

**PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRÁCTICAS CCNA**

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**UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA  
ESCUELA DE CIENCIAS BÁSICAS, TECNOLOGÍA E INGENIERÍA  
INGENIERÍA DE SISTEMAS  
DICIEMBRE DE 2019**

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**Diplomado de profundización Cisco (Diseño e implementación de  
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**NOTA DE ACEPTACIÓN**

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Presidente del Jurado

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Jurado

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Jurado

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## RESUMEN

La Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia, en proceso de aprendizaje del DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACIÓN CISCO (DISEÑO E IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE SOLUCIONES INTEGRADAS LAN / WAN) utilizando como herramienta fundamental para su desarrollo el software Cisco Packet Tracer el cual es un programa que nos permite realizar la simulación de redes, se logró experimentar los diferentes comportamientos de una red.

Durante el desarrollo de los laboratorios, con dichas simulaciones se logra adquirir conocimientos CCNA Routing y Switching, módulos CCNA 1 y CCNA 2, con los conocimientos obtenidos y puestos en práctica se realizó el desarrollo de la actividad final como prueba de las habilidades, donde mediante los 2 escenarios propuestos se pone a prueba la habilidad en los conocimientos previamente aprendidos a lo largo del semestre en los trabajos colaborativos y evaluaciones individuales, realizando configuraciones NAT, DHCP, RIPV2, VLAN, configuración de direcciones IP y OSPFv2, usando a su vez comandos para verificación de configuraciones, y completando los ejercicios según lineamientos propuestos en los dos escenarios.

## **ABSTRACT**

The National Open and Distance University, in the process of learning the DIPLOMA DE PROFUNDIZACIÓN CISCO (DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED LAN / WAN SOLUTIONS) using the Cisco Packet Tracer software as a fundamental tool for its development, which is a program that allows us to perform the simulation of networks, the different behaviors of a network are experienced.

During the development of the laboratories, with simulated simulations it is possible to acquire knowledge CCNA Routing and Switching, modules CCNA 1 and CCNA 2, with the controlled knowledge and put into practice the development of the final activity was carried out as a test of the skills, where through The 2 scenarios proposed are tested for proficiency in previous knowledge learned throughout the semester in collaborative work and individual assessments, configurations carried out NAT, DHCP, RIPV2, VLAN, IP address configuration and OSPFv2, using commands to Verification of configurations, and completing the exercises according to the proposed guidelines in the two scenarios.

## INTRODUCCIÓN

La necesidad de tener personal capacitado, competitivo, idóneo en el campo laboral ha sido uno de los grandes objetivos que se ha trazado el mercado comercial y laboral, ya que la idoneidad de un trabajador con grandes conocimientos genera un mayor impacto laboral y económico en cualquier tipo de compañía, más aun en el campo de las tecnologías y la información que viene en un crecimiento desmedido en los últimos años y no parece tener un techo a la vista.

Durante el desarrollo del diplomado de profundización cisco (diseño e implementación de soluciones integradas lan/wan), se lograron obtener conocimientos y experiencias enriquecedoras como los tipos de enrutamiento basados en elementos telemáticos Cisco (routers y switches), y como evidencia del trabajo responsable y el conocimiento adquirido se realiza la presentación de la solución de dos escenarios planteados en la guía de actividades, donde se usó el software Packet Tracer de Cisco, para practicar y simular los ejercicios propuestos.



## **OBJETIVOS**

- Solucionar los dos escenarios propuestos para esta actividad con los conocimientos previos adquiridos en el semestre.
- Interpretar de manera Clara una problemática de redes y brindar la solución deseada desde el punto de vista de enrutamientos y configuraciones especialmente en elementos que brinda cisco Como router y switches.
- Poner a prueba habilidades adquiridas en la aplicación packet tracer, usando comandos especiales para este fin.
- Conocer y aplicar las normas técnicas de presentación para documentos ICONTEC.

## PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRÁCTICAS CCNA

### 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.

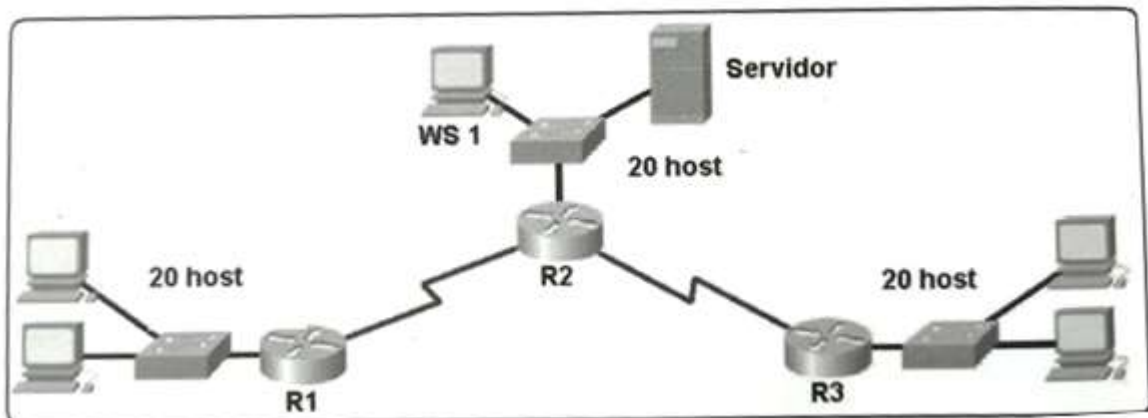
Parte 2: Considerar la asignación de los parámetros básicos y la detección de vecinos directamente conectados.

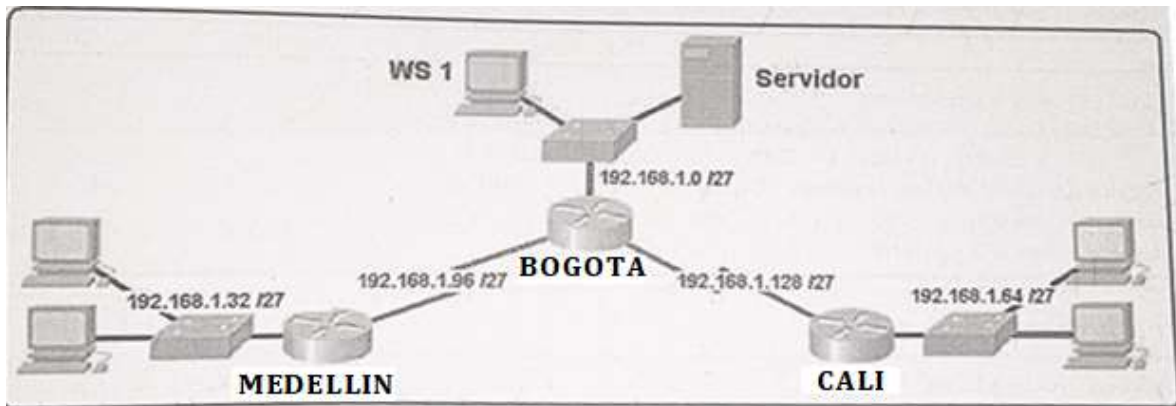
Parte 3: La red y subred establecidas deberán tener una interconexión total, todos los hosts deberán ser visibles y poder comunicarse entre ellos sin restricciones.

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.





## 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).

Se realiza la configuración básica tanto de router como de switch en los cuales ingresaremos claves de acceso las cuales serán mi nombre y apellido, encriptación de claves, mensaje de acceso restringido y asignación de nombre tal y como es solicitado en la topología de red.

### **CONFIGURACION ROUTER R1 PARA CIUDAD MEDELLIN**

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure terminal
```

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

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

```
R1(config)#no ip domain-lookup
```

```
R1(config)#service password-encryption
```

```
R1(config)#banner motd "Acceso Restringido"
```

```
R1(config)#enable secret carlos
```

```
R1(config)#line console 0
```

```
R1(config-line)#password salazar
```

```
R1(config-line)#login
```

```
R1(config-line)#line vty 0 4
```

```
R1(config-line)#password salazar
```

```
R1(config-line)#login
```

R1(config-line)#

## **CONFIGURACION DE SWITCH S1 PARA CIUDAD MEDELLIN**

Switch>enable

Switch#configure terminal

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

Switch(config)#hostname S1

S1(config)#no ip domain-lookup

S1(config)#banner motd "Acceso Restringido"

S1(config)#enable secret carlos

S1(config)#line console 0

S1(config-line)#password salazar

S1(config-line)#login

S1(config-line)#line vty 0 4

S1(config-line)#password salazar

S1(config-line)#login

S1(config-line)#exit

## **CONFIGURACION ROUTER R2 PARA CIUDAD BOGOTA**

Router>enable

Router#configure terminal

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

Router(config)#hostname R2

R2(config)#no ip domain-lookup

R2(config)#service password-encryption

R2(config)#banner motd "Acceso restringido"

R2(config)#enable secret carlos

R2(config)#line console 0

```
R2(config-line)#password salazar
R2(config-line)#login
R2(config-line)#line vty 0 4
R2(config-line)#password salazar
R2(config-line)#login
R2(config-line)#exit
R2(config)#
```

### **CONFIGURACION DE SWITCH S2 PARA CIUDAD BOGOTA**

```
Switch>enable
Switch#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname S2
S2(config)#no ip domain-lookup
S2(config)#service password-encryption
S2(config)#banner motd "Acceso Restringido"
S2(config)#enable secret carlos
S2(config)#line console 0
S2(config-line)#password salazar
S2(config-line)#login
S2(config-line)#line vty 0 4
S2(config-line)#password salazar
S2(config-line)#login
S2(config-line)#exit
S2(config)#
```

### **CONFIGURACION ROUTER R3 PARA CIUDAD CALI**

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure terminal
```

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

```
Router(config)#hostname R3
```

```
R3(config)#no ip domain-lookup
```

```
R3(config)#service password-encryption
```

```
R3(config)#banner motd "Acceso Restringido"
```

```
R3(config)#enable secret carlos
```

```
R3(config)#line console 0
```

```
R3(config-line)#password salazar
```

```
R3(config-line)#login
```

```
R3(config-line)#line vty 0 4
```

```
R3(config-line)#password salazar
```

```
R3(config-line)#login
```

```
R3(config-line)#exit
```

```
R3(config)#
```

### **CONFIGURACION SWITCH PARA S3 CIUDAD CALI**

```
Switch>enable
```

```
Switch#configure terminal
```

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

```
Switch(config)#hostname S3
```

```
S3(config)#no ip domain-lookup
```

```
S3(config)#service password-encryption
```

```
S3(config)#banner motd "Acceso Restringido"
```

```
S3(config)#enable secret carlos
```

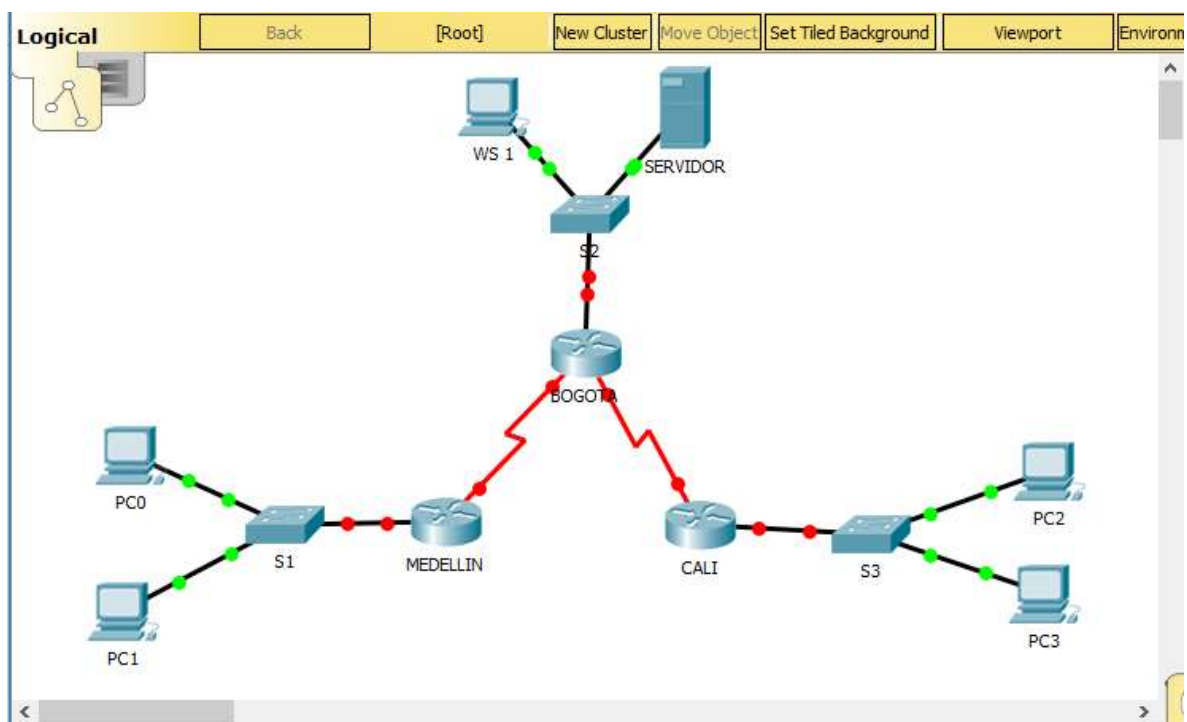
```
S3(config)#line console 0
```

```
S3(config-line)#password salazar
```

```
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#line vty 0 4
S3(config-line)#password salazar
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#exit
S3(config)#
```

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

**Imagen 1. Topología de red escenario 1**



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

### **Parte 1: Asignación de direcciones IP:**

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

La segmentacion se crea teniendo en cuenta para un crecimiento futuro 30 direcciones por cada segmento.

Segmento	Direccion ip	Mascara de red
1	192.168.1.0 hasta 192.168.1.29	255.255.255.224
2	192.168.1.30 hasta 192.168.1.59	255.255.255.224
3	192.168.1.60 hasta 192.168.1.89	255.255.255.224
4	192.168.1. 90 hasta 192.168.1.119	255.255.255.224
5	192.168.1.120 hasta 192.168.1.149	255.255.255.224
6	192.168.1.150 hasta 192.168.1.179	255.255.255.224
7	192.168.1.180 hasta 192.168.1.209	255.255.255.224
8	192.168.1.210 hasta 192.168.1.239	255.255.255.224

### b. Asignar una dirección IP a la red.

Asignacion del direccionamiento Ip para la interfaz s0/0/1 faltante en Medellin y Cali

#### 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	<b>MEDELLIN</b>	<b>BOGOTA</b>	<b>CALI</b>
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	192.168.1.150	192.168.1.130	192.168.1.180
Dirección de Ip en interfaz FA 0/0	192.168.1.33	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.65
Protocolo de enrutamiento	<b>Eigrp</b>	<b>Eigrp</b>	<b>Eigrp</b>
Sistema Autónomo	200	200	200
Afirmaciones de red	192.168.1.0	192.168.1.0	192.168.1.0

En este punto configuraremos los 3 router con la informacion y el direccionamiento ip que tenemos en nuestra tabla.

### CONFIGURACION DE ROUTER R1 MEDELLIN

R1>enable



Password:

R1#configure terminal

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

R1(config)#int s0/0/0

R1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.99 255.255.255.224

R1(config-if)#no shutdown

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

R1(config-if)#int s0/0/1

R1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.150 255.255.255.224

R1(config-if)#no shutdown

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

R1(config-if)#int g0/0

R1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.33 255.255.255.224

R1(config-if)#no shutdown

R1(config-if)#

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

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

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

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

```
R1(config-if)#router eigrp 200
R1(config-router)#no auto-summary
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0
R1(config-router)#
%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 200: Neighbor 192.168.1.98 (Serial0/0/0) is up:
new adjacency
```

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

### **CONFIGURACION DE ROUTER R2 BOGOTA**

```
R2>enable
Password:
R2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#int s0/0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.98 255.255.255.224
R2(config-if)#no shutdown

R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up

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

R2(config-if)#int s0/0/1
R2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.130 255.255.255.224
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
```

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

R2(config-if)#int g0/0

R2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.224

R2(config-if)#no shutdown

R2(config-if)#

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

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

R2(config-if)#router eigrp 200

R2(config-router)#no auto-summary

R2(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0

R2(config-router)#exit

R2(config)#

## **CONFIGURACION DE ROUTER R3 CALI**

R3>enable

Password:

R3#conf terminal

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

R3(config)#int s0/0/0

R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.131 255.255.255.224

R3(config-if)#no shutdown

R3(config-if)#

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

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

R3(config-if)#int s0/0/1

R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.180 255.255.255.224

R3(config-if)#no shutdown

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

R3(config-if)#int g0/0

R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.65 255.255.255.224

R3(config-if)#no shutdown

R3(config-if)#

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

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

R3(config-if)#router eigrp 200

R3(config-router)#no auto-summary

R3(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0

R3(config-router)#

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

```
R3(config-router)#exit
```

```
R3(config)#
```

**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.**

Para poder visualizar la información solicitada se ingresará el comando **show ip route** en cada uno de los routers

### **ROUTER R1 MEDELLIN**

```
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, 7 subnets, 2 masks

D 192.168.1.0/27 [90/2170112] via 192.168.1.98, 00:18:30, Serial0/0/0

C 192.168.1.32/27 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

L 192.168.1.33/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

D 192.168.1.64/27 [90/2682112] via 192.168.1.98, 00:10:51, Serial0/0/0

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, 00:13:53, Serial0/0/0

## **ROUTER R2 BOGOTA**

R2>enable

Password:

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, 8 subnets, 2 masks

C 192.168.1.0/27 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

L 192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

D 192.168.1.32/27 [90/2170112] via 192.168.1.99, 00:20:18, Serial0/0/0

D 192.168.1.64/27 [90/2170112] via 192.168.1.131, 00:12:38, Serial0/0/1

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

## **ROUTER R3 CALI**

R3>enable

Password:

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, 7 subnets, 2 masks

D 192.168.1.0/27 [90/2170112] via 192.168.1.130, 00:13:43, Serial0/0/0

D 192.168.1.32/27 [90/2682112] via 192.168.1.130, 00:13:43, Serial0/0/0

C 192.168.1.64/27 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

L 192.168.1.65/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

D 192.168.1.96/27 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.130, 00:13:43, 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

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

Para verificar el balanceo de carga que presenta cada uno de los router emitiremos el comando **show ip eigrp topology**

#### **ROUTER R1 MEDELLIN**

R1#show ip eigrp topology

IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS 200/ID(192.168.1.150)

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

P 192.168.1.0/27, 1 successors, FD is 2170112

via 192.168.1.98 (2170112/2816), Serial0/0/0

P 192.168.1.32/27, 1 successors, FD is 2816

via Connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

P 192.168.1.64/27, 1 successors, FD is 2682112

via 192.168.1.98 (2682112/2170112), 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

R1#

**ROUTER R2 BOGOTA**

R2#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 2816

via Connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

P 192.168.1.32/27, 1 successors, FD is 2170112



via 192.168.1.99 (2170112/2816), Serial0/0/0  
P 192.168.1.64/27, 1 successors, FD is 2170112  
via 192.168.1.131 (2170112/2816), 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

### **ROUTER R3 CALI**

R3#show ip eigrp topology

IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS 200/ID(192.168.1.180)

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

P 192.168.1.0/27, 1 successors, FD is 2170112  
via 192.168.1.130 (2170112/2816), Serial0/0/0  
P 192.168.1.32/27, 1 successors, FD is 2682112  
via 192.168.1.130 (2682112/2170112), Serial0/0/0  
P 192.168.1.64/27, 1 successors, FD is 2816  
via Connected, GigabitEthernet0/0  
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

R3#

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

Para realizar este diagnostico de vecinos se usara el comando **show cdp neighbor**

**ROUTER R1 MEDELLIN**

R1#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 Infrfce Holdtme Capability Platform Port ID

S1 Gig 0/0 145 S 2960 Gig 0/1

R2 Ser 0/0/0 149 R C1900 Ser 0/0/0

**ROUTER R2 BOGOTA**

R2#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 Infrfce Holdtme Capability Platform Port ID

R1 Ser 0/0/0 133 R C1900 Ser 0/0/0

S2 Gig 0/0 175 S 2960 Gig 0/1

R3 Ser 0/0/1 124 R C1900 Ser 0/0/0

**ROUTER R3 CALI**

R3#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 Infrfce Holdtme Capability Platform Port ID

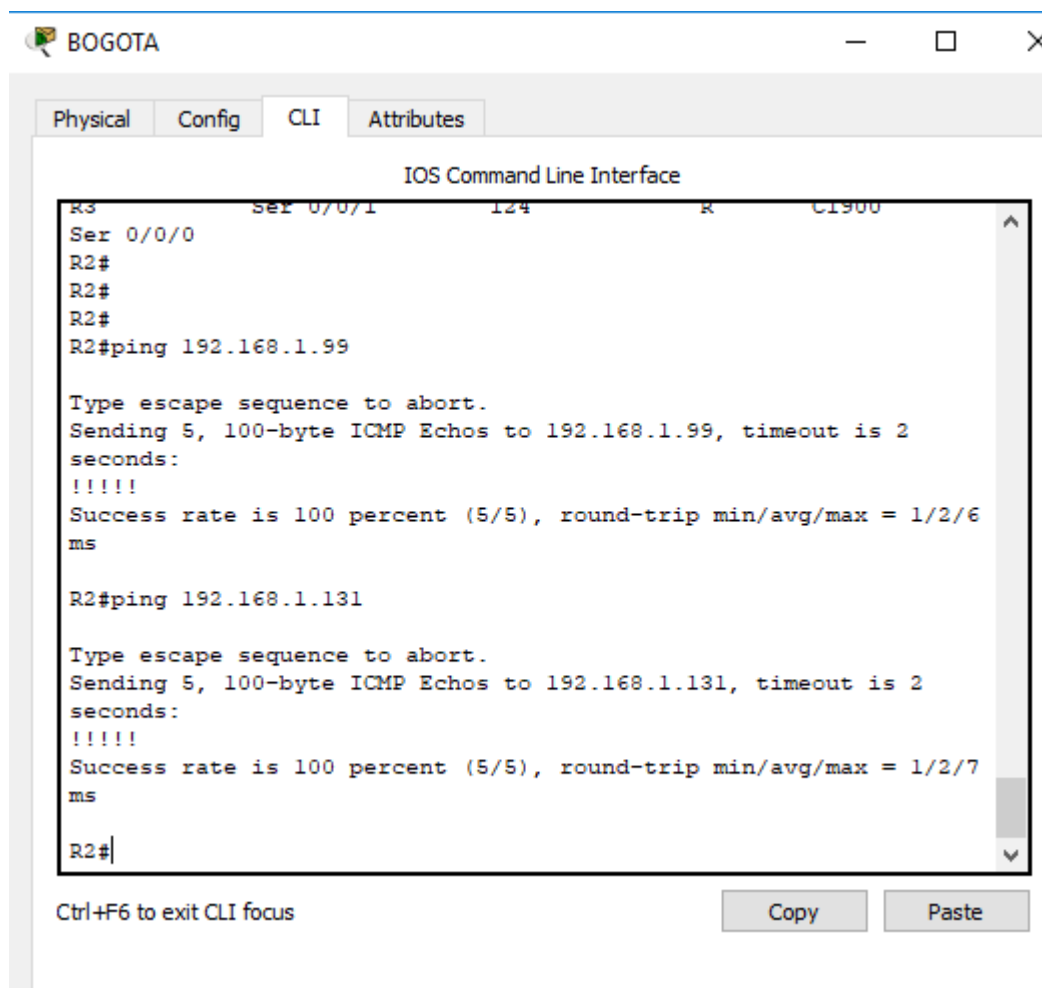
R2 Ser 0/0/0 163 R C1900 Ser 0/0/1

S3 Gig 0/0 124 S 2960 Gig 0/1

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

Se realizara la prueba de ping desde el router central en la red que vendria siendo Bogota hacia los router de medellin y cali.

**Imagen 2. Ping Router Bogota a Medellin y Cali. Escenario 1**



```
BOGOTA
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
R3 Ser 0/0/1 124 R C1900
R2#
R2#
R2#
R2#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 = 1/2/6
ms

R2#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 = 1/2/7
ms

R2#
```

### 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.**

Para verificar si existe vecindad utilizaremos el comando **show ip eigrp neighbor** y posteriormente **show ip eigrp topology**

**ROUTER R1 MEDELLIN**

R1>enable

Password:

R1#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 00:39:56 40 1000 0 7

**ROUTER R2 BOGOTA**

R2#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 14 00:41:34 40 1000 0 7

1 192.168.1.131 Se0/0/1 13 00:33:54 40 1000 0 7

**ROUTER R3 CALI**

R3>enable

Password:

R3#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 00:35:01 40 1000 0 8
```

## **SHOW IP EIGRP TOPOLOGY**

### **ROUTER R1 MEDELLIN**

R1#show ip eigrp topology

IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS 200/ID(192.168.1.150)

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

P 192.168.1.0/27, 1 successors, FD is 2170112

via 192.168.1.98 (2170112/2816), Serial0/0/0

P 192.168.1.32/27, 1 successors, FD is 2816

via Connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

P 192.168.1.64/27, 1 successors, FD is 2682112

via 192.168.1.98 (2682112/2170112), 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

R1#

### **ROUTER R2 BOGOTA**

R2#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 2816

via Connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

P 192.168.1.32/27, 1 successors, FD is 2170112

via 192.168.1.99 (2170112/2816), Serial0/0/0

P 192.168.1.64/27, 1 successors, FD is 2170112

via 192.168.1.131 (2170112/2816), 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

R2#

### **ROUTER R3 CALI**

R3#show ip eigrp topology

IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS 200/ID(192.168.1.180)

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

P 192.168.1.0/27, 1 successors, FD is 2170112

```
via 192.168.1.130 (2170112/2816), Serial0/0/0
P 192.168.1.32/27, 1 successors, FD is 2682112
via 192.168.1.130 (2682112/2170112), Serial0/0/0
P 192.168.1.64/27, 1 successors, FD is 2816
via Connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
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
R3#
```

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

Para realizar la comprobación de las tablas de enrutamiento en cada router vamos a aplicar el comando **show ip route**

### **Router R1 Medellin**

```
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, 7 subnets, 2 masks
D 192.168.1.0/27 [90/2170112] via 192.168.1.98, 00:50:36, Serial0/0/0
C 192.168.1.32/27 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
```

L 192.168.1.33/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0  
D 192.168.1.64/27 [90/2682112] via 192.168.1.98, 00:42:57, Serial0/0/0  
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, 00:45:59, Serial0/0/0

## Router R2 Bogota

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, 8 subnets, 2 masks

C 192.168.1.0/27 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

L 192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

D 192.168.1.32/27 [90/2170112] via 192.168.1.99, 00:52:12, Serial0/0/0

D 192.168.1.64/27 [90/2170112] via 192.168.1.131, 00:44:32, Serial0/0/1

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



## Router R3 Cali

```
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
```

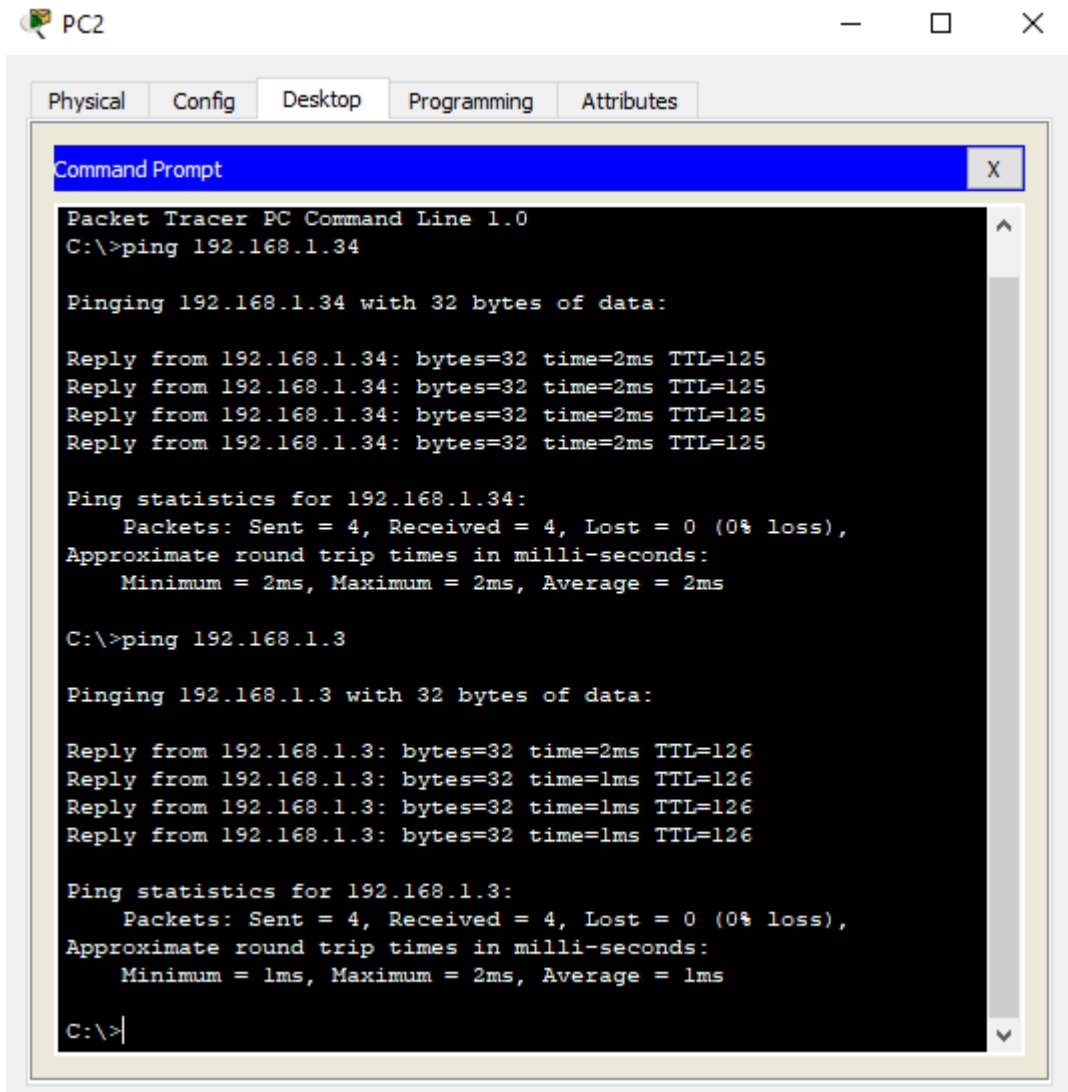
```
Gateway of last resort is not set
```

```
192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 2 masks  
D 192.168.1.0/27 [90/2170112] via 192.168.1.130, 00:45:17, Serial0/0/0  
D 192.168.1.32/27 [90/2682112] via 192.168.1.130, 00:45:17, Serial0/0/0  
C 192.168.1.64/27 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0  
L 192.168.1.65/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0  
D 192.168.1.96/27 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.130, 00:45:17, 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
```

**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.**

Previo a la realización de los ping se configuran todos los host de la red con su dirección ip y el correspondiente Gateway predeterminado.

**Imagen 3. Ping host de Cali a red Medellin y servidor. Escenario 1.**



#### 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:

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

Esta configuración yo la había realizado desde la configuración inicial, acá reitero el comando utilizado para dicha configuración

```
R1(config-line)#line vty 0 4
R1(config-line)#password salazar
R1(config-line)#login
R1(config-line)#
```

```
R2(config-line)#line vty 0 4
R2(config-line)#password salazar
R2(config-line)#login
R2(config-line)#exit
```

```
R3(config-line)#line vty 0 4
R3(config-line)#password salazar
R3(config-line)#login
R3(config-line)#exit
```

```
S1(config-line)#line vty 0 4
S1(config-line)#password salazar
S1(config-line)#login
S1(config-line)#exit
```

```
S2(config-line)#line vty 0 4
```

```
S2(config-line)#password salazar
```

```
S2(config-line)#login
```

```
S2(config-line)#exit
```

```
S3(config-line)#line vty 0 4
```

```
S3(config-line)#password salazar
```

```
S3(config-line)#login
```

```
S3(config-line)#exit
```

**B. 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.**

Para permitir que el servidor tenga acceso a cualquier otro dispositivo se realizara la siguiente configuración

```
R2(config)#access-list 151 permit ip host 192.168.1.3 any
```

```
R2(config)#int g0/0
```

```
R2(config-if)#ip access-group 151 in
```

```
R2(config-if)#
```

**C. 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.**

```
R1>enable
```

```
Password:
```

```
R1#configure terminal
```

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

```
R1(config)#access-list 151 permit ip 192.168.1.32 0.0.0.31 host 192.168.1.3
```

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

```
R1(config-if)#ip access-group 151 in
```

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

```
R3#conf terminal
```

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

```
R3(config)#access-list 151 permit ip 192.168.1.64 0.0.0.31 host 192.168.1.3
```

```
R3(config)#int g0/0
```

```
R3(config-if)#ip access-group 151 in
```

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

### Parte 5: Comprobación de la red instalada.

- Se debe probar que la configuración de las listas de acceso fue exitosa.
- 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	ok
	WS_1	Router BOGOTA	falla
	Servidor	Router CALI	ok
	Servidor	Router MEDELLIN	falla
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	Ok
	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	Servidor	Ok
	Servidor	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	Ok
	Servidor	LAN del Router CALI	Ok
	Router CALI	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	Falla
	Router MEDELLIN	LAN del Router CALI	Falla

**Imagen 4. Telnet router Medellin a router Cali. Escenario 1.**

```

R1(config-if)#ip access-group 151 in
R1(config-if)#
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#exit
R1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R1#
R1#telnet 192.168.1.65
Trying 192.168.1.65 ...OpenAcceso Restringido

User Access Verification

Password: |

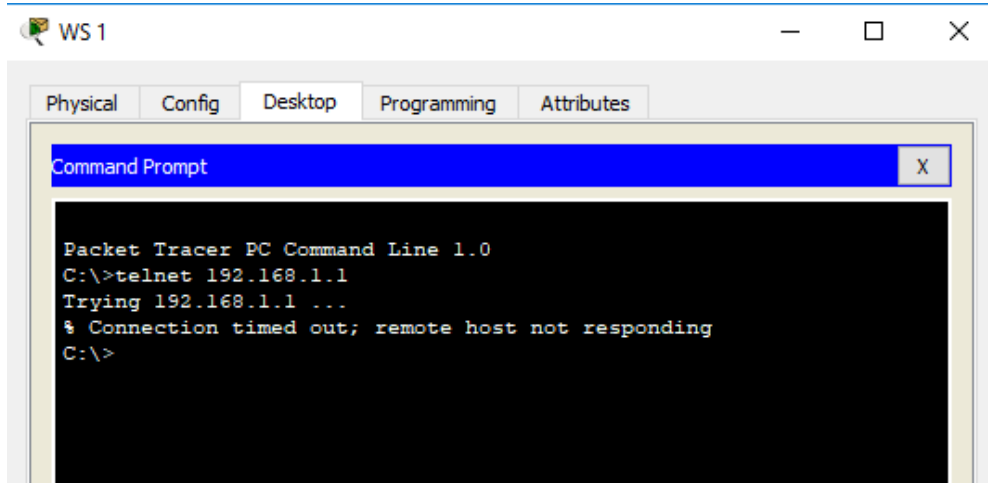
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

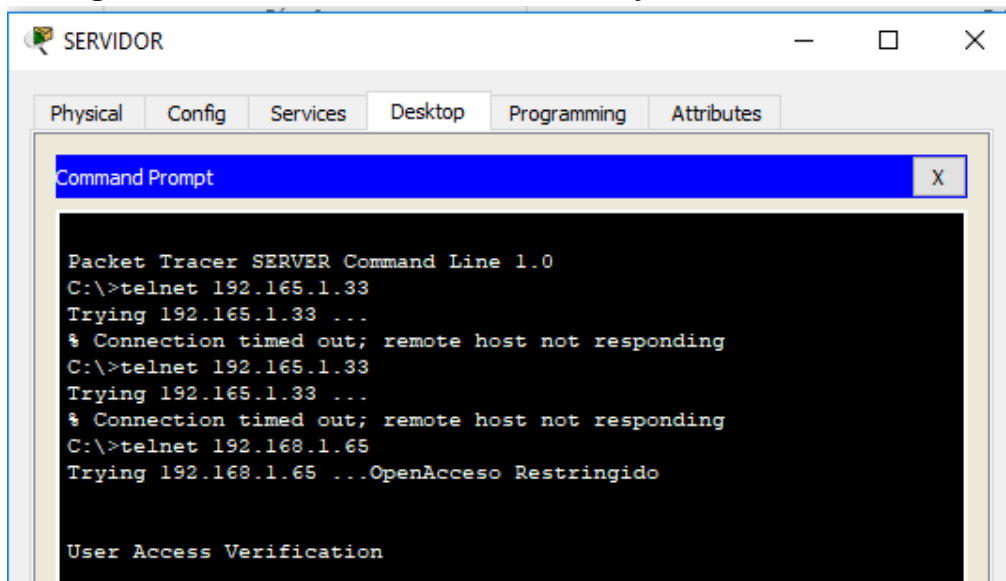
Copy Paste

Top

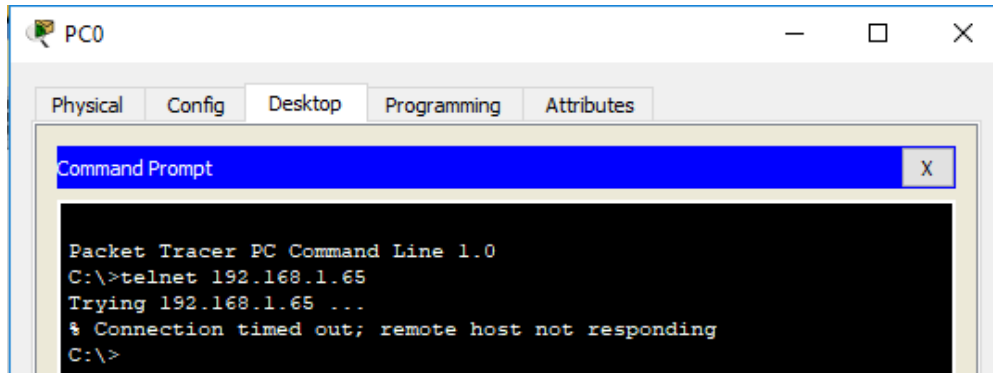
**Imagen 5. Telnet WS\_1 a roter Bogota. Escenario 1.**



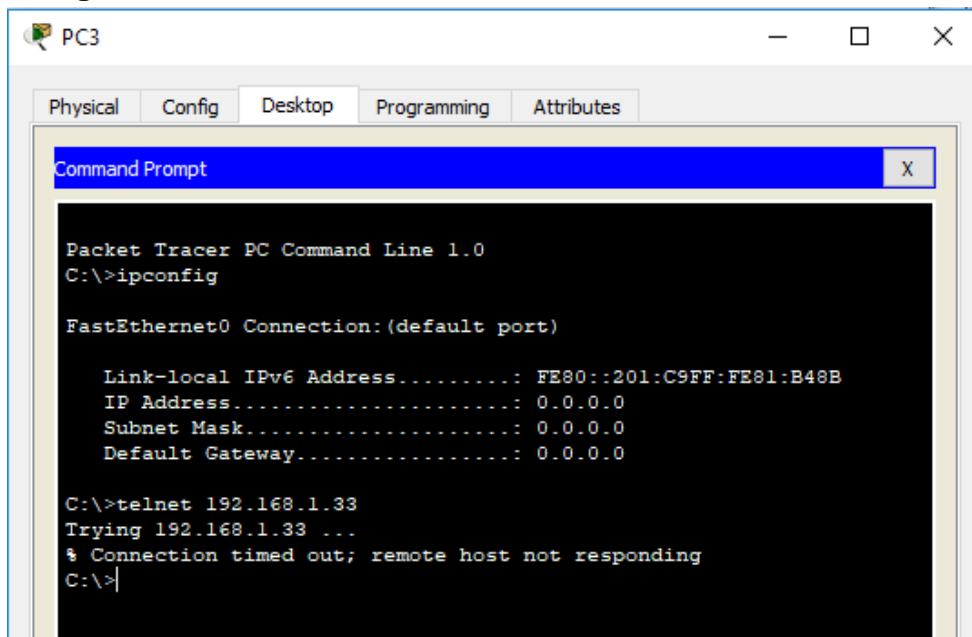
**Imagen 6. Telnet servidor a Router Cali y Medellin. Escenario 1.**



**Imagen 7. Telnet LAN de Router Medellin a Router Cali. Escenario 1.**

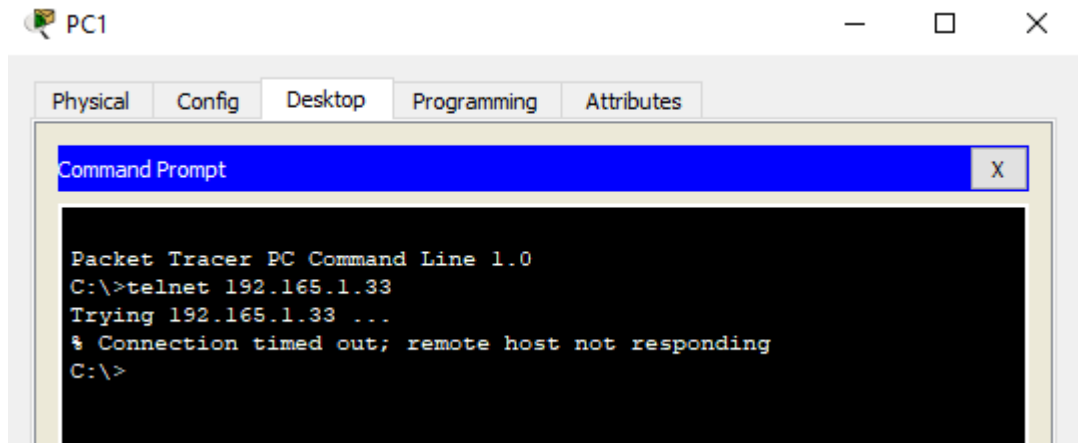


**Imagen 8. Telnet LAN de router Cali a Router Cali. Escenario 1.**

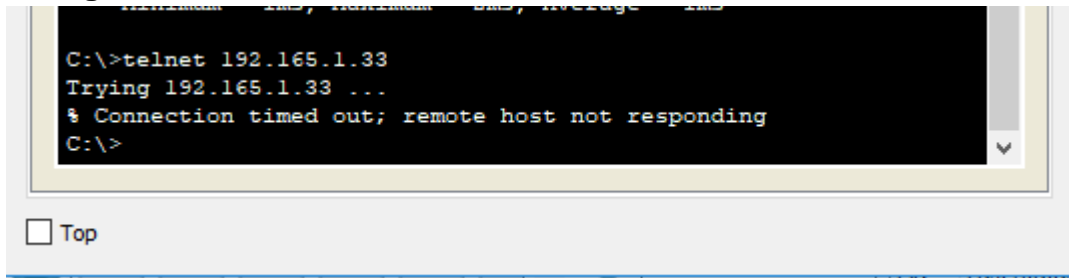




**Imagen 9. Telnet LAN de router Medellin a router Medellin. Escenario 1.**



**Imagen 10. Telnet LAN de router Cali a Router Medellin. Escenario 1.**



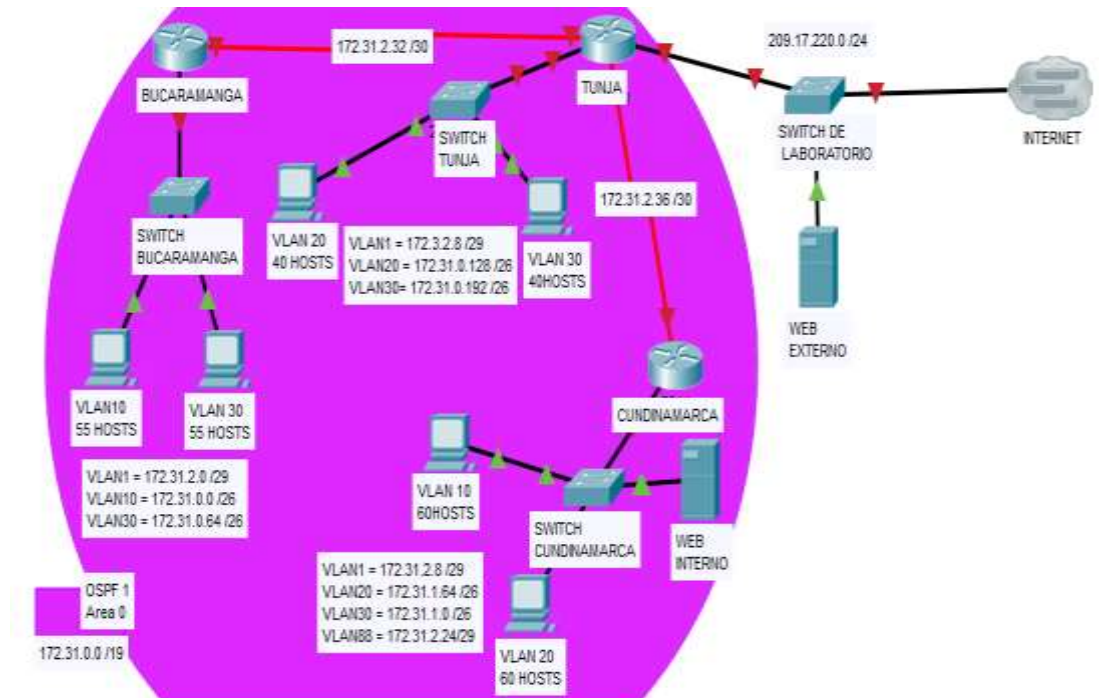
**Imagen 11. Pings esenario 1.**

PDU List Window

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num	Edit	Delete
	Failed	PC2	WS 1	ICMP		0.000	N	0	(edit)	(delete)
	Failed	PC0	WS 1	ICMP		0.000	N	1	(edit)	(delete)
	Failed	PC0	PC2	ICMP		0.000	N	2	(edit)	(delete)
	Successful	PC2	SERVIDOR	ICMP		0.000	N	3	(edit)	(delete)
	Successful	PC1	SERVIDOR	ICMP		0.000	N	4	(edit)	(delete)
	Successful	SERVIDOR	PC0	ICMP		0.000	N	5	(edit)	(delete)
	Successful	SERVIDOR	PC3	ICMP		0.000	N	6	(edit)	(delete)
	Failed	CALI	PC0	ICMP		0.000	N	7	(edit)	(delete)
	Failed	MEDELLIN	PC2	ICMP		0.000	N	8	(edit)	(delete)

## 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

Los siguientes son los requerimientos necesarios:

1. Todos los routers deberán tener los siguiente:
  - Configuración básica.
  - Autenticación local con AAA.
  - Cifrado de contraseñas.

Para el desarrollo de este punto se configuran los routers y switches de las ciudades y el departamento de Cundinamarca con toda la información requerida como nombres, contraseñas así como el comando encapsulation y las correspondientes direcciones ip.

## **CONFIGURACION ROUTER RC PARA CUNDINAMARCA**

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#conf terminal
```

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

```
Router(config)#hostname RC
```

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

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

```
RC(config)#banner motd "Servicio Restringido"
```

```
RC(config)#enable secret carlos
```

```
RC(config)#line console 0
```

```
RC(config-line)#password salazar
```

```
RC(config-line)#login
```

```
RC(config-line)#line vty 0 4
```

```
RC(config-line)#password salazar
```

```
RC(config-line)#login
```

```
RC(config-line)#int g0/0.1
```

```
RC(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 1
```

```
RC(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.2.9 255.255.255.248
```

```
RC(config-subif)#int g0/0.20
```

```
RC(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 20
```

```
RC(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.1.65 255.255.255.192
```

```
RC(config-subif)#int g0/0.30
```

```
RC(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.1.1 255.255.255.192
```

% Configuring IP routing on a LAN subinterface is only allowed if that subinterface is already configured as part of an IEEE 802.10, IEEE 802.1Q,

or ISL vLAN.

```
RC(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.1.1 255.255.255.192
```

```
RC#
```

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

```
RC#configure terminal
```

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

```
RC(config)#int g0/0.30
```

```
RC(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.1.1 255.255.255.192
```

% Configuring IP routing on a LAN subinterface is only allowed if that subinterface is already configured as part of an IEEE 802.10, IEEE 802.1Q, or ISL vLAN.

```
RC(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.1.2 255.255.255.192
```

% Configuring IP routing on a LAN subinterface is only allowed if that subinterface is already configured as part of an IEEE 802.10, IEEE 802.1Q, or ISL vLAN.

```
RC(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.2.1 255.255.255.192
```

% Configuring IP routing on a LAN subinterface is only allowed if that subinterface is already configured as part of an IEEE 802.10, IEEE 802.1Q, or ISL vLAN.

```
RC(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.1.1 255.255.255.192
```

% Configuring IP routing on a LAN subinterface is only allowed if that subinterface is already configured as part of an IEEE 802.10, IEEE 802.1Q, or ISL vLAN.

```
RC(config-subif)#int g0/0.88
```

```
RC(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 88
```

```
RC(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.2.25 255.255.255.248
```

```
RC(config-subif)#int g0/0
```

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

```
RC(config-if)#
```

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

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.1, changed state to up

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.20, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.20, changed state to up

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.30, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.30, changed state to up

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.88, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.88, changed state to up

RC(config-if)#int s0/0/0

RC(config-if)#ip address 172.31.2.38 255.255.255.252

RC(config-if)#no shutdown

RC(config-if)#

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

RC(config-if)#router

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

RC(config-if)#router ospf 1

RC(config-router)#network 172.31.1.0 0.0.0.63 area 0

RC(config-router)#network 172.31.1.64 0.0.0.63 area 0

RC(config-router)#network 172.31.2.8 0.0.0.7 area 0

RC(config-router)#network 172.31.2.24 0.0.0.7 area 0

```
RC(config-router)#network 172.31.2.36 0.0.0.3 area 0
```

```
RC(config-router)#exit
```

```
RC(config)#
```

```
01:39:54: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 209.17.220.1 on Serial0/0/0 from  
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
```

## **CONFIGURACION PARA ROUTER RB QUE PERTENECERA A BUCARAMANGA**

```
Router#configure terminal
```

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

```
Router(config)#hostname RB
```

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

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

```
RB(config)#banner motd "Acceso Restringido"
```

```
RB(config)#enable secret carlos
```

```
RB(config)#line console 0
```

```
RB(config-line)#password salazar
```

```
RB(config-line)#login
```

```
RB(config-line)#line vty 0 4
```

```
RB(config-line)#password salazar
```

```
RB(config-line)#login
```

```
RB(config-line)#int g0/0.1
```

```
RB(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 1
```

```
RB(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.2.1 255.255.255.248
```

```
RB(config-subif)#int g0/0.10
```

```
RB(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 10
```

```
RB(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.0.1 255.255.255.192
```

RB(config-subif)#int g0/0.30

RB(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 30

RB(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.0.65 255.255.255.192

RB(config-subif)#int g0/0

RB(config-if)#no shutdown

RB(config-if)#

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

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.1, changed state to up

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.10, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.10, changed state to up

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.30, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.30, changed state to up



```
RB(config-if)#int s0/0/0
```

```
RB(config-if)#ip address 172.31.2.34 255.255.255.252
```

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

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

```
RB(config-if)#router ospf 1
```

```
RB(config-router)#network 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63 area 0
```

```
RB(config-router)#network 172.31.0.64 0.0.0.63 area 0
```

```
RB(config-router)#network 172.31.2.0 0.0.0.7 area 0
```

```
RB(config-router)#network 172.31.2.32 0.0.0.3 area 0
```

```
RB(config-router)#exit
```

```
RB(config)#
```

## **CONFIGURACION ROUTER RT PARA TUNJA**

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#conf terminal
```

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

```
Router(config)#hostname RT
```

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

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

```
RT(config)#banner motd "Acceso Restringido"
```

```
RT(config)#enable secret carlos
```

```
RT(config)#line console 0
```

```
RT(config-line)#password salazar
```

```
RT(config-line)#login
```

```
RT(config-line)#line vty 0 4
```

```
RT(config-line)#password salazar
RT(config-line)#login
RT(config-line)#int g0/0.1
RT(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 1
RT(config-subif)#ip address 172.3.2.9 255.255.255.248
RT(config-subif)#int g0/0.20
RT(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 20
RT(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.0.129 255.255.255.192
RT(config-subif)#int g0/0.30
RT(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 30
RT(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.0.193 255.255.255.192
RT(config-subif)#int g0/0.0
RT(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
RT(config-if)#
```

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

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed
state to up
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.1, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.1, changed
state to up
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.20, changed state to up
```

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.20, changed state to up

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.30, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.30, changed state to up

RT(config-if)#int s0/0/0

RT(config-if)#ip address 172.31.2.33 255.255.255.252

RT(config-if)#no shutdown

RT(config-if)#

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

RT(config-if)#

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

RT(config-if)#int s0/0/1

RT(config-if)#ip address 172.31.2.37 255.255.255.252

RT(config-if)#no shutdown

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

RT(config-if)#

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.1, changed state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.20, changed state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.30, changed state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.20, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.30, changed state to up

RT(config-if)#int g0/1

RT(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.1 255.255.255.0

RT(config-if)#no shutdown

RT(config-if)#

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up

RT(config-if)#router ospf 1

RT(config-router)#network 172.3.2.8 0.0.0.7 area 0

RT(config-router)#network 172.31.0.128 0.0.0.63 area 0

RT(config-router)#network 172.31.0.192 0.0.0.63 area 0

RT(config-router)#network 172.31.2.32 0.0.0.3 area 0

RT(config-router)#network 172.31.2.3

01:16:54: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 172.31.2.34 on Serial0/0/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done

% Incomplete command.

RT(config-router)#network 172.31.2.36 0.0.0.3 area 0

RT(config-router)#exit

RT(config)#

## **CONFIGURACION SWITCH SB BUCARAMANGA**

Switch>enable

Switch#conf term

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

Switch(config)#hostname SB

SB(config)#vlan 1

SB(config-vlan)#vlan 10

SB(config-vlan)#vlan 30

SB(config-vlan)#int f0/10

SB(config-if)#switchport mode access

```
SB(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
SB(config-if)#int f0/14
SB(config-if)#switchport mode access
SB(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
SB(config-if)#int g0/1
SB(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
SB(config-if)#int vlan 1
SB(config-if)#ip address 172.31.2.3 255.255.255.248
SB(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
SB(config-if)#
```

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

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

```
SB(config-if)#ip default-gateway172.31.2.1
```

```
^
```

```
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
```

```
SB(config-if)#ip default-gateway 172.31.2.1
```

```
SB(config)#exit
```

```
SB#
```

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

## **CONFIGURACION SWITCH ST TUNJA**

```
Switch>ENABLE
```

```
Switch#conf termi
```

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

```
Switch(config)#hostname ST
```

```
ST(config)#vlan 1
```

```
ST(config-vlan)#vlan 20
```

```
ST(config-vlan)#vlan 30
```

```
ST(config-vlan)#int f0/10
```

```
ST(config-if)#switchport mode access
```

```
ST(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
```

```
ST(config-if)#int f0/14
```

```
ST(config-if)#switchport mode access
```

```
ST(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
```

```
ST(config-if)#int g0/1
```

```
ST(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
```

```
ST(config-if)#int vlan 1
```

```
ST(config-if)#ip address 172.3.2.11 255.255.255.248
```

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

```
ST(config-if)#
```

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

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

```
ST(config-if)#ip default-gateway 172.3.2.9
```

```
ST(config)#no shutdown
```

```
^
```

```
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
```

ST(config)#exit

## **CONFIGURACION SWITCH SC CUNDINAMARCA**

Switch>enable

Switch#config ter

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

Switch(config)#hostname SC

SC(config)#vlan 1

SC(config-vlan)#vlan 20

SC(config-vlan)#vlan 30

SC(config-vlan)#vlan 88

SC(config-vlan)#int f0/10

SC(config-if)#switchport mode access

^

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

SC(config-if)#switchport mode access

SC(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20

SC(config-if)#int f0/14

SC(config-if)#switchport mode access

SC(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30

SC(config-if)#int f0/20

SC(config-if)#switchport mode access

SC(config-if)#switchport access vlan 88

SC(config-if)#int g0/1

SC(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

SC(config-if)#int vlan 1



```
SC(config-if)#ip address 172.31.2.11 255.255.255.248
```

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

```
SC(config-if)#
```

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

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

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

```
SC(config)#exit
```

```
SC#
```

### **AUTENTICACION AAA PARA LOS 3 ROUTERS**

```
RB(config)#line console 0
```

```
RB(config-line)#username unad secret unad
```

```
RB(config)#aaa new-model
```

```
RB(config)#aaa authentication login AAA-LOGIN local
```

```
RB(config)#line console 0
```

```
RB(config-line)#login authentication AAA-LOGIN
```

```
RB(config-line)#line vty 0 4
```

```
RB(config-line)#login authentication AAA-LOGIN
```

```
RB(config-line)#
```

```
RB#
```

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

```
RT#conf ter
```

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

```
RT(config)#line console 0
RT(config-line)#username unad secret unad
RT(config)#aaa new-model
RT(config)#aaa authentication login AAA-LOGIN local
RT(config)#line console 0
RT(config-line)#login authentication AAA-LOGIN
RT(config-line)#line vty 0 4
RT(config-line)#login authentication AAA-LOGIN
RT(config-line)#
```

```
RC>enable
```

```
Password:
```

```
RC#conf ter
```

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

```
RC(config)#username unad secret unad
RC(config)#aaa new-model
RC(config)#aaa authentication login AAA-LOGIN local
RC(config)#line console 0
RC(config-line)#login authentication AAA-LOGIN
RC(config-line)#line vty 0 4
RC(config-line)#login authentication AAA-LOGIN
RC(config-line)#
```

- Un máximo de internos para acceder al router.

```
RC(config-line)#login block-for 20 attempts 5 within 60
```

```
RB(config-line)#login block-for 20 attempts 5 within 60
```

RT(config-line)#login block-for 20 attempts 5 within 60

- Máximo tiempo de acceso al detectar ataques.

RC(config)#login block-for 20 attempts 5 within 60

RB(config)#login block-for 20 attempts 5 within 60

RT(config)#login block-for 20 attempts 5 within 60

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

## Imagen 12. Servidor TFTP. Esenario 2.

The screenshot shows a web interface for a network device. The browser address bar displays "WEB INTERNO". The interface has several tabs: "Physical", "Config", "Services", "Desktop", "Programming", and "Attributes". The "Services" tab is active. On the left, a "SERVICES" list includes: HTTP, DHCP, DHCPv6, TFTP, DNS, SYSLOG, AAA, NTP, EMAIL, FTP, IoT, and VM Management. The "TFTP" service is selected and shown as "On" in the main area. Below the service status, a list of files is displayed, including various .bin files with names like "c1841-ipbase-mz.123-14.T7.bin" and "c2950-i6q4l2-mz.121-22.EA8.bin". A "Remove File" button is located at the bottom right of the file list.

WEB INTERNO

Physical Config **Services** Desktop Programming Attributes

**SERVICES**

- HTTP
- DHCP
- DHCPv6
- TFTP
- DNS
- SYSLOG
- AAA
- NTP
- EMAIL
- FTP
- IoT
- VM Management

TFTP

Service  On  Off

File

- c1841-ipbase-mz.123-14.T7.bin
- c1841-ipbasek9-mz.124-12.bin
- c1900-universalk9-mz.SPA.155-3.M4a.bin
- c2600-advipservicesk9-mz.124-15.T1.bin
- c2600-i-mz.122-28.bin
- c2600-ipbasek9-mz.124-8.bin
- c2800nm-advipservicesk9-mz.124-15.T1.bin
- c2800nm-advipservicesk9-mz.151-4.M4.bin
- c2800nm-ipbase-mz.123-14.T7.bin
- c2800nm-ipbasek9-mz.124-8.bin
- c2900-universalk9-mz.SPA.155-3.M4a.bin
- c2950-i6q4l2-mz.121-22.EA4.bin
- c2950-i6q4l2-mz.121-22.EA8.bin

Remove File

Top

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

```
RT#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RT(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.31.0.1 172.31.0.4
RT(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.31.0.65 172.31.0.68
RT(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.31.1.65 172.31.1.68
RT(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.31.1.1 172.31.1.4
RT(config)#ip dhcp pool vlan10B
RT(dhcp-config)#network 172.31.0.0 255.255.255.192
RT(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.31.0.1
RT(dhcp-config)#dns-server 172.31.2.27
RT(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool vlan30B
RT(dhcp-config)#network 172.31.0.64 255.255.255.192
RT(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.31.0.65
RT(dhcp-config)#dns-server 172.31.2.27
RT(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool vlan20C
RT(dhcp-config)#network 172.31.1.64 255.255.255.192
RT(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.31.1.65
RT(dhcp-config)#dns-server 172.31.2.27
RT(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool vlan30C
RT(dhcp-config)#network 172.31.1.0 255.255.255.192
RT(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.31.1.1
RT(dhcp-config)#dns-server 172.31.2.27
RT(dhcp-config)#
```

Username: unad

Password:

RB>enable

Password:

RB#configure terminal

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

RB(config)#int g0/0.10

RB(config-subif)#ip helper-address 172.31.2.33

RB(config-subif)#int g0/0.30

RB(config-subif)#ip helper-address 172.31.2.33

RB(config-subif)#exit

RB(config)#

```
RC#conf terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RC(config)#int g0/0.20
RC(config-subif)#ip helper-address 172.31.2.37
RC(config-subif)#int g0/0.30
RC(config-subif)#ip helper-address 172.31.2.37
RC(config-subif)#exit
RC(config)#
```

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

```
RT#conf terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RT(config)#ip nat inside source static 172.31.2.27 209.165.220.10
RT(config)#ip access-list standard NAT-ACL
RT(config-std-nacl)#permit 172.31.0.0 0.0.255.255
RT(config-std-nacl)#ip nat inside source list NAT-ACL interface g0/1 overload
RT(config)#int g0/1
RT(config-if)#ip nat outside
RT(config-if)#int g0/0.1
RT(config-subif)#ip nat inside
RT(config-subif)#int g0/0.20
RT(config-subif)#ip nat inside
RT(config-subif)#int g0/0.30
RT(config-subif)#ip nat inside
RT(config-subif)#int s0/0/0
RT(config-if)#ip nat inside
RT(config-if)#int s0/0/1
RT(config-if)#ip nat inside
RT(config-if)#exit
RT(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.220.5
RT(config)#router ospf 1
RT(config-router)#default-information originate
RT(config-router)#exit
RT(config)#
```

## COMANDO SHOW IP ROUTE RT TUNJA

```
RT#show ip route
```

```
^
```

```
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
```

```
RT#show ip route
```

```
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
```

```
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
```

```
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
```

```
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
```

```
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
```

```
* - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
```

```
P - periodic downloaded static route
```

```
Gateway of last resort is not set
```

```
172.3.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
```

```
C 172.3.2.8/29 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.1
```

```
L 172.3.2.9/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.1
```

```
172.31.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 14 subnets, 4 masks
```

```
O 172.31.0.0/26 [110/65] via 172.31.2.34, 03:05:03, Serial0/0/0
```

```
O 172.31.0.64/26 [110/65] via 172.31.2.34, 03:05:03, Serial0/0/0
```

```
C 172.31.0.128/26 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.20
```

```
L 172.31.0.129/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.20
```

```
C 172.31.0.192/26 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.30
```

```
L 172.31.0.193/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.30
```

```
O 172.31.1.64/26 [110/65] via 172.31.2.38, 02:41:56, Serial0/0/1
```

```
O 172.31.2.0/29 [110/65] via 172.31.2.34, 03:05:03, Serial0/0/0
```

```
O 172.31.2.8/29 [110/65] via 172.31.2.38, 02:41:56, Serial0/0/1
```

```
O 172.31.2.24/29 [110/65] via 172.31.2.38, 02:41:56, Serial0/0/1
```

```
C 172.31.2.32/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

```
L 172.31.2.33/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

```
C 172.31.2.36/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

```
L 172.31.2.37/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

```
209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
```

```
C 209.17.220.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
```

```
L 209.17.220.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
```

## COMANDO SHOW IP ROUTE RB BUCARAMANGA

RB#show ip route

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

172.3.0.0/29 is subnetted, 1 subnets

O 172.3.2.8/29 [110/65] via 172.31.2.33, 03:09:59, Serial0/0/0

172.31.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 14 subnets, 4 masks

C 172.31.0.0/26 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.10

L 172.31.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.10

C 172.31.0.64/26 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.30

L 172.31.0.65/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.30

O 172.31.0.128/26 [110/65] via 172.31.2.33, 03:09:59, Serial0/0/0

O 172.31.0.192/26 [110/65] via 172.31.2.33, 03:09:59, Serial0/0/0

O 172.31.1.64/26 [110/129] via 172.31.2.33, 02:46:45, Serial0/0/0

C 172.31.2.0/29 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.1

L 172.31.2.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.1

O 172.31.2.8/29 [110/129] via 172.31.2.33, 02:46:45, Serial0/0/0

O 172.31.2.24/29 [110/129] via 172.31.2.33, 02:46:45, Serial0/0/0

C 172.31.2.32/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

L 172.31.2.34/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

O 172.31.2.36/30 [110/128] via 172.31.2.33, 02:49:40, Serial0/0/0

## SHOW IP ROUTE RC CUNDINAMARCA

RC#show ip route

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



Gateway of last resort is not set

172.3.0.0/29 is subnetted, 1 subnets

O 172.3.2.8/29 [110/65] via 172.31.2.37, 02:47:56, Serial0/0/0

172.31.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 14 subnets, 4 masks

O 172.31.0.0/26 [110/129] via 172.31.2.37, 02:47:56, Serial0/0/0

O 172.31.0.64/26 [110/129] via 172.31.2.37, 02:47:56, Serial0/0/0

O 172.31.0.128/26 [110/65] via 172.31.2.37, 02:47:56, Serial0/0/0

O 172.31.0.192/26 [110/65] via 172.31.2.37, 02:47:56, Serial0/0/0

C 172.31.1.64/26 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.20

L 172.31.1.65/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.20

O 172.31.2.0/29 [110/129] via 172.31.2.37, 02:47:56, Serial0/0/0

C 172.31.2.8/29 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.1

L 172.31.2.9/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.1

C 172.31.2.24/29 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.88

L 172.31.2.25/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.88

O 172.31.2.32/30 [110/128] via 172.31.2.37, 02:47:56, Serial0/0/0

C 172.31.2.36/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

L 172.31.2.38/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

#### 4. El enrutamiento deberá tener autenticación.

##### ROUTER BUCARAMANGA

```
RB(config)#int s0/0/0
```

```
RB(config-if)#ip ospf authentication message-digest
```

```
RB(config-if)#ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 ospfosp
```

```
04:12:04: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 209.17.220.1 on Serial0/0/0 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Dead timer expired
```

```
04:12:04: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 209.17.220.1 on Serial0/0/0 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
```

```
F
```

##### ROUTER TUNJA

```
04:34:52: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 172.31.2.34 on Serial0/0/0 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Dead timer expired
```

```
04:34:52: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 172.31.2.34 on Serial0/0/0 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
```

## ROUTER CUNDINAMARCA

```
RC(config-if)#ip ospf authentication message-digest
RC(config-if)#ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 ospforpf
04:40:21: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 209.17.220.1 on Serial0/0/0 from FULL
to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Dead timer expired
```

```
04:40:21: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 209.17.220.1 on Serial0/0/0 from FULL to
DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
```

### 5. Listas de control de acceso:

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

```
RC(config-if)#access-list 151 deny ip 172.31.1.64 0.0.0.63 209.165.220.0 0.0.0.255
RC(config)#access-list 151 permit ip any any
RC(config)#int g0/0.20
RC(config-subif)#ip access-group 151 in
RC(config-subif)#
```

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

```
RC(config-subif)#
RC(config-subif)#access-list 152 permit ip 172.31.1.0 0.0.0.63 209.165.220.0 0.0.0.255
RC(config)#access-list 152 deny ip any any
RC(config)#int g0/0.30
RC(config-subif)#ip access-group 152 in
```

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

```
RT(config)#access-list 151 permit tcp 172.31.0.192 0.0.0.63 209.165.220.0 0.0.0.255 eq
80
RT(config)#access-list 151 permit tcp 172.31.0.192 0.0.0.63 209.165.220.0 0.0.0.255 eq
21
RT(config)#int g0/0.30
RT(config-subif)#ip access-group 151 in
RT(config-subif)#
```

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

```

RT(config-subif)#access-list 152 permit ip 172.31.0.128 0.0.0.63 172.31.1.64 0.0.0.63
RT(config)#access-list 152 permit ip 172.31.0.128 0.0.0.63 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63
RT(config)#int g0/0.20
RT(config-subif)#ip access-group 152 in
RT(config-subif)#

```

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

```

RB(config)#access-list 151 permit ip 172.31.0.64 0.0.0.63 209.165.220.0 0.0.0.255
RB(config)#int g0/0.30
RB(config-subif)#ip access-gropu 151 in
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
RB(config-subif)#ip access-group 151 in

```

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

```

RB(config-subif)#access-list 152 permit ip 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63 172.31.1.64 0.0.0.63
RB(config)#access-list 152 permit ip 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63 172.31.0.128 0.0.0.63
RB(config)#int g 0/0.10
RB(config-subif)#ip access-group 152 in
RB(config-subif)#

```

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

## **ROUTER CUNDINAMARCA**

```

RC#conf ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RC(config)#access-list 153 deny ip 172.31.2.8 0.0.0.7 172.31.1.64 0.0.0.63
RC(config)#access-list 153 deny ip 172.31.1.0 0.0.0.63 172.31.1.64 0.0.0.63
RC(config)#access-list 153 deny ip 172.31.2.24 0.0.0.7 172.31.1.64 0.0.0.63
RC(config)#access-list 153 deny ip 172.31.2.24 0.0.0.7 172.31.1.64 0.0.0.63
RC(config)#access-list 153 permit ip any any
RC(config)#int g0/0.20
RC(config-subif)#ip access-group 153 out
RC(config-subif)#

```

## **ROUTER BUCARAMANGA**

```
RB(config-subif)#access-list 153 deny ip 172.31.2.0 0.0.0.7 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63
RB(config)#access-list 153 deny ip 172.31.0.64 0.0.0.63 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63
RB(config)#access-list 153 permit ip any any
RB(config)#int g0/0.10
RB(config-subif)#ip access-group 153 out
RB(config-subif)#
```

## **ROUTER TUNJA**

```
RT#conf ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RT(config)#access-list 153 deny ip 172.3.2.8 0.0.0.7 172.31.0.128 0.0.0.63
RT(config)#access-list 153 deny ip 172.3.0.192 0.0.0.63 172.31.0.128 0.0.0.63
RT(config)#access-list 153 permit ip any any
RT(config)#int g0/0.20
RT(config-subif)#ip access-group 153 out
RT(config-subif)#
```

- Solo los hosts de las VLAN administrativas y de la VLAN de servidores tienen acceso a los routers e internet.
6. VLSM: utilizar la dirección 172.31.0.0 /18 para el direccionamiento.

## **Aspectos a tener en cuenta**

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

## VINCULO GOOGLE DRIVE

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/19R8oL28s7-Wfn84At90KgpBA9FvQiUmx?usp=sharing>

## **CONCLUSIONES**

Con el desarrollo del trabajo anteriormente realizado se da respuesta y desarrollo los dos escenarios creados como forma de poner en practica los conocimientos adquiridos en el manejo de enrutamineto de redes sobre el Diplomado ofertado por la universidad y cisco, la utilización del software packet tracer permitió desarrollar la correcta simulación y configuración de los dispositivos como router, switches y host, logrando desarrollar un paso a paso de cada uno de los escenarios logrando la ejecución de los comandos como ping, traceroute, show ip route, entre otros; como también la verificación del direccionamiento IP y VLANs.

Con la realización de este trabajo se lleva a buen puerto el diplomado de profundización dentro del cual se adquirieron grandes conocimientos para el desempeño en el campo profesional.

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