

DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACIÓN CISCO CCNA

**PRESENTADO POR:
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**UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA –UNAD
ESCUELA DE CIENCIAS BÁSICAS, TECNOLOGÍA E INGENIERÍA
DICIEMBRE 12 DE 2019
COLOMBIA**

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PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRÁCTICAS

PRESENTADO POR:

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GRUPO:

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**UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA –UNAD
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Presidente del jurado

Jurado

Jurado

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RESUMEN

Los escenarios propuestos para la prueba de habilidades muestran las diferentes configuraciones donde se evidencia el código utilizado para lograr completar dichos escenarios, paso a paso se detalla y se cumple con lo solicitado en las actividades, este es el producto del esfuerzo de la adquisición de conocimiento obtenido durante el curso del diplomado.

ABSTRACT

The scenarios proposed for the skills test show the different configurations where the code used to complete these scenarios is evidenced, step by step it is detailed and complied with what is requested in the activities, this is the product of the knowledge acquisition effort obtained during the course of the diploma.

INTRODUCCION

La evaluación denominada “Prueba de habilidades prácticas”, forma parte de las actividades evaluativas del Diplomado de Profundización CCNA, y busca identificar el grado de desarrollo de competencias y habilidades que fueron adquiridas a lo largo del diplomado. Lo esencial es poner a prueba los niveles de comprensión y solución de problemas relacionados con diversos aspectos de Networking.

A continuación, se elaboran dos escenarios correspondientes a la temática de implementación de soluciones soportadas en enrutamiento avanzado como etapa final del curso Diplomado de Profundización CCNA.

1. OBJETIVOS

1.1. GENERAL

Realizar el proceso de configuración de 2 escenarios propuestos usando las herramientas GNS3 o Packet Tracer.

1.2. ESPECIFICOS

- Describir el paso a paso de cada punto realizado
- Digitar el código de configuración aplicado
- Hacer uso de listas de acceso
- Aplicar el conocimiento adquirido durante el curso del diplomado

2. DESARROLLO DE LOS ESCENARIOS

2.1. 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 dBOGOTAositivos que forman parte del escenario, acorde con los lineamientos establecidos para el direccionamiento IP, protocolos de enrutamiento y demás aspectos que forman parte de la topología de red.

Topología de red

Los requerimientos solicitados son los siguientes:

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

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

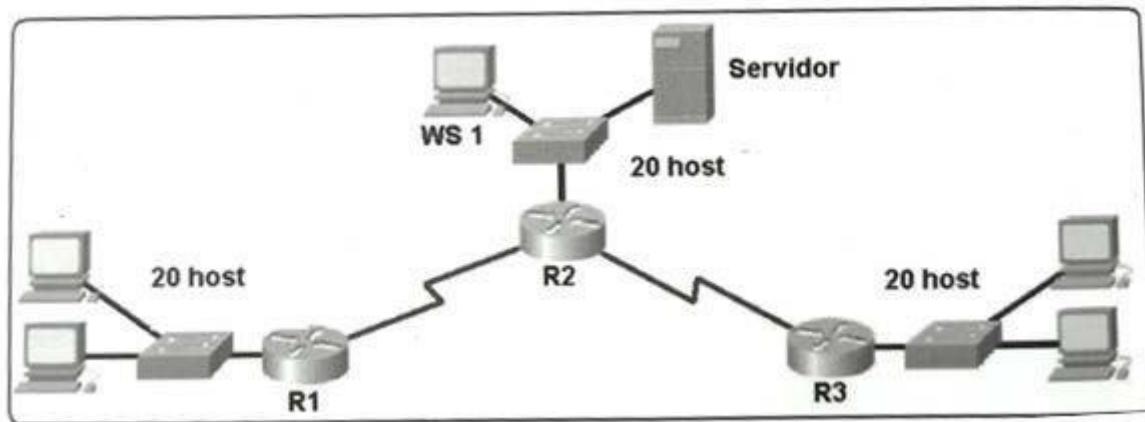
Parte 3: La red y subred establecidas deberán tener una interconexión total, todos los hosts deberán ser visibles y poder comunicarse entre ellos sin restricciones.

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

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

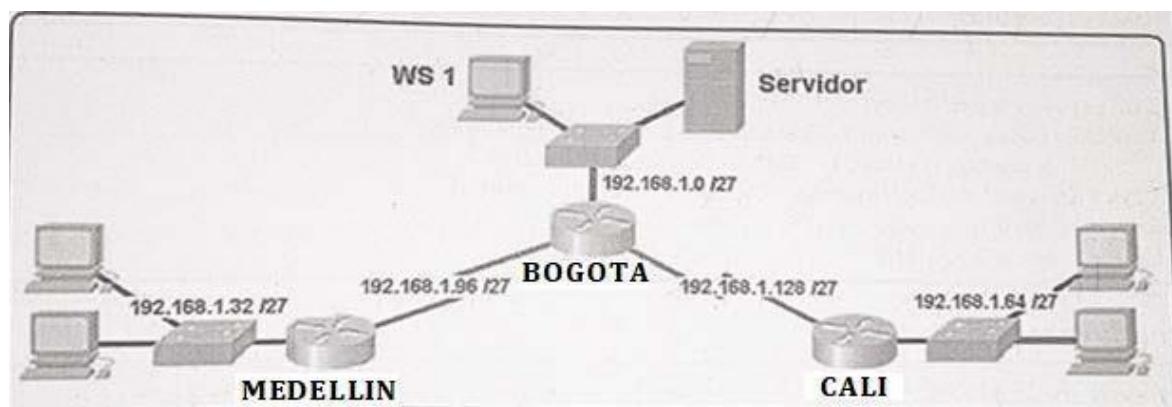
Parte 6: Configuración final.

Figura 1. Topología de red Escenario 1



Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

Figura 2. Topología de red Escenario 1



Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

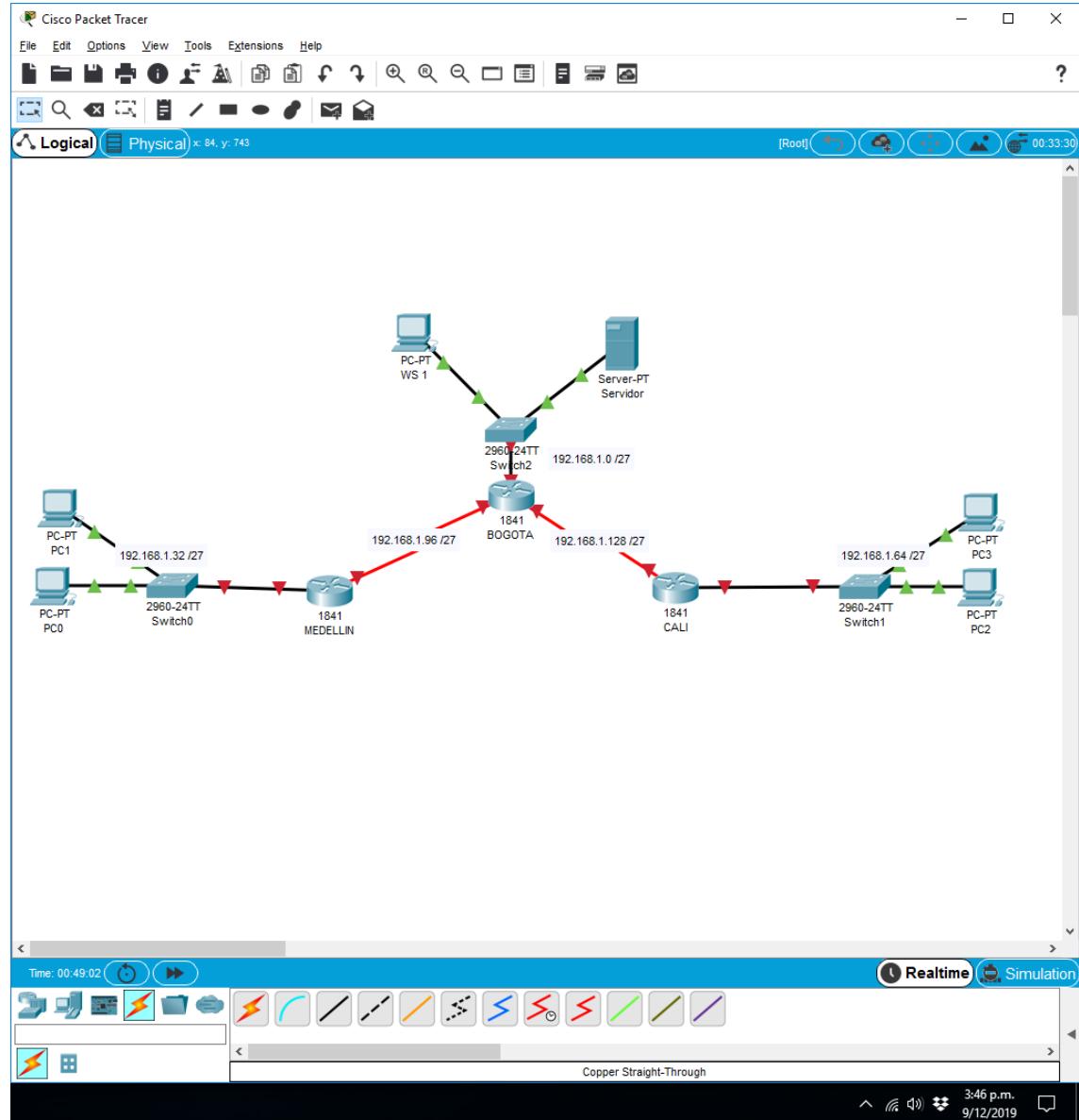
Desarrollo

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

TOPOLOGIA DE RED:

Figura 3. Topología de red Escenario 1 hecha por el autor del proyecto.



Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

CONFIGURACIÓN BÁSICA

ROUTER BOGOTA

Router>en

Router#conf t

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

Router(config)#hostname BOGOTA

BOGOTA(config)# no ip domain-lookup

BOGOTA(config)#enable secret class

BOGOTA(config)#line console 0

BOGOTA(config-line)#password cisco

BOGOTA(config-line)#login

BOGOTA(config-line)#logging synchronous

BOGOTA(config-line)#line vty 0 15

BOGOTA(config-line)#password cisco

BOGOTA(config-line)#login

BOGOTA(config-line)#logging synchronous

BOGOTA(config)#banner motd #

Enter TEXT message. End with the character '#'.

Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado!!!

#

BOGOTA(config)#service password-encryption

BOGOTA(config)#exit

BOGOTA#

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

BOGOTA#copy running-config startup-config

Destination filename [startup-config]?

Building configuration...

[OK]

BOGOTA#

ROUTER MEDELLIN

Router>en

Router#conf t

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

Router(config)#hostname MEDELLIN

MEDELLIN(config)#no ip domain-lookup

MEDELLIN(config)#enable secret class

MEDELLIN(config)#line console 0

MEDELLIN(config-line)#password cisco

MEDELLIN(config-line)#login

MEDELLIN(config-line)#logging synchronous

MEDELLIN(config-line)#line vty 0 15

MEDELLIN(config-line)#password cisco

MEDELLIN(config-line)#login

MEDELLIN(config-line)#logging synchronous

MEDELLIN(config-line)#banner motd #

Enter TEXT message. End with the character '#'.

Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado!!!

#

MEDELLIN(config)#service password-encryption

MEDELLIN(config)#exit

MEDELLIN#

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

MEDELLIN#copy running-config startup-config

Destination filename [startup-config]?

Building configuration...

[OK]

MEDELLIN#

ROUTER CALI

Router>en

Router#conf t

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

Router(config)#hostname CALI

CALI(config)#no ip domain-lookup

CALI(config)#enable secret class

CALI(config)#line console 0

CALI(config-line)#password cisco

CALI(config-line)#login

CALI(config-line)#logging synchronous

CALI(config-line)#line vty 0 15

CALI(config-line)#password cisco

CALI(config-line)#login

CALI(config-line)#logging synchronous

CALI(config-line)#banner motd #

Enter TEXT message. End with the character '#'.

Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado

#

CALI(config)#service password-encryption

CALI(config)#exit

CALI#

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

CALI#copy running-config startup-config

Destination filename [startup-config]?

Building configuration...

[OK]

CALI#

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

Parte 1: Asignación de direcciones IP:

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

192.168.1.32 /27

192.168.1.33 – 192.168.1.62

CONVERSIÓN A BINARIO

192.168.1.32	>	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 . 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 . 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
255.255.255.224	>	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 . 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 . 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 . 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0

La red se obtiene poniendo a cero todos los bits de host. En este caso la red se corresponde con:

RED

192.168.1.32/27	>	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 . 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 . 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
-----------------	---	---

La dirección broadcast se obtiene poniendo a uno todos los bits de host. En este caso la dirección broadcast se corresponde con:

BROADCAST

192.168.1.63 >>	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1
-----------------	---

El rango de hosts son todos los valores que existen entre la red y la dirección broadcast.

RANGO HOSTS

192.168.1.33 >>	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 . 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1
192.168.1.62 >>	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 . 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0

192.168.1.64 /27

192.168.1.65 – 192.168.1.95

CONVERSIÓN A BINARIO

192.168.1.64	>	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 . 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 . 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
255.255.255.224	>	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 . 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 . 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 . 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0

La red se obtiene poniendo a cero todos los bits de host. En este caso la red se corresponde con:

RED

192.168.1.64/27	>	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 . 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 . 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0

La dirección broadcast se obtiene poniendo a uno todos los bits de host. En este caso la dirección broadcast se corresponde con:

BROADCAST

192.168.1.95	>>	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 . 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1

El rango de hosts son todos los valores que existen entre la red y la dirección broadcast.

RANGO HOSTS

192.168.1.65	>>	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 . 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1

192.168.1.94	>>	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 . 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0

192.168.1.0 /27

192.168.1.2 – 192.168.1.30

CONVERSIÓN A BINARIO

192.168.1.0	>	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 . 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
255.255.255.224	>	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 . 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 . 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 . 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0

La red se obtiene poniendo a cero todos los bits de host. En este caso la red se corresponde con:

RED

192.168.1.0/27	>:	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0

La dirección broadcast se obtiene poniendo a uno todos los bits de host. En este caso la dirección broadcast se corresponde con:

BROADCAST

192.168.1.31	>>	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1

El rango de hosts son todos los valores que existen entre la red y la dirección broadcast.

RANGO HOSTS

192.168.1.1 >> 11000000.10101000.00000000.00000001

The binary representation shows the first three octets of the IP address (192.168.1) followed by the host portion (0.0.0.1). The host portion is highlighted in green, indicating the range of hosts from 0 to 255.

192.168.1.30 >> 11000000.10101000.00000000.11110

The binary representation shows the first three octets of the IP address (192.168.1) followed by the host portion (0.0.0.30). The host portion is highlighted in green, indicating the range of hosts from 0 to 255.

b. Asignar una dirección IP a la red.

IP BOGOTA

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

```
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.98 255.255.255.224
```

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

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

```
BOGOTA(config-if)#int s0/0/1
```

```
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.130 255.255.255.224
```

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

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

```
BOGOTA(config-if)#int fa0/0
```

```
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.224
```

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

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

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

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

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

IP MEDELLIN

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

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

```
MEDELLIN(config-if)#int fa  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state  
to up
```

```
MEDELLIN(config-if)#int fa0/0  
MEDELLIN(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.33 255.255.255.224  
MEDELLIN(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
MEDELLIN(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

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

```
MEDELLIN(config-if)#
```

IP CALI

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

```
CALI(config-if)#
```

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

CALI(config-if)#int fa

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

CALI(config-if)#int fa0/0

CALI(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.65 255.255.255.224

CALI(config-if)#no shutdown

CALI(config-if)#

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

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

CALI(config-if)#

PC0

Ip address 192.168.1.39

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.224

PC1

Ip address 192.168.1.40

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.224

PC2

Ip address 192.168.1.67

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.224

PC3

Ip address 192.168.1.68

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.224

WS1

Ip address 192.168.1.4

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.224

Servidor

Ip address 192.168.1.3
Subnet Mask 255.255.255.224

Parte 2: Configuración Básica.

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

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

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

BOGOTA

BOGOTA#show ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP

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

N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type2

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 interarea

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

P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 3 subnets

- C 192.168.1.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
- C 192.168.1.96 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
- C 192.168.1.128 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

BOGOTA#

MEDELLIN

MEDELLIN#show ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP

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

N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type2

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 interarea

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

P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 2 subnets

- C *192.168.1.32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0*
- C *192.168.1.96 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0*

MEDELLIN#

CALI

CALI#show ip route

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 2 subnets

- C *192.168.1.64 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0*
- C *192.168.1.128 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0*

CALI#

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

Actualmente no es posible verificar el balanceo puesto que se lleva una configuración básica, por tanto se verificará al final.

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

Actualmente no es posible verificar el balanceo puesto que se lleva una configuración básica, por tanto se verificará al final.

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

Figura 4. Ping PC0-PC1.

PC0 – PC1

The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "PC0". The window has tabs at the top: Physical, Config, Desktop (which is selected), Programming, and Attributes. The main area is a black terminal window titled "Command Prompt". The output of the ping command is displayed:

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.40

Pinging 192.168.1.40 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.40: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.40: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.40: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.40: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.40:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 5ms, Average = 3ms

C:\>|
```

At the bottom left of the terminal window, there is a checkbox labeled "Top".

Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

PC2 – PC3

Figura 5. Ping PC2-PC3.

The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "PC2". The window has tabs at the top: Physical, Config, Desktop (which is selected), Programming, and Attributes. The main area is a black terminal window titled "Command Prompt". The output of the ping command is displayed:

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.68

Pinging 192.168.1.68 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.68: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.68:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

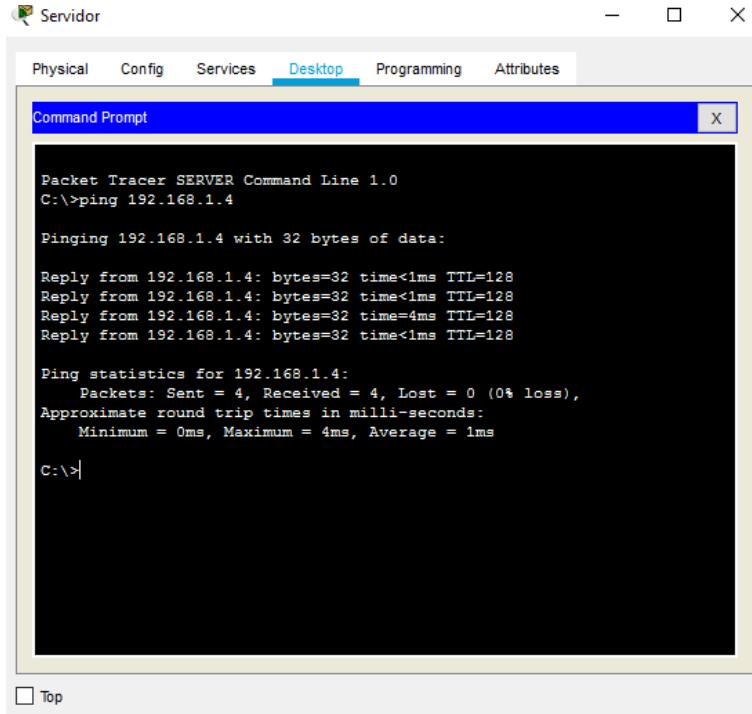
C:\>|
```

At the bottom left of the terminal window, there is a checkbox labeled "Top".

Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

SERVIDOR – WS 1

Figura 6. Ping SERVIDOR – WS 1.



The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment with a window titled "Servidor". Inside the window, there is a tab bar with "Physical", "Config", "Services", "Desktop" (which is highlighted in blue), "Programming", and "Attributes". Below the tab bar is a "Command Prompt" window. The command prompt displays the following text:

```
Packet Tracer SERVER Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.4

Pinging 192.168.1.4 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.4: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.4:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 4ms, Average = 1ms

C:\>
```

Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

Parte 3: Configuración de Enrutamiento.

- Asignar el protocolo de enrutamiento EIGRP a los routers considerando el direccionamiento diseñado.

BOGOTA

BOGOTA#conf t

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

BOGOTA(config)#router eigrp 1

BOGOTA(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.31

BOGOTA(config-router)#network 192.168.1.96 0.0.0.31

BOGOTA(config-router)#network 192.168.1.128 0.0.0.31

BOGOTA(config-router)#[/]

MEDELLIN

```
MEDELLIN(config)#router eigrp 1
MEDELLIN(config-router)#network 192.168.1.32 0.0.0.31
MEDELLIN(config-router)#network 192.168.1.96 0.0.0.31
MEDELLIN(config-router)#
%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 1: Neighbor 192.168.1.98 (Serial0/0/0) is up:
new adjacency

MEDELLIN(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
MEDELLIN(config-router)#no auto-summary
MEDELLIN(config-router)#
%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 1: Neighbor 192.168.1.98 (Serial0/0/0) resync:
summary configured

MEDELLIN(config-router)#

```

CALI

```
CALI(config)#router eigrp 1
CALI(config-router)#network 192.168.1.64 0.0.0.31
CALI(config-router)#network 192.168.1.128 0.0.0.31
CALI(config-router)#
%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 1: Neighbor 192.168.1.130 (Serial0/0/0) is up:
new adjacency

CALI(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
CALI(config-router)#no auto-summary
CALI(config-router)#
%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 1: Neighbor 192.168.1.130 (Serial0/0/0)
resync: summary configured

CALI(config-router)#

```

- b. Verificar si existe vecindad con los routers configurados con EIGRP.

BOGOTA

BOGOTA#show cdp neighbors detail

Device ID: Switch

Entry address(es):

Platform: cisco 2960, Capabilities: Switch

Interface: FastEthernet0/0, Port ID (outgoing port): FastEthernet0/1

Holddown: 159

Version :

*Cisco IOS Software, C2960 Software (C2960-LANBASE-M), Version 12.2(25)FX,
RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)*

Copyright (c) 1986-2005 by Cisco Systems, Inc.

Compiled Wed 12-Oct-05 22:05 by pt_team

advertisement version: 2

Duplex: full

Device ID: MEDELLIN

Entry address(es):

IP address : 192.168.1.99

Platform: cisco C1841, Capabilities: Router

Interface: Serial0/0/0, Port ID (outgoing port): Serial0/0/0

Holddown: 172

Version :

*Cisco IOS Software, 1841 Software (C1841-ADVIPSERVICESK9-M), Version
12.4(15)T1, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc2)*

Technical Support: <http://www.cisco.com/techsupport>

Copyright (c) 1986-2007 by Cisco Systems, Inc.

Compiled Wed 18-Jul-07 04:52 by pt_team

advertisement version: 2

Duplex: full

Device ID: CALI

Entry address(es):

IP address : 192.168.1.131

Platform: cisco C1841, Capabilities: Router

Interface: Serial0/0/1, Port ID (outgoing port): Serial0/0/0

Holddown: 130

Version :

*Cisco IOS Software, 1841 Software (C1841-ADVIPSERVICESK9-M), Version
12.4(15)T1, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc2)*

Technical Support: http://www.cisco.com/techsupport

Copyright (c) 1986-2007 by Cisco Systems, Inc.

Compiled Wed 18-Jul-07 04:52 by pt_team

advertisement version: 2

Duplex: full

BOGOTA#

MEDELLIN

MEDELLIN#show cdp neighbors detail

Device ID: Switch

Entry address(es):

Platform: cisco 2960, Capabilities: Switch

Interface: FastEthernet0/0, Port ID (outgoing port): FastEthernet0/1

Holdtime: 149

Version :

*Cisco IOS Software, C2960 Software (C2960-LANBASE-M), Version 12.2(25)FX,
RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)*

Copyright (c) 1986-2005 by Cisco Systems, Inc.

Compiled Wed 12-Oct-05 22:05 by pt_team

advertisement version: 2

Duplex: full

Device ID: BOGOTA

Entry address(es):

IP address : 192.168.1.98

Platform: cisco C1841, Capabilities: Router

Interface: Serial0/0/0, Port ID (outgoing port): Serial0/0/0

Holdtime: 136

Version :

*Cisco IOS Software, 1841 Software (C1841-ADVIPSERVICESK9-M), Version
12.4(15)T1, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc2)*

Technical Support: http://www.cisco.com/techsupport

Copyright (c) 1986-2007 by Cisco Systems, Inc.

Compiled Wed 18-Jul-07 04:52 by pt_team

advertisement version: 2

Duplex: full

MEDELLIN#

CALI

CALI#show cdp neighbors detail

Device ID: Switch

Entry address(es):

Platform: cisco 2960, Capabilities: Switch

Interface: FastEthernet0/0, Port ID (outgoing port): FastEthernet0/1

Holddate: 167

Version :

*Cisco IOS Software, C2960 Software (C2960-LANBASE-M), Version 12.2(25)FX,
RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)*

Copyright (c) 1986-2005 by Cisco Systems, Inc.

Compiled Wed 12-Oct-05 22:05 by pt_team

advertisement version: 2

Duplex: full

Device ID: BOGOTA

Entry address(es):

IP address : 192.168.1.130

Platform: cisco C1841, Capabilities: Router

Interface: Serial0/0/0, Port ID (outgoing port): Serial0/0/1

Holddate: 136

Version :

*Cisco IOS Software, 1841 Software (C1841-ADVIPSERVICESK9-M), Version
12.4(15)T1, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc2)*

Technical Support: <http://www.cisco.com/techsupport>

Copyright (c) 1986-2007 by Cisco Systems, Inc.

Compiled Wed 18-Jul-07 04:52 by pt_team

advertisement version: 2

Duplex: full

CALI#

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

BOGOTA

BOGOTA#*show ip route*

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 5 subnets

- C 192.168.1.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
- D 192.168.1.32 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.99, 00:04:35, Serial0/0/0
- D 192.168.1.64 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.131, 00:02:52, Serial0/0/1
- C 192.168.1.96 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
- C 192.168.1.128 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

BOGOTA#

MEDELLIN

MEDELLIN#*show ip route*

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 5 subnets

- D 192.168.1.0 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.98, 00:03:45, Serial0/0/0*
- C 192.168.1.32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0*
- D 192.168.1.64 [90/2684416] via 192.168.1.98, 00:04:14, Serial0/0/0*
- C 192.168.1.96 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0*
- D 192.168.1.128 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.98, 00:05:57, Serial0/0/0*

MEDELLIN#

%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 1: Neighbor 192.168.1.98 (Serial0/0/0) is down: holding time expired

MEDELLIN#

%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 1: Neighbor 192.168.1.98 (Serial0/0/0) is up: new adjacency

MEDELLIN#

%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 1: Neighbor 192.168.1.98 (Serial0/0/0) is resync: graceful restart

MEDELLIN#

CALI

CALI#show ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP

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

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

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

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

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

P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

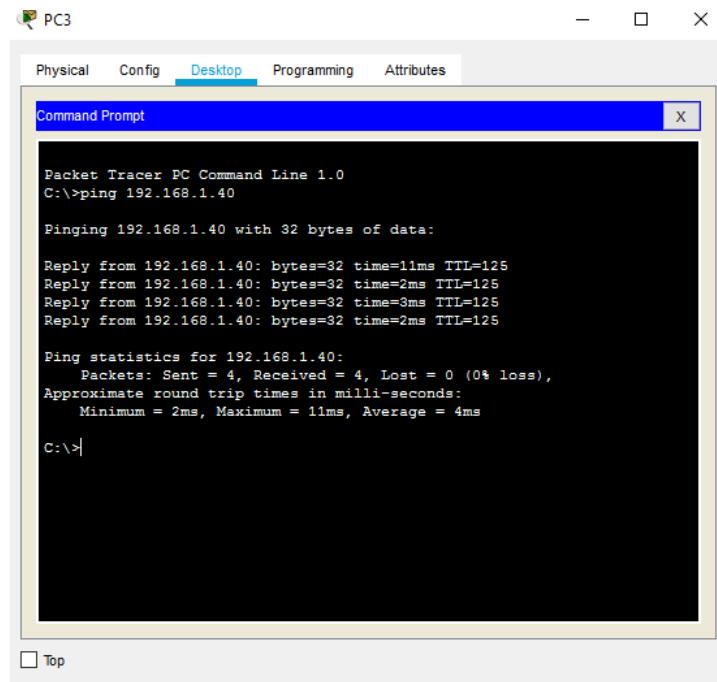
192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 5 subnets

- D 192.168.1.0 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.130, 00:04:55, Serial0/0/0*
- D 192.168.1.32 [90/2684416] via 192.168.1.130, 00:05:24, Serial0/0/0*
- C 192.168.1.64 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0*
- D 192.168.1.96 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.130, 00:05:24, Serial0/0/0*
- C 192.168.1.128 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0*

CALI#

- 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.

Figura 7. Ping PC3.



The screenshot shows a Cisco Packet Tracer interface titled "PC3". The "Desktop" tab is selected. A "Command Prompt" window is open, showing the output of a ping command. The output is as follows:

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.40

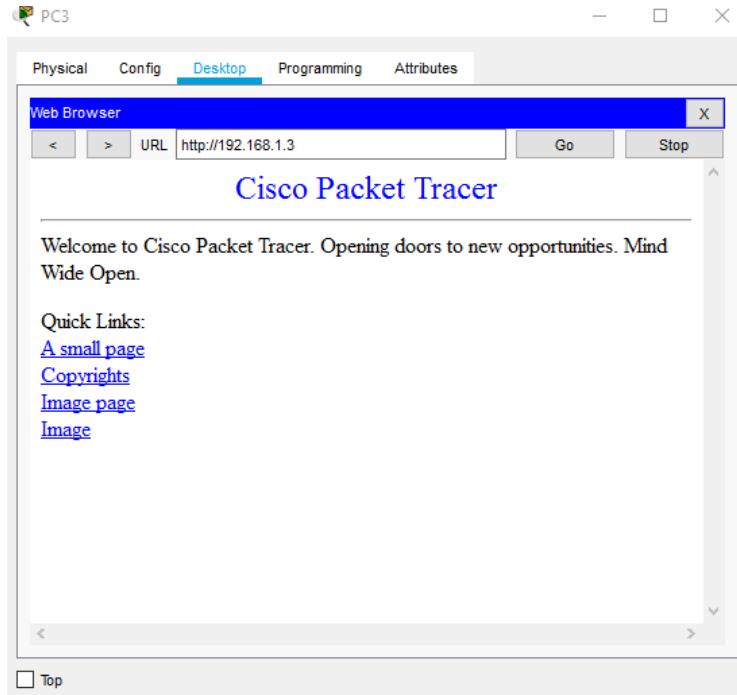
Pinging 192.168.1.40 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.40: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.40: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.40: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.40: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.40:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 11ms, Average = 4ms

C:\>
```

Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

Figura 8. Ping PC3 - SERVIDOR.



Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

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.

BOGOTA

*BOGOTA#telnet 192.168.1.33
Trying 192.168.1.33 ...Open*

Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado!!!

User Access Verification

*Password:
MEDELLIN>exit*

*[Connection to 192.168.1.33 closed by foreign host]
BOGOTA#telnet 192.168.1.65
Trying 192.168.1.65 ...Open*

Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado

User Access Verification

*Password:
CALI>*

MEDELLIN

MEDELLIN#telnet 192.168.1.65

Trying 192.168.1.65 ...Open

*-----
Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado

-----*

User Access Verification

Password:

CALI>exit

[Connection to 192.168.1.65 closed by foreign host]

MEDELLIN#telnet 192.168.1.1

Trying 192.168.1.1 ...Open

*-----
Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado!!!

-----*

User Access Verification

Password:

BOGOTA>

CALI

CALI#telnet 192.168.1.33

Trying 192.168.1.33 ...Open

*-----
Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado!!!

-----*

User Access Verification

Password:

MEDELLIN>exit

[Connection to 192.168.1.33 closed by foreign host]

CALI#telnet 192.168.1.1

Trying 192.168.1.1 ...Open

Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado!!!

User Access Verification

Password:

BOGOTA>

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

BOGOTA

BOGOTA(config)#access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.4

BOGOTA(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.1.3

BOGOTA(config)#exit

BOGOTA#

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

BOGOTA#show access-list

Standard IP access list 1

10 deny host 192.168.1.4

20 permit host 192.168.1.3

BOGOTA#conf t

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

BOGOTA(config)#int fa0/0

BOGOTA(config-if)#ip access-group 1 in

BOGOTA(config-if)#

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

MEDELLIN

```
MEDELLIN(config)#access-list 104 permit ip host 192.168.1.40 192.168.1.3
0.0.0.31
MEDELLIN(config)#access-list 104 permit ip host 192.168.1.41 192.168.1.3
0.0.0.31
MEDELLIN(config-if)#ip access-group 104 in
MEDELLIN(config)#
```

CALI

```
CALI(config)#access-list 105 permit ip host 192.168.1.67 192.168.1.3 0.0.0.31
CALI(config)#access-list 105 permit ip host 192.168.1.68 192.168.1.3 0.0.0.31
CALI(config)#int fa0/0
CALI(config-if)#ip access-group 105 in
CALI(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.

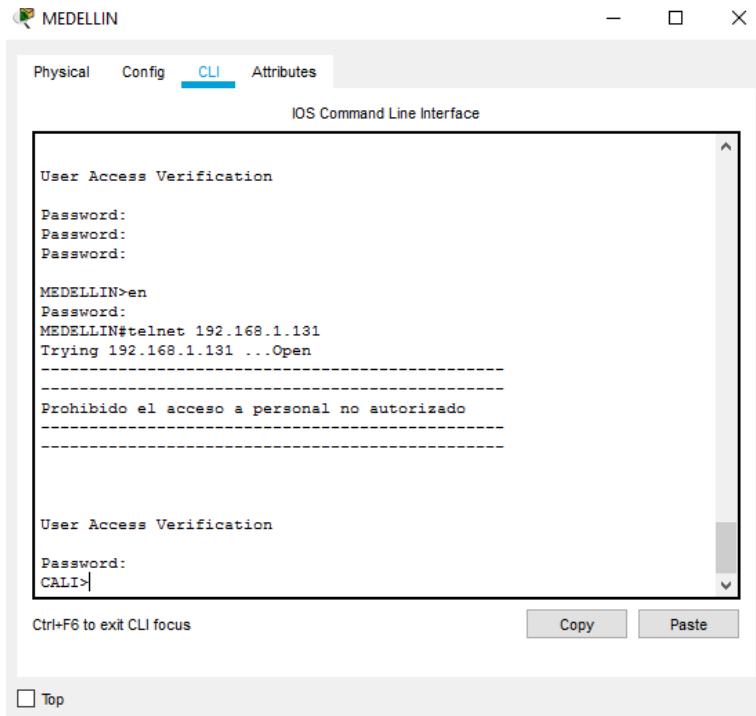
	ORIGEN	DESTINO	RESULTADO
TELNET	Router MEDELLIN WS_1 Servidor Servidor	Router CALI Router BOGOTA Router CALI Router MEDELLIN	CONEXION DESCONEXION CONEXIÓN CONEXION
TELNET	LAN del Router MEDELLIN LAN del Router CALI LAN del Router MEDELLIN LAN del Router CALI	Router CALI Router MEDELLIN Router MEDELLIN	DESCONEXION DESCONEXION DESCONEXION
PING	LAN del Router CALI LAN del Router MEDELLIN	WS_1 WS_1	DESCONEXION DESCONEXION

	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	LAN del Router CALI	DESCONEXIÓN
PING	LAN del Router CALI	Servidor	CONEXION
	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	Servidor	CONEXIÓN
	Servidor	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	CONEXIÓN
	Servidor Router CALI	LAN del Router CALI LAN del Router MEDELLIN	CONEXIÓN DESCONEXION

TELNET

Router MEDELLIN - Router CALI

Figura 9. Router MEDELLIN - Router CALI.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "MEDELLIN". The tab bar includes "Physical", "Config", "CLI" (which is selected), and "Attributes". The main area is labeled "IOS Command Line Interface". The terminal output is as follows:

```

User Access Verification
Password:
Password:
Password:

MEDELLIN>en
Password:
MEDELLIN#telnet 192.168.1.131
Trying 192.168.1.131 ...Open
-----
-----
Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado
-----
-----

User Access Verification
Password:
CALI>

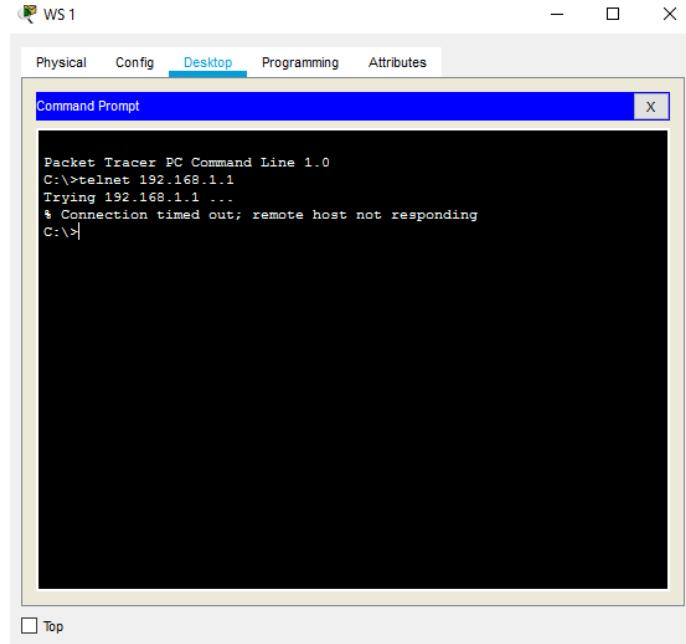
```

At the bottom of the terminal window, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons, and a "Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus" instruction. A "Top" button is also present at the bottom left.

Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

WS_1 - Router BOGOTA

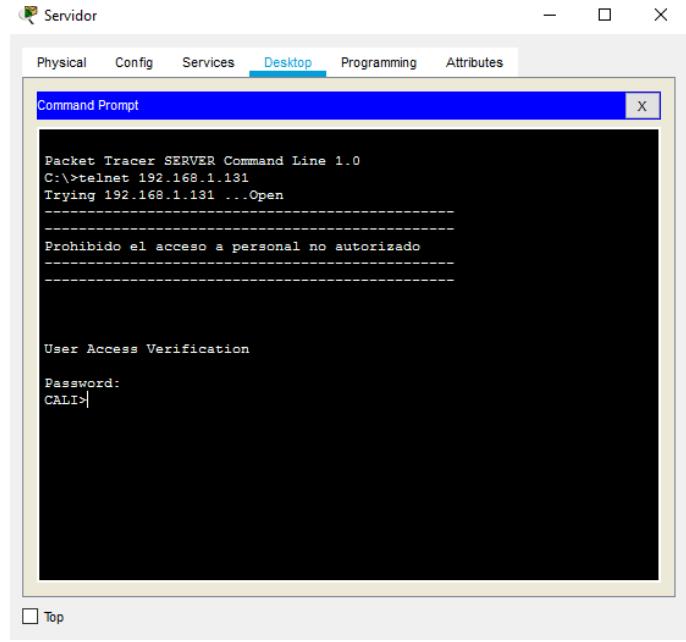
Figura 10. WS_1 - Router BOGOTA.



Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

Servidor - Router CALI

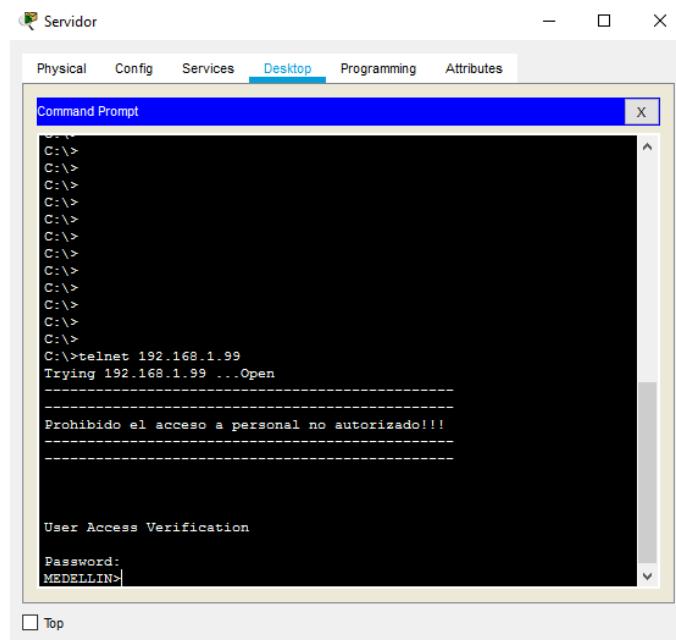
Figura 11. Servidor - Router CALI.



Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

Servidor - Router MEDELLIN

Figura 12. Router MEDELLIN.



The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Command Prompt". The window has a blue title bar and a white body. At the top, there are tabs: Physical, Config, Services, Desktop, Programming, and Attributes. The "Desktop" tab is highlighted. In the command line, the user has typed:

```
C:\>
C:\>telnet 192.168.1.99
Trying 192.168.1.99 ...Open
-----
-----Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado!!!
-----
-----
```

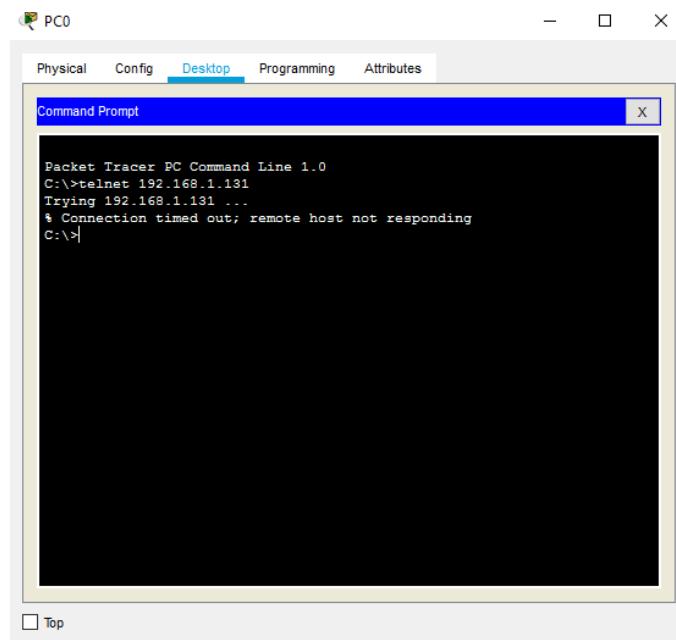
After a delay, the message "User Access Verification" appears, followed by a password prompt:

```
User Access Verification
Password: MEDELLIN>
```

Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

LAN del Router MEDELLIN- Router CALI

Figura 13. LAN del Router MEDELLIN- Router CALI.



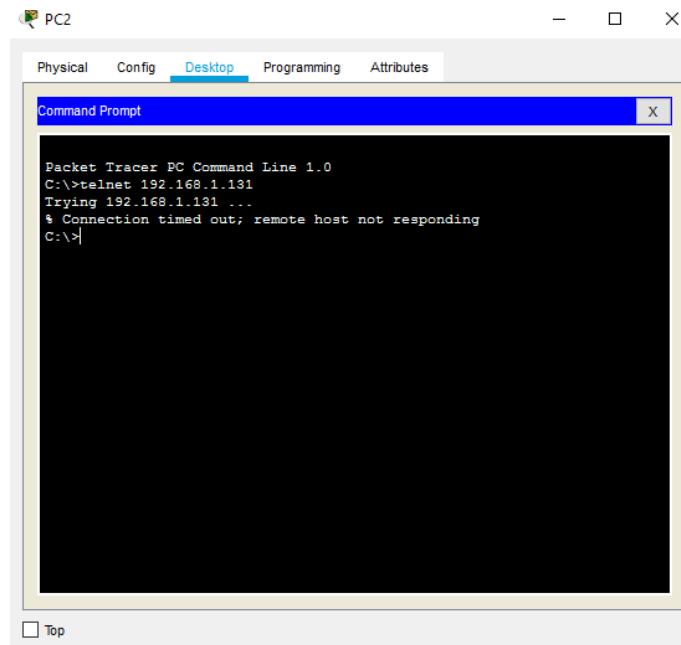
The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Command Prompt". The window has a blue title bar and a white body. At the top, there are tabs: Physical, Config, Desktop, Programming, and Attributes. The "Desktop" tab is highlighted. In the command line, the user has typed:

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>telnet 192.168.1.131
Trying 192.168.1.131 ...
! Connection timed out; remote host not responding
C:\>
```

Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

LAN del Router CALI - Router CALI

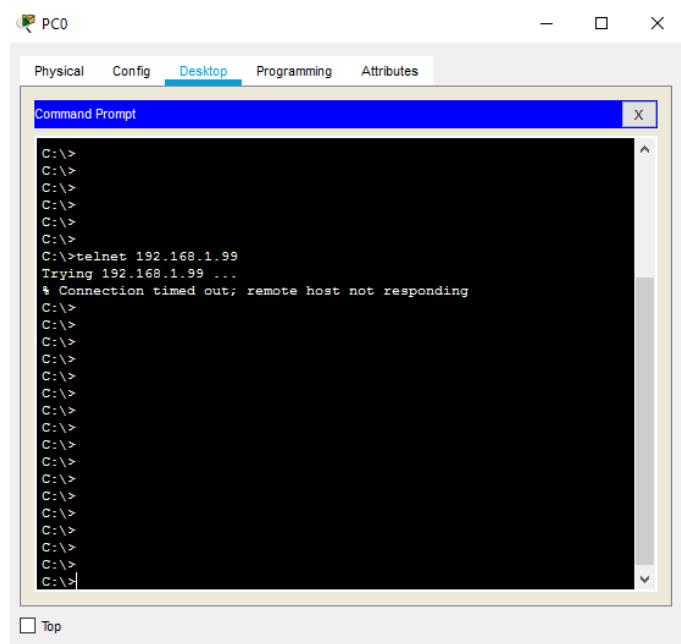
Figura 14. LAN del Router CALI - Router CALI.



Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

LAN del Router MEDELLIN - Router MEDELLIN

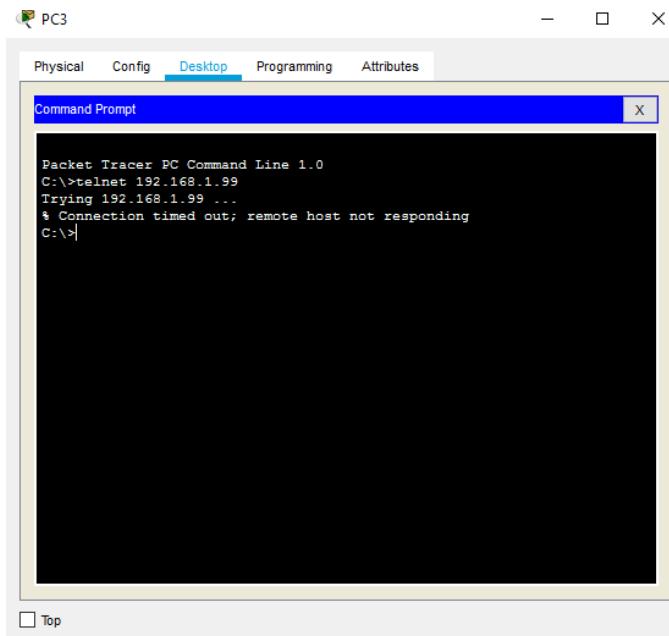
Figura 15. LAN del Router MEDELLIN - Router MEDELLIN.



Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

LAN del Router CALI - Router MEDELLIN

Figura 16. LAN del Router CALI - Router MEDELLIN.

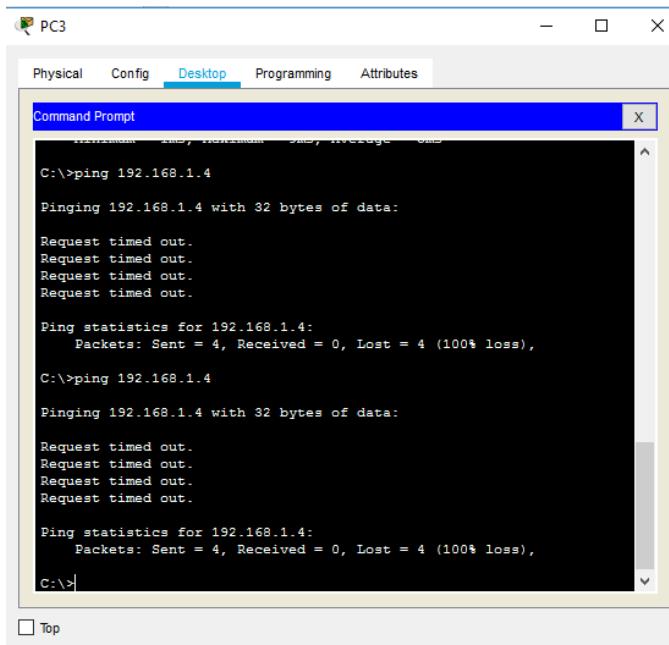


Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

PING

LAN del Router CALI- WS_1

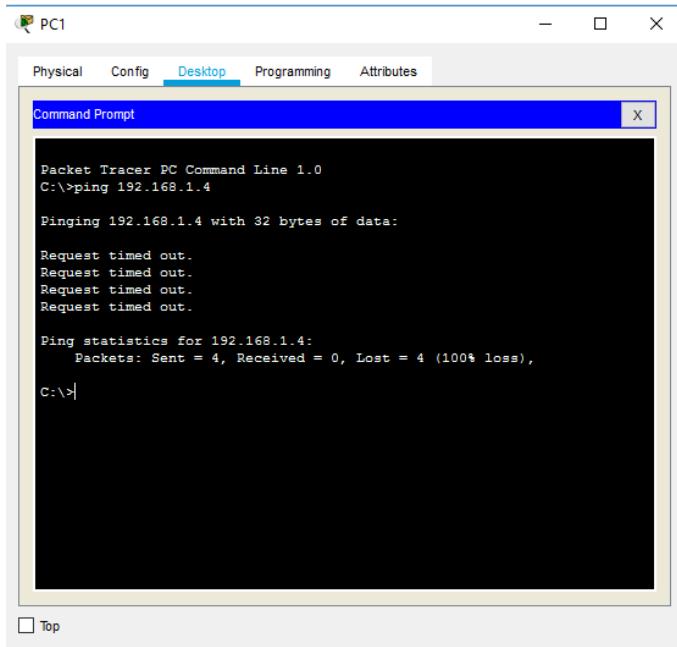
Figura 17. LAN del Router CALI- WS_1.



Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

LAN del Router MEDELLIN - WS_1

Figura 18. LAN del Router MEDELLIN - WS_1.



The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "PC1". The tab bar at the top has tabs for "Physical", "Config", "Desktop" (which is selected), "Programming", and "Attributes". Below the tabs is a title bar with a close button. The main area is a black terminal window titled "Command Prompt". The terminal output shows the following command and its results:

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.4

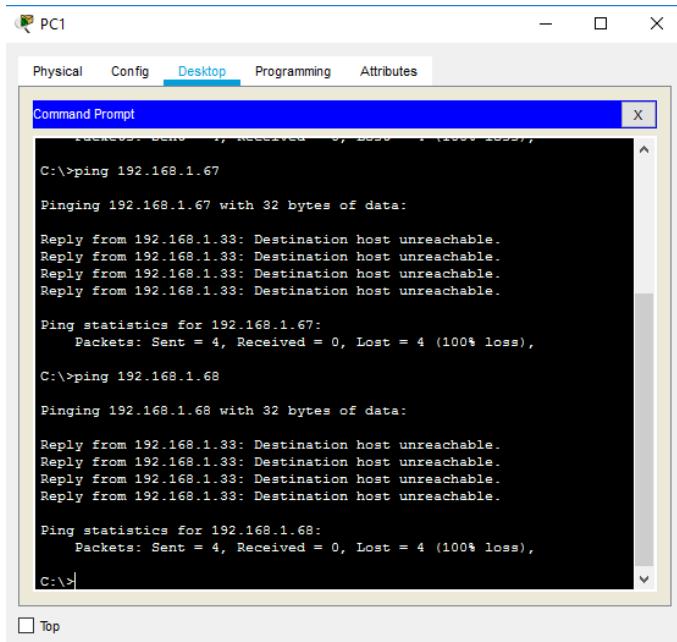
Pinging 192.168.1.4 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.4:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\>
```

Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

LAN del Router MEDELLIN - LAN del Router CALI

Figura 19. LAN del Router MEDELLIN - LAN del Router CALI.



The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "PC1". The tab bar at the top has tabs for "Physical", "Config", "Desktop" (which is selected), "Programming", and "Attributes". Below the tabs is a title bar with a close button. The main area is a black terminal window titled "Command Prompt". The terminal output shows two ping tests:

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.67

Pinging 192.168.1.67 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.33: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.67:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\>ping 192.168.1.68

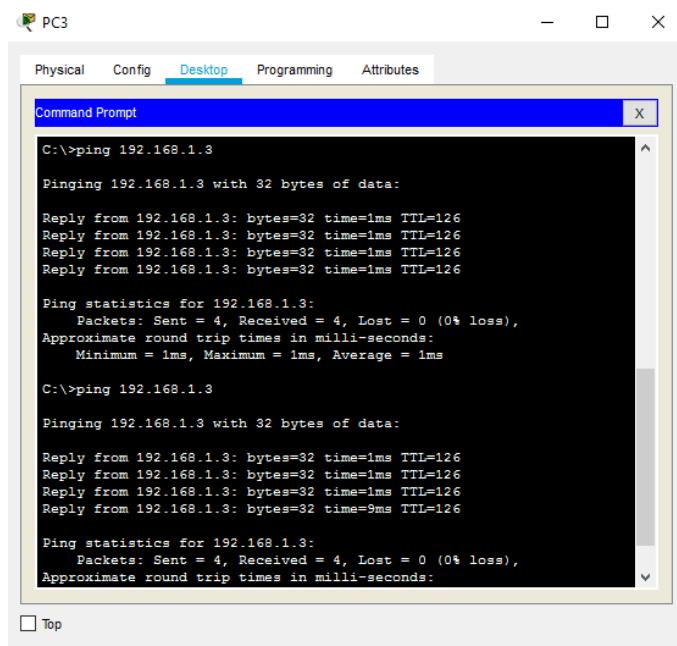
Pinging 192.168.1.68 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.33: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.68:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\>
```

Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

LAN del Router CALI – Servidor

Figura 20. LAN del Router CALI – Servidor.



The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "PC3". The tab bar at the top has "Physical", "Config", "Desktop" (which is selected), "Programming", and "Attributes". The window title is "Command Prompt". The command entered is "C:\>ping 192.168.1.3". The output shows four successful replies from the target IP address. Below that, another "ping 192.168.1.3" command is run, also resulting in four successful replies. At the bottom of the window, there is a "Top" button.

```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.3

Pinging 192.168.1.3 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms

C:\>ping 192.168.1.3

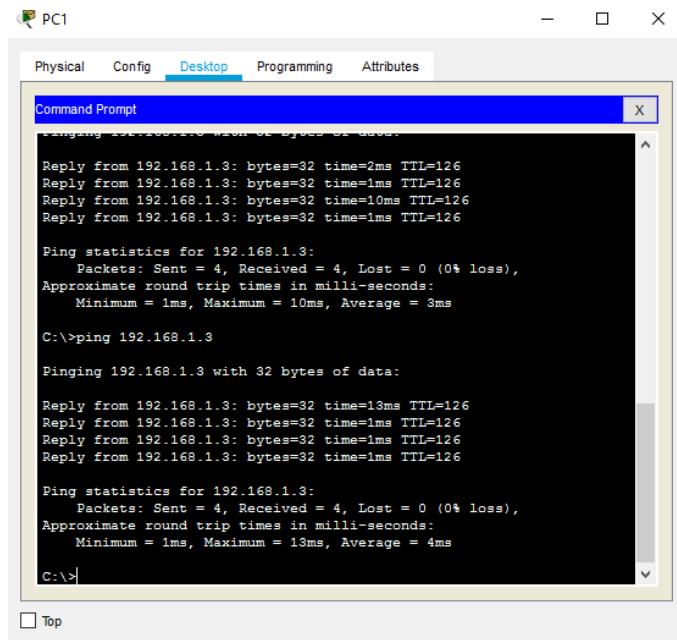
Pinging 192.168.1.3 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=9ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
```

Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

LAN del Router MEDELLIN – Servidor

Figura 21. LAN del Router MEDELLIN – Servidor.



The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "PC1". The tab bar at the top has "Physical", "Config", "Desktop" (which is selected), "Programming", and "Attributes". The window title is "Command Prompt". The command entered is "C:\>ping 192.168.1.3". The output shows four successful replies from the target IP address. Below that, another "ping 192.168.1.3" command is run, also resulting in four successful replies. At the bottom of the window, there is a "Top" button.

```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.3

Pinging 192.168.1.3 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 3ms

C:\>ping 192.168.1.3

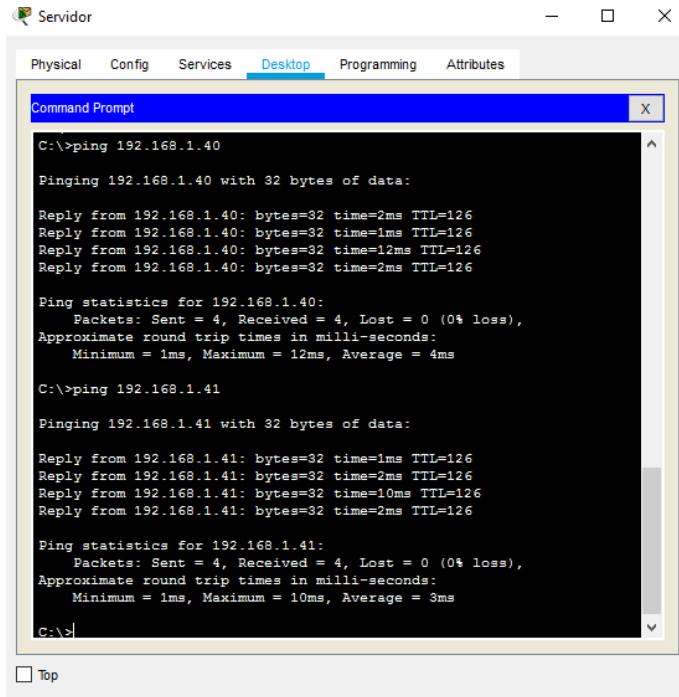
Pinging 192.168.1.3 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 13ms, Average = 4ms
```

Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

Servidor - LAN del Router MEDELLIN

Figura 22. Servidor - LAN del Router MEDELLIN.



```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.40
Pinging 192.168.1.40 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.40: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.40: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.40: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.40: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.40:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 12ms, Average = 4ms

C:\>ping 192.168.1.41
Pinging 192.168.1.41 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.41: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.41: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.41: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.41: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126

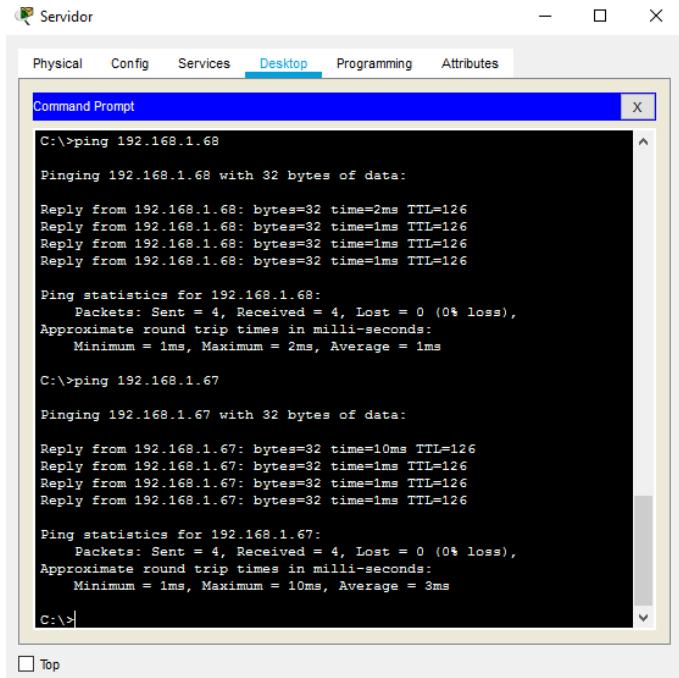
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.41:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 3ms

C:\>
```

Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

Servidor - LAN del Router CALI

Figura 23. Servidor - LAN del Router CALI.



```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.68
Pinging 192.168.1.68 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.68: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.68: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.68: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.68: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.68:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 1ms

C:\>ping 192.168.1.67
Pinging 192.168.1.67 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.67: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.67: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.67: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.67: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

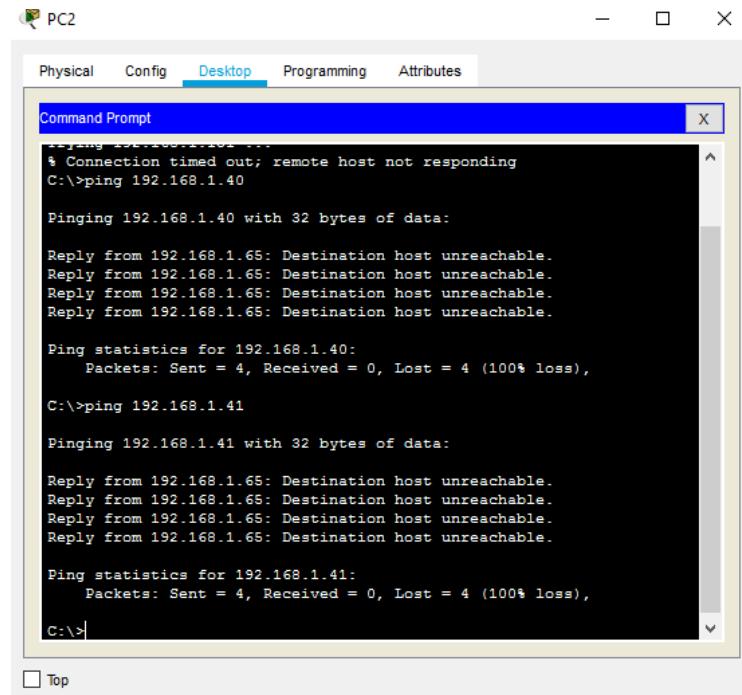
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.67:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 3ms

C:\>
```

Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

Router CALILAN - del Router MEDELLIN

Figura 24. Router CALI LAN - del Router MEDELLIN.



The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Command Prompt". The window is part of a software interface with tabs for Physical, Config, Desktop, Programming, and Attributes. The Desktop tab is selected. The command prompt itself displays the following output:

```
Pinging 192.168.1.40 ...
% Connection timed out; remote host not responding
C:\>ping 192.168.1.40

Pinging 192.168.1.40 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.65: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.40:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\>ping 192.168.1.41

Pinging 192.168.1.41 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.65: Destination host unreachable.

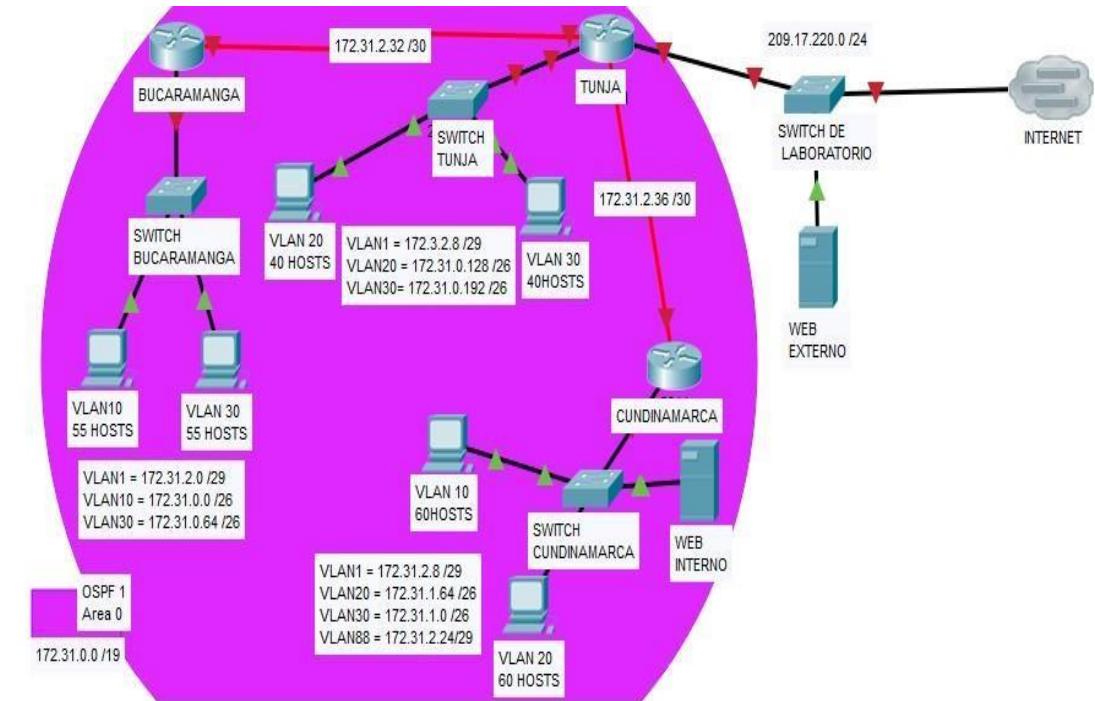
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.41:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\>
```

Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

2.2. ESCENARIO 2

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

Figura 25. Topología de red del escenario 2.



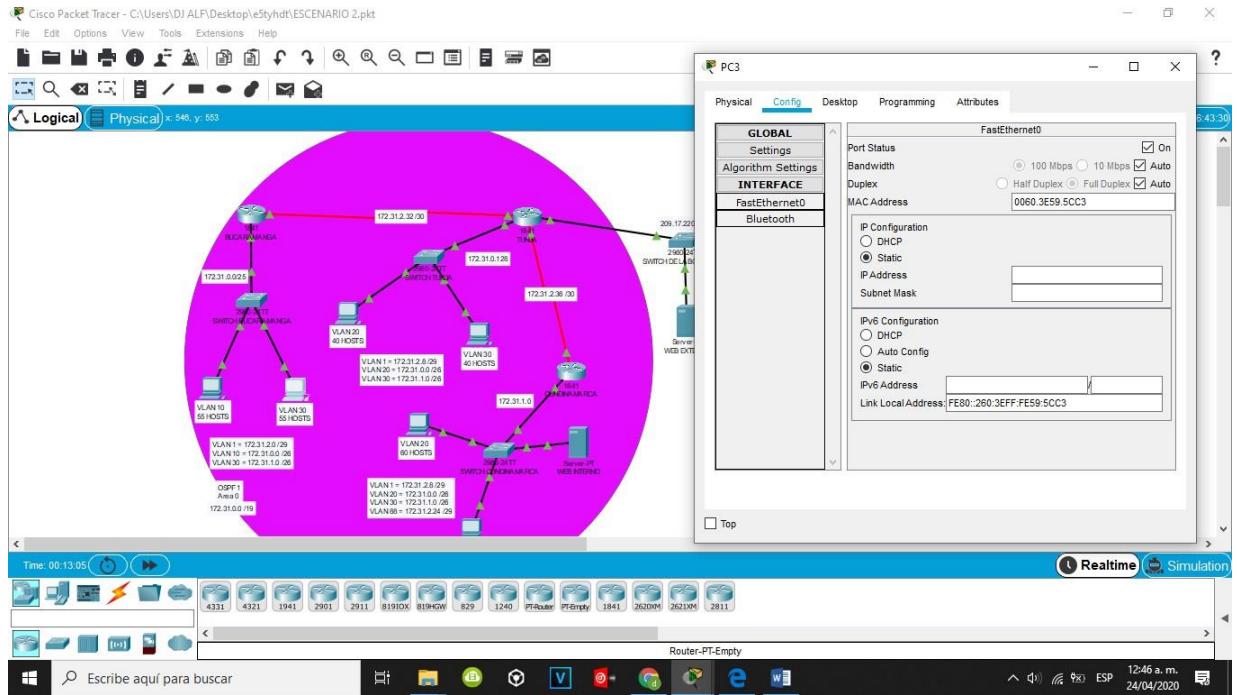
Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

Desarrollo

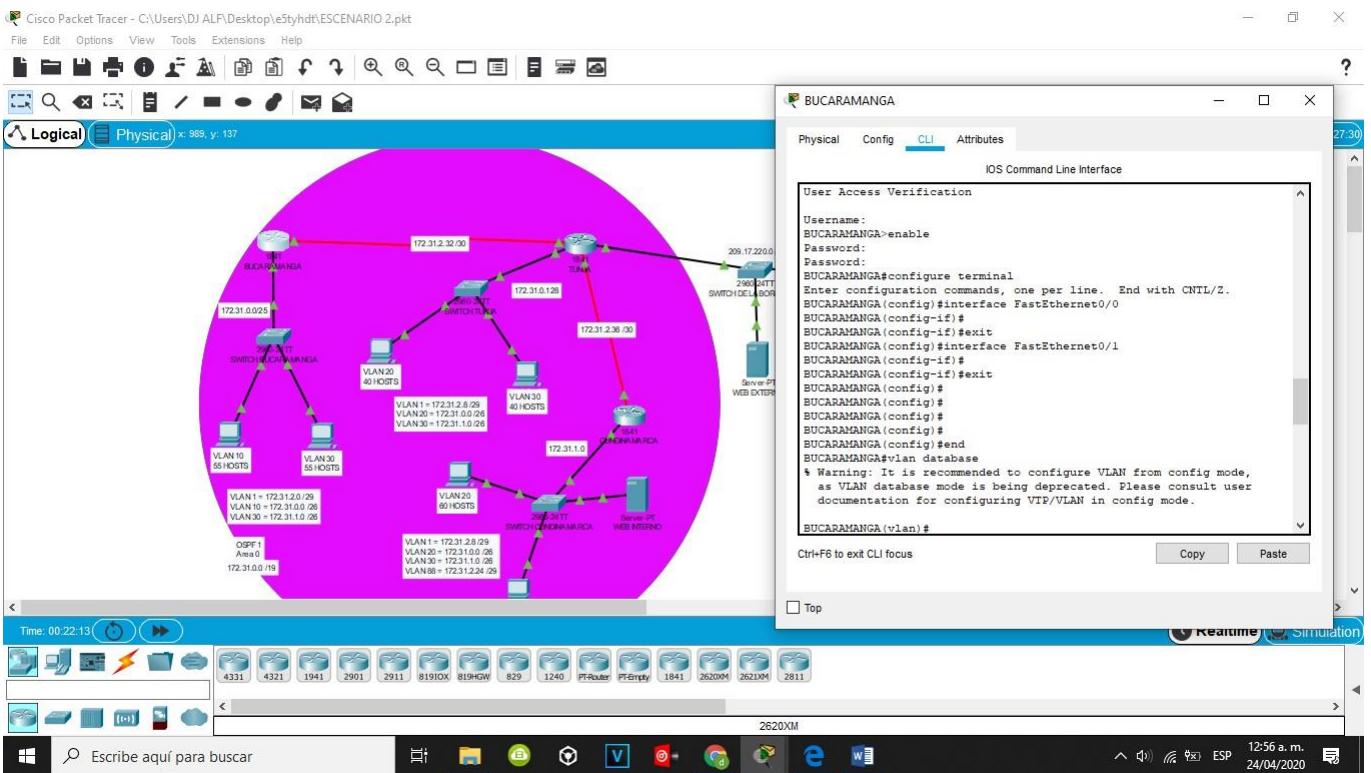
Los siguientes son los requerimientos necesarios:

1. Todos los routers deberán tener los siguiente:
 - Configuración básica.
 - Autenticación local con AAA.
 - Cifrado de contraseñas.
 - Un máximo de internos para acceder al router.
 - Máximo tiempo de acceso al detectar ataques.
 - Establezca un servidor TFTP y almacene todos los archivos necesarios de los routers.

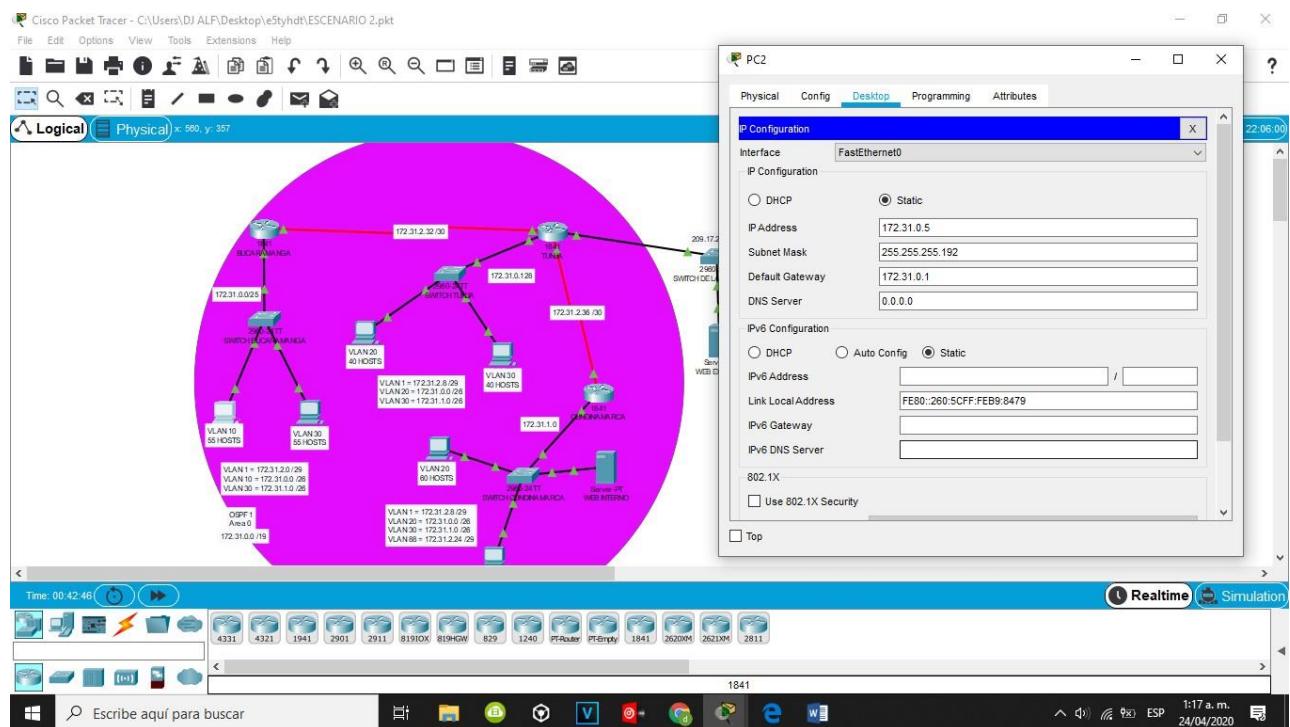
2. El DHCP deberá proporcionar solo direcciones a los hosts de Bucaramanga y Cundinamarca



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



4. El enrutamiento deberá tener autenticación.



5. Listas de control de acceso:

- Los hosts de VLAN 20 en Cundinamarca no acceden a internet, solo a la red interna de Tunja.
 - Los hosts de VLAN 20 en Cundinamarca si acceden a internet y no a la red interna de Tunja.
 - Los hosts de VLAN 30 en Tunja solo acceden a servidores web y ftp de internet.
 - Los hosts de VLAN 20 en Tunja solo acceden a la VLAN 20 de Cundinamarca y VLAN 10 de Bucaramanga.
 - Los hosts de VLAN 30 de Bucaramanga acceden a internet y a cualquier equipo de VLAN 10.
 - Los hosts de VLAN 10 en Bucaramanga acceden a la red de Cundinamarca (VLAN 20) y Tunja (VLAN 20), no internet.
 - Los hosts de una VLAN no pueden acceder a los de otra VLAN en una ciudad.
 - Solo los hosts de las VLAN administrativas y de la VLAN de servidores tienen acceso a los routers e internet.

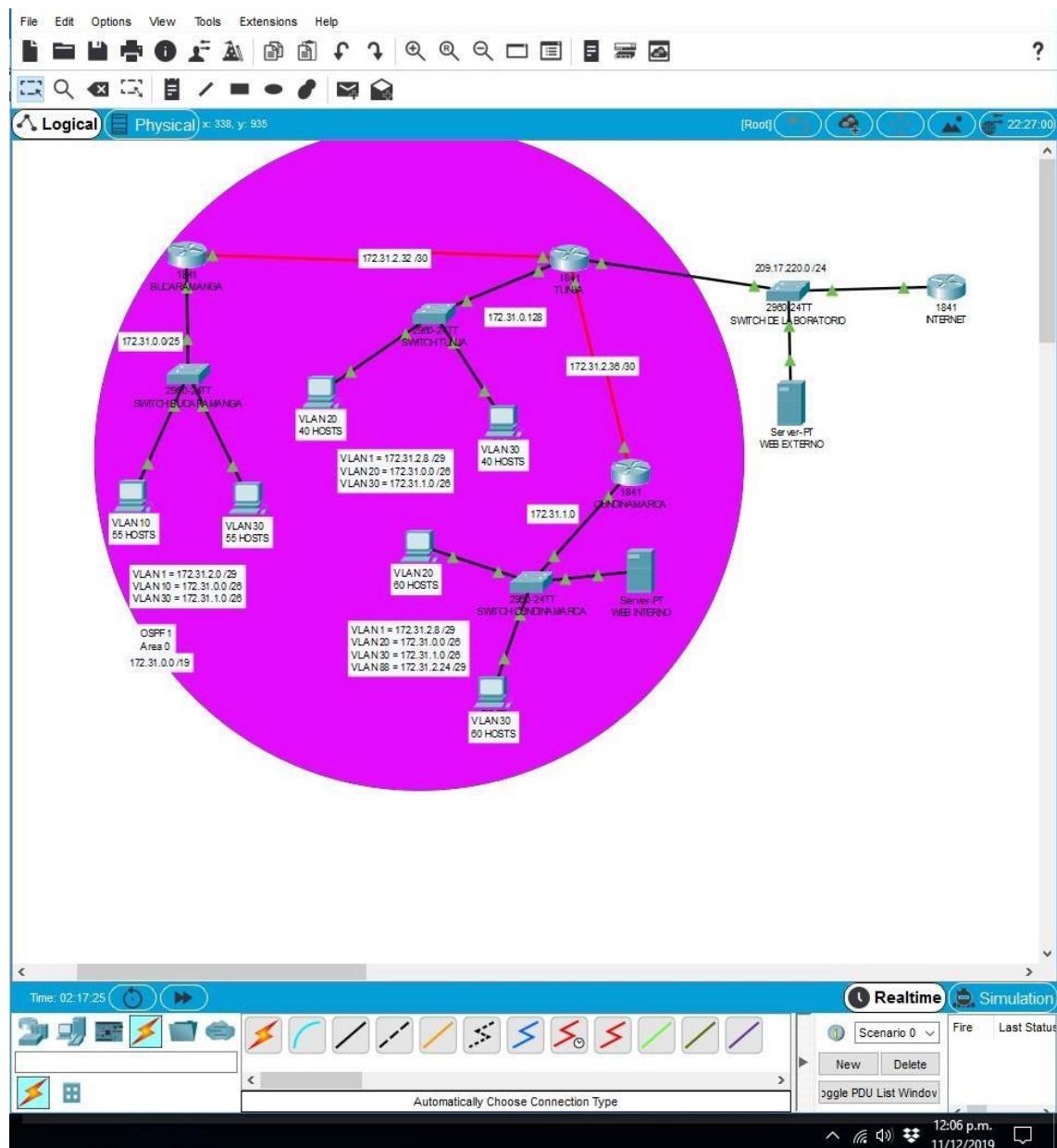
6. VLSM: utilizar la dirección 172.31.0.0 /18 para el direccionamiento.

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

DESARROLLO ESCENARIO 2

Figura 26. Topología de red del escenario 2 hecha por el autor del documento.



Fuente: Autor del proyecto.

TUNJA

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname TUNJA
TUNJA(config)#no ip domain-lookup
TUNJA(config)#enable secret class
TUNJA(config)#username CISCO password CLASS
TUNJA(config)#aaa new-model
TUNJA(config)#aaa authentication login LOCAL local
TUNJA(config)#line console 0
TUNJA(config-line)#password cisco
TUNJA(config-line)#login authentication LOCAL
TUNJA(config-line)#line vty 0 15
TUNJA(config-line)#login authentication LOCAL
TUNJA(config-line)#password cisco
TUNJA(config-line)#exit
TUNJA(config)#banner motd #
Enter TEXT message. End with the character '#'.
-----
```

```
-----  
Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado!!!  
-----
```

```
#
```

```
TUNJA(config)#service password-encryption
TUNJA(config)#line console 0
TUNJA(config-line)#exec-timeout 5 0
TUNJA(config-line)#line vty 0 15
TUNJA(config-line)#exec-timeout 5 0
TUNJA(config-line)#exit
TUNJA(config)#login block-for 300 attempt 3 within 60
TUNJA(config)#exit
TUNJA#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
TUNJA#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
```

[OK]

```
TUNJA(config)#int fa0/0
TUNJA(config-if)#no ip address 209.17.220.3 255.255.255.0
TUNJA(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.1 255.255.255.0
TUNJA(config-if)#exit
TUNJA(config)#int fa0/0
TUNJA(config-if)#ip address 172.31.0.129 255.255.255.128
TUNJA(config-if)#no shutdown
```

CUNDINAMARCA

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname CUNDINAMARCA
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#no ip domain-lookup
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#enable secret class
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#username CISCO password CLASS
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#aaa new-model
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#aaa authentication login LOCAL local
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#line console 0
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#password cisco
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#login authentication LOCAL
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#exec-timeout 5 0
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#line vty 0 15
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#login authentication LOCAL
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#password cisco
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#exec-timeout 5 0
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#exit
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#banner motd #
Enter TEXT message. End with the character '#'.
-----
```

```
-----  
-----  
-----  
Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado!!!  
-----  
-----
```

#

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#service password-encryption
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#login block-for 300 attempt 3 within 60
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#exit
```

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

```
CUNDINAMARCA#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#int s0/0/0
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#ip address 172.31.2.38 255.255.255.252
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#no shutdown
TUNJA(config)#int fa0/0
TUNJA(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.4 255.255.255.0
TUNJA(config-if)#no shutdown
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#int fa0/1
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#ip address 172.31.1.1 255.255.255.128
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#no shutdown
```

BUCARAMANGA

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname BUCARAMANGA
BUCARAMANGA(config)#no ip domain-lookup
BUCARAMANGA(config)#enable secret class
BUCARAMANGA(config)#username CISCO password CLASS
BUCARAMANGA(config)#aaa new-model
BUCARAMANGA(config)#aaa authentication login LOCAL local
BUCARAMANGA(config)#line console 0
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#password cisco
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#login authentication LOCAL
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#exec-timeout 5 0
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#line vty 0 15
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#password cisco
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#login authentication LOCAL
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#exec-timeout 5 0
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#exit
BUCARAMANGA(config)#banner motd #
Enter TEXT message. End with the character '#.'
```

Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado!!!

#

```
BUCARAMANGA(config)#service password-encryption
BUCARAMANGA(config)#login block-for 300 attempt 3 within 60
BUCARAMANGA(config)#exit
BUCARAMANGA#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

BUCARAMANGA#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
BUCARAMANGA(config)#int s0/0/0
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#ip address 172.31.2.34 255.255.255.252
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#no shutdown
BUCARAMANGA(config)#int fa0/0
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#ip address 172.31.0.129 255.255.255.128
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#no shutdown
```

TUNJA

TUNJA#show flash

System flash directory:

File	Length	Name/status
------	--------	-------------

3	33591768	c1841-advipservicesk9-mz.124-15.T1.bin
---	----------	--

2	28282	sigdef-category.xml
---	-------	---------------------

1	227537	sigdef-default.xml
---	--------	--------------------

[33847587 bytes used, 30168797 available, 64016384 total]

63488K bytes of processor board System flash (Read/Write)

TUNJA#copy flash tftp

Source filename []? c1841-advipservicesk9-mz.124-15.T1.bin

Address or name of remote host []? 209.17.220.4

Destination filename [c1841-advipservicesk9-mz.124-15.T1.bin]? backup_TUNJA

Writing c1841-advp�servicesk9-mz.124-
15.T1.bin...!!!!!!
!!!!!!
!!!!!!
!!!!!!
!!!!!!
!!!!!!
!!!!!!
!!!!!!
[OK - 33591768 bytes]

33591768 bytes copied in 0.86 secs (4101159 bytes/sec)
TUNJA#

CUNDINAMARCA

CUNDINAMARCA#show flash

System flash directory:

File Length Name/status

3 33591768 c1841-advp�servicesk9-mz.124-15.T1.bin

2 28282 sigdef-category.xml

1 227537 sigdef-default.xml

[33847587 bytes used, 30168797 available, 64016384 total]

63488K bytes of processor board System flash (Read/Write)

CUNDINAMARCA#copy flash tftp
Source filename []? c1841-advp�servicesk9-mz.124-15.T1.bin
Address or name of remote host []? 209.17.220.4
Destination filename [c1841-advp�servicesk9-mz.124-15.T1.bin]?
backup_CUNDINAMARCA

Writing c1841-advp�servicesk9-mz.124-
15.T1.bin...!!!!!!
!!!!!!
!!!!!!
!!!!!!
!!!!!!
!!!!!!
!!!!!!
!!!!!!
[OK - 33591768 bytes]

33591768 bytes copied in 0.86 secs (4101159 bytes/sec)

CUNDINAMARCA#

BUCARAMANGA

BUCARAMANGA#*show flash*

System flash directory:

File Length Name/status

3 33591768 c1841-advp�servicesk9-mz.124-15.T1.bin

2 28282 sigdef-category.xml

1 227537 sigdef-default.xml

[33847587 bytes used, 30168797 available, 64016384 total]

63488K bytes of processor board System flash (Read/Write)

BUCARAMANGA#*copy flash tftp*

Source filename []? c1841-advp�servicesk9-mz.124-15.T1.bin

Address or name of remote host []? 209.17.220.4

Destination filename [c1841-advp�servicesk9-mz.124-15.T1.bin]?

backup_BUCARAMANGA

Writing

c1841-advp�servicesk9-mz.124-

15.T1.bin...!!!!!!

!!!!!!

!!!!!!

!!!!!!

!!!!!!

!!!!!!

!!!!!!

[OK - 33591768 bytes]

33591768 bytes copied in 0.86 secs (4101159 bytes/sec)

BUCARAMANGA#

TUNJA

TUNJA(config)#*ip nat inside source static 209.17.220.4 172.31.2.33*

TUNJA(config)#*int fa0/0*

TUNJA(config-if)#*ip nat inside*

TUNJA(config-if)#*int s0/0/0*

TUNJA(config-if)#*ip nat outside*

```
TUNJA(config-if)#
TUNJA(config)#ip nat pool NATPOOL 172.31.2.33 172.31.2.34 netmask
255.255.255.252
TUNJA(config)#access-list 1 permit 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63
TUNJA(config)#access-list 2 permit 172.31.1.0 0.0.0.63
TUNJA(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool NATPOOL overload
TUNJA(config)#ip nat inside source list 2 pool NATPOOL overload
TUNJA(config)#int fa0/1
TUNJA(config-if)#ip nat inside
TUNJA(config-if)#int s0/0/0
TUNJA(config-if)#ip nat outside
TUNJA(config-if)#

```

CUNDINAMARCA

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#ip nat pool NATCUND 172.31.2.37 172.31.2.38 netmask
255.255.255.252
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 1 permit 172.31.1.0 0.0.0.63
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool NATCUND overload
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 2 permit 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#ip nat inside source list 2 pool NATCUND overload
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#int fa0/0
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#ip nat inside
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#int s0/0/0
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#ip nat outside
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#

```

BUARAMANGA

```
BUCARAMANGA(config)#ip nat pool NATBUC 172.31.2.33 172.31.2.34 netmask
255.255.255.252
BUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 1 permit 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63
BUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 2 permit 172.31.1.0 0.0.0.63
BUCARAMANGA(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool NATBUC overload
BUCARAMANGA(config)#ip nat inside source list 2 pool NATBUC overload
BUCARAMANGA(config)#int fa0/0
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#ip nat inside
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#int s0/0/0
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#ip nat outside

```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 100    deny ip host 172.31.0.1 200.17.220.2  
0.0.0.255  
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 100    permit ip host 172.31.0.1 172.31.0.20  
0.0.0.63  
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 100    permit ip host 172.31.0.1 172.31.1.15  
0.0.0.63  
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#int fa0/0  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#ip access-group 100 out  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#no shutdown  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#  
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 102 permit ip host 172.31.0.2 200.17.220.2  
0.0.0.255  
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 102 deny ip host 172.31.0.2 172.31.0.20  
0.0.0.63  
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 102 deny ip host 172.31.0.2 172.31.1.15  
0.0.0.63  
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#int fa0/0  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#ip access-group 102 out  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#no shutdown  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#  
TUNJA(config)#access-list 100 permit ip host 172.31.1.15 200.17.220.4 0.0.0.255  
TUNJA(config)#access-list 100 permit tcp host 172.31.1.15 200.17.220.2 0.0.0.255  
TUNJA(config)#int fa0/1  
TUNJA(config-if)#ip access-group 100 out  
TUNJA(config-if)#no shutdown  
TUNJA(config-if)#  
TUNJA(config)#access-list 101 permit ip host 172.31.0.20 172.31.0.2 0.0.0.63  
TUNJA(config)#access-list 101 permit ip host 172.31.0.20 172.31.0.5 0.0.0.63  
TUNJA(config)#int fa0/1  
TUNJA(config-if)#ip access-group 101 out  
TUNJA(config-if)#no shutdown  
TUNJA(config-if)#  
BUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 100 permit ip host 172.31.1.5 200.17.220.2  
0.0.0.255  
BUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 100 permit ip host 172.31.1.5 172.31.0.0  
0.0.0.63  
BUCARAMANGA(config)#int fa0/0  
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#ip access-group 100 out  
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#no shutdown  
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#+
```

```
BUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 101    deny ip host 172.31.0.5 200.17.220.2  
0.0.0.255  
BUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 101    permit ip host 172.31.0.5 172.31.0.20  
0.0.0.63  
BUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 101    permit ip host 172.31.0.5 172.31.0.2  
0.0.0.63  
BUCARAMANGA(config)#int fa0/0  
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#ip access-group 101 out  
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#no shutdown  
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#  
CUNDINAMARCA
```

$120 \text{ hosts} = 2^7 - 2 = 126$
172.31.0.1/25 – 172.31.0.126/25

BUCARAMANGA

$110 \text{ hosts} = 2^7 - 2 = 126$
172.31.0.129/25 – 172.31.0.254/25

TUNJA

$80 \text{ hosts} = 2^7 - 2 = 126$
172.31.1.1/25 – 172.31.1.26/25

TUNJA

```
Switch>en  
Switch#conf t  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Switch(config)#vlan 20  
Switch(config-vlan)#exit  
Switch(config)#vlan 30  
Switch(config-vlan)#exit  
Switch(config)#  
Switch(config)#int range fa0/5-10  
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport mode access  
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 20  
Switch(config-if-range)#exit  
Switch(config)#int range fa0/15-20  
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport mode access
```

```
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 30
Switch(config-if-range)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
Switch(config-if-range)#
TUNJA(config)#int fa0/1.20
TUNJA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 20
TUNJA(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.0.1 255.255.255.192
TUNJA(config-subif)#no shutdown
TUNJA(config-subif)#int fa0/1.30
TUNJA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 30
TUNJA(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.1.1 255.255.255.192
TUNJA(config-subif)#no shutdown
TUNJA(config-subif)#

```

CUNDINAMARCA

```
Switch>en
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#vlan 10
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#vlan 20
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#vlan 30
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#vlan 88
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#int range fa0/15-19
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport mode access
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 20
Switch(config-if-range)#exit
Switch(config)#int range fa0/20-24
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport mode access
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 10
Switch(config-if-range)#exit
Switch(config)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
Switch(config)#

```

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#int fa0/0.20
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.20, changed state to up

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

CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 20
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.0.1 255.255.255.192
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#no shutdown
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#int fa0/0.30
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.30, changed state to up

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

CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 30
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.1.1 255.255.255.192
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#no shutdown
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#

```

BUCARAMANGA

```
Switch>en
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#vlan 10
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#vlan 30
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#int range f
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to down

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

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/24, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/24, changed
state to up
```

```
% Incomplete command.  
Switch(config)#int range fa0/2-5  
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 10  
Switch(config-if-range)#do write  
Building configuration...  
[OK]  
Switch(config-if-range)#exit  
Switch(config)#int range fa0/20-24  
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 30  
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport mode access  
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 30  
Switch(config-if-range)#exit  
Switch(config)#int range fa0/2-4  
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport mode access  
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 10  
Switch(config-if-range)#exit  
Switch(config)#[/pre>
```

```
BUCARAMANGA#conf t  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
BUCARAMANGA(config)#int fa0/0.10  
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 10  
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.0.1 255.255.255.192  
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#no shutdown  
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#int fa0/0.30  
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 30  
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.1.1 255.255.255.192  
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#no shutdown  
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#[/pre>
```

TUNJA

```
TUNJA(config)#router ospf 1  
TUNJA(config-router)#network 172.31.2.32 0.0.0.3 area0  
TUNJA(config-router)#network 172.31.2.36 0.0.0.3 area0  
TUNJA(config-router)#network 209.17.220.0 0.0.0.255 area 0  
TUNJA(config-router)#exit  
TUNJA(config)#int s0/0/0  
TUNJA(config-if)#ip ospf authentication-key cisco  
TUNJA(config-if)#ip ospf authentication
```

```
03:45:03: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 172.31.2.34 on Serial0/0/0 from  
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done  
TUNJA(config-if)#int s0/0/1  
TUNJA(config-if)#ip ospf authentication-key cisco  
TUNJA(config-if)#ip ospf authentication  
03:45:36: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 172.31.2.38 on Serial0/0/1 from  
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done  
TUNJA(config-if)#exit  
TUNJA(config)#+
```

CUNDINAMARCA

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#router ospf 1  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-router)#network 172.31.2.36 0.0.0.3 area 0  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-router)#network 172.31.1.0 0.0.0.127 area 0  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-router)#exit  
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#int s0/0/0  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#ip ospf authentication-key cisco  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#ip ospf authentication  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#+
```

BUCARAMANGA

```
BUCARAMANGA(config)#router ospf 1  
BUCARAMANGA(config-router)#network 172.31.2.32 0.0.0.3 area 0  
BUCARAMANGA(config-router)#network 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.127 area 0  
BUCARAMANGA(config-router)#exit  
BUCARAMANGA(config)#int s0/0/0  
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#ip ospf authentication-key cisco  
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#ip ospf authentication  
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#+
```

3. CONCLUSIONES

De acuerdo con los contenidos vistos dentro del curso Diplomado de Profundización Cisco CCNA, se logra conceptualizar con claridad el término red, que es un conjunto de dispositivos conectados por medio de cables, ondas, señales, y demás métodos de transporte de datos para compartir información y servicios.

Hay protocolos sencillos y elementales de implementar, y esto ayuda a organizar una manera estática las direcciones IP de las diferentes interfaces de los distintos dispositivos que conforman una red.

En el campo de las telecomunicaciones existen muchas formas de configurar una red, que se acomode a las necesidades que requiera una empresa en cualquier campo o actividad, un ejemplo son las topologías y configuraciones de los diferentes dispositivos o incluso desde el mismo software se pueden realizar muchas configuraciones.

El uso de listas permite limitar el acceso o recibir paquetes desde otras redes.

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