

PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRACTICAS

EDWAR MAURICIO CARDONA MOLINA

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA  
ESCUELA DE CIENCIAS BASICAS, TECNOLOGIA E INGENIERIA  
INGENIERIA DE TELECOMUNICACIONES  
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EDWAR MAURICIO CARDONA MOLINA

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INGENIERO DE TELECOMUNICACIONES

DIRECTOR:  
MSc. GERARDO GRANADOS ACUÑA

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA  
ESCUELA DE CIENCIAS BASICAS, TECNOLOGIA E INGENIERIA  
INGENIERIA DE TELECOMUNICACIONES  
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NOTA DE ACEPTACIÓN

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Presidente del Jurado

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Jurado

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Jurado

## AGRADECIMIENTOS

En primero lugar, agradezco a Dios por brindarme la oportunidad de vivir, por darme la salud que tengo, por tener un cerebro para pensar muy bien las cosas positivas que puedo realizar y por llevarme siempre por el camino del bien.

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## RESUMEN

El Diplomado de Profundización CCNP Routing and Switching desarrollado por la compañía CISCO SYSTEMS posee un plan de estudios que se concentra en el desarrollo de las habilidades necesarias para que el estudiante implemente redes escalables, construya redes que abarquen un campus, diseñe e instale intranets globales, así como la detección, prevención y solución de problemas de red.

Palabras Clave: CISCO, CCNP, Redes, Telecomunicaciones.

## ABSTRACT

The CCNP Routing and Switching course developed by the company CISCO SYSTEMS has a curriculum that focuses on the development of the necessary skills for the student to implement scalable networks, build networks that encompass a campus, design and install global intranets, as well as the detection, prevention and solution of network problems.

Keywords: CISCO, CCNP, Networking, Telecommunications.

## INTRODUCCIÓN

El Diplomado de Profundización CCNP Routing and Switching desarrollado por la compañía CISCO SYSTEMS posee un plan de estudios que se concentra en el desarrollo de las habilidades necesarias para que el estudiante implemente redes escalables, construya redes que abarquen un campus, diseñe e instale intranets globales, así como la detección, prevención y solución de problemas de red.

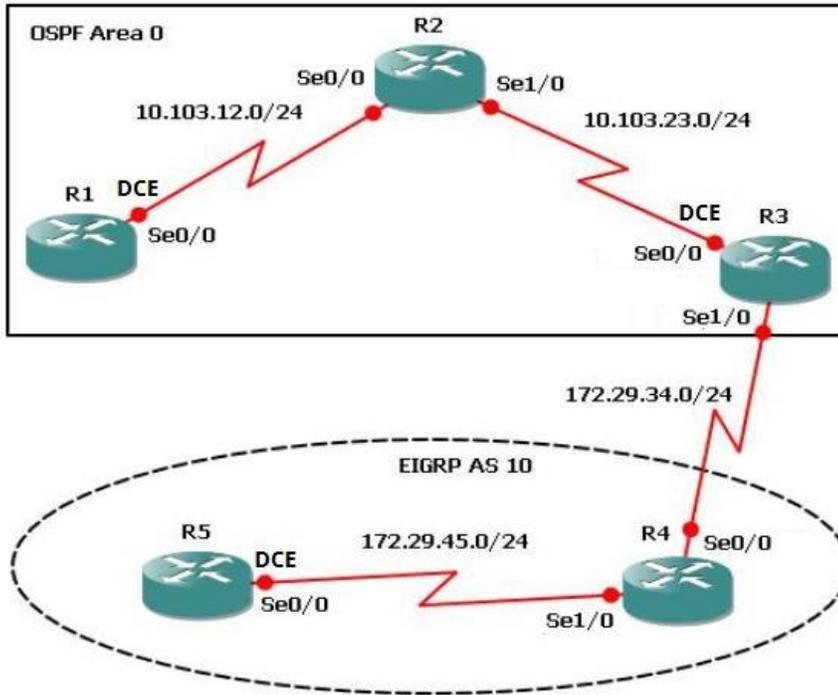
El curso se enfoca en routers Cisco conectando LANs y WANs en redes de mediano a gran tamaño. Este orienta a los estudiantes para conocer cómo elegir e implementar servicios Cisco IOS para redes enrutadas y escalables. Se revisan principios de enrutamiento en detalle para IPv4 e IPv6 con una revisión total de protocolos EIGRP, OSPF y BGP, además de explorar la conectividad empresarial a Internet. Este cubre la revisión de las actualizaciones de enrutamiento y el control de camino y presenta las mejores prácticas para la seguridad de los routers disponibles en la actualidad.

En este trabajo se aplican los conceptos aprendidos durante el curso de diplomado de profundización cisco, a tres propuestas representadas en escenarios, donde se aplica el direccionamiento, protocolos de enrutamiento, interfaces, VLANS, etc.

## DESARROLLO DE LAS ACTIVIDADES

### ESCENARIO 1

Figura 1. Topología de la red a resolver.



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.

#### A. Configuración del Router 1.

Se procede a realizar la configuración de 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#
```

## **B. Configuración del Router 2.**

Se procede a realizar la configuración de 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#
```

### C. Configuración del Router 3.

Se procede a realizar la configuración de 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#
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#
```

#### **D. Configuración del Router 4.**

Se procede a realizar la configuración de 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#

## E. Configuración del Router 5.

Se procede a realizar la 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.

Tabla 1. Interfaces de Loopback en R1

Cuatro 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

Se realiza la configuración de Loopback en 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)#exit
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

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

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)#exit
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

```

```

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

```

```
Router#
```

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.

**Tabla 2. Interfaces de Loopback en R5**

<b>Cuatro Interfaces Loopback en R5</b>	
Loopback51	172.5.0.1
Loopback52	172.5.4.1
Loopback53	172.5.8.1
Loopback54	172.5.12.1

Se realiza la configuración de Loopback en 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
Router#
```

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

**Figura 2. Verificación del aprendizaje de nuevas interfaces de Loopback en R3**

```
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 -
      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, 00:04:43, 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#
```

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

```
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)#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, 00:10:57, 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.

Figura 3. Verificación de las rutas en R1

```
Router>enable
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, 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       10.103.23.0/24 [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#
```

Figura 4. Verificación de las rutas en R5

```
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

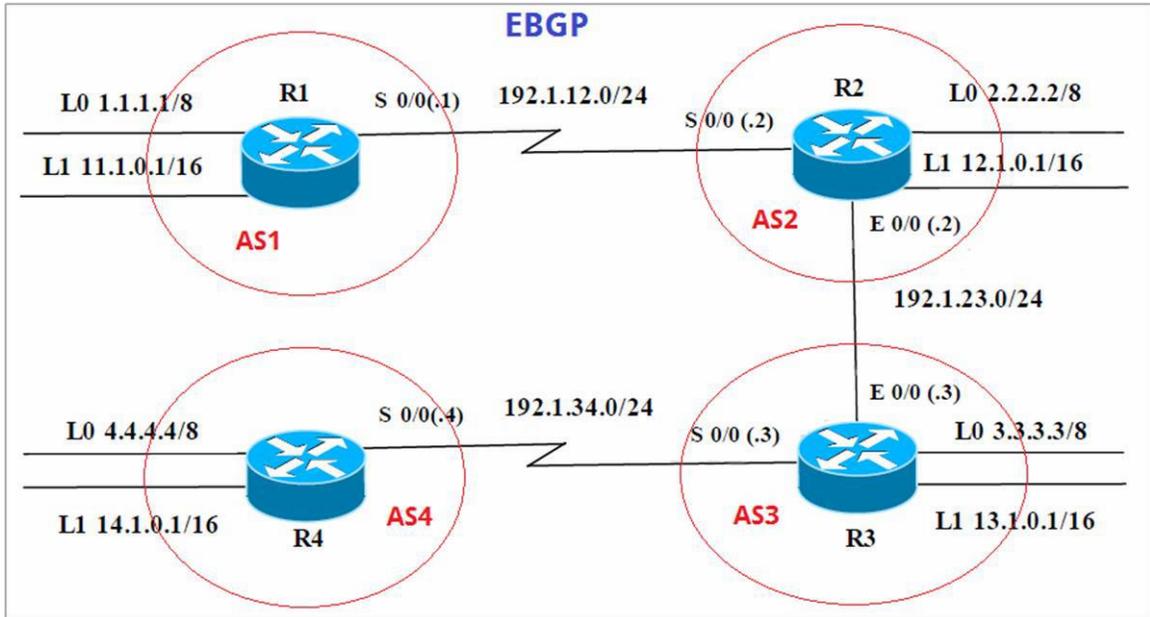
Gateway of last resort is not set

      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
      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.

Figura 5. Diseño de red para el escenario 2.



### A. Información para configuración de los Routers

Tabla 3. Información configuración R1

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

Tabla 4. Información configuración R2

	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
R2	Loopback 0	2.2.2.2	255.0.0.0
	Loopback 1	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

**Tabla 5. Información configuración R3**

	<b>Interfaz</b>	<b>Dirección IP</b>	<b>Máscara</b>
R3	Loopback 0	3.3.3.3	255.0.0.0
	Loopback 1	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

**Tabla 6. Información configuración R4**

	<b>Interfaz</b>	<b>Dirección IP</b>	<b>Máscara</b>
R4	Loopback 0	4.4.4.4	255.0.0.0
	Loopback 1	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.

Damos inicio a la configuración de las relaciones de vecino BGP entre R1 y R2

```
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 1
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#
```

Figura 6. Presentación de los pasos y la salida en AS1

```
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
      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

Figura 7. Presentación de los pasos y la salida en AS2

```
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 192.1.12.1, 00:00:00
C   2.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
    11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B     11.1.0.0 [20/0] via 192.1.12.1, 00:00:00
    12.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C     12.1.0.0 is directly connected, Loopback1
C   192.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C   192.1.23.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

AS2#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 6, local router ID is 22.22.22.22
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      0 2 i
*>                  192.1.12.1         0      0      0 1 i
*> 11.1.0.0/16     192.1.12.1         0      0      0 1 i

AS2#
```

2. 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.

Damos inicio a la configuración de las relaciones de vecino BGP entre R2 y R3

```
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
```

**Figura 8. Presentación de los pasos y la salida en AS3**

```
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.

Damos inicio a la configuración de las relaciones de vecino BGP entre R3 y R4

```
AS4>enable
AS4#config term
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

**Figura 9. Presentación de los pasos y la salida en AS4**

```

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 - 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    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

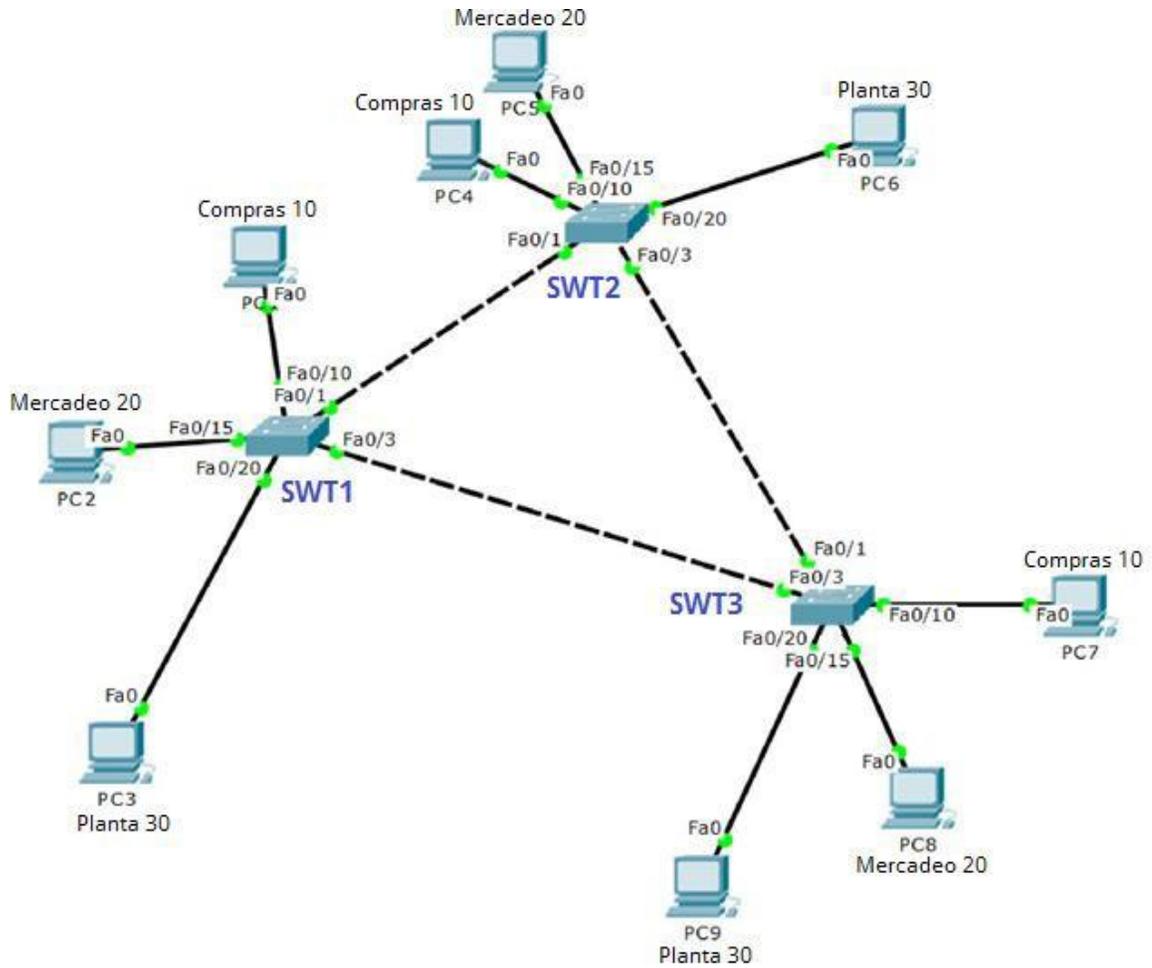
AS4#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 11, local router ID is 14.1.0.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i
- internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   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.

Figura 10. Diseño de red para el 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.

Se procede a configurar VTP en SWT1

```
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)#
```

Se procede a configurar VTP en SWT3

```
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)#
```

Se procede a configurar VTP en SWT2

```
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
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)#
```

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

**Figura 11. Configuraciones mediante el comando show vtp status en SWT1**

```
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#
```

**Figura 12. Configuraciones mediante el comando show vtp status en SWT2**

```
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
0xEBB
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#
```

**Figura 13. Configuraciones mediante el comando show vtp status en SWT3**

```
Changing VTP domain name from none 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)#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#
```

## 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.

Se procede a configurar el enlace trunk dinámico entre SWT1 y SWT2

```
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.

**Figura 15. Verificación del enlace "Trunk" entre SWT1 usando el comando show interfaces trunk.**

```

%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

SWT1(config-if)#end
SWT1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

SWT1#show interface trunk
Port      Mode      Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Fa0/1     desirable n-802.1q        trunking    1

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/1     1-1005

Port      Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Fa0/1     1

Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Fa0/1     1

SWT1#

```

**Figura 14. Verificación del enlace "Trunk" entre SWT2 usando el comando show interfaces trunk.**

```

VTP Pruning Mode      : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode           : Enabled
VTP Traps Generation : Disabled
MD5 digest            : 0x39 0xF4 0xC4 0x6E 0x60 0xD3 0x5E
0xE8
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 3-1-93 00:01:31
Local updater ID is 0.0.0.0 (no valid interface found)
SWT2#
%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

SWT2#show interface trunk
Port      Mode      Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Fa0/1     auto      n-802.1q        trunking    1

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/1     1-1005

Port      Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Fa0/1     1

Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Fa0/1     1

SWT2#

```

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

Se procede a configurar el enlace trunk estatico entre SWT1 y SWT3

```

SWT1>enable
SWT1#configure 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.

**Figura 16. Verificación del enlace "Trunk" en SWT1**

```
changed state to up

SWT1(config-if)#end
SWT1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

SWT1#show interface trunk
Port          Mode          Encapsulation  Status        Native vlan
Fa0/1         desirable    n-802.1q       trunking      1
Fa0/3         on           802.1q         trunking      1

Port          Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/1         1-1005
Fa0/3         1-1005

Port          Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Fa0/1         1
Fa0/3         1

Port          Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Fa0/1         1
Fa0/3         none

SWT1#
```

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

Se procede a configurar el enlace trunk permanente entre SWT2 y SWT3, primero vamos con SWT2

```
SWT2>enable
```

```
SWT2#configure terminal
```

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

```
SWT2(config)#interface fa
SWT2(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/3
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)#
```

Ahora vamos con SWT3

```
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).

Se procede a agregar la VLAN 10 en 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)#

Se procede a agregar las 4 VLAN en 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.

En SWT1: No se puede crear la vlan 10 ya que en el switch 1 tiene un vtp en modo cliente, lo que no permite crear la Vlan.

En SWT2 se muestra la figura evidenciando la creación:

**Figura 17. Verificación de las Vlan en SWT2.**

```

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
Trans1 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.

**Tabla 7. VLAN y configure las direcciones IP**

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

Se asocian los puertos a las VLAN y se configuran las direcciones IP en SWT1.

```

SWT1>enable
SWT1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT1(config)#interface vlan 10

```

```

SWT1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan10, changed state to up

```

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

```
SWT1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.10.1 255.255.255.0
SWT1(config-if)#exit
SWT1(config)#interface vlan 20
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan20, changed state to up
```

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

```
SWT1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.20.1 255.255.255.0
SWT1(config-if)#exit
SWT1(config)#interface vlan 30
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan30, changed state to up
```

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

```
SWT1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.30.1 255.255.255.0
SWT1(config-if)#exit
```

Se asocian los puertos a las VLAN y se configuran las direcciones IP en SWT2.

```
SWT2>enable
SWT2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT2(config)#interface vlan 10
SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.10.2 255.255.255.0
SWT2(config-if)#exit
SWT2(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
```

Se asocian los puertos a las VLAN y se configuran las direcciones IP en 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.

Se aplica la configuración en 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)#exit
SWT1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

Se aplica la configuración en 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#
```

Se aplica la configuración en 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)#exit
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.

Se aplica la configuración en 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)#exit
SWT1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

Se aplica la configuración en 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
```

Se aplica la configuración en 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)#exit
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.

Tabla 8. Direcciones IP para configurar en los Switches.

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

Se procede a realizar la configuración en 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)#

```

Se procede a realizar la configuración en 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
```

Se procede a realizar la configuración en 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.

SOLUCIÓN. El ping entre cada una de las PC es correcto solo si hacen parte de la misma VLAN, de lo contrario el ping es incorrecto.

2. Ejecute un Ping desde cada Switch a los demás. Explique por qué el ping tuvo o no tuvo éxito.

SOLUCIÓN. Al ejecutar un ping de cada ping a los demás, el resultado es exitoso, debido a que se reconoce el direccionamiento de la VLAN 99, entonces, al realizar un ping desde un switch a la VLAN 99 de otro switch, el ping es exitoso

3. Ejecute un Ping desde cada Switch a cada PC. Explique por qué el ping tuvo o no tuvo éxito.

SOLUCIÓN. El ping es correcto dado a que los switches reconocen los direccionamientos de las VLANs asociadas y de esta forma se encarga de redirigir el enrutamiento a los equipos conectados dentro de su red.

## **CONCLUSIONES**

Por medio de este aprendizaje se permite comprender como se puede implementar y configurar una red que este soportada por VLANs con el uso de los protocolos VTP y STP, donde se pueda diseñar las plantillas de configuración para su uso en múltiples dispositivos, configurar troncales y VLANs usando el protocolo VTP, los EtherChannel, Link en red de switches interconectados, entro otros usos.

Con el desarrollo de este trabajo permite reforzar los demás conocimientos adquiridos a través de la realización de los laboratorios durante el transcurso activo del curso y la solución de las lecciones evaluativas en el entorno de cisco NETACAD

Demostrando así que se pudieron dar soluciones a las dificultades que se obtuvieron en el desarrollo de la prueba de habilidades prácticas y un excelente manejo del programa de Packet Tracer.

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