

EVALUACIÓN – PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRÁCTICAS CCNP

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GLOSARIO

DTP: (Dynamic Trunking Protocol) es un protocolo propietario creado por Cisco Systems que opera entre switches Cisco, el cual automatiza la configuración de trunking (etiquetado de tramas de diferentes VLAN's con ISL o 802.1Q) en enlaces Ethernet.

EBGP: En telecomunicaciones, el protocolo de puerta de enlace de frontera o BGP (del inglés Border Gateway Protocol) es un protocolo mediante el cual se intercambia información de encaminamiento entre sistemas autónomos.

EIGRP: Es un protocolo de encaminamiento de estado de enlace, propiedad de Cisco Systems, que ofrece lo mejor de los algoritmos de vector de distancias y del estado de enlace.

LOOPBACK: Es una interfaz de red virtual las cuales señalan que las direcciones del rango 127.0.0.0 son direcciones de loopback. Mayormente se utiliza la 127.0.0.1 al ser la primera del rango. Son redefinidas en los dispositivos incluso en las direcciones IP públicas por ejemplo los routers realizan este tipo de actividades siempre.

OSPF: Protocolo de enrutamiento desarrollado para redes IP, de tipo enlace-estado.

PING: Se utiliza para medir la latencia o tiempo que tardan en comunicarse dos puntos remotos, y por ello, se utiliza el término PING para referirse al lag o latencia de la conexión en los juegos en red.

VLAN: Es un método para crear redes lógicas independientes dentro de una misma red física. Varias VLAN pueden coexistir en un único conmutador físico o en una única red física.

VTP: Son las siglas de VLAN Trunking Protocol, un protocolo de mensajes de nivel 2 usado para configurar y administrar VLANs en equipos Cisco. El protocolo VTP nace como una herramienta de administración para redes de cierto tamaño, donde la gestión manual se vuelve inabordable.

INTRODUCCIÓN

En el siguiente trabajo se busca evidenciar el desarrollo de los escenarios propuestos en la prueba de habilidades prácticas donde por medio de un paso a paso se da solución a cada una de los puntos de la guía, se podrá observar el registro de los procesos de verificación de conectividad mediante el uso de comandos ping, traceroute, show ip route, entre otros.

Los escenarios de la actividad se realizaron en el programa Packet Tracer con el objetivo de demostrar el conocimiento obtenido en el diplomado de profundización cisco.

OBJETIVOS

OBJETIVO GENERAL

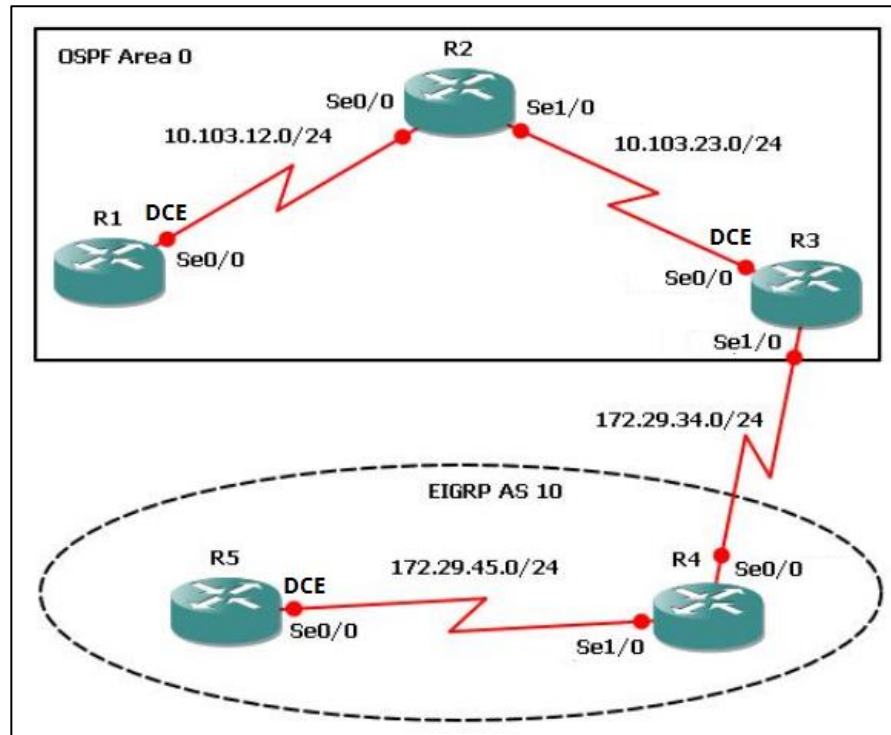
Desarrollar y presentar cada uno de los escenarios propuestos como trabajo final del diplomado de profundización cisco CCNA, evidenciando la aplicación de los conocimientos adquiridos sobre la implementación, diseño de la topología física y lógica de una red.

OBJETIVOS ESPECIFICOS

- Aplicar las configuraciones básicas y los protocolos de enrutamiento para los routers y switch.
- Crear looback y analizar correctamente las tablas de enrutamiento.
- Configurar cada los dispositivos con los protocolos establecidos para el diseño de una topología de red.
- Evidenciar todos los procesos realizados en la actividad.

DESARROLLO DE LA ACTIVIDAD

ESCENARIO 1.



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

CONFIGURACIÓN DEL R1.

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure
```

```
terminal
```

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with
```

```
CNTL/Z. Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
```

```
Router(config)#line con 0
```

```
Router(config-line)#logging
```

```
synchronous Router(config-  
line)#exec-timeout 0 0 Router(config-
```

```
line)#exit Router(config)#interface
```

```
loopback 1
```

```
Router(config-if)#
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback1, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state to up
```

```
Router(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/1
```

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 10.103.12.2 255.255.255.0
```

```
Router(config-if)#clock rate
```

```
128000 Router(config-if)#no
```

```
shutdown
```

```
Router(config-if)#
```

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

```
Router(config-
```

```
if)#exit
```

```
Router(config)#exit
```

```
Router#
```

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

```
Router#
```

```
Router(config)#router
```

```
ospf 1
```

```
Router(config-
```

```
router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
```

```
Router(config-router)#network 10.1.0.0 0.0.3.255 area 0
```

```
Router(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area
```

```
0 Router#
```

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

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up

Router#Router#copy ru st

Destination filename [startup-
config]? Building configuration...

[OK]

Router#

CONFIGURACION R2.

Router>enable

Router#configure

terminal

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with

CNTL/Z. Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup

Router(config)#line con 0

Router(config-line)#logging

synchronous Router(config-

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

line)#exit

Router(config)#interface loopback 2

Router(config-if)#

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback2, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback2, changed state to up

Router(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/0

Router(config-if)#ip address 10.103.12.1

255.255.255.0 Router(config-if)#no shut

Router(config-if)#

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

Router(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/1

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

Router(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/1

Router(config-if)#ip address 10.103.23.2

255.255.255.0 Router(config-if)#no shut

Router(config-if)#

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

Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config)#exit Router#

Router(config)#router ospf 1

Router(config-router)#router-id 2.2.2.2

Router(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

Router(config-router)#network 10.103.23.0 0.0.0.255 area

0 Router#

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

Router#copy

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up

Router#copy ru st

Destination filename [startup

config]? Building configuration...

[OK]

Router#

CONFIGURACIÓN R3.

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure
```

```
terminal
```

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with
```

```
CNTL/Z. Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
```

```
Router(config)#line con 0
```

```
Router(config-line)#logging
```

```
synchronous Router(config-line)#exec-
```

```
timeout 0 0 Router(config-line)#exit
```

```
Router(config)#interface loopback 3
```

```
% Invalid input detected at '^'
```

```
marker. Router(config)#interface
```

```
loopback 3
```

```
Router(config-if)#
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback3, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback3, changed state to up
```

```
Router(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/0
```

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 10.103.23.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
Router(config-if)#clock rate
```

```
128000 Router(config-if)#no
```

```
shutdown
```

```
Router(config-if)#
```

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

```
Router(config-
```

```
if)#exit
Router(config)#int
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
Router(config)#interface loopback 3 Router(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/1
Router(config-if)#ip address 172.29.34.2
255.255.255.0 Router(config-if)#no shutdown

Router(config-if)#

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

Router(config-
if)#exit
Router(config)#exit
Router#
Router(config)#router
ospf 1
Router(config-router)#router-id 3.3.3.3
Router(config-router)#network 10.103.23.0 0.0.0.255 area
0 Router#

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

Router#copy ru

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up

Router#copy ru st
Destination filename [startup-
config]? Building configuration...
[OK]

Router#
```

CONFIGURACIÓN R4.

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure
```

```
terminal
```

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with
```

```
CNTL/Z. Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
```

```
Router(config)#line con 0
```

```
Router(config-line)#logging
```

```
synchronous Router(config-
```

```
line)#exec-timeout 0 0 Router(config-
```

```
line)#exit Router(config)#interface
```

```
loopback 4
```

```
Router(config-if)#
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback4, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback4, changed state to up
```

```
Router(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/0
```

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 172.29.34.1
```

```
255.255.255.0 Router(config-if)#no shut
```

```
Router(config-if)#
```

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

```
Router(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/
```

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

```
Router(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/1
```

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 172.29.45.2
```

```
255.255.255.0 Router(config-if)#no shut
```

```
Router(config-if)#
```

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

```
Router(config-
```

```
if)#exit
```

```
Router(config)#exit
```

```
Router#
```

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

```
Router#copy ru st
```

```
Destination filename [startup-config]?
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
```

```
Destination filename [startup-  
config]? Building configuration...
```

```
[OK]
```

```
Router#
```

CONFIGURACIÓN DE R5.

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure
```

```
terminal
```

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with
```

```
CNTL/Z. Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
```

```
Router(config)#line con 0
```

```
Router(config-line)#logging
```

```
synchronous Router(config-
```

```
line)#exec-timeout 0 0 Router(config-
```

```
line)#exit Router(config)#interface
```

```
loopback 5
```

```
Router(config-if)#
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback5, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback5, changed state to up
```

```
Router(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/0
```

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 172.29.45.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
Router(config-if)#clock rate
```

```
128000 Router(config-if)#no
```

```
shut
```

```
Router(config-if)#
```

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

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

```
Router(config)#exit
```

```
Router#
```

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

```
Router#copy ru st
```

```
Destination filename [startup-  
config]? Building configuration...
```

```
[OK]
```

```
Router#
```

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

```
Router#
```

- 2. Cree cuatro nuevas interfaces de Loopback en R1 utilizando la asignación de direcciones 10.1.0.0/22 y configure esas interfaces para participar en el área 0 de OSPF.**

INTERFACES LOOPBACK EN R1	
Loopback11	10.1.0.1/22
Loopback12	10.1.4.1/22
Loopback13	10.1.8.1/22
Loopback14	10.1.12.1/22

CONFIGURACIÓN ROUTER 1

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure
```

```
terminal
```

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with
```

```
CNTL/Z. Router(config)#interface loopback11
```

```
Router(config-if)#
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback11, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback11, changed state to up
```

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 10.1.0.1
```

```
255.255.252.0 Router(config-if)#exit
```

```
Router(config)#interface loopback12
```

```
Router(config-if)#
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback12, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback12, changed state to up
```

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 10.1.4.1
```

```
255.255.252.0 Router(config-if)#exit
```

```
Router(config)#interface loopback13
```

```
Router(config-if)#
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback13, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback13, changed state to up
```

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 10.1.8.1
```

```
255.255.252.0 Router(config-if)#exit
```

```
Router(config)#interface loopback14
```

```
Router(config-if)#
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback14, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback14, changed state to up
```

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 10.1.12.1
```

```
255.255.252.0 Router(config-if)#exit
```

```
Router(config)#router ospf 1
```

```
Router(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
```

```
Router(config-router)#network 10.1.0.0 0.0.3.255 area 0
```

```
Router(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 Router#
```

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

```
Router#configure terminal
```

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with
```

```
CNTL/Z. Router(config)#router ospf 1
```

```
Router(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255
```

```
area 0 Router(config-router)#exit
```

```
Router(config)#ex
```

```
it Router#
```

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

```
Router#copy ru st
```

Destination filename [startup-
config]? Building configuration...

[OK]

Router#

Router#configure terminal

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with

CNTL/Z. Router(config)#interface loopback11

Router(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point

Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config)#interface

loopback12

Router(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-

point Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config)#interface loopback13

Router(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-

point Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config)#interface loopback14

Router(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-

point Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config)#ex

it Router#

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

Router#copy ru st

Destination filename [startup-
config]? Building configuration...

[OK]

3. Cree cuatro nuevas interfaces de Loopback en R5 utilizando la asignación de direcciones 172.5.0.0/22 y configure esas interfaces para participar en el Sistema Autónomo EIGRP 10.

INTERFACES LOOPBACK EN R5	
Loopback51	172.5.0.1
Loopback52	172.5.4.1
Loopback53	172.5.8.1
Loopback54	172.5.12.1

Configuración Router 5.

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure
```

```
terminal
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with

```
CNTL/Z. Router(config)#interface loopback51
```

```
Router(config-if)#
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback51, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback51, changed state to up
```

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 172.5.0.1
```

```
255.255.252.0 Router(config-if)#exit
```

```
Router(config)#interface loopback52
```

```
Router(config-if)#
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback52, changed state to up
```

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback52, changed state to up

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 172.5.4.1
```

```
255.255.252.0 Router(config-if)#exit
```

```
Router(config)#interface loopback53
```

```
Router(config-if)#
```

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback53, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback53, changed state to up

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 172.5.8.1
```

```
255.255.252.0 Router(config-if)#exit
```

```
Router(config)#interface loopback54
```

```
Router(config-if)#
```

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback54, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback54, changed state to up

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 172.5.12.1
```

```
255.255.252.0 Router(config-if)#exit
```

```
Router(config)#
```

```
Router(config)#route eigrp
```

```
10
```

```
Router(config-router)#auto-summary
```

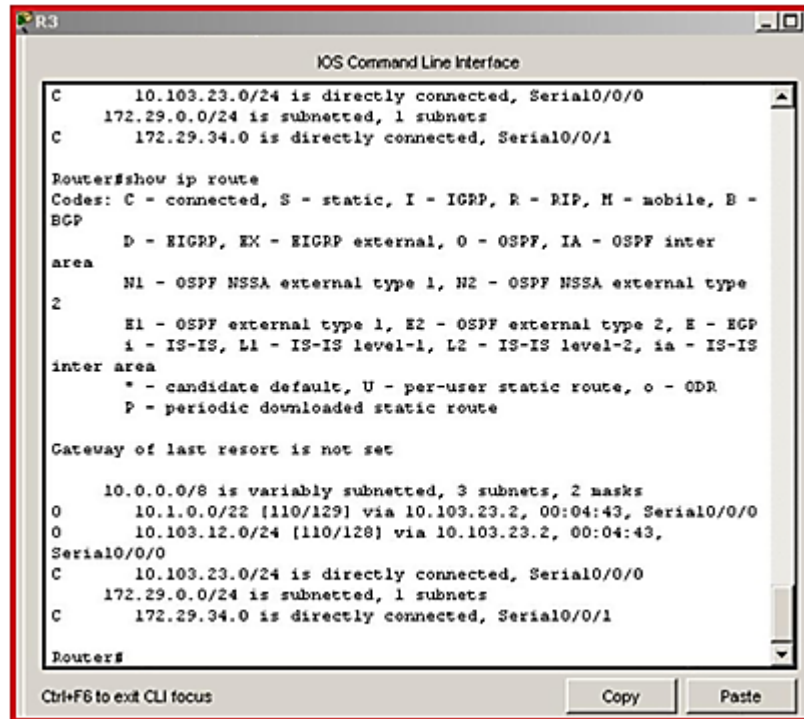
```
Router(config-router)#network 172.5.0.0
```

```
0.0.3.255
```

```
Router(config-router)#network 172.29.45.0
```

```
0.0.0.255
```

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



```

R3
IOS Command Line Interface

C    10.103.23.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
    172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C    172.29.34.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
O    10.1.0.0/22 [110/129] via 10.103.23.2, 00:04:43, Serial0/0/0
O    10.103.12.0/24 [110/128] via 10.103.23.2, 00:04:43,
Serial0/0/0
C    10.103.23.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
    172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C    172.29.34.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

Router#
    
```

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

Router>enable

Router#configure terminal

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

Router(config)#router ospf 10

Router(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10 subnets

Router(config-router)#exit

Router(config)#router ospf 1

Router(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10

% Only classful networks will be redistributed

Router(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10 subnets

```
Router(config-router)#exit Router(config)#router
eigrp 10
Router(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 1544 100 255 1
```

```
1500 Router(config-router)#exit
Router(config)#exit
Router#
```

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

```
Router#show ip route
```

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

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

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

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

```
ODR P - periodic downloaded static route
```

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

```
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
```

```
O 10.1.0.0/22 [110/129] via 10.103.23.2, 00:08:56,
Serial0/0/0 O 10.103.12.0/24 [110/128] via 10.103.23.2,
00:08:56,
Serial0/0/0 C 10.103.23.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

```
172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
```

```
C 172.29.34.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

```
Router#configure terminal
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with

```
CNTL/Z. Router(config)#router ospf 1
```

```
Router(config-router)#network 172.29.34.0 0.0.0.255
```

```
area 0 Router(config-router)#exit
```

```
Router(config)#ex
```

```
it Router#
```

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

```
Router#show ip route
```

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

- BGP D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF

inter area N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA

external type 2

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

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

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

ODR P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

```
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
```

```
O 10.1.0.0/22 [110/129] via 10.103.23.2, 00:10:57,
```

```
Serial0/0/0 O 10.103.12.0/24 [110/128] via 10.103.23.2,
```

```
00:10:57,
```

```
Serial0/0/0 C 10.103.23.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

```
172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
```

```
C 172.29.34.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

```
Router#configure terminal
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with

```
CNTL/Z. Router(config)#router ospf 1
```

```
Router(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10
```

```
subnets Router(config-router)#log-adjacency-
```

```
changes Router(config-router)#redistribute
```

```
eigrp 7 subnets Router(config-router)#network
```

```
172.29.45.0 area 0
```

```
^
```

```
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
```

```
Router(config-router)#network 172.29.45.0 0.0.0.255
```

```
area 0 Router(config-router)#exit
```

```
Router(config)#router eigrp 10
```

```
Router(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 50000 200 255
```

```
1 1500 Router(config-router)#auto-summary
```

```
Router(config-
```

```
router)#exit
```

```
Router(config)#
```

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

```

Physical | Config | CLI | Attributes |
IOS Command Line Interface

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.1.0.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback11
C       10.1.4.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback12
C       10.1.8.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback13
C       10.1.12.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback14
C       10.103.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
O       10.103.29.0/24 [110/128] via 10.103.12.1, 00:24:06,
      Serial0/0/1
O       172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       172.29.34.0 [110/192] via 10.103.12.1, 00:11:32, Serial0/0/1

Router#
  
```

```

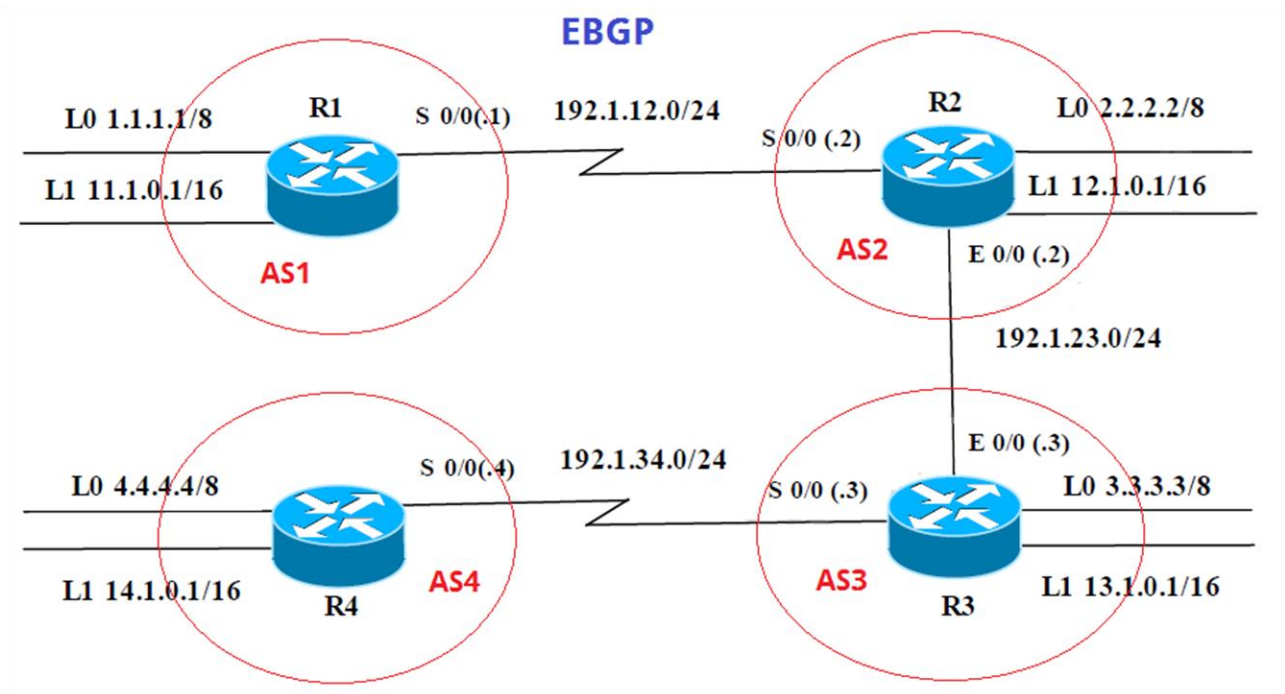
Router#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGMP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B -
      BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter
      area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type
      2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external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

Gateway of last resort is not set

      172.5.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
D       172.5.0.0/16 is a summary, 01:56:39, Null0
C       172.5.4.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback52
C       172.5.8.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback53
C       172.5.12.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback54
C       172.5.16.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback51
D       172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
D       172.29.0.0/16 is a summary, 01:56:39, Null0
D       172.29.34.0/24 [90/41024000] via 172.29.45.2, 00:09:41,
      Serial0/0/0
C       172.29.45.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

Router#
  
```

ESCENARIO 2.



	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
R1	<u>Loopback 0</u>	1.1.1.1	255.0.0.0
	<u>Loopback 1</u>	11.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
	S 0/0	192.1.12.1	255.255.255.0

	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
R2	<u>Loopback 0</u>	2.2.2.2	255.0.0.0
	<u>Loopback 1</u>	12.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
	S 0/0	192.1.12.2	255.255.255.0
	E 0/0	192.1.23.2	255.255.255.0

	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
R3	<u>Loopback 0</u>	3.3.3.3	255.0.0.0
	<u>Loopback 1</u>	13.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
	E 0/0	192.1.23.3	255.255.255.0
	S 0/0	192.1.34.3	255.255.255.0

	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
R4	<u>Loopback 0</u>	4.4.4.4	255.0.0.0
	<u>Loopback 1</u>	14.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
	S 0/0	192.1.34.4	255.255.255.0

1. **Configure una relación de vecino BGP entre R1 y R2. R1 debe estar en AS1 y R2 debe estar en AS2. Anuncie las direcciones de Loopback en BGP. Codifique los ID para los routers BGP como 11.11.11.11 para R1 y como 22.22.22.22 para R2. Presente el paso a con los comandos utilizados y la salida del comando show ip route.**

```
AS1#enable
```

```
AS1#configure
```

```
term
```

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End  
with CNTL/Z. AS1(config)#router bgp 1
```

```
AS1(config-router)#exit
```

```
AS1(config)#no router
```

```
bgp 1
```

```
AS1(config)#router bgp
```

```
AS1(config-router)#bgp router-id 11.11.11.11
```

```
AS1(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.2 remote-as 2
```

```
AS1(config-router)#network 1.1.1.1 mask 255.0.0.0
```

```
AS1(config-router)#network 11.1.0.1 mask  
255.255.0.0 AS1(config-router)#exit
```

```
AS1(config)#
```

```
exit AS1#
```

```

R1
IOS Command Line Interface

AS1>enable
AS1#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 6, local router ID is 11.11.11.11
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i
- internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network        Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 1.0.0.0/8      0.0.0.0             0      0 32768 i
 *              192.1.12.2         0      0   0 2 i
*> 11.1.0.0/16    0.0.0.0             0      0 32768 i

AS1#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B -
BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter
area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type
2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS
inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

C    1.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
C    11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C      11.1.0.0 is directly connected, Loopback1
C    192.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

AS1#
  
```

AS2>enable

AS2#config

term

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with

CNTL/Z. AS2(config)#router bgp 2

AS2(config-router)#bgp router-id 22.22.22.22

AS2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.1 remote-as 1

AS2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.3 remote-as 3

AS2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.3 remote-as 3

AS2(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor

192.1.12.1 Up AS2(config-router)#network 1.1.1.0

AS2(config-router)#network

11.1.0.0 AS2(config-router)#exit

AS2(config)#exit

AS2#

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



- Configure una relación de vecino BGP entre R2 y R3. R2 ya debería estar configurado en AS2 y R3 debería estar en AS3. Anuncie las direcciones de Loopback de R3 en BGP. Codifique el ID del router R3 como 33.33.33.33. Presente el paso a con los comandos utilizados y la salida del comando show ip route.

AS3>enable

AS3#config

term

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End

with CNTL/Z. AS3(config)#router bgp 3

AS3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.2 remote-as 2

AS3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.2 remote-as 2

AS3#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.23.2 Up

AS3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.4 remote-as 4

AS3(config-router)#network 4.4.4.4 mask 255.0.0.0

AS3(config-router)#network 14.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0

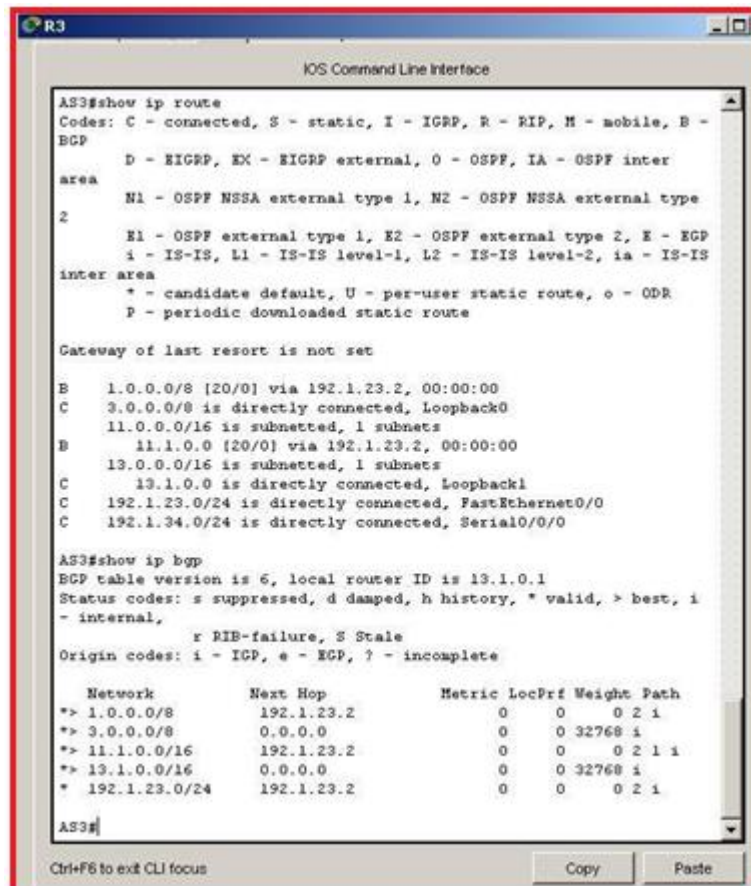
AS3(config-router)#network 2.2.2.2 mask 255.0.0.0

AS3(config-router)#network 12.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0

AS3(config-router)#network 3.3.3.3 mask 255.0.0.0

AS3(config-router)#network 13.1.0.1 mask

255.255.0.0 AS3(config-router)#exit



```

R3
IOS Command Line Interface
AS3#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B -
      BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter
      area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type
      2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS
      inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

B    1.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
C    3.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
     11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B       11.1.0.0 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
     13.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       13.1.0.0 is directly connected, Loopback1
C    192.1.23.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C    192.1.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

AS3#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 6, local router ID is 13.1.0.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i
              - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network        Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
  ** 1.0.0.0/8     192.1.23.2           0      0   0 2 i
  ** 3.0.0.0/8     0.0.0.0              0      0 32768 i
  ** 11.1.0.0/16   192.1.23.2           0      0   0 2 1 i
  ** 13.1.0.0/16   0.0.0.0              0      0 32768 i
  * 192.1.23.0/24  192.1.23.2           0      0   0 2 i
AS3#
    
```

- 3. Configure una relación de vecino BGP entre R3 y R4. R3 ya debería estar configurado en AS3 y R4 debería estar en AS4. Anuncie las direcciones de Loopback de R4 en BGP. Codifique el ID del router R4 como 44.44.44.44. Establezca las relaciones de vecino con base en las direcciones de Loopback 0. Cree rutas estáticas para alcanzar la Loopback 0 del otro router. No anuncie la Loopback 0 en BGP. Anuncie la red Loopback de R4 en BGP. Presente el paso a con los comandos utilizados y la salida del comando show ip route.**

```
AS4>enable
```

```
AS4#config
```

```
ter
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End

with CNTL/Z. AS4(config)#router bgp 4

```
AS4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.3 remote-as 3
```

```
AS4(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.34.3 Up
```

```
AS4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.3 remote-as 3
```

```
AS4(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.23.3 Up
```

```
AS4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.2 remote-as 2
```

```
AS4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.2 remote-as 2
```

```
AS4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.1 remote-as 1
```

```
AS4(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.34.3 Up
```

```
AS4(config-router)#network 3.3.3.3 mask 255.0.0.0
```

```
AS4(config-router)#network 13.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
```

AS4(config-router)#network 12.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0

AS4(config-router)#network 2.2.2.2 mask 255.0.0.0

AS4(config-router)#network 11.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0

AS4(config-router)#network 4.4.4.4 mask 255.0.0.0

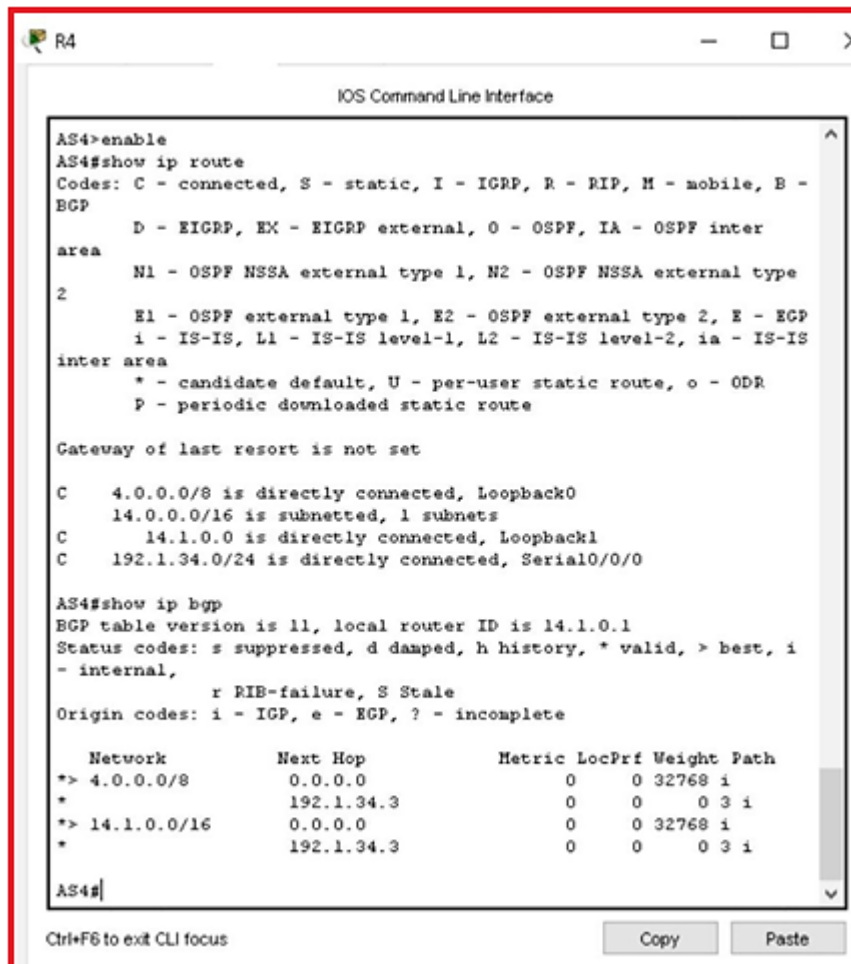
AS4(config-router)#network 14.1.0.1 mask

255.255.0.0 AS4(config-router)#exit

AS4(config)#

exit AS4#

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



```

R4
IOS Command Line Interface

AS4>enable
AS4#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B -
BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter
area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type
       2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - ECP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS
inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

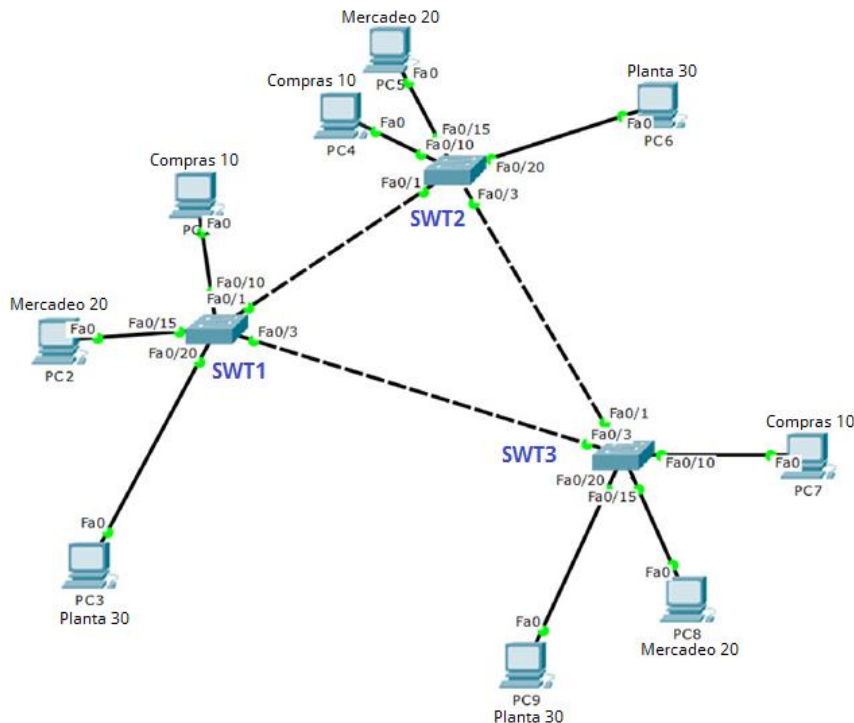
C     4.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
     14.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C     14.1.0.0 is directly connected, Loopback1
C     192.1.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

AS4#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 11, local router ID is 14.1.0.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i
- internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 4.0.0.0/8        0.0.0.0            0      0 32768 i
*                   192.1.34.3         0      0   0 3 i
*> 14.1.0.0/16      0.0.0.0            0      0 32768 i
*                   192.1.34.3         0      0   0 3 i

AS4#
  
```

ESCENARIO 3.



A. Configurar VTP

1. Todos los switches se configurarán para usar VTP para las actualizaciones de VLAN. El switch SWT2 se configurará como el servidor. Los switches SWT1 y SWT3 se configurarán como clientes. Los switches estarán en el dominio VPT llamado CCNP y usando la contraseña cisco.

```
Switch>enable
```

```
Switch#config
```

```
terminal
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End

```
with CNTL/Z. Switch(config)#hostname SWT1
```

```
SWT1(config)#vtp domain CCNP
```

Changing VTP domain name from NULL

```
to CCNP SWT1(config)#vtp version 2
```

```
SWT1(config)#vtp mode
client Setting device to VTP
CLIENT mode.
SWT1(config)#vtp password
cisco
Setting device VLAN database
password to cisco SWT1(config)#
```

```
Switch>enable
Switch#configure
terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with
CNTL/Z. Switch(config)#hostname SWT3
SWT3(config)#vtp domain CCNP
Changing VTP domain name from
NULL to CCNP SWT3(config)#vtp
version 2
SWT3(config)#vtp mode client Setting device
to VTP CLIENT mode.
SWT3(config)#vtp password cisco
```

```
Setting device VLAN database
password to cisco SWT3(config)#
```

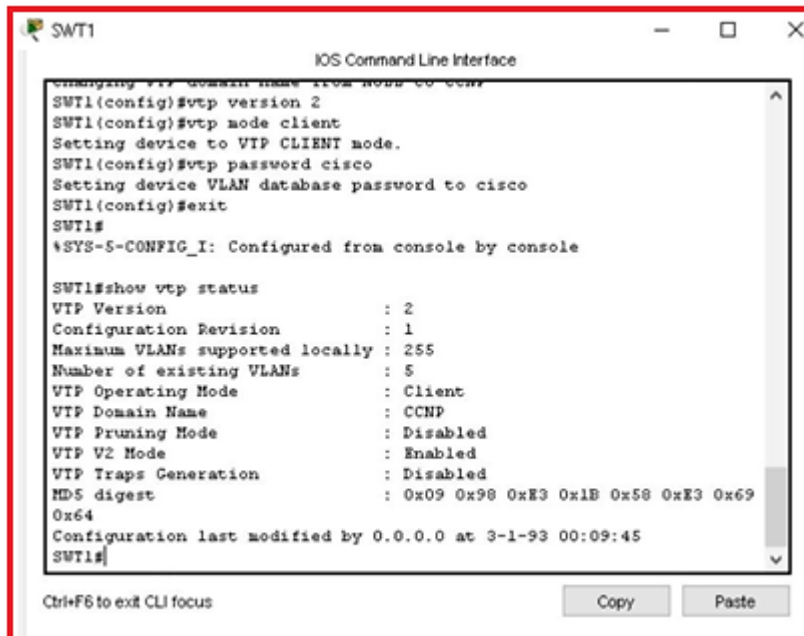
```
Switch>enable
Switch#configure
terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

```
Switch(config)#hostname SWT2
SWT2(config)#vtp domain CCNP
Changing VTP domain name from
```

```
NULL to CCNP SW22(config)#vtp
version 2
SW22(config)#vtp mode server Device
mode already VTP SERVER.
SW22(config)#vtp password cisco
```

```
Setting device VLAN database
password to cisco SW22(config)#
```

2. Verifique las configuraciones mediante el comando show vtp status.



```
SWT1
IOS Command Line Interface
Changing VTP domain name from none to CCNP
SWT1(config)#vtp version 2
SWT1(config)#vtp mode client
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.
SWT1(config)#vtp password cisco
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco
SWT1(config)#exit
SWT1#
^SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

SWT1#show vtp status
VTP Version          : 2
Configuration Revision : 1
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs : 5
VTP Operating Mode   : Client
VTP Domain Name     : CCNP
VTP Pruning Mode    : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode         : Enabled
VTP Traps Generation : Disabled
MD5 digest          : 0x09 0x98 0xE3 0x1B 0x58 0xE3 0x69
0x64
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 3-1-93 00:09:45
SWT1#
```

```

SWT2
IOS Command Line Interface
SWT2(config)#vtp version 2
SWT2(config)#vtp mode server
Device mode already VTP SERVER.
SWT2(config)#vtp password cisco
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco
SWT2(config)#exit
SWT2#
^SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

SWT2#show vtp status
VTP Version          : 2
Configuration Revision : 1
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs : 5
VTP Operating Mode   : Server
VTP Domain Name     : CCNP
VTP Pruning Mode    : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode         : Enabled
VTP Traps Generation : Disabled
MD5 digest          : 0x0B 0x55 0x88 0xF6 0xE6 0x09 0x7A
0xBB
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 3-1-93 00:12:53
Local updater ID is 0.0.0.0 (no valid interface found)
SWT2#
    
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy Paste

```

SWT3
IOS Command Line Interface
changing vtp domain name from none to cnp
SWT3(config)#vtp version 2
SWT3(config)#vtp mode client
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.
SWT3(config)#vtp password cisco
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco
SWT3(config)#exit
SWT3#
^SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

SWT3#show vtp status
VTP Version          : 2
Configuration Revision : 1
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs : 5
VTP Operating Mode   : Client
VTP Domain Name     : CCNP
VTP Pruning Mode    : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode         : Enabled
VTP Traps Generation : Disabled
MD5 digest          : 0x03 0x36 0x09 0xA7 0xDF 0x90 0xF3
0xD6
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 3-1-93 00:11:47
SWT3#
    
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy Paste

B. Configurar DTP (Dynamic Trunking Protocol)

1. Configure un enlace troncal ("trunk") dinámico entre SWT1 y SWT2. Debido a que el modo por defecto es dynamic auto, solo un lado del enlace debe configurarse como dynamic desirable.

```
SWT1>enable
```

```
SWT1#conf
```

```
term
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with

```
CNTL/Z. SWT1(config)#interface fa
```

```
SWT1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/1
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode dynamic  
desirable
```

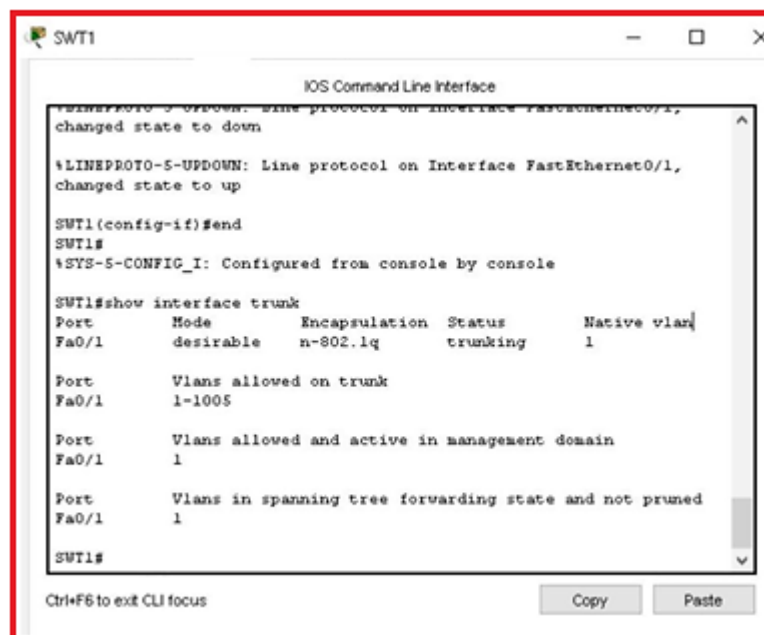
```
SWT1(config-if)#
```

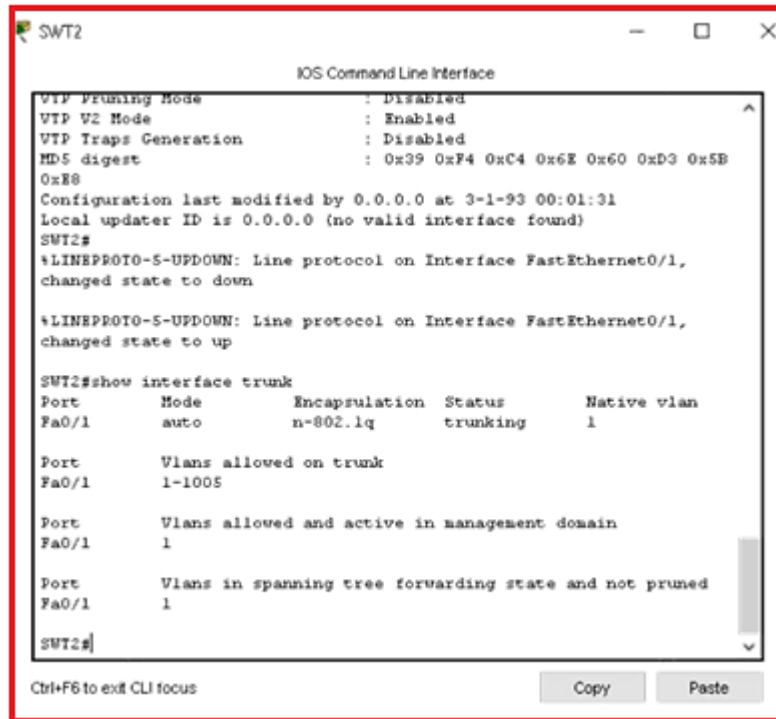
```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed  
state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed  
state to down
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed  
state to up
```

2. Verifique el enlace "trunk" entre SWT1 y SWT2 usando el comando show interfaces trunk.





3. Entre SWT1 y SWT3 configure un enlace "trunk" estático utilizando el comando switchport mode trunk en la interfaz F0/3 de SWT1

SWT1>enable

SWT1#config

terminal

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End

with CNTL/Z. SWT1(config)#interface fa

SWT1(config)#interface

fastEthernet 0/3 SWT1(config-

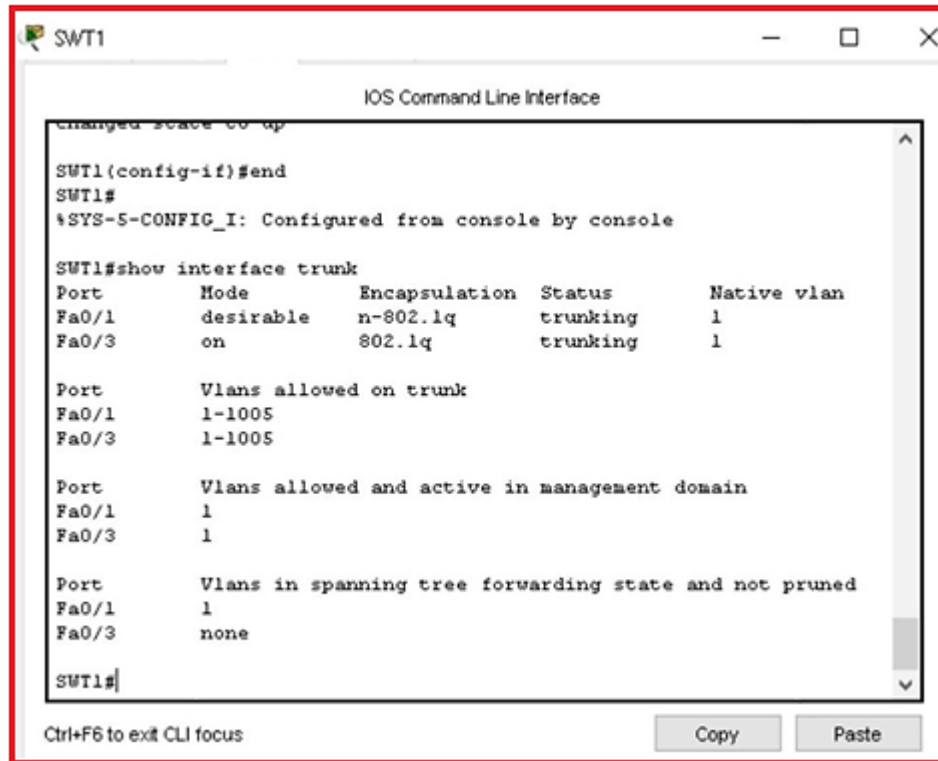
if)#switchport mode trunk

SWT1(config-if)#

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

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

4. Verifique el enlace "trunk" el comando show interfaces trunk en SWT1.



5. Configure un enlace "trunk" permanente entre SWT2 y SWT3.

SWT2>enable

SWT2#configure

terminal

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with

CNTL/Z. SWT2(config)#interface fa

SWT2(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/3

SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

SWT2(config-if)#

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

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

SWT2(config-

```
if)#exit  
SWT2(config)#
```

```
SWT3>enable
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed  
state to down
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed  
state to up
```

```
SWT3#configure terminal
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with

```
CNTL/Z. SWT3(config)#interface fa  
SWT3(config)#interface fastEthernet  
0/1 SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode  
trunk SWT3(config-if)#exit  
SWT3(config)#end  
SWT3#
```

C. Agregar VLANs y asignar puertos.

- 1. En STW1 agregue la VLAN 10. En STW2 agregue las VLANS
Compras (10), Mercadeo (20), Planta (30) y Admon (99).**

STW1

```
SWT1>enable  
SWT1#configure  
terminal
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with

```
CNTL/Z. SWT1(config)#vlan 10
```

VTP VLAN configuration not allowed when device is in CLIENT mode.

```
SWT1(config)#
```

STW2

```
SWT2>enable
```

```
SWT2#configure
```

```
terminal
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with

```
CNTL/Z. SWT2(config)#vlan 10
```

```
SWT2(config-vlan)#name
```

```
Compras SWT2(config-
```

```
vlan)#vlan 20 SWT2(config-
```

```
vlan)#name Mercadeo
```

```
SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 30
```

```
SWT2(config-vlan)#name Planta
```

```
SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 99
```

```
SWT2(config-vlan)#name Admon
```

```
SWT2(config-vlan)#exit
```

```
SWT2(config)#
```

2. Verifique que las VLANs han sido agregadas correctamente.

SWT1: No se pudo crear la vlan 10, el switch 1 tiene un vtp en modo cliente entonces no permite crear la Vlan.

SWT2:

```

SWT2
-----
IOS Command Line Interface

SWT2#show vlan

VLAN Name                Status   Ports
-----
1    default                active   Fa0/2, Fa0/4, Fa0/5,
Fa0/6                    Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9,
Fa0/10                   Fa0/11, Fa0/12,
Fa0/13, Fa0/14          Fa0/15, Fa0/16,
Fa0/17, Fa0/18          Fa0/19, Fa0/20,
Fa0/21, Fa0/22          Fa0/23, Fa0/24

10   Compras                active
20   Mercadeo               active
30   Planta                 active
99   Admon                  active
1002 fddi-default           active
1003 token-ring-default   active
1004 fddinet-default       active
1005 trnet-default         active

VLAN Type  SAID      MTU   Parent  RingNo BridgeNo Stp   BrdgMode
Transl  Trans2
-----
1    enet  100001   1500  -       -       -   -       0
0
10   enet  100010   1500  -       -       -   -       0
  
```

3. Asocie los puertos a las VLAN y configure las direcciones IP de acuerdo con la siguiente tabla.

Interfaz	VLAN	Direcciones IP de los PCs
F0/10	VLAN 10	190.108.10.X / 24
F0/15	VLAN 20	190.108.20.X / 24
F0/20	VLAN 30	190.108.30.X / 24

X = número de cada PC particular

SWT1.

SWT1>enable

SWT1#configure

terminal

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with

CNTL/Z. SW1(config)#interface vlan 10

SW1(config-if)#

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan10, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan10, changed state to up

SW1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.10.1

255.255.255.0 SW1(config-if)#exit

SW1(config)#interface vlan

20 SW1(config-if)#

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan20, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan20, changed state to up

SW1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.20.1

255.255.255.0 SW1(config-if)#exit

SW1(config)#interface vlan

30 SW1(config-if)#

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan30, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan30, changed state to up

SW1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.30.1

255.255.255.0 SW1(config-if)#exit

SW2

SW2>enable

SW2#configure

terminal

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with

CNTL/Z. SW2(config)#interface vlan 10

SW2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.10.2

255.255.255.0 SW2(config-if)#exit

SW2(config)#interface vlan 20

```
SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.20.2
255.255.255.0 SWT2(config-if)#exit
SWT2(config)#interface vlan 30
```

```
SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.30.2
255.255.255.0 SWT2(config-if)#exit
```

SWT3

```
SWT3>enable
SWT3#configure
terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with
CNTL/Z. SWT3(config)#interface vlan 10
SWT3(config-if)#
```

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan10, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan10, changed state to up

```
SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.10.3
255.255.255.0 SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#interface vlan
20 SWT3(config-if)#
```

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan20, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan20, changed state to up

```
SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.20.3
255.255.255.0 SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#interface vlan
30 SWT3(config-if)#
```

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan30, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan30, changed state to up
SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.30.3 255.255.255.0

```
SWT3(config-if)#exit
```

- 4. Configure el puerto F0/10 en modo de acceso para SWT1, SWT2 y SWT3 y asígnelo a la VLAN 10.**

SWT1.

```
SWT1>enable
```

```
SWT1#configure
```

```
terminal
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with

```
CNTL/Z. SWT1(config)#interface fa
```

```
SWT1(config)#interface fastEthernet
```

```
0/10 SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode
```

```
access SWT1(config-if)#switchport
```

```
access vlan 10 SWT1(config-if)#exit
```

```
SWT1(config)#ex
```

```
it SWT1#
```

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

SWT2.

```
SWT2(config)#interface fa
```

```
SWT2(config)#interface fastEthernet
```

```
0/10 SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode
```

```
access SWT2(config-if)#switchport
```

```
access vlan 10 SWT2(config-if)#exit
```

```
SWT2(config)
```

```
# SWT2#
```

SWT3.

```
SWT3>enable
```

```
SWT3#configure
```

```
terminal
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with

```
CNTL/Z.. SWT3(config)#interface fa
```

```
SWT3(config)#interface fastEthernet
```

```
0/10 SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode
```

```
access SWT3(config-if)#switchport
```

```
access vlan 10 SWT3(config-if)#exit
```

```
SWT3(config)#ex
```

```
it SWT3#
```

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

```
console SWT3#
```

5. Repita el procedimiento para los puertos F0/15 y F0/20 en SWT1, SWT2 y SWT3. Asigne las VLANs y las direcciones IP de los PCs de acuerdo con la tabla de arriba.

SWT1.

```
SWT1>enable
```

```
SWT1#configure
```

```
terminal
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with

```
CNTL/Z. SWT1(config)#interface fa
```

```
SWT1(config)#interface fastEthernet
```

```
0/15 SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode
```

```
access SWT1(config-if)#switchport
```

```
access vlan 20
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#exit
```

```
SWT1(config)#interface fa
```

```
SWT1(config)#interface fastEthernet
0/20 SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode
access SWT1(config-if)#switchport
access vlan 30 SWT1(config-if)#exit
SWT1(config)#ex
it SWT1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

SWT2

```
SWT2>enable
SWT2#configure
terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with
CNTL/Z. SWT2(config)#interface fa
SWT2(config)#interface fastEthernet
0/15 SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode
access SWT2(config-if)#switchport
access vlan 20 SWT2(config-if)#no
shut
SWT2(config-if)#exit
SWT2(config)#interface fa
SWT2(config)#interface fastEthernet
0/20 SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode
access SWT2(config-if)#switchport
access vlan 30 SWT2(config-if)#end
SWT2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

SWT3

```

SWT3>enable
SWT3#configure
terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with
CNTL/Z. SWT3(config)#interface fa
SWT3(config)#interface fastEthernet
0/15 SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode
access SWT3(config-if)#switchport
access vlan 20 SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#interface fa
SWT3(config)#interface fastEthernet
0/20 SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode
access SWT3(config-if)#switchport
access vlan 30 SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#ex
it SWT3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
    
```

D. Configurar las direcciones IP en los Switches.

1. En cada uno de los Switches asigne una dirección IP al SVI (*Switch Virtual Interface*) para VLAN 99 de acuerdo con la siguiente tabla de direccionamiento y active la interfaz.

Equipo	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
SWT1	VLAN 99	190.108.99. 1	255.255.255. 0
SWT2	VLAN 99	190.108.99. 2	255.255.255. 0
SWT3	VLAN 99	190.108.99. 3	255.255.255. 0

SWT1.

```
SWT1>enable
```

```
SWT1#config terminal
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with

```
CNTL/Z. SWT1(config)#interface vlan99
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan99, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan99, changed state to up
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.1
```

```
255.255.255.0 SWT1(config-if)#exit
```

```
SWT1(config)#
```

SWT2.

```
SWT2>enable
```

```
SWT2#configure
```

```
terminal
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with

```
CNTL/Z. SWT2(config)#interface vlan 99
```

```
SWT2(config-if)#
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan99, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan99, changed state to up
```

```
SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.2
```

```
255.255.255.0 SWT2(config-if)#exit
```

SWT3.

```
SWT3>enable
```

```
SWT3#configure
```

terminal

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with

CNTL/Z. SWT3(config)#interface vlan 99

SWT3(config-if)#

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan99, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan99, changed state to up

SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.3 255.255.255.0

SWT3(config-

if)#exit

SWT3(config)#end

SWT3#

%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by

console SWT3#

E. Verificar la conectividad Extremo a Extremo

1. Ejecute un Ping desde cada PC a los demás. Explique por qué el ping tuvo o no tuvo éxito. **El ping se realiza con éxito entre equipos de la misma vlan.**
2. Ejecute un Ping desde cada Switch a los demás. Explique por qué el ping tuvo o no tuvo éxito. **El ping entre los switch son exitosos porque existe una ip asociada a la vlan 99, los ping se realizan a esas direcciones ip**
3. Ejecute un Ping desde cada Switch a cada PC. Explique por qué el ping tuvo o no tuvo éxito. **Los pings entre cada switch a cada pc son exitosos, porque no existe restricción en los troncales.**

CONCLUSIONES

- Por medio del análisis de la arquitectura de red y la aplicación de las herramientas que nos ofrece packet tracer podemos dar solución a cada uno de los puntos propuestos en la guía.
- Se concluye que gracias a los conocimientos obtenidos en el transcurso del diplomado se pudo desarrollar la prueba de habilidades evidenciando el manejo de todos los temas vistos.
- Resumiendo se logro aplicar los comando correctos para las diferentes configuraciones de los router y switch que se pedían en cada uno de los escenarios de la guía.
- Finalmente se logra poner a prueba los niveles de comprensión y solución de problemas relacionados con diversos aspectos de Networking.

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