

## **EVALUACIÓN – PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRÁCTICAS CCNA**

**YADY MILENA VILLAMIL MONTES**

**UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA (UNAD)  
ESCUELA DE CIENCIAS BASICAS, TECNOLOGIA E INGENIERIA, ECBTI  
PROGRAMA DE INGENIERIA DE SISTEMAS  
CEAD: VELEZ  
2019**

## **EVALUACIÓN – PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRÁCTICAS CCNA**

**YADY MILENA VILLAMIL MONTES**

**Informe**

**Tutor**

**Gerardo Granados Acuña**

**UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA (UNAD)  
ESCUELA DE CIENCIAS BASICAS, TECNOLOGIA E INGENIERIA, ECBTI  
PROGRAMA DE INGENIERIA DE SISTEMAS  
CEAD: VELEZ  
2019**

## **AGRADECIMIENTOS**

Agradezco primeramente a Dios por permitirme la vida para llegar a donde estoy, porque siempre bendice mi vida con grandes oportunidades, a mis padres por ser mi motor para cumplir mis sueños, por cada día confiar y creer en mi, por darme la oportunidad de estudiar la carrera de Ingeniería para superarme y ser alguien en la vida, por todos los consejos que me han brindado para no rendirme en los momentos difíciles, por ayudarme a tomar las mejores decisiones que me ayudan a crecer como persona.

Agradezco a los tutores que con sus explicaciones y respuestas a cada una de mis inquietudes durante el desarrollo de este informe y del curso en general, contribuyeron para poder adquirir conocimientos que serán de apoyo en mi vida laboral y profesional.

## **CONTENIDO**

	pág
<b>GLOSARIO .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>RESUMEN .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>INTRODUCCIÓN .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>1. ESCENARIO 1 .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>2. ESCENARIO 2 .....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>CONCLUSIÓN.....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>BIBLIOGRAFÍA.....</b>	<b>73</b>

## **LISTA DE TABLAS**

pág

Tabla 1. Direccionamiento escenario 1.....	13
Tabla 2. Direccionamiento escenario 2.....	48
Tabla 3. OSPFv2 area 0.....	57
Tabla 4. Configurar DHCP pool.....	67

## LISTA DE FIGURAS

	pág
Figura 1. Topología de red escenario 1 .....	12
Figura 2. IP estática de las PC.....	24
Figura 3. Ping del router Bogotá 1.....	24
Figura 4. Ping del router Bogotá 2.....	25
Figura 5. Ping del router Bogotá 3.....	25
Figura 6. Ping del router Medellín 1 .....	26
Figura 7. Ping del router Medellín 2.....	26
Figura 8. Ping del router Medellín 3.....	27
Figura 9. Ping de las PC a los router.....	27
Figura 10. Red principal de Bogotá y Medellín.....	31
Figura 11. Ping de Medellín 1.....	32
Figura 12. Ping de Bogotá 1.....	33
Figura 13. Verificar tabla de enrutamiento en los router.....	33
Figura 14. Comando show run para Bogotá 1.....	34
Figura 15. Comando show run para Bogotá 2.....	35
Figura 16. Comando show run para Medellín 1.....	36
Figura 17. Comando show run para Medellín 2.....	37
Figura 18. Comando show run para ISP.....	38
Figura 19. Verificar la base de datos de RIP.....	40
Figura 20. Ping de Medellín 1 al ISP.....	41

Figura 21. Ping de Bogotá 1 al ISP.....	42
Figura 22. DHCP en los PC de Medellín.....	43
Figura 23. DHCP en los PC de Bogotá.....	44
Figura 24. Verificar IP con el comando ipconfig.....	45
Figura 25. Ping de PC-150 a los demás PC.....	45
Figura 26. Verificar con ping conectividad.....	47
Figura 27. Topología de red escenario 2.....	48
Figura 28. Dirección IP de Internet PC y Web Server.....	55
Figura 29. Ping de Bogotá a Miami.....	55
Figura 30. Ping de Buenos Aires a Miami.....	55
Figura 31. Ping de Miami a Bogotá y Buenos Aires.....	56
Figura 32. Ping del Miami a Interner PC y Web Server.....	56
Figura 33. Ping de Internet PC a Miami.....	56
Figura 34. Ping de Web Server a Miami.....	56
Figura 35. Visualizar tablas de enrutamiento y router conectados por OSPFv2....	59
Figura 36. Visualizar lista resumida de interfaces por OSPF.....	59
Figura 37. Visualizar el OSPF, process ID, router ID, address, summarization, routing networks, and passive interfaces configuradas en cada router.....	60
Figura 38. DHCP en los PC.....	69
Figura 39. Ping de PC-A a PC-C, Internet PC y Web Server.....	69
Figura 40. Ping de PC-C a PC-A, Internet PC y Web Server.....	70
Figura 41. Telnet para entrat al router.....	70

## GLOSARIO

**CONECTIVIDAD:** Es la capacidad de un dispositivo de poder ser conectado, por lo general a una computadora personal u otro dispositivo electrónico, sin la necesidad de un ordenador, es decir en forma autónoma.

**ENCAPSULAMIENTO:** Es un mecanismo que consiste en organizar datos y métodos de una estructura, conciliando el modo en que el objeto se implementa, es decir, evitando el acceso a datos por cualquier otro medio distinto a los especificados. Por lo tanto, la encapsulación garantiza la integridad de los datos que contiene un objeto.

**RED:** Nombra al conjunto de computadoras y otros equipos interconectados, que comparten información, recursos y servicios.

**ROUTER:** Es un dispositivo de red que se encarga de llevar por la ruta adecuada el tráfico. Funcionan utilizando direcciones IP para saber a donde tienen que ir los paquetes de datos.

**SWITCH:** Es un dispositivo que sirve para conectar varios elementos dentro de una red.

**AUTENTICACIÓN:** Es el acto o proceso de confirmar que algo (o alguien) es quien dice ser.

**ENRUTAMIENTO:** Es el proceso de reenviar paquetes entre redes, siempre buscando la mejor ruta (la más corta). Para encontrar esa ruta más óptima, se debe tener en cuenta la tabla de enrutamientoy algunos otros parámetros como la métrica, la distancia administrativa, el ancho de banda.

**PROTOCOLO RIP:** Es un protocolo de encaminamiento interno, es decir para la parte interna de la red, la que no está conectada al backbone de Internet. Es muy usado en sistemas de conexión a internet como infovia, en el que muchos usuarios se conectan a una red y pueden acceder por lugares distintos.

**RUTA ESTÁTICA:** Generalmente se establece en el router, aunque también se puede configurar localmente desde el símbolo del sistema de Windows.

**SHOW RUN:** Este comando imprime en pantalla la configuración actual del router.

**INTERFAZ PASIVA:** Se utiliza para suprimir tráfico de actualización innecesario, por ejemplo, cuando una interfaz es una interfaz LAN, sin otros routers conectados.

**AUTENTICACIÓN PAP:** Es un protocolo simple de autenticación para autenticar un usuario contra un servidor de acceso remoto o contra un proveedor de servicios de internet.

**AUTENTICACIÓN CHAP:** Es un método de autenticación remota o inalámbrica. Diversos proveedores de servicios emplean CHAP. Por ejemplo, para autenticar a un usuario frente a un ISP.

**SERVIDOR DHCP:** Es el protocolo de configuración dinámica de host, un estándar TCP/IP diseñado para simplificar la administración de la configuración IP de los equipos de nuestra red. El estándar DHCP permite el uso de servidores DHCP para administrar la asignación dinámica a los clientes DHCP de la red, de direcciones IP y de otros detalles de configuración relacionados con el direccionamiento IP.

## **RESUMEN**

El trabajo se desarrollará con el fin de presentar la solución de la prueba de habilidades prácticas del curso de profundización de CISCO (DISEÑO E IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE SOLUCIONES INTEGRADAS LAN / WAN), mediante las cuales se colocan a la vista las temáticas desarrolladas durante todo el curso, los conocimientos adquiridos y aplicados en temas de redes Cisco.

Se desarrollarán 2 escenarios para dar a conocer lo aprendido en el diplomado de profundización cisco, detallando los pasos y comandos utilizados para su correcto desarrollo, también se mostrará las respectivas imágenes para verificar la conectividad de toda la red.

En el escenario uno se dará a conocer, como configurar el enrutamiento de red usando el protocolo RIP versión 2 para redistribuirlo en las publicaciones RIP, las rutas estáticas dirigidas hacia cada red interna, aprender a deshabilitar la propagación RIP, realizar su respectiva verificación, encapsulamiento y autenticación PPP, configurar PAT y servicio DHCP.

En el escenario dos se mostrará como configurar el direccionamiento IP acorde a la topología propuesta, configurar el protocolo de enrutamiento OSPFv2, verificar su respectiva información, configuración de VLANs, puertos troncales, puertos de acceso, encapsulamiento, Inter-VLAN Routing y seguridad en los switches acorde a la topología de red establecida, implementar DHCP y NAT para IPv4.

Es importante destacar el grado de importancia que tiene el simulador Cisco Packet Tracer, ya que, sin la ejecución del mismo, la interpretación y grado de análisis serían nulos, es importante tener en cuenta que la visión que ofrece nos permite adquirir conocimiento y desarrollar si se quiere la crítica necesaria para inferir en decisiones de implementación y diseño en una red.

## **INTRODUCCIÓN**

En el informe se ha perfeccionado las habilidades aprendidas durante el curso, el aprendizaje ha estado enfocado a la configuración de los SWITCHES, ROUTER así como también las características de seguridad de los mismos, la configuración de IPv4, la creación y configuración de VLANS, puertos troncales, puertos de acceso, encapsulamiento, Inter-VLAN, Routing, implementar DHCP y NAT para IPv4, por otro lado, configurar el enrutamiento de red usando el protocolo RIP versión 2 para redistribuirlo en las publicaciones RIP, las rutas estáticas dirigidas hacia cada red interna, deshabilitar la propagación RIP, encapsulamiento y autenticación PPP y configurar PAT.

Las necesidades de red en el entorno hacen que todas las experiencias de aprendizaje logradas con el desarrollo del trabajo, puedan ser de ayuda en los casos que se deben enfrentar a diario.

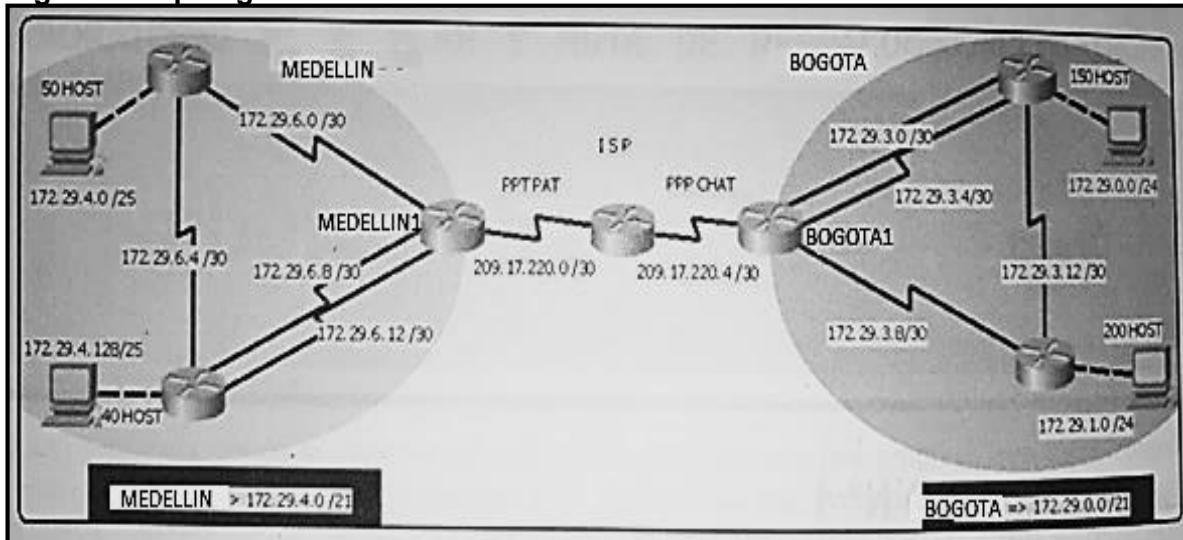
Se tendrá dos escenarios que se deben desarrollar mediante el uso de la herramienta de Simulación PACKET TRACER, que es la herramienta de aprendizaje y simulación de redes interactiva para instructores y alumnos de Cisco. Esta herramienta permite crear topologías de red, configurar dispositivos, insertar paquetes y simular una red con múltiples representaciones visuales.

Una de las grandes ventajas de utilizar este programa es que permite ver cómo deambulan los paquetes por los diferentes equipos, además de poder analizar de forma rápida el contenido de cada uno de ellos en las diferentes capas.

## 1. ESCENARIO 1

Una empresa posee sucursales distribuidas en las ciudades de Bogotá y Medellín, en donde el estudiante será el administrador de la red, el cual deberá configurar e interconectar entre sí cada uno de los dispositivos que forman parte del escenario, acorde con los lineamientos establecidos para el direccionamiento IP, protocolos de enruteamiento y demás aspectos que forman parte de la topología de red.

Figura 1. Topología de red escenario 1



Este escenario plantea el uso de RIP como protocolo de enruteamiento, considerando que se tendrán rutas por defecto redistribuidas; asimismo, habilitar el encapsulamiento PPP y su autenticación.

Los routers Bogota2 y medellin2 proporcionan el servicio DHCP a su propia red LAN y a los routers 3 de cada ciudad.

Debe configurar PPP en los enlaces hacia el ISP, con autenticación.

Debe habilitar NAT de sobrecarga en los routers Bogota1 y medellin1.

**Tabla 1. Direccionamiento escenario 1**

Dispositivo	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara de subred	Gateway predeterminado
Bogotá 1	S0/0/1	172.29.3.1	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/1/0	172.29.3.5	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/1/1	172.29.3.9	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/0/0	209.17.220.5	255.255.255.252	N/A
Bogotá 2	S0/0/0	172.29.3.10	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/0/1	172.29.3.13	255.255.255.252	N/A
	G0/0	172.29.1.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
Bogotá 3	S0/0/0	172.29.3.2	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/0/1	172.29.3.6	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/1/0	172.29.3.14	255.255.255.252	N/A
	G0/0	172.29.0.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
Medellín 1	S0/0/0	172.29.6.1	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/0/1	172.29.6.13	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/1/1	172.29.6.9	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/1/0	209.17.220.1	255.255.255.252	N/A
Medellín 2	S0/0/0	172.29.6.5	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/0/1	172.29.6.2	255.255.255.252	N/A
	G0/0	172.29.4.1	255.255.255.128	N/A
Medellín 3	S0/0/0	172.29.6.10	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/0/1	172.29.6.14	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/1/0	172.29.6.6	255.255.255.252	N/A
	G0/0	172.29.4.129	255.255.255.128	N/A
ISP	S0/0/1	209.17.220.6	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/0/0	209.17.220.2	255.255.255.252	N/A
PC-150 host	NIC	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP
PC-200 host	NIC	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP
PC-50 host	NIC	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP
PC-40 host	NIC	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP

## DESARROLLO

1. Realizar las rutinas de diagnóstico y dejar los equipos listos para su configuración (asignar nombres de equipos, asignar claves de seguridad, etc).

### Router Bogotá 1

Press RETURN to get started!

```
Router>enable
Router#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Bogota1
Bogota1(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Bogota1(config)#enable password class
Bogota1(config)#line con 0
Bogota1(config-line)#password cisco
Bogota1(config-line)#login
Bogota1(config-line)#exit
Bogota1(config-line)#line vty 0 15
Bogota1(config-line)#password cisco
Bogota1(config-line)#login
Bogota1(config-line)#exit
Bogota1(config)#service password-encryption
Bogota1(config)#banner motd "Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado"
Bogota1(config)#end
Bogota1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Bogota1#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Bogota1#
```

## **Router Bogotá 2**

Press RETURN to get started!

```
Router>enable
Router#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Bogota2
Bogota2(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Bogota2(config)#enable password class
Bogota2(config)#line con 0
Bogota2(config-line)#password cisco
Bogota2(config-line)#login
Bogota2(config-line)#exit
Bogota2(config-line)#line vty 0 15
Bogota2(config-line)#password cisco
Bogota2(config-line)#login
Bogota2(config-line)#exit
```

```
Bogota2(config)#service password-encryption
Bogota2(config)#banner motd "Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado"
Bogota2(config)#end
Bogota2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Bogota2#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Bogota2#
```

### **Router Bogotá 3**

Press RETURN to get started!

```
Router>enable
Router#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Bogota3
Bogota3(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Bogota3(config)#enable password class
Bogota3(config)#line con 0
Bogota3(config-line)#password cisco
Bogota3(config-line)#login
Bogota3(config-line)#exit
Bogota3(config)#line vty 0 15
Bogota3(config-line)#password cisco
Bogota3(config-line)#login
Bogota3(config-line)#exit
Bogota3(config)#service password-encryption
Bogota3(config)#banner motd "Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado"
Bogota3(config)#end
Bogota3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Bogota3#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Bogota3#
```

### **Router Medellín 1**

Press RETURN to get started!

```
Router>enable
Router#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Medellin1
Medellin1(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Medellin1(config)#enable password class
Medellin1(config)#line con 0
Medellin1(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin1(config-line)#login
Medellin1(config-line)#exit
Medellin1(config)#line vty 0 15
Medellin1(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin1(config-line)#login
Medellin1(config-line)#exit
Medellin1(config)#service password-encryption
Medellin1(config)#banner motd "Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado"
Medellin1(config)#end
Medellin1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Medellin1#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Medellin1#
```

## Router Medellín 2

Press RETURN to get started!

```
Router>enable
Router#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Medellin2
Medellin2(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Medellin2(config)#enable password class
Medellin2(config)#line con 0
Medellin2(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin2(config-line)#login
Medellin2(config-line)#exit
Medellin2(config)#line vty 0 15
Medellin2(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin2(config-line)#login
Medellin2(config-line)#exit
Medellin2(config)#service password-encryption
```

```
Medellin2(config)#banner motd "Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado"
Medellin2(config)#end
Medellin2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Medellin2#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Medellin2#
```

### **Router Medellín 3**

Press RETURN to get started!

```
Router>enable
Router#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Medellin3
Medellin3(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Medellin3(config)#enable password class
Medellin3(config)#line con 0
Medellin3(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin3(config-line)#login
Medellin3(config-line)#exit
Medellin3(config)#line vty 0 15
Medellin3(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin3(config-line)#login
Medellin3(config-line)#exit
Medellin3(config)#service password-encryption
Medellin3(config)#banner motd "Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado"
Medellin3(config)#end
Medellin3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Medellin3#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Medellin3#
```

### **Router ISP**

```
Router>enable
Router#configure t
```

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Router(config)#hostname ISP  
ISP(config)#no ip domain-lookup  
ISP(config)#enable password class  
ISP(config)#line con 0  
ISP(config-line)#password cisco  
ISP(config-line)#login  
ISP(config-line)#exit  
ISP(config)#line vty 0 15  
ISP(config-line)#password cisco  
ISP(config-line)#login  
ISP(config-line)#exit  
ISP(config)#service password-encryption  
ISP(config)#banner motd "Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado"  
ISP(config)#end  
ISP#  
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console  
ISP#copy run start  
Destination filename [startup-config]?  
Building configuration...  
[OK]  
ISP#
```

## 2. Realizar la conexión física de los equipos con base en la topología de red

### Router Bogotá 1

Password:

```
Bogota1>enable  
Password:  
Bogota1#configure t  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Bogota1(config)#interface s0/0/1  
Bogota1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.1 255.255.255.252  
Bogota1(config-if)#no shutdown  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down  
Bogota1(config-if)#interface s0/1/0  
Bogota1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.5 255.255.255.252  
Bogota1(config-if)#no shutdown  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to down  
Bogota1(config-if)#interface s0/1/1  
Bogota1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.9 255.255.255.252
```

```
Bogota1(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/1, changed state to down
Bogota1(config-if)#interface s0/0/0
Bogota1(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.5 255.255.255.252
Bogota1(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
Bogota1(config-if)#end
Bogota1#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Bogota1#
```

## Router Bogotá 2

Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado

```
User Access Verification
Password:
Bogota2>enable
Password:
Bogota2#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota2(config)#interface s0/0/0
Bogota2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.10 255.255.255.252
Bogota2(config-if)#no shutdown
Bogota2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
Bogota2(config-if)#interface s0/0/1
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state
to up
Bogota2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.13 255.255.255.252
Bogota2(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
Bogota2(config-if)#interface g0/0
Bogota2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.1.1 255.255.255.0
Bogota2(config-if)#no shutdown
Bogota2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0,
changed state to up
Bogota2(config-if)#exit
Bogota2(config)#exit
Bogota2#copy run start
```

```
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Bogota2#
```

### **Router Bogotá 3**

```
Password:
Bogota3>enable
Password:
Bogota3#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota3(config)#interface s0/0/0
Bogota3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.2 255.255.255.252
Bogota3(config-if)#no shutdown
Bogota3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
Bogota3(config-if)#interface s0/0/1
Bogota3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.6 255.255.255.252
Bogota3(config-if)#no shutdown
Bogota3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
Bogota3(config-if)# interface s0/1/0
Bogota3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.14 255.255.255.252
Bogota3(config-if)#no shutdown
Bogota3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to up
Bogota3(config-if)#interface g0/0
Bogota3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.0.1 255.255.255.0
Bogota3(config-if)#no shutdown
Bogota3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0,
changed state to up
Bogota3(config-if)#end
Bogota3#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Bogota3#
```

### **Router Medellín 1**

Password:

```
Medellin1>enable
Password:
Medellin1#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin1(config)#interface s0/0/0
Medellin1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.1 255.255.255.252
Medellin1(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
Medellin1(config-if)#interface s0/0/1
Medellin1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.13 255.255.255.252
Medellin1(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
Medellin1(config-if)#interface s0/1/1
Medellin1(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.9 255.255.255.252
Medellin1(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/1, changed state to down
Medellin1(config-if)#interface s0/1/0
Medellin1(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.1 255.255.255.252
Medellin1(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to down
Medellin1(config-if)#end
Medellin1#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Medellin1#
```

## Router Medellín 2

Password:

```
Medellin2>enable
Password:
Medellin2#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin2(config)#interface s0/0/0
Medellin2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.5 255.255.255.252
Medellin2(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
Medellin2(config-if)#interface s0/0/1
Medellin2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.2 255.255.255.252
Medellin2(config-if)# no shutdown
```

```
Medellin2(config-if)#interface g0/0
Medellin2(config-if)#ip address 172.29.4.1 255.255.255.128
Medellin2(config-if)#no shutdown
Medellin2(config-if)#end
Medellin2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Medellin2#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Medellin2#
```

### Router Medellín 3

Password:

```
Medellin3>enable
Password:
Medellin3#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin3(config)#interface s0/0/0
Medellin3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.10 255.255.255.252
Medellin3(config-if)#no shutdown
Medellin3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
Medellin3(config-if)#interface s0/0/1
Medellin3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.14 255.255.255.252
Medellin3(config-if)#no shutdown
Medellin3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
Medellin3(config-if)#interface s0/1/0
Medellin3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.6.6 255.255.255.252
Medellin3(config-if)#no shutdown
Medellin3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to up
Medellin3(config-if)#interface g0/0
Medellin3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.4.129 255.255.255.128
Medellin3(config-if)#no shutdown
Medellin3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0,
changed state to up
Medellin3(config-if)#end
```

```
Medellin3#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Medellin3#
```

## Router ISP

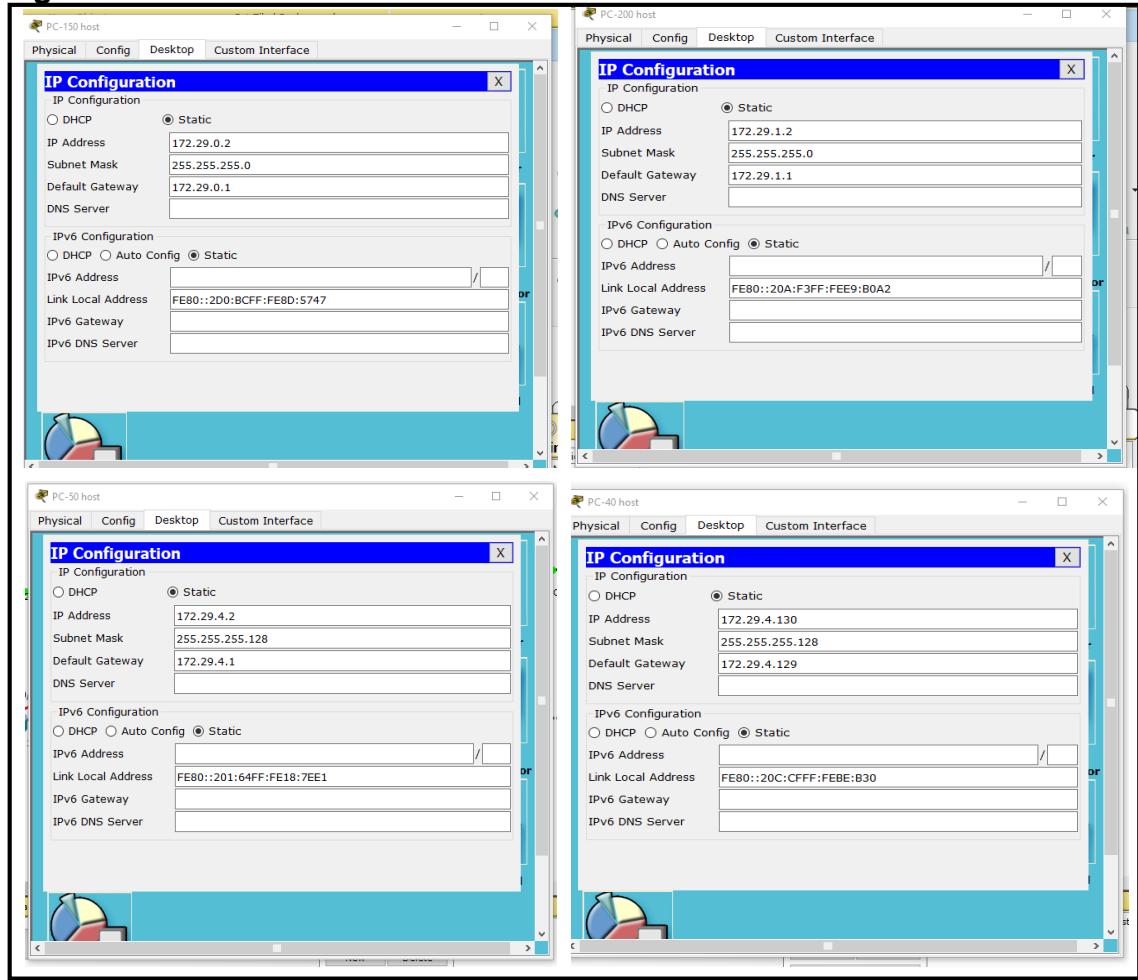
User Access Verification

Password:

```
ISP>enable
Password:
ISP#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ISP(config)#interface s0/0/0
ISP(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.2 255.255.255.252
ISP(config-if)#no shutdown
ISP(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
ISP(config-if)#interface s0/0/1
ISP(config-if)#ip address 209.17.220.6 255.255.255.252
ISP(config-if)#no shutdown
ISP(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
ISP(config-if)#end
ISP#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
ISP#
```

IP estática de las PC, mientras se configura el DHCP

**Figura 2. IP estática de las PC**



Ping del router Bogotá 1 al router Bogotá 2, Bogotá 3 y el router ISP

**Figura 3. Ping del Router Bogota1**

```

Bogotá#ping 172.29.3.2
Success rate is 0 percent (0/6)
Bogotá#ping 172.29.3.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.3.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/2/7 ms
Bogotá#ping 172.29.3.10
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.3.10, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/3/12 ms
Bogotá#ping 209.17.220.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 209.17.220.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
.
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
Bogotá#ping 209.17.220.6
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 209.17.220.6, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/7/26 ms
Bogotá#

```

Ping del router Bogota 2 al router Bogotá 1, Bogotá 3 y a la PC-200 host

**Figura 4. Ping del Router Bogota2**

```
Bogota2#ping 172.29.3.9
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.3.9, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

Bogota2#ping 172.29.3.14
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.3.14, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/4/17 ms

Bogota2#ping 172.29.0.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.0.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

Bogota2#ping 172.29.1.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.1.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms

Bogota2#
```

Ping del router Bogota 3 al router Bogotá 1 con los dos seriales, Bogotá 2 y a la PC-150 host

**Figura 5. Ping del Router Bogota3**

```
Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado
User Access Verification
Password:
Bogota3#enable
Bogota3#ping 172.29.3.13
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.3.13, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/2/8 ms

Bogota3#ping 172.29.3.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.3.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/3/13 ms

Bogota3#ping 172.29.3.6
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.3.6, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/2/8 ms

Bogota3#ping 172.29.0.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.0.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/3 ms

Bogota3#
```

Ping del router Medellín 1 al router Medellín 2 , Medellín 3 y el router ISP

**Figura 6. Ping del Router Medellin1**

The screenshot shows the Cisco IOS CLI interface for router Medellin 1. The user has entered several ping commands:

- `Medellin1>enable`
- `Medellin1#ping 172.29.6.2` - Success rate 100% (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/2/8 ms
- `Medellin1#ping 172.29.6.10` - Success rate 100% (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/5/14 ms
- `Medellin1#ping 172.29.6.14` - Success rate 100% (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/2/8 ms
- `Medellin1#ping 209.17.220.2` - Success rate 100% (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/2/8 ms

Buttons at the bottom right are "Copy" and "Paste".

Ping del router Medellín 2 al router Medellín 1 , Medellín 3 y el PC-50 host

**Figura 7. Ping del Router Medellin2**

The screenshot shows the Cisco IOS CLI interface for router Medellin 2. The user has entered several ping commands:

- `Medellin2>enable`
- `Medellin2#ping 172.29.6.1` - Success rate 100% (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/2/7 ms
- `Medellin2#ping 172.29.6.10` - Success rate 0% (0/5)
- `Medellin2#ping 172.29.6.14` - Success rate 0% (0/5)
- `Medellin2#ping 172.29.6.6` - Success rate 100% (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/3 ms
- `Medellin2#ping 172.29.4.2` - Success rate 100% (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/1/4 ms

Buttons at the bottom right are "Copy" and "Paste".

Ping del router Medellín 3 al router Medellín 1 , Medellín 2 y el PC-40 host

**Figura 8. Ping del Router Medellin3**

```

Medellin3>enable
Medellin3#ping 172.29.6.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.6.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

Medellin3#ping 172.29.6.13
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.6.13, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/4/16 ms

Medellin3#ping 172.29.6.9
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.6.9, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/11/49 ms

Medellin3#ping 172.29.6.5
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.6.5, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/4/12 ms

Medellin3#ping 172.29.4.130
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.4.130, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/1/3 ms

Medellin3#

```

Ping de las PC a sus respectivos router

**Figura 9. Ping de las PC a los Router**

**PC-150 host:**

```

PC>ping 172.29.0.1
Pinging 172.29.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 172.29.0.1: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 172.29.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

PC>

```

**PC-200 host:**

```

PC>ping 172.29.1.1
Pinging 172.29.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 172.29.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=255
Reply from 172.29.1.1: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=255
Reply from 172.29.1.1: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=255
Reply from 172.29.1.1: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 172.29.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

PC>

```

**PC-40 host:**

```

PC>ping 172.29.4.129
Pinging 172.29.4.129 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 172.29.4.129: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 172.29.4.129:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

PC>

```

**PC-50 host:**

```

PC>ping 172.29.4.1
Pinging 172.29.4.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 172.29.4.1: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 172.29.4.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

PC>

```

3. Configurar el enrutamiento en la red usando el protocolo RIP versión 2, declare la red principal, desactive la summarización automática.

### **Router Medellín 1**

```
Password:  
Medellin1>enable  
Password:  
Medellin1#configure t  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Medellin1(config)#router rip  
Medellin1(config-router)#version 2  
Medellin1(config-router)#no auto-summary  
Medellin1(config-router)#do show ip route connected  
C 172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0  
C 172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1  
C 172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1  
C 209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0  
Medellin1(config-router)#network 172.29.6.0  
Medellin1(config-router)#network 172.29.6.8  
Medellin1(config-router)#network 172.29.6.12  
Medellin1(config-router)#+
```

### **Router Medellín 2**

```
Medellin2>enable  
Password:  
Medellin2#configure t  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Medellin2(config)#router rip  
Medellin2(config-router)#version 2  
Medellin2(config-router)#no auto-summary  
Medellin2(config-router)#do show ip route connected  
C 172.29.4.0/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0  
C 172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1  
C 172.29.6.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0  
Medellin2(config-router)#network 172.29.4.0  
Medellin2(config-router)#network 172.29.6.0  
Medellin2(config-router)#network 172.29.6.4  
Medellin2(config-router)#+
```

### **Router Medellín 3**

```
Medellin3>enable
Password:
Medellin3#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin3(config)#router rip
Medellin3(config-router)#version 2
Medellin3(config-router)#no auto-summary
Medellin3(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.29.4.128/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 172.29.6.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
Medellin3(config-router)#network 172.29.4.128
Medellin3(config-router)#network 172.29.6.4
Medellin3(config-router)#network 172.29.6.8
Medellin3(config-router)#network 172.29.6.12
Medellin3(config-router)#

```

### **Router Bogotá 1**

```
Bogota1>enable
Password:
Bogota1#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota1(config)#router rip
Bogota1(config-router)#version 2
Bogota1(config-router)#no auto-summary
Bogota1(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
C 209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
Bogota1(config-router)#network 172.29.3.0
Bogota1(config-router)#network 172.29.3.4
Bogota1(config-router)#network 172.29.3.8
Bogota1(config-router)#

```

### **Router Bogotá 2**

```
Password:
Bogota2>enable
Password:
Bogota2#configure t

```

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

```
Bogota2(config)#router rip
Bogota2(config-router)#version 2
Bogota2(config-router)#no auto-summary
Bogota2(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.29.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.3.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
Bogota2(config-router)#network 172.29.1.0
Bogota2(config-router)#network 172.29.3.8
Bogota2(config-router)#network 172.29.3.12
Bogota2(config-router)#

```

### **Router Bogotá 3**

```
Bogota3>enable
Password:
Bogota3#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota3(config)#router rip
Bogota3(config-router)#version 2
Bogota3(config-router)#no auto-summary
Bogota3(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.29.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.3.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
Bogota3(config-router)#network 172.29.0.0
Bogota3(config-router)#network 172.29.3.0
Bogota3(config-router)#network 172.29.3.4
Bogota3(config-router)#network 172.29.3.12
Bogota3(config-router)#

```

La red principal en Bogota 1 y Medellin 1 es network 172.29.0.0

**Figura 10. Red principal de Bogotá y Medellín**

```

Bogota1
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
ip address 172.29.3.1 255.255.255.252
clock rate 2000000
!
interface Serial0/1/0
ip address 172.29.3.5 255.255.255.252
clock rate 2000000
!
interface Serial0/1/1
ip address 172.29.3.9 255.255.255.252
clock rate 2000000
!
interface Vlan1
no ip address
shutdown
!
router rip
version 2
network 172.29.0.0
no auto-summary
!
ip classless
!
ip flow-export version 9
!
!
no cdp run
!
banner motd ^CProhibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado^C
!
!
!
```

```

Medellin1
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
interface Serial0/1/0
ip address 209.17.220.1 255.255.255.252
clock rate 2000000
!
interface Serial0/1/1
ip address 172.29.6.9 255.255.255.252
clock rate 2000000
!
interface Vlan1
no ip address
shutdown
!
router rip
version 2
network 172.29.0.0
no auto-summary
!
ip classless
!
ip flow-export version 9
!
!
no cdp run
!
banner motd ^CProhibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado^C
!
!
```

4. Los routers Bogota1 y Medellín deberán añadir a su configuración de enrutamiento una ruta por defecto hacia el ISP y, a su vez, redistribuirla dentro de las publicaciones de RIP.

### Router Medellín 1

Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado

User Access Verification

Password:

Medellin1>enable

Password:

Medellin1#configure t

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

Medellin1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.17.220.2

Medellin1(config)#router rip

Medellin1(config-router)#default-information originate

Medellin1(config-router)#

### Router Bogotá 1

Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado

User Access Verification

Password:

```

Bogota1>enable
Password:
Bogota1#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.17.220.6
Bogota1(config)#router rip
Bogota1(config-router)#default-information originate
Bogota1(config-router)#

```

5. El router ISP deberá tener una ruta estática dirigida hacia cada red interna de Bogotá y Medellín para el caso se sumarizan las subredes de cada uno a /22.

```

Password:
ISP>enable
Password:
ISP#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ISP(config)#ip route 172.29.4.0 255.255.255.0 209.17.220.1
ISP(config)#ip route 172.29.0.0 255.255.255.0 209.17.220.5
ISP(config)#

```

Ping de Medellín 1 al PC-50 host y PC-40 host

**Figura 11. Ping de Medellin1**

```

Medellin 1
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado
User Access Verification
Password:
Medellin1>enable
Password:
Medellin1#ping 172.29.4.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.4.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/10/24 ms
Medellin1#ping 172.29.4.130
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.4.130, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 6/8/15 ms
Medellin1#

```

Ping de Bogotá 1 al PC-150 host y PC-200 host

**Figura 12. Ping de Bogota1**

```

Bogota1# ping 172.29.0.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.0.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/9/28 ms

Bogota1# ping 172.29.1.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.29.1.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/7/19 ms

Bogota1#

```

6. Verificar la tabla de enrutamiento en cada uno de los routers para comprobar las redes y sus rutas.

**Figura 13. Verificar tabla de enrutamiento en los Router**

```

Bogota1# show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
      i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
      * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
      P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 209.17.220.6 to network 0.0.0

172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 3 masks
R 172.29.0.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:17, Serial0/1/0
R 172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:17, Serial0/1/1
C 172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 172.29.3.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L 172.29.3.8/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.3.9/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L 172.29.3.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:20, Serial0/1/1
R 209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 209.17.220.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.17.220.6
Bogota1#

```

```

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

Gateway of last resort is 209.17.220.2 to network 0.0.0

172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 3 masks
R 172.29.0.0/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.2, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/0
R 172.29.4.129/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:13, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 172.29.6.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R 172.29.6.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:13, Serial0/0/1
[120/1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:13, Serial0/1/1
C 172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L 172.29.6.9/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 172.29.6.13/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L 209.17.220.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.17.220.2
Medellin1#

```

```

Medellin2# show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
      i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
      * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
      P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 172.29.6.1 to network 0.0.0.0

172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
C 172.29.0.0/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:19, Serial0/1/0
L 172.29.4.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R 172.29.4.128/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:20, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.4.6/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 172.29.4.129/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.6.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 172.29.6.8/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R 172.29.6.8/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:02, Serial0/0/1
[120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:02, Serial0/0/0
R 172.29.6.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:20, Serial0/0/1
R 0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:02, Serial0/0/1
Medellin2#

```

```

Medellin3# show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
      i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
      * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
      P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 172.29.6.13 to network 0.0.0.0

172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 10 subnets, 3 masks
R 172.29.0.0/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.5, 00:00:19, Serial0/1/0
R 172.29.4.1/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.5, 00:00:19, GigabitEthernet0/0
L 172.29.4.128/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.5, 00:00:19, GigabitEthernet0/0
R 172.29.6.8/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.13, 00:00:14, Serial0/1/0
[120/1] via 172.29.6.9, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.6.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.13, 00:00:14, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.6.8/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.13, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/0
L 172.29.6.10/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.6.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.13, 00:00:14, Serial0/1/0
L 172.29.6.13/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R 0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.6.13, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/0
[120/1] via 172.29.6.13, 00:00:14, Serial0/1/0
Medellin3#

```

**Figura 13. Verificar tabla de enrutamiento en los Router**

```
Bogota2#enable
Password:
Bogota2#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
      i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
      * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
      P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 172.29.3.9 to network 0.0.0.0

172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
R 172.29.0.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:14, Serial0/0
C 172.29.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L 172.29.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R 172.29.1.1/32 [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:14, Serial0/0
R 172.29.3.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:00, Serial0/0
C 172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0
L 172.29.3.10/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0
C 172.29.3.12/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0
L 172.29.3.13/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0
R* 0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:00, Serial0/0
Bogota2#
```

```
Bogota3#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
      i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
      * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
      P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 172.29.3.1 to network 0.0.0.0

172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 10 subnets, 3 masks
C 172.29.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L 172.29.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R 172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:04, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 172.29.3.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 172.29.3.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R 172.29.3.8/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.5, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/1
      [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/0
      [120/1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:06, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.3.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L 172.29.3.14/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
R* 0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/0
      [120/1] via 172.29.3.5, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/1
Bogota3#
```

7. Verificar el balanceo de carga que presentan los routers.

8. Obsérvese en los routers Bogotá1 y Medellín1 cierta similitud por su ubicación, por tener dos enlaces de conexión hacia otro router y por la ruta por defecto que manejan.

9. Los routers Medellín2 y Bogotá2 también presentan redes conectadas directamente y recibidas mediante RIP.

10. Las tablas de los routers restantes deben permitir visualizar rutas redundantes para el caso de la ruta por defecto. El router ISP solo debe indicar sus rutas estáticas adicionales a las directamente conectadas

**Figura 14. Comando Show run para Bogota1**

```
Bogota1#show run
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 1290 bytes
!
version 15.1
no service timestamp log datetime msec
no service timestamp debug datetime msec
service password-encryption
!
hostname Bogota1
!
!
!
no ip cef
no ipv6 cef
!
!
!
license udi pid CISCO1941/K9 sn FTX1524X302
!
!
!
no ip domain-lookup
!
!
spanning-tree mode pvst
--More--
```

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  duplex auto
  speed auto
  shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  no ip address
  duplex auto
  speed auto
  shutdown
!
interface Serial0/0/0
  ip address 209.17.220.5 255.255.255.252
  clock rate 2000000
!
interface Serial0/0/1
  ip address 172.29.3.1 255.255.255.252
  !
  interface Serial0/0/1/0
    ip address 172.29.3.8 255.255.255.252
    clock rate 2000000
!
interface Serial0/1/1
  ip address 172.29.3.9 255.255.255.252
  clock rate 2000000
!
interface Vlan1
  no ip address
  shutdown
  !
  outer ospf
  version 2
  network 172.29.0.0
  no auto-summary
  !
  no classless
  ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.17.220.5
```

## **Figura 14. Comando Show run para Bogota1**

Bogota#

Physical Config CLI

### IOS Command Line Interface

```
!  
router rip  
version 2  
network 172.29.0.0  
default-information originate  
no auto-summary  
  
!  
ip classless  
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.17.220.6  
!  
ip flow-export Version 9  
!  
!  
!  
no cdp run  
!  
banner motd "Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado"  
!  
!  
!  
!  
line con 0  
password 7 0822455D0A16  
login  
!  
line aux 0  
!  
line vty 0 4  
password 7 0822455D0A16  
login  
line vty 5 15  
password 7 0822455D0A16  
login  
!  
!  
end  
  
Bogota#
```

**Figura 15. Comando Show run para Bogota2**

The screenshot shows two windows of the Cisco IOS Command Line Interface (CLI) running on different routers, both titled "Bogota 2".

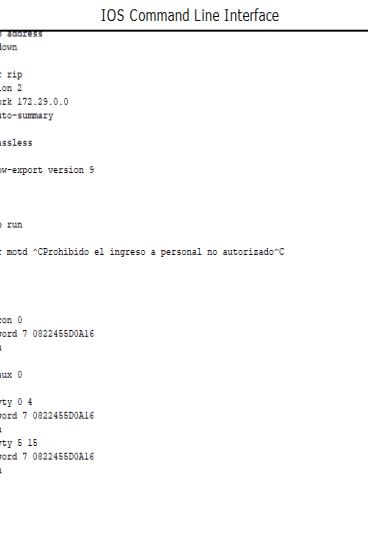
**Router 1 (Left Window):**

```
Bogota2#show run
Building configuration...
!
Current configuration : 1074 bytes
!
version 15.1
no service timestamps log datetime msec
no service timestamps debug datetime msec
service password-encryption
!
hostname Bogota2
!
!
!
enable password ? 0822404FlAOA
!
!
!
no ip cef
no ipv6 cef
!
!
!
license udi pid CISCO1941/K9 sn FTX1524DH2A
!
!
!
!
!
!
no ip domain-lookup
!
!
spanning-tree mode pvst
!
```

**Router 2 (Right Window):**

```
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 172.29.1.1 255.255.255.0
duplex auto
speed auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
shutdown
!
interface Serial10/0/0
ip address 172.29.3.10 255.255.255.0
clock rate 2000000
!
interface Serial10/0/1
ip address 172.29.3.13 255.255.255.0
clock rate 2000000
!
interface Vlan1
no ip address
shutdown
!
router rip
version 2
network 172.29.0.0
no auto-summary
!
ip classless
!
ip flow-export version 9
!
!
no cdp run
!
banner motd ^CFProhibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado^C
!
!
```

## **Figura 15. Comando Show run para Bogota2**



Bogota2#

Physical Config CLI

### IOS Command Line Interface

```
no ip address
shutdown
!
router rip
version 2
network 172.25.0.0
no auto-summary
!
ip classless
!
ip flow-export version 9
!
!
no cdp run
!
banner motd "Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado"
!
!
!
line con 0
password 7 0822455D0A16
login
!
line aux 0
!
line vty 0 4
password 7 0822455D0A16
login
line vty 5 15
password 7 0822455D0A16
login
!
!
end

Bogota2#
Bogota2#
```

## Figura 16. Comando Show run para Medellin1

The screenshot shows two side-by-side windows of the Cisco IOS Command Line Interface (CLI). Both windows have a title bar "Medellin 1" and tabs "Physical", "Config", and "CLI".

**Left Window (Medellin1 Configuration):**

```
Medellin1#show run
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 1301 bytes
!
version 15.1
no service timestamps log datetime msec
no service timestamps debug datetime msec
service password-encryption
!
hostname Medellin1
!
!
enable password 7 0822404FlAOA
!
!
no ip cef
no ipv6 cef
!
!
license udi pid CISCO1941/K9 sn FTK15241GSS
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
no ip domain-lookup
!
!
spanning-tree mode pvst
!
```

**Right Window (Medellin1 Configuration):**

```
Medellin1#show run
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
shutdown
!
interface Serial0/0/0
ip address 172.39.6.1 255.255.255.252
clock rate 2000000
!
interface Serial0/0/1
ip address 172.39.6.13 255.255.255.252
clock rate 2000000
!
interface Serial0/1/0
ip address 209.17.220.1 255.255.255.252
clock rate 2000000
!
interface Serial0/1/1
ip address 172.39.6.9 255.255.255.252
clock rate 2000000
!
interface Vlan1
no ip address
shutdown
!
router rip
version 2
network 172.39.0.0
default-information originate
no auto-summary
!
ip classless
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.39.6.1
```

## Figura 16. Comando Show run para Medellin1

Medellin 1

Physical Config CLI

### IOS Command Line Interface

```
shutdown
!
router rip
version 2
network 172.29.0.0
default-information originate
no auto-summary
!
ip classless
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.17.220.2
!
ip flow-export version 9
!
!
no cdp run
!
banner motd ^CPProhibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado^C
!
!
!
line con 0
password 7 082245SD0A16
login
!
line aux 0
!
line vty 0 4
password 7 082245SD0A16
login
line vty 5 15
password 7 082245SD0A16
login
!
!
end

Medellin1$
```

**Figura 17. Comando Show run para Medellin2**

The image displays two side-by-side windows of the Cisco IOS Command Line Interface (CLI). Both windows have a title bar "Medellin 2" and tabs "Physical", "Config", and "CLI". The left window shows the configuration of a router named "Medellin2", while the right window shows the configuration of another router.

**Left Window (Medellin2 Configuration):**

```
Medellin2#show run
Building configuration...
!
Current configuration : 1076 bytes
!
version 15.1
no service timestamps log datetime msec
no service timestamps debug datetime msec
service password-encryption
!
hostname Medellin2
!
!
enable password 7 0822404F1A0A
!
!
!
no ip cef
no ipv6 cef
!
!
!
license udi pid CISCO1941/K9 sn FTIX15244004
!
!
!
!
no ip domain-lookup
!
!
spanning-tree mode pvst
!
```

**Right Window (Configuration Differences):**

```
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 172.29.4.1 255.255.255.128
duplex auto
speed auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
shutdown
!
interface Serial10/0/0
ip address 172.29.6.5 255.255.255.252
clock rate 2000000
!
interface Serial10/0/1
ip address 172.29.6.2 255.255.255.252
clock rate 2000000
!
interface Vlan1
no ip address
shutdown
!
router rip
version 2
network 172.29.0.0
no auto-summary
!
ip classless
!
ip flow-export version 9
!
!
no cdp run
!
banner motd ^CProhibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado^C
!
```

## **Figura 17. Comando Show run para Medellin2**

```
Medellin 2
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface

!interface Vlan0
no ip address
!shutdown
!
router rip
version 2
network 172.29.0.0
no auto-summary
!
ip classless
!
ip flow-export version 9
!
!
!
no cdp run
!
banner motd "CProhibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado"
!
!
!
line con 0
password 7 08224855D0A16
login
!
line aux 0
!
line vty 0 4
password 7 08224855D0A16
login
line vty 5 15
password 7 08224855D0A16
login
!
!
!
end

Medellin2#
```

**Figura 18. Comando Show run para ISP**

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

  172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
S       172.29.0.0/24 [1/0] via 209.17.220.5
S       172.29.4.0/24 [1/0] via 209.17.220.1
  209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C         209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L         209.17.220.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C         209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L         209.17.220.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
ISP#
```

11. Verificar y documentar las opciones de enrutamiento configuradas en los routers, como el passive interface para la conexión hacia el ISP, la versión de RIP y las interfaces que participan de la publicación entre otros datos.

# Router Bogotá 1

Bogota1>enable

Password:  
Bogota1#configure t  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Bogota1(config)#router rip  
Bogota1(config-router)#version 2  
Bogota1(config-router)#do show ip route connected  
C 172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1  
C 172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0  
C 172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1  
C 209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0  
Bogota1(config-router)#passive-interface s0/0/0  
Bogota1(config-router)#

### **Router Medellín 1**

Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado  
User Access Verification  
Password:  
Medellin1>enable  
Password:  
Medellin1#configure t  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Medellin1(config)#router rip  
Medellin1(config-router)#version 2  
Medellin1(config-router)#do show ip route connected  
C 172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0  
C 172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1  
C 172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1  
C 209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0  
Medellin1(config-router)#passive-interface s0/1/0  
Medellin1(config-router)#

12. Verificar y documentar la base de datos de RIP de cada router, donde se informa de manera detallada de todas las rutas hacia cada red.

**Figura 19. Verificar la base de datos de RIP**

```

Bogota 1
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
[Output of show ip route command for Bogota 1]
Medellin 1
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
[Output of show ip route command for Medellin 1]

```

**13.** Según la topología se requiere que el enlace Medellín1 con ISP sea configurado con autenticación PAP.

## Router ISP

Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado

User Access Verification

Password:

ISP>enable

Password:

ISP#configure t

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

ISP(config)#username Medellin1 password unad

ISP(config)#interface s0/0/0

ISP(config-if)#encapsulation ppp

ISP(config-if)#ppp authentication pap

ISP(config-if)#ppp pap sent-username ISP password unad

ISP(config-if)#+

## Router Medellín 1

Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado

User Access Verification

Password:

Medellin1>enable

```

Password:
Medellin1#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state
to down
Medellin1#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin1(config)#username ISP password unad
Medellin1(config)#interface s0/1/0
Medellin1(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
Medellin1(config-if)#ppp authentication pap
Medellin1(config-if)#ppp pap sent-username Medellin1 password unad
Medellin1(config-if)#

```

**Figura 20. Ping de Medellin1 al ISP**

```

Medellin1
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
Medellin1(config)#interface s0/1/0
Medellin1(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
Medellin1(config-if)#ppp authentication pap
Medellin1(config-if)#ppp pap sent-username Medellin1 password unad
Medellin1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to up
Medellin1(config-if)#ping 209.17.220.2
* Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
Medellin1(config-if)#end
Medellin1#
SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Medellin1#ping 209.17.220.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 209.17.220.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/5/40 ms
Medellin1#

```

**14.** El enlace Bogotá1 con ISP se debe configurar con autenticación CHAP.

## Router ISP

```

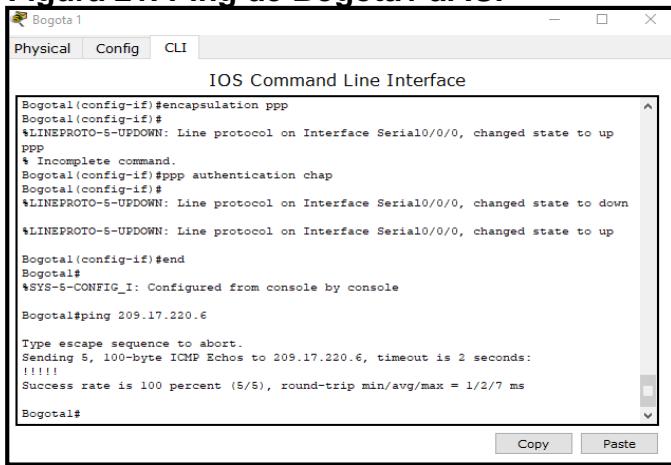
ISP#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ISP(config)#username Bogota1 password unad
ISP(config)#interface s0/0/1
ISP(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
ISP(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state
to down
ISP(config-if)#ppp authentication chap
ISP(config-if)#

```

## Router Bogotá 1

```
Bogota1>enable  
Password:  
Bogota1#configure t  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Bogota1(config)#username ISP password unad  
Bogota1(config)#interface s0/0/0  
Bogota1(config-if)#encapsulation ppp  
Bogota1(config-if)#  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state  
to up  
ppp  
% Incomplete command.  
Bogota1(config-if)#ppp authentication chap  
Bogota1(config-if)#  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state  
to down  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state  
to up  
Bogota1(config-if)#+
```

**Figura 21. Ping de Bogota1 al ISP**



```
Bogota1#encapsulation ppp  
Bogota1(config-if)#  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up  
ppp  
% Incomplete command.  
Bogota1(config-if)#ppp authentication chap  
Bogota1(config-if)#  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up  
Bogota1(config-if)#end  
Bogota1#  
$SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console  
Bogota1#ping 209.17.220.6  
Type escape sequence to abort.  
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 209.17.220.6, timeout is 2 seconds:  
!!!!!  
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/2/7 ms  
Bogota1#
```

- 15.** Configurar la red Medellín2 y Medellín3 donde el router Medellín 2 debe ser el servidor DHCP para ambas redes Lan.

## Router Medellín 2

```

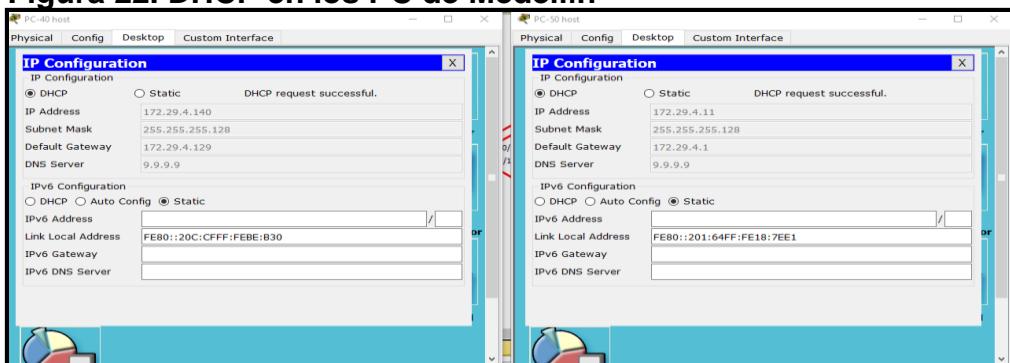
Medellin2>enable
Password:
Medellin2#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.4.1 172.29.4.10
Medellin2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.4.129 172.29.4.139
Medellin2(config)#ip dhcp pool medellin2
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.4.0 255.255.255.128
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.4.1
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 9.9.9.9
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#exit
Medellin2(config)#ip dhcp pool medellin3
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.4.128 255.255.255.128
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.4.129
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 9.9.9.9
Medellin2(dhcp-config)#exit
Medellin2(config)#

```

16. El router Medellín3 deberá habilitar el paso de los mensajes broadcast hacia la IP del router Medellín2.

Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado  
User Access Verification  
Password:  
Medellin3>enable  
Password:  
Medellin3#configure t  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Medellin3(config)#interface g0/0  
Medellin3(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.29.6.5  
Medellin3(config-if)#

**Figura 22. DHCP en los PC de Medellín**



17. Configurar la red Bogotá2 y Bogotá3 donde el router Bogota2 debe ser el servidor DHCP para ambas redes Lan.

Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado

User Access Verification

Password:

Bogota2>enable

Password:

Bogota2#configure t

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

Bogota2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.1.1 172.29.1.10

Bogota2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.0.1 172.29.0.10

Bogota2(config)#ip dhcp pool bogota2

Bogota2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.1.0 255.255.255.0

Bogota2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.1.1

Bogota2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 1.1.1.1

Bogota2(dhcp-config)#exit

Bogota2(config)#ip dhcp pool bogota3

Bogota2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.0.0 255.255.255.0

Bogota2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.0.1

Bogota2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 1.1.1.1

Bogota2(dhcp-config)#+

18. Configure el router Bogotá1 para que habilite el paso de los mensajes Broadcast hacia la IP del router Bogotá2.

Bogota3#configure t

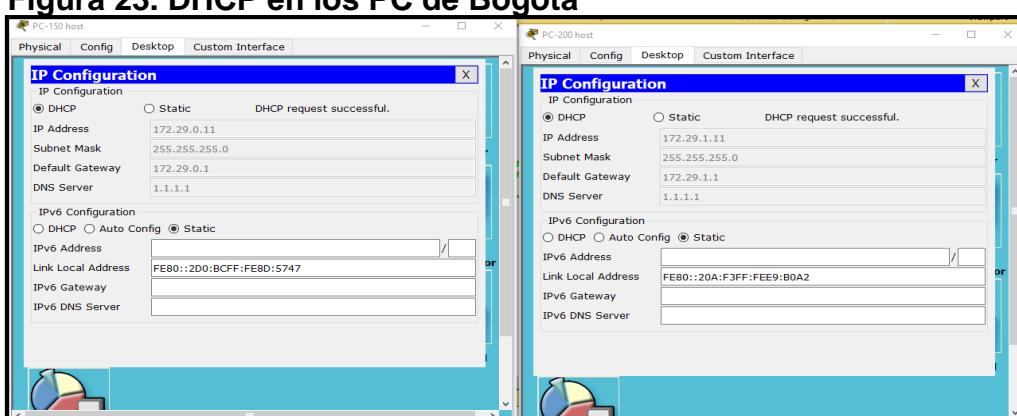
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

Bogota3(config)#interface g0/0

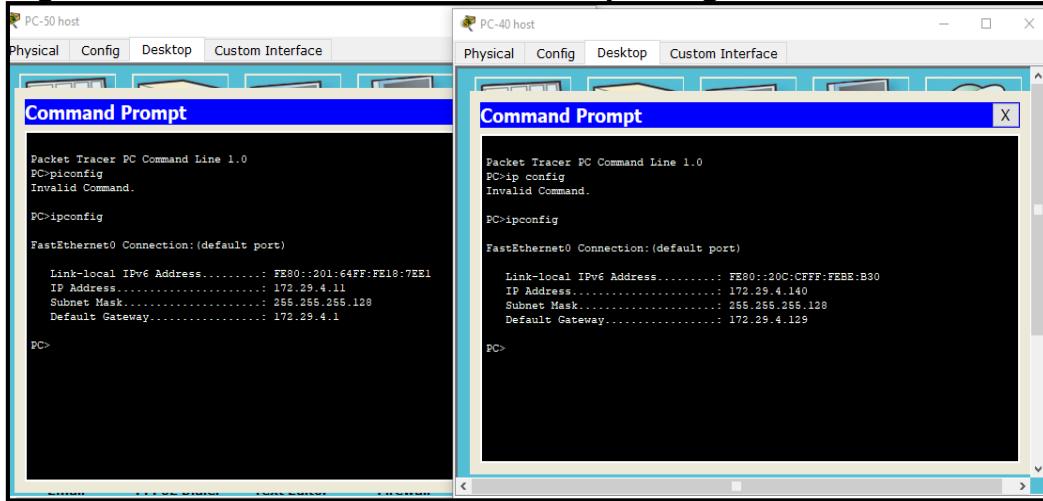
Bogota3(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.29.1.1

Bogota3(config-if)#+

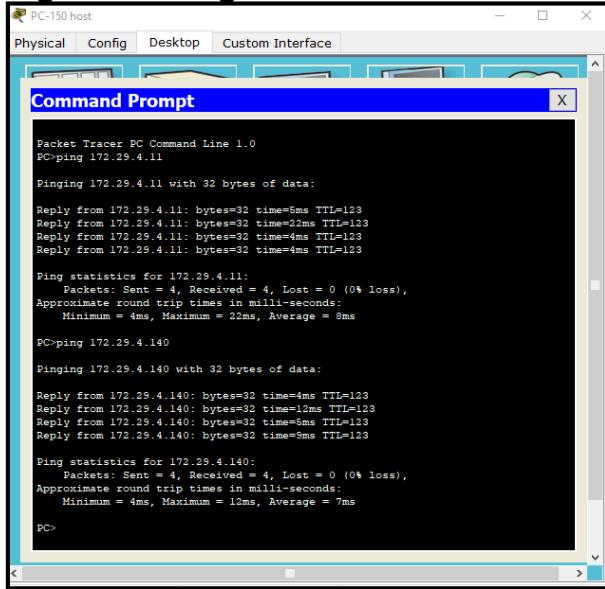
**Figura 23. DHCP en los PC de Bogotá**



**Figura 24. Verificar IP con el comando ipconfig**



**Figura 25. Ping de PC-150 a las demás PC**



19. En la topología, si se activa NAT en cada equipo de salida (Bogotá1 y Medellín1), los routers internos de una ciudad no podrán llegar hasta los routers internos en el otro extremo, sólo existirá comunicación hasta los routers Bogotá1, ISP y Medellín1.
20. Después de verificar lo indicado en el paso anterior proceda a configurar el NAT en el router Medellín1. Compruebe que la traducción de direcciones indique las interfaces de entrada y de salida. Al realizar una prueba de ping, la dirección

debe ser traducida automáticamente a la dirección de la interfaz serial 0/1/0 del router Medellín1, cómo diferente puerto.

```
Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado
User Access Verification
Password:
Medellin1>enable
Password:
Medellin1#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 interface s0/1/0 overload
Medellin1(config)#access-list 1 permit
% Incomplete command.
Medellin1(config)#access-list 1 permit 172.29.4.0 0.0.3.255
Medellin1(config)#interface s0/1/0
Medellin1(config-if)#ip nat outside
Medellin1(config-if)#interface s0/0/0
Medellin1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Medellin1(config-if)#interface s0/1/1
Medellin1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Medellin1(config-if)#interface s0/0/1
Medellin1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Medellin1(config-if)#

```

- 21.** Proceda a configurar el NAT en el router Bogotá1. Compruebe que la traducción de direcciones indique las interfaces de entrada y de salida. Al realizar una prueba de ping, la dirección debe ser traducida automáticamente a la dirección de la interfaz serial 0/1/0 del router Bogotá1, cómo diferente puerto.

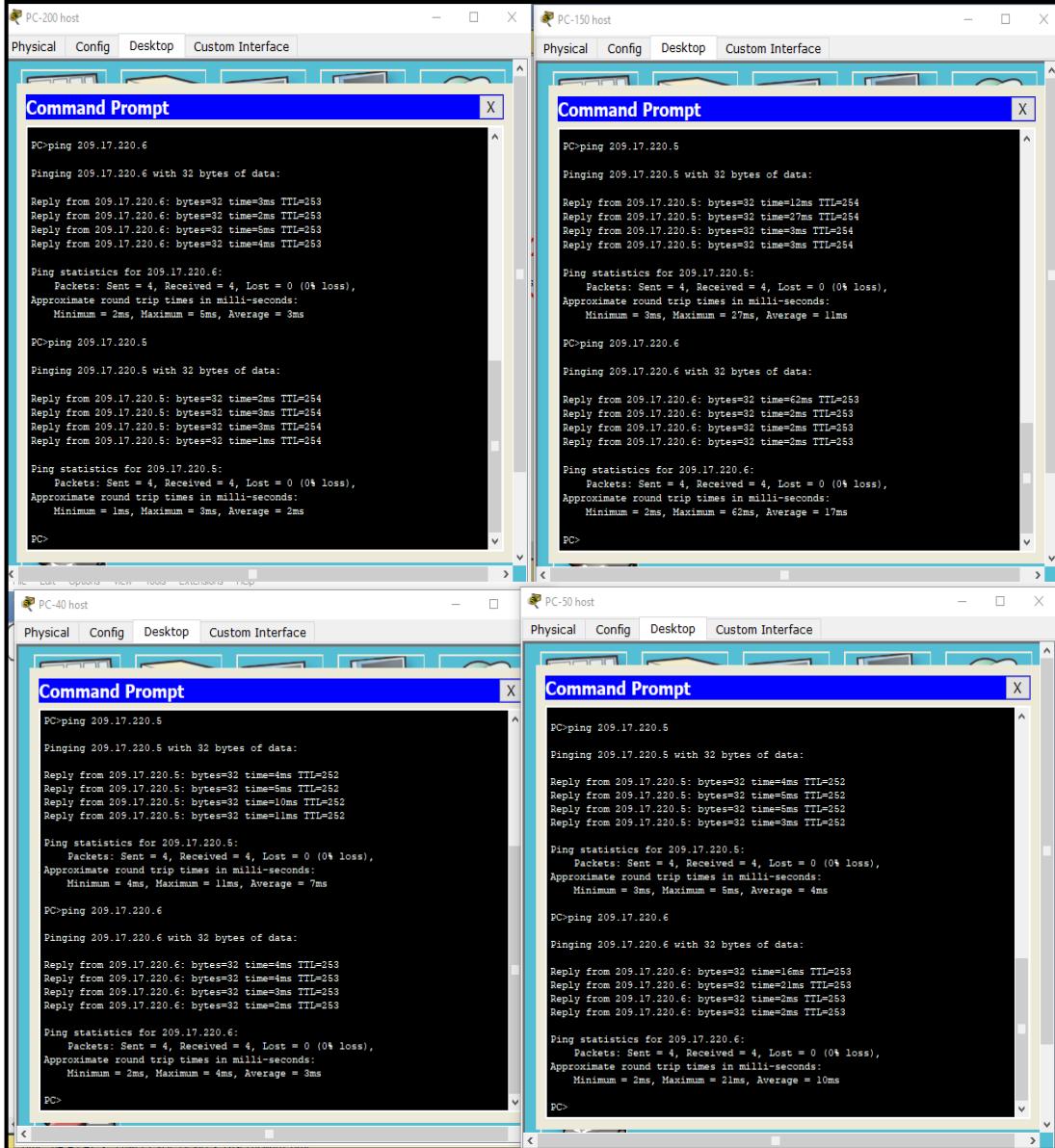
```
Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado
User Access Verification
Password:
Bogota1>enable
Password:
Bogota1#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 interface s0/0/0 overload
Bogota1(config)#access-list 1 permit
% Incomplete command.
Bogota1(config)#access-list 1 permit 172.29.0.0 0.0.3.255
Bogota1(config)#interface s0/0/0
Bogota1(config-if)#ip nat outside
Bogota1(config-if)#interface s0/0/1
Bogota1(config-if)#ip nat inside

```

```
Bogota1(config-if)#interface s0/1/0
Bogota1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Bogota1(config-if)#interface s0/1/1
Bogota1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Bogota1(config-if)#

```

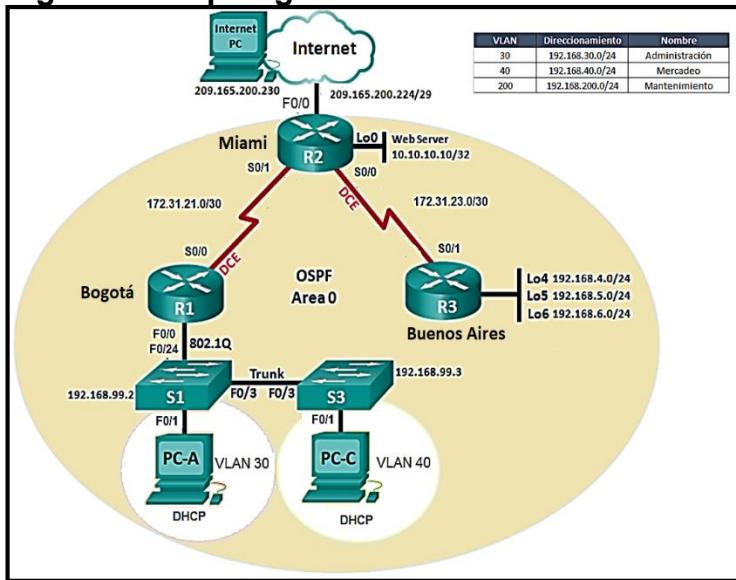
**Figura 26. Verificar con ping conectividad**



## 2. ESCENARIO 2

Escenario: Una empresa de Tecnología posee tres sucursales distribuidas en las ciudades de Miami, Bogotá y Buenos Aires, en donde el estudiante será el administrador de la red, el cual deberá configurar e interconectar entre sí cada uno de los dispositivos que forman parte del escenario, acorde con los lineamientos establecidos para el direccionamiento IP, protocolos de enrutamiento y demás aspectos que forman parte de la topología de red

**Figura 27. Topología de red escenario 2**



- Configurar el direccionamiento IP acorde con la topología de red para cada uno de los dispositivos que forman parte del escenario

**Tabla 2. Direccionamiento escenario 2**

Dispositivo	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Mascara de subred	Gateway predeterminado
R1 (Bogotá)	S0/0/0 DCE	172.31.21.1	255.255.255.252	N/A
R2 (Miami)	S0/0/1	172.31.21.2	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/0/0 DCE	172.31.23.1	255.255.255.252	N/A
	F0/0	209.165.200.225	255.255.255.248	N/A
	F0/1	10.10.10.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
R3 (Buenos Aires)	S0/0/1	172.31.23.2	255.255.255.252	N/A

	Lo4	192.168.4.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	Lo5	192.168.5.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	Lo6	192.168.6.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
Internet PC	NIC	209.165.200.230	255.255.255.248	209.165.200.225
PC-A	NIC	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP
PC-C	NIC	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP
Web Server	NIC	10.10.10.10	255.255.255.0	10.10.10.1

- Realizar las rutinas de diagnóstico y dejar los equipos listos para su configuración (asignar nombres de equipos, asignar claves de seguridad, etc).

### Router Bogotá

```

Router>enable
Router#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Bogota
Bogota(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Bogota(config)#enable password class
Bogota(config)#line con 0
Bogota(config-line)#password cisco
Bogota(config-line)#login
Bogota(config-line)#exit
Bogota(config)#line vty 0 15
Bogota(config-line)#password cisco
Bogota(config-line)#login
Bogota(config-line)#exit
Bogota(config)#service password-encryption
Bogota(config)#banner motd "Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado"
Bogota(config)#end
Bogota#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Bogota#

```

### Router Miami

```

Router>enable
Router#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

```

```
Router(config)#hostname Miami
Miami(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Miami(config)#enable password class
Miami(config)#line con 0
Miami(config-line)#password cisco
Miami(config-line)#login
Miami(config-line)#exit
Miami(config)#line vty 0 15
Miami(config-line)#password cisco
Miami(config-line)#login
Miami(config-line)#exit
Miami(config)#service password-encryption
Miami(config)#banner motd "Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado"
Miami(config)#end
Miami#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Miami#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Miami#
```

## Router Buenos Aires

```
Router>enable
Router#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname BuenosAires
BuenosAires(config)#no ip domain-lookup
BuenosAires(config)#enable password class
BuenosAires(config)#line con 0
BuenosAires(config-line)#password cisco
BuenosAires(config-line)#login
BuenosAires(config-line)#exit
BuenosAires(config)#line vty 0 15
BuenosAires(config-line)#password cisco
BuenosAires(config-line)#login
BuenosAires(config-line)#exit
BuenosAires(config)#service password-encryption
BuenosAires(config)#banner motd "Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado"
BuenosAires(config)#end
BuenosAires#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
BuenosAires#copy run start
```

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

### **Switch 1**

```
Switch>enable
Switch#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname S1
S1(config)#enable password class
S1(config)#line con 0
S1(config-line)#password cisco
S1(config-line)#login
S1(config-line)#exit
S1(config)#line vty 0 15
S1(config-line)#password cisco
S1(config-line)#login
S1(config-line)#exit
S1(config)#service password-encryption
S1(config)#banner motd "Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado"
S1(config)#end
S1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
S1#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
S1#
```

### **Switch 3**

```
Switch>enable
Switch#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname S3
S3(config)#enable password class
S3(config)#line con 0
S3(config-line)#password cisco
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#exit
S3(config)#line vty 0 15
```

```
S3(config-line)#password cisco
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#exit
S3(config)#service password-encryption
S3(config)#banner motd "Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado"
S3(config)#end
S3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
S3#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
S3#
```

### 3. Configuración de direcciones IP.

#### **Router Bogotá**

```
Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado
User Access Verification
Password:
Bogota>enable
Password:
Bogota#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota(config)#interface s0/0/0
Bogota(config-if)#description connection to Miami
Bogota(config-if)#ip address 172.31.21.1 255.255.255.252
Bogota(config-if)#clock rate 128000
Bogota(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
Bogota(config-if)#exit
Bogota(config)#ip route 0.0.0 0.0.0 172.31.21.2
Bogota(config)#exit
Bogota#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Bogota#
```

#### **Router Miami**

```
Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado
```

```
User Access Verification
Password:
Miami>enable
Password:
Miami#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Miami(config)#interface s0/0/1
Miami(config-if)#description connection to Bogota
Miami(config-if)#ip address 172.31.21.2 255.255.255.252
Miami(config-if)#no shutdown
Miami(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
Miami(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state
to up
Miami(config-if)#interface s0/0/0
Miami(config-if)#description connection to BuenosAires
Miami(config-if)#ip address 172.31.23.1 255.255.255.252
Miami(config-if)#clock rate 128000
Miami(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
Miami(config-if)#interface f0/0
Miami(config-if)#ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.248
Miami(config-if)#no shutdown
Miami(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
Miami(config-if)#interface f0/1
Miami(config-if)#description connection to Web Server
Miami(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
Miami(config-if)#no shutdown
Miami(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
Miami(config-if)#end
Miami#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Miami#
```

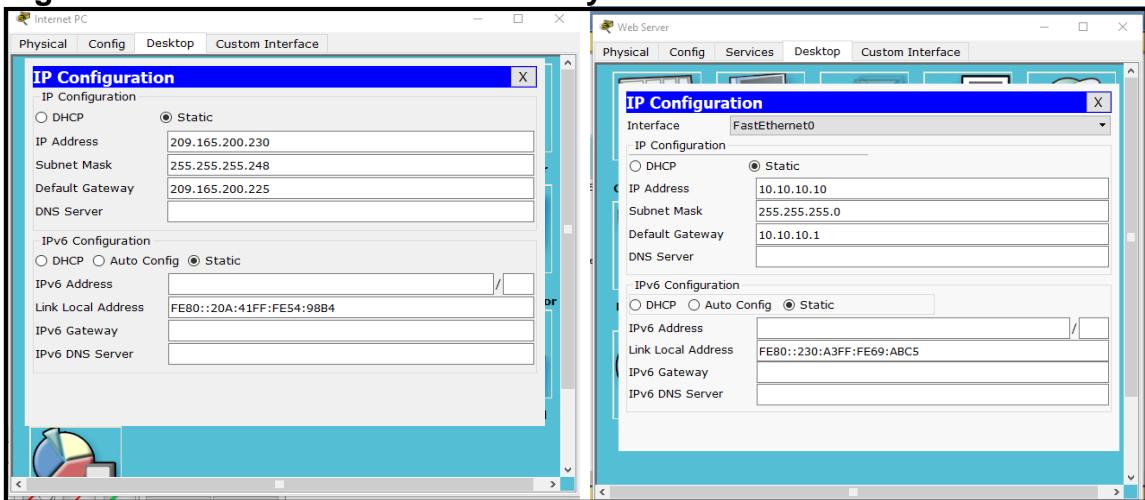
## **Router Buenos aires**

```
Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado
User Access Verification
Password:
```

```
BuenosAires>enable
Password:
BuenosAires#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BuenosAires(config)#interface s0/0/1
BuenosAires(config-if)#description connection Miami
BuenosAires(config-if)#ip address 172.31.23.2 255.255.255.252
BuenosAires(config-if)#no shutdown
BuenosAires(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
BuenosAires(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state
to up
BuenosAires(config-if)#interface lo4
BuenosAires(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback4, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback4, changed state
to up
BuenosAires(config-if)#exit
BuenosAires(config)#interface lo4
BuenosAires(config-if)#ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
BuenosAires(config-if)#exit
BuenosAires(config)#interface lo5
BuenosAires(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback5, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback5, changed state
to up
BuenosAires(config-if)#ip address 192.168.5.1 255.255.255.0
BuenosAires(config-if)#no shutdown
BuenosAires(config-if)#exit
BuenosAires(config)#interface lo6
BuenosAires(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback6, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback6, changed state
to up
BuenosAires(config-if)#ip address 192.168.6.1 255.255.255.0
BuenosAires(config-if)#no shutdown
BuenosAires(config-if)#exit
BuenosAires(config)#interface lo4
BuenosAires(config-if)#no shutdown
BuenosAires(config-if)#exit
BuenosAires(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.31.23.1
BuenosAires(config)#exit
BuenosAires#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

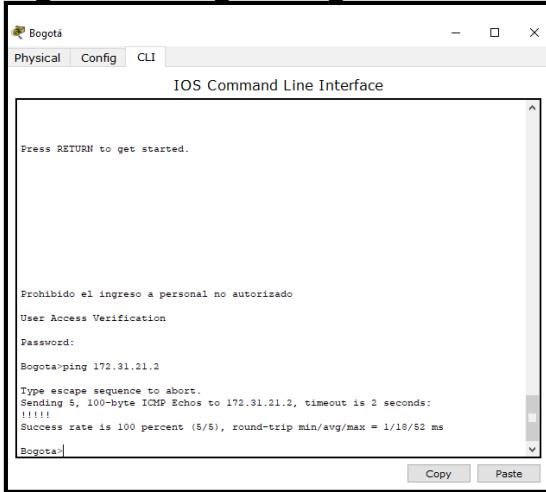
```
BuenosAires#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
BuenosAires#
```

**Figura 28. Dirección IP de Internet PC y Web Server**

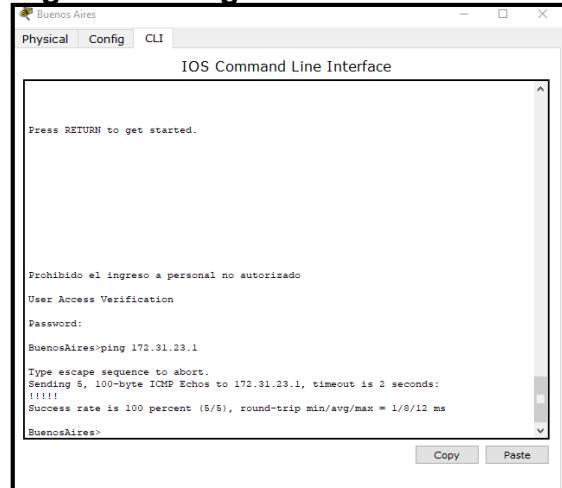


#### 4. Verificación entre routers

**Figura 29. Ping de Bogotá a Miami**



**Figura 30. Ping de Buenos Aires a Miami**



**Figura 31. Ping de Miami a Bogotá y Buenos Aires**

```

Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado
User Access Verification
Password:
Miami>ping 172.31.21.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.31.21.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/9/14 ms

Miami>ping 172.31.23.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.31.23.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 3/13/25 ms
Miami>

```

**Figura 32. Ping de Miami a Internet PC y Web Server**

```

Miami>ping 209.165.200.230
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 209.165.200.230, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms

Miami>ping 10.10.10.10
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.10.10.10, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms

Miami>ping 209.165.200.230
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 209.165.200.230, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms
Miami>

```

**Figura 33. Ping de Internet PC a Miami**

```

Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ping 209.165.200.225
Pinging 209.165.200.225 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 209.165.200.225: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 209.165.200.225:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

PC>

```

**Figura 34. Ping de Web Server a Miami**

```

Packet Tracer SERVER Command Line 1.0
SERVER>ping 209.165.200.225
Pinging 209.165.200.225 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 209.165.200.225: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 209.165.200.225:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

SERVER>

```

5. Configurar el protocolo de enrutamiento OSPFv2 bajo los siguientes criterios:

**Tabla 3. OSPFv2 area 0**

Configuration Item or Task	Specification
Router ID R1	1.1.1.1
Router ID R2	5.5.5.5
Router ID R3	8.8.8.8
Configurar todas las interfaces LAN como pasivas	
Establecer el ancho de banda para enlaces seriales en	256 Kb/s
Ajustar el costo en la métrica de S0/0 a	9500

### Router Bogotá

```
Bogota#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota(config)#router ospf 1
Bogota(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
Bogota(config-router)#network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
Bogota(config-router)#network 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Bogota(config-router)#network 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Bogota(config-router)#network 192.168.200.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Bogota(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0.30
Bogota(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0.40
Bogota(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0.200
Bogota(config-router)#exit
Bogota(config)#interface s0/0/0
Bogota(config-if)#bandwidth 256
Bogota(config-if)#exit
Bogota(config)#interface s0/0/0
Bogota(config-if)#ip ospf cost 9500
Bogota(config-if)#end
Bogota#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Bogota#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Bogota#
```

## **Router Miami**

```
User Access Verification
Password:
Miami>enable
Password:
Miami#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Miami(config)#router ospf 1
Miami(config-router)#router-id 5.5.5.5
Miami(config-router)#network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
Miami(config-router)#network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
00:22:28: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial0/0/1 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
Miami(config-router)#network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
Miami(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Miami(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
Miami(config-router)#exit
Miami(config)#interface s0/0/1
Miami(config-if)#bandwidth 256
Miami(config-if)#exit
Miami(config)#interface s0/0/0
Miami(config-if)#bandwidth 256
Miami(config-if)#exit
Miami(config)#interface s0/0/0
Miami(config-if)#ip ospf cost 9500
Miami(config-if)#exit
Miami(config)#

```

## **Router Buenos Aires**

```
BuenosAires#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BuenosAires(config)#router ospf 1
BuenosAires(config-router)#router-id 8.8.8.8
BuenosAires(config-router)#network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
BuenosAires(config-router)#
00:27:14: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 5.5.5.5 on Serial0/0/1 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
BuenosAires(config-router)#network 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255 area 0
BuenosAires(config-router)#passive-interface lo4
BuenosAires(config-router)#passive-interface lo5
BuenosAires(config-router)#passive-interface lo6
BuenosAires(config-router)#exit

```

```

BuenosAires(config)#interface s0/0/1
BuenosAires(config-if)#bandwidth 256
BuenosAires(config-if)#end
BuenosAires#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
BuenosAires#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
BuenosAires#

```

**Figura 35.** Visualizar tablas de enrutamiento y routers conectados por OSPFv2

The image shows two terminal windows side-by-side, both titled "IOS Command Line Interface".

**Left Terminal:**

```

Miami Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
1.1.1.0 FULL/ - 00:00:37 172.31.21.1 Serial0/0/1
Mianishow ip ospf interface
Serial0/0/1 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is 172.31.21.2/30, Area 0
Process ID 1, Router ID 5.5.5.5, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 390
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT, Priority 0
No designated router on this network
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 00:00:09
Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
  Adjacent with neighbor 1.1.1.1
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is 172.31.22.1/30, Area 0
Process ID 1, Router ID 5.5.5.5, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 9500
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT, Priority 0
No designated router on this network
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 00:00:04
Index 2/2, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
  Adjacent with neighbor 8.8.8.8
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
FastEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is 10.10.10.1/24, Area 0
Process ID 1, Router ID 5.5.5.5, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 5.5.5.5, Interface address 10.10.10.1
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 00:00:09

```

**Right Terminal:**

```

Miami Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 00:00:09
Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
  Adjacent with neighbor 1.1.1.1
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is 172.31.23.1/30, Area 0
Process ID 1, Router ID 5.5.5.5, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 9500
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT, Priority 0
No designated router on this network
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 00:00:04
Index 2/2, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
  Adjacent with neighbor 8.8.8.8
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
FastEthernet0/1 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is 10.10.10.1/24, Area 0
Process ID 1, Router ID 5.5.5.5, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 5.5.5.5, Interface address 10.10.10.1
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 00:00:08
Index 3/3, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor Count is 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
Miami#
Miami#

```

**Figura 36.** Visualizar lista resumida de interfaces por OSPF

The image shows a single terminal window titled "IOS Command Line Interface".

```

Miami Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Passive Interface(s):
FastEthernet0/0
Routing Information Sources:
Gateway      Distance      Last Update
1.1.1.1          110        00:11:13
5.5.5.5          110        00:06:28
8.8.8.8          110        00:04:39
Distance: (default is 110)

Miami#show ip route ospf
 192.168.4.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 192.168.4.1 [110/9501] via 172.31.23.2, 00:06:25, Serial0/0/0
 192.168.5.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 192.168.5.1 [110/9501] via 172.31.23.2, 00:06:25, Serial0/0/0
 192.168.6.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 192.168.6.1 [110/9501] via 172.31.23.2, 00:06:25, Serial0/0/0
O 192.168.30.0 [110/351] via 172.31.21.1, 00:10:04, Serial0/0/1
O 192.168.40.0 [110/351] via 172.31.21.1, 00:10:04, Serial0/0/1
O 192.168.200.0 [110/351] via 172.31.21.1, 00:10:04, Serial0/0/1
Miami#

```

**Figura 36. Visualizar lista resumida de interfaces por OSPF**

```
Bogotá# show ip route ospf
*LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0.200, changed state to up
*LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado

User Access Verification
Password:
Bogotá>
00:00:10: *OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 5.5.5.5 on Serial0/0/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done

Bogotá>enable
Password:
Bogotá#show ip route ospf
  10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
  0  10.10.10.0 [110/95001] via 172.31.21.2, 00:00:28, Serial0/0/0
    172.31.0.0/30 is subnetted, 2 subnets
  0  172.31.23.0 [110/15000] via 172.31.21.2, 00:00:28, Serial0/0/0
    192.168.4.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
  0  192.168.4.1 [110/15001] via 172.31.21.2, 00:00:18, Serial0/0/0
  0  192.168.5.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
  0  192.168.5.1 [110/15001] via 172.31.21.2, 00:00:18, Serial0/0/0
  0  192.168.6.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
  0  192.168.6.1 [110/15001] via 172.31.21.2, 00:00:18, Serial0/0/0
Bogotá#
Buenos Aires#
*LINEPROTO-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
*LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
00:10: *OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 5.5.5.5 on Serial0/0/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
Prohibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado

User Access Verification
Password:
BuenosAires>
BuenosAires#enable
Password:
BuenosAires#show ip route ospf
  10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
  0  10.10.10.0 [110/391] via 172.31.23.1, 00:00:31, Serial0/0/1
    172.31.0.0/30 is subnetted, 2 subnets
  0  172.31.21.0 [110/780] via 172.31.23.1, 00:00:31, Serial0/0/1
  0  192.168.30.0 [110/781] via 172.31.23.1, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/1
  0  192.168.40.0 [110/781] via 172.31.23.1, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/1
  0  192.168.200.0 [110/781] via 172.31.23.1, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/1
BuenosAires#

```

**Figura 37. Visualizar el OSPF Process ID, Router ID, Address summarizations, Routing Networks, and passive interfaces configuradas en cada router.**

```
Miami#
Miami#show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "ospf 1"
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Router ID 5.5.5.5
  Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  Passive Interface(s):
    FastEthernet0/0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway      Distance   Last Update
    1.1.1.1        110       00:11:13
    5.5.5.5        110       00:06:28
    8.8.8.8        110       00:04:39
  Distance: (default is 110)
Miami#
Bogotá#
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
  192.168.6.1 (110/15001) via 172.31.21.2, 00:00:10, Serial0/0/0
Bogotá#show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "ospf 1"
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Router ID 1.1.1.1
  Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
    192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
    192.168.200.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  Passive Interface(s):
    FastEthernet0/0.30
    FastEthernet0/0.40
    FastEthernet0/0.200
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway      Distance   Last Update
    1.1.1.1        110       00:02:35
    5.5.5.5        110       00:02:35
    8.8.8.8        110       00:02:35
  Distance: (default is 110)
Bogotá#
Buenos Aires#
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
  192.168.30.0 (110/781) via 172.31.23.1, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/1
  192.168.40.0 (110/781) via 172.31.23.1, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/1
  192.168.200.0 (110/781) via 172.31.23.1, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/1
BuenosAires#show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "ospf 1"
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Router ID 8.8.8.8
  Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    192.169.4.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  Passive Interface(s):
    Loopback4
    Loopback5
    Loopback6
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway      Distance   Last Update
    1.1.1.1        110       00:03:01
    5.5.5.5        110       00:03:01
    8.8.8.8        110       00:03:01
  Distance: (default is 110)
BuenosAires#

```

6. Configurar VLANs, Puertos troncales, puertos de acceso, encapsulamiento, Inter-VLAN Routing y Seguridad en los Switches acorde a la topología de red establecida.

### **Switch 1**

Configurar VLANs

```
S1(config)#vlan 30
S1(config-vlan)#name Administracion
S1(config-vlan)#vlan 40
S1(config-vlan)#name Mercadeo
S1(config-vlan)#vlan 200
S1(config-vlan)#name Mantenimiento
S1(config-vlan)#exit
```

Puertos troncales

```
S1(config)#interface fa0/3
S1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
S1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed
state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed
state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan200, changed state to
up
S1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
S1(config-if)#interface fa0/24
S1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
S1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
```

Puertos de acceso

```
S1(config-if)#interface range fa0/1-2, fa0/4-23, g0/1-2
S1(config-if-range)#switchport mode access
S1(config-if-range)#exit
```

Encapsulamiento

```
S1(config)#interface fa0/1
S1(config-if)#switchport mode access
S1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
S1(config-if)#exit
```

## **Switch 3**

Configurar VLANs

```
S3>enable  
Password:  
S3#configure t  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
S3(config)#vlan 30  
S3(config-vlan)#name Administracion  
S3(config-vlan)#vlan 40  
S3(config-vlan)#name Mercadeo  
S3(config-vlan)#vlan 200  
S3(config-vlan)#name Mantenimiento  
S3(config-vlan)#exit
```

Puertos troncales

```
S3(config)#interface fa0/3  
S3(config-if)#switchport mode trunk  
S3(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
```

Puertos de acceso

```
S3(config-if)#interface range fa0/1-2, fa0/4-24, g0/1-2  
S3(config-if-range)#switchport mode access  
S3(config-if-range)#exit
```

Encapsulamiento

```
S3(config)#interface fa0/1  
S3(config-if)#switchport mode access  
S3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 40
```

## **Router Bogotá**

Routing

User Access Verification

```
Password:  
Bogota>enable  
Password:  
Bogota#configure t  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

```

Bogota(config)#interface fa0/0.30
Bogota(config-subif)#description Administracion LAN
Bogota(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 30
Bogota(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0
Bogota(config-subif)#interface fa0/0.40
Bogota(config-subif)#description Mercadeo LAN
Bogota(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 40
Bogota(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.40.1 255.255.255.0
Bogota(config-subif)#interface fa0/0.200
Bogota(config-subif)#description Mantenimiento LAN
Bogota(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 200
Bogota(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.0
Bogota(config-subif)#end
Bogota#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Bogota#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota(config)#interface fa0/0
Bogota(config-if)#no shutdown
Bogota(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed
state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.30, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0.30,
changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.40, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0.40,
changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.200, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0.200,
changed state to up
Bogota(config-if)#end
Bogota#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Bogota#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Bogota#

```

## 7. En el Switch 3 deshabilitar DNS lookup

S3>enable

Password:

```
S3#configure t  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
S3(config)#no ip domain-lookup  
S3(config)#
```

**8.** Asignar direcciones IP a los Switches acorde a los lineamientos.

**Switch 1**

```
S1(config)#interface vlan 200  
S1(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan200, changed state to up  
S1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.200.2 255.255.255.0  
S1(config-if)#no shutdown  
S1(config-if)#ip default-gateway 192.168.200.1
```

**Switch 3**

```
S3(config)#interface vlan 200  
S3(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan200, changed state to up  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan200, changed state to  
up  
S3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.200.3 255.255.255.0  
S3(config-if)#no shutdown  
S3(config-if)#ip default-gateway 192.168.200.1
```

**9.** Desactivar todas las interfaces que no sean utilizadas en el esquema de red.

**Switch 1**

```
S1(config)#interface range fa0/2, fa0/4-23, g0/1-2  
S1(config-if-range)#shutdown  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to administratively  
down  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/4, changed state to administratively  
down  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/5, changed state to administratively  
down
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/6, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/7, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/8, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/9, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/10, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/11, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/12, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/13, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/14, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/15, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/16, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/17, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/18, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/19, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/20, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/21, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/22, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/23, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/2, changed state to administratively down
S1(config-if-range)#
```

### Switch 3

```
S3(config-if)#interface range fa0/2, fa0/4-24, g0/1-2
S3(config-if-range)#shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to administratively
down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/4, changed state to administratively
down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/5, changed state to administratively
down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/6, changed state to administratively
down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/7, changed state to administratively
down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/8, changed state to administratively
down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/9, changed state to administratively
down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/10, changed state to
administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/11, changed state to
administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/12, changed state to
administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/13, changed state to
administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/14, changed state to
administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/15, changed state to
administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/16, changed state to
administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/17, changed state to
administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/18, changed state to
administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/19, changed state to
administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/20, changed state to
administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/21, changed state to
administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/22, changed state to
administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/23, changed state to
administratively down
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/24, changed state to
administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to
administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/2, changed state to
administratively down
S3(config-if-range)#
```

**10.** Implement DHCP and NAT for IPv4

**11.** Configurar R1 como servidor DHCP para las VLANs 30 y 40.

**12.** Reservar las primeras 30 direcciones IP de las VLAN 30 y 40 para configuraciones estáticas.

**Tabla 4. Configurar DHCP pool**

Configurar DHCP pool para VLAN 30	Name: ADMINISTRACION DNS-Server: 10.10.10.11 Domain-Name: ccna-unad.com Establecer default gateway.
Configurar DHCP pool para VLAN 40	Name: MERCADERO DNS-Server: 10.10.10.11 Domain-Name: ccna-unad.com Establecer default gateway.

**13.** Configurar NAT en R2 para permitir que los host puedan salir a internet

**14.** Configurar al menos dos listas de acceso de tipo estándar a su criterio en para restringir o permitir tráfico desde R1 o R3 hacia R2.

**15.** Configurar al menos dos listas de acceso de tipo extendido o nombradas a su criterio en para restringir o permitir tráfico desde R1 o R3 hacia R2.

```
Bogota>enable
```

```
Password:
```

```
Bogota#configure t
```

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

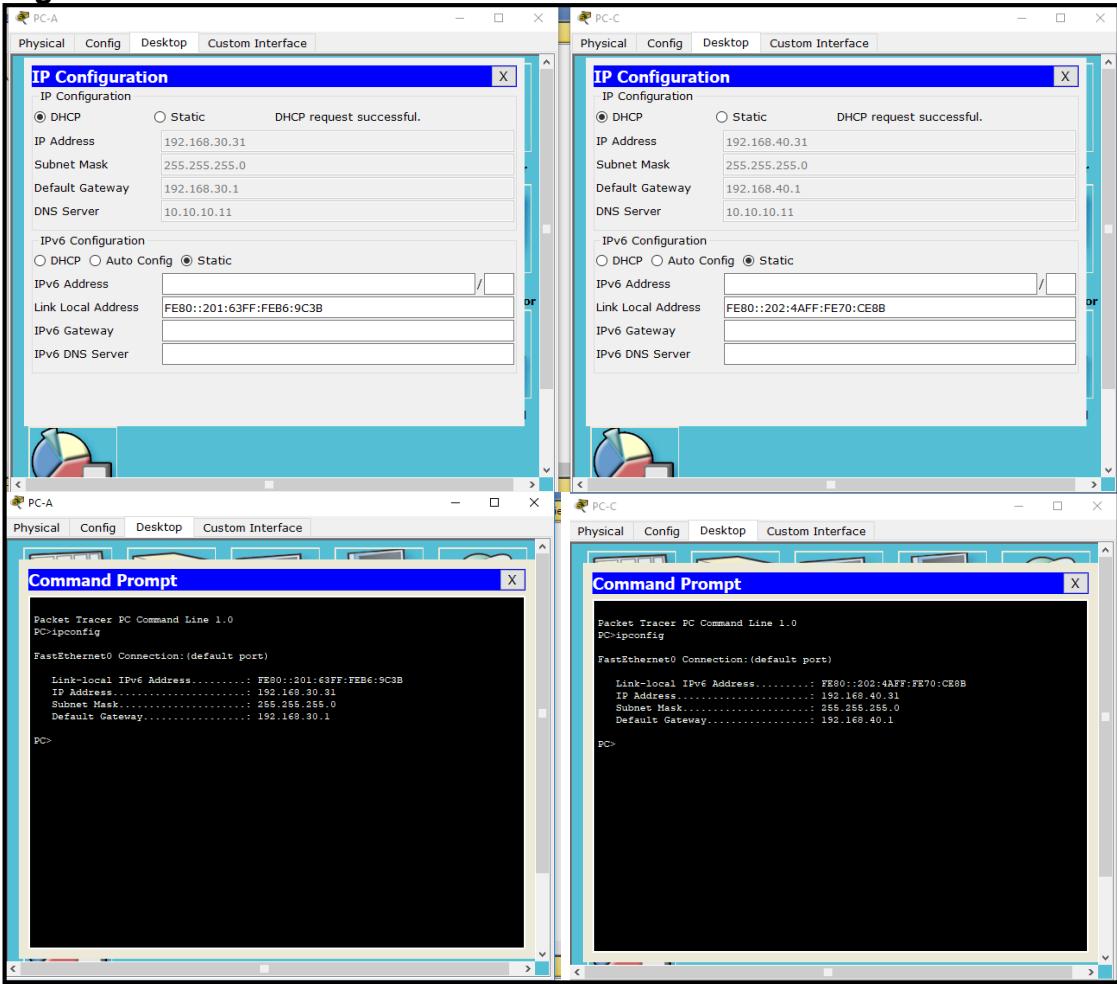
```
Bogota(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.30.1 192.168.30.30
```

```
Bogota(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.40.1 192.168.40.30
```

```
Bogota(config)#ip dhcp pool ADMINISTRACION
```

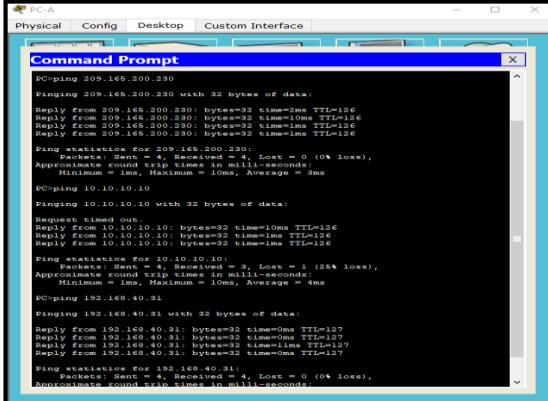
```
Bogota(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
Bogota(dhcp-config)#domain-name ccna-unad.com
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
Bogota(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.30.1
Bogota(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.30.0 255.255.255.0
Bogota(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool MERCADERO
Bogota(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
Bogota(dhcp-config)#domain-name ccna-unad.com
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
Bogota(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.40.1
Bogota(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.40.0 255.255.255.0
Bogota(dhcp-config)#exit
Bogota(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.10 209.165.200.229
Bogota(config)#interface fa0/0
Bogota(config-if)#ip nat outside
Bogota(config-if)#exit
Bogota(config)#interface fa0/1
Bogota(config-if)#ip nat inside
Bogota(config-if)#exit
Bogota(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255
Bogota(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255
Bogota(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255
Bogota(config)#ip nat pool CONECTAR 209.165.200.225 209.165.200.228
netmask 255.255.255.248
Bogota(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool CONECTAR
Bogota(config)#ip access-list standard ADMIN-CISCO
Bogota(config-std-nacl)#permit host 172.31.21.1
Bogota(config-std-nacl)#permit host 172.31.23.1
Bogota(config-std-nacl)#exit
Bogota(config)#access-list 101 permit tcp any host 209.165.200.229 eq www
Bogota(config)#exit
Bogota#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Bogota#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
Bogota#
```

### Figura 38. DHCP en los PC



**16. Verificar procesos de comunicación y redireccionamiento de tráfico en los routers mediante el uso de Ping y Traceroute**

**Figura 39. Píng de PC-A a PC-C, Internet PC y Web Server**



**Figura 40. Píng de PC-C a PC-A, Internet PC y Web Server**

```

PC-C

Physical Config Desktop Custom Interface

Command Prompt X

Pinging 192.168.30.31 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.30.31: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.30.31: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.30.31: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.30.31: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.30.31:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 4ms

PC-ping 209.165.200.230

Pinging 209.165.200.230 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 209.165.200.230:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 11ms, Average = 6ms

PC-ping 10.10.10.10

Pinging 10.10.10.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.10.10.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 10.10.10.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 10.10.10.10: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=126
Reply from 10.10.10.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 10.10.10.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 13ms, Average = 6ms
  
```

**Figura 41. Telnet para entrar al router**

```

Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>telnet 192.168.200.2
Trying 192.168.200.2 ...OpenProhibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado

User Access Verification

Password:
S1>enable
Password:
S1#2
S1>exit

[Connection to 192.168.200.2 closed by foreign host]
PC>telnet 172.31.21.2
Trying 172.31.21.2 ...OpenProhibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado

User Access Verification

Password:
Password:
Miami>enable
Password:
Password:
Miami#
  
```

```

Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>telnet 192.168.200.3
Trying 192.168.200.3 ...OpenProhibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado

User Access Verification

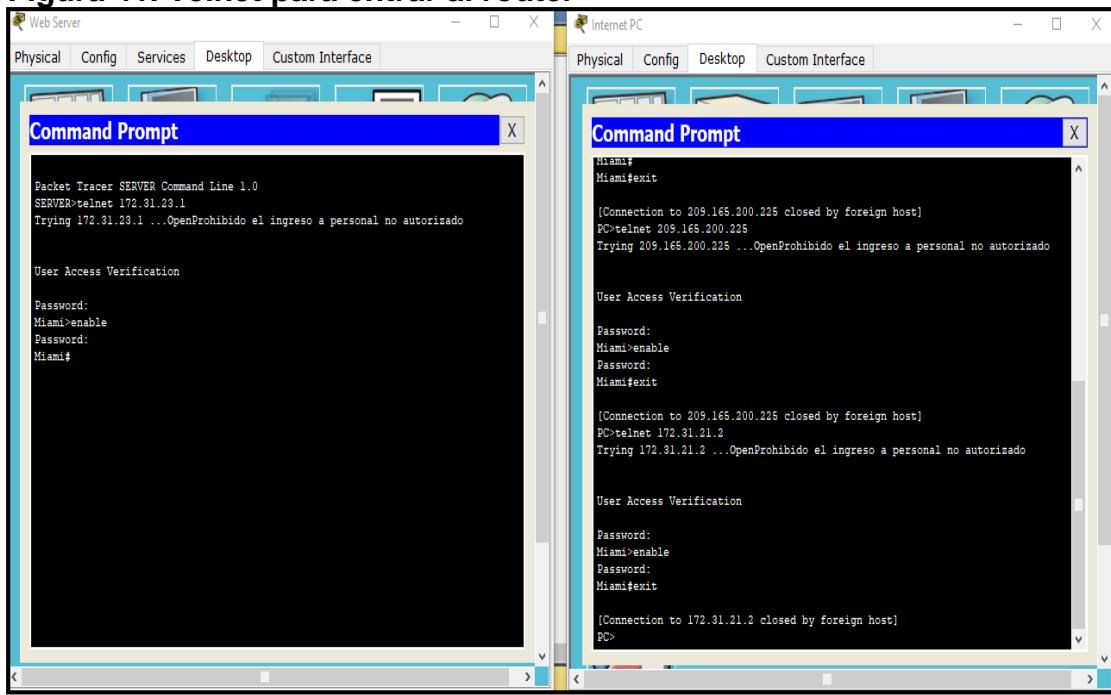
Password:
S3>enable
Password:
S3#exit

[Connection to 192.168.200.3 closed by foreign host]
PC>telnet 172.31.21.2
Trying 172.31.21.2 ...OpenProhibido el ingreso a personal no autorizado

User Access Verification

Password:
Miami>enable
Password:
Password:
Miami#
  
```

**Figura 41. Telnet para entrar al router**



## **CONCLUSIÓN**

Los equipos que se utilizarán en el diseño, configuración e instalaciones de redes, tienen diferentes características, que dependen en gran medida de los requerimientos del cliente, el cumplimiento regulatorio y el costo que se pueda asumir; entre estos dispositivos podemos encontrar switch y router, que soportan en gran medida la operación de las redes. Para el caso de los switch permiten la conexión de múltiples dispositivos en la misma red, controlando el flujo de datos y dirigirlo. Para el caso de estos equipos en la marca CISCO, funcionan con un sistema operativo InternetWork (IOS) y no requieren configuraciones adicionales para su funcionamiento, pero permiten que se realicen configuraciones manuales que optimizan la velocidad, ancho de banda, seguridad, entre otros aspectos.

El IOS de CISCO, permite que los dispositivos establezcan las funciones básicas de enrutamiento y conmutación, el acceso y escalabilidad a los recursos de la red. Para el caso de los Switch estos puedan ser administrados remotamente, se requiere de la configuración de la dirección IP y un Gateway predeterminado, con lo cual se asegura su operación en la red.

Con el desarrollo del presente trabajo fue posible demostrar destrezas en cuanto a la configuración de equipos de red Cisco, como Routers y Switches

Se logró llevar a cabo de manera correcta la configuración de los switches, router así como también las características de seguridad de los mismos, la configuración de IPv4, la creación y configuración de VLANS, puertos troncales, puertos de acceso, encapsulamiento, Inter-VLAN, Routing, implementar DHCP y NAT para IPv4, por otro lado, configurar el enrutamiento de red usando el protocolo RIP versión 2 para redistribuirlo en las publicaciones RIP, las rutas estáticas dirigidas hacia cada red interna, deshabilitar la propagación RIP, encapsulamiento y autenticación PPP y configurar PAT.

## BIBLIOGRAFÍA

CISCO. (2014). Capítulo 1. Conceptos de routing. Recuperado de:  
<https://static-course-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/RSE6/es/index.html#1.0.1.1>

CISCO. (2014). Capítulo 2. Routing estático. Recuperado de  
<https://static-course-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/RSE6/es/index.html#2.0.1.1>

CISCO. (2014). Capítulo 3. Routing dinámico. Recuperado de  
<https://static-course-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/RSE6/es/index.html#3.0.1.1>

CISCO. (2014). Capítulo 4. Redes conmutadas. Recuperado de  
<https://static-course-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/RSE6/es/index.html#4.0.1.1>

CISCO. (2014). Capítulo 5. Configuración del switch. Recuperado de  
<https://static-course-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/RSE6/es/index.html#5.0.1.1>

CISCO. (2014). Capítulo 6. VLAN. Recuperado de:  
<https://static-course-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/RSE6/es/index.html#6.0.1.1>

CISCO. (2014). Capítulo 7. Listas de control de acceso. Recuperado de:  
<https://static-course-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/RSE6/es/index.html#7.0.1.1>

CISCO. (2014). Capítulo 8. DHCP. Recuperado de:  
<https://static-course-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/RSE6/es/index.html#8.0.1.1>

CISCO. (2014). Capítulo 9. NAT para IPv4. Recuperado de:  
<https://static-course-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/RSE6/es/index.html#9.0.1.1>

CISCO. (2014). Capítulo 10. Detección, administración y mantenimiento de dispositivos. Recuperado de:  
<https://static-course-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/RSE6/es/index.html#10.0.1.1>