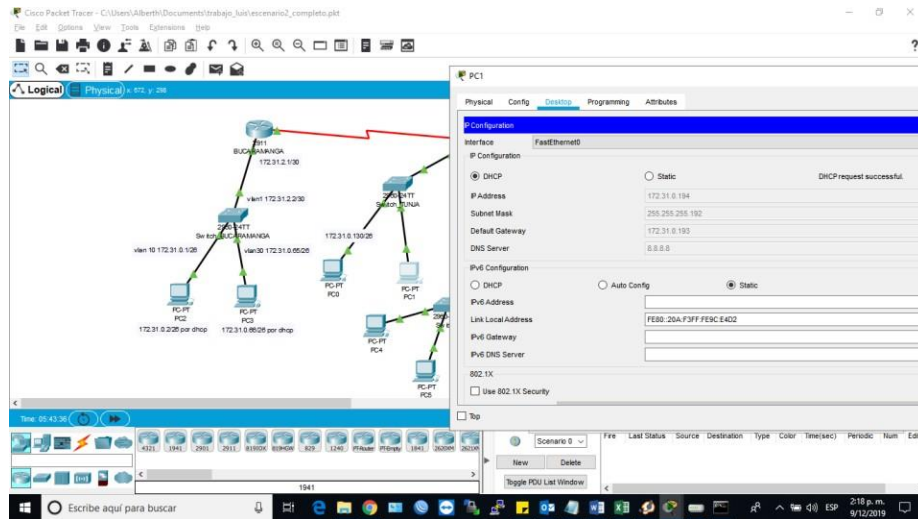


Figura 37. DHCP tomado.

E
El enrutamiento deberá tener autenticación.

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 Gateway of last resort is not set
172.3.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks C 172.3.2.8/29 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1 L 172.3.2.9/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1 172.31.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks C 172.31.2.32/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1 L 172.31.2.33/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1 C 172.31.2.36/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

L 172.31.2.37/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0 209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks C 209.17.220.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0 L 209.17.220.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

The screenshot shows a window titled 'TUNJA' with tabs for 'Physical', 'Config', 'CLI', and 'Attributes'. The 'CLI' tab is active, displaying the 'IOS Command Line Interface'. The output shows routing table information for various networks, including 172.3.0.0/16, 172.3.2.8/29, 172.3.2.9/32, 172.31.0.0/16, 172.31.2.32/30, 172.31.2.33/32, 172.31.2.36/30, 172.31.2.37/32, 209.17.220.0/24, and 209.17.220.2/32. The output also includes a legend for codes (L, C, S, R, M, B, D, N1, E1, i, inter area, *, U, P) and a 'Gateway of last resort is not set' message. The prompt 'TUNJA#' is visible at the bottom of the CLI window.

```

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

      172.3.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       172.3.2.8/29 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       172.3.2.9/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
      172.31.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C       172.31.2.32/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L       172.31.2.33/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C       172.31.2.36/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L       172.31.2.37/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
      209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       209.17.220.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       209.17.220.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

TUNJA#
  
```

Figura 38. Tabla de enrutamiento.

Listas de control de acceso:

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

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

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

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

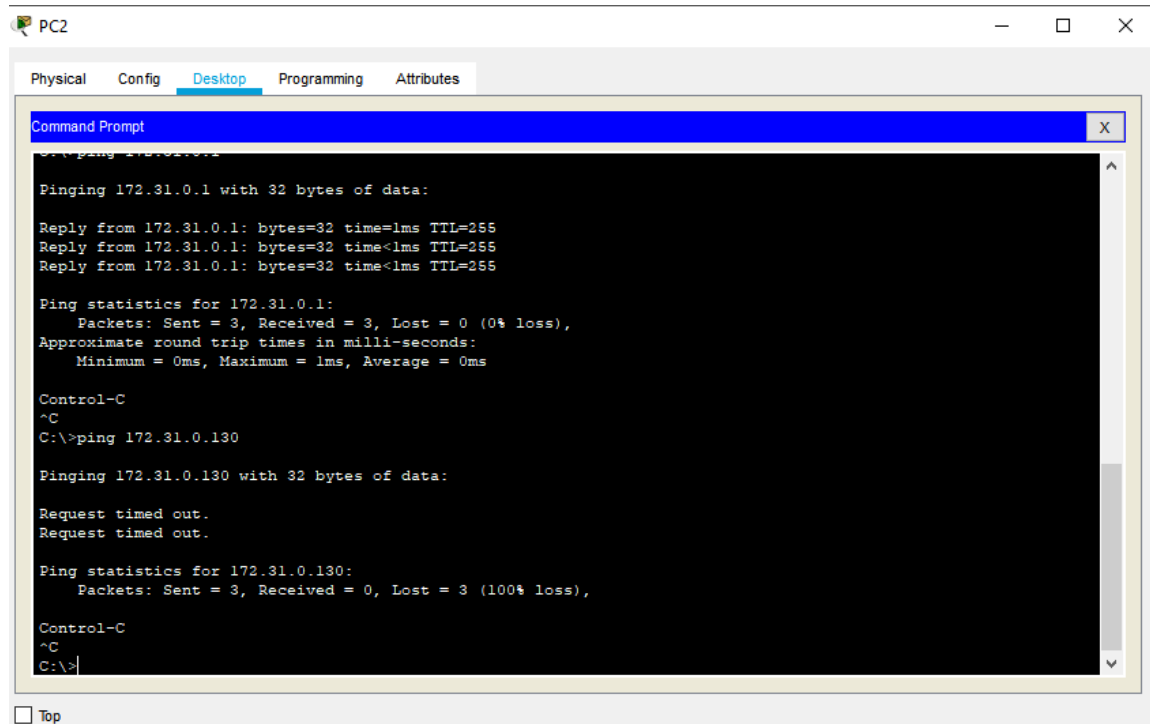
Los hosts de VLAN 30 de Bucaramanga acceden a internet y a cualquier equipo de VLAN10.

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

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

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

VLSM: utilizar la dirección 172.31.0.0 /18 para el direccionamiento.



The screenshot shows a PC2 desktop window titled 'PC2' with tabs for 'Physical', 'Config', 'Desktop', 'Programming', and 'Attributes'. The 'Desktop' tab is active, displaying a 'Command Prompt' window. The Command Prompt shows the following text:

```

C:\>ping 172.31.0.1

Pinging 172.31.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.31.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=255
Reply from 172.31.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 172.31.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 172.31.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 3, Received = 3, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

Control-C
^C
C:\>ping 172.31.0.130

Pinging 172.31.0.130 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 172.31.0.130:
    Packets: Sent = 3, Received = 0, Lost = 3 (100% loss),

Control-C
^C
C:\>
  
```

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

Figura 39. Evidencia ping.

Aspectos validados en la simulación

Habilitar VLAN en cada switch y permitir su enrutamiento. =ok

Enrutamiento OSPF con autenticación en cada router. = ok

Servicio DHCP en el router Tunja, mediante el helper address, para los routers Bucaramanga y Cundinamarca. = ok

Configuración de NAT estático y de sobrecarga. = ok

Establecer una lista de control de acceso de acuerdo con los criterios señalados. =ok

Habilitar las opciones en puerto consola y terminal virtual= ok

CONCLUSIONES

De acuerdo con los contenidos analizados en el diplomado, podemos conceptualizar con claridad el termino de red, que no es más que un conjunto de equipos (computadoras y/o dispositivos) conectados por medio de cables, señales, ondas o cualquier otro método de transporte de datos, que comparten información (archivos), recursos (CD-ROM, impresoras, etc.) y servicios (acceso a internet, e-mail, chat), etc.

El protocolo DHCP está diseñado fundamentalmente para ahorrar tiempo gestionando direcciones IP en una red grande. El servicio DHCP se encuentra activo en un servidor donde se centraliza la administración de las direcciones IP de la red.

Las listas de control de acceso desempeñan un gran papel como medida de seguridad lógica, ya que su cometido siempre es controlar el acceso a los recursos o activos del sistema.

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