SOLUCIÓN DE DOS ESTUDIOS DE CASO BAJO EL USO DE TECNOLOGÍA CISCO

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UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA ESCUELA DE CIENCIAS BÁSICAS, TECNOLOGÍA E INGENIERÍA INGENIERÍA DE SISTEMAS BARRANCABERMEJA

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SOLUCIÓN DE DOS ESTUDIOS DE CASO BAJO EL USO DE TECNOLOGÍA CISCO

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Diplomado de profundización CISCO (Diseño e implementación de soluciones integradas LAN / WAN)

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UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA ESCUELA DE CIENCIAS BÁSICAS, TECNOLOGÍA E INGENIERÍA INGENIERÍA DE SISTEMAS BARRANCABERMEJA

2020

NOTA DE ACEPTACIÓN:

Firma del presidente del jurado

Firma del jurado

Firma del jurado

Barrancabermeja (mayo 22, 2020)

DEDICATORIA

Dios y mi familia.

AGRADECIMIENTO

Mi agradecimiento a la Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia – UNAD.

Institucion de educación superior que me brindó la oportunidad a través del programa de Ingenieria de Sistemas de la Escuela de Ciencias Básicas, Tecnología e Ingeniería, ser un profesional competente en la industria.

En general, a todas las institiciones, organismos, archivos, bibliotecas, que de alguna manera contribuyeron a facilitarme acceso a la información requerida para alcanzar los objetivos.

En especial, a Dios y mi familia por el apoyo incodicional.

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RESUMEN

La Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia, durante el proceso de aprendizaje del diplomado de profundización CISCO (diseño e implementación de soluciones integradas LAN / WAN) utilizando el software de simulación Cisco Packet Tracer, el cual es un programa que nos permite realizar la simulación de las redes, se busca experimentar los diferentes parámetros de configuración de una topología de red.

En el desarrollo de los módulos CCNA1 (CCNA R&S: Introduction to Networks) y CCNA2 (CCNA R&S: Routing and Switching Essentials), se obtiene las bases teóricas y practicas de laboratorio para el aprendizaje de la tecnología. Con los conocimientos obtenidos y puestos en práctica se busca obtener el desarrollo de la actividad final como prueba de habilidades, donde mediante los escenarios propuestos se coloca en habilidad los conocimientos previamente aprendidos realizando configuraciones como: IPv4 e IPv6, seguridad de switches, routing entre VLAN, el protocolo de routing dinámico RIPv2 y OSPF, el protocolo de configuración de hosts dinámicos (DHCP), la traducción de direcciones de red dinámicas y estáticas (NAT), listas de control de acceso (ACL) y el protocolo de tiempo de red (NTP) servidor/cliente, encapsulamiento PPP y su autenticación.

Durante la realización de las configuraciones, se probará y registrará la red mediante el uso de comandos en la Interfaz de línea de comandos (CLI) y algunos ajustes usando la interfaz grafica de los dispositivos.

INTRODUCCIÓN

La necesidad de tener personal capacitado, competitivo, idóneo en el campo laboral ha sido una de los objetivos más importantes hoy en día para el mercado laboral, porque deben a su vez contar con las competencias necesarias para desarrollar actividades relacionas con las tecnologías de la información y la comunicación. Es ahí donde la certificación CCNA permite dar a conocer las habilidades necesarias para trabajar y emplear soluciones de red en el mundo real.

Durante el desarrollo del diplomado de profundización Cisco (diseño e implementación de soluciones integradas LAN/WAN), se busca que como futuro profesional en la rama obtener conocimientos y experiencias aplicando soluciones de estudios de caso bajo el uso de tecnología Cisco usando el software de simualción Cisco Packet Tracer.

OBJETIVOS

General

Fomentar en el estudiante la capacidad de configurar y administrar dispositivos de Networking orientados al diseño de redes escalables y de conmutación usando tecnologia Cisco.

Especificos

- Emplear comandos de configuración en dispositovos de red mediante el uso de los principios de enrutamiento y conmutación de paquetes en ambientes LAN y WAN.
- Utilizar herramientas de simulación y laboratorios con el fin de establecer escenarios LAN/WAN que permitan realizar un análisis sobre el comportamiento de diversos protocolos y métricas de enrutamiento.
- Configurar esquemas de conmutación soportadas en Switches, mediante el uso de protocolos basados en STP y VLANs en escenarios corporativos.

ESCENARIO 1

Escenario: Se debe configurar una red pequeña para que admita conectividad IPv4 e Ipv6, seguridad de switches, routing entre VLAN, el protocolo de routing dinámico RIPv2, el protocolo de configuración de hosts dinámicos (DHCP), la traducción de direcciones de red dinámicas y estáticas (NAT), listas de control de acceso (ACL) y el protocolo de tiempo de red (NTP) servidor/cliente. Durante la evaluación, probará y registrará la red mediante los comandos comunes de CLI.



Fígura 1. Topología de red escenario 1.

Fuente: Prueba de habilidades CCNA 2020, Cisco Academy.

Parte 1: Inicializar dispositivos

Paso 1. Inicializar y volver a cargar los routers y los switches.

Elimine las configuraciones de inicio y vuelva a cargar los dispositivos.

Antes de continuar, solicite al instructor que verifique la inicialización de los dispositivos.

Eliminar el archivo startup-config de todos los routers.

Router>enable Router#erase startup-config Erasing the nvram filesystem will remove all configuration files! Continue? [confirm] [OK] Erase of nvram: complete %SYS-7-NV_BLOCK_INIT: Initialized the geometry of nvram Router#

Router>enable Router#erase startup-config Erasing the nvram filesystem will remove all configuration files! Continue? [confirm] [OK] Erase of nvram: complete %SYS-7-NV_BLOCK_INIT: Initialized the geometry of nvram Router#

```
Router>enable
Router#erase startup-config
Erasing the nvram filesystem will remove all configuration files! Continue?
[confirm]
[OK]
Erase of nvram: complete
%SYS-7-NV_BLOCK_INIT: Initialized the geometry of nvram
Router#
```

Volver a cargar todos los routers.

Router#reload Proceed with reload? [confirm] System Bootstrap, Version 15.1(4)M4, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1) Technical Support: http://www.cisco.com/techsupport Copyright (c) 2010 by cisco Systems, Inc. Total memory size = 512 MB - On-board = 512 MB, DIMM0 = 0 MB CISC01941/K9 platform with 524288 Kbytes of main memory Main memory is configured to 64/-1(On-board/DIMM0) bit mode with ECC disabled Readonly ROMMON initialized program load complete, entry point: 0x80803000, size: 0x1b340 program load complete, entry point: 0x80803000, size: 0x1b340 IOS Image Load Test Digitally Signed Release Software program load complete, entry point: 0x81000000, size: 0x2bb1c58 Self decompressing the image : Smart Init is enabled smart init is sizing iomem TYPE MEMORY REQ HWIC Slot 0 0x00200000 Onboard devices & buffer pools 0x01E8F000 -----TOTAL: 0x0268F000 Rounded IOMEM up to: 40Mb. Using 6 percent iomem. [40Mb/512Mb] Restricted Rights Legend Use, duplication, or disclosure by the Government is subject to restrictions as set forth in subparagraph (c) of the Commercial Computer Software - Restricted Rights clause at FAR sec. 52.227-19 and subparagraph (c) (1) (ii) of the Rights in Technical Data and Computer Software clause at DFARS sec. 252.227-7013. cisco Systems, Inc. 170 West Tasman Drive San Jose, California 95134-1706 Cisco IOS Software, C1900 Software (C1900-UNIVERSALK9-M), Version 15.1(4)M4, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc2) Technical Support: http://www.cisco.com/techsupport Copyright (c) 1986-2012 by Cisco Systems, Inc. Compiled Thurs 5-Jan-12 15:41 by pt team Image text-base: 0x2100F918, data-base: 0x24729040 This product contains cryptographic features and is subject to United

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--- System Configuration Dialog ---

Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]: no

Press RETURN to get started!

Router>

```
Router#reload

Proceed with reload? [confirm]

System Bootstrap, Version 15.1(4)M4, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)

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

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Total memory size = 512 MB - On-board = 512 MB, DIMM0 = 0 MB

CISCO1941/K9 platform with 524288 Kbytes of main memory

Main memory is configured to 64/-1(On-board/DIMM0) bit mode with ECC disabled

Readonly ROMMON initialized

program load complete, entry point: 0x80803000, size: 0x1b340

program load complete, entry point: 0x80803000, size: 0x1b340

IOS Image Load Test
```

Digitally Signed Release Software

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Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]: no

Press RETURN to get started!

Router>

Router#reload Proceed with reload? [confirm] System Bootstrap, Version 15.1(4)M4, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1) Technical Support: http://www.cisco.com/techsupport Copyright (c) 2010 by cisco Systems, Inc. Total memory size = 512 MB - On-board = 512 MB, DIMM0 = 0 MB CISCO1941/K9 platform with 524288 Kbytes of main memory Main memory is configured to 64/-1(On-board/DIMM0) bit mode with ECC disabled Readonly ROMMON initialized program load complete, entry point: 0x80803000, size: 0x1b340 program load complete, entry point: 0x80803000, size: 0x1b340 IOS Image Load Test Digitally Signed Release Software program load complete, entry point: 0x81000000, size: 0x2bb1c58 Self decompressing the image : Smart Init is enabled smart init is sizing iomem TYPE MEMORY_REQ HWIC Slot 0 0x00200000 Onboard devices & buffer pools 0x01E8F000 -----TOTAL: 0x0268F000 Rounded IOMEM up to: 40Mb. Using 6 percent iomem. [40Mb/512Mb] Restricted Rights Legend Use, duplication, or disclosure by the Government is subject to restrictions as set forth in subparagraph (c) of the Commercial Computer Software - Restricted Rights clause at FAR sec. 52.227-19 and subparagraph

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--- System Configuration Dialog ---

Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]: no

Press RETURN to get started!

Router>

Eliminar el archivo startup-config de todos los switches y eliminar la base de datos de VLAN anterior.

Switch>enable
Switch#erase startup-config
Erasing the nvram filesystem will remove all configuration files! Continue?
[confirm]
[OK]
Erase of nvram: complete
%SYS-7-NV_BLOCK_INIT: Initialized the geometry of nvram
Switch#delete vlan.dat
Delete filename [vlan.dat]?
Delete flash:/vlan.dat? [confirm]
%Error deleting flash:/vlan.dat (No such file or directory)

Switch#

```
Switch>enable
Switch#erase startup-config
Erasing the nvram filesystem will remove all configuration files! Continue?
[confirm]
[OK]
Erase of nvram: complete
%SYS-7-NV_BLOCK_INIT: Initialized the geometry of nvram
Switch#delete vlan.dat
Delete filename [vlan.dat]?
Delete flash:/vlan.dat? [confirm]
%Error deleting flash:/vlan.dat (No such file or directory)
```

Switch#

Volver a cargar ambos switches.

```
Switch#reload
Proceed with reload? [confirm]
C2960 Boot Loader (C2960-HBOOT-M) Version 12.2(25r)FX, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc4)
Cisco WS-C2960-24TT (RC32300) processor (revision C0) with 21039K bytes of
memory.
2960-24TT starting...
Base ethernet MAC Address: 0001.C997.6CC1
Xmodem file system is available.
Initializing Flash...
flashfs[0]: 1 files, 0 directories
flashfs[0]: 0 orphaned files, 0 orphaned directories
flashfs[0]: Total bytes: 64016384
```

flashfs[0]: Bytes used: 4414921
flashfs[0]: Bytes available: 59601463
flashfs[0]: flashfs fsck took 1 seconds.
...done Initializing Flash.

Boot Sector Filesystem (bs:) installed, fsid: 3 Parameter Block Filesystem (pb:) installed, fsid: 4

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Cisco WS-C2960-24TT (RC32300) processor (revision C0) with 21039K bytes of memory.

24 FastEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
2 Gigabit Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)

63488K bytes of flash-simulated non-volatile configuration memory. Base ethernet MAC Address : 0001.C997.6CC1 Motherboard assembly number : 73-9832-06 Power supply part number : 341-0097-02 Motherboard serial number : FOC103248MJ Power supply serial number : DCA102133JA Model revision number : B0 Motherboard revision number : C0 Model number : WS-C2960-24TT System serial number : FOC1033Z1EY Top Assembly Part Number : 800-26671-02

```
Top Assembly Revision Number : B0
Version ID : V02
CLEI Code Number : COM3K00BRA
Hardware Board Revision Number : 0x01
```

Switch Ports Model SW Version SW Image * 1 26 WS-C2960-24TT 12.2 C2960-LANBASE-M

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Press RETURN to get started!

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up

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

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/6, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/6, changed state to up

Switch>

```
Switch#reload
Proceed with reload? [confirm]
C2960 Boot Loader (C2960-HBOOT-M) Version 12.2(25r)FX, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc4)
Cisco WS-C2960-24TT (RC32300) processor (revision C0) with 21039K bytes of
memory.
2960-24TT starting...
Base ethernet MAC Address: 00E0.F949.C97D
Xmodem file system is available.
Initializing Flash...
flashfs[0]: 1 files, 0 directories
flashfs[0]: 0 orphaned files, 0 orphaned directories
flashfs[0]: Total bytes: 64016384
flashfs[0]: Bytes used: 4414921
flashfs[0]: Bytes available: 59601463
flashfs[0]: flashfs fsck took 1 seconds.
...done Initializing Flash.
Boot Sector Filesystem (bs:) installed, fsid: 3
```

```
Parameter Block Filesystem (pb:) installed, fsid: 4
```

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Cisco WS-C2960-24TT (RC32300) processor (revision C0) with 21039K bytes of memory.

24 FastEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
2 Gigabit Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)

63488K bytes of flash-simulated non-volatile configuration memory. Base ethernet MAC Address : 00E0.F949.C97D Motherboard assembly number : 73-9832-06 Power supply part number : 341-0097-02 Motherboard serial number : FOC103248MJ Power supply serial number : DCA102133JA Model revision number : B0 Motherboard revision number : C0 Model number : WS-C2960-24TT System serial number : FOC1033Z1EY Top Assembly Part Number : 800-26671-02 Top Assembly Revision Number : B0 Version ID : V02 CLEI Code Number : COM3K00BRA Hardware Board Revision Number : 0x01

Switch Ports Model SW Version SW Image

* 1 26 WS-C2960-24TT 12.2 C2960-LANBASE-M

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Press RETURN to get started!

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up

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

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/18, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/18, changed state to up

Switch>

Verificar que la base de datos de VLAN no esté en la memoria flash en ambos switches.

Switch>enable
Switch#show flash
Directory of flash:/
1 -rw- 4414921 <no date> c2960-lanbase-mz.122-25.FX.bin
64016384 bytes total (59601463 bytes free)
Switch#

Switch>enable
Switch#show flash
Directory of flash:/
1 -rw- 4414921 <no date> c2960-lanbase-mz.122-25.FX.bin
64016384 bytes total (59601463 bytes free)
Switch#

Parte 2: Configurar los parámetros básicos de los dispositivos

Paso 1: Configurar la computadora de Internet.

Las tareas de configuración del servidor de Internet incluyen lo siguiente (para obtener información de las direcciones IP, consulte la topología):

Elemento o tarea de configuración	Especificación
Dirección Ipv4	209.165.200.238
Máscara de subred para Ipv4	255.255.255.248
Gateway predeterminado	209.165.200.233
Dirección Ipv6/subred	2001:db8:acad:a::38/64
Gateway predeterminado Ipv6	2001:db8:acad:a::1

Tabla 1. Direccionamiento IP Servidor de Internet

Fuente: Autor.

Nota: Quizá sea necesario deshabilitar el firewall de las computadoras para que los pings se realicen correctamente en partes posteriores de esta práctica de laboratorio.

Tabla 2 .lpv4 Subnet

IP Address:	209.165.200.232
Network Address:	209.165.200.232
Usable Host IP Range:	209.165.200.233 - 209.165.200.238
Broadcast Address:	209.165.200.239
Total Number of Hosts:	8
Number of Usable Hosts:	6
Subnet Mask:	255.255.255.248

Wildcard Mask:	0.0.0.7
Binary Subnet Mask:	11111111.11111111.11111111.11111000
ІР Туре:	PUBLIC IP – CLASS C

Fuente: Autor.

Tabla 3. Ipv6 Subnet

IP Address:	2001:db8:acad:a::38/64
Full IP Address:	2001:0db8:acad:000a:0000:0000:0000:0038
Total IP Addresses:	18,446,744,073,709,551,616
Network:	2001:0db8:acad:000a:: /64 2001:0db8:acad:000a:0000:0000:0000:0000 / 64
IP Range:	2001:db8:acad:a::1 2001:0db8:acad:000a:0000:0000:00001 2001:db8:acad:a:ffff:ffff:ffff 2001:0db8:acad:000a:ffff:ffff:ffff
ІР Туре	GLOBAL UNICAST

Fuente: Autor.

Fígura 2. Configuración IP del servidor de Internet.

P Configuration						
IP Configuration						
	۲	Static				
IP Address	209	209.165.200.238				
Subnet Mask	25	255.255.255.248				
Default Gateway	209	209.165.200.233				
DNS Server	0.0	0.0.0.0				
IPv6 Configuration	1					
	O Auto Con	fig 💿 Stati	c			
IPv6 Address		2001:DB8:A	CAD:A::38		/ 64	
Link Local Address		FE80::290:2BFF:FE04:D83E				
IPv6 Gateway		2001:DB8:ACAD:A::1				
IPv6 DNS Server						

Fuente: Autor.

Paso 2: Configurar R1.

Las tareas de configuración para R1 incluyen las siguientes:

Desactivar la búsqueda DNS

Nombre del router (R1)

Contraseña de exec privilegiado cifrada (class)

Contraseña de acceso a la consola (cisco)

Contraseña de acceso Telnet (cisco)

Cifrar las contraseñas de texto no cifrado

Mensaje MOTD (Se prohíbe el acceso no autorizado.)

Interfaz S0/0/0

- Establezca la descripción.
- Establecer la dirección Ipv4. Consultar el diagrama de topología para conocer la información de direcciones.
- Establecer la dirección Ipv6. Consultar el diagrama de topología para conocer la información de direcciones.
- Establecer la frecuencia de reloj en 128000.
- Activar la interfaz.

Rutas predeterminadas

- Configurar una ruta Ipv4 predeterminada de S0/0/0.
- Configurar una ruta Ipv6 predeterminada de S0/0/0.

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Router(config)#hostname R1
R1(config)#enable secret class
R1(config)#line console 0
R1(config-line)#password cisco
R1(config-line)#login
R1(config-line)#line vty 0 15
R1(config-line)#password cisco
R1(config-line)#login
R1(config-line)#service password-encryption
R1(config)#banner motd %Se prohibe el acceso no autorizado.%
R1(config)#int s0/0/0
R1(config-if)#description Connection to R2
R1(config-if)#ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.252
R1(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:1::1/64
R1(config-if)#clock rate 128000
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 s0/0/0
```

%Default route without gateway, if not a point-to-point interface, may impact performance

```
R1(config)#ipv6 route ::/0 s0/0/0
R1(config)#
```

Nota: Todavía no configure G0/1.

Paso 3: Configurar R2.

La configuración del R2 incluye las siguientes tareas:

Desactivar la búsqueda DNS

Nombre del router (R2)

Contraseña de exec privilegiado cifrada (class)

Contraseña de acceso a la consola (cisco)

Contraseña de acceso Telnet (cisco)

Cifrar las contraseñas de texto no cifrado

Habilitar el servidor HTTP

Mensaje MOTD (Se prohibe el acceso no autorizado.)

Interfaz S0/0/0

- Establezca la descripción
- Establezca la dirección Ipv4. Utilizar la siguiente dirección disponible en la subred.
- Establezca la dirección Ipv6. Consulte el diagrama de topología para conocer la información de direcciones.
- Activar la interfaz

Interfaz S0/0/1

- Establecer la descripción
- Establezca la dirección Ipv4. Utilizar la primera dirección disponible en la subred.

- Establezca la dirección Ipv6. Consulte el diagrama de topología para conocer la información de direcciones.
- Establecer la frecuencia de reloj en 128000.
- Activar la interfaz

Interfaz G0/0 (simulación de Internet)

- Establecer la descripción.
- Establezca la dirección Ipv4. Utilizar la primera dirección disponible en la subred.
- Establezca la dirección Ipv6. Utilizar la primera dirección disponible en la subred.
- Activar la interfaz

Interfaz loopback 0 (servidor web simulado)

- Establecer la descripción.
- Establezca la dirección Ipv4.

Ruta predeterminada

- Configure una ruta Ipv4 predeterminada de G0/0.
- Configure una ruta Ipv6 predeterminada de G0/0.

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Router(config)#hostname R2
R2(config)#enable secret class
R2(config)#line console 0
R2(config-line)#password cisco
R2(config-line)#login
R2(config-line)#line vty 0 15
R2(config-line)#password cisco
R2(config-line)#login
R2(config-line)#service password-encryption
R2(config)#ip http server
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
R2(config)#banner motd %Se 31suario el acceso no autorizado.%
R2(config)#int s0/0/0
R2(config-if)#description Connection to R1
```

```
R2(config-if)#ip address 172.16.1.2 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:1::2/64
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
R2(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line 32suario32o n Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to
up
R2(config-if)#int s0/0/1
R2(config-if)#description Connection to R3
R2(config-if)#ip address 172.16.2.2 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:2::2/64
R2(config-if)#clock rate 128000
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
R2(config-if)#int g0/0
R2(config-if)#description Connection to Internet
R2(config-if)#ip address 209.165.200.233 255.255.255.248
R2(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:a::1/64
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line 32suario32o n Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed
state to up
R2(config-if)#int loopback 0
R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line 32suario32o n Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.255
R2(config-if)#description Simulated Web Server
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 g0/0
%Default route without 32suario, if not a point-to-point interface, may impact
performance
R2(config)#ipv6 route ::/0 g0/0
R2(config)#
```

Nota: Este comando (ip http server) no es compatible con Packet Tracer.

Paso 4: Configurar R3.

La configuración del R3 incluye las siguientes tareas:

Desactivar la búsqueda DNS

Nombre del router (R3)

Contraseña de exec privilegiado cifrada (class)

Contraseña de acceso a la consola (cisco)

Contraseña de acceso Telnet (cisco)

Cifrar las contraseñas de texto no cifrado

Mensaje MOTD (Se 33suario el acceso no autorizado.)

Interfaz S0/0/1

- Establecer la descripción.
- Establezca la dirección Ipv4. Utilizar la siguiente dirección disponible en la subred.
- Establezca la dirección Ipv6. Consulte el diagrama de topología para conocer la información de direcciones.
- Activar la interfaz.

Interfaz loopback 4

• Establezca la dirección Ipv4. Utilizar la primera dirección disponible en la subred.

Interfaz loopback 5

• Establezca la dirección Ipv4. Utilizar la primera dirección disponible en la subred.

Interfaz loopback 6

• Establezca la dirección Ipv4. Utilizar la primera dirección disponible en la subred.

Interfaz loopback 7

• Establezca la dirección Ipv6. Consulte el diagrama de topología para conocer la información de direcciones.

Rutas predeterminadas

- Configure una ruta Ipv4 predeterminada S0/0/1.
- Configure una ruta Ipv6 predeterminada S0/0/1.

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Router(config)#hostname R3
R3(config)#enable secret class
R3(config)#line console 0
R3(config-line)#password cisco
R3(config-line)#login
R3(config-line)#line vty 0 15
R3(config-line)#password cisco
R3(config-line)#login
R3(config-line)#service password-encryption
R3(config)#banner motd %Se 34suario el acceso no autorizado.%
R3(config)#int s0/0/1
R3(config-if)#description Connection to R2
R3(config-if)#ip address 172.16.2.1 255.255.255.252
R3(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:2::1/64
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
R3(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line 34suario34o n Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to
up
R3(config-if)#int loopback 4
R3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback4, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line 34suario34o n Interface Loopback4, changed state to up
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#int loopback 5
R3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback5, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line 34suario34o n Interface Loopback5, changed state to up
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.5.1 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#int loopback 6
R3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback6, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line 34suario34o n Interface Loopback6, changed state to up
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.6.1 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#int loopback 7
```

```
R3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback7, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line 35suario35o n Interface Loopback7, changed state to up
R3(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:3::1/64
R3(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 s0/0/1
%Default route without 35suario, if not a point-to-point interface, may impact
performance
R3(config)#ipv6 route ::/0 s0/0/1
R3(config)#
```

Paso 5: Configurar S1.

La configuración del S1 incluye las siguientes tareas:

Desactivar la búsqueda DNS

Nombre del switch (S1)

Contraseña de exec privilegiado cifrada (class)

Contraseña de acceso a la consola (cisco)

Contraseña de acceso Telnet (cisco)

Cifrar las contraseñas de texto no cifrado

Mensaje MOTD (Se prohibe el acceso no autorizado.)

```
Switch>enable
Switch#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Switch(config)#hostname S1
S1(config)#enable secret class
S1(config)#line console 0
S1(config-line)#password cisco
S1(config-line)#login
S1(config-line)#line vty 0 15
S1(config-line)#password cisco
S1(config-line)#password cisco
S1(config-line)#password cisco
S1(config-line)#password cisco
S1(config-line)#password cisco
S1(config-line)#password cisco
```

S1(config-line)#service password-encryption
S1(config)#banner motd %Se 36suario el acceso no autorizado.%
S1(config)#

Paso 6: Configurar S3.

La configuración del S3 incluye las siguientes tareas:

Desactivar la búsqueda DNS

Nombre del switch (S3)

Contraseña de exec privilegiado cifrada (class)

Contraseña de acceso a la consola (cisco)

Contraseña de acceso Telnet (cisco)

Cifrar las contraseñas de texto no cifrado

Mensaje MOTD (Se prohibe el acceso no autorizado.)

Switch>enable
Switch#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Switch(config)#hostname S3
S3(config)#enable secret class
S3(config)#line console 0
S3(config-line)#password cisco
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#line vty 0 15
S3(config-line)#password cisco
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#service password-encryption
S3(config)#banner motd %Se 36suario el acceso no autorizado.%
S3(config)#
Paso 7: Verificar la conectividad de la red.

Utilice el comando ping para probar la conectividad entre los dispositivos de red.

Utilice la siguiente tabla para verificar metódicamente la conectividad con cada dispositivo de red. Tome medidas correctivas para establecer la conectividad si alguna de las pruebas falla:

Desde	Α	Dirección IP	Resultados de ping
R1	R2, S0/0/0	172.16.1.2	Success
R2	R3, S0/0/1	172.16.2.1	Success
Servidor de Internet	Gateway predeterminado	209.165.200.233	Success

Tabla 4 .Verificar la conectividad de la red

Fuente: Autor.

Nota: Quizá sea necesario deshabilitar el firewall de las computadoras para que los pings se realicen correctamente.

Fígura 3. Prueba de ping desde R1 a R2

```
Rl#ping 172.16.1.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.16.1.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/2/6 ms
Rl#
```

Fígura 4. Prueba de ping desde R2 a R3

```
R2#ping 172.16.1.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.16.1.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 2/2/4 ms
R2#
```

Fuente: Autor.

Fígura 5. Prueba de ping desde Servidor de Internet a Gateway predeterminado



Parte 3: Configurar la seguridad del switch, las VLAN y el routing entre VLAN

Paso 1: Configurar S1

La configuración del S1 incluye las siguientes tareas:

Crear la base de datos de VLAN

• Utilizar la 39suar de 39suario39o n39ó de VLAN para topología para crear y nombrar cada una de las VLAN que se 39suario39.

Asignar la dirección IP de administración

• Asigne la dirección Ipv4 a la VLAN de administración. Utilizar la dirección IP asignada al S1 en el diagrama de topología.

Asignar el gateway predeterminado

• Asigne la primera dirección Ipv4 de la subred como el gateway predeterminado.

Forzar el enlace 39suario en la interfaz F0/3.

• Utilizar la red VLAN 1 como VLAN nativa

Forzar el enlace 39suario en la interfaz F0/5.

• Utilizar la red VLAN 1 como VLAN nativa.

Configurar el resto de los puertos como puertos de acceso

• Utilizar el 39suario39 interface range.

Asignar F0/6 a la VLAN 21

Apagar todos los puertos sin usar

```
S1(config)#vlan 21
S1(config-vlan)#name Contabilidad
S1(config-vlan)#vlan 23
S1(config-vlan)#name Ingenieria
S1(config-vlan)#vlan 99
S1(config-vlan)#name 39suario39o n39ón
S1(config-vlan)#exit
S1(config)#interface vlan 99
```

S1(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan99, changed state to up S1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.99.2 255.255.255.0 S1(config-if)#no shutdown S1(config-if)#exit S1(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.99.1 S1(config)#int f0/3 S1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk S1(config-if)# %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line 40suario40o n Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to down %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line 40suario40o n Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line 40suario40o n Interface Vlan99, changed state to up S1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1 S1(config-if)#int f0/5 S1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk S1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1 S1(config-if)#int range f0/1-2, f0/4, f0/6-24, g0/1-2 S1(config-if-range)#switchport mode 40suari S1(config-if-range)#int f0/6 S1(config-if)#switchport 40suari vlan 21 S1(config-if)#int range f0/1-2, f0/4, f0/7-24, g0/1-2 S1(config-if-range)#shutdown %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/4, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/7, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/8, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/9, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/10, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/11, changed state to administratively down

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/12, changed state to administratively down

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/13, changed state to administratively down

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/14, changed state to administratively down

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/15, changed state to administratively down

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/16, changed state to administratively down

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/17, changed state to administratively down

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/18, changed state to administratively down

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/19, changed state to administratively down

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/20, changed state to administratively down

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/21, changed state to administratively down

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/22, changed state to administratively down

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/23, changed state to administratively down

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

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

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/2, changed state to administratively down S1(config-if-range)#

Paso 2: Configurar el S3.

La configuración del S3 incluye las siguientes tareas:

Crear la base de datos de VLAN

• Utilizar la 42suar de 42suario42o n42ó de VLAN para topología para crear cada una de las VLAN que se 42suario42 Dé nombre a cada VLAN.

Asignar la dirección IP de administración

 Asigne la dirección Ipv4 a la VLAN de administración. Utilizar la dirección IP asignada al S3 en el diagrama de topología.

Asignar el gateway predeterminado

• Asignar la primera dirección IP en la subred como gateway predeterminado.

Forzar el enlace 42suario en la interfaz F0/3

• Utilizar la red VLAN 1 como VLAN nativa.

Configurar el resto de los puertos como puertos de acceso

• Utilizar el 42suario42 interface range.

Asignar F0/18 a la VLAN 21

Apagar todos los puertos sin usar

```
S3(config)#vlan 21
S3(config-vlan)#name Contabilidad
S3(config-vlan)#vlan 23
S3(config-vlan)#name Ingenieria
S3(config-vlan)#vlan 99
S3(config-vlan)#name 42suario42o n42ón
S3(config-vlan)#exit
S3(config)#int vlan 99
S3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan99, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line 42suario42o n Interface Vlan99, changed state to up
S3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.99.3 255.255.255.0
S3(config-if)#no shutdown
S3(config-if)#exit
S3(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.99.1
S3(config)#int f0/3
```

S3(config-if)#switchport mode trunk S3(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1 S3(config-if)#int range f0/1-2, f0/4-24, g0/1-2 S3(config-if-range)#switchport mode 43suari S3(config-if-range)#int f0/18 S3(config-if)#switchport 43suari vlan 23 S3(config-if)#int range f0/1-2, f0/4-17, f0/19-24, g0/1-2 S3(config-if-range)#shutdown %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/4, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/5, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/6, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/7, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/8, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/9, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/10, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/11, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/12, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/13, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/14, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/15, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/16, changed state to administratively down

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/17, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/19, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/20, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/21, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/22, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/23, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/24, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to administratively down %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/2, changed state to administratively down S3(config-if-range)#

Paso 3: Configurar R1

Las tareas de configuración para R1 incluyen las siguientes:

Configurar la subinterfaz 802.1Q .21 en G0/1

- Descripción: LAN de Contabilidad.
- Asignar la VLAN 21.
- Asignar la primera dirección disponible a esta interfaz.

Configurar la subinterfaz 802.1Q .23 en G0/1

- Descripción: LAN de Ingeniería.
- Asignar la VLAN 23.
- Asignar la primera dirección disponible a esta interfaz.

Configurar la subinterfaz 802.1Q .99 en G0/1

- Descripción: LAN de Administración
- Asignar la VLAN 99
- Asignar la primera dirección disponible a esta interfaz

Activar la interfaz G0/1

```
R1(config)#int g0/1.21
R1(config-subif)#description LAN de Contabilidad
R1(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 21
R1(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.21.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-subif)#int g0/1.23
R1(config-subif)#description LAN de Ingenieria
R1(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 23
R1(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.23.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-subif)#int g0/1.99
R1(config-subif)#description LAN de 45suario45o n45ón
R1(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 99
R1(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.99.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-subif)#int g0/1
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
R1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line 45suario45o n Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed
state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1.21, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line 45suario45o n Interface GigabitEthernet0/1.21, changed
state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1.23, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line 45suario45o n Interface GigabitEthernet0/1.23, changed
state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1.99, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line 45suario45o n Interface GigabitEthernet0/1.99, changed
state to up
R1(config-if)#
```

Paso 4: Verificar la conectividad de la red

Utilice el comando ping para probar la conectividad entre los switches y el R1.

Utilice la siguiente tabla para verificar metódicamente la conectividad con cada dispositivo de red. Tome medidas correctivas para establecer la conectividad si alguna de las pruebas falla:

Tabla 5	. Verificar l	a conectividad de	e los dispositivos
---------	---------------	-------------------	--------------------

Desde	Α	Dirección IP	Resultados de ping
S1	R1, dirección VLAN 99	192.168.99.1	Success
S3	R1, dirección VLAN 99	192.168.99.1	Success
S1	R1, dirección VLAN 21	192.168.21.1	Success
S3	R1, dirección VLAN 23	192.168.23.1	Success

Fuente: Autor

Fígura 6. Prueba de ping desde S1 a R1, dirección VLAN 99

```
Sl#ping 192.168.99.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.99.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/4 ms
Sl#
```

Fuente: Autor

Fígura 7. Prueba de ping desde S3 a R1, dirección VLAN 99.

```
S3#ping 192.168.99.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.99.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/3 ms
S3#
```

Fígura 8. Prueba de ping desde S1 a R1, dirección VLAN 21

```
Sl#ping 192.168.21.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.21.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms
Sl#
```

Fuente: Autor

Fígura 9. Prueba de ping desde S3 a R1, dirección VLAN 23

```
S3#ping 192.168.23.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.23.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/3 ms
S3#
```

Fuente: Autor

Parte 4: Configurar el protocolo de routing dinámico RIPv2

Paso 1: Configurar RIPv2 en el R1.

Las tareas de configuración para R1 incluyen las siguientes:

Configurar RIP versión 2

Anunciar las redes conectadas directamente

• Asigne todas las redes conectadas directamente.

Establecer todas las interfaces LAN como pasivas

Desactive la sumarización automática

```
R1(config)#router rip
R1(config-router)#version 2
R1(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.16.1.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 192.168.21.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1.21
C 192.168.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1.23
C 192.168.99.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1.99
R1(config-router)#network 172.16.1.0
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.21.0
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.23.0
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.99.0
R1(config-router)#passive-interface g0/1.21
R1(config-router)#passive-interface g0/1.23
R1(config-router)#passive-interface g0/1.99
R1(config-router)#no auto-summary
R1(config-router)#
```

Fígura 10. Ver las redes conectadas directamente en R1

```
Rl(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.16.1.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 192.168.21.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1.21
C 192.168.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1.23
C 192.168.99.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1.99
```

Fuente: Autor

Paso 2: Configurar RIPv2 en el R2.

La configuración del R2 incluye las siguientes tareas:

Configurar RIP versión 2

Anunciar las redes conectadas directamente

• Nota: Omitir la red G0/0.

Establecer la interfaz LAN (loopback) como pasiva

Desactive la sumarización automática

```
R2(config)#router rip
R2(config-router)#version 2
R2(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 10.10.10.10/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
C 172.16.1.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.16.2.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 209.165.200.232/29 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R2(config-router)#network 10.10.10.10
R2(config-router)#network 172.16.1.0
R2(config-router)#network 172.16.2.0
R2(config-router)#network 172.16.2.0
R2(config-router)#no auto-summary
R2(config-router)#no auto-summary
R2(config-router)#
```

Fígura 11. Ver las redes conectadas directamente en R2

```
R2(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 10.10.10.10/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
C 172.16.1.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.16.2.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 209.165.200.232/29 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
```

Fuente: Autor

Paso 3: Configurar RIPv2 en el R2.

La configuración del R3 incluye las siguientes tareas:

Configurar RIP versión 2

Anunciar redes Ipv4 conectadas directamente

Establecer todas las interfaces de LAN Ipv4 (Loopback) como pasivas

Desactive la sumarización automática

R3(config)#router rip

```
R3(config-router)#version 2

R3(config-router)# do show ip route connected

C 172.16.2.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

C 192.168.4.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback4

C 192.168.5.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback5

C 192.168.6.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback6

R3(config-router)#network 172.16.2.0

R3(config-router)#network 172.16.4.0

R3(config-router)#network 172.16.5.0

R3(config-router)#network 172.16.6.0

R3(config-router)#passive-interface loopback 4

R3(config-router)#passive-interface loopback 5

R3(config-router)#passive-interface loopback 6

R3(config-router)#no auto-summary

R3(config-router)#
```

Fígura 12. Ver las redes conectadas directamente en R3

```
R3(config-router) # do show ip route connected
C 172.16.2.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 192.168.4.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback4
C 192.168.5.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback5
C 192.168.6.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback6
```

Fuente: Autor

Paso 4: Verificar la información de RIP.

Verifique que RIP esté funcionando como se espera. Introduzca el comando de CLI adecuado para obtener la siguiente información:

¿Con qué comando se muestran la ID del proceso RIP, la ID del router, las redes de routing y las interfaces pasivas configuradas en un router?

Show ip protocols

¿Qué comando muestra solo las rutas RIP?

Show ip route rip

¿Qué comando muestra la sección de RIP de la configuración en ejecución?

Show run

Parte 5: Implementar DHCP y NAT para Ipv4

Paso 1: Configurar el R1 como servidor de DHCP para las VLAN 21 y 23.

Las tareas de configuración para R1 incluyen las siguientes:

Reservar las primeras 20 direcciones IP en la VLAN 21 para configuraciones estáticas

Reservar las primeras 20 direcciones IP en la VLAN 23 para configuraciones estáticas

Crear un pool de DHCP para la VLAN 21.

- Nombre: ACCT
- Servidor DNS: 10.10.10.10
- Nombre de dominio: ccna-sa.com
- Establecer el gateway predeterminado

Crear un pool de DHCP para la VLAN 23

- Nombre: ENGNR
- Servidor DNS: 10.10.10.10
- Nombre de dominio: ccna-sa.com
- Establecer el gateway predeterminado

```
R1(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.21.1 192.168.21.20
R1(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.23.1 192.168.23.20
R1(config)#ip dhcp pool ACCT
R1(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.21.0 255.255.255.0
R1(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.21.1
R1(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.10
R1(dhcp-config)#ip domain-name ccna-sa.com
R1(config)#ip dhcp pool ENGNR
R1(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.23.0 255.255.255.0
R1(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.23.1
R1(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.23.1
R1(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.10
R1(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.10
R1(dhcp-config)#ip domain-name ccna-sa.com
R1(config)#
```

Paso 2: Configurar la NAT estática y dinámica en el R2.

La configuración del R2 incluye las siguientes tareas:

Crear una base de datos local con una cuenta de usuario

- Nombre de 52suario: webuser
- Contraseña: cisco12345
- Nivel de privilegio: 15

Habilitar el servicio del servidor HTTP

Configurar el servidor HTTP para utilizar la base de datos local para la autenticación

Crear una NAT estática al servidor web

• Dirección global interna: 209.165.200.237

Asignar la interfaz interna y externa para la NAT estática

Configurar la NAT dinámica dentro de una ACL privada

- Lista de acceso: 1
- Permitir la traducción de las redes de Contabilidad y de Ingeniería en el R1
- Permitir la traducción de un resumen de las redes LAN (loopback) en el R3

Defina el pool de direcciones IP públicas utilizables

- Nombre del conjunto: INTERNET
- El conjunto de direcciones incluye: 209.165.200.233 209.165.200.236

Definir la traducción de NAT dinámica

```
R2(config)#username webuser privilege 15 secret cisco12345
R2(config)#ip http server
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
R2(config)#ip http authentication local
^
```

```
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
R2(config)#ip http secure-server
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
R2(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.10 209.165.200.237
R2(config)#int g0/0
R2(config-if)#ip nat outside
R2(config-if)#int s0/0/0
R2(config-if)#ip nat inside
R2(config-if)#int s0/0/1
R2(config-if)#ip nat inside
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.21.0 0.0.0.255
R2(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.23.0 0.0.0.255
R2(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255
R2(config)#ip nat pool INTERNET 209.165.200.233 209.165.200.236 netmask
255.255.255.248
R2(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool INTERNET
R2(config)#
```

Nota: Los siguientes comandos no son compatibles con Packet Tracer.

- ip http server
- ip http authentication local
- ip http secure-server

Paso 3: Verificar el protocolo DHCP y la NAT estática.

Utilice las siguientes tareas para verificar que las configuraciones de DHCP y NAT estática funcionen de forma correcta. Quizá sea necesario deshabilitar el firewall de las computadoras para que los pings se realicen correctamente.

Verificar que la PC-A haya adquirido información de IP del servidor de DHCP

	Config	Desktop	Programming	Attributes			
IP Configu	uration						х
IP Confi	guration						
	P	0 9	Static	DHCP red	uest successf	iul.	
IP Addre	ess	192	. 168.21.21				
Subnet	Mask	255	.255.255.0				
Default	Gateway	192	. 168.21.1				
DNS Ser	ver	10.	10.10.10				
IPv6 Co	nfiguration						
	nfiguration CP () Auto Conf	ig 🖲 Static				
IPv6 Co O DHC IPv6 Ad	nfiguration CP (Idress) Auto Conf	ig 🖲 Static			/	
IPv6 Co O DHC IPv6 Ad Link Loc	nfiguration CP (Idress al Address	🔵 Auto Conf	ig Static FE80::2D0:BAFF	:FE11:1294		/	
IPv6 Co O DHC IPv6 Ad Link Loc IPv6 Ga	nfiguration CP (Idress al Address teway	🔵 Auto Conf	ig Static FE80::2D0:BAFF	FE11:1294		/	
IPv6 Co O DHC IPv6 Ad Link Loc IPv6 Ga IPv6 DN	nfiguration CP (Idress al Address teway IS Server) Auto Conf	ig Static FE80::2D0:BAFF	FE11:1294		/	
IPv6 Co O DHC IPv6 Ad Link Loc IPv6 Ga IPv6 DN	nfiguration CP (ldress al Address teway IS Server) Auto Conf	ig Static FE80::2D0:BAFF	:FE11:1294	;	/	

Fígura 13. Información de IP del servidor de DHCP en el PC-A

Fuente: Autor

Verificar que la PC-C haya adquirido información de IP del servidor de DHCP

O Static	DHCP regu	est successful.		
192.168.23.21				
255.255.255.0				
192.168.23.1				
10.10.10.10				
ito Config 💿 Static				_
		/		4
FE80::202:16F	F:FE01:CB74			
	○ Static 192.168.23.21 255.255.255.0 192.168.23.1 10.10.10.10 to Config ● Static FE80::202:16F [O Static DHCP requirement 192.168.23.21 255.255.0 192.168.23.1 102.168.23.1 10.10.10 10.10.10	Static DHCP request successful. 192.168.23.21 255.255.255.0 192.168.23.1 10.10.10.10 ito Config () Static / FE80::202:16FF:FE01:CB74 /	O Static DHCP request successful. 192.168.23.21 255.255.255.0 192.168.23.1 10.10.10.10

Fígura 14. Información de IP del servidor de DHCP en el PC-C

Verificar que la PC-A pueda hacer ping a la PC-C

PC-A \times Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes Command Prompt Х C:\>ping 192.168.23.21 Pinging 192.168.23.21 with 32 bytes of data: Reply from 192.168.23.21: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127 Reply from 192.168.23.21: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127 Reply from 192.168.23.21: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=127 Reply from 192.168.23.21: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=127 Ping statistics for 192.168.23.21: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 12ms, Average = 6ms C:\>

Fígura 15. Verificación de ping PC-A a la PC-C

Fuente: Autor

Nota: Quizá sea necesario deshabilitar el firewall de la PC.

Utilizar un navegador web en la computadora de Internet para acceder al servidor web (209.165.200.237) Iniciar sesión con el nombre de usuario webuser y la contraseña cisco12345 Servidor de Internet

 Physical Config Services Desktop
 Programming Attributes

 Web Browser
 X

 <</td>
 URL http://209.165.200.237

 Go
 Stop

 Server Reset Connection

Fígura 16. Acceso Servidor Web desde el Servidor de Internet

Fuente: Autor

Nota: Server Reset Connection. La conexión del Servidor Web no responde porque Packet tracer no soportó el comando ip http server en R2 para activar el servicio.

Parte 6: Configurar NTP.

Ajuste la fecha y hora en R2 (30 de abril de 2020, 12:40 a.m.)

R2#clock set 00:40:00 30 April 2020

Configure R2 como un maestro NTP (Nivel de estrato: 5)

```
R2(config)#ntp master 5
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
R2(config)#
```

Nota: Packet tracer no soporta este comando.

Configurar R1 como un cliente NTP (Servidor: R2)

```
R1(config)#ntp server 172.16.1.2
R1(config)#
```

Configure R1 para actualizaciones de calendario periódicas con hora NTP.

R1(config)#ntp update-calendar
R1(config)#

Verifique la configuración de NTP en R1.

```
R1#show ntp associations % This command is not supported by Packet Tracer. R1#
```

Nota: Este comando no es compatible con Packet Tracer.

Parte 7: Configurar y verificar las listas de control de acceso (ACL)

Paso 1: Restringir el acceso a las líneas VTY en el R2.

Configurar una lista de acceso con nombre para permitir que solo R1 establezca una conexión Telnet con R2

Nombre de la ACL: ADMIN-MGT

Aplicar la ACL con nombre a las líneas VTY

Permitir acceso por Telnet a las líneas de VTY

Verificar que la ACL funcione como se espera

```
R2(config)#ip access-list standard ADMIN-MGT
R2(config-std-nacl)#permit host 172.16.1.1
R2(config-std-nacl)#exit
R2(config)#line vty 0 15
R2(config-line)#access-class ADMIN-MGT in
R2(config-line)#transport input telnet
```

R1#telnet 172.16.1.2 Trying 172.16.1.2 ...OpenSe prohibe el acceso no autorizado.

User Access Verification

Password: R2>exit

[Connection to 172.16.1.2 closed by foreign host] R1#

R3#telnet 172.16.1.2 Trying 172.16.1.2 ... % Connection refused by remote host R3#

Fígura 17. Prueba de Telnet de R1 a R2

```
Rl$telnet 172.16.1.2
Trying 172.16.1.2 ...OpenSe prohibe el acceso no autorizado.
User Access Verification
Password:
R2>exit
[Connection to 172.16.1.2 closed by foreign host]
R1$
```

Fígura 18. Prueba de Telnet de R3 a R2

```
R3#telnet 172.16.1.2
Trying 172.16.1.2 ...
% Connection refused by remote host
R3#
```

Fuente: Autor

Paso 2: Introducir el comando de CLI.

Introducir el comando de CLI adecuado que se necesita para mostrar lo siguiente:

Mostrar las coincidencias recibidas por una lista de acceso desde la última vez que se restableció:

```
R2#show access-list
Standard IP access list 1
10 permit 192.168.21.0 0.0.0.255
20 permit 192.168.23.0 0.0.0.255
30 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255
Standard IP access list ADMIN-MGT
10 permit host 172.16.1.1 (2 match(es))
```

R2#

Restablecer los contadores de una lista de acceso:

```
R2#clear ip access-list counters
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
R2#clear ip ¿
bgp Clear BGP connections
dhcp Delete items from the DHCP database
nat Clear NAT
ospf OSPF clear commands
route Delete route table entries
R2#
```

Nota: Este comando no es compatible con Packet Tracer.

¿Qué comando se usa para mostrar qué ACL se aplica a una interfaz y la dirección en que se aplica?

R2#show ip interface GigabitEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up (connected) Internet address is 209.165.200.233/29 Broadcast address is 255.255.255.255 Address determined by setup command MTU is 1500 bytes Helper address is not set Directed broadcast forwarding is disabled Outgoing access list is not set Inbound access list is not set Proxy ARP is enabled Security level is default Split horizon is enabled ICMP redirects are always sent ICMP unreachables are always sent ICMP mask replies are never sent IP fast switching is disabled IP fast switching on the same interface is disabled IP Flow switching is disabled IP Fast switching turbo vector IP multicast fast switching is disabled IP multicast distributed fast switching is disabled Router Discovery is disabled IP output packet accounting is disabled IP access violation accounting is disabled TCP/IP header compression is disabled RTP/IP header compression is disabled Probe proxy name replies are disabled Policy routing is disabled Network address translation is disabled BGP Policy Mapping is disabled Input features: MCI Check WCCP Redirect outbound is disabled WCCP Redirect inbound is disabled WCCP Redirect exclude is disabled GigabitEthernet0/1 is administratively down, line protocol is down (disabled) Internet protocol processing disabled Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up (connected) Internet address is 172.16.1.2/30 Broadcast address is 255.255.255.255 Address determined by setup command MTU is 1500 Helper address is not set Directed broadcast forwarding is disabled Outgoing access list is not set Inbound access list is not set Proxy ARP is enabled

Security level is default Split horizon is enabled ICMP redirects are always sent ICMP unreachables are always sent ICMP mask replies are never sent IP fast switching is disabled IP fast switching on the same interface is disabled IP Flow switching is disabled IP Fast switching turbo vector IP multicast fast switching is disabled IP multicast distributed fast switching is disabled Router Discovery is disabled IP output packet accounting is disabled IP access violation accounting is disabled TCP/IP header compression is disabled RTP/IP header compression is disabled Probe proxy name replies are disabled Policy routing is disabled Network address translation is disabled WCCP Redirect outbound is disabled WCCP Redirect exclude is disabled BGP Policy Mapping is disabled Serial0/0/1 is up, line protocol is up (connected) Internet address is 172.16.2.2/30 Broadcast address is 255.255.255.255 Address determined by setup command MTU is 1500 Helper address is not set Directed broadcast forwarding is disabled Outgoing access list is not set Inbound access list is not set Proxy ARP is enabled Security level is default Split horizon is enabled ICMP redirects are always sent ICMP unreachables are always sent ICMP mask replies are never sent IP fast switching is disabled IP fast switching on the same interface is disabled IP Flow switching is disabled IP Fast switching turbo vector IP multicast fast switching is disabled IP multicast distributed fast switching is disabled Router Discovery is disabled IP output packet accounting is disabled IP access violation accounting is disabled TCP/IP header compression is disabled RTP/IP header compression is disabled Probe proxy name replies are disabled Policy routing is disabled Network address translation is disabled WCCP Redirect outbound is disabled WCCP Redirect exclude is disabled

BGP Policy Mapping is disabled Loopback0 is up, line protocol is up (connected) Internet address is 10.10.10.10/32 Broadcast address is 255.255.255.255 Address determined by setup command MTU is 1514bytes Helper address is not set Directed broadcast forwarding is disabled Outgoing access list is not set Inbound access list is not set Proxy ARP is enabled Security level is default Split horizon is enabled ICMP redirects are always sent ICMP unreachables are always sent ICMP mask replies are never sent IP fast switching is disabled IP fast switching on the same interface is disabled IP Flow switching is disabled IP Fast switching turbo vector IP multicast fast switching is disabled IP multicast distributed fast switching is disabled Router Discovery is disabled IP output packet accounting is disabled IP access violation accounting is disabled TCP/IP header compression is disabled RTP/IP header compression is disabled Probe proxy name replies are disabled Policy routing is disabled Network address translation is disabled BGP Policy Mapping is disabled Input features: MCI Check WCCP Redirect outbound is disabled WCCP Redirect inbound is disabled WCCP Redirect exclude is disabled Vlan1 is administratively down, line protocol is down Internet protocol processing disabled

R2#

¿Con qué comando se muestran las traducciones NAT?

Nota: Las traducciones para la PC-A y la PC-C se agregaron a la tabla cuando la computadora de Internet intentó hacer ping a esos equipos en el paso 2. Si hace ping a la computadora de Internet desde la PC-A o la PC-C, no se agregarán las traducciones a la tabla debido al modo de simulación de Internet en la red.

```
R2# show ip nat translations
Pro Inside global Inside local Outside local Outside global
--- 209.165.200.237 10.10.10.10 --- ---
tcp 209.165.200.237:80 10.10.10.10:80 209.165.200.238:1033209.165.200.238:1033
R2#
```

Fígura 19. Ver las las traducciones NAT en el R3

```
      R2# show ip nat translations
      Outside local
      Outside global

      Pro
      Inside global
      Inside local
      Outside local
      Outside global

      ---
      209.165.200.237
      10.10.10.10
      ---
      ---

      tcp
      209.165.200.237:80
      10.10.10.10:80
      209.165.200.238:1033209.165.200.238:1033

      R2#
      R2#
```

Fuente: Autor

Fígura 20. Prueba de ping al Servidor de Internet desde la PC-A

Revealed the second sec			—	×
Physical Config Desktop Programming	Attributes			
Command Prompt				х
C:\>ping 209.165.200.238	- 6 1-+-			^
Reply from 209.165.200.238 with 32 Bytes=32	s or data time=2ms	: TTL=126		
Reply from 209.165.200.238: bytes=32 Reply from 209.165.200.238: bytes=32	time=1ms time=14m	TTL=126 s TTL=126		
Reply from 209.165.200.238: bytes=32 Ping statistics for 209.165.200.238:	time=1ms	TTL=126		
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Approximate round trip times in mill:	Lost = 0 i-seconds	(0% loss :),	
Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 14ms, Av C:\>	/erage =	4ms		

Fígura 21. Prueba de ping al Servidor de Internet desde la PC-C



Fuente: Autor

Fígura 22. Prueba de acceso al Servidor de Web desde PC-A

🥐 PC-A	_		×
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes			
Web Browser			x
< > URL http://209.165.200.238	Go	Stop	
Cisco Packet Trace	r		^
Welcome to Cisco Packet Tracer. Opening doors to Mind Wide Open.	new opportur	uties.	
Quick Links:			
A small page Copyrights			
Image page			
Image			
<		3	×
Пор			

Fígura 23. Prueba de acceso al Servidor de Web desde PC-C



Fuente: Autor

¿Qué comando se utiliza para eliminar las traducciones de NAT dinámicas?

```
R2#show ip nat translations
Pro Inside global Inside local Outside local Outside global
--- 209.165.200.237 10.10.10.10 --- ---
tcp 209.165.200.233:1025192.168.23.21:1025 209.165.200.238:80 209.165.200.238:80
tcp 209.165.200.237:80 10.10.10.10280 209.165.200.238:1033209.165.200.238:1033
R2#clear ip nat translation *
R2#show ip nat translations
Pro Inside global Inside local Outside local Outside global
--- 209.165.200.237 10.10.10.10 --- ---
```

```
R2#
```

Fígura 24. Eliminar las traducciones de NAT dinámicas



Fuente: Autor



Fígura 25. Topología de red del escenario - Cisco Packet Tracer

ESCENARIO 2

Una empresa posee sucursales distribuidas en las ciudades de Bogotá y Medellín, en donde el estudiante será el administrador de la red, el cual deberá configurar e interconectar entre sí cada uno de los dispositivos que forman parte del escenario, acorde con los lineamientos establecidos para el direccionamiento IP, protocolos de enrutamiento y demás aspectos que forman parte de la topología de red.





Fuente: Prueba de habilidades CCNA 2020, Cisco Academy.

Este escenario plantea el uso de OSPF como protocolo de enrutamiento, considerando que se tendran rutas por defecto redistribuidas; asimismo, habilitar el encapsulamiento PPP y su autenticación.

Los routers Bogota2 y medellin2 proporcionan el servicio DHCP a su propia red LAN y a los routers 3 de cada ciudad.

Debe configurar PPP en los enlaces hacia el ISP, con autenticación.

Debe habilitar NAT de sobrecarga en los routers Bogota1 y medellin1.

Desarrollo

Como trabajo inicial se debe realizar lo siguiente.

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

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname ISP
ISP(config)#enable secret class
ISP(config)#line console 0
ISP(config-line)#password cisco
ISP(config-line)#login
ISP(config-line)#line vty 0 15
ISP(config-line)#password cisco
ISP(config-line)#login
ISP(config-line)#service password-encryption
ISP(config)#banner motd %Se prohibe el acceso no autorizado.%
ISP(config)#
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Medellin1
Medellin1(config)#enable secret class
Medellin1(config)#line console 0
Medellin1(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin1(config-line)#login
Medellin1(config-line)#line vty 0 15
Medellin1(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin1(config-line)#login
Medellin1(config-line)#service password-encryption
Medellin1(config)#banner motd %Se prohibe el acceso no autorizado.%
Medellin1(config)#
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin2(config)#hostname Medellin2
Medellin2(config)#enable secret class
Medellin2(config)#line console 0
```

Medellin2(config-line)#password cisco

Medellin2(config-line)#line vty 0 15

Medellin2(config-line)#login

Medellin2(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin2(config-line)#login
Medellin2(config-line)#service password-encryption
Medellin2(config)#banner motd %Se prohibe el acceso no autorizado.%
Medellin2(config)#

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Medellin3
Medellin3(config)#enable secret class
Medellin3(config)#line console 0
Medellin3(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin3(config-line)#login
Medellin3(config-line)#line vty 0 15
Medellin3(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin3(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin3(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin3(config-line)#login
Medellin3(config-line)#service password-encryption
Medellin3(config)#banner motd %Se prohibe el acceso no autorizado.%
Medellin3(config)#
```

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Bogota1
Bogota1(config)#enable secret class
Bogota1(config)#line console 0
Bogota1(config-line)#password cisco
Bogota1(config-line)#login
Bogota1(config-line)#line vty 0 15
Bogota1(config-line)#line vty 0 15
Bogota1(config-line)#login
Bogota1(config-line)#login
Bogota1(config-line)#service password-encryption
Bogota1(config)#banner motd %Se prohibe el acceso no autorizado.%
Bogota1(config)#
```

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Bogota2
Bogota2(config)#enable secret class
Bogota2(config)#line console 0
Bogota2(config-line)#password cisco
Bogota2(config-line)#login
Bogota2(config-line)#line vty 0 15
Bogota2(config-line)#line vty 0 15
Bogota2(config-line)#password cisco
Bogota2(config-line)#login
Bogota2(config-line)#service password-encryption
Bogota2(config)#banner motd %Se prohibe el acceso no autorizado.%
Bogota2(config)#
```

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Bogota3
Bogota3(config)#enable secret class
Bogota3(config)#line console 0
Bogota3(config-line)#password cisco
Bogota3(config-line)#login
Bogota3(config-line)#line vty 0 15
Bogota3(config-line)#password cisco
Bogota3(config-line)#password cisco
Bogota3(config-line)#password cisco
Bogota3(config-line)#login
Bogota3(config-line)#service password-encryption
Bogota3(config)#banner motd %Se prohibe el acceso no autorizado.%
Bogota3(config)#
```

Realizar la conexión fisica de los equipos con base en la topología de red

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

Dispositivo	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara de subred	Máscara wildcard	Gateway predeterminado
	S0/0/0	172.29.6.9	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
Medellin1	S0/0/1	172.29.6.1	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
	S0/1/0	172.29.6.13	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
	S0/1/1	209.17.220.1	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
	S0/0/0	172.29.6.5	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
Medellin2	S0/0/1	172.29.6.2	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
	G0/0	172.29.4.1	255.255.255.128	0.0.0.127	NA
	S0/0/0	172.29.6.6	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
Medellin3	S0/0/1	172.29.6.10	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
	S0/1/0	172.29.6.14	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
	G0/0	172.29.4.129	255.255.255.128	0.0.0.127	NA
ISP	S0/0/0	209.17.220.2	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA

Tabla 6 . Especificaciones de la topologia de red

	S0/0/1	209.17.220.5	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
	S0/0/0	209.17.220.6	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
Bogota1	S0/0/1	172.29.3.1	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
	S0/1/0	172.29.3.9	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
	S0/1/1	172.29.3.5	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
	S0/0/0	172.29.3.2	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
Bogota2	S0/0/1	172.29.3.13	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
	S0/1/0	172.29.3.6	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
	G0/0	172.29.0.1	255.255.255.0	0.0.0.255	NA
	S0/0/0	172.29.3.10	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
Bogota3	S0/0/1	172.29.3.14	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
	G0/0	172.29.1.1	255.255.255.0	0.0.0.255	NA
PC1_Med	NIC	DHCP	255.255.255.128	0.0.0.127	172.29.4.1
PC2_Med	NIC	DHCP	255.255.255.128	0.0.0.127	172.29.4.129
PC1_Bog	NIC	DHCP	255.255.255.0	0.0.0.255	172.29.0.1
PC2_Bog	NIC	DHCP	255.255.255.0	0.0.0.255	172.29.1.1

```
Medellin1(config)#int s0/0/0
Medellin1(config-if)#description Connection to Medellin3
Medellin1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.9 255.255.255.252
Medellin1(config-if)#clock rate 128000
Medellin1(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
Medellin1(config-if)#exit
Medellin1(config)#int s0/0/1
Medellin1(config-if)#description Connection to Medellin2
Medellin1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.1 255.255.255.252
Medellin1(config-if)#clock rate 128000
Medellin1(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
Medellin1(config-if)#exit
Medellin1(config)#int s0/1/0
Medellin1(config-if)#description Connection to Medellin3
Medellin1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.13 255.255.255.252
Medellin1(config-if)#clock rate 128000
Medellin1(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to down
Medellin1(config-if)#exit
Medellin1(config)#int s0/1/1
Medellin1(config-if)#description Connection to ISP
Medellin1(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.1 255.255.255.252
Medellin1(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/1, changed state to down
Medellin1(config-if)#exit
Medellin1(config)#
```

```
Medellin2(config)#int s0/0/0
Medellin2(config-if)#description Connection to Medellin3
Medellin2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.5 255.255.255.252
Medellin2(config-if)#clock rate 128000
Medellin2(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
Medellin2(config-if)#exit
Medellin2(config)#int s0/0/1
Medellin2(config-if)#description Connection to Medellin1
Medellin2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.2 255.255.255.252
Medellin2(config-if)#no shutdown
Medellin2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
Medellin2(config-if)#exit
Medellin2(config)#int g0/0
Medellin2(config-if)#description Connection to PC1_Med
Medellin2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.4.1 255.255.255.128
Medellin2(config-if)#no shutdown
Medellin2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed
state to up
Medellin2(config-if)#exit
Medellin2(config)#
```

```
Medellin3(config)#int s0/0/0
Medellin3(config-if)#description Connection to Medellin2
Medellin3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.6 255.255.252
Medellin3(config-if)#no shutdown
Medellin3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
Medellin3(config-if)#exit
Medellin3(config-if)#description Connection to Medellin1
Medellin3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.10 255.255.252
Medellin3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.10 255.255.252
Medellin3(config-if)#no shutdown
Medellin3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.10 255.255.252
Medellin3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.10 255.255.252
Medellin3(config-if)#ip shutdown
Medellin3(config-if)#ip shutdown
Medellin3(config-if)#ip shutdown
Medellin3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
```
```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
Medellin3(config-if)#exit
Medellin3(config)#int s0/1/0
Medellin3(config-if)#description Connection to Medellin1
Medellin3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.14 255.255.255.252
Medellin3(config-if)#no shutdown
Medellin3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to up
Medellin3(config-if)#exit
Medellin3(config)#int g0/0
Medellin3(config-if)#description Connection to PC2 Med
Medellin3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.4.129 255.255.255.128
Medellin3(config-if)#no shutdown
Medellin3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed
state to up
Medellin3(config-if)#exit
Medellin3(config)#
```

```
ISP(config)#int s0/0/0
ISP(config-if)#description Connection to Medellin1
ISP(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.2 255.255.255.252
ISP(config-if)#clock rate 128000
ISP(config-if)#no shutdown
ISP(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
ISP(config-if)#exit
ISP(config)#int s0/0/1
ISP(config-if)#description Connection to Bogota1
ISP(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.5 255.255.255.252
ISP(config-if)#clock rate 128000
ISP(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
ISP(config-if)#exit
ISP(config)#
```

```
Bogota1(config)#int s0/0/0
Bogota1(config-if)#description Connection to ISP
Bogota1(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.6 255.255.255.252
Bogota1(config-if)#no shutdown
Bogota1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
Bogota1(config-if)#exit
Bogota1(config)#int s0/0/1
Bogota1(config-if)#description Connection to Bogota2
```

```
Bogota1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.1 255.255.255.252
Bogota1(config-if)#clock rate 128000
Bogota1(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
Bogota1(config-if)#exit
Bogota1(config)#int s0/1/0
Bogota1(config-if)#description Connection to Bogota3
Bogota1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.9 255.255.255.252
Bogota1(config-if)#clock rate 128000
Bogota1(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to down
Bogota1(config-if)#exit
Bogota1(config)#int s0/1/1
Bogota1(config-if)#description Connection to Bogota2
Bogota1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.5 255.255.255.252
Bogota1(config-if)#clock rate 128000
Bogota1(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/1, changed state to down
Bogota1(config-if)#exit
Bogota2(config)#int s0/0/0
Bogota2(config-if)#description Connection to Bogota1
Bogota2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.2 255.255.255.252
Bogota2(config-if)#no shutdown
Bogota2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
Bogota2(config-if)#exit
Bogota2(config)#int s0/0/1
Bogota2(config-if)#description Connection to Bogota3
Bogota2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.13 255.255.255.252
Bogota2(config-if)#clock rate 128000
Bogota2(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
Bogota2(config-if)#exit
Bogota2(config)#int s0/1/0
Bogota2(config-if)#description Connection to Bogota1
Bogota2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.6 255.255.255.252
Bogota2(config-if)#no shutdown
Bogota2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to up
Bogota2(config-if)#exit
Bogota2(config)#int g0/0
Bogota2(config-if)#description Connection to PC1 Bog
Bogota2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.0.1 255.255.255.0
Bogota2(config-if)#no shutdown
Bogota2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed
state to up
```

Bogota2(config-if)#

```
Bogota3(config)#int s0/0/0
Bogota3(config-if)#description Connection to Bogota1
Bogota3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.10 255.255.255.252
Bogota3(config-if)#no shutdown
Bogota3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
Bogota3(config-if)#exit
Bogota3(config)#int s0/0/1
Bogota3(config-if)#description Connection to Bogota2
Bogota3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.14 255.255.255.252
Bogota3(config-if)#no shutdown
Bogota3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
Bogota3(config-if)#exit
Bogota3(config)#int g0/0
Bogota3(config-if)#description Connection to PC2_Bog
Bogota3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.1.1 255.255.255.0
Bogota3(config-if)#no shutdown
Bogota3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed
state to up
Bogota3(config-if)#exit
Bogota3(config)#
```

Parte 1: Configuración del enrutamiento

a. Configurar el enrutamiento en la red usando el protocolo OSPF versión 2, declare la red principal, desactive la sumarización automática.

```
Medellin1(config)#router ospf 1
Medellin1(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
Medellin1(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
Medellin1(config-router)#network 172.29.6.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
Medellin1(config-router)#network 172.29.6.12 0.0.0.3 area 0
```

```
Medellin1(config-router)#network 209.17.220.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
Medellin1(config-router)#exit
Medellin1(config)#
```

```
Medellin2(config)#router ospf 1
Medellin2(config-router)#router-id 2.2.2.2
Medellin2(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.29.4.0/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.6.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
Medellin2(config-router)#network 172.29.4.0 0.0.0.127 area 0
Medellin2(config-router)#network 172.29.6.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
Medellin2(config-router)#network 172.29.6.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
05:52:57: %0SPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial0/0/1 from LOADING to
FULL, Loading Done
Medellin2(config-router)#exit
Medellin2(config)#
```

```
Medellin3(config)#router ospf 1
Medellin3(config-router)#router-id 3.3.3.3
Medellin3(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.29.4.128/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 172.29.6.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
Medellin3(config-router)#network 172.29.4.128 0.0.0.127 area 0
Medellin3(config-router)#network 172.29.6.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
05:57:42: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 2.2.2.2 on Serial0/0/0 from LOADING to
FULL, Loading Done
Medellin3(config-router)#network 172.29.6.8 0.0.0.3 area 0
Medellin3(config-router)#network 172.29.6.12 0.0.0.3 area 0
Medellin3(config-router)#
05:58:13: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial0/1/0 from LOADING to
FULL, Loading Done
Medellin3(config-router)#exit
Medellin3(config)#
```

```
Bogota1(config)#router ospf 1
Bogota1(config-router)#router-id 4.4.4.4
Bogota1(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
C 172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
Bogota1(config-router)#network 172.29.3.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
Bogota1(config-router)#network 172.29.3.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
Bogota1(config-router)#network 172.29.3.8 0.0.0.3 area 0
Bogota1(config-router)#network 172.29.3.8 0.0.0.3 area 0
```

```
Bogota1(config-router)#exit
Bogota1(config)#
```

```
Bogota2(config)#router ospf 1
Bogota2(config-router)#router-id 5.5.5.5
Bogota2(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.29.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.3.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
Bogota2(config-router)#network 172.29.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Bogota2(config-router)#network 172.29.3.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
Bogota2(config-router)#network 172.29.3.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
Bogota2(config-router)#
06:14:17: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 4.4.4.4 on Serial0/0/0 from LOADING to
FULL, Loading Done
Bogota2(config-router)#network 172.29.3.12 0.0.0.3 area 0
Bogota2(config-router)#exit
Bogota2(config)#
```

```
Bogota3(config)#router ospf 1
Bogota3(config-router)#router-id 6.6.6.6
Bogota3(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.29.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.3.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
Bogota3(config-router)#network 172.29.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Bogota3(config-router)#network 172.29.3.8 0.0.0.3 area 0
06:23:06: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 4.4.4.4 on Serial0/0/0 from LOADING to
FULL, Loading Done
Bogota3(config-router)#network 172.29.3.12 0.0.0.3 area 0
Bogota3(config-router)#
06:23:35: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 5.5.5.5 on Serial0/0/1 from LOADING to
FULL, Loading Done
Bogota3(config-router)#exit
Bogota3(config)#
```

```
ISP(config)#router ospf 1
ISP(config-router)#router-id 7.7.7
ISP(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
ISP(config-router)#network 209.17.220.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
ISP(config-router)#
03:18:36: %0SPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial0/0/0 from LOADING to
FULL, Loading Done
ISP(config-router)#network 209.17.220.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
ISP(config-router)#
```

```
03:18:53: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 4.4.4.4 on Serial0/0/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done ISP(config-router)#exit ISP(config)#
```

b. Los routers Bogota1 y Medellín1 deberán añadir a su configuración de enrutamiento una ruta por defecto hacia el ISP y, a su vez, redistribuirla dentro de las publicaciones de OSPF.

```
Medellin1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 209.17.220.1
% Incomplete command.
Medellin1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.17.220.2
Medellin1(config)#router ospf 1
Medellin1(config-router)#default-information originate
Medellin1(config-router)#exit
Medellin1(config)#
```

```
Bogota1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.17.220.5
Bogota1(config)#router ospf 1
Bogota1(config-router)#default-information originate
Bogota1(config-router)#exit
Bogota1(config)#
```

 c. El router ISP deberá tener una ruta estática dirigida hacia cada red interna de Bogotá y Medellín para el caso se sumarizan las subredes de cada uno a /22.

```
ISP(config)#ip route 172.29.4.0 255.255.252.0 209.17.220.1
ISP(config)#ip route 172.29.0.0 255.255.252.0 209.17.220.6
ISP(config)#
```

Parte 2: Tabla de Enrutamiento

a. Verificar la tabla de enrutamiento en cada uno de los routers para comprobar las redes y sus rutas.

- b. Verificar el balanceo de carga que presentan los routers.
- c. Obsérvese en los routers Bogotá1 y Medellín1 cierta similitud por su ubicación, por tener dos enlaces de conexión hacia otro router y por la ruta por defecto que manejan.
- d. Los routers Medellín2 y Bogotá2 también presentan redes conectadas directamente y recibidas mediante OSPF.
- e. Las tablas de los routers restantes deben permitir visualizar rutas redundantes para el caso de la ruta por defecto.
- f. El router ISP solo debe indicar sus rutas estáticas adicionales a las directamente conectadas.

Fígura 27. Show ip route en Router Medellin1.

	n1	-	
hysical	Config CLI Attributes		
	IOS Command Line Interface		
Medel: Codes:	<pre>linl#show ip route : L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP D = EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP i - IS-TS, L1 - IS-TS level-1, L2 - IS-TS level-2, ia - IS-TS inter * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR P - periodic downloaded static route</pre>	area	^
Gatewa	ay of last resort is 209.17.220.2 to network 0.0.0.0		
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	<pre>(72.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 15 subnets, 4 masks 172.29.0.0/24 [110/193] via 209.17.220.2, 00:27:49, Seria10/1/1 172.29.3.0/20 [110/193] via 209.17.220.2, 00:27:49, Seria10/1/1 172.29.3.4/30 [110/192] via 209.17.220.2, 00:27:49, Seria10/1/1 172.29.3.4/30 [110/192] via 209.17.220.2, 00:27:49, Seria10/1/1 172.29.3.4/30 [110/192] via 209.17.220.2, 00:27:49, Seria10/1/1 172.29.3.12/30 [110/192] via 209.17.220.2, 00:27:49, Seria10/1/1 172.29.3.12/30 [110/256] via 172.29.6.2, 01:27:49, Seria10/1/1 172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Seria10/0/1 172.29.6.1/32 is directly connected, Seria10/0/1 172.29.6.1/32 is directly connected, Seria10/0/1 172.29.6.1/32 is directly connected, Seria10/0/1 172.29.6.13/32 is directly connected, Seria10/0/0 172.29.6.13/32 is directly connected, Seria10/0/0 172.29.6.13/32 is directly connected, Seria10/1/0 172.29.6.13/32 is directly connected, Seria10/1/0 172.29.0.13/32 is directly connected, Seria10/1/0 172.29.6.13/32 is directly connected, Seria10/1/0 172.29.0.13/32 is directly connected, Seria10/1/0 172.29.0.4/30 is directly connected, Seria10/1/0 172.29.0.4/30 is directly connected, Seria10/1/0 172.29.0.4/30 is directly connected, Seria10/1/0 105.17.220.0/34 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks 205.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Seria10/1/1 205.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Seria10/1/1 205.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Seria10/1/1</pre>		
-			
Medel:	Linl#		~

Fígura 28. Show ip route en Router Medellin2

Physical	Config	CLI	Attributes				
	-						
				IOS Command Line Interface			
Medel	Lin2#show	/ ip ro	ute				\wedge
codes	L - 100	cal, C	- connect	ed, S - static, R - RIP, M - B	nobile, B - BGP		
	NI - 0	DF NCC	A STORP	turne 1 N2 = OSPF, IA = OSPF	Inter area		
	F1 - 0	EDF avt	ernal tum	a 1 F2 = OSDF external time 2	P = FCD		
	1 - TS-	TS LI	- TS-TS	level-1 L2 - IS-IS level-2	ia - IS-IS inter	area	
	* - car	ndidate	default.	U - per-user static route. o	- ODR		
	P - per	riodic	downloade	d static route			
Gatew	ay of las	st resc	ort is 172	.29.6.1 to network 0.0.0.0			
	172.29.0	.0/16 i	s variabl	y subnetted, 15 subnets, 4 mas	sks		
0	172.29	9.0.0/2	4 [110/25	7] via 172.29.6.1, 00:38:03, S	Serial0/0/1		
0	172.25	9.1.0/2	4 [110/25	7] via 172.29.6.1, 00:38:03, 5	Serial0/0/1		
0	172.29	9.3.0/3	0 [110/25	6] via 172.29.6.1, 00:38:03, S	Serial0/0/1		
0	172.25	9.3.4/3	0 [110/25	6] via 172.29.6.1, 00:38:03, 8	Serial0/0/1		
0	172.25	9.3.8/3	0 [110/25	6] via 172.29.6.1, 00:38:03, §	Seria10/0/1		
0	172.29	9.3.12/	30 [110/3	20] via 172.29.6.1, 00:38:03,	Serial0/0/1		
С	172.29	9.4.0/2	5 is dire	ctly connected, GigabitEtherne	st0/0		
L	172.29	9.4.1/3	2 is dire	ctly connected, GigabitEtherne	st0/0		
0	172.2	9.4.128	725 [1107	65] Via 172.29.6.6, 01:20:59,	Serial0/0/0		
÷	172.2	9.6.0/3	0 is dire	ctly connected, Serial0/0/1			
č	172.2	0.0.2/3	0 is dire	ctly connected, Serial0/0/1			
T.	172 29	9 6 5/3	2 is dire	ctly connected Serial0/0/0			
0	172 29	6 8/3	0 [110/12	81 via 172 29 6 1 01:20:36 5	Serial0/0/1		
1			[110/12	81 via 172.29.6.6. 01:20:36. S	Serial0/0/0		
0	172.29	9.6.12/	30 [110/1	28] via 172.29.6.1, 01:20:26,	Serial0/0/1		
			[110/1	28] via 172.29.6.6, 01:20:26,	Serial0/0/0		
	209.17.22	20.0/30) is subne	tted, 2 subnets			-
0	209.1	7.220.0	/30 [110/	128] via 172.29.6.1, 01:25:40,	, Serial0/0/1		
0	209.1	7.220.4	/30 [110/	192] via 172.29.6.1, 00:38:13,	, Serial0/0/1		
0*E2	0.0.0.0/0	0 [110/	1] via 17	2.29.6.1, 00:44:21, Serial0/0/	/1		
Medel	lin2#						v
							-
Ctrl+F6 t	o exit CLI fo	ocus			Сору	Paste	

Fuente: Autor.

Fígura 29. Show ip route en Router Medellin3

	IOS Command Line Interface			
Mede:	llin3#show ip route			1
Code	s: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, :	8 - BGI	?	
	D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter a	rea		
	N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external typ	e 2		
	E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - E	3P		
	1 - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, 1a - IS-	IS inte	er	
area	*			
	~ - candidate derault, 0 - per-user static route, 0 - ODR			
	P - periodic downloaded static route			
Gates	yaw of last resort is 172 29 6 13 to network 0 0 0 0			
ouve.	ay of 1000 footo is finished to neovork choice			
	172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 16 subnets, 4 masks			
0	172.29.0.0/24 [110/257] via 172.29.6.13, 00:39:12, Serial0	/1/0		
0	172.29.1.0/24 [110/257] via 172.29.6.13, 00:39:12, Serial0	/1/0		
0	172.29.3.0/30 [110/256] via 172.29.6.13, 00:39:12, Serial0	/1/0		
0	172.29.3.4/30 [110/256] via 172.29.6.13, 00:39:12, Serial0	/1/0		
0	172.29.3.8/30 [110/256] via 172.29.6.13, 00:39:12, Serial0	/1/0		
0	172.29.3.12/30 [110/320] via 172.29.6.13, 00:39:12, Serial	0/1/0		
0	172.29.4.0/25 [110/65] via 172.29.6.5, 01:22:10, Serial0/0	/0		
c	172.29.4.128/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0			
2	1/2.29.4.129/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernetU/U			
0	1/2.25.6.0/30 [110/120] Via 1/2.25.6.5, 01:21:37, Seriat0/	(1 (0		
c	172 29 6 4/30 is directly connected Serial0/0/0	11/0		
т.	172 29 6 6/32 is directly connected Serial0/0/0			
c	172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected. Serial0/0/1			
L	172.29.6.10/32 is directly connected, Seria10/0/1			
С	172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0			
L	172.29.6.14/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0			
	209.17.220.0/30 is subnetted, 2 subnets			
0	209.17.220.0/30 [110/128] via 172.29.6.13, 01:21:37, Seria	10/1/0		
0	209.17.220.4/30 [110/192] via 172.29.6.13, 00:39:24, Seria	10/1/0		
0*E2	0.0.0.0/0 [110/1] via 172.29.6.13, 00:45:32, Seria10/1/0			
Mede.	L11n3#			1
-	to avit CLI frame		Deete	_
.ui+ro	to exit cut locus Cop	/	Paste	

Fígura 30. Show ip route en Router Bogota1

hysical	Config	CLI	Attributes						
				IOS Cor	nmand Line Int	erface			
Roger	talfebox i	n rout	•					-	~
Code	s: L - loc	al. C	- connects	ed. S - st	atic. R - H	NIP. M - mobi	le. B - BGP		
	D - EIG	RP, EX	- EIGRP (external,	O - OSPF, :	IA - OSPF int	er area		
	N1 - OS	SPF NSS	A external	l type 1,	N2 - OSPF 1	ISSA external	type 2		
	E1 - 05	SPF ext	ernal type	e 1, E2 - (OSPF extern	nal type 2, E	- EGP		
	i - IS-	-IS, LI	- IS-IS 3	level-1, L	2 - IS-IS 3	level-2, ia -	IS-IS inter a:	rea	
	* - car	ndidate	default,	U - per-u	ser static	route, o - O	DR		
	P - per	iodic	downloaded	d static r	oute				
Gates	way of las	st resc	rt is 209	.17.220.5	to network	0.0.0.0			
	172 29 0	0/16 4	e wariahl	. subpatta	d 15 subru	te 4 masks			
0	172 29	0 0/2	4 [110/65]	y subhecce	29.3.2 01	07:43 Seria	10/0/1		
õ	172 29	1 0/2	4 [110/65]	1 via 172	29 3 10 0	1:58:54 Seri	a10/1/0		
c	172.29	.3.0/3	0 is dire	ctly conne	cted. Seria	10/0/1			
L	172.29	.3.1/3	2 is dire	ctly conne	cted. Seria	10/0/1			
c	172.29	.3.4/3	0 is dire	ctly conne	cted. Seria	10/1/1			
L	172.29	.3.5/3	2 is dire	ctly conne	cted, Seria	10/1/1			
С	172.29	.3.8/3	0 is dire	ctly conne	cted, Seria	10/1/0			
L	172.29	9.3.9/3	2 is dire	ctly conne	cted, Seria	10/1/0			
0	172.29	9.3.12/	30 [110/1:	28] via 17	2.29.3.2, (00:58:25, Ser	ial0/0/1		
			[110/1:	28] via 17	2.29.3.10,	00:58:25, Se	ria10/1/0		
0	172.29	9.4.0/2	5 [110/19:	3] via 209	.17.220.5,	00:41:25, Se	ria10/0/0		
0	172.29	9.4.128	/25 [110/:	193] via 2	09.17.220.	5, 00:41:25,	Serial0/0/0		
0	172.29	0.6.0/3	0 [110/19:	2] via 209	.17.220.5,	00:41:25, Se	ria10/0/0		
0	172.25	0.6.4/3	0 [110/25	6] via 209	.17.220.5,	00:41:25, Se	ria10/0/0		
0	172.25	1.6.8/3	0 [110/19	2] Via 209	.17.220.5,	00:41:25, Se	r1a10/0/0		
0	172.25	9.6.12/	30 [110/1	92] Via 20	9.17.220.5	00:41:25, 5	er1a10/0/0		
0	209.17.22	2220 0	/20 [110/	1201 wis 2	09 17 220 I	100-41-25	Seria10/0/0		
č	209.11	220.4	/20 is di	reatly con	posted Ser	1.10/0/0	Seriaro, o, o		
Ľ	209.17	.220.6	/32 is di	rectly con	nected. Set	ia10/0/0			
S*	0.0.0.0/0	[1/0]	via 209.	17.220.5					
Bogot	tal#								~
Ctrl+F6	to exit CLI fo	cus					Сору	Paste	e

Fígura 31. Show ip route en Router Bogota2

ysical Config CLI Attributes IOS Command Line Interface ogota25show ip route odes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, D - SIGRP, EX - SIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter NI - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF stretmal type 2, Z - SFF external type 3, Z - SFF	B - BGP area rpe 2 EGP		^
IOS Command Line Interface ogota28show ip route odes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, D - SIGRP, EX - SIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter NI - OSPF NSSA external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - SI - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E -	B - BGP area pe 2 EGP		^
ogota2\$\$how ip route odes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter NI - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF MISSA external type ZI - OSPF external type 2, Z - OSPF external type 2, Z -	B - BGP area pe 2 EGP		^
i opriezbernar oppe i, in oppi exbernar oppe i, i			
1 - 18-18, L1 - 18-18 [evel-1, L2 - 18-18 [evel-2, 1a - 18 * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR P - periodic downloaded static route	-IS inter	area	
ateway of last resort is 172.29.3.1 to network 0.0.0.0			
172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 16 subnets, 4 masks			
172.29.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0			
172.29.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0			
172.29.1.0/24 [110/65] via 172.29.3.14, 00:59:29, Serial0	/0/1		
172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0			
172.29.3.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0			
172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0			
172.29.3.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0			
172.29.3.8/30 [110/128] via 172.29.3.1, 00:59:29, Serial0	/0/0		
[110/128] via 172.29.3.14, 00:59:29, Serial	.0/0/1		
172.29.3.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1			
172.29.3.13/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1			
172.29.4.0/25 [110/257] via 172.29.3.1, 00:42:24, Serial0	/0/0		
172.29.4.128/25 [110/257] via 172.29.3.1, 00:42:24, Seria	10/0/0		
172.29.6.0/30 [110/256] via 172.29.3.1, 00:42:24, Serial0	/0/0		
172.29.6.4/30 [110/320] via 172.29.3.1, 00:42:24, Serial0	/0/0		
172.29.6.8/30 [110/256] via 172.29.3.1, 00:42:24, Serial0	/0/0		
172.29.6.12/30 [110/256] via 172.29.3.1, 00:42:24, Serial	0/0/0		
209.17.220.0/30 is subnetted, 2 subnets			
209.17.220.0/30 [110/192] via 172.29.3.1, 00:42:24, Seria	10/0/0		
209.17.220.4/30 [110/128] via 172.29.3.1, 01:08:45, Seria	10/0/0		
*E2 0.0.0.0/0 [110/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:46:04, Serial0/0/0			
ogota2#			~
rl+F6 to exit CLI focus	Сору	Paste	2
qq			

Fígura 32. Show ip route en Router Bogota3

Physical	Config CLI	Attributes						
			IOS Command	Line Interface				
Bogota	a3#show ip rou	te						,
Codes	L = local, C D = EIGRP, E N1 = OSPF NS E1 = OSPF ex i = IS-IS, L * = candidat P = periodic	C - connecte X - EIGRP e SA external ternal type 1 - IS-IS 1 e default, c downloaded	d, S - static, external, O - O type 1, N2 - e 1, E2 - OSPF evel-1, L2 - 1 U - per-user s I static route	R - RIP, M - OSPF, IA - OSPF OSPF NSSA exte external type IS-IS level-2, static route, o	mobile, B - BGP inter area rnal type 2 2, E - EGP ia - IS-IS inter - ODR	area		
Gatewa	ay of last res	ort is 172.	29.3.9 to net:	ork 0.0.0.0				
:	172.29.0.0/16	is variably	subnetted, 18	subnets, 4 ma	sks			
0	172.29.0.0/	24 [110/65]	via 172.29.3.	.13, 01:00:39,	Serial0/0/1			
С	172.29.1.0/	24 is direc	tly connected,	GigabitEthern	et0/0			
L	172.29.1.1/	32 is direc	tly connected,	GigabitEthern	et0/0			
0	172.29.3.07	30 [110/128) Via 172.29.3	3.9, 01:00:39,	Serial0/0/0			
•	172.29.3.4/	30 [110/128) via 172.29.3) via 172.29.3	8.9, 01:00:39, 8.9, 01:00:39, 8.13 01:00:39	Serial0/0/1 Serial0/0/0			
с	172.29.3.8/	30 is direc	tly connected.	Serial0/0/0				
L	172.29.3.10	/32 is dire	ctly connected	i, Serial0/0/0				
С	172.29.3.12	/30 is dire	ctly connected	i, Serial0/0/1				
L	172.29.3.14	/32 is dire	ctly connected	i, Serial0/0/1				
0	172.29.4.0/	25 [110/257] via 172.29.3	8.9, 00:43:34,	Serial0/0/0			
0	172.29.4.12	8/25 [110/2	57] via 172.29	9.3.9, 00:43:34	, Serial0/0/0			
0	172.29.6.0/	30 [110/256] via 172.29.3	3.9, 00:43:34,	Serial0/0/0			
0	172.29.6.4/	30 [110/320	j via 172.29.3	3.9, 00:43:34,	Serial0/0/0			
ŏ	172.25.6.0/	/20 [110/286	61 via 172.29.3	2 9 00.43.34,	Serial0/0/0			
ľ,	209 17 220 0/3	0 is subnet	ted 2 subnets	,	Seriaro, 0, 0			
0	209.17.220.	0/30 [110/1	921 via 172.29	9.3.9. 00:43:34	. Serial0/0/0			
0	209.17.220.	4/30 [110/1	.28] via 172.29	9.3.9, 01:01:06	, Serial0/0/0			
O*E2 (0.0.0.0/0 [110	/l] via 172	.29.3.9, 00:41	7:14, Serial0/0	/0			
Bogota	43#							
								-
Ctrl+F6 t	o exit CLI focus				Copy		Paste	

Fuente: Autor.

Fígura 33. Show ip route en Router ISP

	IOS Command Line Interface			
TODA				^
ISP‡s	now ip route			
codes	E = local, C = connected, S = static, R = RiF, M = mobile, B = Bu D = Bicon EV = ElCOD = static, R = RiF, M = mobile, B = Bu	18		
	NI - OCDT NCCI external ture 1 N2 - OCDT NCCI external ture 2			
	RI - OSPF RESER External type 1, RS - OSPF RESER External type 2			
	i - TS-TS Li - TS-TS laval-1 L2 - TS-TS laval-2 is - TS-TS int	er are		
	i ib ib, bi ib	area area	-	
	D = periodic downloaded static route			
	F - periodic downloaded static loade			
Gatew	av of last resort is 209.17.220.1 to network 0.0.0.0			
	172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted. 14 subnets. 4 masks			
s	172.29.0.0/22 [1/0] via 209.17.220.6			
0	172.29.0.0/24 [110/129] via 209.17.220.6. 00:44:41. Serial0/0/1			
0	172.29.1.0/24 [110/129] via 209.17.220.6, 00:44:41, Serial0/0/1			
0	172.29.3.0/30 [110/128] via 209.17.220.6, 00:44:41, Serial0/0/1			
0	172.29.3.4/30 [110/128] via 209.17.220.6, 00:44:41, Serial0/0/1			
0	172.29.3.8/30 [110/128] via 209.17.220.6, 00:44:41, Serial0/0/1			
0	172.29.3.12/30 [110/192] via 209.17.220.6, 00:44:41, Serial0/0/1	1		
S	172.29.4.0/22 [1/0] via 209.17.220.1			
0	172.29.4.0/25 [110/129] via 209.17.220.1, 00:44:58, Serial0/0/0			
0	172.29.4.128/25 [110/129] via 209.17.220.1, 00:44:58, Serial0/0/	10 IIII		
0	172.29.6.0/30 [110/128] via 209.17.220.1, 00:44:58, Serial0/0/0			
0	172.29.6.4/30 [110/192] via 209.17.220.1, 00:44:58, Serial0/0/0			
0	172.29.6.8/30 [110/128] via 209.17.220.1, 00:44:58, Serial0/0/0			
0	172.29.6.12/30 [110/128] via 209.17.220.1, 00:44:58, Serial0/0/0	1		
	209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks			
с	209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0			
L	209.17.220.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0			
-	209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1			
L D	209.17.220.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1			
0-22	0.0.0.0/0 [110/1] Via 209.17.220.1, 00:44:88, Seria10/0/0			
	(110/1) Via 205.1/.220.6, 00.44.41, Seria10/0/1			
TSDel				
1014				~
H-LE6	to evit CLI focus	,	Dacta	
01410	copy	(L.	Faste	

Parte 3: Deshabilitar la propagación del protocolo OSPF

a. Para no propagar las publicaciones por interfaces que no lo requieran se debe deshabilitar la propagación del protocolo OSPF, en la siguiente tabla se indican las interfaces de cada router que no necesitan desactivación.

	Tabla	7.	Interfaces	de	los	Router
--	-------	----	------------	----	-----	--------

Router	Interface
Bogota1	SERIAL0/0/0; SERIAL0/0/1; SERIAL0/1/0
Bogota2	SERIAL0/0/0; SERIAL0/0/1
Bogota3	SERIAL0/0/0; SERIAL0/0/1; SERIAL0/1/0
Medellín1	SERIAL0/0/0; SERIAL0/0/1; SERIAL0/1/1
Medellín2	SERIAL0/0/0; SERIAL0/0/1
Medellín3	SERIAL0/0/0; SERIAL0/0/1; SERIAL0/1/0
ISP	No lo requiere

```
Medellin1(config)#router ospf 1
Medellin1(config-router)#passive-interface s0/1/0
00:01:20: %0SPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 3.3.3.3 on Serial0/0/0 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
Medellin1(config-router)#
Medellin2(config)#router ospf 1
Medellin2(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
Medellin2(config)#
Medellin2(config)#router ospf 1
Medellin3(config)#router ospf 1
Medellin3(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
Medellin3(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
Medellin3(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
Medellin3(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
Medellin3(config)#router ospf 1
Medellin3(config)#router ospf 1
Medellin3(config)#router ospf 1
```

```
Bogota1(config-router)#passive-interface s0/1/1
Bogota1(config-router)#exit
Bogota2(config)#router ospf 1
Bogota2(config-router)#passive-interface s0/1/0
Bogota2(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
Bogota2(config-router)#exit
```

```
Bogota3(config)#router ospf 1
Bogota3(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
Bogota3(config-router)#exit
Bogota3(config)#
```

Parte 4: Verificación del protocolo OSPF.

 a. Verificar y documentar las opciones de enrutamiento configuradas en los routers, como el passive interface para la conexión hacia el ISP, la versión de OSPF y las interfaces que participan de la publicación entre otros datos.

Fígura 34. Show ip route protocols en Router Medellin1

🤻 Medellin1				-		\times
Physical Config C	LI Attributes					
	100.0					
	IOS Comm	and Line Interface				_
Medellinl#show ip	p protocols					^
Routing Protocol Outgoing update Incoming update Router ID 1.1.1 It is an autono Redistributing Number of areas Maximum path: 4 Routing for Net 172.29.6.0 0. 172.29.6.2 (1997)	is "ospf 1" <pre>filter list f: filter list f: l.1 mous system boo External Route: s in this route: d. tworks: 0.0.3 area 0 0.0.3 area 0</pre>	or all interface or all interface undary router s from, r is 1. 1 normal	es is no s is no 1 O stub	t set t set 0 nss	a	
209.17.220.0	0.0.0.3 area 0					
Passive Interfa	ice(s):					
Serial0/0/0	tion Courses					
Gateway	Distance	Last Undate				
1 1 1 1	110	00.01.10				
2 2 2 2	110	00:01:10				
3.3.3.3	110	00:01:10				
4 4 4 4	110	00:01:05				
5.5.5.5	110	00:01:10				
6.6.6.6	110	00:01:10				
7.7.7.7	110	00:01:05				
Distance: (defa	ault is 110)					
Medellinl#						~
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus			Сору		Paste	
Птор						

Fígura 35. Show ip route protocols en Router Medellin2

Obygical	Config	CLT	Attributes					
riyaical	comg		Realbartes					
			IOS Com	nand Line Interface				
Medell	in2#show	ip pr	otocols					^
Routin	g Protoc	olis	"ospf 1"					
Outo	oing upd	ate fi	lter list f	for all interfac	es is not :	set		
Inco	ming upd	ate fi	lter list f	for all interfac	es is not	set		
Rout	er ID 2.	2.2.2						
Numb	er of ar	eas in	this route	er is l. l norma	1 0 stub 0	nssa		
Maxi	mum path	: 4						
Rout	ing for	Networ	ks:					
17	2.29.4.0	0.0.0	.127 area ()				
17	2.29.6.0	0.0.0	.3 area O					
17	2.29.6.4	0.0.0	.3 area 0					
Pass	ive Inte	rface(s):					
Gi	gabitEth	ernet0	/0					
Rout	ing Info	rmatic	n Sources:					
Ga	teway		Distance	Last Update				
1.	1.1.1		110	00:02:49				
2.	2.2.2		110	00:02:59				
3.	3.3.3		110	00:02:49				
4.	4.4.4		110	00:02:54				
5.	5.5.5		110	00:02:59				
6.	6.6.6		110	00:02:59				
7.	7.7.7		110	00:02:54				
Dist	ance: (d	efault	: is 110)					
Medel1	in2#							
								*
Ctrl+E6 tr	exit CLT fo	cus			Conv		Paste	
~~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	Control CELLIO				Copy			

Fígura 36. Show ip route protocols en Router Medellin3.

🥐 Medellin3			-		×
Physical Config CLI	Attributes				
	IOS Comma	nd Line Interface			
Medellin3#show ip pr	otocols				^
Routing Protocol is Outgoing update fi Incoming update fi Router ID 3.3.3 Number of areas in Maximum path: 4 Routing for Networ 172.29.4.128 0.0 172.29.6.4 0.0.0 172.29.6.4 0.0.0 172.29.6.12 0.0 Passive Interface GigabitEthernetO Routing Informatio Gateway 1.1.1.1 2.2.2.2 3.3.3.3 4.4.4.4	"ospf 1" lter list fo lter list fo this router ks: .0.127 area 0 .3 area 0 .3 area 0 .3 area 0 .3 area 0 .3 area 0 .1 are	r all interfac r all interfac : is l. l norma. 0 Last Update 00:04:04 00:04:14 00:04:14 00:04:05	es is not s es is not s l 0 stub 0	et et nssa	
5.5.5.5	110	00:04:14			
7.7.7.7	110	00:04:09			
Distance: (default	is 110)				
Medellin3#					*
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus			Сору	Paste	2
Птор					

Fígura 37. Show ip route protocols en Router Bogota1

Physical Config	CLI Attributes				
ing comp					
	IOS Comn	and Line Interface			
Bogotal#show ip	protocols				^
Routing Protocol	l is "ospf l"				
Outgoing updat	te filter list f	or all interfaces is	s not set		
Incoming updat	te filter list f	or all interfaces is	s not set		
Router ID 4.4	.4.4				
It is an autor	nomous system bo	undary router			
Redistributing	g External Route	s from,			
Number of area	as in this route	r is l. l normal 0 s	stub 0 nss	a	
Maximum path:	4				
Routing for Ne	etworks:				
172.29.3.0	0.0.0.3 area 0				
172.25.3.4	0.0.0.3 area 0				
209 17 220	10003 area 0				
Passive Inter	face(s):				
Serial0/1/1					
Routing Inform	mation Sources:				
Gateway	Distance	Last Update			
1.1.1.1	110	00:05:04			
2.2.2.2	110	00:05:03			
3.3.3.3	110	00:05:04			
4.4.4.4	110	00:05:03			_
5.5.5.5	110	00:05:03			
6.6.6.6	110	00:05:03			
7.7.7.7	110	00:05:03			
Distance: (de:	fault is 110)				
Bogotal#					~
obligg to with git from	-			Deaths	_
Curi+ro to exit CLI focu	5		зору	Paste	

Fígura 38. Show ip route protocols en Router Bogota2

🥐 Bogota2	-		×
Physical Config CLI Attributes			
IOS Command Line Interface			
Bogota2#show ip protocols			^
Routing Protocol is "ospf 1" Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces Incoming update filter list for all interfaces Router ID 5.5.5. Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal Maximum path: 4 Routing for Networks: 172.25.3.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 172.25.3.4 0.0.0.3 area 0 172.25.3.4 0.0.0.3 area 0 172.25.3.2 0.0.0.3 area 0 172.25.3.12 0.0.0.3 area 0 172.25.3.10 0.0.0.603 3.3.3.3 110 00:06:03 3.3.3.3 110 00:06:03 4.4.4.4 110 00:05:08 5.5.5.5 110 00:06:03 6.6.6.6 110 00:06:03 7.7 7 110 00:06:05	s is not se s is not se 0 stub 0 n	t t ssa	
Distance: (default is 110)			
Bogota2#	-		~
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus	Сору	Paste	
П Тор			

Fígura 39. Show ip route protocols en Router Bogota3

Physical Config	CLI Attributes				
injuical coning	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				
	IOS Comm	and Line Interface			
Bogota3#show ip	protocols				^
Routing Protocol	is "ospf 1"				
Outgoing updat	e filter list f	or all interfaces :	is not set		
Incoming updat	e filter list f	or all interfaces	is not set		
Router ID 6.6.	.6.6				
Number of area	as in this route	r is l. l normal O	stub 0 ns	sa	
Maximum path:	4				
Routing for Ne	etworks:				
172.29.1.0 0).0.0.255 area 0				
172.29.3.8 (0.0.0.3 area 0				
172.29.3.12	0.0.0.3 area 0				
Passive Intern	face(s):				
GigabitEther	net0/0				
Routing Inform	nation Sources:				
Gateway	Distance	Last Update			
1.1.1.1	110	00:07:25			
2.2.2.2	110	00:07:25			
3.3.3.3	110	00:07:28			
4.4.4.4	110	00:07:20			
5.5.5.5	110	00:07:25			
7777	110	00:07:20			
Distance: (def	Fault is 110)	00107120			
2220000000 (000					
Bogota3#					¥
	-		C	Deaths	
Ctri+F6 to exit CLI focu	S		Сору	Paste	

Fígura 40. Show ip route protocols en Router ISP

Physical Config Cl1 Attributes IOS Command Line Interface ISP#show ip protocols Routing Protocols Routing Protocols "ospf 1" Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set Routing Update filter list for all interfaces is not set Router ID 7.7.7 Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa Maximu path: 4 Routing for Networks: 209.17.220.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 209.17.220.4 0.0.0.3 area 0 209.17.220.4 0.0.0.3 area 0 209.17.220.4 0.0.0.3 area 0 Routing Information Sources: Gateway Gateway Distance Last Update 1.1.1.1 110 00:08:13 3.3.3.3 110 10.58.5 100 5.5.5 100 00:08:13 7.7.7.7 Distance: (default is 110) ISP# ISP# ISP# Copy Paste	>			-)
IOS Command Line Interface ISP#show ip protocols Routing Protocol is "ospf 1" Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set Routing update filter list for all interfaces is not set Routing for Networks: 209.17.220.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 209.17.220.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 Routing for Networks: 209.17.220.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 Routing for Networks: 209.17.220.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 Routing Information Sources: Gateway Last Update 1.1.1 110 00:08:13 3.3.3.3 110 00:08:13 5.5.5.5 110 00:08:13 5.5.5.5 110 00:08:13 7.7.7.7 110 00:08:13 Distance: (default is 110) ISP# Stape Copy Paste							Attributes	CLI	sical Config
TSP#show ip protocols Routing Protocol is "ospf 1" Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set Routen ID 7.7.7 Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa Maximum path: 4 Routing for Networks: 209.17.220.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 Routing Information Sources: Gateway Distance 1.1.1 110 00:08:13 2.2.2.2 110 00:08:13 3.3.3.3 110 00:08:13 5.5.5 110 00:08:13 5.6.6 110 00:08:13 7.7.7.7 110 00:08:13 C6.6 110 00:08:13 C6.6 110 00:08:13 C1.7.7.7 110 00:08:13 Distance: (default is 110) ISP# ISP# ISP# Copy Paste						and Line Interface	IOS Com		_
Routing Protocolis Routing Protocol is "ospf 1" Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set Router ID 7.7.7.7 Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa Maximum path: 4 Routing for Networks: 209.17.220.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 209.17.220.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 209.17.220.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 Routing Information Sources: Gateway Distance Last Update 1.1.1.1 110 00:08:13 2.2.2.2 110 00:08:13 3.3.3.3 110 00:08:13 4.4.4.4 110 00:08:13 5.5.5.5 110 00:08:13 5.5.5.5 110 00:08:13 7.7.7.7 110 00:08:13 Distance: (default is 110) ISD# ISD# ISD#									Dichow in m
Routing Protocol is "ospf 1" Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set Router ID 7.7.7 Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa Maximu path: 4 Routing for Networks: 209.17.220.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 Routing Information Sources: Gateway Distance 1.1.1 110 00008:13 2.2.2.2 110 00008:13 3.3.3 110 00:08:13 5.5.5 110 00:08:13 7.7.7.7 110 Distance: (default is 110) ISP# ISP# Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy	$^{\circ}$							prococc	ertenow ip p.
Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set Router ID 7.7.7 Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa Maximum path: 4 Routing for Networks: 209.17.220.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 Routing Information Sources: Gateway Distance 1.1.1 110 00:08:13 2.2.2.2 110 00:08:13 3.3.3.3 110 00:08:13 5.5.5 110 00:08:13 5.6.6 110 00:08:13 7.7.7.7 110 00:08:13 Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste							ospf 1"	ocol is	uting Proto
Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set Router ID 7.7.7.7 Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa Maximum path: 4 Routing for Networks: 209.17.220.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 209.17.220.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 Routing Information Sources: Gateway Distance 1.1.1.1 110 00:08:13 2.2.2.2 110 00:08:13 5.5.5 110 00:08:13 6.6.6 110 00:08:13 7.7.7.7 110 Distance: (default is 110) ISP# ISP# Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Top			t	ot set	s is no	or all interface	ter list f	pdate f	Outgoing up
Router ID 7.7.7 Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa Maximu path: 4 Routing for Networks: 209.17.220.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 209.17.220.4 0.0.0.3 area 0 Routing Information Sources: Gateway Distance Last Update 1.1.1 110 000:08:13 2.2.2.2 110 100 000:08:13 5.5.5 110 6.6.6.6 110 Distance: (default is 110) ISP# ISP# Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Top Top			t	ot set	s is no	or all interface	ter list f	pdate f	Incoming up
Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa Maximum path: 4 Routing for Networks: 209.17.220.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 Routing Information Sources: Gateway Distance Last Update 1.1.1.1 110 00:08:13 2.2.2.2 110 00:08:13 3.3.3.3 110 00:08:13 5.5.5.5 110 00:08:13 6.6.6.6 110 00:08:13 7.7.7.7 110 00:08:13 Distance: (default is 110) ISP# ISP# Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Top								- 7.7.7.7	Router ID 7
Maximum path: 4 Routing for Networks: 209.17.220.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 209.17.220.4 0.0.0.3 area 0 Routing Information Sources: Gateway Distance Last Update 1.1.1.1 110 00:08:13 2.2.2.2 110 00:08:13 4.4.4.4 110 00:08:13 5.5.5.5 110 00:08:13 7.7.7.7 110 Distance: (default is 110) ISP# Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Top			ssa	b 0 ns	0 stub	r is l. l normal	this route	areas i	Number of a
Routing for Networks: 209.17.220.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 209.17.220.4 0.0.0.3 area 0 Routing Information Sources: Gateway Distance Last Update 1.1.1 110 0008:13 2.2.2.2 110 100 0008:13 4.4.4.4 110 00:08:13 5.5.5 110 00:08:13 7.7.7.7 110 Distance: (default is 110) ISP# ISP# Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Top								th: 4	Maximum path
209.17.220.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 Routing Information Sources: Gateway Distance 1.1.1 110 00:08:13 2.2.2.2 110 00:08:13 3.3.3.3 110 00:08:13 5.5.5 110 00:08:13 6.6.6.6 110 00:08:13 7.7.7.7 110 00:08:13 Distance: (default is 110) ISP# ISP# Top Top							s:	r Netwo	Routing for
209.17.220.4 0.0.0.3 area 0 Routing Information Sources: Gateway Distance 1.1.1.1 110 00:08:13 2.2.2.2 110 00:08:13 3.3.3.3 110 00:08:13 4.4.4.4 110 00:08:13 5.5.5.5 110 00:08:13 7.7.7.7 110 00:08:13 Distance: (default is 110) ISP#							0.3 area (20.0 0.	209.17.22
Routing Information Sources: Gateway Distance Last Update 1.1.1.1 110 00:08:13 2.2.2.2 110 00:08:13 3.3.3.3 110 00:08:13 4.4.4.4 110 00:08:13 5.5.5.5 110 00:08:13 6.6.6.6 110 00:08:13 7.7.7.7 110 00:08:13 Distance: (default is 110) ISD# ISD# Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Top Top							0.3 area (20.4 0.	209.17.22
Gateway Distance Last Update 1.1.1.1 110 00:08:13 2.2.2.2 110 00:08:13 3.3.3.3 110 00:08:13 4.4.4 110 00:08:13 5.5.5.5 110 00:08:13 6.6.6.6 110 00:08:13 7.7.7.7 110 00:08:13 Distance: (default is 110) ISP# ISP# Top							Sources:	formati	Routing Inf
1.1.1.1 110 00:08:13 2.2.2 110 00:08:13 3.3.3.3 110 00:08:13 4.4.4.4 110 00:08:13 5.5.5.5 110 00:08:13 6.6.6.6 110 00:08:13 7.7.7.7 110 00:08:13 Distance: (default is 110) ISP#						Last Update	istance		Gateway
2.2.2.2 110 00:08:13 3.3.3 110 00:08:13 4.4.4.4 110 00:08:13 5.5.5.5 110 00:08:13 6.6.6.6 110 00:08:13 7.7.7.7 110 00:08:13 Distance: (default is 110) ISP# ISP# Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste						00:08:13	110		1.1.1.1
3.3.3.3 110 00:08:13 4.4.4 110 00:08:13 5.5.5.5 110 00:08:13 6.6.6.6 110 00:08:13 7.7.7 110 00:08:13 Distance: (default is 110) ISP# TSP# Top						00:08:13	110		2.2.2.2
4.4.4.4 110 00:08:13 5.5.5.5 110 00:08:13 6.6.6.6 110 00:08:13 7.7.7.7 110 00:08:13 Distance: (default is 110) ISP#						00:08:13	110		3.3.3.3
5.5.5.5 110 00:08:13 6.6.6 110 00:08:13 7.7.7.7 110 00:08:13 Distance: (default is 110) ISP# ISP# Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Top Top						00:08:13	110		4.4.4.4
6.6.6.6 110 00:08:13 7.7.7 110 00:08:13 Distance: (default is 110) ISP#						00:08:13	110		5.5.5.5
110 00:08:13 Distance: (default is 110) ISP#						00:08:13	110		6.6.6.6
ISP#						00:08:13	110	(7.7.7.7
ISP# ISP# Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste							15 110)	(deraul	Distance: (
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste									D#
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste	¥								2# 2#
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Paste			_						
Тор		Paste		/	Сору			focus	+F6 to exit CLI fo
Тор									
Тор									
Тор									
									p

b. Verificar y documentar la base de datos de OSPF de cada router, donde se informa de manera detallada de todas las rutas hacia cada red.

Este paso fue resuelto en el punto anterior con el comando show ip route.

Parte 5: Configurar encapsulamiento y autenticación PPP

- a. Según la topología se requiere que el enlace Medellín1 con ISP sea configurado con autenticación PAP.
- b. El enlace Bogotá1 con ISP se debe configurar con autenticación CHAP.

```
Medellin1(config)#interface Serial0/1/1
Medellin1(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
Medellin1(config-if)#no shutdown
Medellin1(config-if)#exit
Medellin1(config)#username ISP secret cisco
Medellin1(config)#int s0/1/1
Medellin1(config-if)#ppp authentication pap
Medellin1(config-if)#ppp pap sent-username MEDELLIN password cisco
Medellin1(config-if)#exit
Medellin1(config-if)#exit
Medellin1(config)#
```

```
Bogota1(config)#interface Serial0/0/0
Bogota1(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
Bogota1(config-if)#no shutdown
Bogota1(config-if)#exit
Bogota1(config)#
Bogota1(config)#username ISP secret cisco
Bogota1(config)#int s0/0/0
Bogota1(config-if)#ppp authentication chap
Bogota1(config-if)#exit
Bogota1(config)#
```

```
ISP(config)#interface Serial0/0/0
ISP(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
ISP(config-if)#no shutdown
ISP(config-if)#exit
ISP(config)#interface Serial0/0/1
ISP(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
```

```
ISP(config-if)#no shutdown
ISP(config-if)#exit
ISP(config)#username MEDELLIN secret cisco
ISP(config)#int s0/0/0
ISP(config-if)#ppp authentication pap
ISP(config-if)#ppp pap sent-username ISP password cisco
ISP(config-if)#exit
ISP(config)#username BOGOTA secret cisco
ISP(config)#int s0/0/1
ISP(config-if)#ppp authentication chap
ISP(config-if)#exit
ISP(config-if)#exit
ISP(config)#
```

Parte 6: Configuración de PAT

- a. En la topología, si se activa NAT en cada equipo de salida (Bogotá1 y Medellín1), los routers internos de una ciudad no podrán llegar hasta los routers internos en el otro extremo, sólo existirá comunicación hasta los routers Bogotá1, ISP y Medellín1.
- b. Después de verificar lo indicado en el paso anterior proceda a configurar el NAT en el router Medellín1. Compruebe que la traducción de direcciones indique las interfaces de entrada y de salida. Al realizar una prueba de ping, la dirección debe ser traducida automáticamente a la dirección de la interfaz serial 0/1/0 (s0/1/1) del router Medellín1, cómo diferente puerto.
- c. Proceda a configurar el NAT en el router Bogotá1. Compruebe que la traducción de direcciones indique las interfaces de entrada y de salida. Al realizar una prueba de ping, la dirección debe ser traducida automáticamente a la dirección de la interfaz serial 0/1/0 del router Bogotá1, cómo diferente puerto.

```
Medellin1(config)#ip access-list standard HOST
Medellin1(config-std-nacl)#permit 172.29.4.0 0.0.0.127
Medellin1(config-std-nacl)#exit
Medellin1(config)#ip nat inside source list HOST interface s0/1/1 overload
Medellin1(config)#int s0/0/0
```

```
Medellin1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Medellin1(config-if)#exit
Medellin1(config)#int s0/0/1
Medellin1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Medellin1(config-if)#exit
Medellin1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Medellin1(config-if)#exit
Medellin1(config-if)#ip nat outside
Medellin1(config-if)#ip nat outside
Medellin1(config-if)#exit
Medellin1(config-if)#exit
Medellin1(config)#exit
Medellin1(config)#exit
Medellin1#show ip nat translation
Medellin1#
```

```
Bogota1(config)#ip access-list standard HOST
Bogota1(config-std-nacl)#permit 172.29.0.0 0.0.0.255
Bogota1(config-std-nacl)#exit
Bogota1(config)#ip nat inside source list HOST interface s0/0/0 overload
Bogota1(config)#int s0/0/0
Bogota1(config-if)#ip nat outside
Bogota1(config-if)#exit
Bogota1(config)#int s0/0/1
Bogota1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Bogota1(config-if)#exit
Bogota1(config)#int s0/1/0
Bogota1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Bogota1(config-if)#exit
Bogota1(config)#int s0/1/1
Bogota1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Bogota1(config-if)#exit
Bogota1(config)#exit
Bogota1#show ip nat translation
Bogota1#
```

Fígura 41. Prueba de ping de Medellin1 a Medellin2 y Medellin3

```
Medellinl#ping 172.29.6.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.6.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
11111
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/5 ms
Medellinl#ping 172.29.6.10
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.6.10, timeout is 2 seconds:
11111
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/2/8 ms
Medellinl#ping 172.29.6.14
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.6.14, timeout is 2 seconds:
11111
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/3/8 ms
Medellin1#
```

Fuente: Autor.

Fígura 42 Prueba de ping de Bogota1 a Bogota2 y Bogota3

```
Bogotal#ping 172.29.3.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.3.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
11111
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/2/5 ms
Bogotal#ping 172.29.3.6
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.3.6, timeout is 2 seconds:
11111
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/3/9 ms
Bogotal#ping 172.29.3.10
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.3.10, timeout is 2 seconds:
11111
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/3/8 ms
Bogotal#
```

Parte 7: Configuración del servicio DHCP

- a. Configurar la red Medellín2 y Medellín3 donde el router Medellín2 debe ser el servidor DHCP para ambas redes LAN.
- b. El router Medellín3 deberá habilitar el paso de los mensajes broadcast hacia la IP del router Medellín2.

```
Medellin2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.4.1
Medellin2(config)#ip dhcp pool MEDELLIN2
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.4.0 255.255.255.128
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.4.1
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 8.8.8.8
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#exit
Medellin2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.4.29
Medellin2(config)#ip dhcp pool MEDELLIN3
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.4.128 255.255.255.128
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.4.129
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.4.129
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#default-router 8.8.8.8
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.4.129
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#default-router 8.8.8.8
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#default-router 8.8.8.8
```

Como el router Medellin3 tiene una red LAN conectada pero no realizará las veces de servidor DHCP, es necesario configurar "ip helper" el cual permitirá ser un router de tránsito para llegar al router con el rol de DHCP. Por lo anterior utilizamos el comando ip helper-addres para atrapar los broadcasts y redireccionarlos hacia la IP del router de Medellin2, se debe utilizar la dirección IP de la interfaz de salida Medellin2 (s0/0/0 - 172.29.6.5):

```
Medellin3(config)#int g0/0
Medellin3(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.29.6.5
Medellin3(config-if)#exit
Medellin3(config)#
```

Fígura 43. Configuración IP PC1_Med

IP Configuration		_
DHCP		
0	○ Static	
IP Address	172.29.4.4	
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.128	
Default Gateway	172.29.4.1	
DNS Server	8.8.8.8	
IPv6 Configuration		
	uto Config 💿 Static	
IPv6 Address		
Link Local Address	FE80::202:16FF:FEB8:5096	
IPv6 Gateway		
IPv6 DNS Server		

Fígura 44. Configuración IP PC2_Med

IP Configuration							Х
DHCP	() s	tatic					
IP Address	172.	29.4.130					
Subnet Mask	255.	255.255.128					
Default Gateway	172.	29.4.129					
DNS Server	8.8.8.8						
IPv6 Configuration							
	Auto Confi	g 🔘 Static					
IPv6 Address					/		
Link Local Address		FE80::210:11FF:	FE58:CA37				
IPv6 Gateway							
IPv6 DNS Server							

- c. Configurar la red Bogotá2 y Bogotá3 donde el router Bogota2 debe ser el servidor DHCP para ambas redes LAN.
- d. Configure el router Bogotá3 para que habilite el paso de los mensajes Broadcast hacia la IP del router Bogotá2.

```
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.0.1
Bogota2(config)#ip dhcp pool BOGOTA2
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.0.0 255.255.255.0
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.0.1
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 8.8.8.8
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#exit
Bogota2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.1.1
Bogota2(config)#ip dhcp pool BOGOTA3
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.1.0 255.255.255.0
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.1.1
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.1.1
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.1.1
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#default-router 8.8.8.8
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 8.8.8.8
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#exit
Bogota2(config)#
```

Como el router Bogota3 tiene una red LAN conectada pero no realizará las veces de servidor DHCP, es necesario configurar "ip helper" el cual permitirá ser un router de tránsito para llegar al router con el rol de DHCP. Por lo anterior utilizamos el comando ip helper-addres para atrapar los broadcasts y redireccionarlos hacia la IP del router de Bogota2, se debe utilizar la dirección IP de la interfaz de salida Bogota2 (s0/0/1 - 172.29.3.13):

```
Bogota3(config)#int g0/0
Bogota3(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.29.3.13
Bogota3(config-if)#exit
Bogota3(config)#
```

Fígura 45. Configuración IP PC1_Bog

P Configuration							
IP Configuration							
DHCP	◯ Static	DHCP red	quest successful.				
IP Address	172.29.0.5						
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0						
Default Gateway	172.29.0.1						
DNS Server	8.8.8.8						
IPv6 Configuration							
	Auto Config 🔘 Static						
IPv6 Address			1				
Link Local Address	FE80::206:2A	FF:FE84:E448					
IPv6 Gateway							
IPv6 DNS Server							

Fuente: Autor.

Fígura 46. Configuración IP PC2_Bog

IP Configuration						
DHCP	🔾 Sta	itic	DHCP red	uest success	ful.	
IP Address	172.2	9.1.2				
Subnet Mask	255.2	55.255.0				
Default Gateway	172.2	9.1.1				
DNS Server	8.8.8	8				
DHCP (Auto Config	Static				
IPv6 Address					/	
Link Local Address	F	E80::201:63FF:	FE09:7A08			
IPv6 Gateway	L					 _

Parte adicional: Guardar los cambios

Guardar los cambios realizados en la configuración activa (RAM) a un archivo de configuración de respaldo (NVRAM) que es el que será utilizado en caso de que por cualquier motivo el dispositivo sea reiniciado.

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

```
Medellin1#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Medellin1#
```

```
Medellin2#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Medellin2#
```

```
Medellin3#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Medellin3#
```

```
Bogota1#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Bogota1#
```

```
Bogota2#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Bogota2#
```

Bogota3#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Bogota3#



Fígura 47. Topologia de red escenario 2 - Cisco Packet Tracer

CONCLUSIONES

El estudiante emplea comandos de configuración avanzada en routers, implementando RIP, OSPF y enrutamiento estático; bajo un esquema de direccionamiento IP sin clase, para dar soluciones de red y conectividad escalables, mediante el uso de los principios de enrutamiento y conmutación de paquetes en ambientes LAN y WAN.

El estudiante utiliza herramientas de simulación y laboratorios de acceso remoto con el fin de establecer escenarios LAN/WAN que permitan realizar un análisis sobre el comportamiento de diversos protocolos y métricas de enrutamiento, evaluando el comportamiento de enrutadores, mediante el uso de comandos de administración de tablas de enrutamiento, bajo el uso de protocolos de vector distancia y estado enlace.

El estudiante configura esquemas de conmutación soportadas en Switches, mediante el uso de protocolos basados en STP y VLANs en escenarios corporativos y residenciales, con el fin de comprender el modo de operación de las VLAN y las bondades de administrar dominios de broadcast independientes, en escenarios soportados a nivel de capa 2 al interior de una red jerárquica convergente.

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