

DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACIÓN CISCO
PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRÁCTICAS CCNP

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UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA –UNAD
ESCUELA DE CIENCIAS BÁSICAS, TECNOLOGÍA E INGENIERÍA
INGENIERÍA ELECTRÓNICA
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GLOSARIO

BGP: Protocolo de puerta de enlace fronteriza. Protocolo de enrutamiento entre dominios que reemplaza a EGP. BGP intercambia información de accesibilidad con otros sistemas BGP. Está definido por RFC 1163.

NTP: Es un protocolo de Internet para sincronizar los relojes de los sistemas informáticos a través del enrutamiento de paquetes en redes con latencia variable. NTP utiliza UDP como su capa de transporte, usando el puerto 123. Está diseñado para resistir los efectos de la latencia variable.

OSPF: Primero, abra el camino más corto. Algoritmo de enrutamiento IGP jerárquico de estado de enlace propuesto como sucesor de RIP en la comunidad de Internet. Las características de OSPF incluyen enrutamiento de menor costo, enrutamiento de múltiples rutas y equilibrio de carga. OSPF se derivó de una versión anterior del protocolo IS-IS.

VLAN: LAN virtual. Grupo de dispositivos en una o más LAN que están configurados (usando software de administración) para que puedan comunicarse como si estuvieran conectados al mismo cable, cuando en realidad están ubicados en varios segmentos de LAN diferentes. Debido a que las VLAN se basan en conexiones lógicas en lugar de físicas, son extremadamente flexibles.

STP: Par trenzado blindado. Medio de cableado de dos pares utilizado en una variedad de implementaciones de red. El cableado STP tiene una capa de aislamiento blindado para reducir la EMI.

RESUMEN

En esta prueba de habilidades, se realiza la configuración completa de la red permitiendo que haya una accesibilidad completa de un extremo a otro, para que los hosts tengan un soporte confiable de la puerta de enlace preterminada y para que los protocolos OSPF y BGP configurados estén operativos dentro de la parte correspondiente a la "Red de la Compañía" en la topología. Estos cambios en las configuraciones son verificados de acuerdo a las especificaciones dadas, cumpliendo cada uno de los detalles y asegurando que los dispositivos funcionen como es requerido.

PALABRAS CLAVE: CISCO, Conmutación, Enrutamiento, Redes, Sistemas.

ABSTRACT

In this skills test, the complete network configuration is performed allowing for complete end-to-end accessibility, for hosts to have reliable support of the default gateway, and for configured OSPF and BGP protocols to be operating within the part corresponding to the "Company Network" in the topology. These changes in the configurations are verified according to the given specifications, fulfilling each one of the details and ensuring that the devices work as required.

KEY WORDS: CISCO, Switching, Routing, Networks, Systems

1. INTRODUCCIÓN

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

Para esta actividad, como estudiante se debe realizar una serie de tareas asignadas en el escenario propuesto, acompañado de los respectivos procesos de documentación de la solución, correspondientes al registro de la configuración de cada uno de los dispositivos, la descripción detallada del paso a paso de cada una de las etapas realizadas durante su desarrollo, el registro de los procesos de verificación de conectividad mediante el uso de comandos ping, traceroute, show ip route, entre otros.

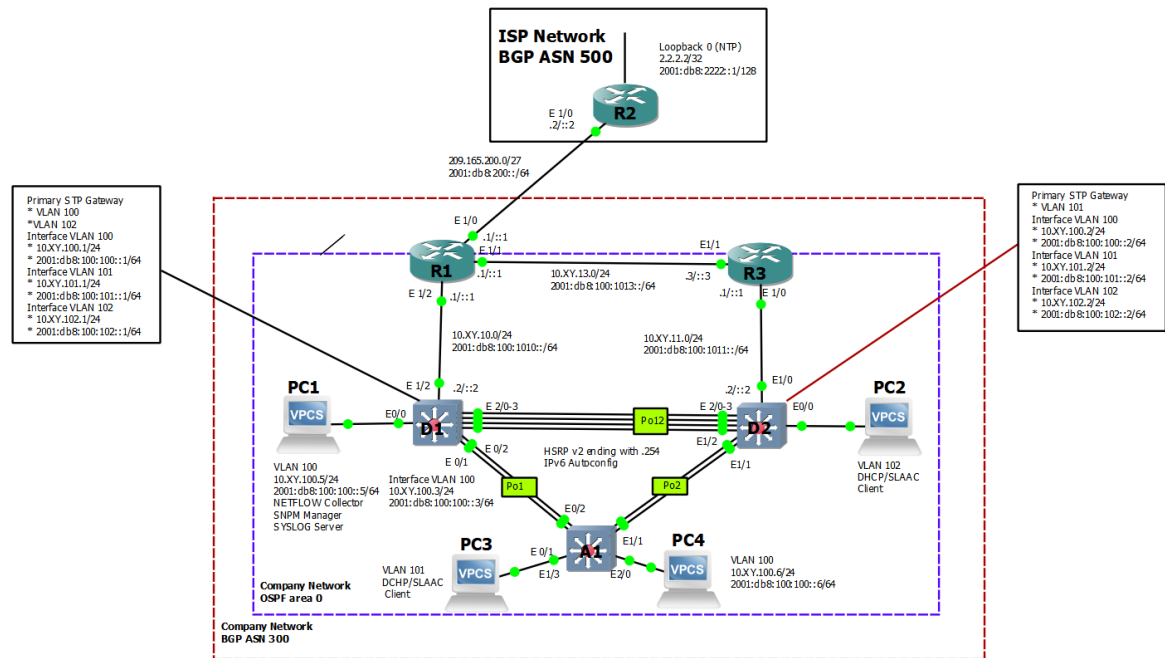
Finalmente se realiza la configuración de cada uno de los dispositivos, se presenta la información detallada y se anexa la configuración realizada.

2. DESARROLLO DEL PROYECTO

2.1. Escenario 1

Topology

Figura 1. Topología del escenario 1



Fuente: Autor del documento.

Addressing Table

Tabla 1. Tabla de direcciones

Device	Interface	IPv4 Address	IPv6 Address	IPv6 Link-Local
R1	E1/0	209.165.200.225/27	2001:db8:200::1/64	fe80::1:1

Device	Interface	IPv4 Address	IPv6 Address	IPv6 Link-Local
	E1/2	10.9.10.1/24	2001:db8:100:1010::1/64	fe80::1:2
	E1/1	10.9.13.1/24	2001:db8:100:1013::1/64	fe80::1:3
R2	E1/0	209.165.200.226/27	2001:db8:200::2/64	fe80::2:1
	Loopback 0	2.2.2.2/32	2001:db8:2222::1/128	fe80::2:3
R3	E1/0	10.9.11.1/24	2001:db8:100:1011::1/64	fe80::3:2
	E1/1	10.9.13.3/24	2001:db8:100:1013::3/64	fe80::3:3
D1	E1/2	10.9.10.2/24	2001:db8:100:1010::2/64	fe80::d1:1
	VLAN 100	10.9.100.1/24	2001:db8:100:100::1/64	fe80::d1:2
	VLAN 101	10.9.101.1/24	2001:db8:100:101::1/64	fe80::d1:3
	VLAN 102	10.9.102.1/24	2001:db8:100:102::1/64	fe80::d1:4
D2	E1/0	10.9.11.2/24	2001:db8:100:1011::2/64	fe80::d2:1
	VLAN 100	10.9.100.2/24	2001:db8:100:100::2/64	fe80::d2:2
	VLAN 101	10.9.101.2/24	2001:db8:100:101::2/64	fe80::d2:3
	VLAN 102	10.9.102.2/24	2001:db8:100:102::2/64	fe80::d2:4
A1	VLAN 100	10.9.100.3/23	2001:db8:100:100::3/64	fe80::a1:1
PC1	NIC	10.9.100.5/24	2001:db8:100:100::5/64	EUI-64
PC2	NIC	DHCP	SLAAC	EUI-64

Device	Interface	IPv4 Address	IPv6 Address	IPv6 Link-Local
PC3	NIC	DHCP	SLAAC	EUI-64
PC4	NIC	10.9.100.6/24	2001:db8:100:100::6/64	EUI-64

Fuente: Autor del documento.

Objectives

Part 1: Build the Network and Configure Basic Device Settings and Interface Addressing

Part 2: Configure the Layer 2 Network and Host Support

Part 3: Configure Routing Protocols

Part 4: Configure First-Hop Redundancy

Background / Scenario

In this skills assessment, you are responsible for completing the configuration of the network so there is full end-to-end reachability, so the hosts have reliable default gateway support, and so that management protocols are operational within the “Company Network” part of the topology. Be careful to verify that your configurations meet the provided specifications and that the devices perform as required.

Note: The routers used with CCNP hands-on labs are Cisco 7200 routers. The switches used in the labs are Cisco Catalyst L2 switches. Other routers, switches, and Cisco IOS versions can be used. Depending on the model and Cisco IOS version, the commands available and the output produced might vary from what is shown in the labs.

Note: Make sure that the switches have been erased and have no startup configurations. If you are unsure, contact your instructor.

Note: The letters "X, Y" represent the last two digits of your ID number (cédula).

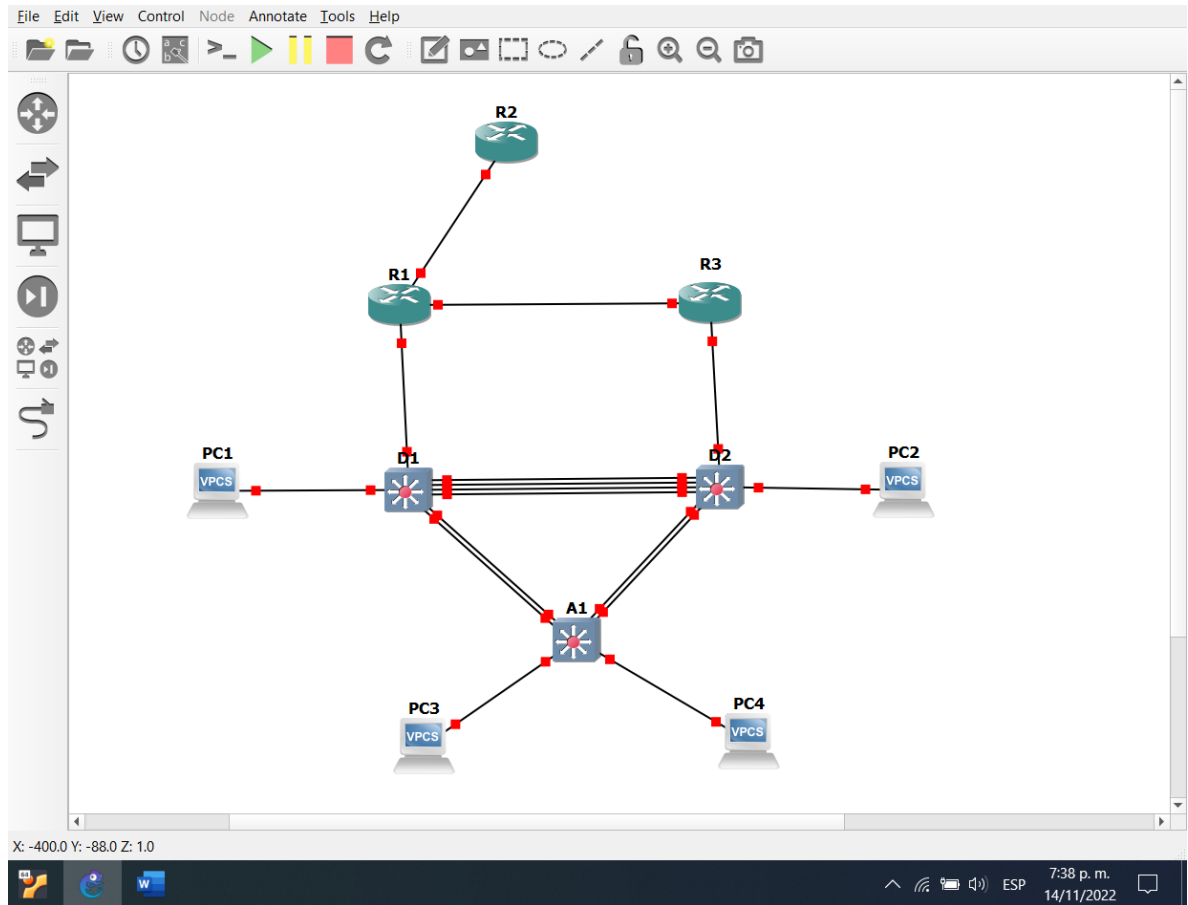
2.1.1. Part 1: Build the Network and Configure Basic Device Settings and Interface Addressing

In Part 1, you will set up the network topology and configure basic settings and interface addressing.

Step 1. Cable the network as shown in the topology.

Attach the devices as shown in the topology diagram, and cable as necessary.

Figura 2. Topología del escenario 1 en GNS3.



Fuente: Autor del documento.

Step 2. Configure basic settings for each device.

- a. Console into each device, enter global configuration mode, and apply the basic settings. The startup configurations for each device are provided below.

Router R1

```
R1#configure terminal
R1(config)#hostname R1 //Se configura el nombre del
dispositivo
R1(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing //Se habilita el enrutamiento
de direcciones IPv6
```

```

R1(config)#no ip domain lookup //Se desactiva la búsqueda
DNS
R1(config)#banner motd # R1, ENCOR Skills Assessment# //Se configura un
banner
R1(config)#line con 0
R1(config-line)# exec-timeout 0 0 //Se configura el tiempo de
salida exec
R1(config-line)# logging synchronous //Se habilita el inicio de
sesión sincrónico
R1(config-line)# exit
R1(config)#interface e1/0 //Se accede a la interfaz
R1(config-if)# ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv4
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::1:1 link-local //Se configura el
direccionamiento para el enlace local
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:200::1/64 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv6
R1(config-if)# no shutdown //Se enciende la interfaz
R1(config-if)# exit
R1(config)#interface e1/2 //Se accede a la interfaz
R1(config-if)# ip address 10.9.10.1 255.255.255.0 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv4
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::1:2 link-local //Se configura el
direccionamiento para el enlace local
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:100:1010::1/64 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv6
R1(config-if)# no shutdown //Se enciende la interfaz
R1(config-if)# exit
R1(config)#interface e1/1 //Se accede a la interfaz
R1(config-if)# ip address 10.9.13.1 255.255.255.0 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv4
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::1:3 link-local //Se configura el
direccionamiento para el enlace local
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:100:1013::1/64 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv6
R1(config-if)# no shutdown //Se enciende la interfaz
R1(config-if)# exit
R1(config)#

```

Router R2

```

R2#configure terminal
R2(config)#hostname R2 //Se configura el nombre del
dispositivo

```

```

R2(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing //Se habilita el enrutamiento
de direcciones IPv6
R2(config)#no ip domain lookup //Se desactiva la búsqueda
DNS
R2(config)#banner motd # R2, ENCOR Skills Assessment# //Se configura un
banner
line con 0
R2(config)#line con 0
R2(config-line)# exec-timeout 0 0 //Se configura el tiempo de
salida exec
R2(config-line)# logging synchronous //Se habilita el inicio de
sesión sincrónico
R2(config-line)# exit
R2(config)#interface e1/0 //Se accede a la interfaz
R2(config-if)# ip address 209.165.200.226 255.255.255.224 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv4
R2(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::2:1 link-local //Se configura el
direccionamiento para el enlace local
R2(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:200::2/64 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv6
R2(config-if)# no shutdown //Se enciende la interfaz
R2(config-if)# exit
R2(config)#interface Loopback 0 //Se accede a la interfaz
R2(config-if)# ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv4
R2(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::2:3 link-local //Se configura el
direccionamiento para el enlace local
R2(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:2222::1/128 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv6
R2(config-if)# no shutdown //Se enciende la interfaz
R2(config-if)# exit
R2(config)#

```

Router R3

```

R3#configure terminal
R3(config)#hostname R3 //Se configura el nombre del
dispositivo
R3(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing //Se habilita el enrutamiento
de direcciones IPv6
R3(config)#no ip domain lookup //Se desactiva la búsqueda
DNS
R3(config)#banner motd # R3, ENCOR Skills Assessment# //Se configura un
banner
R3(config)#line con 0

```

```

R3(config-line)# exec-timeout 0 0 //Se configura el tiempo de
salida exec
R3(config-line)# logging synchronous //Se habilita el inicio de
sesión sincrónico
R3(config-line)# exit
R3(config)#interface e1/0 //Se accede a la interfaz
R3(config-if)# ip address 10.9.11.1 255.255.255.0 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv4
R3(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::3:2 link-local //Se configura el
direccionamiento para el enlace local
R3(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:100:1011::1/64 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv6
R3(config-if)# no shutdown //Se enciende la interfaz
R3(config-if)# exit
R3(config)#interface e1/1 //Se accede a la interfaz
R3(config-if)# ip address 10.9.13.3 255.255.255.0 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv4
R3(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::3:3 link-local //Se configura el
direccionamiento para el enlace local
R3(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:100:1010::2/64 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv6
R3(config-if)# no shutdown //Se enciende la interfaz
R3(config-if)# exit
R3(config)#

```

Switch D1

```

D1#configure terminal
D1(config)#hostname D1 //Se configura el nombre del
dispositivo
D1(config)#ip routing //Se configura el
enrutamiento de direcciones IPv4
D1(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing //Se habilita el enrutamiento
de direcciones IPv6
D1(config)#no ip domain lookup //Se desactiva la búsqueda
DNS
D1(config)#banner motd # D1, ENCOR Skills Assessment# //Se configura un
banner
D1(config)#line con 0
D1(config-line)# exec-timeout 0 0 //Se configura el tiempo de
salida exec
D1(config-line)# logging synchronous //Se habilita el inicio de
sesión sincrónico
D1(config-line)# exit
D1(config)#vlan 100 //Se configura la vlan

```

```

D1(config-vlan)# name Management //Se asigna un nombre de
vlan
D1(config-vlan)# exit
D1(config)#vlan 101 //Se configura la vlan
D1(config-vlan)# name UserGroupA //Se asigna un nombre de
vlan
D1(config-vlan)# exit
D1(config)#vlan 102 //Se configura la vlan
D1(config-vlan)# name UserGroupB //Se asigna un nombre de
vlan
D1(config-vlan)# exit
D1(config)#vlan 999 //Se configura la vlan
D1(config-vlan)# name NATIVE //Se asigna un nombre de
vlan
D1(config-vlan)# exit
D1(config)#interface e1/2 //Se accede a la interfaz
D1(config-if)# no switchport //Se desactiva el switchport
D1(config-if)# ip address 10.9.10.2 255.255.255.0 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv4
D1(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::d1:1 link-local //Se configura el
direccionamiento para el enlace local
D1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:100:1010::2/64 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv6
D1(config-if)# no shutdown //Se enciende la interfaz
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config)#interface vlan 100 //Se accede a la interfaz
D1(config-if)# ip address 10.9.100.1 255.255.255.0 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv4
D1(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::d1:2 link-local //Se configura el
direccionamiento para el enlace local
D1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:100:100::1/64 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv6
D1(config-if)# no shutdown //Se enciende la interfaz
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config)#interface vlan 101 //Se accede a la interfaz
D1(config-if)# ip address 10.9.101.1 255.255.255.0 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv4
D1(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::d1:3 link-local //Se configura el
direccionamiento para el enlace local
D1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:100:101::1/64 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv6
D1(config-if)# no shutdown //Se enciende la interfaz
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config)#interface vlan 102 //Se accede a la interfaz

```

```

D1(config-if)# ip address 10.9.102.1 255.255.255.0 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv4
D1(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::d1:4 link-local //Se configura el
direccionamiento para el enlace local
D1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:100:102::1/64 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv6
D1(config-if)# no shutdown //Se enciende la interfaz
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 10.9.101.1 10.9.101.109 //Se excluyen
las direcciones para el servidor DHCP
D1(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 10.9.101.141 10.9.101.254 //Se excluyen
las direcciones para el servidor DHCP
D1(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 10.9.102.1 10.9.102.109 //Se excluyen
las direcciones para el servidor DHCP
D1(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 10.9.102.141 10.9.102.254 //Se excluyen
las direcciones para el servidor DHCP
D1(config)#ip dhcp pool VLAN-101 //Se configura un pool DHCP
D1(dhcp-config)# network 10.9.101.0 255.255.255.0 //Se define la red del pool de
direcciones DHCP
D1(dhcp-config)# default-router 10.9.101.254 //Se configura la puerta
predeterminada de enlace para el pool de direcciones DHCP
D1(dhcp-config)# exit
D1(config)#ip dhcp pool VLAN-102 //Se configura un pool DHCP
D1(dhcp-config)# network 10.9.102.0 255.255.255.0 //Se define la red del pool de
direcciones DHCP
D1(dhcp-config)# default-router 10.9.102.254 //Se configura la puerta
predeterminada de enlace para el pool de direcciones DHCP
D1(dhcp-config)# exit
D1(config)#interface range e0/0-3,e1/0-1,e1/3,e2/0-3,e3/0-3 //Se accede a un
rango de direcciones
D1(config-if-range)# shutdown //Se apagan las interfaces
D1(config-if-range)# exit
D1(config)#

```

Switch D2

```

D2#configure terminal
D2(config)#hostname D2 //Se configura el nombre del
dispositivo
D2(config)#ip routing //Se configura el
enrutamiento de direcciones IPv4
D2(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing //Se habilita el enrutamiento
de direcciones IPv6
D2(config)#no ip domain lookup //Se desactiva la búsqueda
DNS

```

```

D2(config)#banner motd # D2, ENCOR Skills Assessment# //Se configura un
banner
D2(config)#line con 0
D2(config-line)# exec-timeout 0 0 //Se configura el tiempo de
salida exec
D2(config-line)# logging synchronous //Se habilita el inicio de
sesión sincrónico
D2(config-line)# exit
D2(config)#vlan 100 //Se configura la vlan
D2(config-vlan)# name Management //Se asigna un nombre de
vlan
D2(config-vlan)# exit
D2(config)#vlan 101 //Se configura la vlan
D2(config-vlan)# name UserGroupA //Se asigna un nombre de
vlan
D2(config-vlan)# exit
D2(config)#vlan 102 //Se configura la vlan
D2(config-vlan)# name UserGroupB //Se asigna un nombre de
vlan
D2(config-vlan)# exit
D2(config)#vlan 999 //Se configura la vlan
D2(config-vlan)# name NATIVE //Se asigna un nombre de
vlan
D2(config-vlan)# exit
D2(config)#interface e1/0 //Se accede a la interfaz
D2(config-if)# no switchport //Se desactiva el switchport
D2(config-if)# ip address 10.9.11.2 255.255.255.0 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv4
D2(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::d1:1 link-local //Se configura el
direccionamiento para el enlace local
D2(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:100:1011::2/64 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv6
D2(config-if)# no shutdown //Se enciende la interfaz
D2(config-if)# exit
D2(config)#interface vlan 100 //Se accede a la interfaz
D2(config-if)# ip address 10.9.100.2 255.255.255.0 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv4
D2(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::d2:2 link-local //Se configura el
direccionamiento para el enlace local
D2(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:100:100::2/64 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv6
D2(config-if)# no shutdown //Se enciende la interfaz
D2(config-if)# exit
D2(config)#interface vlan 101 //Se accede a la interfaz

```

```

D2(config-if)# ip address 10.9.101.2 255.255.255.0 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv4
D2(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::d2:3 link-local //Se configura el
direccionamiento para el enlace local
D2(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:100:101::2/64 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv6
D2(config-if)# no shutdown //Se enciende la interfaz
D2(config-if)# exit
D2(config)#interface vlan 102 //Se accede a la interfaz
D2(config-if)# ip address 10.9.102.2 255.255.255.0 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv4
D2(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::d2:4 link-local //Se configura el
direccionamiento para el enlace local
D2(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:100:102::2/64 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv6
D2(config-if)# no shutdown //Se enciende la interfaz
D2(config-if)# exit
D2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 10.9.101.1 10.9.101.209 //Se excluyen
las direcciones para el servidor DHCP
D2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 10.9.101.241 10.9.101.254 //Se excluyen
las direcciones para el servidor DHCP
D2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 10.9.102.1 10.9.102.209 //Se excluyen
las direcciones para el servidor DHCP
D2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 10.9.102.241 10.9.102.254 //Se excluyen
las direcciones para el servidor DHCP
D2(config)#ip dhcp pool VLAN-101 //Se configura un pool DHCP
D2(dhcp-config)# network 10.9.101.0 255.255.255.0 //Se define la red del pool de
direcciones DHCP
D2(dhcp-config)# default-router 10.9.101.254 //Se configura la puerta
predeterminada de enlace para el pool de direcciones DHCP
D2(dhcp-config)# exit
D2(config)#ip dhcp pool VLAN-102 //Se configura un pool DHCP
D2(dhcp-config)# network 10.9.102.0 255.255.255.0 //Se define la red del pool de
direcciones DHCP
D2(dhcp-config)# default-router 10.9.102.254 //Se configura la puerta
predeterminada de enlace para el pool de direcciones DHCP
D2(dhcp-config)# exit
D2(config)#interface range e0/0-3,e1/1-3,e2/0-3,e3/0-3 //Se accede a un
rango de direcciones
D2(config-if-range)# shutdown //Se apagan las interfaces
D2(config-if-range)# exit
D2(config)#

```

Switch A1

```

A1#configure terminal
A1(config)#hostname A1 //Se configura el nombre del
dispositivo
A1(config)#no ip domain lookup //Se desactiva la búsqueda
DNS
A1(config)#banner motd # A1, ENCOR Skills Assessment# //Se configura un
banner
A1(config)#line con 0
A1(config-line)# exec-timeout 0 0 //Se configura el tiempo de
salida exec
A1(config-line)# logging synchronous //Se habilita el inicio de
sesión sincrónico
A1(config-line)# exit
A1(config)#vlan 100 //Se configura la vlan
A1(config-vlan)# name Management //Se asigna un nombre de
vlan
A1(config-vlan)# exit
A1(config)#vlan 101 //Se configura la vlan
A1(config-vlan)# name UserGroupA //Se asigna un nombre de
vlan
A1(config-vlan)# exit
A1(config)#vlan 102 //Se configura la vlan
A1(config-vlan)# name UserGroupB //Se asigna un nombre de
vlan
A1(config-vlan)# exit
A1(config)#vlan 999 //Se configura la vlan
A1(config-vlan)# name NATIVE //Se asigna un nombre de
vlan
A1(config-vlan)# exit
A1(config)#interface vlan 100 //Se accede a la interfaz
A1(config-if)# ip address 10.9.100.3 255.255.255.0 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv4
A1(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::a1:1 link-local //Se configura el
direccionamiento para el enlace local
A1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:100:100::3/64 //Se configura el
direccionamiento IPv6
A1(config-if)# no shutdown //Se enciende la interfaz
A1(config-if)# exit
A1(config)#interface range e0/0,e0/3,e1/0,e2/1-3,e3/0-3 //Se accede a un
rango de interfaces
A1(config-if-range)# shutdown //Se apagan las interfaces
A1(config-if-range)# exit
A1(config)#

```

b. Save the running configuration to startup-config on all devices.

R1#copy running-config startup-config //Se guarda la configuracion del dispositivo

R2#copy running-config startup-config //Se guarda la configuracion del dispositivo

R3#copy running-config startup-config //Se guarda la configuracion del dispositivo

D1#copy running-config startup-config //Se guarda la configuracion del dispositivo

D2#copy running-config startup-config //Se guarda la configuracion del dispositivo

A1#copy running-config startup-config //Se guarda la configuracion del dispositivo

c. Configure PC 1 and PC 4 host addressing as shown in the addressing table. Assign a default gateway address of 10.56.100.254 which will be the HSRP virtual IP address used in Part 4.

PC1> ip 10.9.100.5 255.255.255.0 10.9.100.254 //Se configura el direccionamiento IPv4 del equipo

PC1> ip 2001:db8:100:100::5/64 eui-64 //Se configura el direccionamiento IPv6 del equipo

PC4> ip 10.9.100.6 255.255.255.0 10.9.100.254 //Se configura el direccionamiento IPv4 del equipo

PC4> ip 2001:db8:100:100::6/64 eui-64 //Se configura el direccionamiento IPv6 del equipo

2.1.2. Part 2. Configure the Layer 2 Network and Host Support

In this part of the Skills Assessment, you will complete the Layer 2 network configuration and set up basic host support. At the end of this part, all the switches should be able to communicate. PC2 and PC3 should receive addressing from DHCP and SLAAC.

Your configuration tasks are as follows:

Tabla 2. Tareas a realizar en la parte 2.

Task#	Task	Specification
2.1	On all switches, configure IEEE 802.1Q trunk interfaces on interconnecting switch links	Enable 802.1Q trunk links between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D1 and D2 • D1 and A1 • D2 and A1
2.2	On all switches, change the native VLAN on trunk links.	Use VLAN 999 as the native VLAN.
2.3	On all switches, enable the Rapid Spanning-Tree Protocol.	Use Rapid Spanning Tree.
2.4	On D1 and D2, configure the appropriate RSTP root bridges based on the information in the topology diagram. D1 and D2 must provide backup in case of root bridge failure.	Configure D1 and D2 as root for the appropriate VLANs with mutually supporting priorities in case of switch failure.
2.5	On all switches, create LACP EtherChannels as shown in the topology diagram.	Use the following channel numbers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D1 to D2 – Port channel 12 • D1 to A1 – Port channel 1 • D2 to A1 – Port channel 2
2.6	On all switches, configure host access ports connecting to PC1, PC2, PC3, and PC4.	Configure access ports with appropriate VLAN settings as shown in the topology diagram. Host ports should transition immediately to forwarding state.
2.7	Verify IPv4 DHCP services.	PC2 and PC3 are DHCP clients and should be receiving valid IPv4 addresses.
2.8	Verify local LAN connectivity.	PC1 should successfully ping: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D1: 10.9.100.1 • D2: 10.9.100.2

Task#	Task	Specification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PC4: 10.9.100.6 PC2 should successfully ping: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D1: 10.9.102.1 • D2: 10.9.102.2 PC3 should successfully ping: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D1: 10.9.101.1 • D2: 10.9.101.2 PC4 should successfully ping: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D1: 10.9.100.1 • D2: 10.9.100.2 • PC1: 10.9.100.5

Fuente: Autor del documento.

Switch D1

```

D1(config)#interface range e2/0-3 //Se accede a las interfaces
D1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q //Se habilita la
encapsulación para el enlace troncal
D1(config-if-range)# switchport mode trunk //Se configuran las interfaces
como enlaces troncales
D1(config-if-range)# switchport trunk native vlan 999 //Se configura la vlan como
nativa
D1(config-if-range)# channel-group 12 mode active //Se habilita el LACP de
grupo 12
D1(config-if-range)# no shutdown //Se enciende las interfaces
D1(config-if-range)# exit
D1(config)#interface range e0/1-2 //Se accede a las interfaces
D1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q //Se habilita la
encapsulación para el enlace troncal
D1(config-if-range)# switchport mode trunk //Se configuran las interfaces
como enlaces troncales
D1(config-if-range)# switchport trunk native vlan 999 //Se configura la vlan como
nativa
D1(config-if-range)# channel-group 1 mode active //Se habilita el LACP de
grupo 1
D1(config-if-range)# no shutdown //Se enciende las interfaces
D1(config-if-range)# exit
D1(config)#spanning-tree mode rapid-pvst //Se habilita el modo rapid-
pvst
D1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 100,102 root primary //Se configuran las vlans
como raices primarias de spanning-tree

```

```

D1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 101 root secondary //Se configuran las vlans
como raices secundarias de spanning-tree
D1(config)#interface e0/0 //Se accede a la interface
D1(config-if)# switchport mode access //Se configura en modo de
acceso
D1(config-if)# switchport access vlan 100 //Se configura la vlan en el
puerto de acceso
D1(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast //Se configura el spanning-
tree en modo portfast
D1(config-if)# no shutdown //Se enciende las interfaces
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config)#end

```

Switch D2

```

D2(config)#interface range e2/0-3 //Se accede a las interfaces
D2(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q //Se habilita la
encapsulación para el enlace troncal
D2(config-if-range)# switchport mode trunk //Se configuran las interfaces
como enlaces troncales
D2(config-if-range)# switchport trunk native vlan 999 //Se configura la vlan como
nativa
D2(config-if-range)# channel-group 12 mode active //Se habilita el LACP de
grupo 12
D2(config-if-range)# no shutdown //Se enciende la interface
D2(config-if-range)# exit
D2(config)#interface range e1/1-2 //Se accede a las interfaces
D2(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q //Se habilita la
encapsulación para el enlace troncal
D2(config-if-range)# switchport mode trunk //Se configuran las interfaces
como enlaces troncales
D2(config-if-range)# switchport trunk native vlan 999 //Se configura la vlan como
nativa
D2(config-if-range)# channel-group 2 mode active //Se habilita el LACP de
grupo 2
D2(config-if-range)# no shutdown //Se enciende las interfaces
D2(config-if-range)# exit
D2(config)#spanning-tree mode rapid-pvst //Se habilita el modo rapid-
pvst
D2(config)#spanning-tree vlan 101 root primary //Se configuran las vlans
como raices primarias de spanning-tree
D2(config)#spanning-tree vlan 100,102 root secondary //Se configuran las
vlans como raices secundarias de spanning-tree
D2(config)#interface e0/0 //Se accede a la interface

```

```

D2(config-if)# switchport mode access //Se configura en modo de
acceso
D2(config-if)# switchport access vlan 102 //Se configura la vlan en el
puerto de acceso
D2(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast //Se configura el spanning-
tree en modo portfast
D2(config-if)# no shutdown //Se enciende las interfaces
D2(config-if)# exit
D2(config)#end

```

Switch A1

```

A1(config)#spanning-tree mode rapid-pvst //Se habilita el modo rapid-
pvst
A1(config)#interface range e0/1-2 //Se accede a las interfaces
A1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q //Se habilita la
encapsulación para el enlace troncal
A1(config-if-range)# switchport mode trunk //Se configuran las interfaces
como enlaces troncales
A1(config-if-range)# switchport trunk native vlan 999 //Se configura la vlan como
nativa
A1(config-if-range)# channel-group 1 mode active //Se habilita el LACP de
grupo 1
A1(config-if-range)# no shutdown //Se enciende las interfaces
A1(config-if-range)# exit
A1(config)#interface range e1/1-2 //Se accede a las interfaces
A1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q //Se habilita la
encapsulación para el enlace troncal
A1(config-if-range)# switchport mode trunk //Se configuran las interfaces
como enlaces troncales
A1(config-if-range)# switchport trunk native vlan 999 //Se configura la vlan como
nativa
A1(config-if-range)# channel-group 2 mode active //Se habilita el LACP de
grupo 2
A1(config-if-range)# no shutdown //Se enciende las interfaces
A1(config-if-range)# exit
A1(config)#interface e1/3 //Se accede a las interfaces
A1(config-if)# switchport mode access //Se configura en modo de
acceso
A1(config-if)# switchport access vlan 101 //Se configura la vlan en el
puerto de acceso
A1(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast //Se configura el spanning-
tree en modo portfast
A1(config-if)# no shutdown //Se enciende las interfaces
A1(config-if)# exit

```

A1(config)#interface e2/0	//Se accede a las interfaces
A1(config-if)# switchport mode access	//Se configura en modo de acceso
A1(config-if)# switchport access vlan 100	//Se configura la vlan en el puerto de acceso
A1(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast	//Se configura el spanning-tree en modo portfast
A1(config-if)# no shutdown	//Se enciende las interfaces
A1(config-if)# exit	
A1(config)#end	

Figura 3. Verificación del protocolo DHCP en PC2.



Fuente: Autor.

Figura 4. Verificación del protocolo DHCP en PC3.



```
PC3> ip dhcp
DDORA IP 10.9.101.210/24 GW 10.9.101.254


PC3> ip auto
GLOBAL SCOPE      : 2001:db8:100:1010:2050:79ff:fe66:6802/64
ROUTER LINK-LAYER : ca:01:06:86:00:1e

PC3> █
```

The screenshot shows a SolarWinds Solar-PuTTY terminal window. The title bar includes tabs for R1, R2, R3, D1, D2, A1, PC1, PC2, PC3 (active), and PC4. The terminal content shows the execution of 'ip dhcp' and 'ip auto' commands. The 'ip dhcp' command displays 'DDORA IP 10.9.101.210/24 GW 10.9.101.254'. The 'ip auto' command displays 'GLOBAL SCOPE : 2001:db8:100:1010:2050:79ff:fe66:6802/64' and 'ROUTER LINK-LAYER : ca:01:06:86:00:1e'. The terminal ends with a green cursor '█' on the 'PC3>' prompt. The bottom of the window shows the SolarWinds logo, 'Solar-PuTTY free tool', and a copyright notice '© 2019 SolarWinds Worldwide, LLC. All rights reserved.'. The Windows taskbar at the bottom right shows the time '7:47 p. m.' and date '14/11/2022'.

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 5. Prueba de conexión en PC1.



```
Build time: Aug 23 2021 11:15:00
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All rights reserved.

VPCS is free software, distributed under the terms of the "BSD" licence.
Source code and license can be found at vpcs.sf.net.
For more information, please visit wiki.freecode.com.cn.

Press '?' to get help.

Executing the startup file

PC1> ip 10.9.100.5 255.255.255.0 10.9.100.254
Checking for duplicate address...
PC1 : 10.9.100.5 255.255.255.0 gateway 10.9.100.254

PC1> ip 2001:db8:100:100::5/64 eui-64
PC1 : 2001:db8:100:100:2050:79ff:fe66:6800/64 eui-64

PC1>
PC1>
PC1> ping 10.9.100.1

84 bytes from 10.9.100.1 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=0.141 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.1 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.186 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.1 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=0.314 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.1 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=0.390 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.1 icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=0.179 ms

PC1> ping 10.9.100.2

84 bytes from 10.9.100.2 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=0.231 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.2 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.501 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=0.396 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=0.415 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=0.396 ms

PC1> ping 10.9.100.6

84 bytes from 10.9.100.6 icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.198 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.6 icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.452 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.6 icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.386 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.6 icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.458 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.6 icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.394 ms

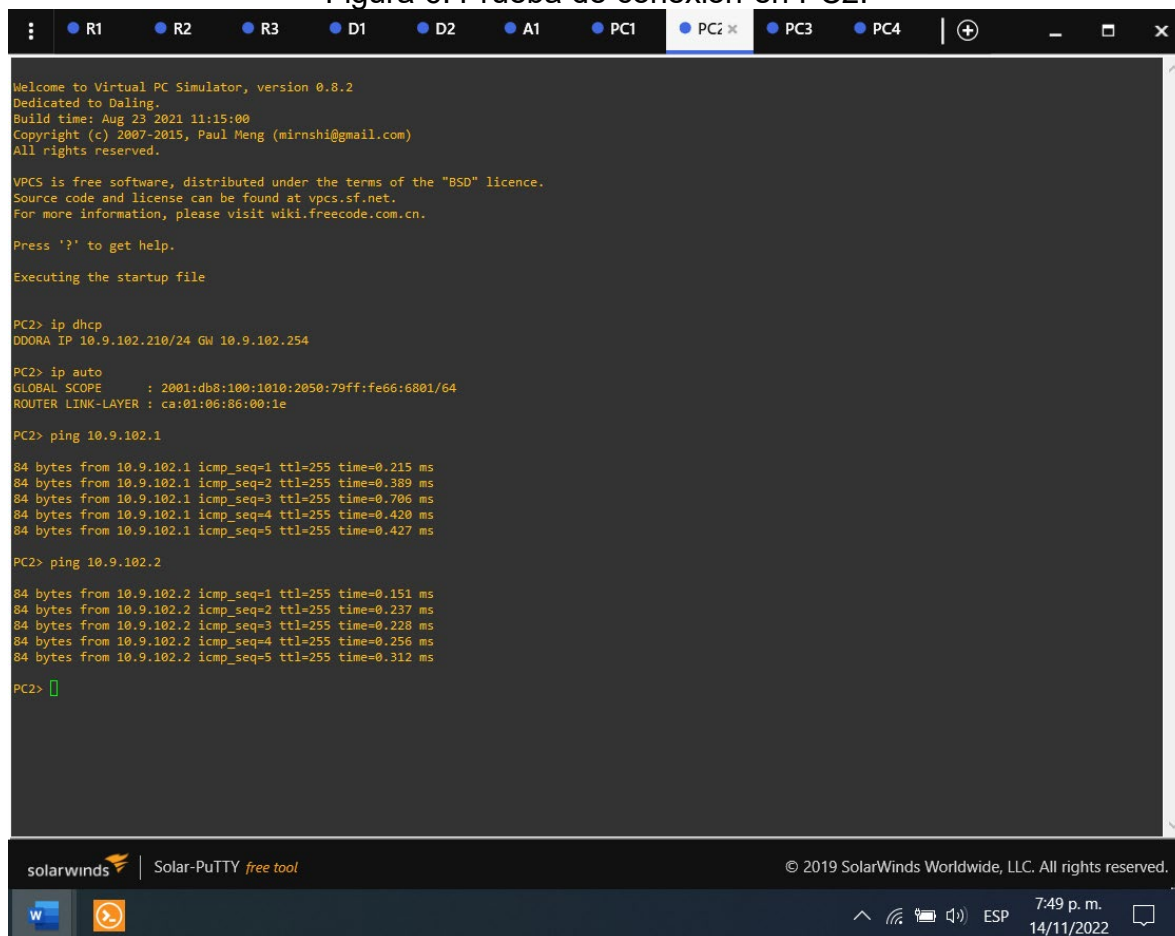
PC1> █
```

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Windows taskbar: 7:48 p. m. 14/11/2022

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 6. Prueba de conexión en PC2.



```
Welcome to Virtual PC Simulator, version 0.8.2
Dedicated to Daling.
Build time: Aug 23 2021 11:15:00
Copyright (c) 2007-2015, Paul Meng (mirnshi@gmail.com)
All rights reserved.

VPCS is free software, distributed under the terms of the "BSD" licence.
Source code and license can be found at vpcs.sf.net.
For more information, please visit wiki.freecode.com.cn.

Press '?' to get help.

Executing the startup file

PC2> ip dhcp
DDORA IP 10.9.102.210/24 GW 10.9.102.254

PC2> ip auto
GLOBAL SCOPE      : 2001:db8:100:1010:2050:79ff:fe66:6801/64
ROUTER LINK-LAYER : ca:01:00:06:00:1e

PC2> ping 10.9.102.1

84 bytes from 10.9.102.1 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=0.215 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.102.1 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.389 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.102.1 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=0.706 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.102.1 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=0.420 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.102.1 icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=0.427 ms

PC2> ping 10.9.102.2

84 bytes from 10.9.102.2 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=0.151 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.102.2 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.237 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.102.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=0.229 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.102.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=0.256 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.102.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=0.312 ms

PC2> █
```

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Windows taskbar: 7:49 p. m., 14/11/2022

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 7. Prueba de conexión en PC3.



```
PC3> ip dhcp
DDORA IP 10.9.101.210/24 GW 10.9.101.254

PC3> ip auto
GLOBAL SCOPE      : 2001:db8:100:1010:2050:79ff:fe66:6802/64
ROUTER LINK-LAYER : ca:01:06:86:00:1e

PC3> ping 10.9.101.1

84 bytes from 10.9.101.1 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=0.293 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.101.1 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.562 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.101.1 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=0.531 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.101.1 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=0.597 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.101.1 icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=0.630 ms

PC3> ping 10.9.101.2

84 bytes from 10.9.101.2 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=0.205 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.101.2 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.368 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.101.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=0.435 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.101.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=0.401 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.101.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=0.450 ms

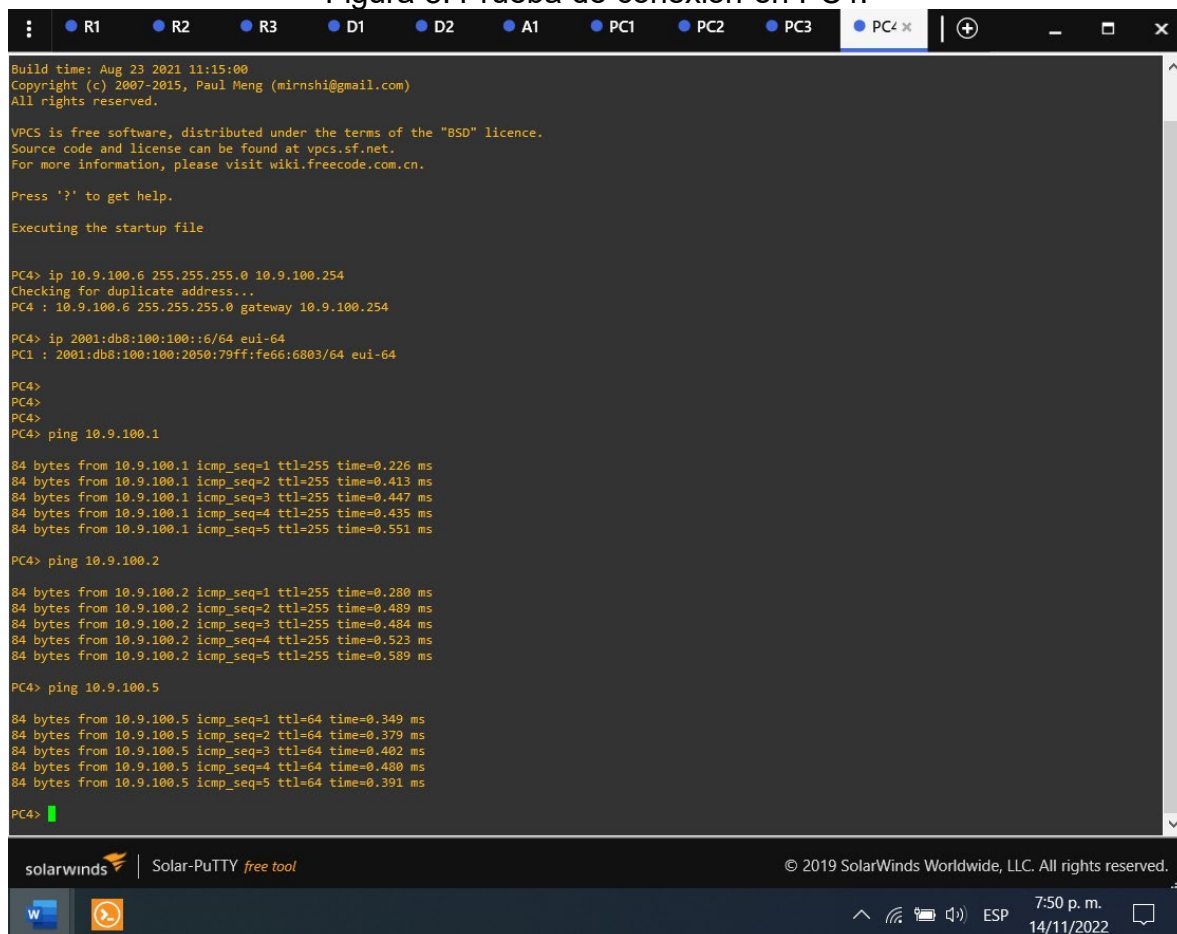
PC3> █
```

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Windows taskbar: 7:49 p. m., 14/11/2022

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 8. Prueba de conexión en PC4.



```
Build time: Aug 23 2021 11:15:00
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Source code and license can be found at vpcs.sf.net.
For more information, please visit wiki.freecode.com.cn.

Press '?' to get help.

Executing the startup file

PC4> ip 10.9.100.6 255.255.255.0 10.9.100.254
Checking for duplicate address...
PC4 : 10.9.100.6 255.255.255.0 gateway 10.9.100.254

PC4> ip 2001:db8:100:100::6/64 eui-64
PC1 : 2001:db8:100:100:2050:79ff:fe66:6803/64 eui-64

PC4>
PC4>
PC4>
PC4> ping 10.9.100.1

84 bytes from 10.9.100.1 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=0.226 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.1 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.413 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.1 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=0.447 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.1 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=0.435 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.1 icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=0.551 ms

PC4> ping 10.9.100.2

84 bytes from 10.9.100.2 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=0.280 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.2 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.489 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=0.484 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=0.523 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=0.589 ms

PC4> ping 10.9.100.5

84 bytes from 10.9.100.5 icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.349 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.5 icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.379 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.5 icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.402 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.5 icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.480 ms
84 bytes from 10.9.100.5 icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.391 ms

PC4> █
```

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Windows taskbar: 7:50 p. m., 14/11/2022

Fuente: Autor.

2.1.3. Part 3: Configure Routing Protocols

In this part, you will configure IPv4 and IPv6 routing protocols. At the end of this part, the network should be fully converged. IPv4 and IPv6 pings to the Loopback 0 interface from D1 and D2 should be successful.

Note: Pings from the hosts will not be successful because their default gateways are pointing to the HSRP address which will be enabled in Part 4.

Your configuration tasks are as follows:

Tabla 3. Tareas a realizar en la parte 3.

Task#	Task	Specification
3.1	On the “Company Network” (i.e., R1, R3, D1, and D2), configure single-area OSPFv2 in area 0.	<p>Use OSPF Process ID 4 and assign the following router-IDs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R1: 0.0.4.1 • R3: 0.0.4.3 • D1: 0.0.4.131 • D2: 0.0.4.132 <p>On R1, R3, D1, and D2, advertise all directly connected networks / VLANs in Area 0.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On R1, do not advertise the R1 – R2 network. • On R1, propagate a default route. Note that the default route will be provided by BGP. <p>Disable OSPFv2 advertisements on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D1: All interfaces except E1/2 • D2: All interfaces except E1/0
3.2	On the “Company Network” (i.e., R1, R3, D1, and D2), configure classic single-area OSPFv3 in area 0.	<p>Use OSPF Process ID 6 and assign the following router-IDs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R1: 0.0.6.1 • R3: 0.0.6.3 • D1: 0.0.6.131 • D2: 0.0.6.132 <p>On R1, R3, D1, and D2, advertise all directly connected networks / VLANs in Area 0.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On R1, do not advertise the R1 – R2 network. • On R1, propagate a default route. Note that the default route will be provided by BGP. <p>Disable OSPFv3 advertisements on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D1: All interfaces except E1/2

Task#	Task	Specification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D2: All interfaces except E1/0
3.3	On R2 in the “ISP Network”, configure MP-BGP.	<p>Configure two default static routes via interface Loopback 0:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An IPv4 default static route. • An IPv6 default static route. <p>Configure R2 in BGP ASN 500 and use the router-id 2.2.2.2.</p> <p>Configure and enable an IPv4 and IPv6 neighbor relationship with R1 in ASN 300.</p> <p>In IPv4 address family, advertise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Loopback 0 IPv4 network (/32). • The default route (0.0.0.0/0). <p>In IPv6 address family, advertise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Loopback 0 IPv4 network (/128). • The default route (::/0).
3.4	On R1 in the “ISP Network”, configure MP-BGP.	<p>Configure two static summary routes to interface Null 0:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary IPv4 route for 10.9.0.0/8. • A summary IPv6 route for 2001:db8:100::/48. <p>Configure R1 in BGP ASN 300 and use the router-id 1.1.1.1.</p> <p>Configure an IPv4 and IPv6 neighbor relationship with R2 in ASN 500.</p> <p>In IPv4 address family:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disable the IPv6 neighbor relationship. • Enable the IPv4 neighbor relationship. • Advertise the 10.9.0.0/8 network. <p>In IPv6 address family:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disable the IPv4 neighbor relationship. • Enable the IPv6 neighbor relationship. • Advertise the 2001:db8:100::/48 network.

Fuente: Autor del documento.

Router R1

```
R1#configure terminal
R1(config)#router ospf 4 //Se configura OSPF IPv4
R1(config-router)# router-id 0.0.4.1 //Se asigna el id OSPF
R1(config-router)# network 10.9.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 //Se configura la red
conectada directamente en el área 0
R1(config-router)# network 10.9.13.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 //Se configura la red
conectada directamente en el área 0
R1(config-router)# default-information originate //Se desactiva el anuncio en
R1
R1(config-router)# exit
R1(config)#ipv6 router ospf 6 //Se configura OSPF IPv6
R1(config-rtr)# router-id 0.0.6.1 //Se asigna el id OSPF
R1(config-rtr)# default-information originate //Se desactiva la
propagación en R1
R1(config-rtr)# exit
R1(config)#interface e1/2 //Se accede a la interfaz
R1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0 //Se configura el
enrutamiento ospf ipv6 en el área 0
R1(config-if)# exit
R1(config)#interface e1/1 //Se accede a la interfaz
R1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0 //Se configura el
enrutamiento ospf ipv6 en el área 0
R1(config-if)# exit
R1(config)#ip route 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 null0 //Se propaga una ruta
estatica por defecto
R1(config)#ipv6 route 2001:db8:100::/48 null0 //Se propaga una ruta
estatica IPv6 por defecto
R1(config)#router bgp 300 //Se configura BGP con ASN
300
R1(config-router)# bgp router-id 1.1.1.1 //Se configura el id BGP
R1(config-router)# neighbor 209.165.200.226 remote-as 500 //Se configura la
relación IPv4 con R2 con ASN 500
R1(config-router)# neighbor 2001:db8:200::2 remote-as 500 //Se configura la
relación IPv4 con R2 con ASN 500
R1(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast //Se configura la familia de
direcciones IPv4
R1(config-router-af)# neighbor 209.165.200.226 activate //Se activa la relación
IPv4
R1(config-router-af)# no neighbor 2001:db8:200::2 activate //Se desactiva la
relación IPv6
R1(config-router-af)# network 10.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0 //Se configura la
dirección y la máscara de red
R1(config-router-af)# exit-address-family
```

```

R1(config-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
R1(config-router-af)# no neighbor 209.165.200.226 activate //Se desactiva la
relación IPv4
R1(config-router-af)# neighbor 2001:db8:200::2 activate //Se activa la relación
IPv6
R1(config-router-af)# network 2001:db8:100::/48 //Se configura la
dirección
R1(config-router-af)# exit-address-family
R1(config-router)#

```

Router R2

```

R2(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 loopback 0 //Se configura una
ruta estatica por defecto IPv4 vía Loopback 0
R2(config)#ipv6 route ::/0 loopback 0 //Se configura una
ruta estatica por defecto IPv6 vía Loopback 0
R2(config)#router bgp 500 //Se configura BGP
con ASN 500
R2(config-router)# bgp router-id 2.2.2.2 //Se configura el id
BGP
R2(config-router)# neighbor 209.165.200.225 remote-as 300 //Se configura la
relación IPv4 con R1 con ASN 300
R2(config-router)# neighbor 2001:db8:200::1 remote-as 300 //Se configura la
relación IPv6 con R1 con ASN 300
R2(config-router)# address-family ipv4
R2(config-router-af)# neighbor 209.165.200.225 activate //Se anuncia la red
IPv4 de R1
R2(config-router-af)# no neighbor 2001:db8:200::1 activate //No se anuncia la red
IPv6 de R1
R2(config-router-af)# network 2.2.2.2 mask 255.255.255.255 //Se anuncia la
red IPv4 de la Loopback 0
R2(config-router-af)# network 0.0.0.0 //Se anuncia la ruta
por defecto
R2(config-router-af)# exit-address-family
R2(config-router)# address-family ipv6
R2(config-router-af)# no neighbor 209.165.200.225 activate //No se anuncia la red
IPv4 de R1
R2(config-router-af)# neighbor 2001:db8:200::1 activate //Se anuncia la red
IPv6 de R1
R2(config-router-af)# network 2001:db8:2222::/128 //Se anuncia la red
IPv4 de la Loopback 0 /128
R2(config-router-af)# network ::/0 //Se anuncia la ruta
por defecto
R2(config-router-af)# exit-address-family
R2(config-router)#

```

Router R3

```
R3(config)#router ospf 4 //Se configura OSPF IPv4
R3(config-router)# router-id 0.0.4.3 //Se asigna el id OSPF
R3(config-router)# network 10.9.11.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 //Se configura la red
conectada directamente en el área 0
R3(config-router)# network 10.9.13.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 //Se configura la red
conectada directamente en el área 0
R3(config-router)# exit
R3(config)#ipv6 router ospf 6 //Se configura OSPF IPv6
R3(config-rtr)# router-id 0.0.6.3 //Se asigna el id OSPF
R3(config-rtr)# exit
R3(config)#interface e1/0 //Se accede a la interface
R3(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0 //Se configura el
enrutamiento ospf ipv6 en el área 0
R3(config-if)# exit
R3(config)#interface e1/1 //Se accede a la interface
R3(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0 //Se configura el
enrutamiento ospf ipv6 en el área 0
R3(config-if)# exit
R3(config)#end
```

Switch D1

```
D1(config)#router ospf 4 //Se configura OSPF IPv4
D1(config-router)# router-id 0.0.4.131 //Se asigna el id OSPF
D1(config-router)# network 10.9.100.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 //Se configura la red
conectada directamente en el área 0
D1(config-router)# network 10.9.101.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 //Se configura la red
conectada directamente en el área 0
D1(config-router)# network 10.9.102.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 //Se configura la red
conectada directamente en el área 0
D1(config-router)# network 10.9.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 //Se configura la red
conectada directamente en el área 0
D1(config-router)# passive-interface default //Se desactiva los anuncios
en todas las interfaces
D1(config-router)# no passive-interface e1/2 //Se activa el anuncio en la
interface
D1(config-router)# exit
D1(config)#ipv6 router ospf 6 //Se configura OSPF IPv6
D1(config-rtr)# router-id 0.0.6.131 //Se asigna el id OSPF
D1(config-rtr)# passive-interface default //Se desactiva los anuncios
en todas las interfaces
D1(config-rtr)# no passive-interface e1/2 //Se activa el anuncio en la
interface
```

```

D1(config-rtr)# exit
D1(config)#interface e1/2 //Se accede a la interface
D1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0 //Se configura el
enrutamiento ospf ipv6 en el área 0
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config)#interface vlan 100 //Se accede a la interface
D1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0 //Se configura el
enrutamiento ospf ipv6 en el área 0
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config)#interface vlan 101 //Se accede a la interface
D1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0 //Se configura el
enrutamiento ospf ipv6 en el área 0
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config)#interface vlan 102 //Se accede a la interface
D1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0 //Se configura el
enrutamiento ospf ipv6 en el área 0
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config)#end
D1#

```

Switch D2

```

D2#configure terminal
D2(config)#router ospf 4 //Se configura OSPF IPv4
D2(config-router)# router-id 0.0.4.132 //Se asigna el id OSPF
D2(config-router)# network 10.9.100.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 //Se configura la red
conectada directamente en el área 0
D2(config-router)# network 10.9.101.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 //Se configura la red
conectada directamente en el área 0
D2(config-router)# network 10.9.102.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 //Se configura la red
conectada directamente en el área 0
D2(config-router)# network 10.9.11.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 //Se configura la red
conectada directamente en el área 0
D2(config-router)# passive-interface default //Se desactiva los anuncios
en todas las interfaces
D2(config-router)# no passive-interface e1/0 //Se activa el anuncio en la
interface
D2(config-router)# exit
D2(config)#ipv6 router ospf 6 //Se configura OSPF IPv6
D2(config-rtr)# router-id 0.0.6.132 //Se asigna el id OSPF
D2(config-rtr)# passive-interface default //Se desactiva los anuncios
en todas las interfaces
D2(config-rtr)# no passive-interface e1/0 //Se activa el anuncio en la
interface
D2(config-rtr)# exit

```

```

D2(config)#interface e1/0 //Se accede a la interface
D2(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0 //Se configura el
enrutamiento ospf ipv6 en el área 0
D2(config-if)# exit
D2(config)#interface vlan 100 //Se accede a la interface
D2(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0 //Se configura el
enrutamiento ospf ipv6 en el área 0
D2(config-if)# exit
D2(config)#interface vlan 101 //Se accede a la interface
D2(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0 //Se configura el
enrutamiento ospf ipv6 en el área 0
D2(config-if)# exit
D2(config)#interface vlan 102 //Se accede a la interface
D2(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0 //Se configura el
enrutamiento ospf ipv6 en el área 0
D2(config-if)# exit

```

Figura 9. Presentación de resultados para los comandos OSPF en R1.

```

R1(config)#ipv6 router ospf 6
R1(config-rtr)# router-id 0.0.6.1
R1(config-rtr)# default-information originate
R1(config-rtr)# exit
R1(config)#interface e1/2
R1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
R1(config-if)# exit
R1(config)#interface e1/1
R1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
R1(config-if)# exit
R1(config)#ip route 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 null0
R1(config)#ipv6 route 2001:db8:100::/48 null0
R1(config)#router bgp 300
R1(config-router)# bgp router-id 1.1.1.1
R1(config-router)# neighbor 209.165.200.226 remote-as 500
R1(config-router)# neighbor 2001:db8:200::2 remote-as 500
R1(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast
R1(config-router-af)# neighbor 209.165.200.226 activate
R1(config-router-af)# no neighbor 2001:db8:200::2 activate
R1(config-router-af)# network 10.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
R1(config-router-af)# exit-address-family
R1(config-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
R1(config-router-af)# no neighbor 209.165.200.226 activate
R1(config-router-af)# neighbor 2001:db8:200::2 activate
R1(config-router-af)# network 2001:db8:100::/48
R1(config-router-af)# exit-address-family
R1(config-router)#exit
R1(config)#
*Nov 15 00:51:31.195: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 209.165.200.226 Up
*Nov 15 00:51:31.359: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 2001:DB8:200::2 Up
R1(config)#
*Nov 15 00:51:56.811: %OSPFv3-5-ADJCHG: Process 6, Nbr 0.0.6.3 on Ethernet1/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
*Nov 15 00:51:57.627: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 4, Nbr 0.0.4.3 on Ethernet1/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R1(config)#
*Nov 15 00:52:16.195: %OSPFv3-5-ADJCHG: Process 6, Nbr 0.0.6.131 on Ethernet1/2 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R1(config)#
*Nov 15 00:52:24.971: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 4, Nbr 0.0.4.131 on Ethernet1/2 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R1(config)#exit
R1#
*Nov 15 00:53:01.527: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R1#
R1#show run | section ^router ospf
router ospf 4
router-id 0.0.4.1
network 10.9.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 10.9.13.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
default-information originate
R1#

```

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 10. Presentación de resultados para los comandos OSPF en R3.



```
R1 R2 R3 x D1 D2 A1 PC1 PC2 PC3 PC4 | + - □ ×
R3(config-if)# ip address 10.9.11.1 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::3:2 link-local
R3(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:100:101::1/64
R3(config-if)# no shutdown
R3(config-if)# exit
R3(config)#interface e1/1
R3(config-if)# ip address 10.9.13.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::3:3 link-local
R3(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:100:101::2/64
R3(config-if)# no shutdown
R3(config-if)# exit
R3(config)#
*Nov 15 00:40:39.611: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Ethernet1/0, changed state to up
*Nov 15 00:40:40.167: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Ethernet1/1, changed state to up
*Nov 15 00:40:40.611: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/0, changed state to up
R3(config)#
*Nov 15 00:40:41.167: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/1, changed state to up
R3(config)#
R3(config)#router ospf 4
R3(config-router)# router-id 0.0.4.3
R3(config-router)# network 10.9.11.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3(config-router)# network 10.9.13.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3(config-router)# exit
R3(config)#ipv6 router ospf 6
R3(config-rttr)# router-id 0.0.6.3
R3(config-rttr)# exit
R3(config)#interface e1/0
R3(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
R3(config-if)# exit
R3(config)#interface e1/1
R3(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
R3(config-if)# exit
R3(config)#end
R3#
*Nov 15 00:51:36.607: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
*Nov 15 00:51:36.715: %OSPFV3-5-ADJCHG: Process 6, Nbr 0.0.6.1 on Ethernet1/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
*Nov 15 00:51:37.527: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 4, Nbr 0.0.4.1 on Ethernet1/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R3#
*Nov 15 00:52:18.971: %OSPFV3-5-ADJCHG: Process 6, Nbr 0.0.6.132 on Ethernet1/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R3#
*Nov 15 00:52:24.383: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 4, Nbr 0.0.4.132 on Ethernet1/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R3#
R3#show run | section ^router ospf
router ospf 4
router-id 0.0.4.3
network 10.9.11.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 10.9.13.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3#
```

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W [Refresh] ^ [Signal] [Battery] [Speaker] ESP 7:53 p. m. 14/11/2022

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 11. Presentación de resultados para los comandos OSPF en D1.



```
D1#
*Nov 15 00:46:26.227: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Port-channel1, changed state to up
D1#
D1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
D1(config)#router ospf 4
D1(config-router)# router-id 0.0.4.131
D1(config-router)# network 10.9.100.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
D1(config-router)# network 10.9.101.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
D1(config-router)# network 10.9.102.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
D1(config-router)# network 10.9.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
D1(config-router)# passive-interface default
D1(config-router)# no passive-interface e1/2
D1(config-router)# exit
D1(config)#ipv6 router ospf 6
D1(config-rtr)# router-id 0.0.6.131
D1(config-rtr)# passive-interface default
D1(config-rtr)# no passive-interface e1/2
D1(config-rtr)# exit
D1(config)#interface e1/2
D1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config)#interface vlan 100
D1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config)#interface vlan 101
D1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config)#interface vlan 102
D1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config)#end
D1#
*Nov 15 00:52:26.253: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
*Nov 15 00:52:26.407: %OSPFv3-5-ADJCHG: Process 6, Nbr 0.0.6.1 on Ethernet1/2 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
D1#
*Nov 15 00:52:35.184: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 4, Nbr 0.0.4.1 on Ethernet1/2 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
D1#
D1#show run | section ^router ospf
router ospf 4
  router-id 0.0.4.131
  passive-interface default
  no passive-interface Ethernet1/2
  network 10.9.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 10.9.100.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 10.9.101.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 10.9.102.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
D1#
```

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 12. Presentación de resultados para los comandos OSPF en D2.



```
D2#
*Nov 15 00:46:26.277: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Port-channel2, changed state to up
D2#
D2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
D2(config)#router ospf 4
D2(config-router)# router-id 0.0.4.132
D2(config-router)# network 10.9.100.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
D2(config-router)# network 10.9.101.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
D2(config-router)# network 10.9.102.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
D2(config-router)# network 10.9.11.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
D2(config-router)# passive-interface default
D2(config-router)# no passive-interface e1/0
D2(config-router)# exit
D2(config)#ipv6 router ospf 6
D2(config-rttr)# router-id 0.0.6.132
D2(config-rttr)# passive-interface default
D2(config-rttr)# no passive-interface e1/0
D2(config-rttr)# exit
D2(config)#interface e1/0
D2(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
D2(config-if)# exit
D2(config)#interface vlan 100
D2(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
D2(config-if)# exit
D2(config)#interface vlan 101
D2(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
D2(config-if)# exit
D2(config)#interface vlan 102
D2(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
D2(config-if)# exit
D2(config)#end
D2#
*Nov 15 00:52:49.117: %SYS-5-CONFIG I: Configured from console by console
*Nov 15 00:52:49.295: %OSPFv3-5-ADJCHG: Process 6, Nbr 0.0.6.3 on Ethernet1/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
D2#
*Nov 15 00:52:54.705: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 4, Nbr 0.0.4.3 on Ethernet1/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
D2#
D2#show run | section ^router ospf
router ospf 4
router-id 0.0.4.132
passive-interface default
no passive-interface Ethernet1/0
network 10.9.11.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 10.9.100.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 10.9.101.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 10.9.102.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
D2#
```

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 13. Presentación de resultados para los comandos OSPF IPv6 en R1.

```

R1 (config)#ip route 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 null0
R1 (config)#ipv6 route 2001:db8:100::/48 null0
R1 (config)#router bgp 300
R1 (config-router)# bgp router-id 1.1.1.1
R1 (config-router)# neighbor 209.165.200.226 remote-as 500
R1 (config-router)# neighbor 2001:db8:200::2 remote-as 500
R1 (config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast
R1 (config-router-af)# neighbor 209.165.200.226 activate
R1 (config-router-af)# no neighbor 2001:db8:200::2 activate
R1 (config-router-af)# network 10.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
R1 (config-router-af)# exit-address-family
R1 (config-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
R1 (config-router-af)# no neighbor 209.165.200.226 activate
R1 (config-router-af)# neighbor 2001:db8:200::2 activate
R1 (config-router-af)# network 2001:db8:100::/48
R1 (config-router-af)# exit-address-family
R1 (config-router)#exit
R1 (config)#
*Nov 15 00:51:31.195: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 209.165.200.226 Up
*Nov 15 00:51:31.359: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 2001:DB8:200::2 Up
R1 (config)#
*Nov 15 00:51:56.811: %OSPFv3-5-ADJCHG: Process 6, Nbr 0.0.6.3 on Ethernet1/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
*Nov 15 00:51:57.627: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 4, Nbr 0.0.4.3 on Ethernet1/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R1 (config)#
*Nov 15 00:52:16.195: %OSPFv3-5-ADJCHG: Process 6, Nbr 0.0.6.131 on Ethernet1/2 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R1 (config)#
*Nov 15 00:52:24.971: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 4, Nbr 0.0.4.131 on Ethernet1/2 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R1 (config)#exit
R1#
*Nov 15 00:53:01.527: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R1#
R1#show run | section ^router ospf
router ospf 4
  router-id 0.0.4.1
  network 10.9.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 10.9.13.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  default-information originate
R1#
R1#show run | section ^ipv6 route
ipv6 route 2001:DB8:100::/48 Null0
ipv6 router ospf 6
  router-id 0.0.6.1
  default-information originate
R1#show ipv6 ospf interface brief
Interface  PID Area          Intf ID   Cost  State  Nbrs F/C
Et1/1     6    0             6         10   DR    1/1
Et1/2     6    0             7         10   DR    1/1
R1#
  
```

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 14. Presentación de resultados para los comandos OSPF IPv6 en R3.

```

R3(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:100:1010::2/64
R3(config-if)# no shutdown
R3(config-if)# exit
R3(config)#
*Nov 15 00:40:39.611: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Ethernet1/0, changed state to up
*Nov 15 00:40:40.167: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Ethernet1/1, changed state to up
*Nov 15 00:40:40.611: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/0, changed state to up
R3(config)#
*Nov 15 00:40:41.167: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/1, changed state to up
R3(config)#
R3(config)#router ospf 4
R3(config-router)# router-id 0.0.4.3
R3(config-router)# network 10.9.11.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3(config-router)# network 10.9.13.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3(config-router)# exit
R3(config)#ipv6 router ospf 6
R3(config-rtr)# router-id 0.0.6.3
R3(config-rtr)# exit
R3(config)#interface e1/0
R3(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
R3(config-if)# exit
R3(config)#interface e1/1
R3(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
R3(config-if)# exit
R3(config)#end
R3#
*Nov 15 00:51:36.607: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
*Nov 15 00:51:36.715: %OSPFv3-5-ADJCHG: Process 6, Nbr 0.0.6.1 on Ethernet1/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
*Nov 15 00:51:37.527: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 4, Nbr 0.0.4.1 on Ethernet1/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R3#
*Nov 15 00:52:18.971: %OSPFv3-5-ADJCHG: Process 6, Nbr 0.0.6.132 on Ethernet1/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R3#
*Nov 15 00:52:24.383: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 4, Nbr 0.0.4.132 on Ethernet1/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R3#
R3#show run | section ^router ospf
router ospf 4
  router-id 0.0.4.3
  network 10.9.11.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 10.9.13.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3#
R3#show run | section ^ipv6 route
ipv6 router ospf 6
  router-id 0.0.6.3
R3#show ipv6 ospf interface brief

```

Interface	PID	Area	Intf ID	Cost	State	Nbrs	F/C
E1/1	6	0	6	10	BDR	1/1	
E1/0	6	0	5	10	DR	1/1	

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Windows taskbar: 7:54 p. m., 14/11/2022

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 15. Presentación de resultados para los comandos OSPF IPv6 en D1.



```
D1(config-router)# exit
D1(config)#ipv6 router ospf 6
D1(config-rtr)# router-id 0.0.6.131
D1(config-rtr)# passive-interface default
D1(config-rtr)# no passive-interface e1/2
D1(config-rtr)# exit
D1(config)#interface e1/2
D1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config)#interface vlan 100
D1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config)#interface vlan 101
D1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config)#interface vlan 102
D1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config)#end
D1#
*Nov 15 00:52:26.253: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
*Nov 15 00:52:26.407: %OSPFv3-5-ADJCHG: Process 6, Nbr 0.0.6.1 on Ethernet1/2 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
D1#
*Nov 15 00:52:35.184: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 4, Nbr 0.0.4.1 on Ethernet1/2 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
D1#
D1#show run | section ^router ospf
router ospf 4
  router-id 0.0.4.131
  passive-interface default
  no passive-interface Ethernet1/2
  network 10.9.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 10.9.100.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 10.9.101.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 10.9.102.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
D1#
D1#show run | section ^ipv6 route
ipv6 router ospf 6
  router-id 0.0.6.131
  passive-interface default
  no passive-interface Ethernet1/2
D1#
D1#show ipv6 ospf interface brief

```

Interface	PTID	Area	Intf ID	Cost	State	Nbrs	F/C
Vl102	6	0	23	1	DR	0/0	
Vl101	6	0	22	1	DR	0/0	
Vl100	6	0	21	1	DR	0/0	
Et1/2	6	0	20	10	BDR	1/1	

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Fuente: Autor.

Figura 16. Presentación de resultados para los comandos OSPF IPv6 en D2.



```
D2(config-router)# no passive-interface e1/0
D2(config-router)# exit
D2(config)#ipv6 router ospf 6
D2(config-rtr)# router-id 0.0.6.132
D2(config-rtr)# passive-interface default
D2(config-rtr)# no passive-interface e1/0
D2(config-rtr)# exit
D2(config)#interface e1/0
D2(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
D2(config-if)# exit
D2(config)#interface vlan 100
D2(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
D2(config-if)# exit
D2(config)#interface vlan 101
D2(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
D2(config-if)# exit
D2(config)#interface vlan 102
D2(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
D2(config-if)# exit
D2(config)#end
D2#
*Nov 15 00:52:49.117: %SYS-5-CONFIG I: Configured from console by console
*Nov 15 00:52:49.295: %OSPFv3-5-ADJCHG: Process 6, Nbr 0.0.6.3 on Ethernet1/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
D2#
*Nov 15 00:52:54.705: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 4, Nbr 0.0.4.3 on Ethernet1/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
D2#
D2#show run | section ^router ospf
router ospf 4
  router-id 0.0.4.132
  passive-interface default
  no passive-interface Ethernet1/0
  network 10.9.11.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 10.9.100.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 10.9.101.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 10.9.102.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
D2#
D2#show run | section ^ipv6 route
ipv6 router ospf 6
  router-id 0.0.6.132
  passive-interface default
  no passive-interface Ethernet1/0
D2#show ipv6 ospf interface brief
Interface  PID  Area  Intf ID  Cost  State  Nbrs  F/C
Vl102     6    0     23      1    DR    0/0
Vl101     6    0     22      1    DR    0/0
Vl100     6    0     21      1    DR    0/0
Et1/0     6    0     20     10   BDR   1/1
D2#
```

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Fuente: Autor.

Figura 17. Presentación de resultados para los comandos BGP y rutas estáticas en R2.



```
R1 R2 x R3 D1 D2 A1 PC1 PC2 PC3 PC4 + - □ ×
R2(config-router-af)# no neighbor 2001:db8:200::1 activate
R2(config-router-af)# network 2.2.2.2 mask 255.255.255.255
R2(config-router-af)# network 0.0.0.0
R2(config-router-af)# exit-address-family
R2(config-router)# address-family ipv6
R2(config-router-af)# no neighbor 209.165.200.225 activate
R2(config-router-af)# neighbor 2001:db8:200::1 activate
R2(config-router-af)# network 2001:db8:2222::/128
R2(config-router-af)# network ::/0
R2(config-router-af)# exit-address-family
R2(config-router)#exit
R2(config)#
*Nov 15 00:51:21.203: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 209.165.200.225 Up
*Nov 15 00:51:21.347: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 2001:DB8:200::1 Up
R2(config)#
R2(config)#show run | section bgp
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
R2(config)#exit
R2#
R2#
*Nov 15 00:55:18.215: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R2#show run | section bgp
router bgp 500
  bgp router-id 2.2.2.2
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  neighbor 2001:DB8:200::1 remote-as 300
  neighbor 209.165.200.225 remote-as 300
  !
  address-family ipv4
    network 0.0.0.0
    network 2.2.2.2 mask 255.255.255.255
    no neighbor 2001:DB8:200::1 activate
    neighbor 209.165.200.225 activate
  exit-address-family
  !
  address-family ipv6
    network ::/0
    network 2001:DB8:2222::/128
    neighbor 2001:DB8:200::1 activate
  exit-address-family
R2#show run | include route
router bgp 500
  bgp router-id 2.2.2.2
  ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 Loopback0
  ipv6 route ::/0 Loopback0
R2#
```

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Fuente: Autor.

Figura 18. Presentación de resultados para los comandos BGP en R1.



```
"Nov 15 00:51:31.195: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 209.165.200.226 Up
"Nov 15 00:51:31.359: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 2001:DB8:200::2 Up
R1(config)#
"Nov 15 00:51:56.811: %OSPFv3-5-ADJCHG: Process 6, Nbr 0.0.6.3 on Ethernet1/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
"Nov 15 00:51:57.627: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 4, Nbr 0.0.4.3 on Ethernet1/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R1(config)#
"Nov 15 00:52:16.195: %OSPFv3-5-ADJCHG: Process 6, Nbr 0.0.6.131 on Ethernet1/2 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R1(config)#
"Nov 15 00:52:24.971: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 4, Nbr 0.0.4.131 on Ethernet1/2 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R1(config)#exit
R1#
"Nov 15 00:53:01.527: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R1#
R1#show run | section ^router ospf
router ospf 4
  router-id 0.0.4.1
  network 10.9.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 10.9.13.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  default-information originate
R1#
R1#show run | section ^ipv6 route
ipv6 route 2001:DB8:100::/48 Null0
R1#show run | section ^ipv6 ospf
ipv6 router ospf 6
  router-id 0.0.6.1
  default-information originate
R1#show ipv6 ospf interface brief
Interface PID Area Intf ID Cost State Nbrs F/C
Et1/1 6 0 6 10 DR 1/1
Et1/2 6 0 7 10 DR 1/1
R1#
R1#show run | section bgp
router bgp 300
  bgp router-id 1.1.1.1
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  neighbor 2001:DB8:200::2 remote-as 500
  neighbor 209.165.200.226 remote-as 500
  !
  address-family ipv4
    network 10.0.0.0
    no neighbor 2001:DB8:200::2 activate
    neighbor 209.165.200.226 activate
  exit-address-family
  !
  address-family ipv6
    network 2001:DB8:100::/48
    neighbor 2001:DB8:200::2 activate
  exit-address-family
R1#
```

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 19. Presentación de resultados para los comandos BGP y tabla de enrutamiento en R1.

```

R1#show run | section ^router ospf
router ospf 4
  router-id 0.0.4.1
  network 10.9.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 10.9.13.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  default-information originate
R1#
R1#show run | section ^ipv6 route
ipv6 route 2001:DB8:100::/48 Null0
ipv6 router ospf 6
  router-id 0.0.6.1
  default-information originate
R1#show ipv6 ospf interface brief
Interface  PID Area          Intf ID Cost State Nbrs F/C
Et1/1     6  0             6     10 DR  1/1
Et1/2     6  0             7     10 DR  1/1
R1#
R1#show run | section bgp
router bgp 300
  bgp router-id 1.1.1.1
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  neighbor 2001:DB8:200::2 remote-as 500
  neighbor 209.165.200.226 remote-as 500
  !
  address-family ipv4
    network 10.0.0.0
    no neighbor 2001:DB8:200::2 activate
    neighbor 209.165.200.226 activate
  exit-address-family
  !
  address-family ipv6
    network 2001:DB8:100::/48
    neighbor 2001:DB8:200::2 activate
  exit-address-family
R1#
R1#show ip route | include O|B
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
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, I - LISP
B* 0.0.0.0/0 [20/0] via 209.165.200.226, 00:03:40
B  2.2.2.2 [20/0] via 209.165.200.226, 00:03:40
O  10.9.11.0/24 [110/20] via 10.9.13.3, 00:04:00, Ethernet1/1
O  10.9.100.0/24 [110/11] via 10.9.10.2, 00:03:33, Ethernet1/2
O  10.9.101.0/24 [110/11] via 10.9.10.2, 00:03:33, Ethernet1/2
O  10.9.102.0/24 [110/11] via 10.9.10.2, 00:03:33, Ethernet1/2
R1#

```

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Fuente: Autor.

Figura 20. Validación de la tabla de enrutamiento IPv6 en R1.

```
R1 x R2 R3 D1 D2 A1 PC1 PC2 PC3 PC4 | + - □ ×
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
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP
B* 0.0.0.0/0 [20/0] via 209.165.200.226, 00:03:40
B 2.2.2.2 [20/0] via 209.165.200.226, 00:03:40
O 10.9.11.0/24 [110/20] via 10.9.13.3, 00:04:00, Ethernet1/1
O 10.9.100.0/24 [110/11] via 10.9.10.2, 00:03:33, Ethernet1/2
O 10.9.101.0/24 [110/11] via 10.9.10.2, 00:03:33, Ethernet1/2
O 10.9.102.0/24 [110/11] via 10.9.10.2, 00:03:33, Ethernet1/2
R1#
R1#show ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 13 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route
       B - BGP, HA - Home Agent, MR - Mobile Router, R - RIP
       H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea
       IS - ISIS summary, D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, NM - NEMO
       ND - ND Default, NDp - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination, NDR - Redirect
       O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2
       ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2, l - LISP
B ::/0 [20/0]
   via FE80::12:1, Ethernet1/0
S 2001:DB8:100::/48 [1/0]
   via Null0, directly connected
O 2001:DB8:100:100::/64 [110/11]
   via FE80::D1:1, Ethernet1/2
O 2001:DB8:100:101::/64 [110/11]
   via FE80::D1:1, Ethernet1/2
O 2001:DB8:100:102::/64 [110/11]
   via FE80::D1:1, Ethernet1/2
C 2001:DB8:100:1010::/64 [0/0]
   via Ethernet1/2, directly connected
L 2001:DB8:100:1010::1/128 [0/0]
   via Ethernet1/2, receive
O 2001:DB8:100:1011::/64 [110/20]
   via FE80::13:3, Ethernet1/1
C 2001:DB8:100:1013::/64 [0/0]
   via Ethernet1/1, directly connected
L 2001:DB8:100:1013::1/128 [0/0]
   via Ethernet1/1, receive
C 2001:DB8:200::/64 [0/0]
   via Ethernet1/0, directly connected
L 2001:DB8:200::1/128 [0/0]
   via Ethernet1/0, receive
L FF00::/8 [0/0]
   via Null0, receive
R1#
R1#
```

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Fuente: Autor.

Figura 21. Validación de la tabla de enrutamiento IPv4 en OSPF en R3.

```

R3#
R3(config)#router ospf 4
R3(config-router)# router-id 0.0.4.3
R3(config-router)# network 10.9.11.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3(config-router)# network 10.9.13.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3(config-router)# exit
R3(config)#ipv6 router ospf 6
R3(config-rtr)# router-id 0.0.6.3
R3(config-rtr)# exit
R3(config)#interface e1/0
R3(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
R3(config-if)# exit
R3(config)#interface e1/1
R3(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
R3(config-if)# exit
R3(config)#end
R3#
*Nov 15 00:51:36.607: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
*Nov 15 00:51:36.715: %OSPFV3-5-ADJCHG: Process 6, Nbr 0.0.6.1 on Ethernet1/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
*Nov 15 00:51:37.527: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 4, Nbr 0.0.4.1 on Ethernet1/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R3#
*Nov 15 00:52:18.971: %OSPFV3-5-ADJCHG: Process 6, Nbr 0.0.6.132 on Ethernet1/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R3#
*Nov 15 00:52:24.303: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 4, Nbr 0.0.4.132 on Ethernet1/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R3#
R3#show run | section ^router ospf
router ospf 4
  router-id 0.0.4.3
  network 10.9.11.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 10.9.13.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3#
R3#show run | section ^ipv6 route
ipv6 router ospf 6
  router-id 0.0.6.3
R3#show ipv6 ospf interface brief
Interface  PID  Area          Intf ID  Cost  State  Nbrs F/C
Et1/1     6   0             6        10   BDR   1/1
Et1/0     6   0             5        10   DR    1/1
R3#show ip route ospf | begin Gateway
Gateway of last resort is 10.9.13.1 to network 0.0.0.0

O*E2  0.0.0.0/0 [110/1] via 10.9.13.1, 00:04:07, Ethernet1/1
      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 2 masks
O     10.9.10.0/24 [110/20] via 10.9.13.1, 00:04:28, Ethernet1/1
O     10.9.100.0/24 [110/11] via 10.9.11.2, 00:03:40, Ethernet1/0
O     10.9.101.0/24 [110/11] via 10.9.11.2, 00:03:40, Ethernet1/0
O     10.9.102.0/24 [110/11] via 10.9.11.2, 00:03:40, Ethernet1/0
R3#
  
```

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W | [Taskbar icons] | ESP 7:56 p.m. 14/11/2022

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 22. Validación de la tabla de enrutamiento IPv6 en OSPF en R3.

```

R3#
*Nov 15 00:52:18.971: %OSPFV3-5-ADJCHG: Process 6, Nbr 0.0.6.132 on Ethernet1/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R3#
*Nov 15 00:52:24.383: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 4, Nbr 0.0.4.132 on Ethernet1/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R3#
R3#show run | section ^router ospf
router ospf 4
  router-id 0.0.4.3
  network 10.9.11.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 10.9.13.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3#
R3#show run | section ^ipv6 route
ipv6 router ospf 6
  router-id 0.0.6.3
R3#show ipv6 ospf interface brief
Interface      PID Area      Intf ID   Cost  State Nbrs F/C
Et1/1          6   0          6         10   BDR   1/1
Et1/0          6   0          5         10   DR    1/1
R3#show ip route ospf | begin Gateway
Gateway of last resort is 10.9.13.1 to network 0.0.0.0

O*E2 0.0.0.0/0 [110/1] via 10.9.13.1, 00:04:07, Ethernet1/1
    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 2 masks
O    10.9.10.0/24 [110/20] via 10.9.13.1, 00:04:28, Ethernet1/1
O    10.9.100.0/24 [110/11] via 10.9.11.2, 00:03:40, Ethernet1/0
O    10.9.101.0/24 [110/11] via 10.9.11.2, 00:03:40, Ethernet1/0
O    10.9.102.0/24 [110/11] via 10.9.11.2, 00:03:40, Ethernet1/0
R3#
R3#show ipv6 route ospf
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 10 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route
        B - BGP, HA - Home Agent, MR - Mobile Router, R - RIP
        H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea
        IS - ISIS summary, D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, NM - NEMO
        ND - ND Default, NDp - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination, NDr - Redirect
        O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2
        ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2, L - LISP
OE2 ::/0 [110/1], tag 6
    via FE80::1:3, Ethernet1/1
O  2001:DB8:100:100::/64 [110/11]
    via FE80::D1:1, Ethernet1/0
O  2001:DB8:100:101::/64 [110/11]
    via FE80::D1:1, Ethernet1/0
O  2001:DB8:100:102::/64 [110/11]
    via FE80::D1:1, Ethernet1/0
O  2001:DB8:100:1013::/64 [110/10]
    via Ethernet1/1, directly connected
R3#

```

Fuente: Autor.

2.1.4. Part 4: Configure First Hop Redundancy

In this part, you will configure HSRP version 2 to provide first-hop redundancy for hosts in the “Company Network”.

Your configuration tasks are as follows:

Tabla 4. Tareas a realizar en la parte 4.

Task#	Task	Specification
4.1	On D1, create IP SLAs that test the reachability of R1 interface E1/2.	<p>Create two IP SLAs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use SLA number 4 for IPv4.• Use SLA number 6 for IPv6. <p>The IP SLAs will test availability of R1 E1/2 interface every 5 seconds.</p> <p>Schedule the SLA for immediate implementation with no end time.</p> <p>Create an IP SLA object for IP SLA 4 and one for IP SLA 6.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use track number 4 for IP SLA 4.• Use track number 6 for IP SLA 6. <p>The tracked objects should notify D1 if the IP SLA state changes from down to up after 10 seconds, or from up to down after 15 seconds.</p>
4.2	On D2, create IP SLAs that test the reachability of R3 interface E1/0.	<p>Create two IP SLAs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use SLA number 4 for IPv4.• Use SLA number 6 for IPv6. <p>The IP SLAs will test availability of R3 E1/0 interface every 5 seconds.</p> <p>Schedule the SLA for immediate implementation with no end time.</p> <p>Create an IP SLA object for IP SLA 4 and one for IP SLA 6.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use track number 4 for IP SLA 4.• Use track number 6 for IP SLA 6.

Task#	Task	Specification
		The tracked objects should notify D1 if the IP SLA state changes from down to up after 10 seconds, or from up to down after 15 seconds.
4.3	On D1, configure HSRPv2.	<p>D1 is the primary router for VLANs 100 and 102; therefore, their priority will also be changed to 150. Configure HSRP version 2.</p> <p>Configure IPv4 HSRP group 104 for VLAN 100:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign the virtual IP address 10.9.100.254. • Set the group priority to 150. • Enable preemption. • Track object 4 and decrement by 60. <p>Configure IPv4 HSRP group 114 for VLAN 101:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign the virtual IP address 10.9.101.254. • Enable preemption. • Track object 4 to decrement by 60. <p>Configure IPv4 HSRP group 124 for VLAN 102:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign the virtual IP address 10.9.102.254. • Set the group priority to 150. • Enable preemption. • Track object 4 to decrement by 60. <p>Configure IPv6 HSRP group 106 for VLAN 100:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign the virtual IP address using ipv6 autoconfig. • Set the group priority to 150. • Enable preemption. • Track object 6 and decrement by 60. <p>Configure IPv6 HSRP group 116 for VLAN 101:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign the virtual IP address using ipv6 autoconfig. • Enable preemption. • Track object 6 and decrement by 60. <p>Configure IPv6 HSRP group 126 for VLAN 102:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign the virtual IP address using ipv6 autoconfig. • Set the group priority to 150. • Enable preemption. • Track object 6 and decrement by 60.
	On D2, configure HSRPv2.	<p>D2 is the primary router for VLAN 101; therefore, the priority will also be changed to 150. Configure HSRP version 2. Configure IPv4 HSRP group 104 for VLAN 100:</p>

Task#	Task	Specification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign the virtual IP address 10.9.100.254. • Enable preemption. • Track object 4 and decrement by 60. Configure IPv4 HSRP group 114 for VLAN 101: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign the virtual IP address 10.9.101.254. • Set the group priority to 150. • Enable preemption. • Track object 4 to decrement by 60. Configure IPv4 HSRP group 124 for VLAN 102: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign the virtual IP address 10.9.102.254. • Enable preemption. • Track object 4 to decrement by 60. Configure IPv6 HSRP group 106 for VLAN 100: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign the virtual IP address using ipv6 autoconfig. • Enable preemption. • Track object 6 and decrement by 60. Configure IPv6 HSRP group 116 for VLAN 101: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign the virtual IP address using ipv6 autoconfig. • Set the group priority to 150. • Enable preemption. • Track object 6 and decrement by 60. Configure IPv6 HSRP group 126 for VLAN 102: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign the virtual IP address using ipv6 autoconfig. • Enable preemption. • Track object 6 and decrement by 60.

Fuente: Autor del documento.

Switch D1

```

D1#configure terminal
D1(config)#ip sla 4 //Se configura SLA con
numero 4 para IPv4
D1(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 10.9.10.1 //Se configura la interfaz de
prueba
D1(config-ip-sla-echo)# frequency 5 //Se configura la frecuencia
de la prueba
D1(config-ip-sla-echo)# exit
D1(config)#ip sla 6 //Se configura SLA con
numero 6 para IPv6

```

```

D1(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 2001:db8:100:1010::1 //Se configura la interfaz de
prueba
D1(config-ip-sla-echo)# frequency 5 //Se configura la frecuencia
de la prueba
D1(config-ip-sla-echo)# exit
D1(config)#ip sla schedule 4 life forever start-time now //Se programa SLA
para implementacion inmediata sin tiempo de finalización
D1(config)#ip sla schedule 6 life forever start-time now //Se programa SLA
para implementacion inmediata sin tiempo de finalización
D1(config)#track 4 ip sla 4 //Se configura una pista con
id 4
D1(config-track)# delay down 10 up 15 //Se configuran los tiempo de
notificación de abajo a arriba después de 10 sg o de arriba abajo después de 15 sg
D1(config-track)# exit
D1(config)#track 6 ip sla 6 //Se configura una pista con
id 6
D1(config-track)# delay down 10 up 15 //Se configuran los tiempo de
notificación de abajo a arriba después de 10 sg o de arriba abajo después de 15 sg
D1(config-track)# exit
D1(config)#interface vlan 100 //Se accede a la interfaz
D1(config-if)# standby version 2 //Se configura HSRP version
2
D1(config-if)# standby 104 ip 10.9.100.254 //Se asigna una dirección ip
virtual
D1(config-if)# standby 104 priority 150 //Se configura la prioridad de
grupo
D1(config-if)# standby 104 preempt //Se habilita preferencia
D1(config-if)# standby 104 track 4 decrement 60 //Se configura una pista con
decremento de 60
D1(config-if)# standby 106 ipv6 autoconfig //Se asigna una dirección ip
virtual autoconfigurable
D1(config-if)# standby 106 priority 150 //Se configura la prioridad de
grupo
D1(config-if)# standby 106 preempt //Se habilita preferencia
D1(config-if)# standby 106 track 6 decrement 60 //Se configura una pista con
decremento de 60
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config)#interface vlan 101 //Se accede a la interfaz
D1(config-if)# standby version 2 //Se configura HSRP version
2
D1(config-if)# standby 114 ip 10.9.101.254 //Se asigna una dirección ip
virtual
D1(config-if)# standby 114 preempt //Se habilita preferencia
D1(config-if)# standby 114 track 4 decrement 60 //Se configura una pista con
decremento de 60

```

```

D1(config-if)# standby 116 ipv6 autoconfig //Se asigna una dirección ip
virtual autoconfigurable
D1(config-if)# standby 116 preempt //Se habilita preferencia
D1(config-if)# standby 116 track 6 decrement 60 //Se configura una pista con
decremento de 60
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config)#interface vlan 102 //Se accede a la interfaz
D1(config-if)# standby version 2 //Se configura HSRP version
2
D1(config-if)# standby 124 ip 10.9.102.254 //Se asigna una dirección ip
virtual
D1(config-if)# standby 124 priority 150 //Se configura la prioridad de
grupo
D1(config-if)# standby 124 preempt //Se habilita preferencia
D1(config-if)# standby 124 track 4 decrement 60 //Se configura una pista con
decremento de 60
D1(config-if)# standby 126 ipv6 autoconfig //Se asigna una dirección ip
virtual autoconfigurable
D1(config-if)# standby 126 priority 150 //Se configura la prioridad de
grupo
D1(config-if)# standby 126 preempt //Se habilita preferencia
D1(config-if)# standby 126 track 6 decrement 60
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config)#end

```

Switch D2

```

D2#configure terminal
D2(config)#ip sla 4 //Se configura SLA con
numero 4 para IPv4
D2(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 10.9.11.1 //Se configura la interfaz de
prueba
D2(config-ip-sla-echo)# frequency 5 //Se configura la frecuencia
de la prueba
D2(config-ip-sla-echo)#exit
D2(config)#ip sla 6 //Se configura SLA con
numero 6 para IPv6
D2(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 2001:db8:100:1011::1 //Se configura la interfaz de
prueba
D2(config-ip-sla-echo)# frequency 5 //Se configura la frecuencia
de la prueba
D2(config-ip-sla-echo)#exit
D2(config)#ip sla schedule 4 life forever start-time now //Se programa SLA
para implementacion inmediata sin tiempo de finalización

```

```

D2(config)#ip sla schedule 6 life forever start-time now //Se programa SLA
para implementacion inmediata sin tiempo de finalización
D2(config)#track 4 ip sla 4 //Se configura una pista con
id 4
D2(config-track)# delay down 10 up 15 //Se configuran los tiempo
de notificación de abajo a arriba después de 10 sg o de arriba abajo después de
15 sg
D2(config-track)# exit
D2(config)#track 6 ip sla 6 //Se configura una pista con
id 6
D2(config-track)# delay down 10 up 15 //Se configuran los tiempo
de notificación de abajo a arriba después de 10 sg o de arriba abajo después de
15 sg
D2(config-track)# exit
D2(config)#interface vlan 100 //Se accede a la interfaz
D2(config-if)# standby version 2 //Se configura HSRP version
2
D2(config-if)# standby 104 ip 10.9.100.254 //Se asigna una dirección ip
virtual
D2(config-if)# standby 104 preempt //Se habilita preferencia
D2(config-if)# standby 104 track 4 decrement 60 //Se configura una pista con
decremento de 60
D2(config-if)# standby 106 ipv6 autoconfig //Se asigna una dirección ip
virtual autoconfigurable
D2(config-if)# standby 106 preempt //Se habilita preferencia
D2(config-if)# standby 106 track 6 decrement 60 //Se configura una pista con
decremento de 60
D2(config-if)# exit
D2(config)#interface vlan 101 //Se accede a la interfaz
D2(config-if)# standby version 2 //Se configura HSRP version
2
D2(config-if)# standby 114 ip 10.9.101.254 //Se asigna una dirección ip
virtual
D2(config-if)# standby 114 priority 150 //Se configura la prioridad de
grupo
D2(config-if)# standby 114 preempt //Se habilita preferencia
D2(config-if)# standby 114 track 4 decrement 60 //Se configura una pista con
decremento de 60
D2(config-if)# standby 116 ipv6 autoconfig //Se asigna una dirección ip
virtual autoconfigurable
D2(config-if)# standby 116 priority 150 //Se configura la prioridad de
grupo
D2(config-if)# standby 116 preempt //Se habilita preferencia
D2(config-if)# standby 116 track 6 decrement 60 //Se configura una pista con
decremento de 60

```

```

D2(config-if)# exit
D2(config)#interface vlan 102 //Se accede a la interfaz
D2(config-if)# standby version 2 //Se configura HSRP version
2
D2(config-if)# standby 124 ip 10.9.102.254 //Se asigna una dirección ip
virtual
D2(config-if)# standby 124 preempt //Se habilita preferencia
D2(config-if)# standby 124 track 4 decrement 60 //Se configura una pista con
decremento de 60
D2(config-if)# standby 126 ipv6 autoconfig //Se asigna una dirección ip
virtual autoconfigurable
D2(config-if)# standby 126 preempt //Se habilita preferencia
D2(config-if)# standby 126 track 6 decrement 60 //Se configura una pista con
decremento de 60
D2(config-if)# exit
D2(config)#end

```

Figura 23. Validación de los comandos IP SLA aplicados en D1.

```

D1(config-if)# standby 116 preempt
D1(config-if)# standby 116 track 6 decrement 60
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config)#interface vlan 102
D1(config-if)# standby version 2
D1(config-if)# standby 124 ip 10.9.102.254
D1(config-if)# standby 124 priority 150
D1(config-if)# standby 124 preempt
D1(config-if)# standby 124 track 4 decrement 60
D1(config-if)# standby 126 ipv6 autoconfig
D1(config-if)# standby 126 priority 150
D1(config-if)# standby 126 preempt
D1(config-if)# standby 126 track 6 decrement 60
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config)#end
D1#
*Nov 15 00:57:48.468: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
D1#
*Nov 15 00:58:11.578: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan102 Grp 124 state Standby -> Active
*Nov 15 00:58:12.161: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan100 Grp 104 state Standby -> Active
*Nov 15 00:58:12.394: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan101 Grp 114 state Standby -> Active
D1#
*Nov 15 00:58:12.631: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan102 Grp 126 state Standby -> Active
*Nov 15 00:58:12.648: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan101 Grp 116 state Standby -> Active
D1#
*Nov 15 00:58:20.732: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan100 Grp 106 state Standby -> Active
D1#
*Nov 15 00:58:34.537: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan101 Grp 116 state Active -> Speak
*Nov 15 00:58:34.837: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan101 Grp 114 state Active -> Speak
D1#
*Nov 15 00:58:45.265: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan101 Grp 116 state Speak -> Standby
D1#
*Nov 15 00:58:46.832: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan101 Grp 114 state Speak -> Standby
D1#
D1#show run | section ip sla
track 4 ip sla 4
  delay down 10 up 15
track 6 ip sla 6
  delay down 10 up 15
ip sla 4
  icmp-echo 10.9.10.1
  frequency 5
ip sla schedule 4 life forever start-time now
ip sla 6
  icmp-echo 2001:DB8:100:1010::1
  frequency 5
ip sla schedule 6 life forever start-time now
D1#

```

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 24. Validación de los comandos standby aplicados en D1.

```

D1(config-if)# standby 126 preempt
D1(config-if)# standby 126 track 6 decrement 60
D1(config-if)# exit
D1(config-if)# end
D1#
*Nov 15 00:57:48.468: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
D1#
*Nov 15 00:58:11.578: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan102 Grp 124 state Standby -> Active
*Nov 15 00:58:12.161: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan100 Grp 104 state Standby -> Active
*Nov 15 00:58:12.394: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan101 Grp 114 state Standby -> Active
D1#
*Nov 15 00:58:12.631: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan102 Grp 126 state Standby -> Active
*Nov 15 00:58:12.648: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan101 Grp 116 state Standby -> Active
D1#
*Nov 15 00:58:20.732: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan100 Grp 106 state Standby -> Active
D1#
*Nov 15 00:58:34.537: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan101 Grp 116 state Active -> Speak
*Nov 15 00:58:34.837: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan101 Grp 114 state Active -> Speak
D1#
*Nov 15 00:58:45.265: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan101 Grp 116 state Speak -> Standby
D1#
*Nov 15 00:58:46.832: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan101 Grp 114 state Speak -> Standby
D1#
D1#show run | section ip sla
track 4 ip sla 4
delay down 10 up 15
track 6 ip sla 6
delay down 10 up 15
ip sla 4
icmp-echo 10.9.10.1
frequency 5
ip sla schedule 4 life forever start-time now
ip sla 6
icmp-echo 2001:DB8:100:1010::1
frequency 5
ip sla schedule 6 life forever start-time now
D1#
D1#show standby brief
          P indicates configured to preempt.
Interface  Grp  Pri  P State  Active      Standby      Virtual IP
V1100      104  150  P Active local      10.9.100.2   10.9.100.254
V1100      106  150  P Active local      FE80::D2:2   FE80::5:73FF:FEA0:6A
V1101      114  100  P Standby 10.9.101.2  local        10.9.101.254
V1101      116  100  P Standby FE80::D2:3  local        FE80::5:73FF:FEA0:74
V1102      124  150  P Active local      10.9.102.2   10.9.102.254
V1102      126  150  P Active local      FE80::D2:4   FE80::5:73FF:FEA0:7E
D1#

```

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 25. Validación de los comandos IP SLA aplicados en D2.



```
D2(config)#interface vlan 101
D2(config-if)# standby version 2
D2(config-if)# standby 114 ip 10.9.101.254
D2(config-if)# standby 114 priority 150
D2(config-if)# standby 114 preempt
D2(config-if)# standby 114 track 4 decrement 60
D2(config-if)# standby 116 ipv6 autoconfig
D2(config-if)# standby 116 priority 150
D2(config-if)# standby 116 preempt
D2(config-if)# standby 116 track 6 decrement 60
D2(config-if)# exit
D2(config)#interface vlan 102
D2(config-if)# standby version 2
D2(config-if)# standby 124 ip 10.9.102.254
D2(config-if)# standby 124 preempt
D2(config-if)# standby 124 track 4 decrement 60
D2(config-if)# standby 126 ipv6 autoconfig
D2(config-if)# standby 126 preempt
D2(config-if)# standby 126 track 6 decrement 60
D2(config-if)# exit
D2(config)#end
D2#
*Nov 15 00:58:14.532: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
D2#
*Nov 15 00:58:34.536: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan101 Grp 116 state Speak -> Active
*Nov 15 00:58:34.836: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan101 Grp 114 state Speak -> Active
D2#
*Nov 15 00:58:36.666: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan102 Grp 124 state Speak -> Standby
*Nov 15 00:58:37.415: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan100 Grp 104 state Speak -> Standby
D2#
*Nov 15 00:58:37.887: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan102 Grp 126 state Speak -> Standby
D2#
*Nov 15 00:58:42.115: %HSRP-5-STATECHANGE: Vlan100 Grp 106 state Speak -> Standby
D2#
D2#show run | section ip sla
track 4 ip sla 4
delay down 10 up 15
track 6 ip sla 6
delay down 10 up 15
ip sla 4
icmp-echo 10.9.11.1
frequency 5
ip sla schedule 4 life forever start-time now
ip sla 6
icmp-echo 2001:DB8:100:1011::1
frequency 5
ip sla schedule 6 life forever start-time now
D2#
```

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Windows taskbar: 7:59 p. m. 14/11/2022

Fuente: Autor.

CONCLUSIONES

Con el desarrollo del presente trabajo se llevaron a cabo una serie de implementaciones donde se ponen a prueba los conceptos adquiridos en el transcurso del diplomado, yendo primeramente de la interpretación de la topología, saber que dispositivos utilizar, que herramienta de simulación adecuar y que imágenes son apropiadas para el desarrollo de la actividad. Es de anotar que el uso de imágenes tipo Dynamips, IOU, QEMU y la utilización de la máquina virtual para poder emular estos dispositivos fue algo bastante complejo, la activación, el uso de scripts y demás fueron cosas que complicaron el desarrollo de la actividad.

Luego de solucionar esto y verificar que las imágenes utilizadas cumplieran casi el 100% de la actividad, se procede a aplicar los direccionamientos, la creación de vlans en los switches de capa 3 y la utilización de DHCP que venía previamente establecida al comienzo de la actividad.

Solamente con el hecho de tener inconvenientes al principio de la prueba da a entender que este mundo de las redes es muy amplio, que no está demás reforzar sobre los conceptos adquiridos y por qué no, pensar a en un futuro poder ejercer como administrador de redes en una gran compañía.

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