

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

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**UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA - UNAD ESCUELA DE
CIENCIAS BÁSICAS, TECNOLOGÍA E INGENIERÍA - ECBTI INGENIERÍA
ELECTRONICA PALMIRA
2020**

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ANDRÉS MAURICIO SERRANO QUENGUAN

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UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA - UNAD ESCUELA DE
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2020

NOTA DE ACEPTACIÓN

Firma del presidente del jurado

Firma del jurado

Firma del jurado

Palmira, 20 de marzo de 2020

AGRADECIMIENTOS

Agradezco de ante mano a Dios por su infinita sabiduría, bondad y por permitirme estar hoy en día culminando una nueva etapa en mi vida, haciendo lo que me gusta y permitiendo día a día alcanzar nuevas metas, a mi familia por el apoyo incondicional en la crianza y educación, a mi madre Luz Dary Quenguan por su esfuerzo y su interés en verme como un profesional, a mi hijo Andrés Serrano que me impulsa a ser mejor persona cada día, a mi pareja Leidy Materon que es mi compañera incondicional, en general los docentes que he tenido durante toda mi etapa estudiantil, porque gracias a su labor se construye día a día un mejor país.

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RESUMEN

La prueba de habilidades prácticas para el curso DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACIÓN CISCO CCNP, se realiza para abordar y conocer los temas de importancia que conforman el curso como forma de aprendizaje acerca del proceso de enrutamiento y configuración avanzado usando equipos activos en la conformación de redes como switches, router y otros elementos que conforman una red; segmentándola usando las VLAN para enviar paquetes por la red de destino a través de equipos conectados transportando el tráfico por capa dos y capa tres respectivamente ocupando protocolos como: IP, OSPF, usando rutas estáticas y evidenciando adyacencias convergentes en la red. También se desarrollan temas que forman parte del módulo CCNP ROUTE R&S y al módulo CCNP SWITCH R&S. En el presente trabajo abordaremos dos escenarios en los cuales demostraremos las habilidades para desarrollar la configuración y administración de dispositivos de Networking orientados al diseño de redes escalables y de conmutación, cuyos conocimientos fueron obtenidos en el transcurso del curso de profundización. Se utilizará además para la simulación en software Packet Tracer.

Palabras Clave:

CCNP, CISCO, IP, VLAN, OSPF, IP, red, switch, Networking.

ABSTRACT

The test of practical skills for the CISCO CCNP DIPLOMA DEPTHENING course, is made to approach and to know the important subjects that conform the course as form of learning about the process of routing and advanced configuration using active equipment in the conformation of networks like switches, router and other elements that conform a network; segmenting it using the VLANs to send packages by the destiny network through connected equipment transporting the traffic by layer two and layer three respectively occupying protocols like IP, OSPF, using static routes and evidencing converged adjacencies in the network. We also develop topics that are part of the CCNP ROUTE R&S module and the CCNP SWITCH R&S module. In this paper we will address two scenarios in which we will demonstrate the skills to develop the configuration and management of networking devices oriented to the design of scalable and switching networks, whose knowledge was obtained during the course of the in-depth course. It will also be used for simulation in Packet Tracer software.

Keywords:

CCNP, CISCO, IP, VLAN, OSPF, IP, SWITCH, networking.

INTRODUCCIÓN

El CCNP (Cisco Certified NetWork Professional) es la certificación profesional de Cisco System ubicada en el centro de la pirámide que representa las certificaciones de este gigante de las comunicaciones. El CCNA (Cisco Certified NetWork Associate) es la base y la escala inicial de las certificaciones de redes Cisco y el CCIE (Cisco Certified Intemetwork Expert) es la cima a la que todo profesional de las redes quisiera llegar.

A continuación, se desarrolla el trabajo en base a la prueba de habilidades prácticas para el curso DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACIÓN CISCO CCNP y a través de la cual se pondrá a prueba los niveles de comprensión y solución de problemas relacionados con diversos aspectos de Networking. Donde a través de los conocimientos adquiridos desde entorno de conocimiento que nos proporciona el curso, como la investigación individual se pudo consolidar el producto final, esto con el fin de planificar, implementar, verificar y solucionar problemas de redes empresariales locales y de área amplia. El curso de profundización CCNP, busca que los Profesionales indaguen en este campo emergente de las Redes y Telecomunicaciones de tal forma que sus egresados estén en capacidad de responder a la demanda creciente de personal especializado en el área de las Tecnologías de la Información.

DESARROLLO

1. Escenario 1

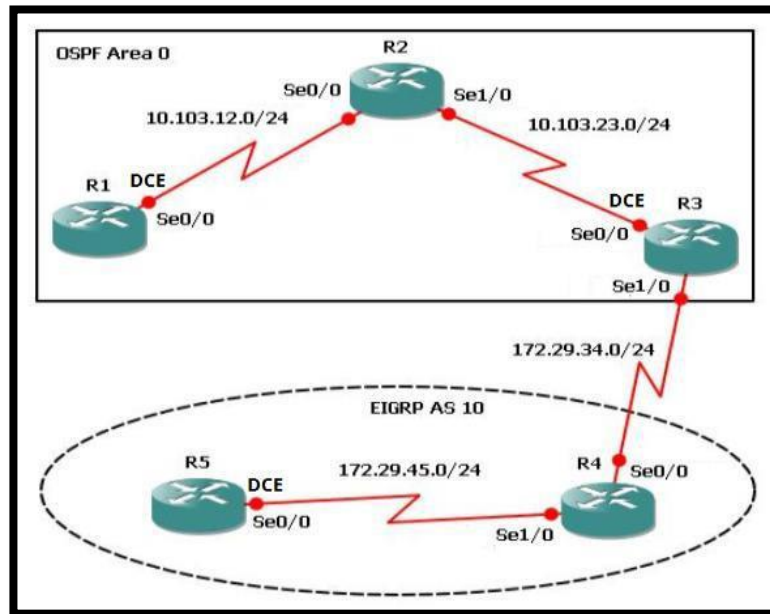


Figura 1. Escenario 1.

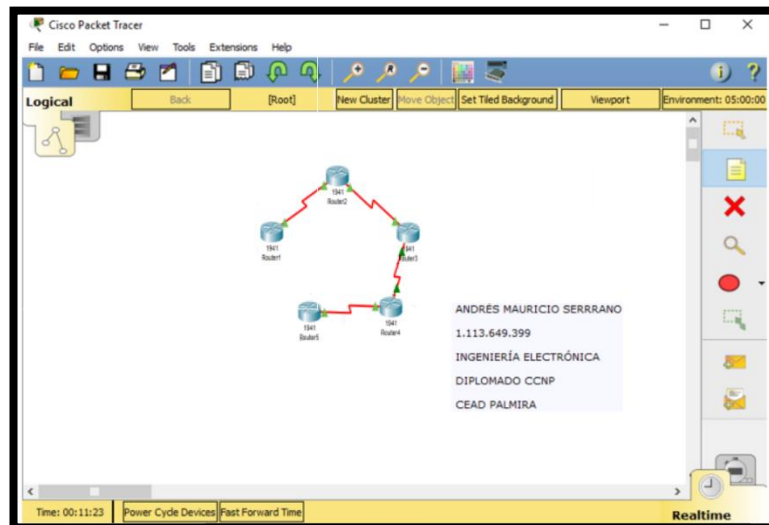


Figura 2. Simulación Escenario 1.

- 1.1. Aplique las configuraciones iniciales y los protocolos de enrutamiento para los routers R1, R2, R3, R4 y R5 según el diagrama. No asigne passwords en los routers. Configurar las interfaces con las direcciones que se muestran en la topología de red.

Se procede a configurar cada uno de los enrutadores. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Se asignan nombre y protocolos de comunicación mediante EIGRP que fueron asignados.

Router 1:

Router>	Ingreso a modo privilegiado
Router>enable	Ingreso a modo de configuración
Router#configure terminal	Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R1	Asigno nombre al router
R1(config)#no ip domain-lookup	
R1(config)#line con 0	
R1(config-line)# logging synchronous	
R1(config-line)# exec-timeout 0 0	
R1(config-line)#exit	
R1(config)# interface loopback 1	
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback1, changed state to up	
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state to up	
R1(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/1	Configuración de interfaz serial 1
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.103.12.2 255.255.255.0	
R1(config-if)#clock rate 128000	Configuración del reloj
R1(config-if)#no shutdown	Interfaz activa
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down	
R1(config-if)#exit	
R1(config)#exit	

Router 2:

```
Router>
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#hostname R2
R2(config)#no ip domain-lookup
R2(config)#line con 0
R2(config-line)# logging synchronous
R2(config-line)# exec-timeout 0 0
R2(config-line)#exit
R2(config)# interface loopback 2
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback2, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback2, changed
state to up
R2(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.103.12.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
R2(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/1
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.103.23.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#exit
Router#configure terminal
R2(config)#router ospf 1
R2(config-router)#router-id 2.2.2.2
R2(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R2(config-router)#network 10.103.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#exit
```

Router 3:

```
Router>
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#hostname R3
R3(config)#no ip domain-lookup
R3(config)#line con 0
R3(config-line)# logging synchronous
R3(config-line)# exec-timeout 0 0
R3(config-line)#exit
R3(config)# interface loopback 3
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback3, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback3, changed
state to up
R3(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/0
R3(config-if)#ip address 10.103.23.1 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#clock rate 128000
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#exit
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN:Line protocol on Int Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
R3(config)#exit
R3(config)# interface loopback 3
R3(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/1
R3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.34.2 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#exit
```

Router 4:

```
Router>
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#hostname R4
R4(config)#no ip domain-lookup
R4(config)#line con 0
R4(config-line)# logging synchronous
R4(config-line)# exec-timeout 0 0
R4(config-line)#exit
R4(config)# interface loopback 4
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback4, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback4, changed
state to up
R4(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/0
R4(config-if)#ip address 172.29.34.1 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#no shutdown
R4(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/1
R4(config-if)#ip address 172.29.45.2 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
R4(config-if)#exit
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
R4(config)#exit
```

Router 5:

```
Router>
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#hostname R5
R5(config)#no ip domain-lookup
R5(config)#line con 0
R5(config-line)# logging synchronous
R5(config-line)# exec-timeout 0 0
R5(config-line)#exit
R5(config)# interface loopback 5
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback5, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback5, changed
state to up
R5(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/0
```

```

R5(config-if)#ip address 172.29.45.1 255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)#clock rate 128000
R5(config-if)#no shutdown
R5(config-if)#exit
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
R5(config)#exit

```

- 1.2. Cree cuatro nuevas interfaces de Loopback en **R1** utilizando la asignación de direcciones **10.1.0.0/22** y configure esas interfaces para participar en el área 0 de OSPF.

Loopback en Router 1	
Interface Loopback11	10.1.0.0/22 255.255.252.0
Interface Loopback12	10.1.4.1/22 255.255.252.0
Interface Loopback13	10.1.8.1/22 255.255.252.0
Interface Loopback14	10.1.12.1/22 255.255.252.0

Tabla 1. Configuración Loopback en R1.

CONFIGURACIÓN DE LOOPBACK EN R1.

```

Router>
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#interface loopback11
Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback11, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback11, changed
state to up
Router(config-if)#ip address 10.1.0.1 255.255.252.0
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback12
Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback12, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback12,
changed state to up
Router(config-if)#ip address 10.1.4.1 255.255.252.0
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback13
Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback13, changed state to up

```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback13,
changed state to up
Router(config-if)#ip address 10.1.8.1 255.255.252.0
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback14
Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback14, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback14,
changed state to up
Router(config-if)#ip address 10.1.12.1 255.255.252.0
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#router ospf 1
Router(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
Router(config-router)#network 10.1.0.0 0.0.3.255 area 0
Router(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#router ospf 1
Router(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router(config-router)#exit
Router(config)#exit
Router#
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#interface loopback11
Router(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback12
Router(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback13
Router(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback14
Router(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#exit
```

- 1.3. Cree cuatro nuevas interfaces de Loopback en **R5** utilizando la asignación 22 de direcciones **172.5.0.0/22** y configure esas interfaces para participar en el Sistema Autónomo EIGRP 10.

Loopback en Router 5	
Interface Loopback51	172.5.0.1 255.255.252.0
Interface Loopback52	172.5.4.1 255.255.252.0
Interface Loopback53	172.5.8.1 255.255.252.0
Interface Loopback54	172.5.12.1 255.255.252.0

Tabla 2. Direcccionamiento Loopback en R5.

CONFIGURACIÓN DE LOOPBACK EN R5.

```

Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#interface loopback51
Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback51, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback51, changed
state to up
Router(config-if)#ip address 172.5.0.1 255.255.252.0
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback52
Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback52, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback52, changed
state to up
Router(config-if)#ip address 172.5.4.1 255.255.252.0
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback53
Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback53, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback53, changed
state to up
Router(config-if)#ip address 172.5.8.1 255.255.252.0
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface loopback54
Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback54, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback54, changed
state to up
Router(config-if)#ip address 172.5.12.1 255.255.252.0

```

```

Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#
Router(config)#route eigrp 10
Router(config-router)#auto-summary
Router(config-router)#network 172.5.0.0 0.0.3.255
Router(config-router)#network 172.29.45.0 0.0.0.255

```

- 1.4. Analice la tabla de enrutamiento de R3 y verifique que R3 está aprendiendo las nuevas interfaces de Loopback mediante el comando show ip route.

```

IOS Command Line Interface

C    10.103.23.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
    172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C    172.29.34.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
O    10.1.0.0/22 [110/129] via 10.103.23.2, 00:04:43, Serial0/0/0
O    10.103.12.0/24 [110/128] via 10.103.23.2, 00:04:43,
      Serial0/0/0
C    10.103.23.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
    172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C    172.29.34.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

Router#

```

Figura 3. Enrutamiento R3.

- 1.5. Configure R3 para redistribuir las rutas EIGRP en OSPF usando el costo de 50000 y luego redistribuya las rutas OSPF en EIGRP usando un ancho de banda T1 y 20,000 microsegundos de retardo.

```

Router>enable
Router#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with
CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#router ospf 10
Router(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10 subnets

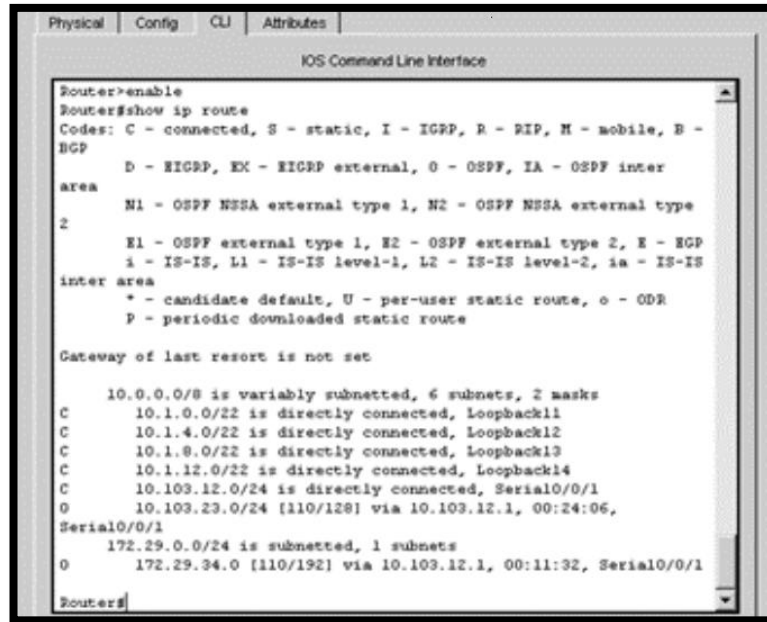
```

```

Router(config-router)#exit
Router(config)#router ospf 1
Router(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10
% Only classful networks will be redistributed
Router(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10 subnets
Router(config-router)#exit
Router(config)#router eigrp 10
Router(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 1544 100 255 1 1500
Router(config-router)#exit
Router(config)#exit
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console Router#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP D -
EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area N1 - OSPF NSSA
external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2
- OSPF external type 2, E - EGP i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia
- IS-IS inter area - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR P -
periodic downloaded static route Gateway of last resort is not set
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks O 10.1.0.0/22 [110/129] via
10.103.23.2, 00:08:56, Serial0/0/0 O 10.103.12.0/24 [110/128] via 10.103.23.2,
00:08:56, Serial0/0/0 C 10.103.23.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets C 172.29.34.0 is directly connected,
Serial0/0/1
Router#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP D -
EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area N1 - OSPF NSSA
external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2
- OSPF external type 2, E - EGP i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia
- IS-IS inter area - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR P -
periodic downloaded static route Gateway of last resort is not set
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks O 10.1.0.0/22 [110/129] via
10.103.23.2, 00:10:57, Serial0/0/0 O 10.103.12.0/24 [110/128] via 10.103.23.2,
00:10:57, Serial0/0/0 C 10.103.23.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets C 172.29.34.0 is directly connected,
Serial0/0/1
Router#configure
Router(config)#router ospf 1
Router(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10 subnets
Router(config-router)#log-adjacency-changes
Router(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 7 subnets
Router(config-router)#network 172.29.45.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router(config-router)#exit
Router(config)#router eigrp 10
Router(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 50000 200 255 1 1500
Router(config-router)#auto-summary
Router(config-router)#exit

```

- 1.6. Verifique en R1 y R5 que las rutas del sistema autónomo opuesto existen en su tabla de enrutamiento mediante el comando show ip route.

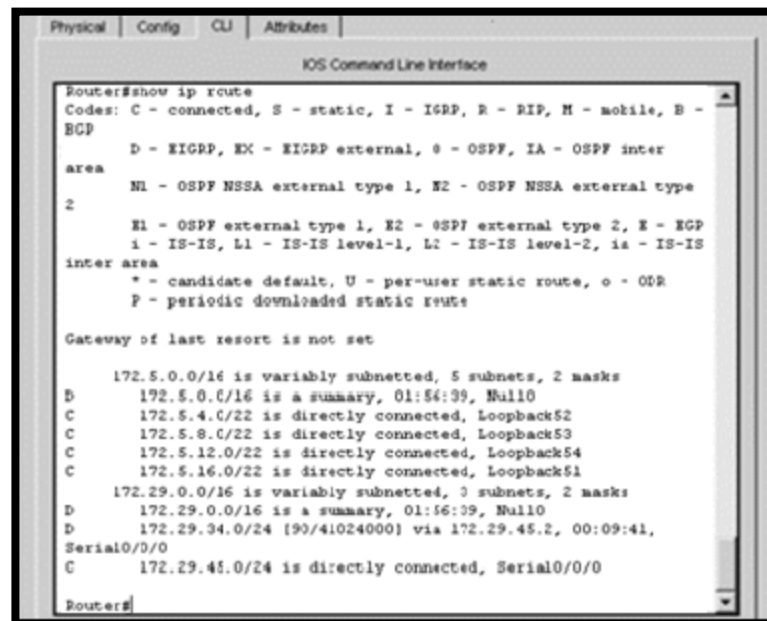


```
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
Router>enable
Router#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B -
BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter
area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type
2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS
inter area
* - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.1.0.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback11
C 10.1.4.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback12
C 10.1.8.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback13
C 10.1.12.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback14
C 10.103.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
O 10.103.23.0/24 [110/128] via 10.103.12.1, 00:24:06,
Serial0/0/1
172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 172.29.34.0 [110/192] via 10.103.12.1, 00:11:32, Serial0/0/1
Router#
```

Figura 4. Enrutamiento mediante SHOW IP ROUTE en R1.



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

Gateway of last resort is not set

172.5.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
D 172.5.0.0/16 is a summary, 01:54:39, Null0
C 172.5.4.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback52
C 172.5.8.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback53
C 172.5.12.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback54
C 172.5.16.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback51
172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
D 172.29.0.0/16 is a summary, 01:56:39, Null0
D 172.29.34.0/24 [90/41024000] via 172.29.45.2, 00:09:41,
Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.45.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
Router#
```

Figura 5. Enrutamiento mediante SHOW IP ROUTE en R5.

2. ESCENARIO 2

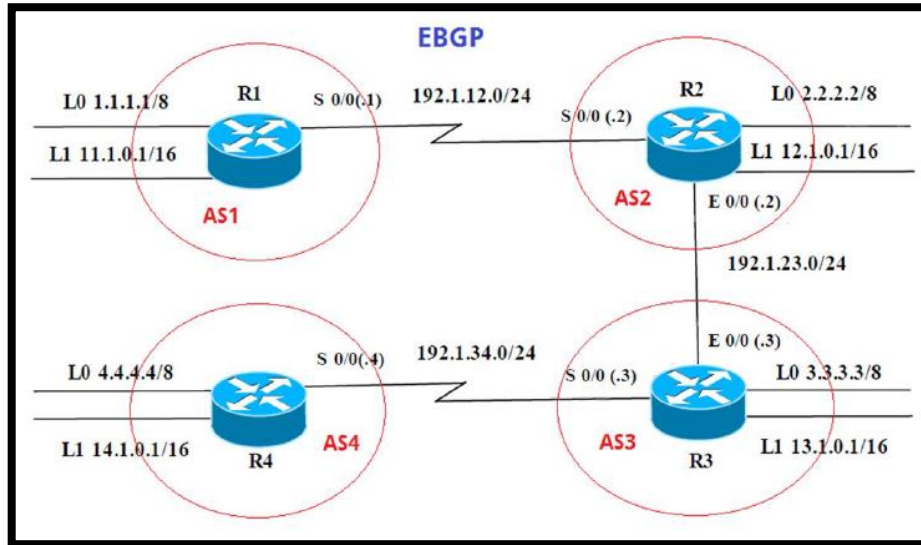


Figura 6. Escenario 2.

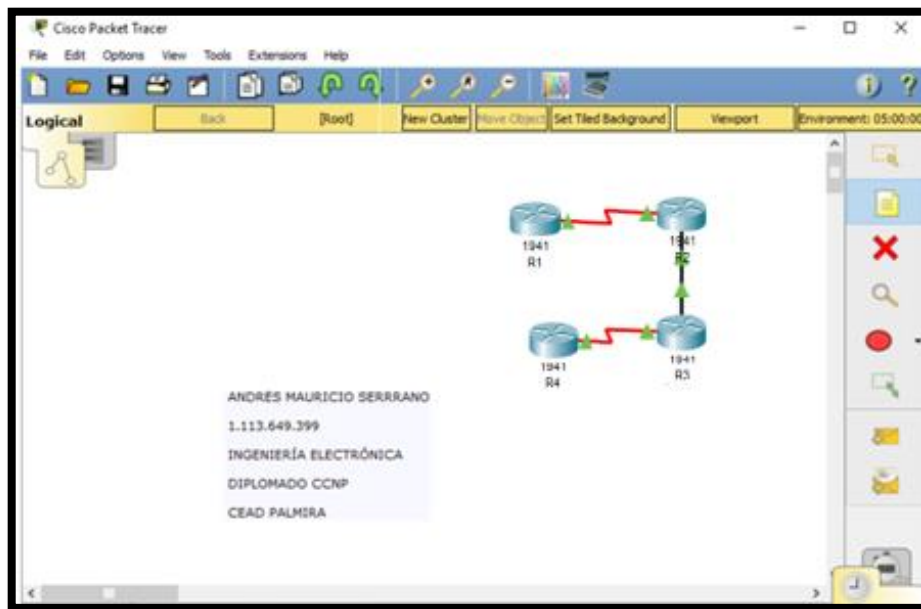


Figura 7. Simulación Escenario 2.

2.1. Información para configuración de los Routers

En la siguiente fase aplicaremos la configuración a los router con la información que fueron asignadas por tablas, se crean las Loopback. (R1)

INTERFAZ	DIRECCIÓN IP	MÁSCARA
Loopback 0	1.1.1.1	255.0.0.0
Loopback 1	11.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
S 0/0	192.1.12.1	255.255.255.0

Tabla 3. Configuración R1.

INTERFAZ	DIRECCIÓN IP	MÁSCARA
Loopback 0	2.2.2.2	255.0.0.0
Loopback 1	12.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
S 0/0	192.1.12.1	255.255.255.0
E 0/0	192.1.23.2	255.255.255.0

Tabla 4. Configuración R2.

INTERFAZ	DIRECCIÓN IP	MÁSCARA
Loopback 0	3.3.3.3	255.0.0.0
Loopback 1	13.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
S 0/0	192.1.23.3	255.255.255.0
E 0/0	192.1.34.3	255.255.255.0

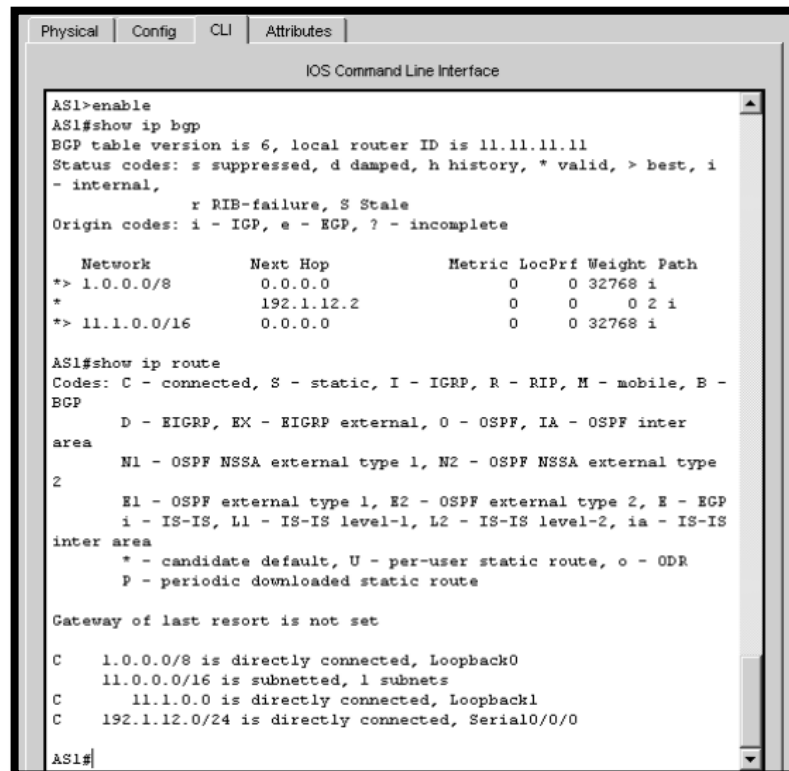
Tabla 5. Configuración R3.

INTERFAZ	DIRECCIÓN IP	MÁSCARA
Loopback 0	4.4.4.4	255.0.0.0
Loopback 1	14.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
S 0/0	192.1.34.4	255.255.255.0

Tabla 6. Configuración R4.

- 2.2. Configure una relación de vecino BGP entre R1 y R2. R1 debe estar en AS1 y R2 debe estar en AS2. Anuncie las direcciones de Loopback en BGP. Codifique los ID para los Routers BGP como 11.11.11.11 para R1 y como 22.22.22.22 para R2. Presente el paso a con los comandos utilizados y la salida del comando show ip route.

```
AS1#enable
AS1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
AS1(config)#router bgp 1
AS1(config-router)#exit
AS1(config)#no router bgp 1
AS1(config)#router bgp 1
AS1(config-router)#bgp router-id 11.11.11.11
AS1(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.2 remote-as 2
AS1(config-router)#network 1.1.1.1 mask 255.0.0.0
AS1(config-router)#network 11.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
AS1(config-router)#exit
AS1(config)#exit
```



```
AS1>enable
AS1#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 6, local router ID is 11.11.11.11
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i
- internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 1.0.0.0/8        0.0.0.0           0      0  32768 i
*                   192.1.12.2       0      0   0 2 i
*> 11.1.0.0/16     0.0.0.0           0      0  32768 i

AS1#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B -
BGP
        D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter
area
        N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type
2
        E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS
inter area
        * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
        P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

C      1.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C      11.1.0.0 is directly connected, Loopback1
C      192.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

AS1#
```

Figura 8. Comando SHOW IP BGP y SHOW IP ROUTE en AS1.

```

AS2>enable
AS2#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with
CNTL/Z.
AS2(config)#router bgp 2
AS2(config-router)#bgp router-id 22.22.22.22
AS2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.1 remote-as 1
AS2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.3 remote-as 3
AS2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.3 remote-as 3
AS2(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.12.1 Up
AS2(config-router)#network 1.1.1.0
AS2(config-router)#network 11.1.0.0
AS2(config-router)#exit
AS2(config)#exit

```

```

inter area
 * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
 P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

B 1.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.12.1, 00:00:00
C 2.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
 11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 11.1.0.0 [20/0] via 192.1.12.1, 00:00:00
 12.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 12.1.0.0 is directly connected, Loopback1
C 192.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 192.1.23.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

AS2#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 6, local router ID is 22.22.22.22
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i
- internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network        Next Hop        Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 1.0.0.0/8      0.0.0.0          0     0     0 2 i
*>                192.1.12.1       0     0     0 1 i
*> 11.1.0.0/16   192.1.12.1       0     0     0 1 i

AS2#

```

Figura 9. Comando SHOW IP BGP en AS2.

- 2.3. Configure una relación de vecino BGP entre R2 y R3. R2 ya debería estar configurado en AS2 y R3 debería estar en AS3. Anuncie las direcciones de Loopback de R3 en BGP. Codifique el ID del router R3 como 33.33.33.33. Presente el paso a con los comandos utilizados y la salida del comando show ip route.

AS3>enable

AS3#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

AS3(config)#router bgp 3

AS3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.2 remote-as 2

AS3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.2 remote-as 2

AS3%%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.23.2 Up

AS3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.4 remote-as 4

AS3(config-router)#network 4.4.4.4 mask 255.0.0.0

AS3(config-router)#network 14.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0

AS3(config-router)#network 2.2.2.2 mask 255.0.0.0

AS3(config-router)#network 12.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0

AS3(config-router)#network 3.3.3.3 mask 255.0.0.0

AS3(config-router)#network 13.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0

AS3(config-router)#exit

```

AS3#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B -
BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter
area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type
2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       I - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS
inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

B    1.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
C    3.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
     11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B    11.1.0.0 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
     13.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C    13.1.0.0 is directly connected, Loopback1
C    192.1.23.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C    192.1.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

AS3#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 6, local router ID is 13.1.0.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i
- internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 1.0.0.0/8        192.1.23.2         0      0      0 2 1
*> 3.0.0.0/8        0.0.0.0           0      0 32768 i
*> 11.1.0.0/16      192.1.23.2         0      0      0 2 1 i
*> 13.1.0.0/16      0.0.0.0           0      0 32768 i
* 192.1.23.0/24    192.1.23.2         0      0      0 2 1
AS3#

```

Figura 10. Comando SHOW IP ROUTE y SHOW IP BGP en AS3.

- 2.4. Configure una relación de vecino BGP entre R3 y R4. R3 ya debería estar configurado en AS3 y R4 debería estar en AS4. Anuncie las direcciones de Loopback de R4 en BGP. Codifique el ID del router R4 como 44.44.44. Establezca las relaciones de vecino con base en las direcciones de Loopback 0. Cree rutas estáticas para alcanzar la Loopback 0 del otro router. No anuncie la Loopback 0 en BGP. Anuncie la red Loopback de R4 en BGP. Presente el paso a con los comandos utilizados y la salida del comando show ip route.

```

AS4>enable
AS4#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
AS4(config)#router bgp 4
AS4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.3 remote-as 3
AS4(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.34.3 Up
AS4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.3 remote-as 3
AS4(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.23.3 Up
AS4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.2 remote-as 2
AS4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.2 remote-as 2
AS4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.1 remote-as 1
AS4(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.34.3 Up
AS4(config-router)#network 3.3.3.3 mask 255.0.0.0
AS4(config-router)#network 13.1.0.1 mask255.255.0.0
AS4(config-router)#network 12.1.0.1 mask255.255.0.0
AS4(config-router)#network 2.2.2.2 mask 255.0.0.0
AS4(config-router)#network 11.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
AS4(config-router)#network 4.4.4.4 mask 255.0.0.0
AS4(config-router)#network 14.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
AS4(config-router)#exit
AS4(config)#exit

```

```

Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

AS4>enable
AS4#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, E -
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

C    4.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
    14.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C    14.1.0.0 is directly connected, Loopback1
C    192.1.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

AS4#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 11, local router ID is 14.1.0.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i
- internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network        Next Hop        Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 4.0.0.0/8      0.0.0.0          0      0 32768 i
*                 192.1.34.3       0      0  3 i
*> 14.1.0.0/16    0.0.0.0          0      0 32768 i
*                 192.1.34.3       0      0  3 i

AS4#

```

Figura 11. Comando SHOW IP ROUTE y SHOW IP BGP en AS4.

3. ESCENARIO 3

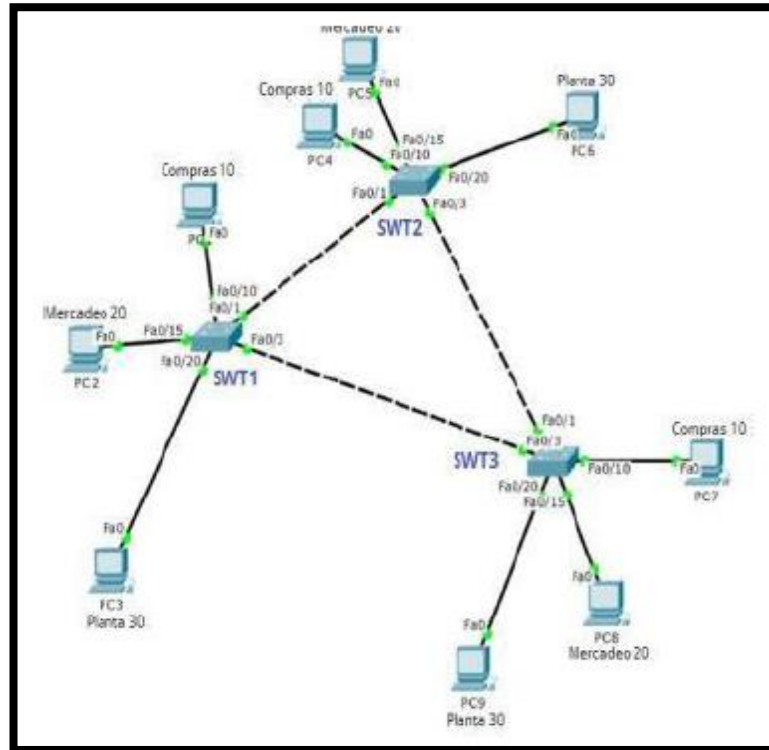


Figura 12. Escenario 3.

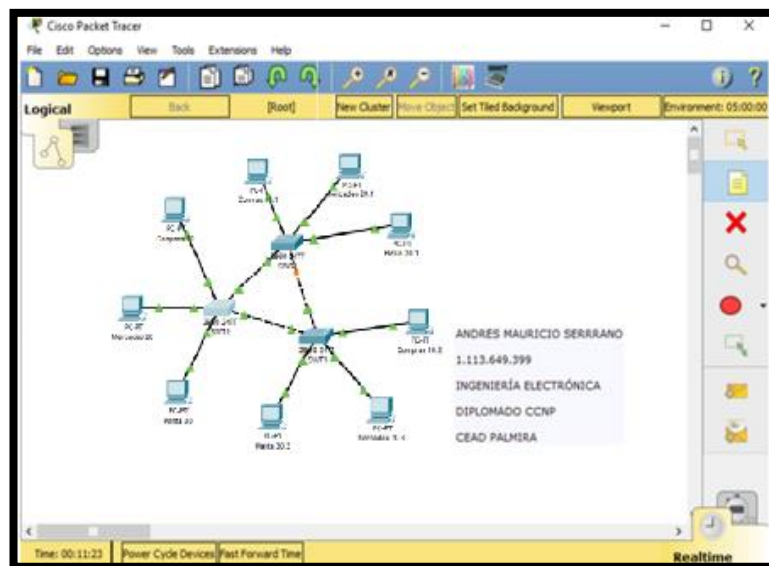


Figura 13. Simulación Escenario 3.

- 3.1. Todos los switches se configurarán para usar VTP para las actualizaciones de VLAN. El Switch SWT2 se configurará como el servidor. Los switches SWT1 y SWT3 se configurarán como clientes. Los switches estarán en el dominio VPT llamado CCNP y usando la contraseña cisco. Se procede a realizar configuración VTP (dominio, versión y modo) en cada Switch. Estableciendo como servidor el Switch 2, los switches 1 y 3 se encontraran en modo cliente.

CONFIGURACIÓN VTP SWITCH 1

```
Switch>enable
Switch#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with
CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname SWT1
SWT1(config)#vtp domain CCNP
Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CCNP
SWT1(config)#vtp version 2
SWT1(config)#vtp mode client
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.
SWT1(config)#vtp password cisco
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco
SWT1(config)#
```

CONFIGURACIÓN VTP SWITCH 2

```
Switch>enable
Switch#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with
CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname SWT2
SWT2(config)#vtp domain CCNP
Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CCNP
SWT2(config)#vtp version 2
SWT2(config)#vtp mode server
Device mode already VTP SERVER.
SWT2(config)#vtp password cisco
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco
SWT2(config)#
```

CONFIGURACIÓN VTP SWITCH 3

Switch>enable

Switch#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

Switch(config)#hostname SWT3

SWT3(config)#vtp domain CCNP

Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CCNP

SWT3(config)#vtp version 2

SWT3(config)#vtp mode client

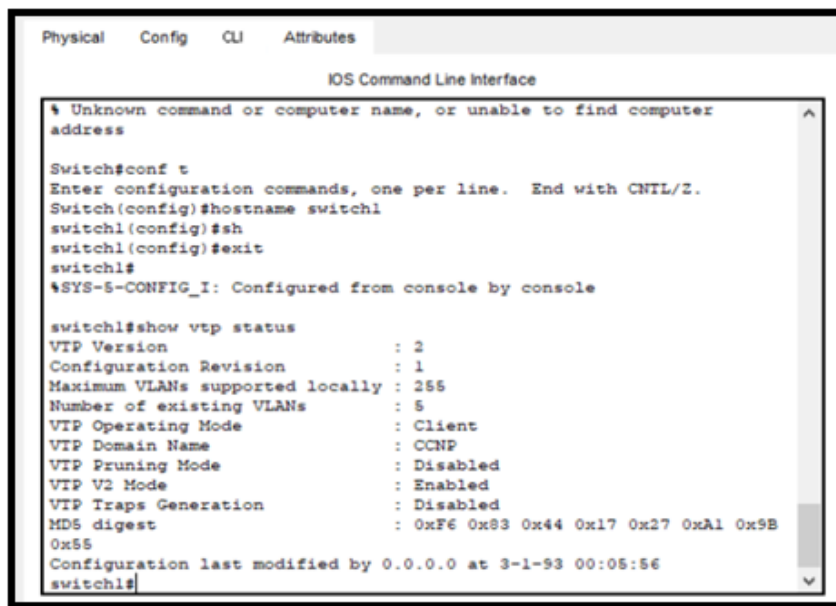
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.

SWT3(config)#vtp password cisco

Setting device VLAN database password to cisco

SWT3(config)#

3.2. Verifique las configuraciones mediante el comando show vtp status.



```
Physical  Config  CLI  Attributes
IOS Command Line interface
% Unknown command or computer name, or unable to find computer
address

Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname switch1
switch1(config)#sh
switch1(config)#exit
switch1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

switch1#show vtp status
VTP Version                : 2
Configuration Revision     : 1
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs   : 5
VTP Operating Mode        : Client
VTP Domain Name           : CCNP
VTP Pruning Mode          : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode               : Enabled
VTP Traps Generation      : Disabled
MD5 digest                 : 0xF6 0x83 0x44 0x17 0x27 0xA1 0x9B
0x55
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 3-1-93 00:05:56
switch1#
```

Figura 14. Configuración VTP SWITCH 1.

```
Physical  Config  CLI  Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Switch(config)#hostname switch2
switch2(config)#exit
switch2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

switch2#show v
switch2#show vt
switch2#show vtp st
switch2#show vtp status
VTP Version          : 2
Configuration Revision : 1
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs : 5
VTP Operating Mode    : Server
VTP Domain Name       : CCNP
VTP Pruning Mode      : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode           : Enabled
VTP Traps Generation  : Disabled
MD5 digest            : 0x7F 0xC3 0x0F 0x99 0x42 0x5C 0x06
0xFF
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 3-1-93 00:06:20
Local updater ID is 0.0.0.0 (no valid interface found)
switch2#
```

Figura 15. Configuración VTP SWITCH 2.

```
Physical  Config  CLI  Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname switch3
switch3(config)#exit
switch3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

switch3#show vtp st
switch3#show vtp status
VTP Version          : 2
Configuration Revision : 1
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs : 5
VTP Operating Mode    : Client
VTP Domain Name       : CCNP
VTP Pruning Mode      : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode           : Enabled
VTP Traps Generation  : Disabled
MD5 digest            : 0xB4 0xF0 0x61 0x6F 0xE2 0xD7 0xFA
0x65
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 3-1-93 00:06:30
switch3#
```

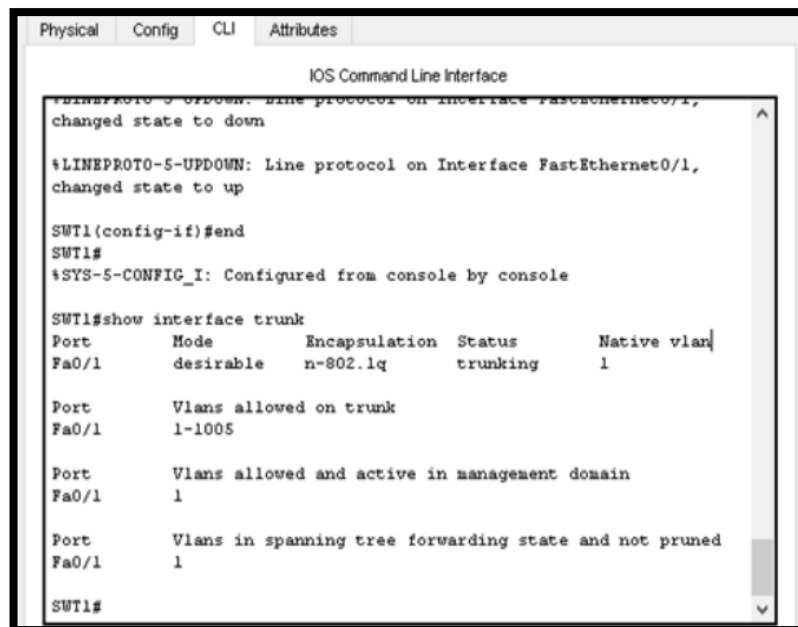
Figura 16. Configuración VTP SWITCH 3.

3.3. Configurar DTP (Dynamic Trunking Protocol)

- 3.3.1. Configure un enlace troncal ("trunk") dinámico entre SWT1y SWT2. Debido a que el modo por defecto es dynamic auto, solo un lado del enlace debe configurarse como dynamic desirable.

```
SWT1>enable
SWT1#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End
with CNTL/Z.
SWT1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/1
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode dynamic desirable
SWT1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1,
changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1,
changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1,
changed state to up
```

- 3.3.2. Verifique el enlace "trunk" entre SWT1 y SWT2 usando el comando show interfaces trunk.



```
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1,
changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1,
changed state to up
SWT1(config-if)#end
SWT1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
SWT1#show interface trunk
Port      Mode      Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Fa0/1     desirable n-802.1q       trunking    1

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/1     1-1005

Port      Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Fa0/1     1

Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Fa0/1     1
SWT1#
```

Figura 17. Enlace Trunk entre SWTICH1 con comando SHOW INTERFACE TRUNK.

```

Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
VTP Pruning Mode      : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode          : Enabled
VTP Traps Generation : Disabled
MD5 digest           : 0x39 0xF4 0xC4 0x6E 0x60 0xD3 0x5B
0xE8
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 3-1-93 00:01:31
Local updater ID is 0.0.0.0 (no valid interface found)
SWT2#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1,
changed state to down

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

SWT2#show interface trunk
Port      Mode      Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Fa0/1     auto      n-802.lq       trunking    1

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/1     1-1005

Port      Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Fa0/1     1

Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Fa0/1     1

SWT2#

```

Figura 18. Enlace Trunk entre SWTICH2 con comando SHOW INTERFACE TRUNK.

3.3.3. Entre SWT1 y SWT3 configure un enlace "trunk" estático utilizando el comando switchport mode trunk en la interfaz F0/3 de SWT1

```

SWT1>enable
SWT1#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End
with CNTL/Z.
SWT1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/3
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
SWT1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3,
changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3,
changed state to up

```

```
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
changed state to up
SWT1(config-if)#end
SWT1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

SWT1#show interface trunk
Port      Mode      Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Fa0/1     desirable n-802.1q       trunking    1
Fa0/3     on        802.1q         trunking    1

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/1     1-1005
Fa0/3     1-1005

Port      Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Fa0/1     1
Fa0/3     1

Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Fa0/1     1
Fa0/3     none

SWT1#
```

Figura 19. Enlace Trunk con comando SHOW INTERFACE TRUNK en SWITCH1.

3.3.4. Configure un enlace "trunk" permanente entre SWT2 y SWT3.

CONFIGURACIÓN SWITCH 2

```
SWT2>enable
```

```
SWT2#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

```
SWT2(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/3
```

```
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
```

```
SWT2(config-if)#
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to down
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up
```

```
SWT2(config-if)#exit
```

CONFIGURACIÓN SWITCH 3

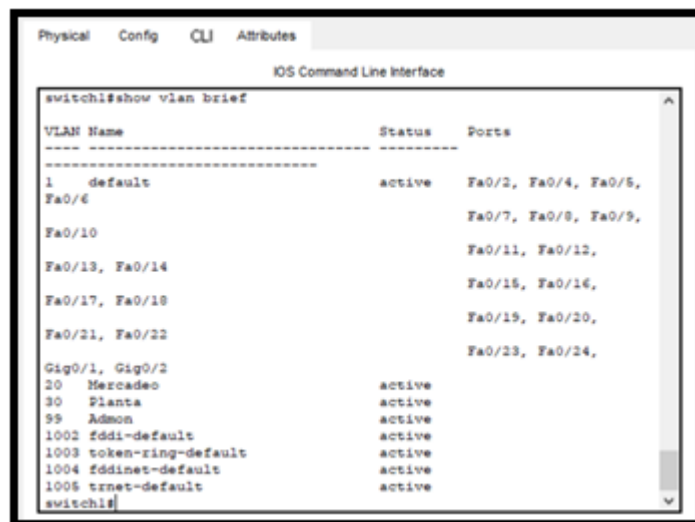
```
SWT3>enable
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1,
changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1,
changed state to up
SWT3#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End
with CNTL/Z.
SWT3(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/1
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#end
```

3.4. Agregar VLANs y asignar puertos.

3.4.1. En STW1 agregue la VLAN 10. En STW2 agregue las VLANs Compras (10), Mercadeo (20), Planta (30) y Admon (99).

VLAN 10 EN SWITCH1

```
SWT1>enable
SWT1#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End
with CNTL/Z.
SWT1(config)#vlan 10
VTP VLAN configuration not allowed when device is in CLIENT mode.
SWT1(config)#
```



```
Physical  Config  CLI  Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
switch1#show vlan brief
-----
VLAN Name                Status    Ports
-----
1    default                active    Fa0/2, Fa0/4, Fa0/5,
Fa0/6
Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9,
Fa0/10
Fa0/11, Fa0/12,
Fa0/13, Fa0/14
Fa0/15, Fa0/16,
Fa0/17, Fa0/18
Fa0/19, Fa0/20,
Fa0/21, Fa0/22
Fa0/23, Fa0/24,
Gig0/1, Gig0/2
20   Mercadeo                active
30   Planta                  active
99   Admon                    active
1002 fddi-default            active
1003 token-ring-default   active
1004 fddinet-default       active
1005 trnet-default        active
switch1#
```

Figura 20. VLAN10 en SWITCH1.

VLAN 10,20,30,99 EN SWITCH 2

SWT2>enable

SWT1#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

SWT2(config)#vlan 10

SWT2(config-vlan)#name Compras

SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 20

SWT2(config-vlan)#name Mercadeo

SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 30

SWT2(config-vlan)#name Planta

SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 99

SWT2(config-vlan)#name Admon

SWT2(config-vlan)#exit

SWT2(config)#

```

switch2#show vlan brief
-----
VLAN Name                Status    Ports
-----
1    default                 active    Fa0/2, Fa0/4, Fa0/5,
Fa0/6
Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9,
Fa0/10
Fa0/11, Fa0/12,
Fa0/13, Fa0/14
Fa0/15, Fa0/16,
Fa0/17, Fa0/18
Fa0/19, Fa0/20,
Fa0/21, Fa0/22
Fa0/23, Fa0/24,
Gig0/1, Gig0/2
20   Mercadeo                 active
30   Planta                   active
99   Admon                     active
1002 fddi-default             active
1003 token-ring-default    active
1004 fddinet-default        active
1005 trnet-default          active
switch2#
  
```

Figura 21. VLAN 10 20 30 99 en SWITCH2.

3.4.2. Asocie los puertos a las VLAN y configure las direcciones IP de acuerdo con la siguiente tabla.

INTERFAZ	VLAN	DIRECCIONES IP – PC
F0/10	VLAN 10	190.108.10.X / 24
F0/15	VLAN 20	190.108.20.X / 24
F0/20	VLAN 30	190.108.30.X / 24

Tabla 7. Direcciones de VLAN.

Se asocian los puertos a las VLAN y se configuran las direcciones IP en SWT1.

```
SWT1>enable
SWT1#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with
CNTL/Z.
SWT1(config)#interface vlan 10
SWT1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan10, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan10, changed state to
up
SWT1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.10.1 255.255.255.0
SWT1(config-if)#exit
SWT1(config)#interface vlan 20
SWT1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan20, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan20, changed state to
up
SWT1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.20.1 255.255.255.0
SWT1(config-if)#exit
SWT1(config)#interface vlan 30
SWT1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan30, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan30, changed state to
up
SWT1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.30.1 255.255.255.0
SWT1(config-if)#exit
```

Se asocian los puertos a las VLAN y se configuran las direcciones IP en SWT2.

```
SWT2>enable
SWT2#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with
CNTL/Z.
SWT2(config)#interface vlan 10
SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.10.2 255.255.255.0
SWT2(config-if)#exit
SWT2(config)#interface vlan 20
SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.20.2 255.255.255.0
SWT2(config-if)#exit
SWT2(config)#interface vlan 30
SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.30.2 255.255.255.0
SWT2(config-if)#exit
```

Se asocian los puertos a las VLAN y se configuran las direcciones IP en SWT3.

```
SWT3>enable
SWT3#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with
CNTL/Z.
SWT3(config)#interface vlan 10
SWT3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan10, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan10, changed state to
up
SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.10.3 255.255.255.0
SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#interface vlan 20
SWT3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan20, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan20, changed state to
up
SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.20.3 255.255.255.0
SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#interface vlan 30
SWT3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan30, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan30, changed state to
up
SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.30.3 255.255.255.0
SWT3(config-if)#exit
```

3.4.3. Configure el puerto F0/10 en modo de acceso para SWT1, SWT2 y SWT3 y asígnelo a la VLAN 10.

CONFIGURACIÓN EN SWITCH 1

```
SWT1>enable
SWT1#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End
with CNTL/Z.
SWT1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/10
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
SWT1(config-if)#exit
SWT1(config)#exit
```

CONFIGURACIÓN EN SWITCH 2

```
SWT2>enable
SWT2#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End
with CNTL/Z.
SWT2(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/10
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
SWT2(config-if)#exit
SWT2(config)#exit
```

CONFIGURACIÓN EN SWITCH 3

```
SWT3>enable
SWT3#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End
with CNTL/Z.
SWT3(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/10
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#exit
```

- 3.4.4. Repita el procedimiento para los puertos F0/15 y F0/20 en SWT1, SWT2 y SWT3. Asigne las VLANs y las direcciones IP de los PCs de acuerdo con la tabla de arriba.

CONFIGURACIÓN EN SWITCH 1

```
SWT1>enable
SWT1#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End
with CNTL/Z.
SWT1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/15
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
SWT1(config-if)#exit
SWT1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/20
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
SWT1(config-if)#exit
SWT1(config)#exit
```

CONFIGURACIÓN EN SWITCH 2

```
SWT2>enable
SWT2#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End
with CNTL/Z.
SWT2(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/15
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
SWT2(config-if)#exit
SWT2(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/20
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
SWT2(config-if)#exit
SWT2(config)#exit
```

CONFIGURACIÓN EN SWITCH 3

```
SWT3>enable
SWT3#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End
with CNTL/Z.
SWT3(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/15
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/20
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#exit
```

3.5. Configurar las direcciones IP en los Switches.

3.5.1. En cada uno de los Switches asigne una dirección IP al SVI (Switch Virtual Interface) para VLAN 99 de acuerdo con la siguiente tabla de direccionamiento y active la interfaz.

EQUIPO	INTERFAZ	DIRECCIÓN IP	MÁSCARA
SWITCH 1	VLAN 99	190.108.99.1	255.255.255.0
SWITCH 2	VLAN 99	190.108.99.2	255.255.255.0
SWITCH 3	VLAN 99	190.108.99.3	255.255.255.0

Tabla 8. Direcciones IP en los SWITCH.

CONFIGURACIÓN SWITCH 1

```
SWT1>enable
SWT1#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End
with CNTL/Z.
SWT1(config)#interface vlan99
SWT1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan99, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan99, changed
state to up
SWT1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.1 255.255.255.0
SWT1(config-if)#exit
```

CONFIGURACIÓN SWITCH 2

```
SWT2>enable
SWT2#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End
with CNTL/Z.
SWT2(config)#interface vlan99
SWT2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan99, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan99, changed
state to up
SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.2 255.255.255.0
SWT2(config-if)#exit
```

CONFIGURACIÓN SWITCH 3

```
SWT3>enable
SWT3#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End
with CNTL/Z.
SWT3(config)#interface vlan99
SWT3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan99, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan99, changed
state to up
SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.3 255.255.255.0
SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#end
```



```
Physical  Config  CLI  Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

switch2#en
switch2#ping 190.108.99.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/3/15 ms

switch2#ping 190.108.99.3
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
..!!!!
Success rate is 60 percent (3/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms

switch2#ping 190.108.99.3
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms

switch2#
```

Figura 24. Ping SWITCH 2 a SWITCH 1 SWITCH 3.

```
Physical  Config  CLI  Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

%LINE-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/15, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/15,
changed state to up
%LINE-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/20, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/20,
changed state to up

switch3#en
switch3#ping 190.108.99.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/3 ms

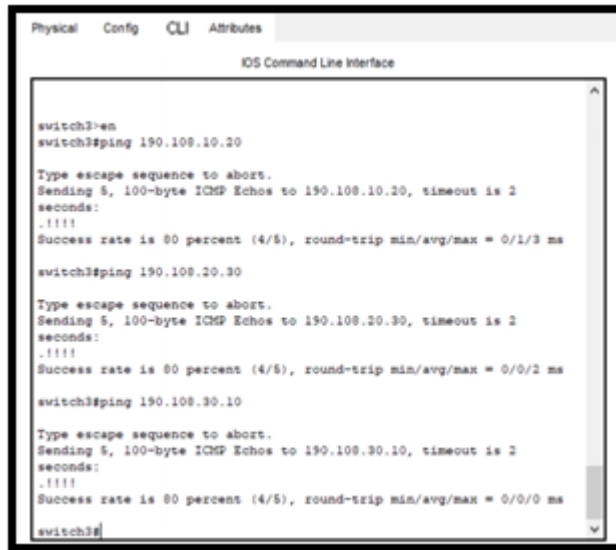
switch3#ping 190.108.99.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms

switch3#
```

Figura 25. Ping SWITCH 3 a SWITCH 1 SWITCH 2.

3.6.3. Ejecute un Ping desde cada Switch a cada PC. Explique por qué el ping tuvo o no éxito.

R// Al realizar un ping entre un switch y los demás PC tiene éxito, debido a que los PC están comunicados por las troncales de las VLAN que hacen parte de las interfaces FastEthernet y éstas fueron compartidas entre los SWITCH, por esta razón se puede efectuar un ping satisfactoriamente.



```
Physical  Config  CLI  Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

switch3>en
switch3#ping 190.108.10.20

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.10.20, timeout is 2
seconds:
.!!!!
Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/1/3 ms

switch3#ping 190.108.20.30

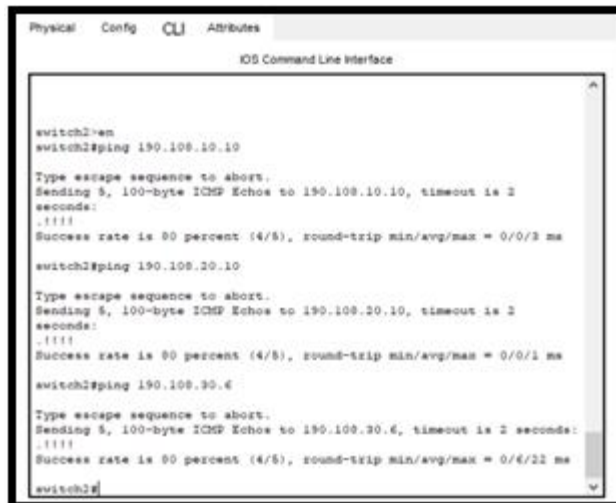
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.20.30, timeout is 2
seconds:
.!!!!
Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/2 ms

switch3#ping 190.108.30.10

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.30.10, timeout is 2
seconds:
.!!!!
Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms

switch3#
```

Figura 26. Ping SWITCH 3.



```
Physical  Config  CLI  Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

switch2>en
switch2#ping 190.108.10.10

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.10.10, timeout is 2
seconds:
.!!!!
Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/3 ms

switch2#ping 190.108.20.10

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.20.10, timeout is 2
seconds:
.!!!!
Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms

switch2#ping 190.108.30.6

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.30.6, timeout is 2 seconds:
.!!!!
Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/6/22 ms

switch2#
```

Figura 27. Ping SWITCH 2.

CONCLUSIONES

Con el desarrollo de la prueba de habilidades y los tres escenarios propuestos se adquieren fortalezas muy eficaces para aplicarlas en el campo laboral en todas las áreas donde nos desempeñemos como profesionales de la Ingeniería de Electrónica y Telecomunicaciones.

Se logra poner en práctica los conocimientos adquiridos a lo largo del diplomado CCNP y diseñar las plantillas de configuración para su uso en múltiples dispositivos, configurar sus respectivas troncales y VLAN usando el protocolo VTP.

Se aprende que al redistribuir a otro protocolo de enrutamiento, hay que tener presente las métricas de cada uno ya que juegan un papel importante en la redistribución, cada protocolo utiliza diferentes métricas.

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