

DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACION CISCO CCNP SOLUCIÓN DE DOS
ESCENARIOS PRESENTES EN ENTORNOS CORPORATIVOS BAJO EL USO
DE TECNOLOGÍA CISCO

ERNESTO VANEGAS DIAZ

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA - UNAD
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Diplomado de opción de grado presentado para optar el título de INGENIERO EN
TELECOMUNICACIONES

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UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA - UNAD
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BOGOTÁ
2020

NOTA DE ACEPTACIÓN

Firma Presidente del Jurado

Firma del Jurado

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BOGOTA, 30 de noviembre de 2020

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GLOSARIO

VTP

Cisco VLAN Protocolo Trunk este protocolo administrar y configurar VLAN.

REDUNDANCIA

Establecimiento de trafico de datos estable y sin interrupciones por medio de un Gateway traslada el trafico generado hacia una red remota.

RADIUS

Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) es un protocolo de autenticación y autorización para aplicaciones de acceso a la red o movilidad IP. Utiliza el puerto 1812 UDP para establecer sus conexiones.

HSRP

El Hot Standby Router Protocol es un protocolo propiedad de CISCO que permite el despliegue de enrutadores redundantes tolerantes de fallos en una red.

MTU

La unidad máxima de transferencia (Maximum Transmission Unit - MTU) es un término de redes de computadoras que expresa el tamaño en bytes de la unidad de datos más grande que puede enviarse usando un protocolo de comunicaciones.

ENCAPSULATION

Permite que usted utilice una interfaz del router como puerto troncal a un Switch. Esto también se conoce como " Router on a stick" porque el Switch utiliza al router para rutear entre las VLAN.

RESUMEN

En el primer escenario se usan dos tipos de enrutamiento que permiten convivir dos protocolos como son OSPF Y EIGRP, esto con el fin que se aprendan las rutas de los dos protocolos y puedan compartir recursos, además de admitir la conexión entre áreas con sistemas autónomos, igualmente de permitir la redistribución de los protocolos usando técnicas donde se aplican las mediciones de ancho de banda, demora, confiabilidad, carga y MTU, el único problema es que consume recursos.

En el segundo escenario aplicamos las configuraciones de etherchannel donde LACP Y PAGP se pueden agrupar, los enlaces ethernetchannel y port trunking logran combinar las interfaces de forma múltiple, permitiendo así un ancho de banda disponible y proporciona una medida de la redundancia física, el LACP puede proteger sobre los loops y el PAGP es meramente de negociación permitiendo a este en conjunto funcionar estrechamente el uno con el otro.

CISCO, CCNP, Conmutación, Enrutamiento, Redes, Electrónica.

ABSTRACT

The first scenario uses two types of routing that allow two protocols such as OSPF and EIGRP to coexist, this in order to learn the routes of the two protocols and share resources, as well as to support the connection between areas with autonomous systems, as well as to allow the redistribution of protocols using techniques where bandwidth measurements are applied , delay, reliability, load and MTU, the only problem is that it consumes resources.

In the second scenario we apply etherchannel configurations where LACP and PAGP can be grouped, ethernetchannel and port trunking links manage to combine the interfaces multiplely, thus allowing an available bandwidth and provides a measure of physical redundancy, the LACP can protect over loops and paging is merely negotiation allowing it together to work closely with each other.

CISCO, CCNP, Switching, Routing, Networking, Electronics.

INTRODUCCION

Este diplomado nos prepara para adquirir conocimientos y habilidades necesarios para utilizar el direccionamiento ip avanzado y el enrutamiento en la implementación de escalabilidad para enrutadores conectados a la LAN Y WAN. Además de permitir la preparación para el examen CISCO CCNP ROUTER AND SWITCHING.

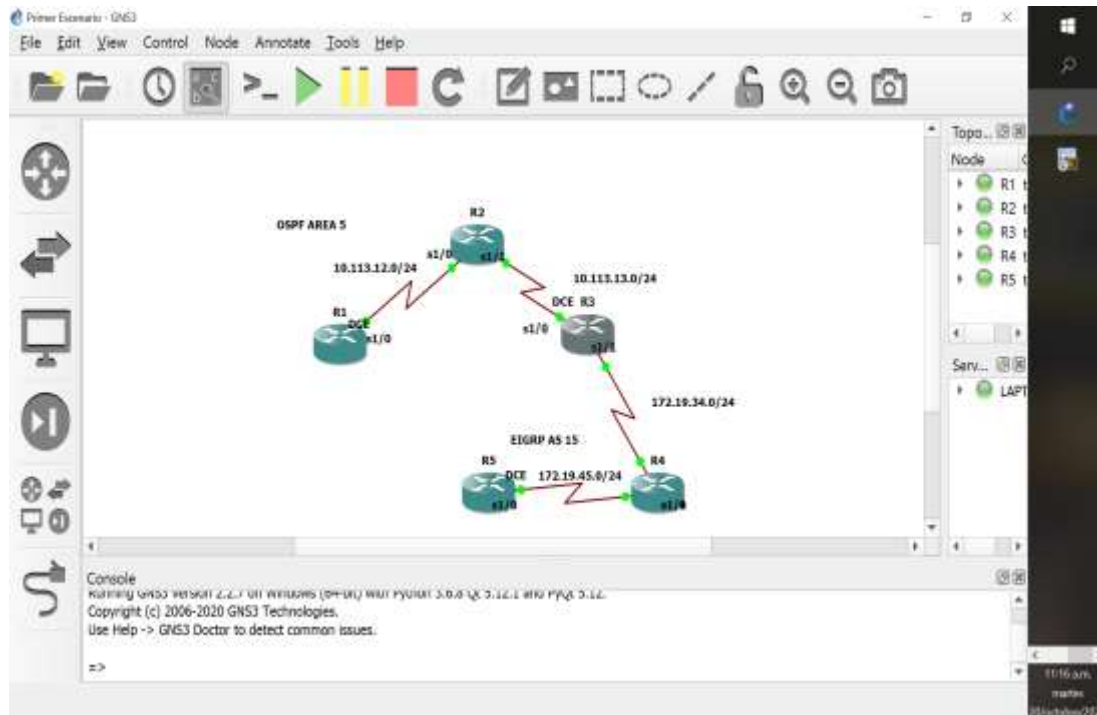
En el primer escenario podremos reconocer los protocolos EIGRP Y OSPF donde se realiza la comunicación con varios router donde uno esta configurado estos dos para comunicarse y así poder compartir rutas, además de utilizar loopbacks para la interconexión entre equipos y así poder gestionarlos entre ellos, con ellos realizar análisis de las tablas de enrutamiento donde se refleja que se comparten enrutamiento externo e interno.

En el segundo escenario podremos entender como el LACP Y PAGP se usan para el aprovisionamiento de un ethernet channel, donde encontramos una topología de alta disponibilidad que garantiza el flujo de datos y así mismo tener una ampliación en el ancho de banda donde los switches capa 3 se familiarizan con los de capa 2, la configuración de las vlan nos permite administrar el vlan trunking de acuerdo a las necesidades que tengamos en una red.

DESARROLLO

1. Escenario 1

Figura 1 Escenario 1



Simulación de escenario 1

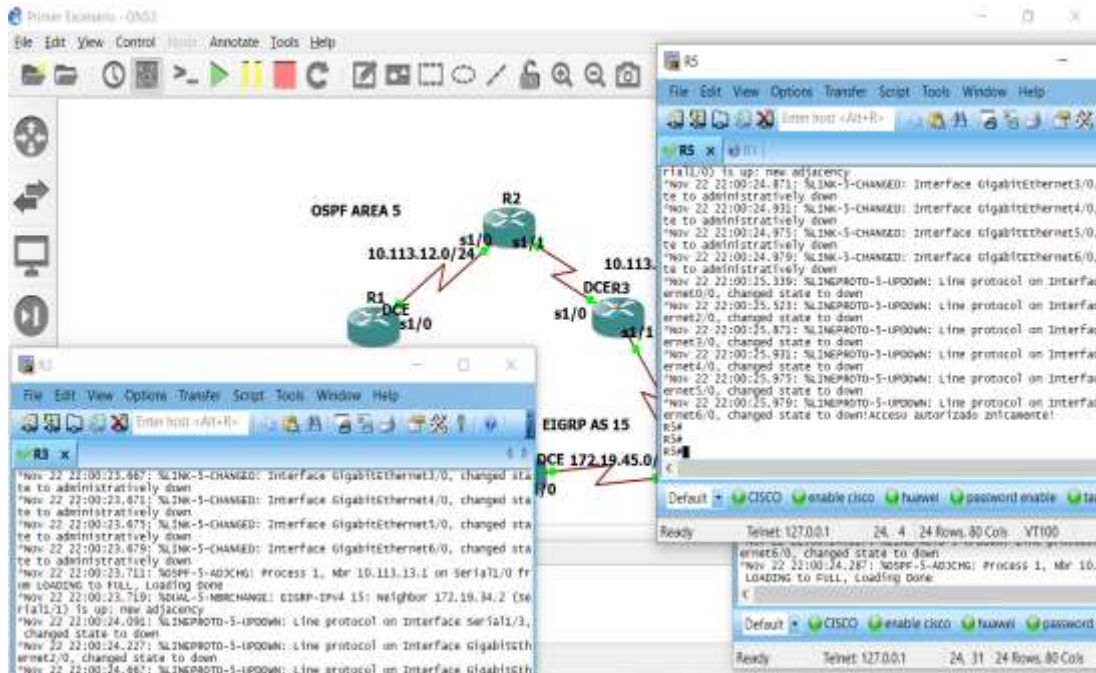
Aplique las configuraciones iniciales y los protocolos de enrutamiento para los routers R1, R2, R3, R4 y R5 según el diagrama. No asigne passwords en los routers. Configurar las interfaces con las direcciones que se muestran en la topología de red.

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

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

Se adjunta código y pantallazos con veracidad del código.

Figura 2. Simulación de escenario 1



Router R1

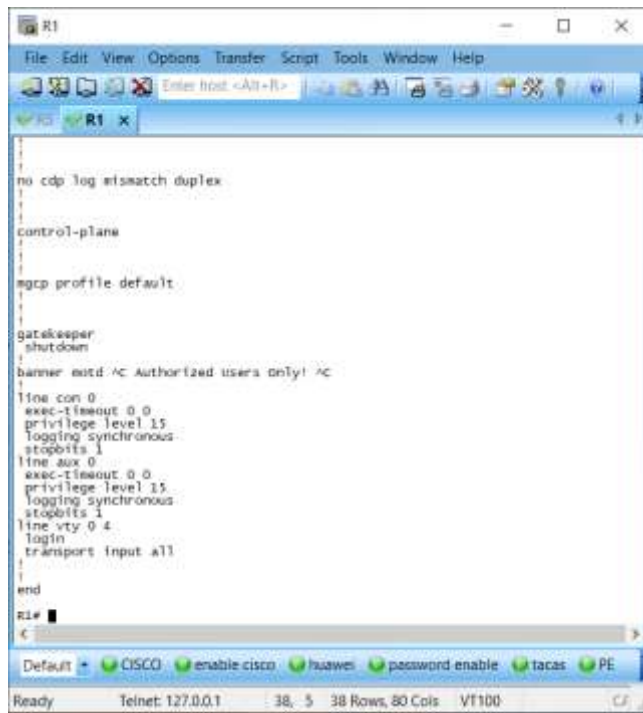
```

R1#configure ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#no ip domain-lookup
R1(config)#line console 0
R1(config-line)#logging synchronous
R1(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0
R1(config-line)#exit
R1(config)#service password-encryption
R1(config)# banner motd $ Authorized Users Only! $
R1(config)#
R1(config)#do wr
R1#configure ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#
R1(config)#inte
R1(config)#interface s1/0
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.113.12.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#clock rate 64000
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
R1(config-if)#description a R2
R1(config)#router ospf 1
    
```

```
R1(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 5
R1(config-router)#do wr
```

Nota: en este paso se realiza la configuración de las interfaces de acuerdo a la solución por medio de interfaces seriales y la configuración inicial. Además del enrutamiento ospf que nos permitirá conectarnos a cada uno de los routers de acuerdo con su área.

Figura 3. Aplicando código R1



```
no cdp log mismatch duplex
control-plane
mgcp profile default
gatekeeper
shutdown
banner motd ^C Authorized users only! ^C
line con 0
  exec-timeout 0 0
  privilege level 15
  logging synchronous
  stopbits 1
line aux 0
  exec-timeout 0 0
  privilege level 15
  logging synchronous
  stopbits 1
line vty 0 4
  login
  transport input all
end
R1#
```

Router R2

```
R2#configure ter
```

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

```
R2(config)#no ip domain-lookup
```

```
R2(config)#service password-encryption
```

```
R2(config)#banner motd $ Authorized Users Only! $
```

```
R2(config)#interface s1/0
```

```
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
*Oct 19 20:10:17.999: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial1/0, changed state to up
```

```
*Oct 19 20:10:19.007: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial1/0, changed state to up
```

```
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.113.12.2 255.255.255.0
```

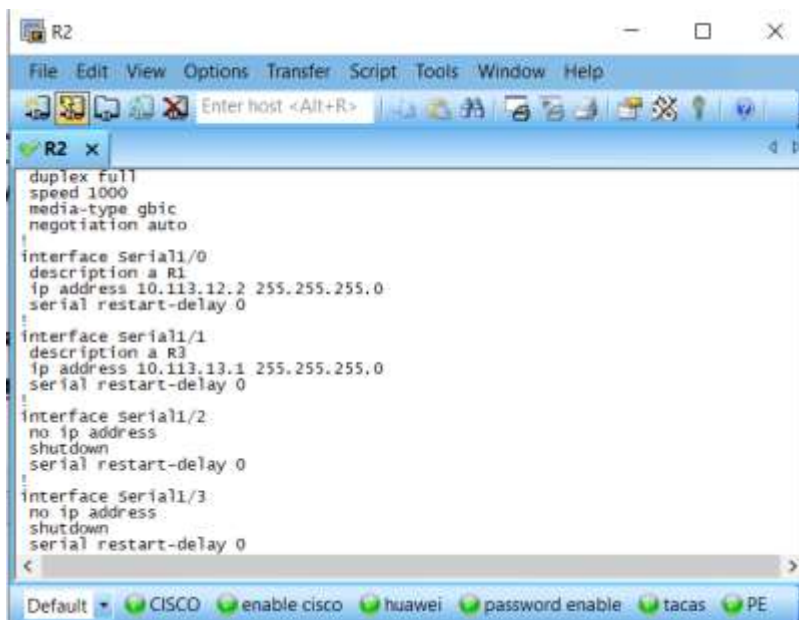
```
R2(config)#interface serial 1/1
```

```

R2(config-if)#ip address 10.113.13.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
*Oct 19 20:11:03.871: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial1/1, changed state to up
R2(config-if)#
*Oct 19 20:11:04.879: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
Serial1/1, changed state to up
*Oct 19 20:11:29.527: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
Serial1/1, changed state to down
R2(config-if)#description a R3
R2(config-if)#interface s1/0
R2(config-if)#description a R1
R2(config)#interface serial 1/1
R2(config-if)#description a R3
R2(config-if)#IP ADDRESS 10.113.13.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#NO SHUtdown
R2(config)#line con 0
R2(config-line)#logging synchronous
R2(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0
R2(config-line)#exit
R2(config)#router
R2(config)#router ospf 1
R2(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 5
R2(config-router)#network 10.113.13.0 0.0.0.255 area 5
R2(config-router)#do wr

```

Figura 4. Aplicando Código R2



Router R3

```
R3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#service password-encryption
R3(config)#no ip domain-lookup
R3(config)#banner motd #!Acceso autorizado znicamente!#
R3(config)#interface serial1/0
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
*Oct 19 20:21:45.659: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial1/0, changed state to up
*Oct 19 20:21:46.667: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
Serial1/0,
R3(config-if)#ip address 10.113.13.2 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#description a R2
R3(config)#interface serial 1/1
R3(config-if)#description a R4
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
*Oct 19 20:21:26.863: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial1/1, changed state to up
R3(config-if)#
*Oct 19 20:21:27.871: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
Serial1/1, changed state to up
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
*Oct 19 20:21:46.667: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
Serial1/0, changed state to up
*Oct 19 20:22:09.903: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
Serial1/0, changed state to down
R3(config-if)#ip address 172.19.34.1 255.255.255.0
R3(config)#line con 0
R3(config-line)#logging synchronous
R3(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0
R3(config-line)#router ospf 1
R3(config-router)#network 10.113.13.0 0.0.0.255 area 5
R3(config-router)#router eigrp 15
R3(config-router)#network 172.19.34.0 0.0.0.255
R3(config-router)#do wr
Warning: Attempting to overwrite an NVRAM configuration previously written
by a different version of the system image.
Overwrite the previous NVRAM configuration?[confirm]
Building configuration...
```

NOTA: Aquí podemos ver como los dos protocolos OSPF Y EIGRP pueden convivir en un solo router y permitir conectividad extremo a extremo.

Figura 5. Aplicando código R3

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
no ip address
shutdown
duplex full
speed 1000
media-type gbic
negotiation auto
!
interface Serial1/0
description a R2
ip address 10.113.13.2 255.255.255.0
serial restart-delay 0
clock rate 64000
!
interface Serial1/1
description a R4
ip address 172.19.34.1 255.255.255.0
serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial1/2
no ip address
shutdown
serial restart-delay 0
!
```

Router R4

```
R4#configure ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R4(config)#interface s1/1
R4(config-if)#exit
R4(config)#service password-encryption
R4(config)#no ip domain-lookup
R4(config)#banner motd #!Acceso autorizado znicamente!#
R4(config)#interface s1/1
R4(config-if)#no shutdown
R4(config-if)#description a
*Oct 19 20:27:47.343: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial1/1, changed state to up
R4(config-if)#description a
*Oct 19 20:27:48.351: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
Serial1/1, changed state to up
R4(config-if)#description a R3
R4(config-if)#IP ADDRESS 172.19.34.2 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#
*Oct 19 20:28:12.459: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
Serial1/1, changed state to down
R4(config-if)#interface s1/0
```

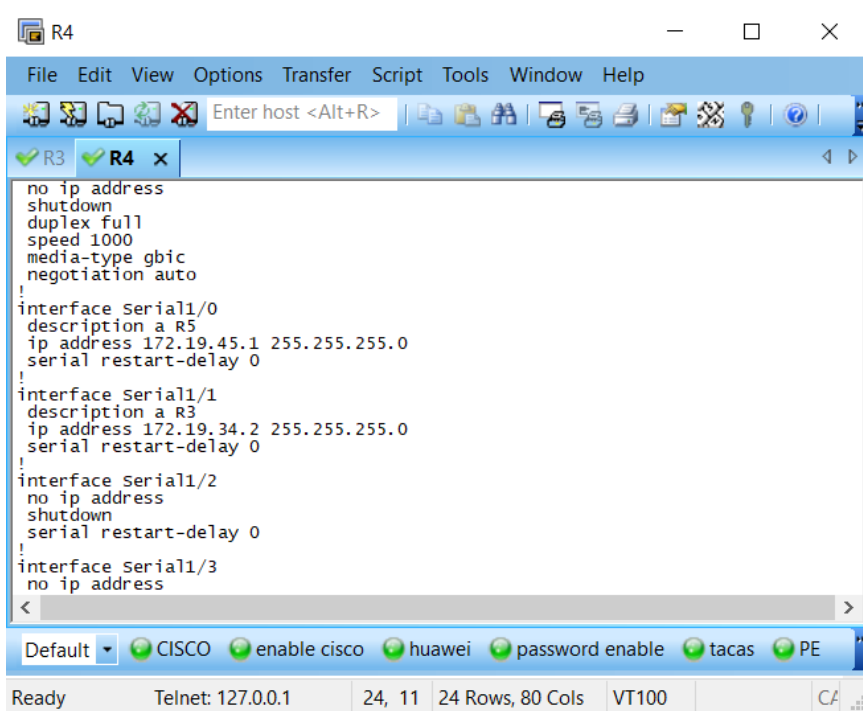


```

R4(config-if)#no shutdown
*Oct 19 20:28:30.467: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial1/0, changed state to up
R4(config-if)#description a
*Oct 19 20:28:31.475: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
Serial1/0, changed state to up
R4(config-if)#description a R5
R4(config-if)#IP ADDRESS 172.19.45.1 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#do wr
R4(config)#line con 0
R4(config-line)#logging synchronous
R4(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0
R4(config)#router eigrp 15
R4(config-router)#network 172.19.34.0 0.0.0.255
R4(config-router)#nnetwork 172.19.45.0 0.0.0.255
R4(config-line)#exit
R4(config)#do wr

```

Figura 6. Aplicando código R4



Router R5

R5#CONFigure TER

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

R5(config)#no ip domain-lookup

R5(config)#service password-encryption

R5(config)#banner motd #!Acceso autorizado znicamente!#

R5(config)#interface s1/0

R5(config-if)#no shutdown

R5(config-if)#description a

*Oct 19 20:34:00.819: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial1/0, changed state to up

R5(config-if)#description a R

*Oct 19 20:34:01.827: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial1/0, changed state to up

R5(config-if)#description a R4

R5(config-if)#ip address 172.19.45.2 255.255.255.0

R5(config-if)#do wr

R5(config)#router eigrp 15

R5(config-router)#net

R5(config-router)#network 172.19.45.0 0.0.0.255

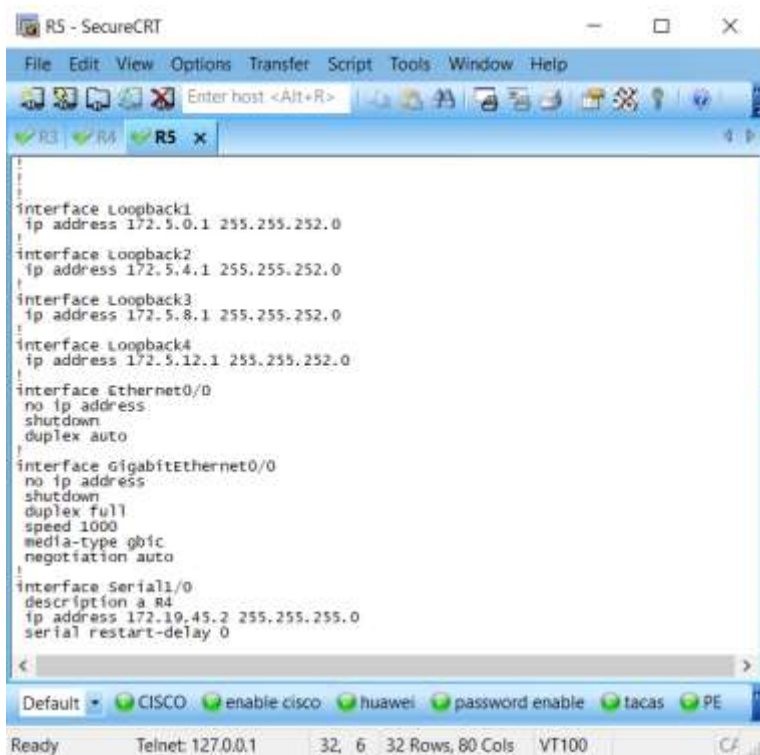
R5(config)#line con 0

R5(config-line)#logging synchronous

R5(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0

R5(config-router)#do wr

Figura 7. Aplicando código R5



Cree cuatro nuevas interfaces de Loopback en R1 utilizando la asignación de direcciones 10.1.0.0/22 y configure esas interfaces para participar en el área 5 de OSPF

Tabla 1. Loopback R1

INTERFACE	IP ADDRES/MASK
Loopback1	10.1.0.1 255.255.252.0
Loopback2	10.1.4.1 255.255.252.0
Loopback3	10.1.8.1 255.255.252.0
Loopback4	10.1.12.1 255.255.252.0

```
R1#configure te
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#interface loopback 1
R1(config-if)#
*Oct 19 21:21:57.123: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
Loopback1, changed state to up
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.0.0 255.255.252.0
Bad mask /22 for address 10.1.0.0
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.0.1 255.255.252.0
R1(config-if)#interface loopback 2
*Oct 19 21:22:50.055: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
Loopback2, changed state to up
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.4.1 255.255.252.0
R1(config-if)#interface loopback 3
*Oct 19 21:23:36.667: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
Loopback3, changed state to up
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.8.1 255.255.252.0
R1(config-if)#interface loopback 4
*Oct 19 21:24:52.375: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
Loopback4, changed state to up
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.12.1 255.255.255.252
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#router
R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.0.0 0.0.3.255 area 5
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.4.0 0.0.3.255 area 5
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.8.0 0.0.3.255 area 5
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.12.0 0.0.3.255 area 5
```

Figura 8. Interfaces de Loopback en R 1

```

R1
File Edit View Options Transfer Script Tools Window Help
Enter host <Alt+R>
R1
Interface Loopback1
ip address 10.1.0.1 255.255.252.0
Interface Loopback2
ip address 10.1.4.1 255.255.252.0
Interface Loopback3
ip address 10.1.8.1 255.255.252.0
Interface Loopback4
ip address 10.1.12.1 255.255.252.0
Interface Ethernet0/0
no ip address
shutdown
duplex auto
Interface GigabitEthernet0/0
no ip address
shutdown
duplex full
speed 1000
media-type gbic
negotiation auto
Interface Serial1/0
description a R2
ip address 10.113.12.1 255.255.255.0
serial restart-delay 0
Default CISCO enable cisco huawei password enable tacacs PE
Ready Telnet: 127.0.0.1 38, 5 38 Rows, 80 Coils VT100
  
```

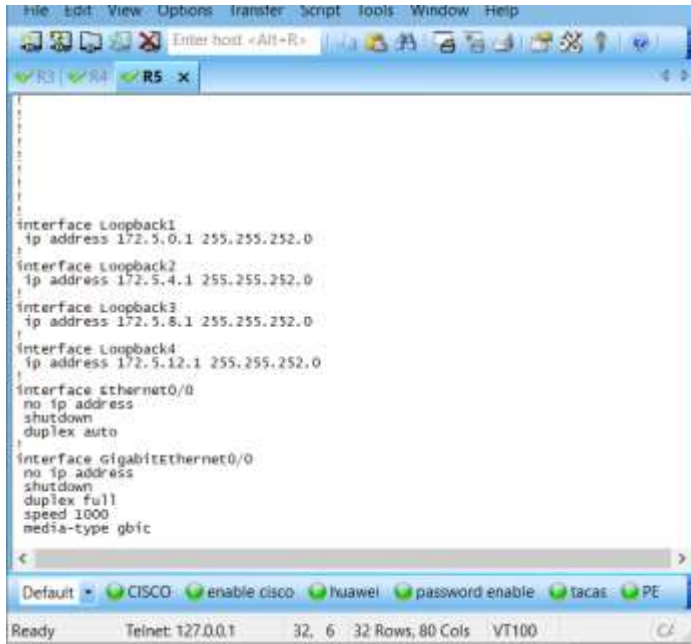
1.3. Cree cuatro nuevas interfaces de Loopback en R5 utilizando la asignación de direcciones 172.5.0.0/22 y configure esas interfaces para participar en el Sistema Autónomo EIGRP 15.

NOTA: La solución es agregar un interfaz virtual en cada uno de los routers, el Loopback. Protocolos como OSPF identificarían el router con la ID del enlace Loopback y al ser un interfaz virtual (sin ningún tipo de cable o conexión real), nunca se caería. También resolvería el tener que conocer las IPs de todos los routers de un AS mediano o grande.

Tabla 2. Loopback R5

INTERFACE	IP ADDRES/MASK
Loopback1	172.5.0.1 255.255.252.0
Loopback2	172.5.4.1 255.255.252.0
Loopback3	172.5.8.1 255.255.252.0
Loopback4	172.5.12.1 255.255.252.0

Figura 9. Interfaces de Loopback en R5-- 1



```
interface Loopback1
ip address 172.5.0.1 255.255.252.0
interface Loopback2
ip address 172.5.4.1 255.255.252.0
interface Loopback3
ip address 172.5.8.1 255.255.252.0
interface Loopback4
ip address 172.5.12.1 255.255.252.0
interface ethernet0/0
no ip address
shutdown
duplex auto
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
no ip address
shutdown
duplex full
speed 1000
media-type gbic
```

```
R5(config)#interface loopback 1
*Oct 19 21:29:22.611: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
Loopback1, changed state to up
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.5.0.1 255.255.252.0
R5(config-if)#exit
R5(config)#inter
R5(config)#interface loopback 2
*Oct 19 21:29:52.595: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
Loopback2, changed state to up
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.5.4.1 255.255.252.0
R5(config-if)#exit
R5(config)#interface loopback 3
*Oct 19 21:30:16.567: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on
Interface Loopback3, changed state to up
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.5.8.1 255.255.252.0
R5(config-if)#exit
R5(config)#interface loopback 4
*Oct 19 21:30:43.659: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on
Interface Loopback4, changed state to up
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.5.12.1 255.255.252.0
R5(config-if)#exit
```

```

R5(config)#router eigrp 15
R5(config-router)#net
R5(config-router)#network 172.5.0.0 0.0.3.255
R5(config-router)# network 172.5.4.0 0.0.3.255
R5(config-router)# network 172.5.8.0 0.0.3.255
R5(config-router)# network 172.5.12.0 0.0.3.255
R5(config-router)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]

```

```
R5(config-router)#
```

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

NOTA: “show ip route”, Muestra la tabla de rutas IP completa, un resumen de la tabla de enrutamiento o información de ruta para direcciones IP, máscaras de red o protocolos específicos. Especifica una dirección IP para que se muestren las rutas IP. Especifica una máscara de dirección IP para la dirección IP especificada.

```
R3#show ip route
```

```

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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, H - NHRP, I - LISP
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override

```

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

```

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 2 masks
O   10.1.0.1/32 [110/129] via 10.113.13.1, 00:55:13, Serial1/0
O   10.1.4.1/32 [110/129] via 10.113.13.1, 00:40:36, Serial1/0
O   10.1.8.1/32 [110/129] via 10.113.13.1, 00:40:26, Serial1/0
O   10.1.12.1/32 [110/129] via 10.113.13.1, 00:40:26, Serial1/0
O   10.113.12.0/24 [110/128] via 10.113.13.1, 00:55:13, Serial1/0
C   10.113.13.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
L   10.113.13.2/32 is directly connected, Serial1/0
172.5.0.0/22 is subnetted, 4 subnets
D   172.5.0.0 [90/2809856] via 172.19.34.2, 00:03:32, Serial1/1

```

```

D    172.5.4.0 [90/2809856] via 172.19.34.2, 00:03:32, Serial1/1
D    172.5.8.0 [90/2809856] via 172.19.34.2, 00:03:32, Serial1/1
D    172.5.12.0 [90/2809856] via 172.19.34.2, 00:03:32, Serial1/1
    172.19.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C    172.19.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1
L    172.19.34.1/32 is directly connected, Serial1/1
D    172.19.45.0/24 [90/2681856] via 172.19.34.2, 00:32:46, Serial1/1
R3#

```

Figura 10. Tabla de enrutamiento en R3

```

R3#
R3#
R3#
R3#show ip route
R3#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile,
B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter
area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external
type 2
E1 - ESRP external type 1, E2 - ESRP external type 2
I - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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, H - NHRP
Y - YRP
R - RIPv2
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override
Gateway of last resort is not set
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 2 masks
D    10.1.0.1/32 [110/129] via 10.113.13.1, 00:13:52, Seri
al1/0
D    10.1.4.1/32 [110/129] via 10.113.13.1, 00:13:52, Seri
al1/0
D    10.1.8.1/32 [110/129] via 10.113.13.1, 00:13:52, Seri
al1/0
D    10.1.12.1/32 [110/129] via 10.113.13.1, 00:13:52, Ser
ial1/0
D    10.113.12.0/24 [110/128] via 10.113.13.1, 00:14:02, S
erial1/0
C    10.113.13.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
L    10.113.13.2/32 is directly connected, Serial1/0
D    172.5.0.0/22 [90/2809856] via 172.19.34.2, 00:14:01, Ser
ial1/1
D    172.5.4.0 [90/2809856] via 172.19.34.2, 00:14:01, Ser
ial1/1
D    172.5.8.0 [90/2809856] via 172.19.34.2, 00:14:01, Ser
ial1/1
D    172.5.12.0 [90/2809856] via 172.19.34.2, 00:14:01, Se
rial1/1
D    172.19.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C    172.19.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1
L    172.19.34.1/32 is directly connected, Serial1/1
D    172.19.45.0/24 [90/2681856] via 172.19.34.2, 00:14:06
, Serial1/1
R3#

```


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

```
R3(config)#router os
R3(config)#router ospf 1
R3(config-router)#redi
R3(config-router)#redistribute ei
R3(config-router)#redistribute eigrp ?
<1-65535> AS number
```

```
R3(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 15 ?
metric      Metric for redistributed routes
metric-type OSPF/IS-IS exterior metric type for redistributed routes
nssa-only   Limit redistributed routes to NSSA areas
route-map   Route map reference
subnets    Consider subnets for redistribution into OSPF
tag         Set tag for routes redistributed into OSPF
<cr>
```

```
R3(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 15 su
R3(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 15 subnets ?
metric      Metric for redistributed routes
metric-type OSPF/IS-IS exterior metric type for redistributed routes
nssa-only   Limit redistributed routes to NSSA areas
route-map   Route map reference
tag         Set tag for routes redistributed into OSPF
<cr>
```

```
R3(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 15 metric 50000 subnets
% Only classful networks will be redistributed
R3(config-router)#do wr
Building configuration...
R3(config)#router eigrp 15
R3(config-router)#network 172.19.34.0 0.0.0.255
R3(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 10000 20000 255 1 1500
!
R3(config)#router ospf 1
R3(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 15 metric 50000 subnets
R3(config-router)#network 10.113.13.0 0.0.0.255 area 5
```

NOTA: cuando se distribuye un protocolo con otro, las metricas juegan un papel muy importante en esta en EIGRP utiliza metrica compuesta basado en ancho de

banda, retraso, confiabilidad, carga y MTU. OSPF utiliza la metrica por ancho de banda y por ello estas metricas consumen memoria y cpu al enrutador.

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

```
R1#show ip route
```

```
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP  
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area  
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2  
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2  
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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, H - NHRP, I - LISP  
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override
```

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

```
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 11 subnets, 3 masks  
C    10.1.0.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback1  
L    10.1.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1  
C    10.1.4.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback2  
L    10.1.4.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback2  
C    10.1.8.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback3  
L    10.1.8.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback3  
C    10.1.12.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback4  
L    10.1.12.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback4  
C    10.113.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0  
L    10.113.12.1/32 is directly connected, Serial1/0  
O    10.113.13.0/24 [110/128] via 10.113.12.2, 00:59:21, Serial1/0  
172.5.0.0/22 is subnetted, 4 subnets  
O E2  172.5.0.0 [110/20] via 10.113.12.2, 00:05:34, Serial1/0  
O E2  172.5.4.0 [110/20] via 10.113.12.2, 00:05:34, Serial1/0  
O E2  172.5.8.0 [110/20] via 10.113.12.2, 00:05:34, Serial1/0  
O E2  172.5.12.0 [110/20] via 10.113.12.2, 00:05:34, Serial1/0  
172.19.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets  
O E2  172.19.34.0 [110/20] via 10.113.12.2, 00:57:15, Serial1/0  
O E2  172.19.45.0 [110/20] via 10.113.12.2, 00:34:47, Serial1/0
```

Figura 11. Rutas del sistema autónomo opuesto R1

```

R1#
R1#
R1#
R1#show ip route
R1#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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, H - NHRP
       I - LISP
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override
Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 11 subnets, 3 masks
C    10.1.0.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback1
L    10.1.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
C    10.1.4.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback2
L    10.1.4.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback2
C    10.1.8.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback3
L    10.1.8.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback3
C    10.1.12.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback4
L    10.1.12.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback4
C    10.113.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
L    10.113.12.1/32 is directly connected, Serial1/0
O    10.113.13.0/24 [110/128] via 10.113.12.2, 00:17:48, S
erial1/0
O E1  172.5.0.0/22 is subnetted, 4 subnets
O E1  172.5.0.0 [110/50000] via 10.113.12.2, 00:00:47, Seria
l1/0
O E2  172.5.4.0 [110/50000] via 10.113.12.2, 00:00:47, Seria
l1/0
O E2  172.5.8.0 [110/50000] via 10.113.12.2, 00:00:47, Seria
l1/0
O E2  172.5.12.0 [110/50000] via 10.113.12.2, 00:00:47, Seria
l1/0
O E2  172.5.16.0 [110/50000] via 10.113.12.2, 00:00:47, Seria
l1/0
O E2  172.5.20.0 [110/50000] via 10.113.12.2, 00:00:47, Seria
l1/0
O E2  172.5.24.0 [110/50000] via 10.113.12.2, 00:00:47, Seria
l1/0
O E2  172.5.28.0 [110/50000] via 10.113.12.2, 00:00:47, Seria
l1/0
O E2  172.5.32.0 [110/50000] via 10.113.12.2, 00:00:47, Seria
l1/0
R1#

```

R5#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
 i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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, H - NHRP, I - LISP
 + - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

```

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
D EX  10.1.0.1/32 [170/2707456] via 172.19.45.1, 00:06:28, Serial1/0
D EX  10.1.4.1/32 [170/2707456] via 172.19.45.1, 00:06:28, Serial1/0
D EX  10.1.8.1/32 [170/2707456] via 172.19.45.1, 00:06:28, Serial1/0
D EX  10.1.12.1/32 [170/2707456] via 172.19.45.1, 00:06:28, Serial1/0
D EX   10.113.12.0/24 [170/2707456] via 172.19.45.1, 00:06:28,
Serial1/0
D EX   10.113.13.0/24 [170/2707456] via 172.19.45.1, 00:06:28,
Serial1/0
172.5.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 2 masks
C    172.5.0.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback1
L    172.5.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
C    172.5.4.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback2

```

- L 172.5.4.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback2
- C 172.5.8.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback3
- L 172.5.8.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback3
- C 172.5.12.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback4
- L 172.5.12.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback4
- 172.19.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
- D 172.19.34.0/24 [90/2681856] via 172.19.45.1, 00:06:28, Serial1/0
- C 172.19.45.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
- L 172.19.45.2/32 is directly connected, Serial1/0

R5#

Figura 12. Rutas del sistema autónomo opuesto R5

```

R5# show ip route
Routing Table: 0.0.0.0
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
       I - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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, H - NHRP, I - IGP
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override
Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 2 masks
O EX 10.1.0.1/32 [170/2707456] via 172.19.45.1, 00:18:17, Serial1/0
O EX 10.1.4.1/32 [170/2707456] via 172.19.45.1, 00:18:17, Serial1/0
O EX 10.1.8.1/32 [170/2707456] via 172.19.45.1, 00:18:17, Serial1/0
O EX 10.1.12.1/32 [170/2707456] via 172.19.45.1, 00:18:17, Serial1/0
O EX 10.13.32.0/24 [170/2707456] via 172.19.45.1, 00:18:27, Serial1/0
O EX 10.13.33.0/24 [170/2707456] via 172.19.45.1, 00:18:27, Serial1/0
172.5.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 2 masks
L 172.5.0.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback1
L 172.5.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
C 172.5.4.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback2
L 172.5.4.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback2
C 172.5.8.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback3
L 172.5.8.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback3
C 172.5.12.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback4
L 172.5.12.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback4
172.19.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
B 172.19.34.0/24 [90/2681856] via 172.19.45.1, 00:18:27, Serial1/0
C 172.19.45.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
L 172.19.45.2/32 is directly connected, Serial1/0
R5#

```

1. Escenario 2

Una empresa de comunicaciones presenta una estructura Core acorde a la topología de red, 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, etherchannels, VLANs y demás aspectos que forman parte del escenario propuesto.

Topología de red

Parte 1: Configurar la red de acuerdo con las especificaciones.
Apagar todas las interfaces en cada switch.

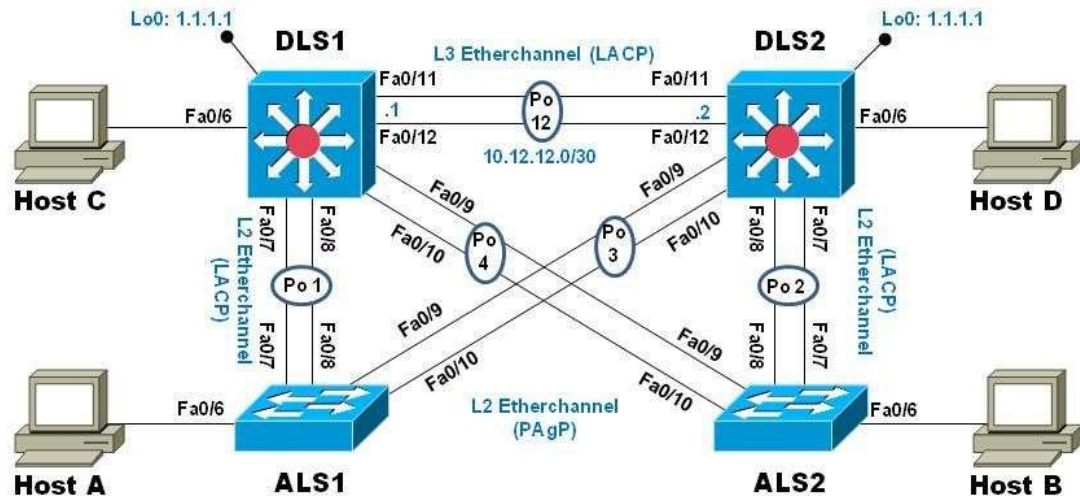
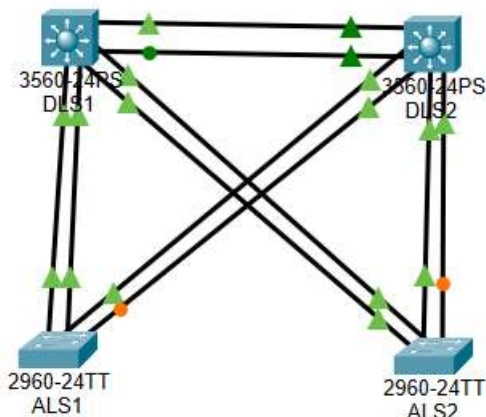


Figura 13. Simulación de Escenario 2



Asignar un nombre a cada switch acorde con el escenario establecido.

```
DLS1(config)#interface range fastEthernet 0/6 -12
```

```
DLS1(config-if-range)#shutdown
```

```
DLS2(config)#interface range fastEthernet 0/6 -12
```

```
DLS2(config-if-range)#no shutdown
```

Configurar los puertos troncales y Port-channels tal como se muestra en el diagrama.

La conexión entre DLS1 y DLS2 será un EtherChannel capa-3 utilizando LACP. Para DLS1 se utilizará la dirección IP 10.12.12.1/30 y para DLS2 utilizará 10.12.12.2/30.

```
Switch(config)#hostname DLS1
```

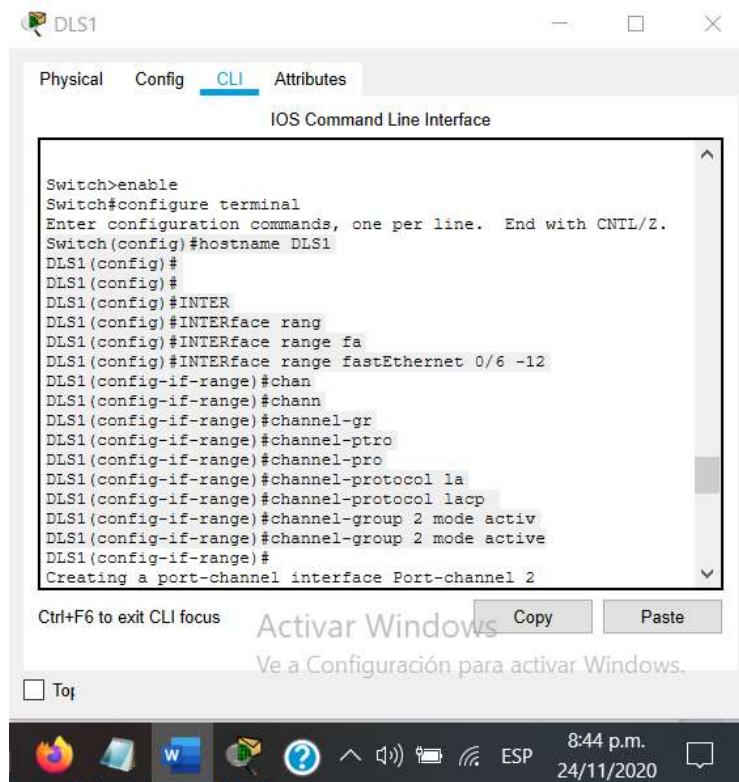
```
DLS1(config)#INTERface range fa
```

```
DLS1(config)#INTERface range fastEthernet 0/6 -12
```

```
DLS1(config-if-range)#channel-protocol lacp
```

```
DLS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode active
```

Figura 14. EtherChannel capa-3 utilizando LACP DLS1



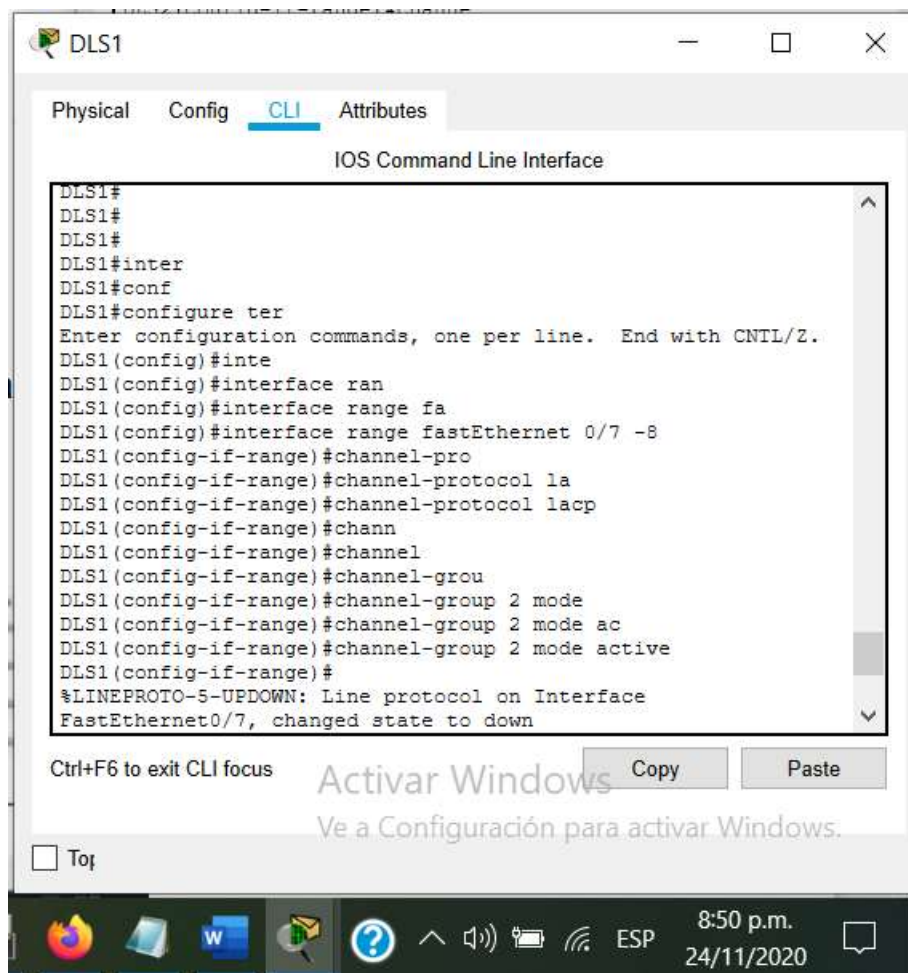
```

DLS2#configure ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
DLS2(config)#interface range fastEthernet 0/6 -12
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-protocol lacp
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode active
DLS2(config-if-range)#
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 2

```

Los Port-channels en las interfaces Fa0/7 y Fa0/8 utilizarán LACP.

Figura 15. LACP DLS1 Fa0/7 y Fa0/8



```
DLS1#configure ter
```

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

```
DLS1(config)#inte
```

```
DLS1(config)#interface range fastEthernet 0/7 -8
```

```
DLS1(config-if-range)#channel-protocol lacp
```

```
DLS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode active
```

NOTA: Una forma util de realizar la configuración de varios puertos es con el comando interface range, donde podemos seleccionar todos o varios puertos para una misma configuración y así ahorrar tiempo

Figura 16. EtherChannel capa-3 utilizando LACP DLS2

```
Physical  Config  CLI  Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
DLS2#
DLS2#
DLS2#conf
DLS2#configure ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
DLS2(config)#inter
DLS2(config)#interface ran
DLS2(config)#interface range fa
DLS2(config)#interface range fastEthernet 0/7 -8
DLS2(config-if-range)#chann
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-ptro
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-pro
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-protocol lac
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-protocol lacp
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode ac
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode active
DLS2(config-if-range)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
FastEthernet0/7, changed state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
FastEthernet0/7, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
FastEthernet0/8, changed state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
FastEthernet0/8, changed state to up
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Activar Windows
Ve a Configuración para activar Windows.

Copy Paste

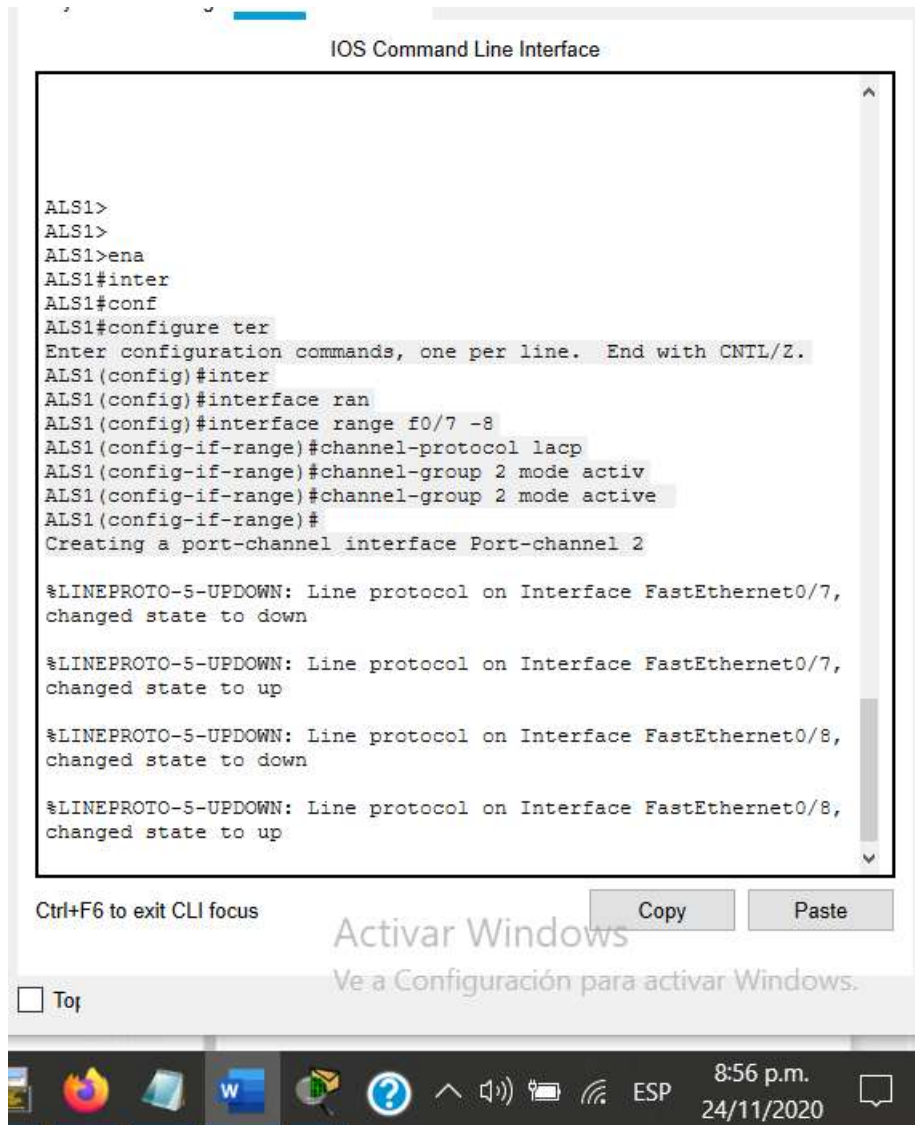
Top

8:53 p.m.
24/11/2020

```
DLS2#configure ter
```


Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
DLS2(config)#interface range fastEthernet 0/7 -8
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-protocol lacp
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode active

Figura 17. EtherChannel capa-3 utilizando LACP ALS1



```
ALS1#configure ter  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
ALS1(config)#interface range f0/7 -8  
ALS1(config-if-range)#channel-protocol lacp  
ALS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode active  
ALS1(config-if-range)#  
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 2
```

Figura 17. EtherChannel capa-3 utilizando LACP ALS2

```
IOS Command Line Interface

ALS2>
ALS2>
ALS2>ena
ALS2#inter
ALS2#conf
ALS2#configure ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ALS2(config)#inter
ALS2(config)#interface ran
ALS2(config)#interface range f0/7 -8
ALS2(config-if-range)#channel-protocol lacp
ALS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode active
ALS2(config-if-range)#
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 2

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/7, changed
state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/7, changed
state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/8, changed
state to down

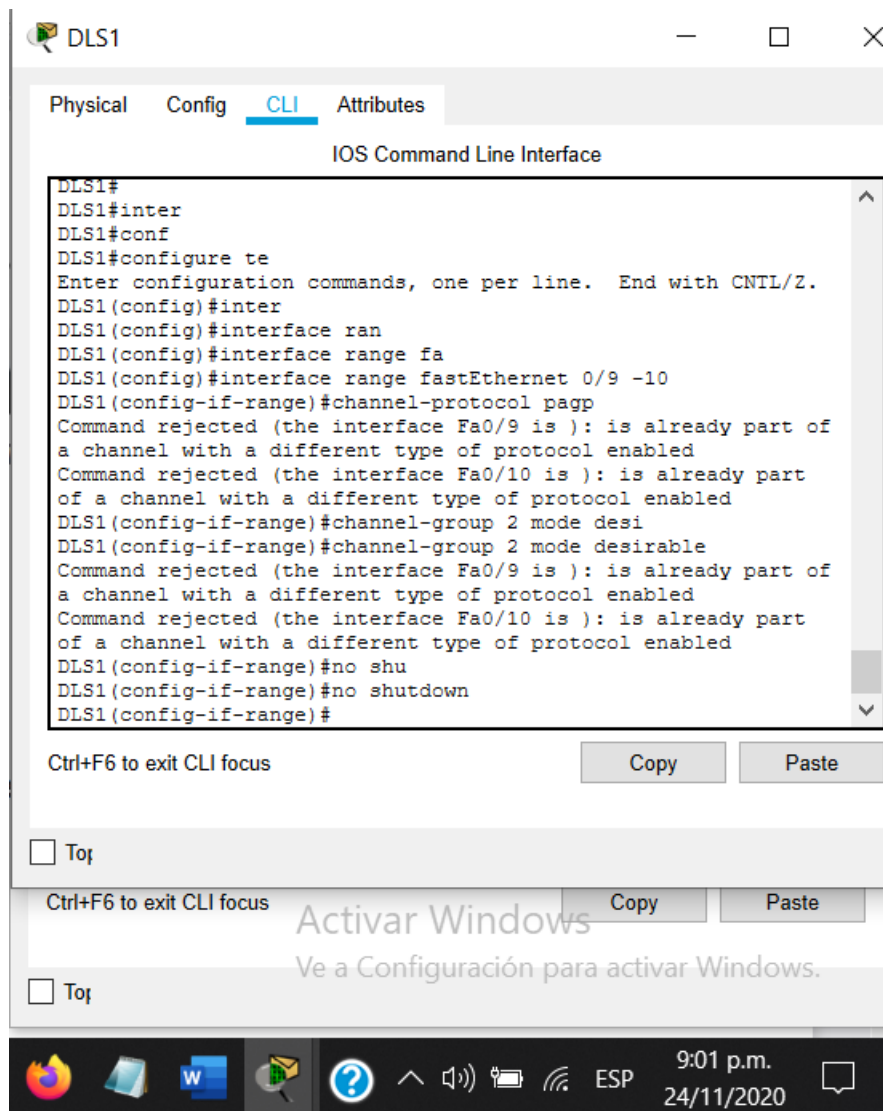
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/8, changed
state to up

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
Activar Windows Copy Paste
Ve a Configuración para activar Windows.
Toj
8:58 p.m.
24/11/2020
```

```
ALS2#configure ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ALS2(config)#inter
ALS2(config)#interface ran
ALS2(config)#interface range f0/7 -8
ALS2(config-if-range)#channel-protocol lacp
ALS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode active
```

Los Port-channels en las interfaces F0/9 y fa0/10 utilizará PAgP.

Figura 18. EtherChannel capa-3 utilizando PAgP DLS1



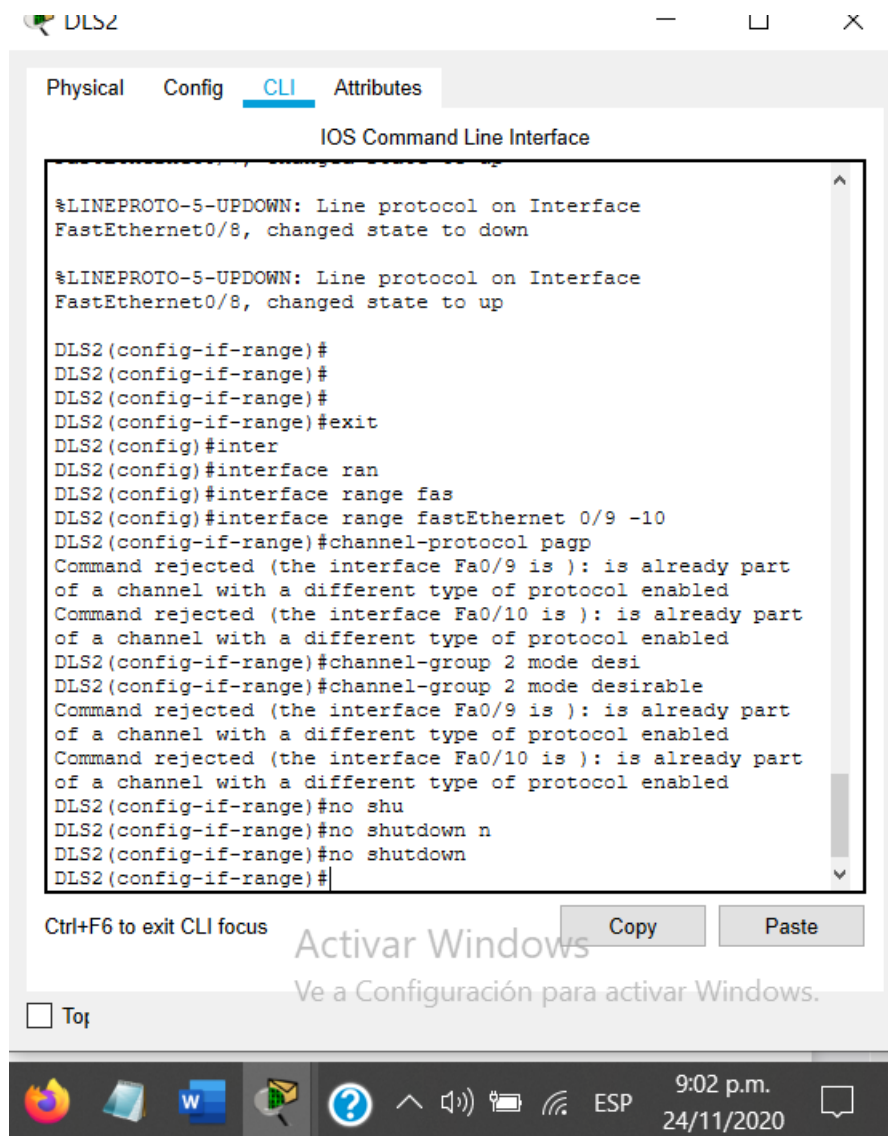
```
DLS1#configure te
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
DLS1(config)#interface range fastEthernet 0/9 -10
DLS1(config-if-range)#channel-protocol pagp
```

```

Command rejected (the interface Fa0/9 is ): is already part of a channel with a
different type of protocol enabled
Command rejected (the interface Fa0/10 is ): is already part of a channel with a
different type of protocol enabled
DLS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode desirable
Command rejected (the interface Fa0/9 is ): is already part of a channel with a
different type of protocol enabled
Command rejected (the interface Fa0/10 is ): is already part of a channel with a
different type of protocol enabled
DLS1(config-if-range)#no shutdown

```

Figura 19. EtherChannel capa-3 utilizando PAgP DLS2



```
DLS2(config)#interface range fastEthernet 0/9 -10
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-protocol pagp
Command rejected (the interface Fa0/9 is ): is already part of a channel with a
different type of protocol enabled
Command rejected (the interface Fa0/10 is ): is already part of a channel with a
different type of protocol enabled
DLS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode desirable
Command rejected (the interface Fa0/9 is ): is already part of a channel with a
different type of protocol enabled
Command rejected (the interface Fa0/10 is ): is already part of a channel with a
different type of protocol enabled
DLS2(config-if-range)#no shutdown
```

NOTA: Ethernetchannel proporciona velocidades incrementales entre Fast Ethernet (FE) y Gigabit Ethernet (GE) a través de múltiples puertos de igual velocidad en un puerto lógico. Esta combinación proporciona enlaces de alta velocidad tolerante a fallos, mientras que trunking transporta tráfico de varias VLAN a través de un enlace punto a punto entre los dos dispositivos.

Figura 20. EtherChannel capa-3 utilizando PAgP ALS1

Figura 20. EtherChannel capa-3 utilizando PAgP ALS1

```
IOS Command Line Interface
ALS1(config-if-range)#
ALS1(config-if-range)#
ALS1(config-if-range)#exit
ALS1(config)#inter
ALS1(config)#interface ran
ALS1(config)#interface range f0/9 -10
ALS1(config-if-range)#channel-protocol pagp
ALS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode desirable
ALS1(config-if-range)#
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
ALS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode deside
ALS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode des
ALS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode desirable
ALS1(config-if-range)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/9,
changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/9,
changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
FastEthernet0/10, changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
FastEthernet0/10, changed state to up
ALS1(config-if-range)#no shu
ALS1(config-if-range)#no shutdown
ALS1(config-if-range)#
ALS1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Activar Windows
Ve a Configuración para activar Windows.

Top

9:05 p.m.
24/11/2020

```
ALS1(config)#interface range f0/9 -10
ALS1(config-if-range)#channel-protocol pagp
ALS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode desirable
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
ALS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode deside
ALS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode des
ALS1(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode desirable
ALS1(config-if-range)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/9, changed
state to down

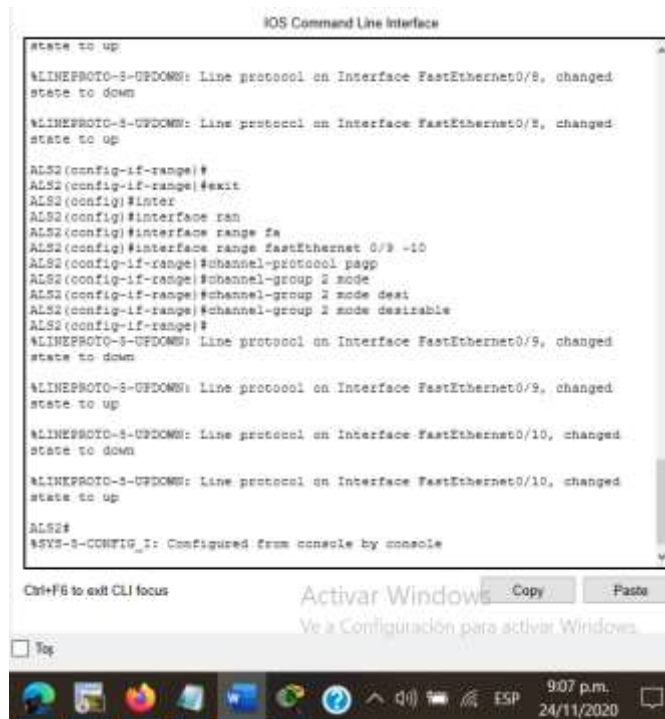
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/9, changed
state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/10, changed
state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/10, changed
state to up
```

```
ALS1(config-if-range)#no shutdown
```

Figura 21. EtherChannel capa-3 utilizando PAgP ALS2



```
state to up
%LINEPROTO-3-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/8, changed
state to down
%LINEPROTO-3-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/8, changed
state to up
ALS2(config-if-range)#
ALS2(config-if-range)#exit
ALS2(config)#inter
ALS2(config)#interface ran
ALS2(config)#interface range fa
ALS2(config)#interface range fastEthernet 0/9 -10
ALS2(config-if-range)#channel-protocol pagp
ALS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode
ALS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode desir
ALS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode desirable
ALS2(config-if-range)#
%LINEPROTO-3-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/9, changed
state to down
%LINEPROTO-3-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/9, changed
state to up
%LINEPROTO-3-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/10, changed
state to down
%LINEPROTO-3-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/10, changed
state to up
ALS2#
SYS-3-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
ALS2(config)#interface range fastEthernet 0/9 -10
ALS2(config-if-range)#channel-protocol pagp
ALS2(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode desirable
ALS2(config-if-range)#
```

Todos los puertos troncales serán asignados a la VLAN 500 como la VLAN nativa.

```
DLS1(config)#interface range fastEthernet 0/7 -12
DLS1(config-if-range)#sw
DLS1(config-if-range)#switchport tr
DLS1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk en
DLS1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encapsulation do
DLS1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
DLS1(config-if-range)#
```

```
DLS1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk native vlan 500
DLS1(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
```

```

DLS1(config-if-range)#switchport nonegotiate
DLS1(config-if-range)#no shutdown
DLS1(config)#interface range fastEthernet 0/7 -12
DLS1(config-if-range)#switchport tr
DLS1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk en
DLS1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encapsulation do
DLS1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
DLS1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk native vlan 500
DLS1(config-if-range)#switchport mode trun
DLS1(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
DLS1(config-if-range)#switchport nonegotiate
DLS1(config-if-range)#no shutdown

```

NOTA: La vlan nativa se usan para configurar como vlan troncales o enlaces troncales por medio de un taq como 802.1q o ISL.

Figura 22. Configuración del LACP router DLS1



```

interface FastEthernet0/6
channel-protocol lacp
channel-group 2 mode active
!
interface FastEthernet0/7
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport mode trunk

```



```
switchport nonegotiate
channel-protocol lacp
channel-group 2 mode active
!
interface FastEthernet0/8
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport mode trunk
switchport nonegotiate
channel-protocol lacp
channel-group 2 mode active
!
interface FastEthernet0/9
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport mode trunk
switchport nonegotiate
channel-protocol lacp
channel-group 2 mode active
!
interface FastEthernet0/10
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport mode trunk
switchport nonegotiate
channel-protocol lacp
channel-group 2 mode active
!
interface FastEthernet0/11
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport mode trunk
switchport nonegotiate
channel-protocol lacp
channel-group 2 mode active
!
interface FastEthernet0/12
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport mode trunk
switchport nonegotiate
channel-protocol lacp
channel-group 2 mode active
!
```

Figura 23. VLAN 500 ALS2

```

R/S Command Line Interface
ALS2(config)#
ALS2(config)#inter
ALS2(config)#interface ra
ALS2(config)#interface range fa
ALS2(config)#interface range FastEthernet 0/7 -10
ALS2(config-if-range)#sw
ALS2(config-if-range)#switchport no
ALS2(config-if-range)#switchport tru
ALS2(config-if-range)#switchport trunk en
ALS2(config-if-range)#switchport trunk shca`

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

ALS2(config-if-range)#sw
ALS2(config-if-range)#switchport tr
ALS2(config-if-range)#switchport trunk no
ALS2(config-if-range)#switchport trunk native via
ALS2(config-if-range)#switchport trunk native vlan 500
ALS2(config-if-range)#sw
ALS2(config-if-range)#switchport mod
ALS2(config-if-range)#switchport mode trun
ALS2(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk

ALS2(config-if-range)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/7, changed
state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/7, changed
state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/7, changed
state to down

%EC-S-CANNOT_BUNDLE2: Fa0/7 is not compatible with Fa0/8 and will be

```

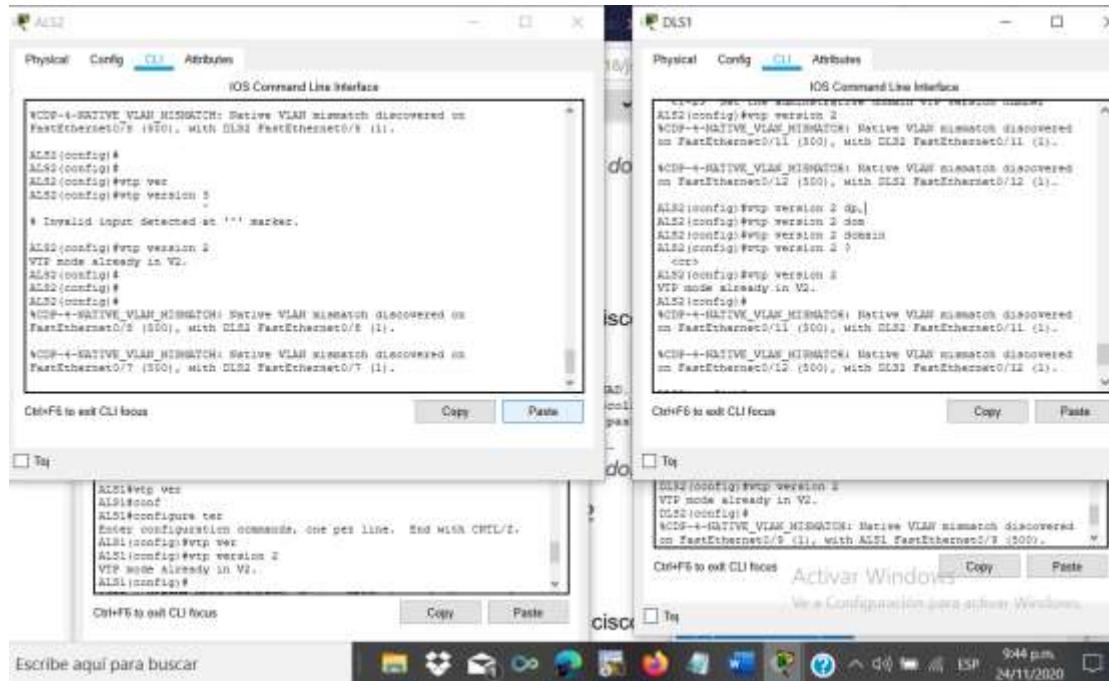
```

hostname ALS2
!
!
!
!
!
!
spanning-tree mode pvst
spanning-tree extend system-id
!
interface Port-channel2
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
!
interface FastEthernet0/2
!
interface FastEthernet0/3
!
interface FastEthernet0/4
!
```

```
interface FastEthernet0/5
!
interface FastEthernet0/6
!
interface FastEthernet0/7
switchport trunk native vlan 500
switchport mode trunk
switchport nonegotiate
channel-protocol lacp
channel-group 2 mode active
!
interface FastEthernet0/8
switchport trunk native vlan 500
switchport mode trunk
switchport nonegotiate
channel-protocol lacp
channel-group 2 mode active
!
interface FastEthernet0/9
switchport trunk native vlan 500
switchport mode trunk
switchport nonegotiate
channel-protocol pagp
channel-group 2 mode desirable
!
interface FastEthernet0/10
switchport trunk native vlan 500
switchport mode trunk
switchport nonegotiate
channel-protocol pagp
channel-group 2 mode desirable
```

Configurar DLS1, ALS1, y ALS2 para utilizar VTP versión 3
Solo es posible versión 2 en estos equipos

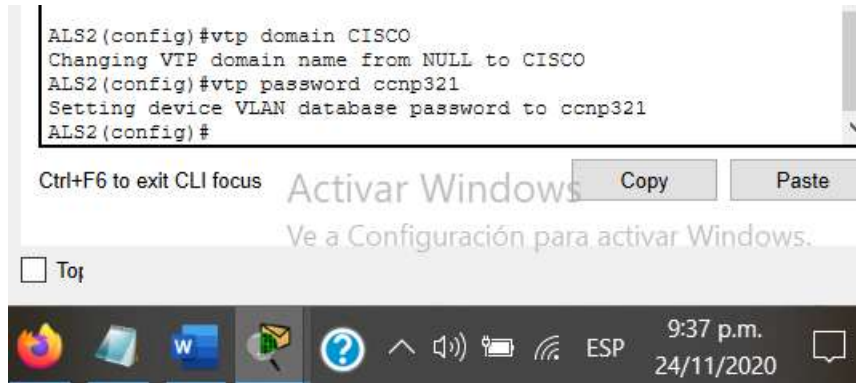
Figura 24. Configuración VTP versión 2 ya que no soporta v3



NOTA: VTP es un protocolo que permite administrar vlans, simplificando y centralizar la administrar un dominio LAN, y se usa de modo servidor, cliente y transparent

Utilizar el nombre de dominio CISCO con la contraseña cnp321

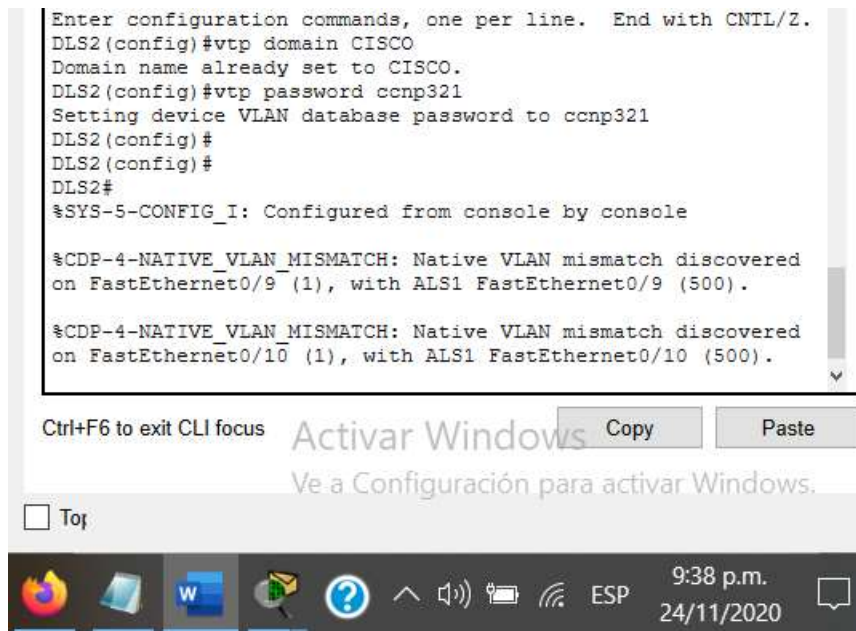
Figura 25. Configuración VTP versión 2 ALS2



```
ALS2(config)#vtp domain CISCO
Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CISCO
ALS2(config)#vtp password ccnp321
Setting device VLAN database password to ccnp321
ALS2(config)#
```

```
ALS2(config)#vtp domain CISCO
Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CISCO
ALS2(config)#vtp password ccnp321
Setting device VLAN database password to ccnp321
ALS2(config)#
```

Figura 26. Configuración VTP versión 2 DLS2



```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
DLS2(config)#vtp domain CISCO
Domain name already set to CISCO.
DLS2(config)#vtp password ccnp321
Setting device VLAN database password to ccnp321
DLS2(config)#
DLS2(config)#
DLS2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered
on FastEthernet0/9 (1), with ALS1 FastEthernet0/9 (500).

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered
on FastEthernet0/10 (1), with ALS1 FastEthernet0/10 (500).
```

```
conf t
vtp domain CISCO
vtp password ccnp321
```

Figura 27. Configuración VTP versión 2 ALS1

```
ALS1(config)#vtp domain CISCO
Domain name already set to CISCO.
ALS1(config)#vtp password ccnp321
Setting device VLAN database password to ccnp321
ALS1(config)#
%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/9 (500), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/9 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/10 (500), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/10 (1).

ALS1(config)#
ALS1(config)#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Activar Windows

Copy

Paste

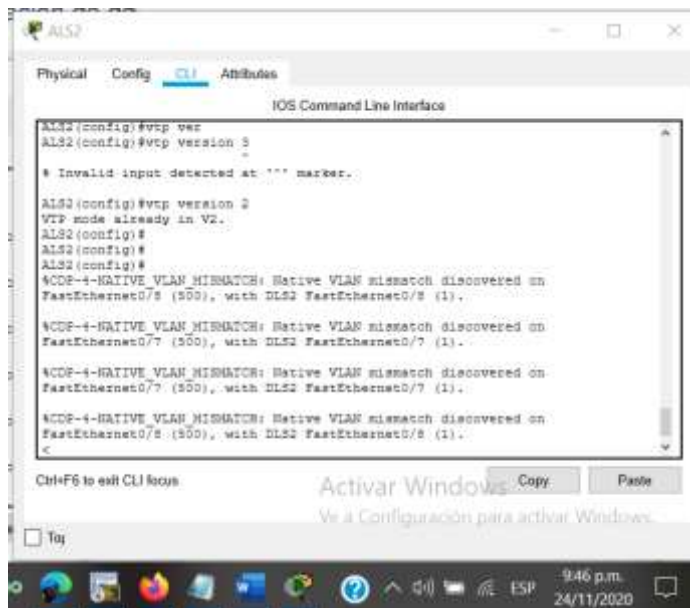
Ve a Configuración para activar Windows.



```
ALS1(config)#vtp domain CISCO
Domain name already set to CISCO.
ALS1(config)#vtp password ccnp321
Setting device VLAN database password to ccnp321
```

Configurar DLS1 como servidor principal para las VLAN.

Figura 28. Configuración VTP versión 2 ALS2



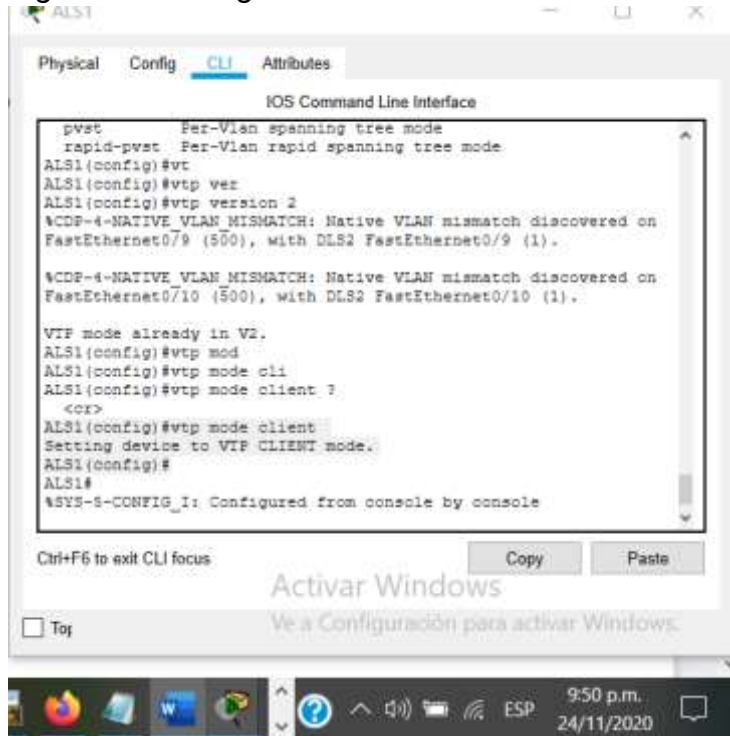
```
ALS2(config)#vtp vers
ALS2(config)#vtp version 2
ALS2(config)#
%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/7 (500), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/7 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/8 (500), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/8 (1).
```

```
ALS2(config)#
ALS2(config)#
ALS2(config)#vtp ver
ALS2(config)#vtp version 3
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
ALS2(config)#vtp version 2
VTP mode already in V2.
ALS2(config)#
```

```
Configurar ALS1 y ALS2 como clientes VTP.
ALS1(config)#vtp mode client
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.
ALS1(config)#
```

Figura 29. Configuración VTP modo Client



The screenshot shows a network device's CLI interface with the following text:

```
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
pvst      Per-Vlan spanning tree mode
rapid-pvst Per-Vlan rapid spanning tree mode
ALS1(config)#vt
ALS1(config)#vtp ver
ALS1(config)#vtp version 2
%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/9 (500), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/9 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/10 (500), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/10 (1).

VTP mode already in V2.
ALS1(config)#vtp mod
ALS1(config)#vtp mode cli
ALS1(config)#vtp mode client ?
<cr>
ALS1(config)#vtp mode client
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.
ALS1(config)#
ALS1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

At the bottom of the window, there are buttons for 'Copy' and 'Paste', and a message 'Activar Windows' with a link to 'Ve a Configuración para activar Windows.' The taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 9:50 p.m. on 24/11/2020.

```
ALS2(config)#vtp mode client
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.
ALS2(config)#
```


Figura 30. Configuración VTP modo Client ALS2

```

ALS2(config)#vr
ALS2(config)#vtp
ALS2(config)#vtp mod
ALS2(config)#vtp mode c
%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/7 (500), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/7 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/8 (500), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/8 (1).
lie
ALS2(config)#vtp mode client
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.
ALS2(config)#
ALS2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
  
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Activar Windows
Ve a Configuración para activar Windows.

Top

9:51 p.m.
24/11/2020

Configurar en el servidor principal las siguientes VLAN:

Número de VLAN	Nombre de VLAN	Número de VLAN	Nombre de VLAN
500	NATIVA	434	PROVEEDORES
12	ADMON	123	SEGUROS
234	CLIENTES	1010	VENTAS
1111	MULTIMEDIA	3456	PERSONAL

Configurar en el servidor principal las siguientes VLAN:

```

DLS1#conf
DLS1#configure te
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
DLS1(config)#vlan 500
DLS1(config-vlan)#name
DLS1(config-vlan)#name NATIVA
DLS1(config-vlan)#VLAN 12
DLS1(config-vlan)#name ADMON
  
```

```
DLS1(config-vlan)#vlan 234
DLS1(config-vlan)#name CLIENTES
DLS1(config-vlan)#VLAN 1111
VLAN_CREATE_FAIL: Failed to create VLANs 1111 : extended VLAN(s) not
allowed in current VTP mode
DLS1(config)#EXIT
DLS1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
DLS1#
DLS1#conf
DLS1#configure ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
DLS1(config)#
DLS1(config)#vlan 434
DLS1(config-vlan)#name PROVEEDORES
DLS1(config-vlan)#VLAN 123
DLS1(config-vlan)#NAME SEGUROS
DLS1(config-vlan)#VLAN 1010
VLAN_CREATE_FAIL: Failed to create VLANs 1010 : extended VLAN(s) not
allowed in current VTP mode
DLS1(config)#NAME VENTAS
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
DLS1(config)#VLAN 3456
VLAN_CREATE_FAIL: Failed to create VLANs 3456 : extended VLAN(s) not
allowed in current VTP mode
DLS1(config)#NEM
%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/11 (500), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/11 (1).

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/12 (500), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/12 (1).
```

```
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
DLS1(config)#
DLS1(config)#NAME PERSONAL
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
DLS1(config)#
DLS1(config)#vtp mode transparent
Setting device to VTP TRANSPARENT mode.
DLS1(config)#
```

Figura 31.

Figura 31. Configuración VLANS en DLS1

```
DLS1(config)#
DLS1(config)#vlan 1111
DLS1(config-vlan)#name MULTIMEDIA
DLS1(config-vlan)#VLAN 1010
DLS1(config-vlan)#NAME VENTAS
DLS1(config-vlan)#VLAN 3456
DLS1(config-vlan)#NAME PERSONAL
DLS1(config-vlan)#
```

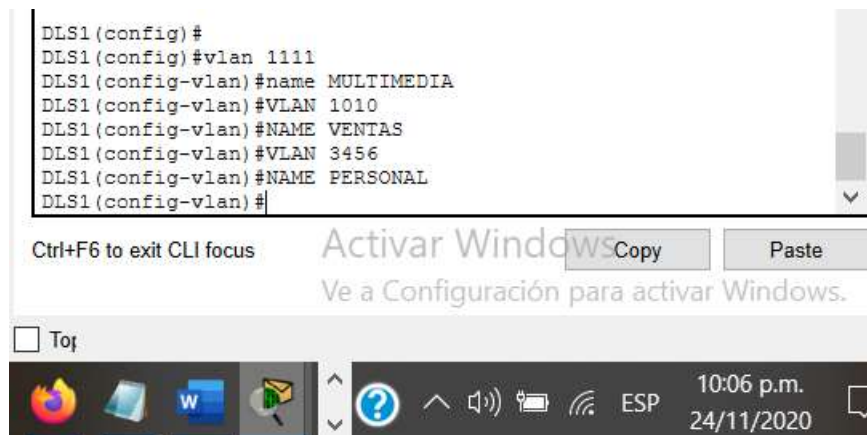
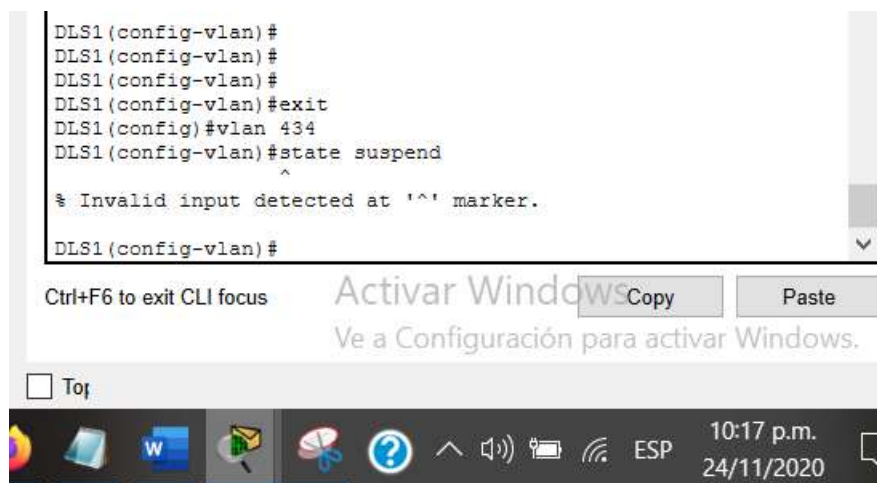


Figura 31 a En DLS1, suspender la VLAN 434.

```
DLS1(config-vlan)#
DLS1(config-vlan)#
DLS1(config-vlan)#
DLS1(config-vlan)#exit
DLS1(config)#vlan 434
DLS1(config-vlan)#state suspend
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
DLS1(config-vlan)#
```



```
DLS1(config-vlan)#exit
DLS1(config)#vlan 434
DLS1(config-vlan)#state suspend
```

Configurar DLS2 en modo VTP transparente VTP utilizando VTP versión 2, y configurar en DLS2 las mismas VLAN que en DLS1.
Suspender VLAN 434 en DLS2.

```
DLS2#configure ter
```

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

```
DLS2(config)#vtp ver
DLS2(config)#vtp version 2
VTP mode already in V2.
DLS2(config)#vtp mode transparent
Setting device to VTP TRANSPARENT mode.
DLS2(config)#vlan
DLS2(config)#vlan 500
DLS2(config-vlan)#name NATIVA
DLS2(config-vlan)#EXIT
DLS2(config)#
```

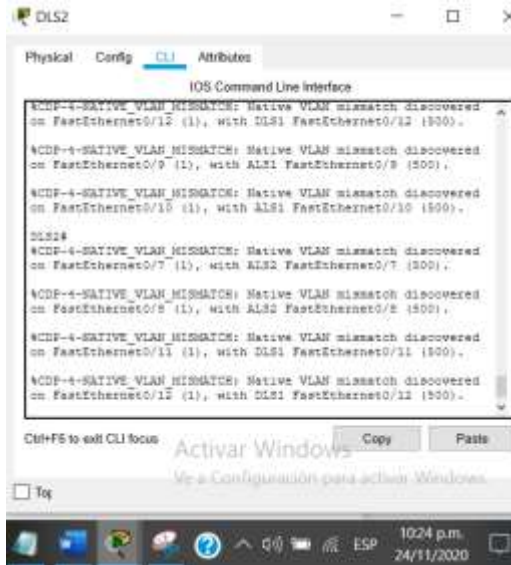
% Incomplete command.

```
DLS2(config)#
DLS2(config)#VLAN 12
DLS2(config-vlan)#ADMIN
^
```

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

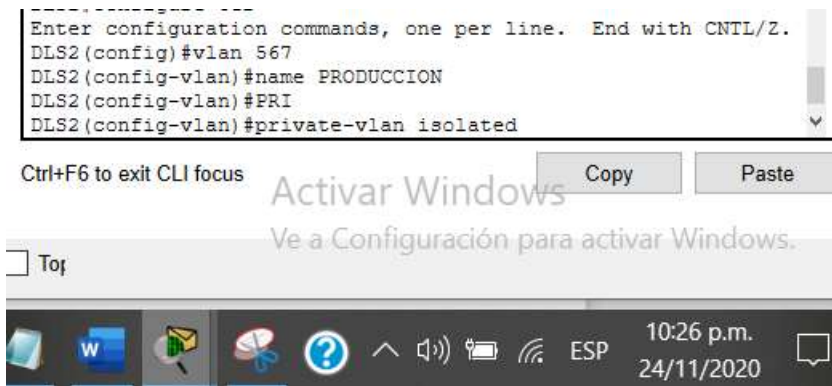
```
DLS2(config-vlan)#NAME ADMON
DLS2(config-vlan)#VLAN 234
DLS2(config-vlan)#NAME CLIENTES
DLS2(config-vlan)#VLAN 1111
DLS2(config-vlan)#NAME MULTIMEDIA
DLS2(config-vlan)#VLAN 434
DLS2(config-vlan)#NAME PROVEEDORES
DLS2(config-vlan)#VLAN 123
DLS2(config-vlan)#NAME SEGUROS
DLS2(config-vlan)#VLAN 1010
DLS2(config-vlan)#NAME VENTAS
DLS2(config-vlan)#VLAN 3456
DLS2(config-vlan)#NAME PERSONAL
DLS2(config-vlan)#
DLS2#
```

Figura 32. Configuración VLANS en DLS2



En DLS2, crear VLAN 567 con el nombre de PRODUCCION. La VLAN de PRODUCCION no podrá estar disponible en cualquier otro Switch de la red.

Figura 33. Configuración VLAN 567 DLS2



```
DLS2#configure ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
DLS2(config)#vlan 567
```

```

DLS2(config-vlan)#name PRODUCCION
DLS2(config-vlan)#PRI
DLS2(config-vlan)#private-vlan isolated
DLS2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

```

Configurar DLS1 como Spanning tree root para las VLAN 1, 12, 434, 500, 1010, 1111 y 3456 y como raíz secundaria para las VLAN 123 y 234.

Figura 34. Configuración VLANS EN DLS1



```

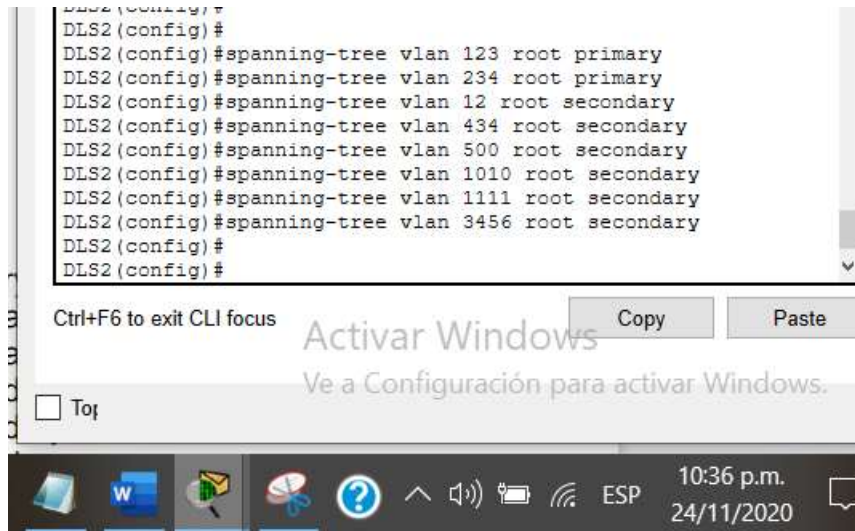
DLS1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1 root primary
DLS1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 12 root primary
DLS1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 434 root primary
DLS1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 500 root primary
DLS1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1010 root primary
DLS1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1111 root primary
DLS1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 3456 root primary
DLS1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 3456 root se
DLS1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 12 root secondary
DLS1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 434 root secondary
DLS1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 500 root secondary
DLS1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1010 root secondary

```

```
DLS1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1111 root secondary
DLS1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 34 root secondary
DLS1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 3456 root secondary
```

Configurar DLS2 como Spanning tree root para las VLAN 123 y 234 y como una raíz secundaria para las VLAN 12, 434, 500, 1010, 1111 y 3456.

Figura 35. Configuración VLANS EN DLS2



```
DLS2 (config) #
DLS2 (config) #
DLS2 (config) #spanning-tree vlan 123 root primary
DLS2 (config) #spanning-tree vlan 234 root primary
DLS2 (config) #spanning-tree vlan 12 root secondary
DLS2 (config) #spanning-tree vlan 434 root secondary
DLS2 (config) #spanning-tree vlan 500 root secondary
DLS2 (config) #spanning-tree vlan 1010 root secondary
DLS2 (config) #spanning-tree vlan 1111 root secondary
DLS2 (config) #spanning-tree vlan 3456 root secondary
DLS2 (config) #
DLS2 (config) #
```

```
DLS2(config)#spanning-tree vlan 123 root primary
DLS2(config)#spanning-tree vlan 234 root primary
DLS2(config)#spanning-tree vlan 12 root secondary
DLS2(config)#spanning-tree vlan 434 root secondary
DLS2(config)#spanning-tree vlan 500 root secondary
DLS2(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1010 root secondary
DLS2(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1111 root secondary
DLS2(config)#spanning-tree vlan 3456 root secondary
```

Spanning tree se usa para prevenir loops a causa de las múltiples rutas utilizando un algoritmo que envía mensajes BPDU que detectan los bucles entre los switches eliminando los loops cerrando las interfaces de puente.

Configurar todos los puertos como troncales de tal forma que solamente las VLAN que se han creado se les permitirá circular a través de éstos puertos.
Configurar las siguientes interfaces como puertos de acceso, asignados a las VLAN de la siguiente manera:

Interfaz	DLS1	DLS2	ALS1	ALS2
Interfaz Fa0/6	3456	12, 1010	123, 1010	234
Interfaz Fa0/15	1111	1111	1111	1111
Interfaces F0 /16-18		567		

Figura 36 Configuración VLANS ACCESO EN DLS1

```

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered
on FastEthernet0/12 (500), with DLS2 FastEthernet0/12 (1).
s
DLS1(config)#no log
DLS1(config)#no loggi
DLS1(config)#no logging cons
DLS1(config)#no logging console
DLS1(config)#inter
DLS1(config)#interface f
DLS1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/6
DLS1(config-if)#sw
DLS1(config-if)#switchport mo
DLS1(config-if)#switchport mode acc
DLS1(config-if)#switchport mode access
DLS1(config-if)#sw
DLS1(config-if)#switchport acc
DLS1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 3456
DLS1(config-if)#no shu
DLS1(config-if)#no shutdown
DLS1(config-if)#inter
DLS1(config-if)#interface
DLS1(config-if)#interface f0/15
DLS1(config-if)#swit mode acces
DLS1(config-if)#switch acces vlan 1111
DLS1(config-if)#no shut
DLS1(config-if)#no shutdown
DLS1(config-if)#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Activar Windows

Ve a Configuración para activar Windows.

Top

10:39 p.m.
24/11/2020

```

DLS1(config)#no logging console
DLS1(config)#interface f
DLS1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/6
DLS1(config-if)#switchport mode access
DLS1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 3456
DLS1(config-if)#no shutdown
DLS1(config-if)#interface
DLS1(config-if)#interface f0/15
DLS1(config-if)#swit mode acces

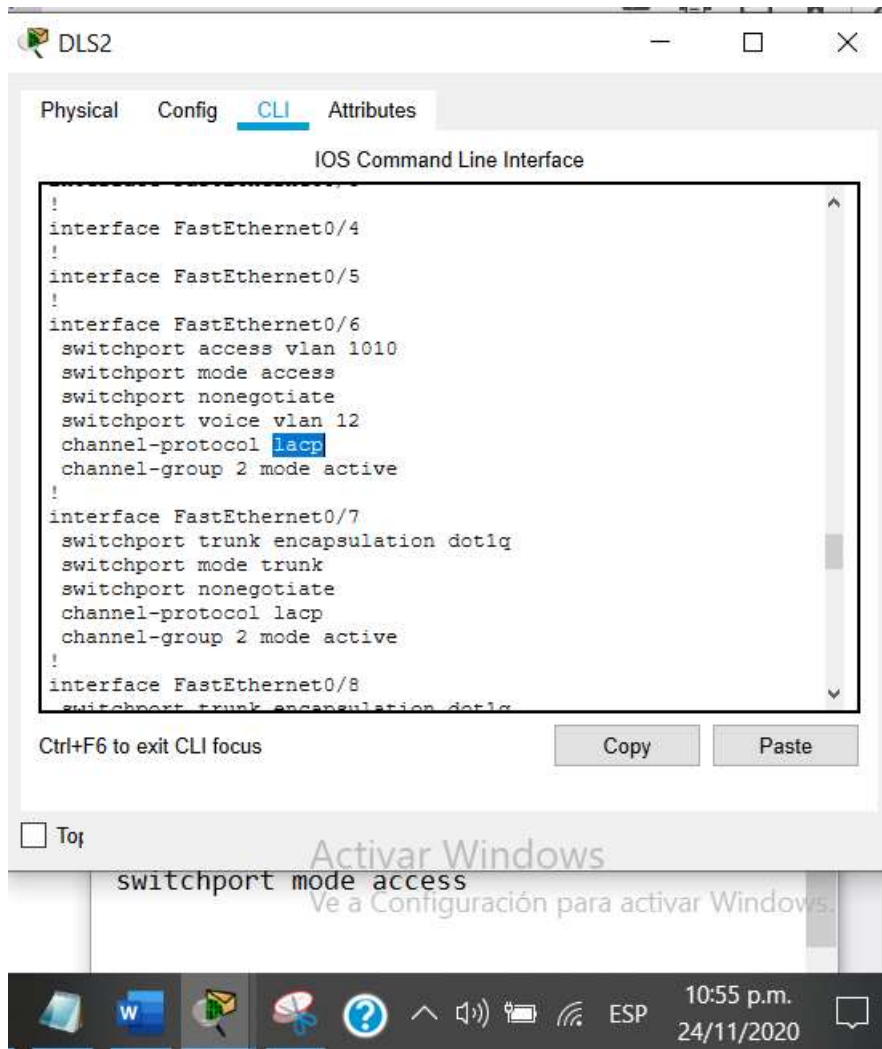
```


DLS1(config-if)#switch access vlan 1111
DLS1(config-if)#no shut
DLS1(config-if)#no shutdown

Figura 37. Vlans DLS2

```
IOS Command Line Interface
DLS2(config)#
DLS2(config)#
DLS2(config)#interface FastEthernet0/6
DLS2(config-if)# switchport access vlan 12,1010
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
DLS2(config-if)# switchport mode access
DLS2(config-if)# switchport access vlan ?
<1-4094> VLAN ID of the VLAN when this port is in access
mode
DLS2(config-if)# switchport access vlan 12?
<1-4094>
DLS2(config-if)# switchport access vlan 12 ?
<cr>
DLS2(config-if)# switchport access all
DLS2(config-if)# switchport access allo
DLS2(config-if)# switchport access ?
vlan Set VLAN when interface is in access mode
DLS2(config-if)# switchport access vlan 12
DLS2(config-if)# switchport access vlan 1010
DLS2(config-if)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
DLS2(config-if)#interface FastEthernet0/15
DLS2(config-if)# switchport access vlan 1111
DLS2(config-if)# switchport mode access
DLS2(config-if)#
DLS2(config-if)#interface range FastEthernet0/16 -18
DLS2(config-if-range)# switchport access vlan 567
DLS2(config-if-range)# switchport mode access
DLS2(config-if-range)#
DLS2(config-if-range)#
DLS2(config-if-range)#
```

Figura 38. Configuración VLANs ACCESO EN DLS2_2



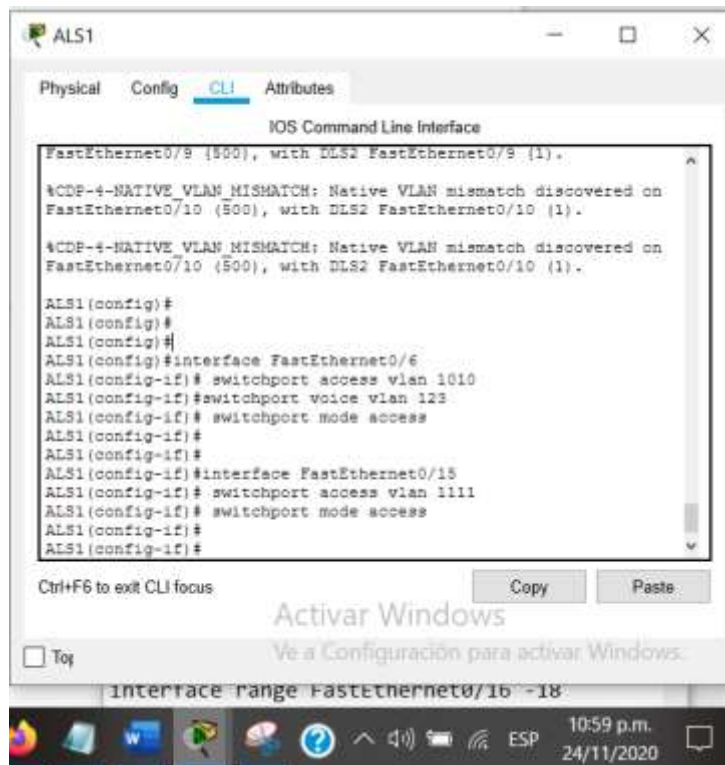
```
interface FastEthernet0/6
switchport access vlan 1010
switchport mode access
switchport nonegotiate
switchport voice vlan 12
channel-protocol lacp
channel-group 2 mode active
!
interface FastEthernet0/15
switchport access vlan 1111
switchport mode access
switchport nonegotiate
!
interface FastEthernet0/16
```

```

switchport access vlan 567
switchport mode access
switchport nonegotiate
!
interface FastEthernet0/17
switchport access vlan 567
switchport mode access
switchport nonegotiate
!
interface FastEthernet0/18
switchport access vlan 567
switchport mode access
switchport nonegotiate

```

Figura 39. Configuración VLANS ACCESO EN ALS1

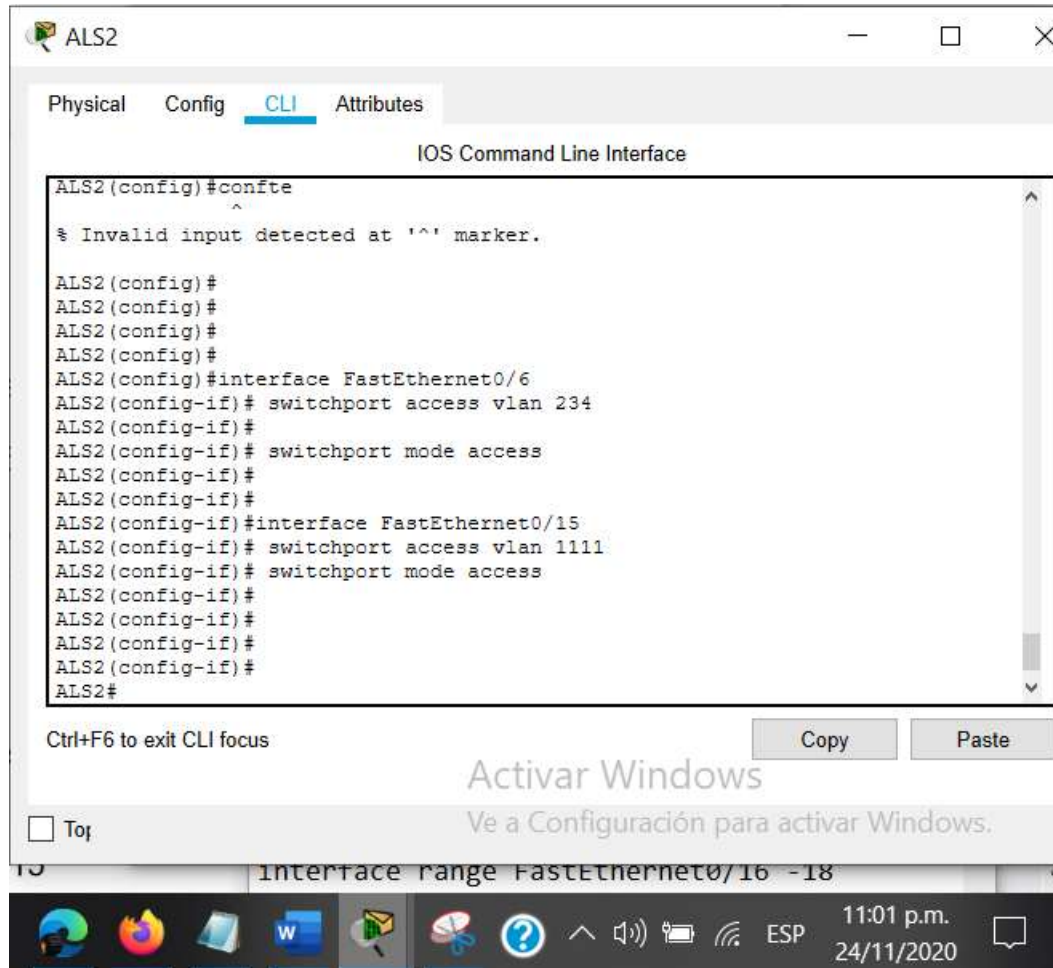


```

ALS1(config)#interface FastEthernet0/6
ALS1(config-if)# switchport access vlan 1010
ALS1(config-if)#switchport voice vlan 123
ALS1(config-if)# switchport mode access
ALS1(config-if)#
ALS1(config-if)#
ALS1(config-if)#interface FastEthernet0/15

```

ALS1(config-if)# switchport access vlan 1111
ALS1(config-if)# switchport mode access
Figura 39. Configuración VLANS ACCESO EN ALS2



```
ALS2(config)#interface FastEthernet0/6
ALS2(config-if)# switchport access vlan 234
ALS2(config-if)#
ALS2(config-if)# switchport mode access
ALS2(config-if)#
ALS2(config-if)#
ALS2(config-if)#interface FastEthernet0/15
ALS2(config-if)# switchport access vlan 1111
ALS2(config-if)# switchport mode access
```

Parte 2: conectividad de red de prueba y las opciones configuradas
Verificar la existencia de las VLAN correctas en todos los switches y la asignación de puertos troncales y de acceso

DLS1#show vlan

VLAN Name Status Ports

```
-----  
1 default active Po2, Fa0/1, Fa0/2, Fa0/3  
Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/7, Fa0/8  
Fa0/9, Fa0/10, Fa0/13, Fa0/14  
Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19  
Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/23  
Fa0/24, Gig0/1, Gig0/2  
12 ADMON active  
123 SEGUROS active  
234 CLIENTES active  
434 PROVEEDORES active  
500 NATIVA active  
1002 fddi-default active  
1003 token-ring-default active  
1004 fddinet-default active  
1005 trnet-default active  
1010 VENTAS active  
1111 MULTIMEDIA active Fa0/15  
3456 PERSONAL active Fa0/6
```

VLAN Type SAID MTU Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp BrdgMode Trans1 Trans2

```
-----  
1 enet 100001 1500 - - - - - 0 0  
12 enet 100012 1500 - - - - - 0 0  
123 enet 100123 1500 - - - - - 0 0  
234 enet 100234 1500 - - - - - 0 0  
434 enet 100434 1500 - - - - - 0 0  
500 enet 100500 1500 - - - - - 0 0  
1002 fddi 101002 1500 - - - - - 0 0  
1003 tr 101003 1500 - - - - - 0 0  
1004 fdnet 101004 1500 - - - ieee - 0 0  
1005 trnet 101005 1500 - - - ibm - 0 0
```

```

VLAN Type SAID MTU Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp BrdgMode Trans1 Trans2
-----
1010 enet 101010 1500 - - - - 0 0
1111 enet 101111 1500 - - - - 0 0
3456 enet 103456 1500 - - - - 0 0

```

Remote SPAN VLANs

Primary Secondary Type Ports

```

DLS1# show ip inter
DLS1# show ip interface bri
DLS1# show ip interface brief
Interface IP-Address OK? Method Status Protocol
Port-channel2 unassigned YES unset down down
FastEthernet0/1 unassigned YES unset down down
FastEthernet0/2 unassigned YES unset down down
FastEthernet0/3 unassigned YES unset down down
FastEthernet0/4 unassigned YES unset down down
FastEthernet0/5 unassigned YES unset down down
FastEthernet0/6 unassigned YES unset down down
FastEthernet0/7 unassigned YES unset up down
FastEthernet0/8 unassigned YES unset up down
FastEthernet0/9 unassigned YES unset up down
FastEthernet0/10 unassigned YES unset up down
FastEthernet0/11 unassigned YES unset up up
FastEthernet0/12 unassigned YES unset up up
FastEthernet0/13 unassigned YES unset down down
FastEthernet0/14 unassigned YES unset down down
FastEthernet0/15 unassigned YES unset down down
FastEthernet0/16 unassigned YES unset down down
FastEthernet0/17 unassigned YES unset down down
FastEthernet0/18 unassigned YES unset down down
FastEthernet0/19 unassigned YES unset down down
FastEthernet0/20 unassigned YES unset down down
FastEthernet0/21 unassigned YES unset down down
FastEthernet0/22 unassigned YES unset down down
FastEthernet0/23 unassigned YES unset down down
FastEthernet0/24 unassigned YES unset down down
GigabitEthernet0/1 unassigned YES unset down down
GigabitEthernet0/2 unassigned YES unset down down
Vlan1 unassigned YES unset administratively down down
Vlan434 unassigned YES unset up up

```

```
Vlan500 10.12.12.1 YES manual up up
DLS1# show vtp status
VTP Version capable : 1 to 2
VTP version running : 2
VTP Domain Name: CISCO
VTP Pruning Mode: Disabled
VTP Traps Generation: Disabled
Device ID : 0003.E4D4.E900
Configuration last modified by 10.12.12.1 at 3-1-93 01:29:58
```

Feature VLAN :

```
VTP Operating Mode : Transparent
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 1005
Number of existing VLANs : 13
Configuration Revision : 0
MD5 digest : 0x29 0xEF 0xB6 0x43 0xB4 0x64 0x31 0x34
0x2E 0x41 0xB9 0x29 0x24 0xC2 0x1C 0xB2
DLS1#
```

Verificar que el EtherChannel entre DLS1 y ALS1 está configurado correctamente

```
DLS1#show etherchannel
Channel-group listing:
```

Group: 2

```
Group state = L2
Ports: 7 Maxports = 16
Port-channels: 1 Max Port-channels = 16
Protocol: LACP
DLS1#
DLS1#
```

Verificar la configuración de Spanning tree entre DLS1 o DLS2 para cada VLAN.

```
DLS1#show etherchannel
Channel-group listing:
```

Group: 2

Group state = L2

Ports: 7 Maxports = 16

Port-channels: 1 Max Port-channels = 16

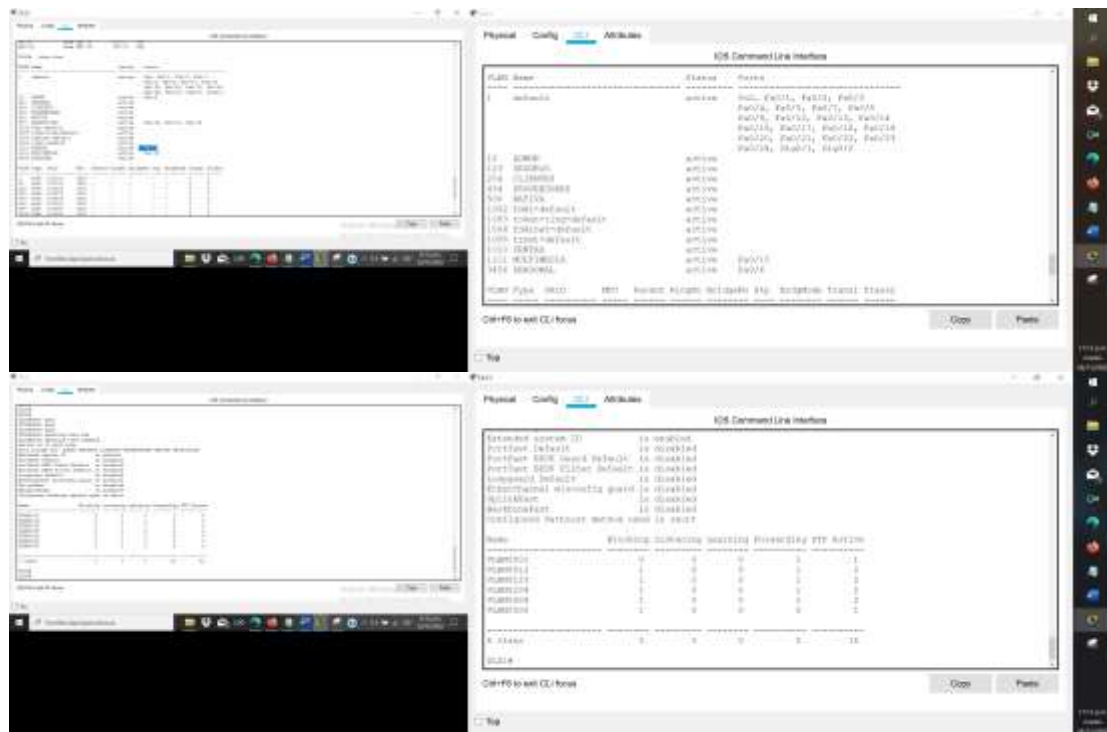
Protocol: LACP

DLS1#

DLS1#

NOTA: con show vlan nos permite ver las lista de vlans con nombre y estado además de los puertos asignados

Figura 40. PRUEBAS DE CONECTIVIDAD



CONCLUSIONES

Mediante técnicas de redistribución y filtrado de rutas se pueden admitir varios protocolos de enrutamiento, por medio de métricas que inicialmente vienen por default, se pueden manipular dependiendo las necesidades que se quieran en la red.

Por medio del comando “show ip route” podemos identificar las redes que se aprenden tanto internas como externas, en caso de que no veamos una red es porque está mal configurado y es necesario realizar Troubleshooting. Las loopback nos permiten siempre detectar la interfaz activa y así el protocolo no perdería conexión.

Los ethernetchannel se usan para conectar interfaces para así duplicar el ancho de banda además de garantizar con los protocolos PAGP y LACP, el primero se usa para negociar entre los ethernetchannel y el segundo utilizado por un Switch para aprender la identidad de los socios, la capacidad de los socios, las propiedades y capacidades de la interfaz.

Por medio del VTP se administran las vlans de forma centralizada, en el modo transparent se pueden modificar las vlan de forma local ya que no procesa actualizaciones y envía las vlan al mismo dominio, mientras que modo servidor y cliente se configura un switch modo servidos y los clientes toman la configuración evitando así configurar uno por uno a cada switch.

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