

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

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UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA UNAD  
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INGENIERÍA DE SISTEMAS  
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SOLUCIÓN DE DOS ESTUDIOS DE CASO BAJO EL USO DE TECNOLOGÍA  
CISCO

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integradas LAN / WAN)

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INGENIERÍA DE SISTEMAS  
MEDELLÍN  
2020

Nota de Aceptación

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Presidente del Jurado

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Jurado

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Jurado

Medellín (mayo 21, 2020)

## DEDICATORIA

Dedico primeramente a Dios,  
A mi esposa, que es mi vida y mi  
motor para seguir luchando. A  
mis hijos que son mi inspiración.

Gracias a Dios por darme el  
aliento de luchar cada día para  
tener la tenacidad de conseguir  
un sueño tan anhelado.

## AGRADECIMIENTO

Agradezco primeramente a Dios y a mi familia, por tantas horas de trabajo duro, a la Universidad UNAD por hacer parte de mi desarrollo profesional, mi tutor Nilson Albeiro Ferreira Manzanares, que estuvo pendiente de todo este proceso para llevarlo a su culminación.

Son muchos los autores y partícipes de este proceso que hoy me llena de satisfacción, gracias a todos los que directa e indirectamente hicieron parte de él.

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## RESUMEN

Este proceso de aprendizaje, se realizó por medio de las Plataformas Virtuales de la Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia UNAD y CISCO, por medio del aplicativo PACKET TRACER, en el cual se realizó el diseño de las redes en su topología. Adicional, en este podemos validar la viabilidad y configuración de los diferentes dispositivos que hacen parte de una red.

Esto se aplica en el Diplomado de Profundización de Cisco, en los niveles CCNA 1 y CCNA 2. Este proceso permitió la creación de 2 escenarios que hacen parte de este documento, donde se muestra la configuración y adaptación de los dispositivos a las necesidades de una Empresa y cómo se pueden establecer métodos de seguridad para usuarios no permitidos dentro de una red.

Así mismo su implementación, permite validar que todo el proceso es óptimo y se puede garantizar su funcionalidad para poder llevar a cabo de forma física. Estas validaciones nos permiten asegurar que el proceso cumple con los estándares requeridos para las redes y sus diferentes aplicaciones.

## ABSTRACT

This learning process was carried out through the Virtual Platforms of the National Open and Distance University UNAD and CISCO, through the PACKET TRACER application, in which the design of the networks in their topology was carried out. Additionally, in this we can validate the viability and configuration of the different devices that are part of a network.

This is applied in the Cisco In-Depth Diploma, at levels CCNA 1 and CCNA 2. This process allowed the creation of 2 scenarios that are part of this document, which shows the configuration and adaptation of the devices to the needs of a Company and how security methods can be established for non-allowed users within a network.

Likewise, its implementation allows to validate that the whole process is optimal and its functionality can be guaranteed to be able to carry out physically. These validations allow us to ensure that the process meets the standards required for networks and their different applications.

## INTRODUCCIÓN

Este Diplomado ha jugado un papel fundamental en mi proceso formativo, pues es el complemento vital para llevar a cabo mis funciones como Ingeniero de Sistemas y garantizar mi conocimiento con argumentos basados en conocimientos reales y amplios sobre los temas relacionados con las Redes CISCO y su aplicación en la vida diaria.

Me ha permitido conocer e identificar factores de error al interior de las redes y los procesos en las Empresas, los cuales muchas veces fallan por falta de asesoría y conocimientos claros del tema.

## OBJETIVOS

### OBJETIVO GENERAL

Identificar por medio del software Packet Trace la posibilidad de validar un proceso de redes antes de su implementación, con el fin de minimizar errores.

### OBJETIVOS ESPECÍFICOS

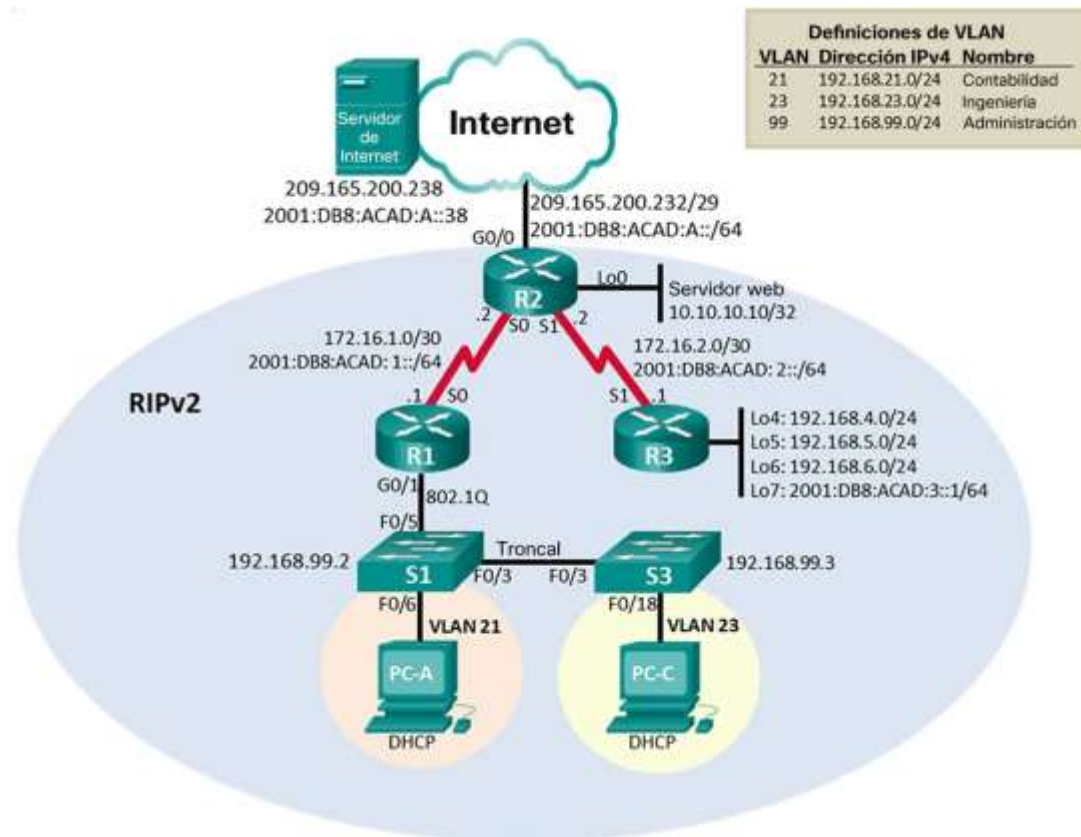
Utilizar la herramienta como un medio para garantizar la creación de redes competentes y viables dentro de cual proceso de implementación Empresarial. Anticipar de forma adecuada y precisa, por medio de las herramientas virtuales que permiten la optimización de los procesos y las decisiones acertadas.

Entender la tecnología CISCO como un insumo potencial para garantizar la eficiencia de los procesos de Networking.

## 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.

Figura 1. Topología de red



Fuente: Evaluación – Prueba de habilidades prácticas CCNA

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.

Para iniciar la creación de las redes y las sub redes, se inicia con el Pack trace de Cisco, el cual nos suministra en sus distintas versiones la variedad de dispositivos que se ofrecen en el mercado, enfocados en la construcción de redes de distintas topologías, tales como son las WAN, LAN, WLAN, CAN entre otras.

Basándonos en esto, se determinan los mejores dispositivos para el trazado de la red, como son los suministros de cable, switches, routers, computadoras y demás recursos necesarios. Para este caso en particular se trabajará con Servidores (Genérico), Routers (1941), Switchs (2960-4TT), computadoras (Genéricas), Cables como Serial DCE, Cooper croos-over y Cooper Straight-Through.

Se reúnen los dispositivos en el área de trabajo y continúa con el empalme de cada uno de ellos en su correspondiente puerto, se determina que, se conecten de la siguiente manera de acuerdo al plano presentado:

*Tabla 1. Estructura de red*

Dispositivo	Puerto inicial	Puerto Final	Tipo de Cable
Server – R2	FastEthernet0	GigaLan 0/0	Cooper croos-over
Servidor Web – R2	Loopeback0	Loopeback0	
R2 – R3	Serial 0/0/1	Serial 0/0/1	Serial DCE
R2 – R1	Serial 0/0/0	Serial 0/0/0	Serial DCE
R1 – S1	GigaLan 0/1	FastEthernet5	Cooper Straight-Through
S1 – S3	FastEthernet3	FastEthernet3	Cooper Straight-Through
S1 – PC-A	FastEthernet6	FastEthernet0	Cooper Straight-Through
S3 – PC-C	FastEthernet18	FastEthernet0	Cooper Straight-Through

Fuente: del autor

Luego de haber creado la estructura de la red y conectado todos los dispositivos en sus correspondientes puertos como lo indica la tabla 1- Conexiones: se procede con la configuración de cada una de las unidades.

El primer paso es la configuración inicial para dispositivos nuevos, con lo cual continuamos con las siguientes líneas de comandos.

Eliminar el archivo startup-config de todos los routers.

```
Router>En
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>En
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>En
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#
```

Se utiliza estas líneas de comandos con el fin de eliminar la configuración de fábrica que viene por defecto, lo primero que se hace es habilitar con el comando “Enable” o “En” en su abreviatura, éste permite ingresar a la configuración de la máquina.

Con el comando “erase startup-config”, se determina el inicio de borrado de la configuración por default del dispositivo, luego se confirma con enter y nos envía el siguiente mensaje “Erase of nvram: complete %SYS-7-NV\_BLOCK\_INIT: Initialized the geometry of nvram”, confirmándonos que el router está en blanco para iniciar a trabajar en él.

Volver a cargar todos los routers

Router 1

```
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 :
#####
##### [OK]
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]
```

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Cisco CISCO1941/K9 (revision 1.0) with 491520K/32768K bytes of memory.  
Processor board ID FTX152400KS  
2 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces  
2 Low-speed serial(sync/async) network interface(s)  
DRAM configuration is 64 bits wide with parity disabled. 255K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.  
249856K bytes of ATA System CompactFlash 0 (Read/Write)

--- System Configuration Dialog ---

Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]: no Press RETURN to get started!

Router>

ROUTER 2

```
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 :

#####

##### [OK]

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]

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Processor board ID FTX152400KS  
2 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces  
2 Low-speed serial(sync/async) network interface(s)  
DRAM configuration is 64 bits wide with parity disabled. 255K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.  
249856K bytes of ATA System CompactFlash 0 (Read/Write)

--- System Configuration Dialog ---

Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]: no Press RETURN to get started!

Router>

### ROUTER 3

```
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 :
#####
##### [OK]
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]

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Processor board ID FTX152400KS  
2 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces  
2 Low-speed serial(sync/async) network interface(s)  
DRAM configuration is 64 bits wide with parity disabled. 255K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.  
249856K bytes of ATA System CompactFlash 0 (Read/Write)

--- 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 1

```
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

Loading "flash:/c2960-lanbase-mz.122-25.FX.bin"..  
#####  
##### [OK]  
Restricted Rights Legend

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170 West Tasman Drive  
San Jose, California 95134-1706

Cisco IOS Software, C2960 Software (C2960-LANBASE-M), Version 12.2(25)FX, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)  
Copyright (c) 1986-2005 by Cisco Systems, Inc. Compiled Wed 12-Oct-05 22:05 by pt\_team  
Image text-base: 0x80008098, data-base: 0x814129C4

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

Cisco IOS Software, C2960 Software (C2960-LANBASE-M), Version  
12.2(25)FX, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)  
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22:05 by pt\_team

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 2

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

Loading "flash:/c2960-lanbase-mz.122-25.FX.bin"...

#####

##### [OK]

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Copyright (c) 1986-2005 by Cisco Systems, Inc. Compiled Wed 12-Oct-05 22:05 by pt\_team

Image text-base: 0x80008098, data-base: 0x814129C4

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

Cisco IOS Software, C2960 Software (C2960-LANBASE-M), Version 12.2(25)FX, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)  
Copyright (c) 1986-2005 by Cisco Systems, Inc. Compiled Wed 12-Oct-05 22:05 by pt\_team

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 1

```
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 2

```
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):

*Tabla 2. Direccionamiento Ip*

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

Fuente: Evaluación – Prueba de habilidades prácticas CCNA

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 3. Ipv4 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
IP Type:	PUBLIC IP – CLASS C

Fuente: del autor

*Tabla 4. 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:0000:0000:0000:0001  2001:db8:acad:a:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff 2001:0db8:acad:000a:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff
IP Type	GLOBAL UNICAST

Fuente del Autor

Paso 2: Configurar R1

Las tareas de configuración para R1 incluyen las siguientes:

Desactivar la búsqueda DNS

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Router(config)#
```

Nombre del router

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R1
R1(config)#
```

Contraseña de exec privilegiado cifrada

```
R1>enable
R1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#enable secret class
R1(config)#
```

Contraseña de acceso a la consola

```
R1>enable
R1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#line console 0
R1(config-line)#password cisco
R1(config-line)#login
R1(config)#
```

Contraseña de acceso Telnet

```
R1>enable
R1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#line console 0
R1(config-line)#password cisco
R1(config-line)#login
```

```
R1(config)#
```

#### Cifrar las contraseñas de texto no cifrado

```
R1>enable
R1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config-line)#line vty 0 15
R1(config-line)#password cisco
R1(config-line)#login
R1(config-line)#service password-encryption
R1(config)#
```

#### Mensaje MOTD

```
R1>enable
R1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#banner motd %Se prohíbe el acceso no autorizado.%
R1(config)#
```

#### Interfaz S0/0/0

```
R1>enable
R1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
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)#
```

#### Rutas predeterminadas

```
R1>enable
R1#configure terminal
```

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

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Router(config)#
```

#### Nombre del router

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R2
R2(config)#
```

#### Contraseña de exec privilegiado cifrada

```
R2>enable
R2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#enable secret class
R2(config)#
```

### Contraseña de acceso a la consola

```
R2>enable
R2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#line console 0
R2(config-line)#password cisco
R2(config-line)#login
R2(config)#
```

### Contraseña de acceso Telnet

```
R2>enable
R2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config-line)#line vty 0 15
R2(config-line)#password cisco
R2(config-line)#login
R2(config)#
```

### Cifrar las contraseñas de texto no cifrado

```
R2>enable
R2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config-line)#service password-encryption
R2(config)#
```

### Habilitar el servidor HTTP

```
R2>enable
R2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#ip http server
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
R2(config)#
```

### Mensaje MOTD

```
R2>enable
```

```
R2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#banner motd %Se 31suario el acceso no autorizado.%
R2(config)#
```

#### Interfaz S0/0/0

```
R2>enable
R2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#int s0/0/0
R2(config-if)#description Conexion a 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)#
```

#### Interfaz S0/0/1

```
R2>enable
R2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config-if)#int s0/0/1
R2(config-if)#description Conexion a 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)#
```

### Interfaz G0/0 (simulación de Internet)

```
R2>enable
R2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
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 protocol is now up on Interface
GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
R2(config)#
```

### Interfaz loopback 0 (servidor web simulad

```
R2>enable
R2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config-if)#int loopback 0
R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol is now up on 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)#
```

### Ruta predeterminada

```
R2>enable
R2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
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: El comando "ip http server" no lo soporte packet trace.

#### Paso 4: Configurar R3

La configuración del R3 incluye las siguientes tareas:

##### Desactivar la búsqueda DNS

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Router(config)#
```

##### Nombre del router

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R3
R3(config)#
```

##### Contraseña de exec privilegiado cifrada

```
R3r>enable
R3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#enable secret class
R3(config)#
```

##### Contraseña de acceso a la consola

```
R3r>enable
R3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#line console 0
R3(config-line)#password cisco
R3(config-line)#login
R3(config)#
```

## Contraseña de acceso Telnet

```
R3r>enable
R3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config-line)#line vty 0 15
R3(config-line)#password cisco
R3(config-line)#login
R3(config)#
```

## Cifrar las contraseñas de texto no cifrado

```
R3r>enable
R3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config-line)#service password-encryption
R3(config)#
```

## Mensaje MOTD

```
R3r>enable
R3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#banner motd % Se prohíbe el acceso no autorizado %
R3(config)#
```

## Interfaz S0/0/1

```
R3r>enable
R3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
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 protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed
state to up
```

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

#### Interfaz loopback 4

```
R3r>enable
R3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config-if)#int loopback 4
R3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback4, changed state to up
to up R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#
```

#### Interfaz loopback 5

```
R3r>enable
R3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config-if)#int loopback 5
R3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback5, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback5, changed
state to up
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.5.1 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#
```

#### Interfaz loopback 6

```
R3r>enable
R3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config-if)#int loopback 6
R3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback6, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback6, changed
state to up
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.6.1 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#exit
```

```
R3(config)#
```

#### Interfaz loopback 7

```
R3r>enable
R3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config-if)#int loopback 7
R3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback7, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback7, changed
state to up
R3(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:3::1/64
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#
```

#### Rutas predeterminadas

```
R3r>enable
R3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
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

```
Switch>enable
Switch#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Switch(config)#
```

#### Nombre del switch

```
Switch>enable
```

```
Switch#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname S1
S1(config)#
```

#### Contraseña de exec privilegiado cifrada

```
S1>enable
S1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S1(config)#enable secret class
S1(config)#
```

#### Contraseña de acceso a la consola

```
S1>enable
S1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S1(config)#line console 0
S1(config-line)#password cisco
S1(config-line)#login
S1(config)#
```

#### Contraseña de acceso Telnet

```
S1>enable
S1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S1(config-line)#line vty 0 15
S1(config-line)#password cisco
S1(config-line)#login
S1(config)#
```

#### Cifrar las contraseñas de texto no cifrado

```
S1>enable
S1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S1(config-line)#service password-encryption
S1(config)#
```

## Mensaje MOTD

```
S1>enable
S1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S1(config)#banner motd % Se prohíbe el acceso no autorizado %
S1(config)#
```

## Paso 6: Configurar el S3

La configuración del S3 incluye las siguientes tareas:

### Desactivar la búsqueda DNS

```
Switch>enable
Switch#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Switch(config)#
```

### Nombre del switch

```
Switch>enable
Switch#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname S3
S3(config)#
```

### Contraseña de exec privilegiado cifrada

```
S3>enable
S3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S3(config)#hostname S3
S3(config)#
```

### Contraseña de acceso a la consola

```
S3>enable
S3#configure terminal
```

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
S3(config)#enable secret class  
S3(config-line)#password cisco  
S3(config-line)#login  
S3(config)#
```

#### Contraseña de acceso Telnet

```
S3>enable  
S3#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
S3(config)#line console 0  
S3(config-line)#password cisco  
S3(config-line)#login  
S3(config)#
```

#### Cifrar las contraseñas de texto no cifrado

```
S3>enable  
S3#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
S3(config-line)#service password-encryption  
S3(config)#
```

#### Mensaje MOTD

```
S3>enable  
S3#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
S3(config)#banner motd % Se prohíbe 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:

Tabla 5. Ping conectividad

Desde	A	Dirección IP	Resultados de ping
R1	R2, S0/0/0	172.16.1.2	Satisfactorio
R2	R3, S0/0/1	172.16.2.1	Satisfactorio
PC de Internet	Gateway predeterminado	209.165.200.233	Satisfactorio

Fuente: del autor

Figura 2. Ping desde R1 a ip 172.16.1.2



Fuente del autor

Figura 3. Ping desde R2 a ip 172.16.2.1



```
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface

%LINE-3-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
Se prohíbe el acceso no autorizado.

User Access Verification

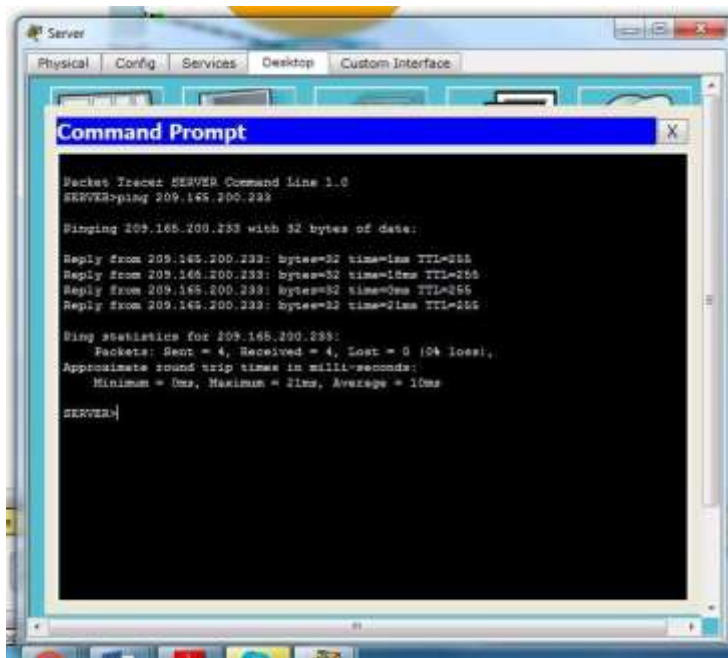
Password:
R2>en
R2>enable
Password:
R2#ping 172.16.2.1

Type escape sequence to abort...
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.16.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/9/19 ms

R2#
```

Fuente del autor

Figura 4. Ping Servidor de Internet a ip 209.165.200.233



```
Server
Physical Config Services Desktop Custom Interface
Command Prompt

Packet Tracer SERVER Command Line 1.0
SERVER>ping 209.165.200.233

Pinging 209.165.200.233 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 209.165.200.233: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=255
Reply from 209.165.200.233: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=255
Reply from 209.165.200.233: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=255
Reply from 209.165.200.233: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 209.165.200.233:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 10ms

SERVER>
```

Fuente del autor

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

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 tabla de equivalencias de VLAN para topología para crear y nombrar cada una de las VLAN que se indican

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 troncal en la interfaz F0/3

Utilizar la red VLAN 1 como VLAN nativa

Forzar el enlace troncal 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 comando interface range

Asignar F0/6 a la VLAN 21

```
S1(config-if)#switchport access 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 Administracion
S1(config-vlan)#Int vlan 99
%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 protocol on 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 access
S1(config-if-range)#int f0/6
S1(config-if)#switchport access 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 tabla de equivalencias de VLAN para topología para crear cada una de las VLAN que se indican 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 troncal 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 comando interface range  
Asignar F0/18 a la VLAN 23

```
S3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 23
```

Apagar todos los puertos sin usar

```
S3(config-if)#int range f0/1-2, f0/4-17, f0/19-24, g0/1-2
```

```
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)#Administracion
```

```
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 protocol on 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 access
```

```
S3(config-if-range)#int f0/18
```

```
S3(config-if)#switchport access 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-if)#no shutdown
```

```
R1(config)#int g0/1.21
```

```
R1(config-subif)#description VLAN 21
```

```
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 VLAN 23
```

```
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)#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 6. Ping conectividad Switches

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

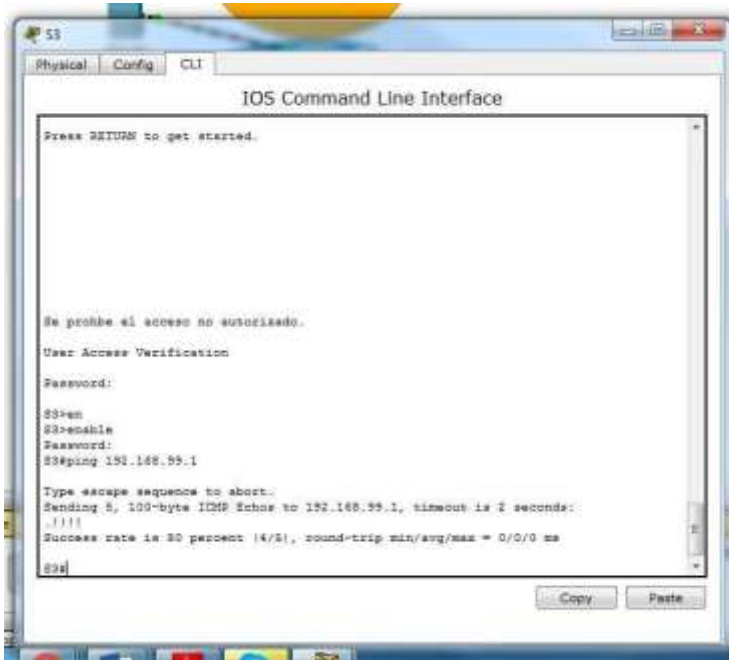
Fuente del autor

Figura 5. Ping desde S1 a R1 en VLAN 99 ip 192.168.99.1



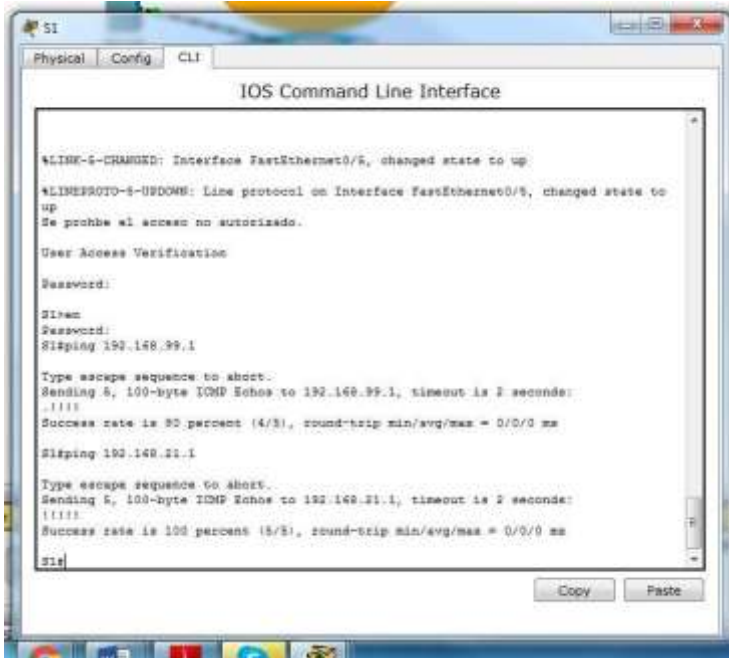
Fuente del autor

Figura 6. Ping desde S3 a R1 en VLAN 99 ip 192.168.99.1



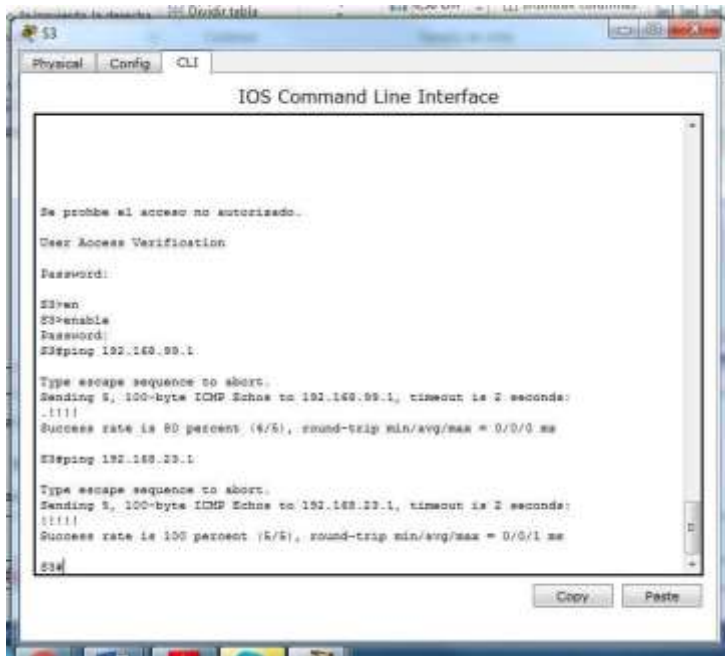
Fuente del autor

Figura 7. Ping desde S1 a R1 en VLAN 21 ip 192.168.21.1



Fuente del autor

Figura 8. Ping desde S3 a R1 en VLAN 23 ip 192.168.23.1



Fuente del 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

```
R1(config)#router rip
R1(config-router)#version 2
```

Anunciar las redes conectadas directamente

Asigne todas las redes conectadas directamente.

Establecer todas las interfaces LAN como pasivas

```
R1(config-router)#passive-interface g0/1.99
```

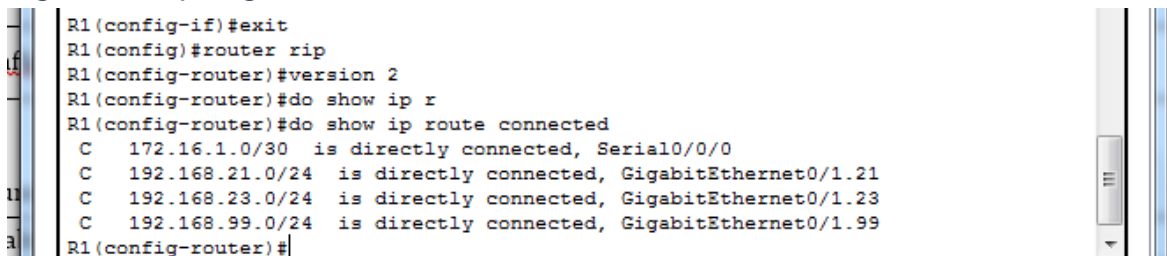
Desactive la sumarización automática

```
R1(config-router)#no auto-summary
```

```
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)#
```

*Figura 9. Topología de red*



```
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#router rip
R1(config-router)#version 2
R1(config-router)#do show ip r
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)#
```

Fuente del autor

Paso 2: Configurar RIPv2 en el R2

La configuración del R2 incluye las siguientes tareas:

Configurar RIP versión 2

```
R2(config)#router rip
R2(config-router)#version 2
```

Anunciar las redes conectadas directamente

Nota: Omitir la red G0/0.

```
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
```

Establecer la interfaz LAN (loopback) como pasiva

```
R2(config-router)#passive-interface loopback 0
```

Desactive la sumarización automática.

```
R2(config-router)#no auto-summary
```

```
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)#passive-interface loopback 0
R2(config-router)#no auto-summary
R2(config-router)#
```

Figura 10. Redes conectadas directamente 1

```
R2>en
Password:
R2#conf
R2#configure ter
R2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
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)#
```

Fuente del autor

### Paso 3: Configurar RIPv3 en el R3

La configuración del R3 incluye las siguientes tareas:

#### Configurar RIP versión 2

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

#### Anunciar redes IPv4 conectadas directamente

```
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
```

#### Establecer todas las interfaces de LAN IPv4 (Loopback) como pasivas

```
R3(config-router)#passive-interface loopback 4
R3(config-router)#passive-interface loopback 5
R3(config-router)#passive-interface loopback 6
```

Desactive la sumarización automática.

```

R3(config-router)#no auto-summary
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)#

```

Figura 11. Redes IPv4 conectadas directamente 2

```

R3>en
Password:
R3#con
R3#conf
R3#configure ter
R3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3 (config)#router rip
R3 (config-router)#version 2
R3 (config-router)#do show ip route conn
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)#

```

Fuente del 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?

```
R3#show ip protocols
```

¿Qué comando muestra solo las rutas RIP?

```
R3#show ip route rip
```

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

```
Show run | section router rip, con este se comandó se muestra en sitio.
```

Pero en consola se utiliza Show run por que el Packet Tracert no lo soporta.

## 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

```
R1(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.21.1 192.168.21.20
```

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

```
R1(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.23.1 192.168.23.20
```

Crear un pool de DHCP para la VLAN 21.

Nombre: ACCT

Servidor DNS: 10.10.10.10

\*Nombre de dominio: ccna-sa.com

NOTA: Este comando no lo soporte packet trace.  
Establecer el gateway predeterminado

Crear un pool de DHCP para la VLAN 23

Nombre: ENGNR

\*Servidor DNS: 10.10.10.10

NOTA: Este comando no lo soporte packet trace.

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)#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 usuario: webuser

Contraseña: cisco12345

Nivel de privilegio: 15

Habilitar el servicio del servidor HTTP

```
R2(config)#ip http server
```

NOTA: Este comando no lo soporte packet trace.

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

```
R2(config)#ip http authentication local  
NOTA: Este comando no lo soporte packet trace.
```

Crear una NAT estática al servidor web.

Dirección global interna: 209.165.200.237

Asignar la interfaz interna y externa para la NAT estática

```
R2(config)#interface g0/0  
R2(config-if)#ip nat out  
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
```

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)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool INTERNET
```

```
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)#

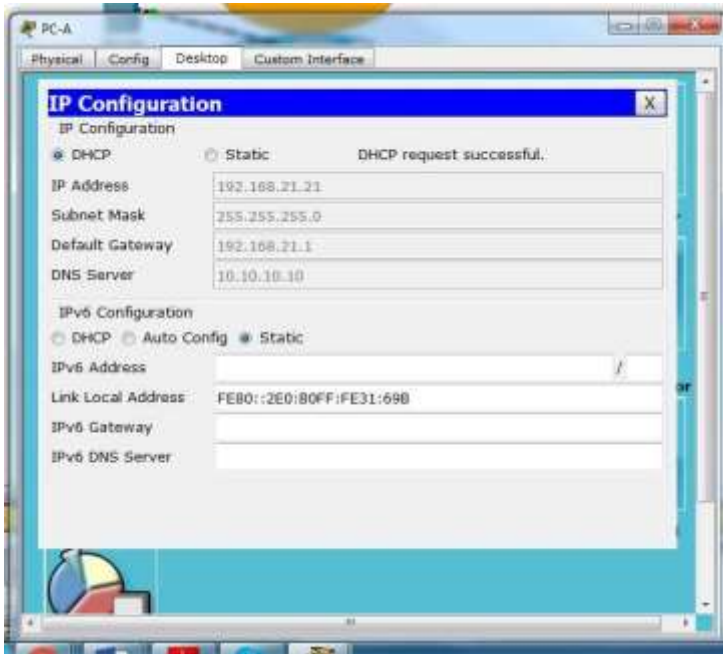
```

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

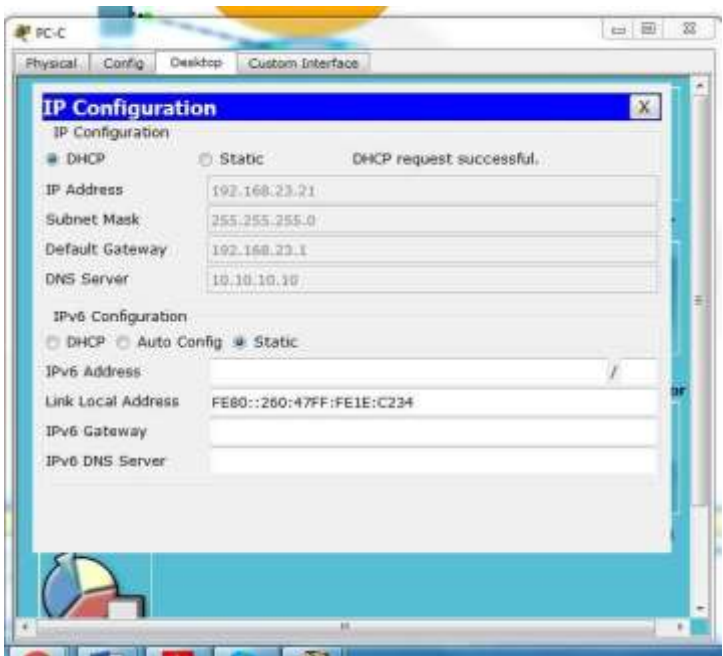
Figura 12. Prueba de PC-A como DHCP



Fuente del autor

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

Figura 13. Prueba de PC-C como DHCP

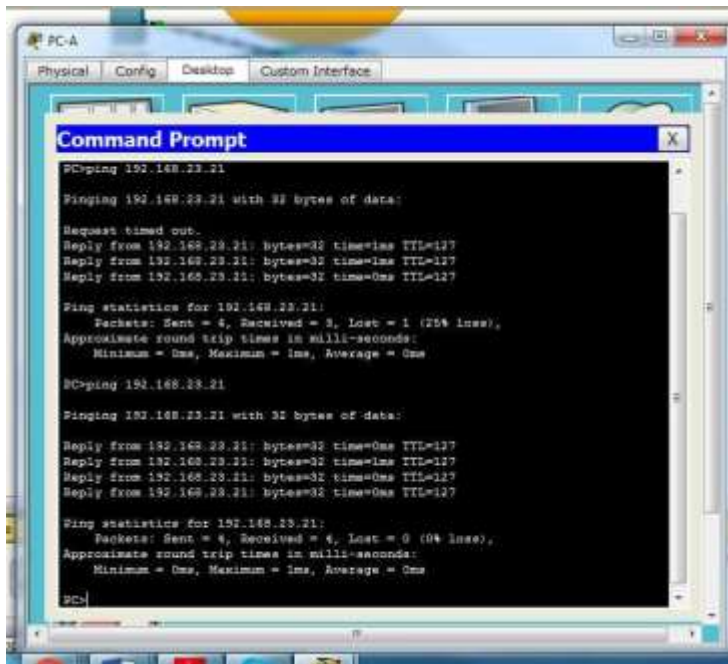


Fuente del Autor

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

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

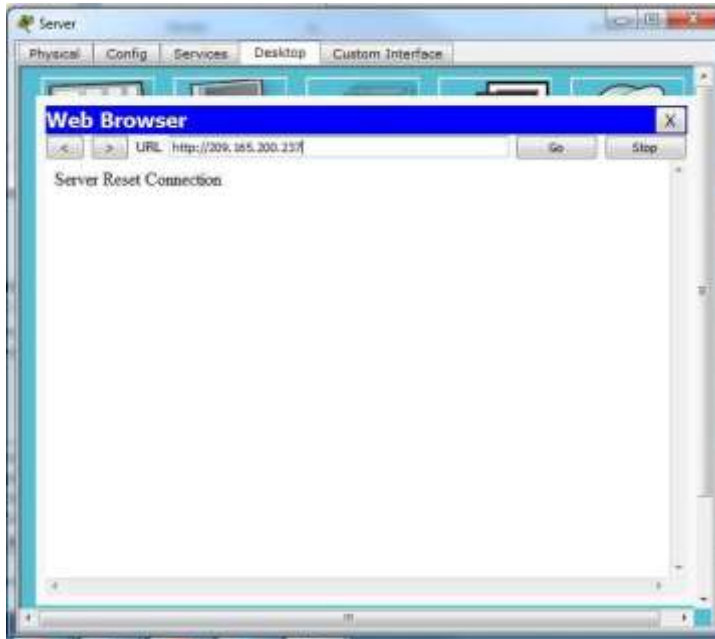
Figura 14. Ping de PC-A a PC-C



Fuente del Autor

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

Figura 15. Acceso al servidor (209.165.200.237)



Fuente del Autor

NOTA: Se debe de tener en cuenta que el comando ip http server y por tal motivo no da respuesta, el servidor.

#### Parte 6: Configurar NTP

Ajuste la fecha y hora en R2.

```
R2#clock set 22:14:00 19 may 2020
```

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

```
R2(config)#ntp master 5  
R2#clock set 22:14:00 19 may 2020  
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.  
R2(config)#
```

NOTA: Este comando no es compatible con packet trace, por tal motivo no se puede habilitar.

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 trace, por tal motivo no se puede habilitar.

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

```
R2(config-line)#access-class ADMIN-MGT in
```

Permitir acceso por Telnet a las líneas de VTY

```
R2(config-line)#transport input telnet
```

Verificar que la ACL funcione como se espera

```
R1#telnet 172.16.1.2
```

```
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 prohíbe 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#
```

*Figura 16. User y Password*

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

Fuente del Autor

*Figura 17. Prueba telnet*

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

Fuente del Autor

Paso 2: 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 (12 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 trace, por tal motivo no se puede habilitar.

¿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 unreachable 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 unreachable 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 unreachable 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 unreachable 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

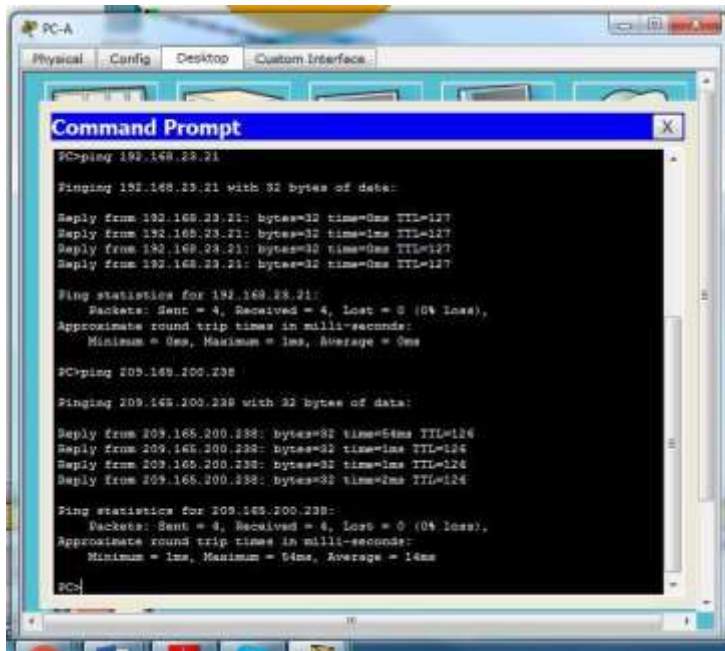
R2#

¿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#
```

Figura 18. Traducciones NAT



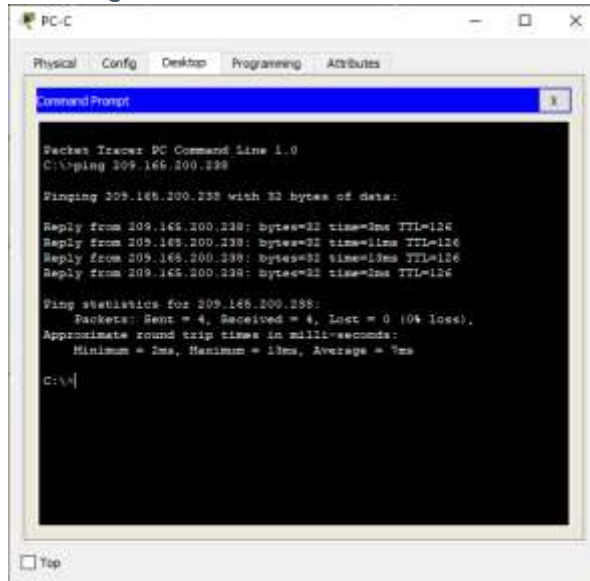
Fuente del Autor

Figura 19. Traducciones NAT en R3

```
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   209.165.200.238:1033 209.165.200.238:1033
R2#
```

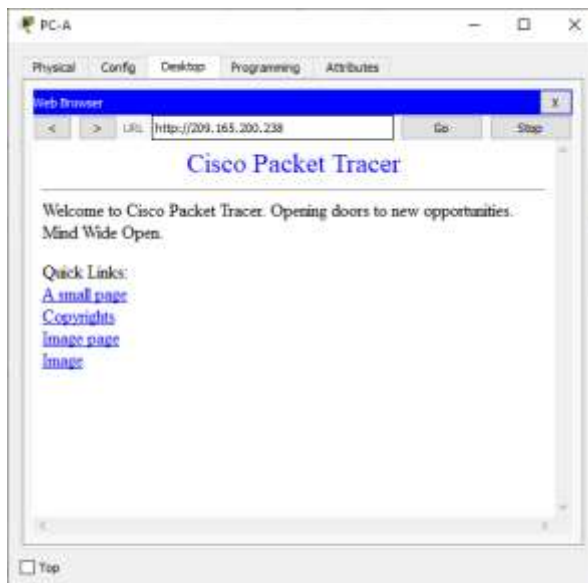
Fuente: del Autor

Figura 20. Ping desde Server Web a PC-C



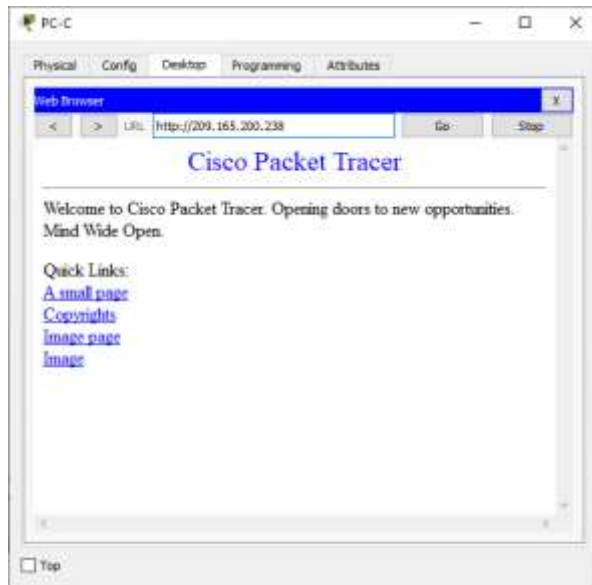
Fuente del Autor

Figura 21. Prueba de acceso al servidor Web desde PC-A



Fuente del Autor

Figura 22. Prueba de acceso al servidor Web desde PC-C



Fuente del Autor

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

```
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   ---          ---
tcp 209.165.200.233:1025192.168.23.21:1025 209.165.200.238:80 209.165.200.238:80
tcp 209.165.200.234:1025192.168.21.21:1025 209.165.200.238:80 209.165.200.238:80
tcp 209.165.200.237:80 10.10.10.10:80 209.165.200.238:1033209.165.200.238:1033
R2#
```

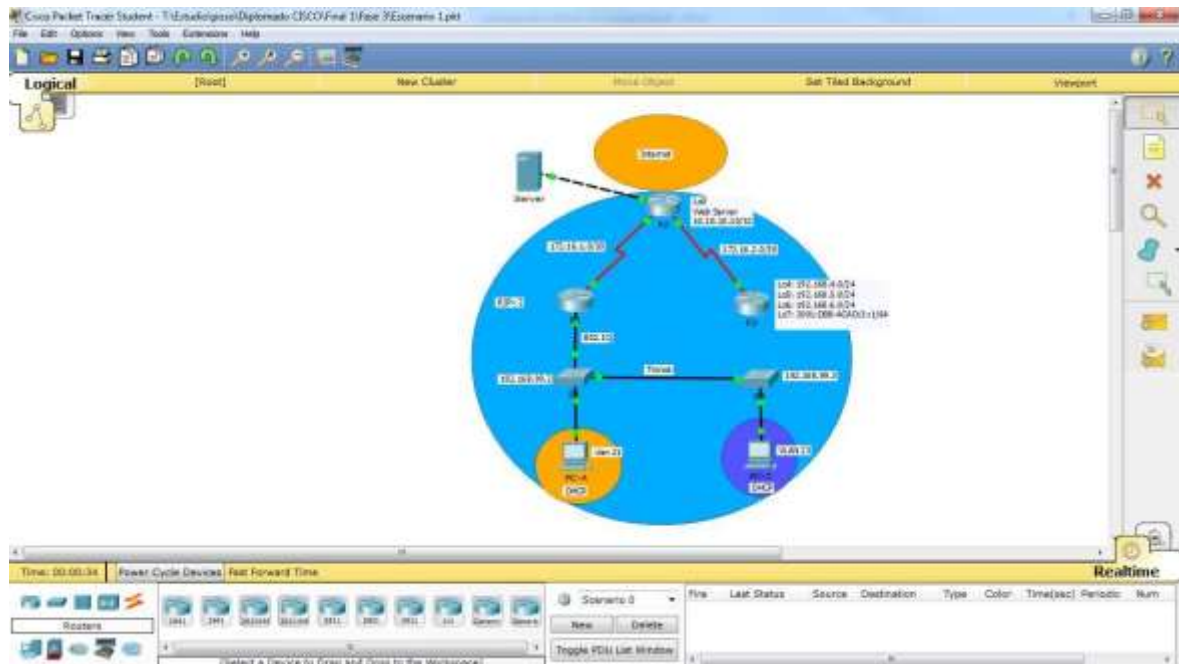
Figura 23. Eliminación de NAT

```
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 209.165.200.234:1025192.168.21.21:1025 209.165.200.238:80 209.165.200.238:80
tcp 209.165.200.237:80 10.10.10.10:80 209.165.200.238:1033209.165.200.238:1033

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#
```

Fuente del Autor

Figura 24. Topología de red del escenario – Cisco Packet Tracer

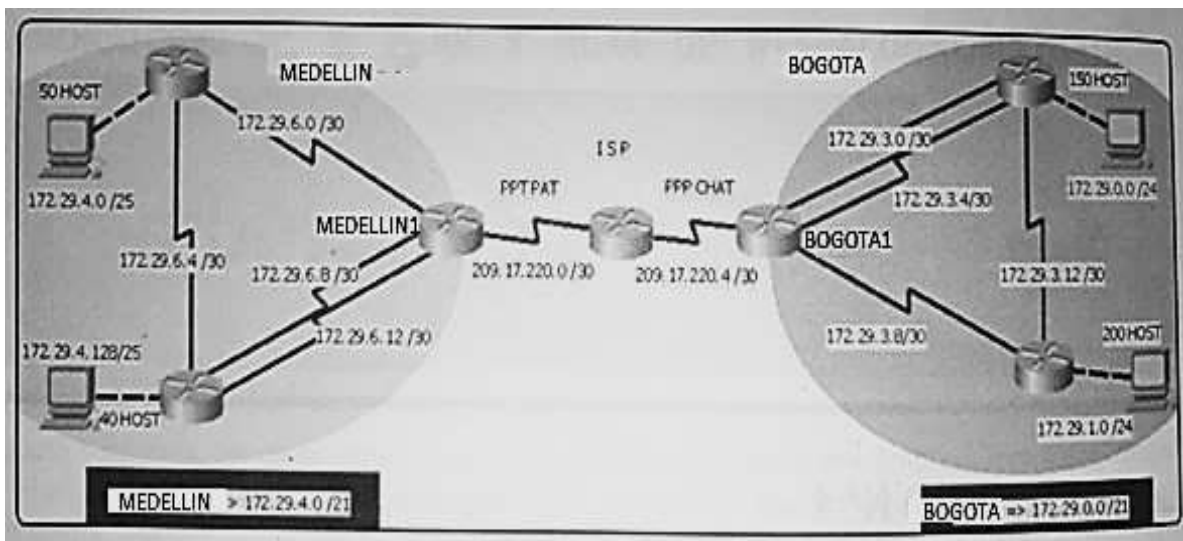


Fuente del Autor

## 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.

Figura 25. Topología escenario 2



Fuente: Evaluación – Prueba de habilidades prácticas CCNA

Este escenario plantea el uso de OSPF como protocolo de enrutamiento, considerando que se tendrán 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>
Router>EN
Router#conf
Router#configure ter
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#host
Router(config)#hostname ISP
ISP(config)#enable secret class
ISP(config)#line console 0
ISP(config-line)#password cisco
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 no se permite en ingreso, contactar al
administrador.%
ISP(config)#
```

```
Router>
Router>en
Router#term
Router#conf
Router#configure ter
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 %No esta autorizado, favor contactar al
administrador.%
Medellin1(config)#
```

```
Router>
Router>en
Router#conf
Router#configure ter
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hos
Router(config)#hostname Medellin2
Medellin2(config)#en
Medellin2(config)#enable secret class
Medellin2(config)#line console 0
Medellin2(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin2(config-line)#login
Medellin2(config-line)#line vty 0 15
Medellin2(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin2(config-line)#login
Medellin2(config-line)#service password-encryption
Medellin2(config)#banner motd %No esta autorizado, favor contactar al
administrador.%
Medellin2(config)#
```

```
Router>
Router>
Router>en
Router#conf
Router#configure ter
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)#login
Medellin3(config-line)#service password-encryption
Medellin3(config)#banner motd %No esta autorizado, favor contactar al
administrador.%
```

```
Medellin3(config)#
Router>
Router>
Router>en
Router#conf
Router#configure ter
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)#password cisco
Bogota1(config-line)#login
Bogota1(config-line)#service password-encryption
Bogota1(config)#banner motd %No esta autorizado, favor contactar al
administrador.%
Bogota1(config)#
Router>
Router>
Router>en
Router>enable
Router#conf
Router#configure ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Bogota2
Bogota2(config)#enable secret
% Incomplete command.
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)#password cisco
Bogota2(config-line)#login
Bogota2(config-line)#service password-encryption
Bogota2(config)#banner motd %No esta autorizado, favor contactar al
administrador.%
Bogota2(config)#
Bogota2#

Router>
Router>
```

```

Router>
Router>en
Router#conf
Router#configure ter
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)#login
Bogota3(config-line)#service password-encryption
Bogota3(config)#banner motd %No esta autorizado, favor contactar al
administrador.%
Bogota3(config)#

```

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

*Tabla 7. Topología de la Red*

Dispositivo	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara de subred	Máscara wildcard	Gateway predeterminado
Medellin1	S0/0/0	172.29.6.9	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
	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
Medellin2	S0/0/0	172.29.6.5	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
	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
Medellin3	S0/0/0	172.29.6.6	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
	S0/0/1	172.29.6.1	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA

		0			
	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
	S0/0/1	209.17.220.5	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
Bogota1	S0/0/0	172.29.3.5	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
	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	209.17.220.6	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
Bogota2	S0/0/0	172.29.3.2	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
	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
Bogota3	S0/0/0	172.29.3.10	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.3	NA
	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

Fuente del Autor

Password:

Medellin1>en

Password:

Medellin1#conf

Medellin1#configure ter

Medellin1#configure terminal

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

```
Medellin1(config)#int s0/0/0
Medellin1(config-if)#description Conexion a 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 Conexion a 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 Conexion a 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)
```

Password:

```
Medellin2>en
Password:
Medellin2#int s0/0/0
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
Medellin2#conf
Medellin2#conf
Medellin2#configure ter
```

```

Medellin2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin2(config)#int s0/0/0
Medellin2(config-if)#description Conexion a 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 Conexion a 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)#int g0/0
Medellin2(config-if)#description Conexion a PC_B
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

Medellin2(config-if)#exit
Medellin2(config)#

Medellin3>en
Password:
Password:
Password:
Medellin3#conf
Medellin3#configure ter
Medellin3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin3(config)#int s0/0/0
Medellin3(config-if)#description Conexion a Medellin2
Medellin3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.6 255.255.255.252
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)#s0/0/1
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
Medellin3(config)#int s0/0/1
Medellin3(config-if)#description Conexion a Medellin1
Medellin3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.10 255.255.255.252
Medellin3(config-if)#no shutdown

Medellin3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up

Medellin3(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed
state to up
exit
Medellin3(config)#exit
Medellin3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Medellin3#conf
Medellin3#configure t
Medellin3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin3(config)#int s0/1/0
Medellin3(config-if)#description Conexion2 a 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)#g0/0
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
Medellin3(config)#}
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

```

```
Medellin3(config)#int g0/0
Medellin3(config-if)#description Conexion a PC_A
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)#
```

Password:

```
ISP>en
Password:
ISP#conf
ISP#configure t
ISP#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ISP(config)#int s0/0/0
ISP(config-if)#description Conectar a Medellin1
ISP(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.2 255.255.255.252
ISP(config-if)#clock rate 128000
This command applies only to DCE interfaces
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)#
ISP#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
ISP#
```

```
ISP#conf
ISP#configure ter
```

```
ISP#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ISP(config)#int s0/0/1
ISP(config-if)#description Conexion a Bogota1
ISP(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.5 255.255.255.252
ISP(config-if)#clock rate 128000
This command applies only to DCE interfaces
ISP(config-if)#clock rate 128000
This command applies only to DCE interfaces
ISP(config-if)#no shutdown

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
ISP(config-if)#exit
ISP(config)#
```

Password:

```
Bogota1>en
Password:
Bogota1#conf
Bogota1#configure ter
Bogota1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota1(config)#int s0/0/0
Bogota1(config-if)#description Conexion a ISP
Bogota1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.5 255.255.255.252
Bogota1(config-if)#no shutdown

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
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)#int s0/0/1
Bogota1(config-if)#description Conexion a 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 Conexion a 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)#s0/1/1
^
```

```
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
Bogota1(config)#int s0/1/1
Bogota1(config-if)#description Conexion a Bogota2
Bogota1(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.6 255.255.255.252
Bogota1(config-if)#description Conexion2 a Bogota2
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
Bogota1(config)#
```

Password:

```
Bogota2>en
Password:
Bogota2#conf
Bogota2#configure ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
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
exi
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed
state to
Bogota2(config-if)#exit
Bogota2(config)#int s0/0/1
Bogota2(config-if)#description Conexion a 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 Conexion a 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
```

```
Bogota2(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/0, changed
state to up
exit
Bogota2(config)#exit
Bogota2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
Bogota2#conf
Bogota2#configure ter
Bogota2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota2(config)#int g0/0
Bogota2(config-if)#description Conexion a PC_D
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)#exit
Bogota2(config)#
Bogota2#
```

```
Bogota3>en
Password:
Bogota3#conf
Bogota3#configure ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota3(config)#int s0/0/0
Bogota3(config-if)#description Conexion a 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 Conexion a 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 Conexion a PC_C
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#conf
Medellin1#configure ter
Medellin1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin1(config)#router ospf 1

```

```
Medellin1(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
Medellin1(config-router)#do show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
* - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
P - periodic downloaded static route
```

Gateway of last resort is not set

```
172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
C 172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 172.29.6.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 172.29.6.9/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L 172.29.6.13/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L 209.17.220.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
Medellin1(config-router)#network 172.29.6.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
Medellin1(config-router)#network 172.29.6.8 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>en
Password:
Medellin2#conf
Medellin2#configure ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
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)#
02:16:14: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial0/0/1 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
```

```

network 172.29.6.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
Medellin2(config-router)#network 172.29.6.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
Medellin2(config-router)#exit
Medellin2(config)#
Medellin2#
Medellin3#conf
Medellin3#configure ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
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
Medellin3(config-router)#
01:51:00: %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)#
01:51:13: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial0/0/1 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done

Medellin3(config-router)#network 172.29.6.12 0.0.0.3 area 0
Medellin3(config-router)#
01:51:29: %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>en
Password:
Bogota1#conf
Bogota1#configure ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
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
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
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 209.17.220.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
Bogota1(config-router)#exit
Bogota1(config)#
```

```
Bogota2>en
Password:
Bogota2#conf
Bogota2#configure ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
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)#
01:51:52: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 4.4.4.4 on Serial0/0/0 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
```

```
Bogota2(config-router)#network 172.29.3.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
Bogota2(config-router)#network 172.29.3.12 0.0.0.3 area 0
Bogota2(config-router)#
01:52:08: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 4.4.4.4 on Serial0/1/0 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
Bogota2(config-router)#exit
Bogota2(config)#
```

```
Bogota3#conf
Bogota3#configure ter
Bogota3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
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)#twork 172.29.3.8 0.0.0.3 area 0
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
Bogota3(config-router)#network 172.29.3.8 0.0.0.3 area 0
Bogota3(config-router)#
02:02:25: %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)#
02:02:39: %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)#
Password:

ISP>en
Password:
ISP#conf
ISP#configure ter
ISP#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ISP(config)#router ospf 1
ISP(config-router)#router-id 7.7.7.7
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)#0 ISP(config-router)#
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
ISP(config-router)#
ISP(config-router)#0 ISP(config-router)#
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
ISP(config-router)#
ISP(config-router)#
02:28:40: %OSPF-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)#exit
ISP(config)#
02:29:01: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 4.4.4.4 on Serial0/0/1 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
```

- b. Los routers Bogota1 y Medellín 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#conf
Medellin1#configure ter
Medellin1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
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)#
Medellin1#
```

```
Password:
Bogota1#conf
Bogota1#configure ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
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)#
Bogota1#
```

- 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



Figura 27. Show ip route en Router Medellin2



Fuente del Autor

Figura 28. Show ip route en Router Medellin3



Fuente del Autor

Figura 29. Show ip route en Router Bogota1

```
Bogota1# show ip route
No auto-summary, Enter commands as administrator.
User Access Verification
Password:
Bogota1>
Bogota1# show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
        D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
        N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
        E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
        i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
        * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, s - SNA
        P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 209.17.220.8 to network 0.0.0.0

172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 18 subnets, 4 masks
O 172.29.0.0/24 [110/60] via 172.29.0.1, 00:12:01, Serial0/0/1
O 172.29.0.0/24 [110/60] via 172.29.0.10, 00:12:10, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.0.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.0.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 172.29.0.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.0.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 172.29.0.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
O 172.29.0.0/24 [110/100] via 172.29.0.1, 00:12:04, Serial0/0/1
O 172.29.0.0/24 [110/100] via 172.29.0.10, 00:12:04, Serial0/0/1
O 172.29.0.0/24 [110/100] via 209.17.220.8, 00:12:04, Serial0/0/1
O 172.29.0.0/24 [110/100] via 209.17.220.8, 00:12:04, Serial0/0/1
O 172.29.0.0/24 [110/100] via 209.17.220.8, 00:12:04, Serial0/0/1
O 172.29.0.0/24 [110/100] via 209.17.220.8, 00:12:04, Serial0/0/1
O 209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
O 209.17.220.0/24 [110/100] via 209.17.220.8, 00:12:04, Serial0/0/1
C 209.17.220.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 209.17.220.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.17.220.8
Bogota1#
Bogota1#
```

Fuente del Autor

Figura 30. Show ip route en Router Bogota2

```
Bogota2# show ip route
No auto-summary, Enter commands as administrator.
User Access Verification
Password:
Bogota2>
Bogota2# show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
        D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
        N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
        E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
        i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
        * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, s - SNA
        P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 172.29.0.1 to network 0.0.0.0

172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 18 subnets, 4 masks
O 172.29.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L 172.29.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
O 172.29.0.0/24 [110/60] via 172.29.0.10, 00:12:42, Serial0/0/1
O 172.29.0.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 172.29.0.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.0.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 172.29.0.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
O 172.29.0.0/24 [110/100] via 172.29.0.1, 00:12:42, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.0.0/24 [110/100] via 172.29.0.14, 00:12:42, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.0.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 172.29.0.0/24 [110/100] via 172.29.0.1, 00:12:42, Serial0/0/0
O 172.29.0.0/24 [110/200] via 172.29.0.1, 00:12:42, Serial0/0/0
O 172.29.0.0/24 [110/200] via 172.29.0.1, 00:12:42, Serial0/0/0
O 172.29.0.0/24 [110/200] via 172.29.0.1, 00:12:42, Serial0/0/0
O 172.29.0.0/24 [110/200] via 172.29.0.1, 00:12:42, Serial0/0/0
O 209.17.220.0/24 is directly connected, 3 subnets
O 209.17.220.0/24 [110/100] via 172.29.0.1, 00:12:42, Serial0/0/0
O 209.17.220.0/24 [110/100] via 172.29.0.1, 00:12:42, Serial0/0/0
O 209.17.220.0/24 [110/100] via 172.29.0.1, 00:12:42, Serial0/0/0
O 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 172.29.0.1, 00:12:42, Serial0/0/0
Bogota2#
Bogota2#
Bogota2#
Bogota2#
```

Fuente del Autor



### 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 8. Puertos de conexión*

ROUTER	INTERFAZ
Bogota1	SERIAL0/0/1; SERIAL0/1/0; SERIAL0/1/1
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

Fuente del Autor

```
Medellin1#con
Medellin1#conf
Medellin1#configure ter
Medellin1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin1(config)#
Medellin1(config)#router ospf 1
Medellin1(config-router)#passive-interface s0/1/0
Medellin1(config-router)#
01:58:47: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 3.3.3.3 on Serial0/1/0 from
FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
```

```
Medellin1(config-router)#
```

```
Medellin2#conf
Medellin2#configure ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin2(config)#router ospf 1
Medellin2(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
Medellin2(config-router)#exit
Medellin2(config)#
Medellin2#
```

```

Medellin3#conf
Medellin3#configure ter
Medellin3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin3(config)#router ospf 1
Medellin3(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
Medellin3(config-router)#exit
Medellin3(config)#
Bogota1#conf
Bogota1#configure ter
Bogota1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota1(config)#router ospf 1
Bogota1(config-router)#passive-interface s0/1/1
Bogota1(config-router)#
02:50:44: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 5.5.5.5 on Serial0/1/1 from
FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
Bogota1(config-router)#exit
Bogota1(config)#

conf
Bogota2#configure ter
Bogota2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota2(config)#router ospf 1
Bogota2(config-router)#passive-interface s0/1/0
Bogota2(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
Bogota2(config-router)#exit
Bogota2(config)#
Bogota3#conf
Bogota3#configure ter
Bogota3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota3(config)#router ospf 1
Bogota3(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
Bogota3(config-router)#exit
Bogota3(config)#

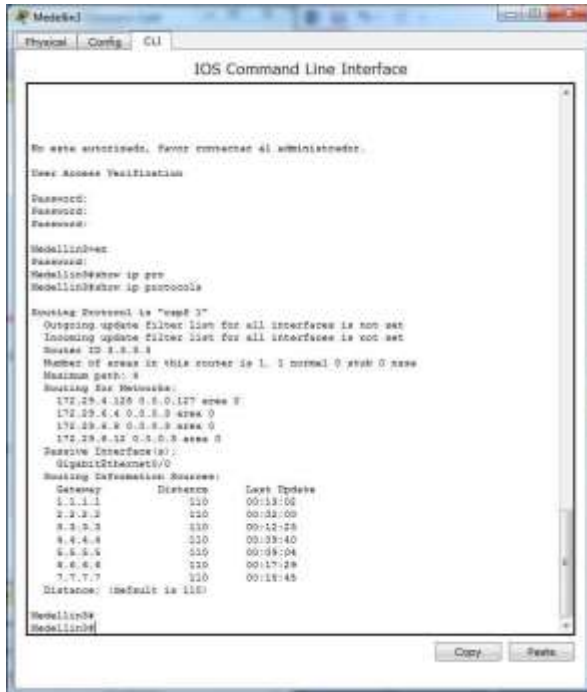
```

#### 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.



Figura 35. Show ip route protocols en Router Medellin3



```
Medellin3
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface

Do not autoconfigure. Favor conectar al administrador.

User Access Verification

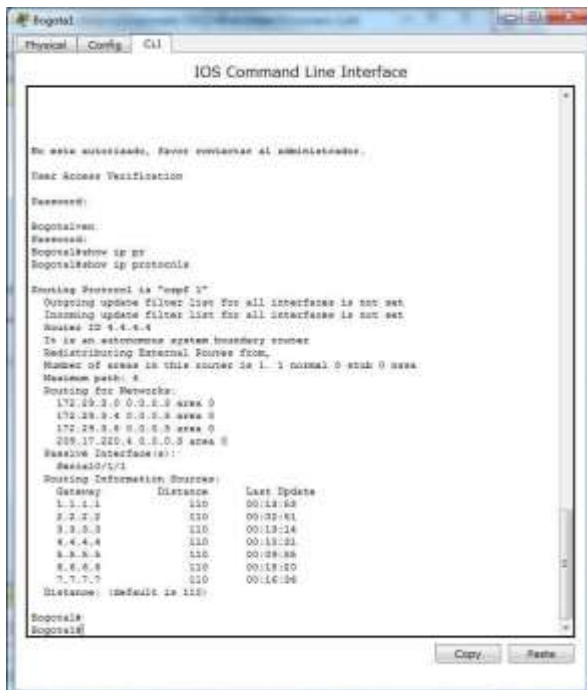
Password:
Password:
Medellin3#
Medellin3#show ip pro
Medellin3#show ip protocols

Routing Process 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 3.3.3.3
  Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
  Maximum path: 8
  Routing for Networks:
    172.29.4.128 0.0.0.127 area 0
    172.29.4.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
    172.29.4.8 0.0.0.3 area 0
    172.29.4.12 0.0.0.3 area 0
  Passive Interface(s):
    GigabitEthernet0/0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway         Distance      Last Update
    1.1.1.1           110           00:13:00
    2.2.2.2           110           00:13:00
    3.3.3.3           110           00:12:28
    4.4.4.4           110           00:13:40
    5.5.5.5           110           00:13:04
    6.6.6.6           110           00:17:28
    7.7.7.7           110           00:13:45
  Distance: (default is 110)

Medellin3#
Medellin3#
```

Fuente del Autor

Figura 36. Show ip route protocols en Router Bogota1



```
Bogota1
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface

Do not autoconfigure. Favor conectar al administrador.

User Access Verification

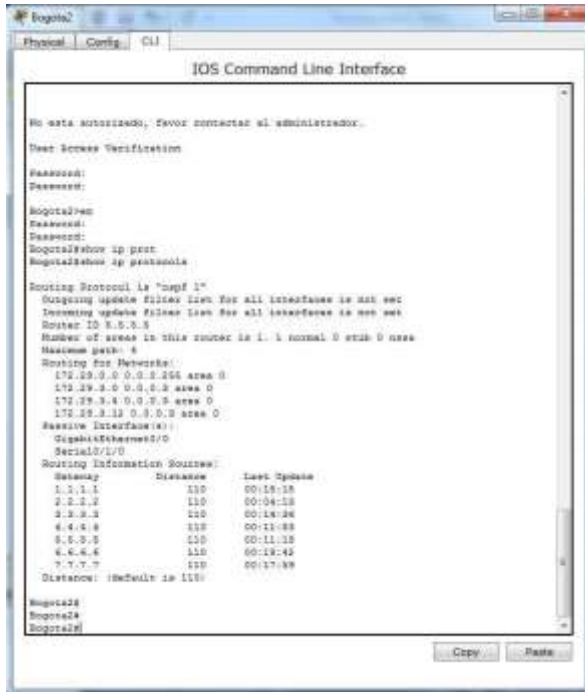
Password:
Bogota1#
Bogota1#show ip pr
Bogota1#show ip protoco

Routing Process 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 4.4.4.4
  It is an autonomous system boundary router
  Redistributing External Routes from:
  Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
  Maximum path: 8
  Routing for Networks:
    172.29.3.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    172.29.3.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
    172.29.3.8 0.0.0.3 area 0
    209.17.120.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
  Passive Interface(s):
    Serial0/1/1
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway         Distance      Last Update
    1.1.1.1           110           00:13:43
    2.2.2.2           110           00:13:41
    3.3.3.3           110           00:13:14
    4.4.4.4           110           00:13:21
    5.5.5.5           110           00:13:38
    6.6.6.6           110           00:13:20
    7.7.7.7           110           00:14:04
  Distance: (default is 110)

Bogota1#
Bogota1#
```

Fuente del Autor

Figura 37. Show ip route protocols en Router Bogota2



```
IOS Command Line Interface

No esta autorizado, favor contactar al administrador.

User Access Verification

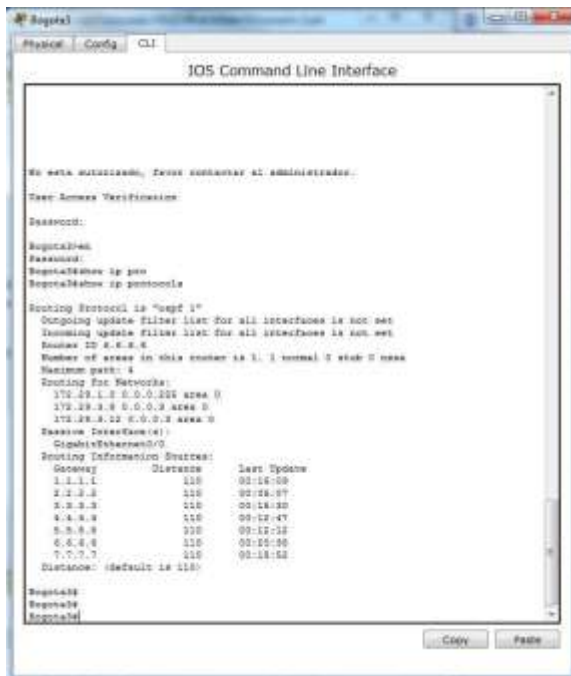
Password:
Password:
Bogota2>en
Password:
Bogota2#show ip prot
Bogota2#show ip protocols

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
  Router ID 1.1.1.1
  Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.19.0.0 0.0.0.0 area 0
    172.19.3.0 0.0.0.0 area 0
    172.19.3.4 0.0.0.0 area 0
    172.19.3.12 0.0.0.0 area 0
  Passive Interfaces:
    GigabitEthernet0/0
    Serial0/0/0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway         Distance      Last Update
    1.1.1.1          110           00:18:28
    2.2.2.2          110           00:04:28
    3.3.3.3          110           00:14:28
    4.4.4.4          110           00:11:33
    5.5.5.5          110           00:11:33
    6.6.6.6          110           00:12:45
    7.7.7.7          110           00:17:33
  Distance: (default is 110)

Bogota2#
Bogota2#
Bogota2#
```

Fuente del Autor

Figura 38. Show ip route protocols en Router Bogota3



```
IOS Command Line Interface

No esta autorizado, favor contactar al administrador.

User Access Verification

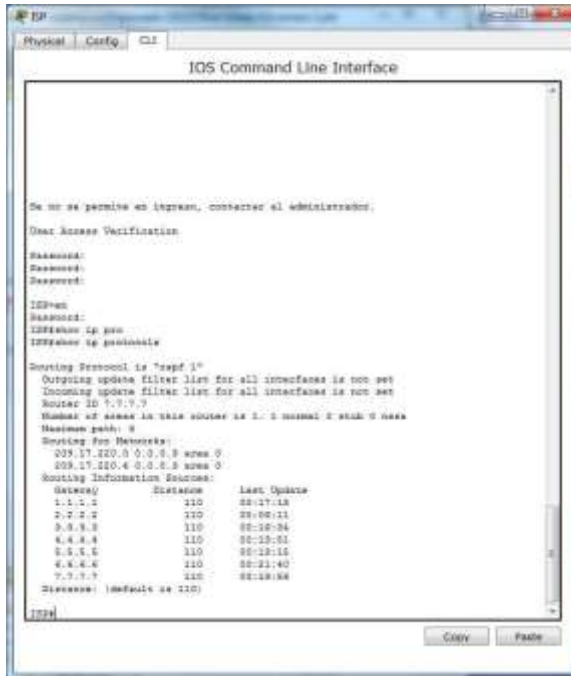
Password:
Password:
Bogota3>en
Password:
Bogota3#show ip prot
Bogota3#show ip protocols

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
  Router ID 1.1.1.1
  Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.19.1.0 0.0.0.0 area 0
    172.19.3.0 0.0.0.0 area 0
    172.19.3.22 0.0.0.0 area 0
  Passive Interfaces:
    GigabitEthernet0/0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway         Distance      Last Update
    1.1.1.1          110           00:16:39
    2.2.2.2          110           00:05:37
    3.3.3.3          110           00:14:30
    4.4.4.4          110           00:12:47
    5.5.5.5          110           00:12:33
    6.6.6.6          110           00:12:36
    7.7.7.7          110           00:18:52
  Distance: (default is 110)

Bogota3#
Bogota3#
Bogota3#
```

Fuente del Autor

Figura 39. Show ip route protocols en Router ISP



Fuente del Autor

- 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#configure ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin1(config)#interface Serial0/1/1
Medellin1(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
Medellin1(config-if)#
```

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/1, changed state to down

02:19:32: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 7.7.7.7 on Serial0/1/1 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached

```
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)#
```

```
Bogota1(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
Bogota1(config-if)#no shutdown
Bogota1(config-if)#exit
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#conf

ISP#configure ter

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

```
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)#
```

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

03:27:40: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial0/0/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done

```

ISP(config-if)#exit
ISP(config)#
ISP(config)#username BOGOTA secret cisco
ISP(config)#int s0/0/1
ISP(config-if)#ppp authentication chap
ISP(config-if)#exit
ISP(config)#

```

## Parte 6: Configuración de PAT

- 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.
- 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 del router Medellín1, cómo diferente puerto.
- 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)#int s0/1/0
Medellin1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Medellin1(config-if)#exit
Medellin1(config)#int s0/1/1
Medellin1(config-if)#ip nat outside
Medellin1(config-if)#exit
Medellin1#show ip nat translation
Medellin1#

```

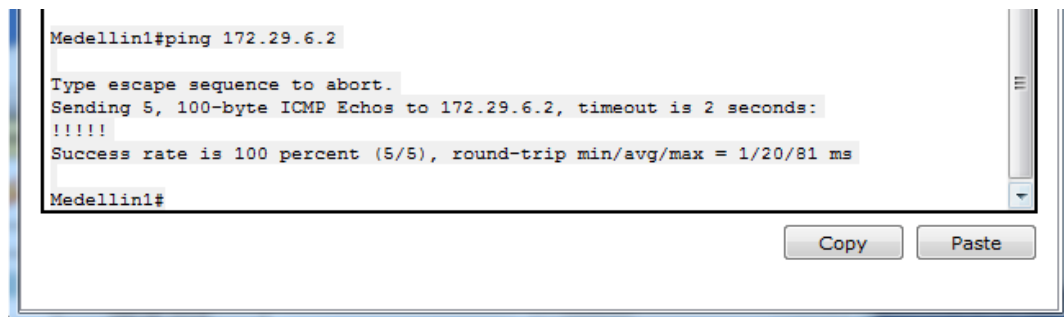
```

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

Bogota1#show ip nat translation
Bogota1#

```

*Figura 40. Prueba de ping de Medellin1.*



Fuente del Autor

```

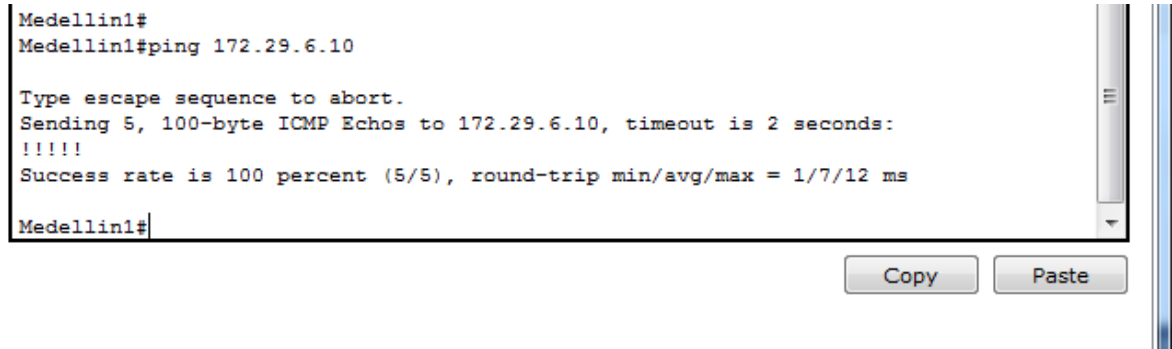
Medellin1#ping 172.29.6.2

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.6.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/20/81 ms

```

Medellin1#

Figura 41. Prueba de ping de Medellin1 a Medellin2



```
Medellin1#
Medellin1#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:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/7/12 ms

Medellin1#
```

Fuente del Autor

```
Medellin1#ping 172.29.6.10
```

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
```

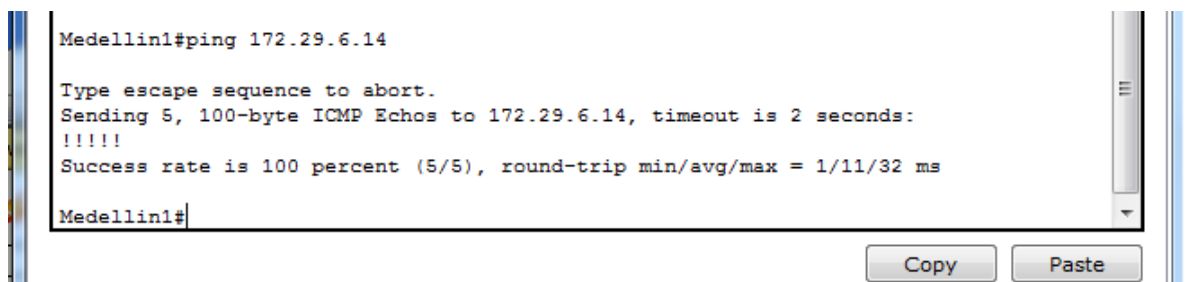
```
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.6.10, timeout is 2 seconds:
```

```
!!!!
```

```
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/7/12 ms
```

```
Medellin1#
```

Figura 42. Prueba de ping de Medellin1 a Medellin3



```
Medellin1#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:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/11/32 ms

Medellin1#
```

Fuente del Autor

```
Medellin1#ping 172.29.6.14
```

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
```

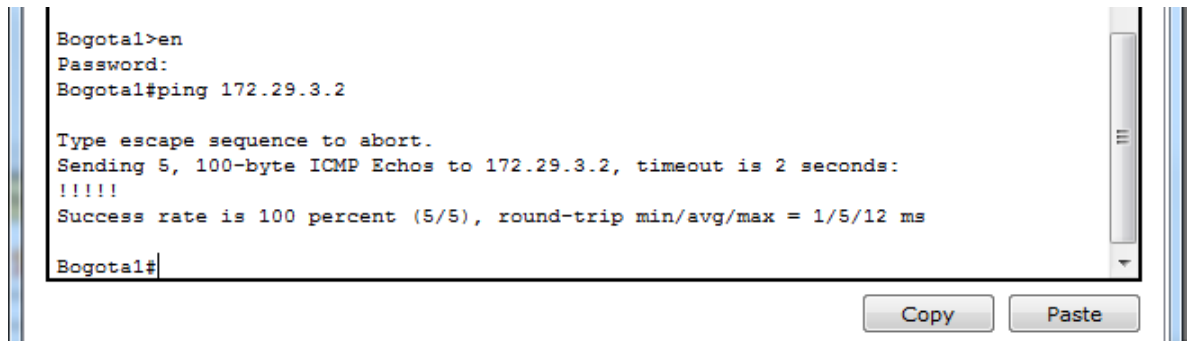
```
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.6.14, timeout is 2 seconds:
```

```
!!!!
```

```
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/11/32 ms
```

Medellin1#

Figura 43. Prueba de ping de Bogota1



```
Bogota1>en
Password:
Bogota1#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:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/5/12 ms

Bogota1#
```

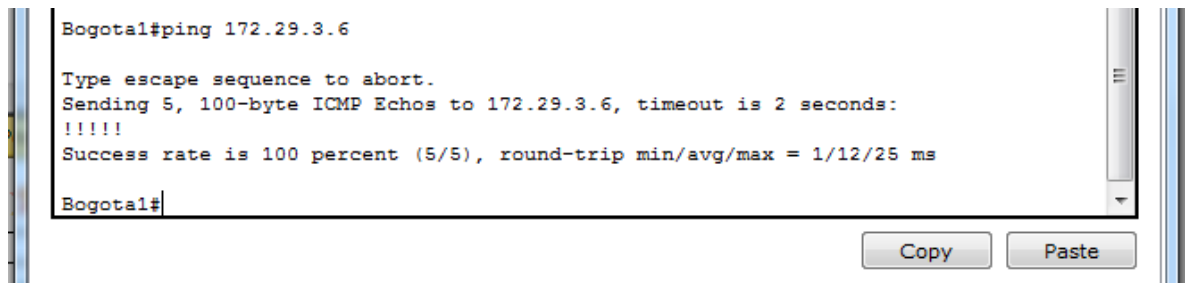
Fuente del Autor

```
Bogota1>en
Password:
Bogota1#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:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/5/12 ms

Bogota1#
```

Figura 44. Prueba de ping de Bogota1 a Bogota2



```
Bogota1#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:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/12/25 ms

Bogota1#
```

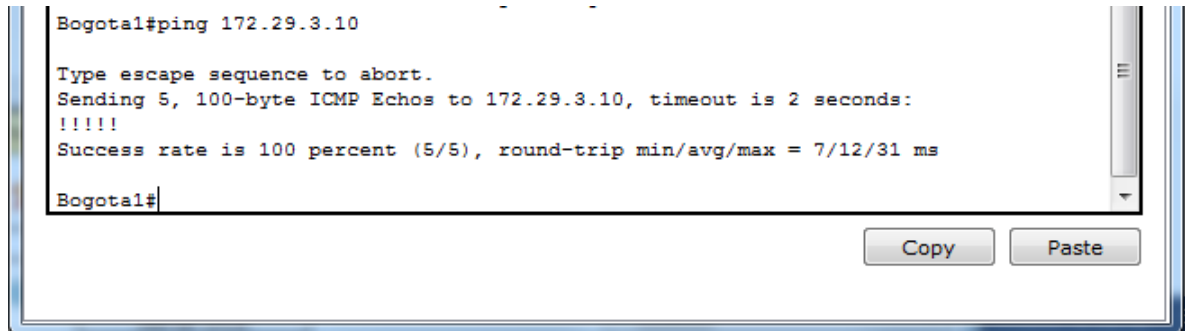
Fuente del Autor

```
Bogota1#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:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/12/25 ms
```

Bogota1#

Figura 45. Prueba de ping de Bogota1 y Bogota3



```
Bogota1#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:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 7/12/31 ms
Bogota1#
```

Fuente del Autor

### Paso 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>en
Password:
Medellin2#conf
Medellin2#configure ter
Medellin2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
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)#dns-server 8.8.8.8
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#exit
```

```
Medellin2(config)#
```

La red Medellin2 en la interfaz de salida (s0/0/0 – 172.29.6.5), se determina el broadcasts y el re direccionamiento hacia el router DHCP. La red Medellin3 no cuenta con un servidor DHCP, por tal motivo se realiza el paso anterior mencionado.

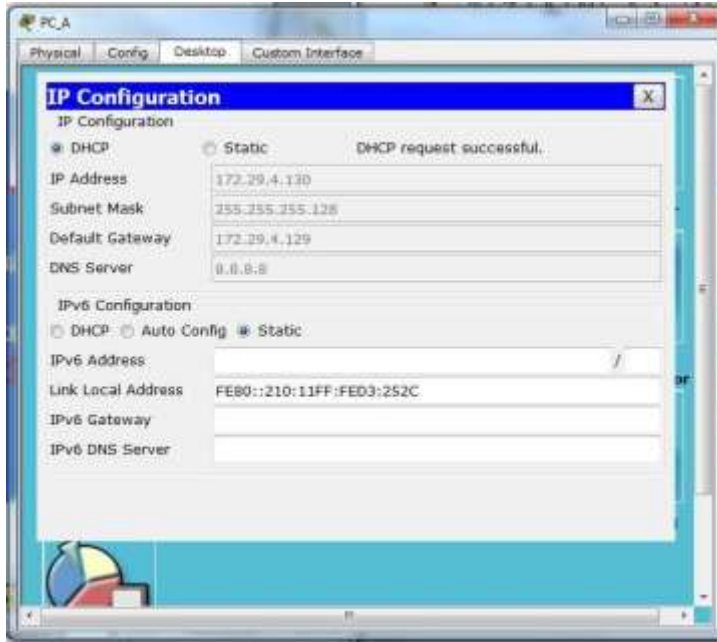
```
Medellin3(config)#int g0/0  
Medellin3(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.29.6.5  
Medellin3(config-if)#exit  
Medellin3(config)#
```

*Figura 46. Configuración DHCP en PC\_B*



Fuente del Autor

Figura 47. Configuración DHCP en PC\_A



Fuente del Autor

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

```
Bogota2>en
Password:
Bogota2#conf
Bogota2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota2(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)#dns-server 8.8.8.8
Bogota2(dhcp-config)#exit
Bogota2(config)#
```

La red Bogota2 en la interfaz de salida (s0/0/1 – 172.29.3.13), se determina el broadcasts y el re direccionamiento hacia el router DHCP. La red Bogota3 no cuenta con un servidor DHCP, por tal motivo se realiza el paso anterior mencionado.

Esto se aplica puesto que las redes son espejos en su estructura una de la otra, con sus respectivas direcciones únicas.

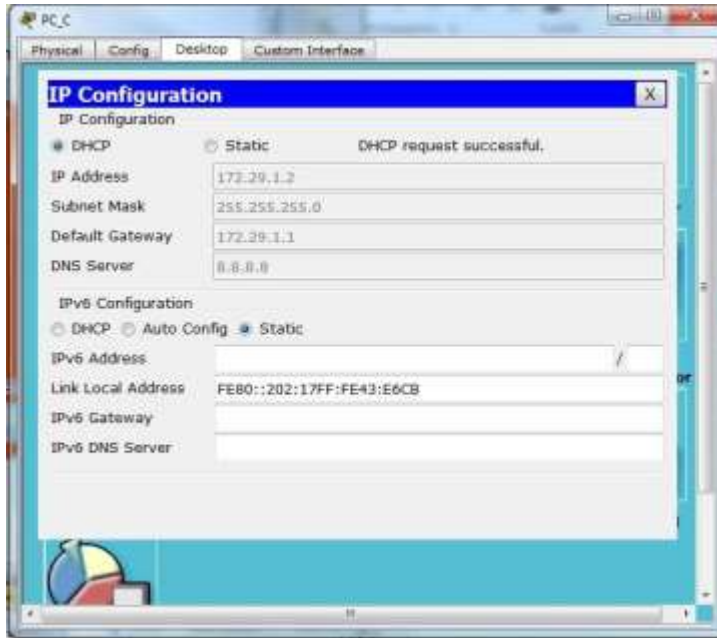
```
Bogota3(config)#int g0/0
Bogota3(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.29.3.13
Bogota3(config-if)#exit
Bogota3(config)#
```

Figura 48. Configuración DHCP en PC\_D



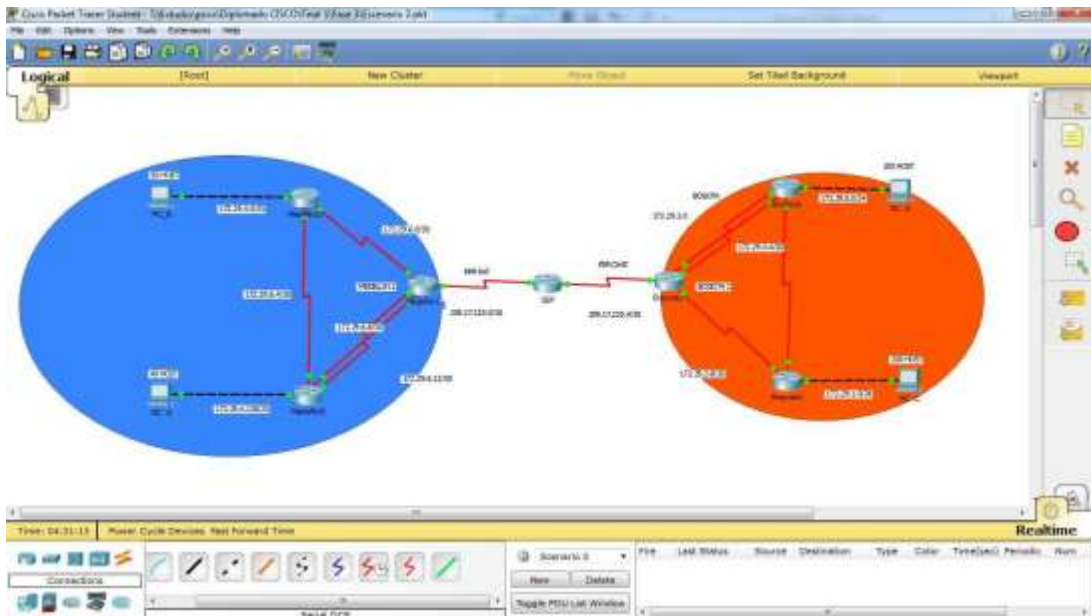
Fuente del Autor

Figura 49. Configuración DHCP en PC\_C



Fuente del Autor

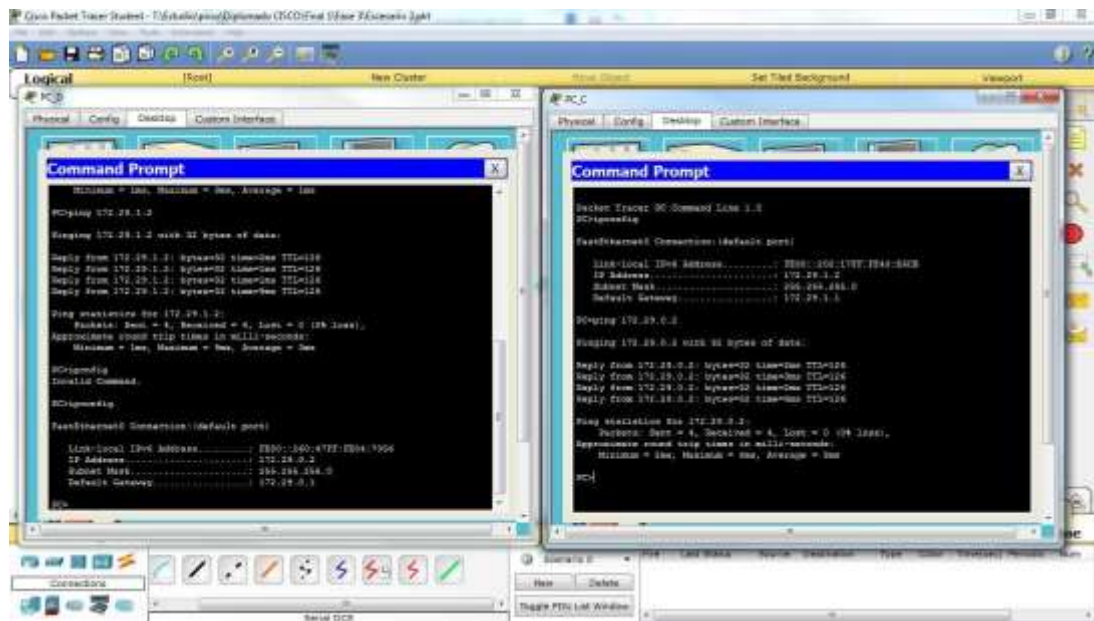
Figura 50. Topología Red escenario 2



Fuente del Autor

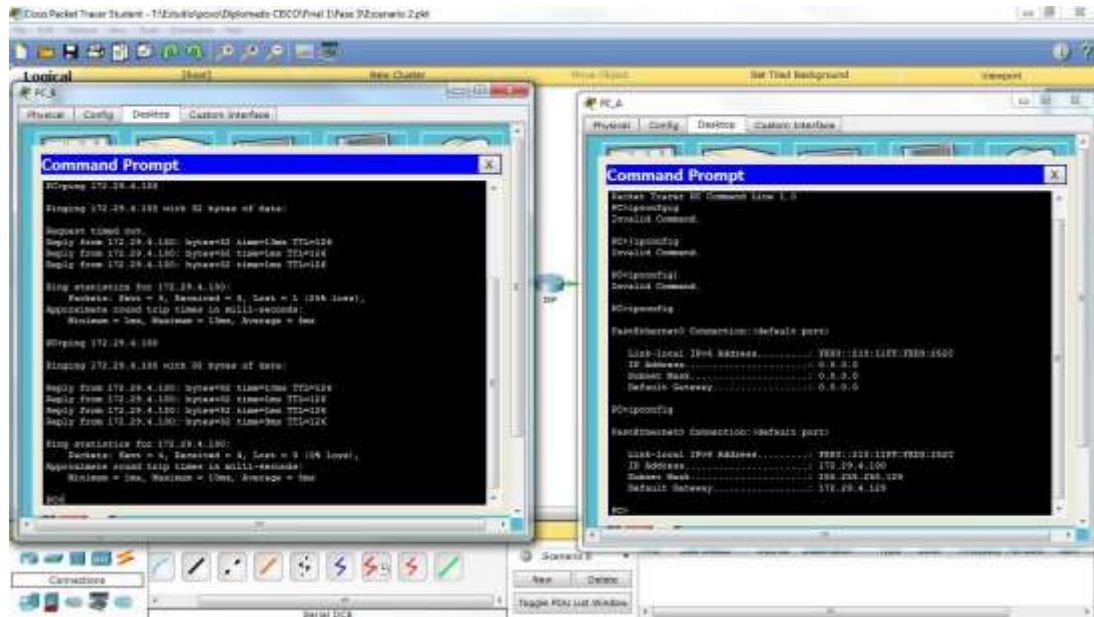
Nota: Bogotá tiene comunicación con todos sus equipos y Medellín también, se confirma comunicación con ISP en cada puerto serial y entre las redes CAN no.

Figura 51. Ping PC\_D a PC\_C en red Bogotá



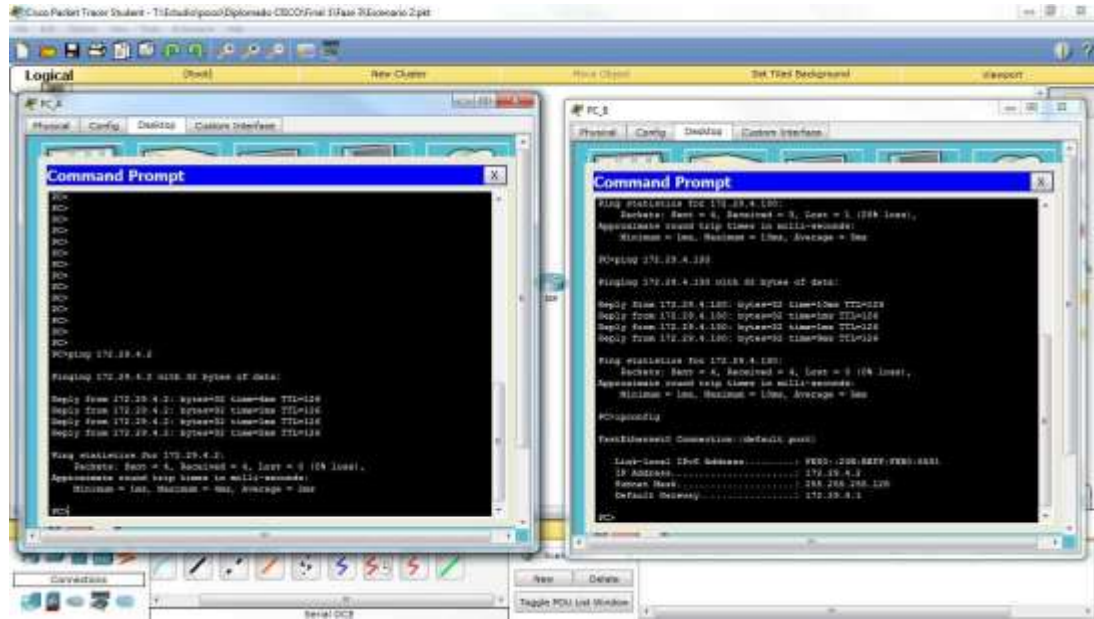
Fuente del Autor

Figura 52. Ping PC\_B a PC\_A en red Medellín



Fuente del Autor

Figura 53. Ping PC\_A a PC\_B en red Medellín



Fuente del Autor

## CONCLUSIONES

Después de finalizar el diplomado, estoy en la capacidad de crear, administrar, modificar y monitorear una red, desde los diferentes frentes, poniendo en práctica todos los conocimientos adquiridos, no sólo desde la teoría, sino también en la práctica.

Asignando niveles de seguridad a las redes para que éstas cuenten con el mejor firmware a la hora de conectividad de los dispositivos.

Se logró conocer a fondo los switches programables y la gran variedad de dispositivos CISCO que ofrece para las necesidades y optimizaciones de redes.

El resultado del proceso fue satisfactorio gracias a dos simulaciones de escenarios diferentes, los cuales dieron como resultado una correcta conectividad entre las redes WAN – LAN y CAN que se crearon en ellos. Gracias al aprendizaje me siento idóneo y capacitado para ejercer con tranquilidad funciones de Networking.

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