

PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRÁCTICAS CNNA

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UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA - UNAD
ESCUELA DE CIENCIAS BÁSICAS TECNOLOGÍA E INGENIERÍA
MONTERÍA
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GRUPO: 203092_26

TRABAJO DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACIÓN CISCO (DISEÑO E
IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE SOLUCIONES INTEGRADAS LAN / WAN)

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RESUMEN

Actualmente se hace necesario la implementación de las telecomunicaciones en el sector empresarial y tener nociones sobre la administración de redes. Por tal razón es importante conocer dicho rol en cada entorno, entendiendo el funcionamiento de la información mediante las redes de información.

En esta actividad individual se relacionan conceptos de arquitectura, estructura, funciones y componentes en dos escenarios con medios y operaciones de redes introducidos para proporcionar una función específica. Como solución a la tarea se hace necesario configurar e interconectar entre sí cada dispositivo, estableciendo configuraciones básicas acorde con los parámetros establecidos para el direccionamiento IP, protocolos de enrutamiento y otros aspectos que reúnen la topología de red. Esto finalmente con el firme propósito de obtener los alcances necesarios en el desarrollo del curso CISCO CCNA, que serán mostrados a lo largo de este trabajo.

PALABRAS CLAVE: switch, redes, configuraciones, dispositivos, escenarios, protocolos.

ABSTRACT

Currently it is necessary to implement telecommunications in the business sector and have notions about network administration. For this reason it is important to know this role in each environment, understanding the operation of information through information networks.

In this individual activity, concepts of architecture, structure, functions and components in two scenarios are related to media and network operations introduced to provide a specific function. As a solution to the task it is necessary to configure and interconnect each device, establishing basic configurations according to the parameters established for IP addressing, routing protocols and other aspects that bring together the network topology. This finally with the firm intention of obtaining the necessary scopes in the development of the CISCO CCNA course, which will be shown throughout this work.

KEYWORDS: switch, networks, configurations, devices, scenarios, protocols.

INTRODUCCIÓN

El siguiente trabajo está enmarcado sobre las pruebas de habilidades practicas del DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACIÓN CISCO (DISEÑO E IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE SOLUCIONES INTEGRADAS LAN / WAN), donde podemos encontrar la solución de dos casos planteados como escenarios empleando los conocimientos adquiridos en cada unidad desarrollada.

Las destrezas adquiridas se integran para lograr soluciones integradas en redes LAN y WLAN con la aplicación de conceptos para lograr la configuración de direcciones IP, inicialización de dispositivos, configuración básica de routers, switches, establecimiento de seguridad, routing, Vlans, protocolo RIP, servicio de DHCP, protocolo de enrutamiento OSPF, listas de acceso, NAT, configuración de encapsulamiento, entre otros. Estas actividades han sido desarrolladas mediante el software de simulación Packet Tracer, imitando de una forma virtual los escenarios con su respectiva solución.

OBJETIVOS

OBJETIVO GENERAL

Analizar los ejercicios propuestos como escenarios para generar su solución, aplicando las habilidades obtenidas usando las herramientas y recursos necesarios consignados en las temáticas del Diplomado CISCO CCNA.

OBJETIVOS ESPECÍFICOS

- Identificar los dispositivos a utilizar para la construcción de la topología de red para cada escenario.
- Configurar los dispositivos de comunicación como routers, switch, servidores.
- Conocer y aplicar los diferentes protocolos de enrutamiento.
- Comprobar la conectividad de los dispositivos de la red.
- Implementar seguridad en los elementos que compone la red, entre otras políticas necesarias.
- Establecer los servicios de OPSFv2, protocolo dinámico de Routing, DHCP, NAT, RIP Ver2.

1. DESARROLLO DE LOS DOS ESCENARIOS

1.1. ESCENARIO 1

Una empresa posee sucursales distribuidas en las ciudades de Bogotá, Medellín y Cali 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.

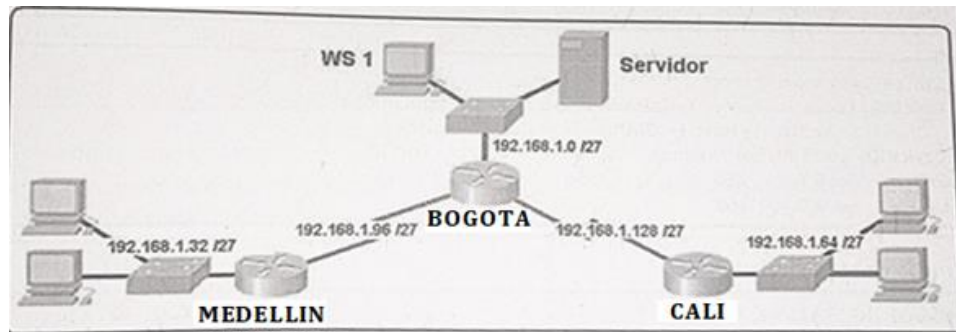


Figura 1. Topología de la red.

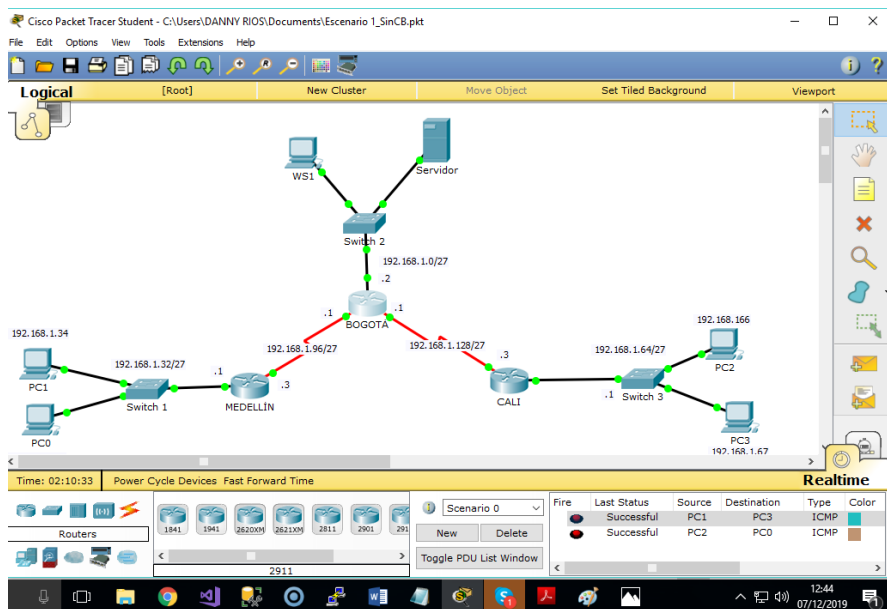


Figura 2. Topología de la red en Packet Tracer.

	R1	R2	R3
Nombre de Host	MEDELLIN	BOGOTA	CALI
Dirección de Ip en interfaz Serial 0/0	192.168.1.99	192.168.1.98	192.168.1.131
Dirección de Ip en interfaz Serial 0/1		192.168.1.130	
Dirección de Ip en interfaz FA 0/0	192.168.1.33	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.65
Protocolo de enrutamiento	Eigrp	Eigrp	Eigrp
Sistema Autónomo	200	200	200
Afirmaciones de red	192.168.1.0	192.168.1.0	192.168.1.0

Tabla 1. Tabla de configuración.

En primer lugar se realizan las configuraciones básicas de los routers

1.1.1. Configuración básica router 1 (Medellín)

```

Router>enable

Router#config terminal

Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup

Router(config)#hostname R1

R1(config)#enable secret cisco

R1(config)#line console 0

R1(config-line)#password cisco

R1(config-line)#login

R1(config-line)#exit

R1(config-line)#line vty 0 4

R1(config-line)#password cisco

R1(config-line)#login

R1(config-line)#exit

R1(config)#service password-encryption

```

```
R1(config)#banner motd #Acceso solo a personal autorizado#
```

```
R3(config)#exit
```

```
R3#copy running-config startup-config
```

1.1.2. Configuración básica router 2 (Bogotá)

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#config terminal
```

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

```
Router(config)#hostname R2
```

```
R2(config)#enable secret cisco
```

```
R2(config)#line console 0
```

```
R2(config-line)#password cisco
```

```
R2(config-line)#login
```

```
R2(config-line)#exit
```

```
R2(config-line)#line vty 0 4
```

```
R2(config-line)#password cisco
```

```
R2(config-line)#login
```

```
R2(config-line)#exit
```

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

```
R2(config)#banner motd #Acceso solo a personal autorizado#
```

```
R3(config)#exit
```

```
R3#copy running-config startup-config
```


1.1.3. Configuración básica router 3 (Cali)

```
Router>enable
Router#config terminal
Router(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Router(config)#hostname R3
R3(config)#enable secret cisco
R3(config)#line console 0
R3(config-line)#password cisco
R3(config-line)#login
R3(config-line)#exit
R3(config-line)#line vty 0 15
R3(config-line)#password cisco
R3(config-line)#login
R3(config-line)#exit
R3(config)#service password-encryption
R3(config)#banner motd #Acceso solo a personal autorizado#
R3(config)#exit
R3#copy running-config startup-config
```

1.1.4. Configuración básica switch 1

```
Switch>enable
Switch#configure terminal
Switch(config)#hostname S1
```

```
S1(config)#enable secret cisco
S1(config)#line console 0
S1(config-line)#password cisco
S1(config-line)#login
S1(config-line)#exit
S1(config)#line vty 0 4
S1(config-line)#password cisco
S1(config-line)#login
S1(config-line)#service password-encryption
S1(config)#banner motd #Prohibido el acceso no autorizado!#
S1(config)#exit
S1#copy running-config startup-config
```

1.1.5. Configuración básica switch 2

```
Switch>enable
Switch#configure terminal
Switch(config)#hostname S2
S2(config)#enable secret cisco
S2(config)#line console 0
S2(config-line)#password cisco
S2(config-line)#login
S2(config-line)#exit
S2(config)#line vty 0 4
```

```
S2(config-line)#password cisco
S2(config-line)#login
S2(config-line)#service password-encryption
S2(config)#banner motd #Prohibido el acceso no autorizado!#
S2(config)#exit
S2#copy running-config startup-config
```

1.1.6. Configuración básica switch 3

```
Switch>enable
Switch#configure terminal
Switch(config)#hostname S3
S3(config)#enable secret cisco
S3(config)#line console 0
S3(config-line)#password cisco
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#exit
S3(config)#line vty 0 4
S3(config-line)#password cisco
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#service password-encryption
S3(config)#banner motd #Prohibido el acceso no autorizado!#
S3(config)#exit
S3#copy running-config startup-config
```

1.1.7. Asignación de interfaz fasthethernet y serial

En esta parte procedemos a entrar a la configuracion de la interfaz fastethernet y serial 0/0 y asignarle IP y su respectiva máscara de red.

1.1.7.1. Router Medellín

En esta parte procedemos a entrar a la configuracion de la interfaz fasethernet y serial 0/0 y asignarle IP y su respectiva máscara de red.

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure terminal
```

```
Router(config)#interface fastethernet 0/0
```

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.33 255.255.255.224
```

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

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

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

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

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.99 255.255.255.224
```

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

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

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

```
Router(config)#
```

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure terminal
```

```
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.224 192.168.1.97
```

```
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.1.64 255.255.255.224 192.168.1.97
```

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

```
Router#copy running-config startup-config
```

1.1.7.2. Router Bogotá

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure terminal
```

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

```
Router(config)#interface fastethernet 0/0
```

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.224
```

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

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

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

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

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.98 255.255.255.224
```

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

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

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

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.130 255.255.255.224
```

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

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

```
Router(config)#
```

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure terminal
```

```
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.1.64 255.255.255.224 192.168.1.131
```

```
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.1.32 255.255.255.224 192.168.1.99
```

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

```
Router#copy running-config startup-config
```

1.1.7.3. Router Cali

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure terminal
```

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

```
Router(config)#interface fastethernet 0/0
```

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.65 255.255.255.224
```

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

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

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

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

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.131 255.255.255.224
```

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

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

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

```
Router(config)#
```

```
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.224 192.168.1.129
```

```
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.1.32 255.255.255.224 192.168.1.129
```

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

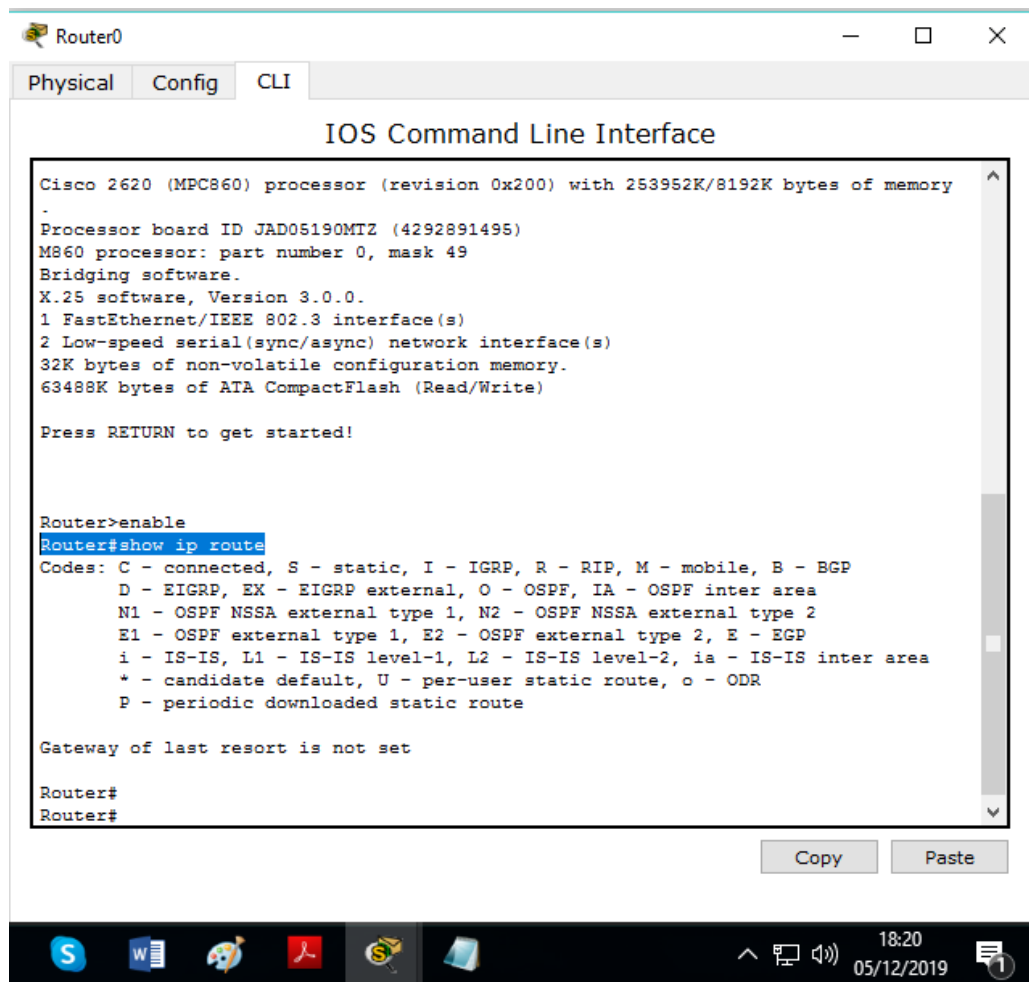
```
Router#copy running-config startup-config
```

1.1.8. Verificación tabla de enrutamiento

Para verificar la tabla de enrutamiento utilizamos el comando show ip route.

1.1.8.1. Router Medellín

➤ Antes de configurar los routers tenemos:



```
Router0
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface

Cisco 2620 (MPC860) processor (revision 0x200) with 253952K/8192K bytes of memory
.
Processor board ID JAD05190MTZ (4292891495)
M860 processor: part number 0, mask 49
Bridging software.
X.25 software, Version 3.0.0.
1 FastEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
2 Low-speed serial(sync/async) network interface(s)
32K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
63488K bytes of ATA CompactFlash (Read/Write)

Press RETURN to get started!

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

Router#
Router#
```

Figura 3. Tabla de enrutamiento.

➤ Después de la configuración:

```
MEDELLÍN
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
Press RETURN to get started!

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0, changed state to up

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

  192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 4 subnets
S       192.168.1.0 [1/0] via 192.168.1.97
C       192.168.1.32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
S       192.168.1.64 [1/0] via 192.168.1.97
C       192.168.1.96 is directly connected, Serial0/0
Router#
```

Figura 4. Verificación tabla de enrutamiento (Medellín).

➤ Router Bogotá antes

```
BOGOTÁ
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
Cisco 2620 (MPC860) processor (revision 0x200) with 253952K/8192K bytes of memory
.
Processor board ID JAD05190MTZ (4292891495)
M860 processor: part number 0, mask 49
Bridging software.
X.25 software, Version 3.0.0.
 1 FastEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
 2 Low-speed serial(sync/async) network interface(s)
32K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
63488K bytes of ATA CompactFlash (Read/Write)

Press RETURN to get started!

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

  192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 4 subnets
S       192.168.1.0 [1/0] via 192.168.1.97
C       192.168.1.32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
S       192.168.1.64 [1/0] via 192.168.1.97
C       192.168.1.96 is directly connected, Serial0/0
Router#
```

Figura 5. Tabla de enrutamiento (Bogotá).

➤ Después:

```
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface Serial0/0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface Serial0/1
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#exit
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

    192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 5 subnets
C       192.168.1.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
S       192.168.1.32 [1/0] via 192.168.1.99
S       192.168.1.64 [1/0] via 192.168.1.131
C       192.168.1.96 is directly connected, Serial0/0
C       192.168.1.128 is directly connected, Serial0/1
Router#
```

Figura 6. Verificación tabla de enrutamiento (Bogotá).

➤ Router Cali antes

```
Compiled wed 27-Apr-04 13:01 by mlwamy

Cisco 2620 (MPC860) processor (revision 0x200) with 253952K/8192K bytes of memory
.
Processor board ID JRD05190MTZ (4292891495)
M860 processor: part number 0, mask 49
Bridging software.
X.25 software, Version 3.0.0.
1 FastEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
2 Low-speed serial(sync/async) network interface(s)
32K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
63488K bytes of ATA CompactFlash (Read/Write)

Press RETURN to get started!

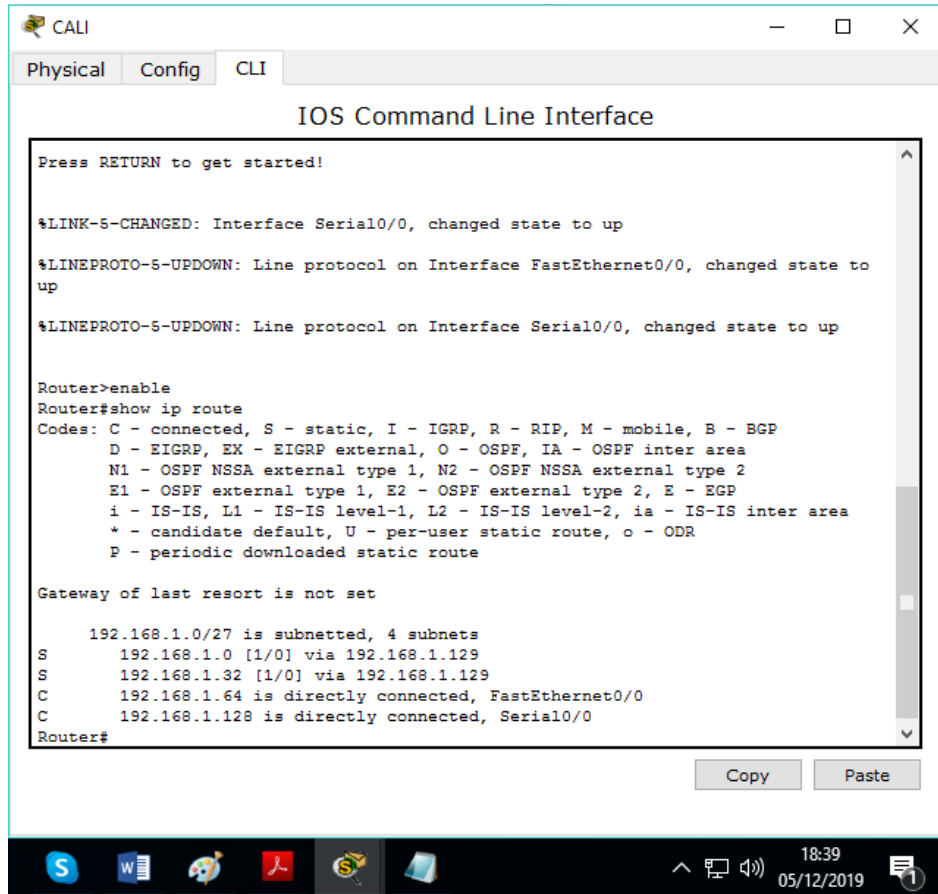
Router#enable
Router#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external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

Gateway of last resort is not set

    192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 5 subnets
C       192.168.1.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
S       192.168.1.32 [1/0] via 192.168.1.99
S       192.168.1.64 [1/0] via 192.168.1.131
C       192.168.1.96 is directly connected, Serial0/0
C       192.168.1.128 is directly connected, Serial0/1
Router#
```

Figura 7. Tabla de enrutamiento (Cali).

➤ Después



```
IOS Command Line Interface

Press RETURN to get started!

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

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to
up

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

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

     192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 4 subnets
S       192.168.1.0 [1/0] via 192.168.1.129
S       192.168.1.32 [1/0] via 192.168.1.129
C       192.168.1.64 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C       192.168.1.128 is directly connected, Serial0/0
Router#
```

Figura 8. Verificación tabla de enrutamiento (Cali).

1.1.9. Diagnóstico de vecinos.

El comando adecuado para verificar es “cdp neighbors”, antes de esto se debe habilitar con cdp run:

➤ Router Medellín (Antes)

```
MEDELLIN
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface

Press RETURN to get started.

Router>enable
Router#show cdp neighbors
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater, P - Phone
Device ID   Local Intrfce  Holdtme   Capability   Platform   Port ID
Router#
```

Figura 9. Vista vecinos (Medellín).

➤ Router Medellín (Después)

```
MEDELLIN
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface

Router#show cdp ?
  entry      Information for specific neighbor entry
  interface  CDP interface status and configuration
  neighbors  CDP neighbor entries
  <cr>
Router#show cdp
Global CDP information:
  Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds
  Sending a holdtime value of 180 seconds
  Sending CDPv2 advertisements is enabled
Router#show cdp detail
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Router#show cdp ?
  entry      Information for specific neighbor entry
  interface  CDP interface status and configuration
  neighbors  CDP neighbor entries
  <cr>
Router#show cdp neighbors
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Router#show cdp neighbors
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater, P - Phone
Device ID   Local Intrfce  Holdtme   Capability   Platform   Port ID
Switch     Fas 0/0        129       S            2960       Fas 0/3
Router#
```

Figura 10. Verificación lista vecinos (Medellín).

➤ Router Bogotá (Antes)

```
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface

Router>enable
Router#show cdp neighbors
% CDP is not enabled
Router#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#cdp run
Router(config)#exit
Router#
$SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Router#show cdp neighbors
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater, P - Phone
Device ID      Local Intrfce  Holdtme   Capability  Platform  Port ID
Router#
```

Figura 11. Vista vecinos (Bogotá).

Router Bogotá (Después)

```
BOGOTÁ
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface

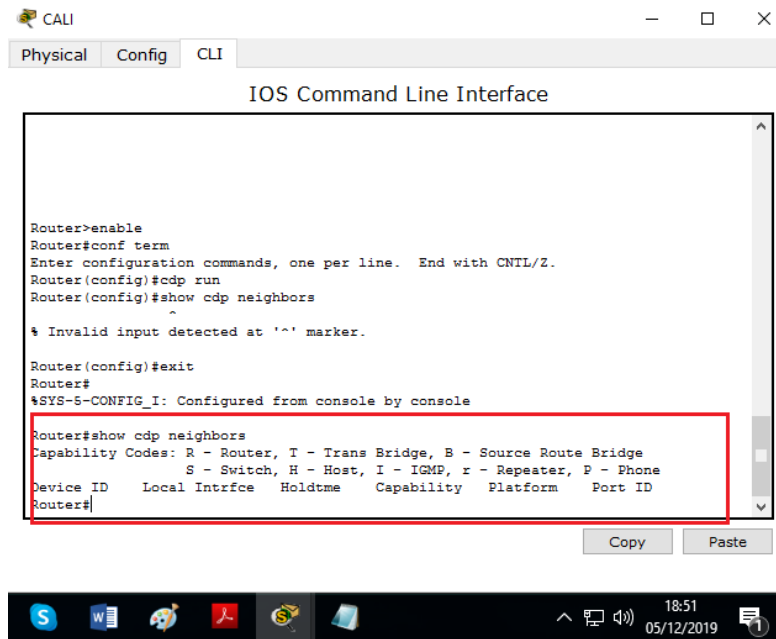
Press RETURN to get started.

Router>enable
Router#show cdp neighbors
% CDP is not enabled
Router#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#cdp run
Router(config)#exit
Router#
$SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Router#show cdp neighbors
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater, P - Phone
Device ID      Local Intrfce  Holdtme   Capability  Platform  Port ID
Router         Ser 0/0        177       R           C2600     Ser 0/0
Router#
```

Figura 12. Verificación lista vecinos (Bogotá).

➤ Router Cali (Antes)



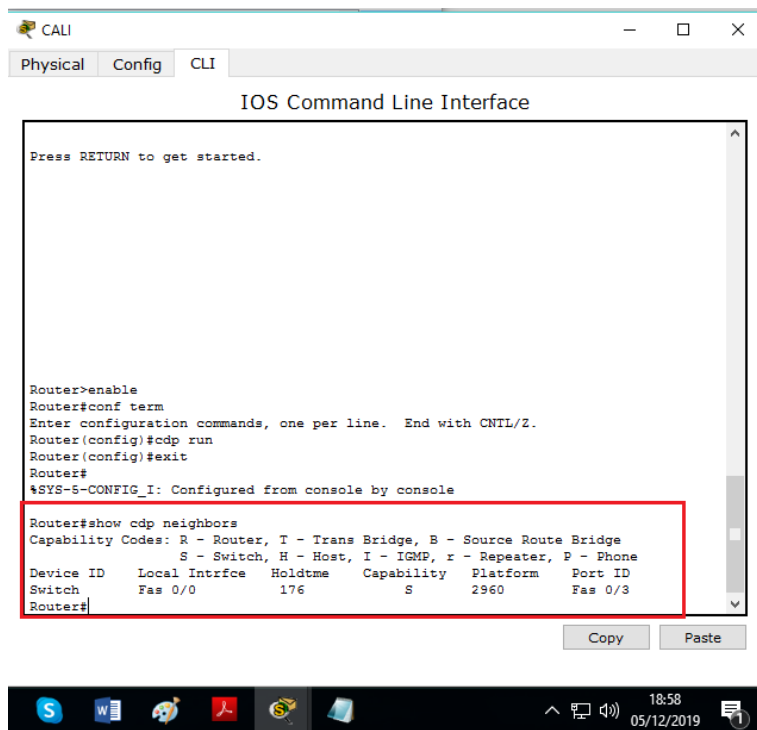
```
Router>enable
Router#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#cdp run
Router(config)#show cdp neighbors
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

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

Router#show cdp neighbors
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater, P - Phone
Device ID      Local Intrfce  Holdtme   Capability   Platform   Port ID
Router#
```

Figura 13. Vista vecinos (Cali).

➤ Router Cali (Después)



```
Press RETURN to get started.

Router>enable
Router#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#cdp run
Router(config)#exit
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Router#show cdp neighbors
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater, P - Phone
Device ID      Local Intrfce  Holdtme   Capability   Platform   Port ID
Switch         Fas 0/0        176       S            2960       Fas 0/3
Router#
```

Figura 14. Verificación lista vecinos (Bogotá).

1.1.10. Balanceo de cargas

Este proceso se hace para los que poseen dos seriales conectados en el mismo Router, con diferentes opciones para llevar la carga. Para visualizar se usa el comando show ip route, que nos permite observar que no hay balanceo de carga.

```
MEDELLÍN
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
Press RETURN to get started!

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0, changed state to up

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

 192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 4 subnets
S    192.168.1.0 [1/0] via 192.168.1.97
C    192.168.1.32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
S    192.168.1.64 [1/0] via 192.168.1.97
C    192.168.1.96 is directly connected, Serial0/0
Router#
```

Figura 15. Verificación balanceo de cargas (Medellín).

```
BOGOTÁ
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
Router (config-if)#
Router (config-if)#exit
Router (config-if)#interface Serial0/0
Router (config-if)#
Router (config-if)#exit
Router (config)#interface Serial0/1
Router (config-if)#exit
Router (config)#exit
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

 192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 5 subnets
C    192.168.1.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
S    192.168.1.32 [1/0] via 192.168.1.99
S    192.168.1.64 [1/0] via 192.168.1.131
C    192.168.1.96 is directly connected, Serial0/0
C    192.168.1.128 is directly connected, Serial0/1
Router#
```

Figura 16. Verificación balanceo de cargas (Bogotá).

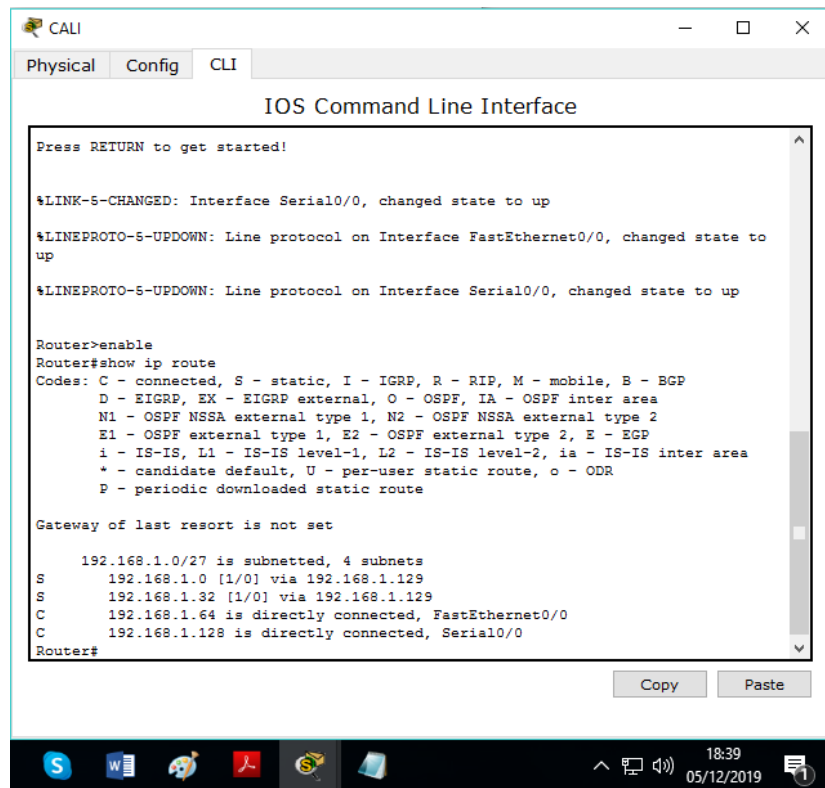


Figura 17. Verificación balanceo de cargas (Cali).

1.1.11. Configuración de enrutamiento.

Se asigna el protocolo de enrutamiento EIGRP a los routers considerando el direccionamiento diseñado.

1.1.11.1. Router Medellín

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#conf term
```

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

```
Router(config)#router eigrp 200
```

```
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.1.96 0.0.0.31
```

```
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.1.32 0.0.0.31
```

```
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.1.128 0.0.0.31
```

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

1.1.11.2. Router Bogotá

```
Router>enable
Router#configure term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#router eigrp 200
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.31
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.1.96 0.0.0.31
Router(config-router)#
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.1.128 0.0.0.31
Router(config-router)#no auto-summary
Router(config-router)#
Router(config-router)#
Router#
```

1.1.11.3. Router Cali

```
Router>enable
Router#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#router eigrp 200
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.1.128 0.0.0.31
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.1.64 0.0.0.31
Router(config-router)#no auto-summary
```

1.1.12. Verificación de vecindad con los routers configurados con EIGRP.

Para esto tenemos los comandos

```
show ip eigrp neighbors
show ip eigrp topology
```


1.1.12.1. Router Medellín

```
MEDELLÍN
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
R1#
R1#
R1#
R1#wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
R1#
R1#show ip eigrp neighbors
IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 200
H Address Interface Hold Uptime SRTT RTO Q Seq
(sec) (ms) Cnt Num
0 192.168.1.98 Se0/0 13 00:08:16 40 1000 0 3

R1#show ip eigrp topology
IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS 200

Codes: P - Passive, A - Active, U - Update, Q - Query, R - Reply,
       r - Reply status

P 192.168.1.0/27, 1 successors, FD is 2172416
   via Connected, Serial0/0
P 192.168.1.32/27, 1 successors, FD is 28160
   via Connected, FastEthernet0/0
P 192.168.1.96/27, 1 successors, FD is 2169856
   via Connected, Serial0/0
R1#
```

Figura 18. Verificación vecindad y EIGRP (Medellín).

1.1.12.2. Router Bogotá

```
BOGOTÁ
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
P 192.168.1.0/27, 1 successors, FD is 28160
   via Connected, FastEthernet0/0
P 192.168.1.32/27, 1 successors, FD is 2172416
   via 192.168.1.99 (2172416/28160), Serial0/0
P 192.168.1.96/27, 1 successors, FD is 2169856
   via Connected, Serial0/0
R2#wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
R2#
R2#show ip eigrp neighbors
IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 200
H Address Interface Hold Uptime SRTT RTO Q Seq
(sec) (ms) Cnt Num
0 192.168.1.99 Se0/0 11 00:09:19 40 1000 0 3

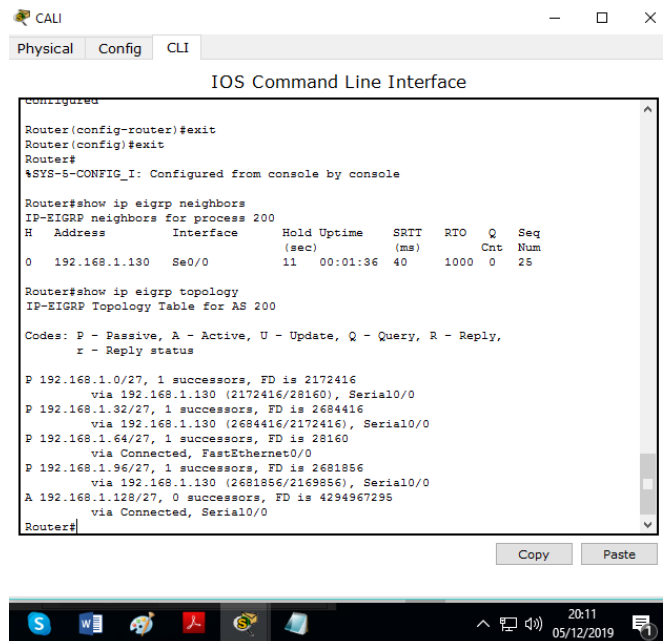
R2#show ip eigrp topology
IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS 200

Codes: P - Passive, A - Active, U - Update, Q - Query, R - Reply,
       r - Reply status

P 192.168.1.0/27, 1 successors, FD is 28160
   via Connected, FastEthernet0/0
P 192.168.1.32/27, 1 successors, FD is 2172416
   via 192.168.1.99 (2172416/28160), Serial0/0
P 192.168.1.96/27, 1 successors, FD is 2169856
   via Connected, Serial0/0
R2#
```

Figura 19. Verificación vecindad Y EIGRP (Bogotá).

1.1.12.3. Router Cali



```
Router(config-router)#exit
Router(config)#exit
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Router#show ip eigrp neighbors
IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 200
H  Address          Interface    Hold Uptime   SRTT  RTO  Q  Seq
  (sec)              (ms)
0  192.168.1.130    Se0/0       11   00:01:36   40   1000 0  25

Router#show ip eigrp topology
IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS 200

Codes: P - Passive, A - Active, U - Update, Q - Query, R - Reply,
       r - Reply status

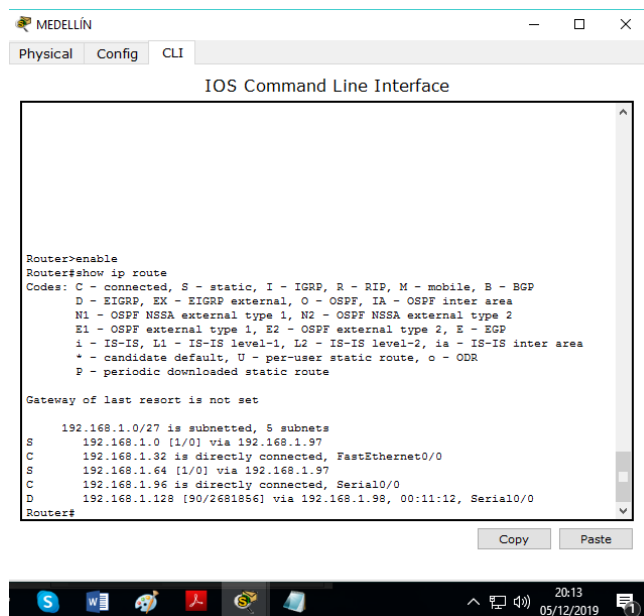
P 192.168.1.0/27, 1 successors, FD is 2172416
   via 192.168.1.130 (2172416/28160), Serial0/0
P 192.168.1.32/27, 1 successors, FD is 2684416
   via 192.168.1.130 (2684416/2172416), Serial0/0
P 192.168.1.64/27, 1 successors, FD is 28160
   via Connected, FastEthernet0/0
P 192.168.1.96/27, 1 successors, FD is 2681856
   via 192.168.1.130 (2681856/2169856), Serial0/0
A 192.168.1.128/27, 0 successors, FD is 4294967295
   via Connected, Serial0/0
Router#
```

Figura 20. Verificación vecindad Y EIGRP (Cali).

1.1.13. Comprobación de las tablas de enrutamiento.

Para esto el comando indicado es show ip route

1.1.13.1. Router Medellín



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

Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 5 subnets
S    192.168.1.0 [1/0] via 192.168.1.97
C    192.168.1.32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C    192.168.1.64 [1/0] via 192.168.1.97
C    192.168.1.96 is directly connected, Serial0/0
D    192.168.1.128 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.96, 00:11:12, Serial0/0
Router#
```

Figura 21. Tabla de enrutamiento (Medellín).

1.1.13.2. Router Bogotá

```

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

   192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 5 subnets
C       192.168.1.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
S       192.168.1.32 [1/0] via 192.168.1.99
S       192.168.1.64 [1/0] via 192.168.1.131
C       192.168.1.96 is directly connected, Serial0/0
C       192.168.1.128 is directly connected, Serial0/1
Router#
  
```

Figura 22. Tabla de enrutamiento (Bogotá).

1.1.13.3. Router Cali

```

P 192.168.1.0/27, 1 successors, FD is 2172416
   via 192.168.1.130 (2172416/28160), Serial0/0
P 192.168.1.32/27, 1 successors, FD is 2684416
   via 192.168.1.130 (2684416/2172416), Serial0/0
P 192.168.1.64/27, 1 successors, FD is 28160
   via Connected, FastEthernet0/0
P 192.168.1.96/27, 1 successors, FD is 2681856
   via 192.168.1.130 (2681856/2169856), Serial0/0
A 192.168.1.128/27, 0 successors, FD is 4294967295
   via Connected, Serial0/0
Router#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

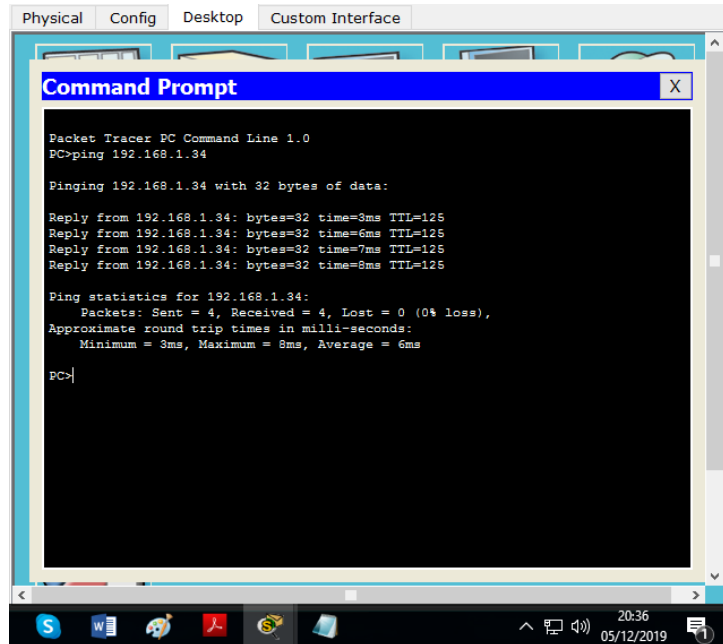
Gateway of last resort is not set

   192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 5 subnets
S       192.168.1.0 [1/0] via 192.168.1.129
S       192.168.1.32 [1/0] via 192.168.1.129
C       192.168.1.64 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
D       192.168.1.96 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.130, 00:09:50, Serial0/0
C       192.168.1.128 is directly connected, Serial0/0
Router#
  
```

Figura 23. Tabla de enrutamiento (cali).

1.1.14. Diagnóstico de conectividad entre los puntos de la red.

1.1.14.1. Ping desde el PC del router Cali a PC router Medellín



```
Physical Config Desktop Custom Interface
Command Prompt
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ping 192.168.1.34

Pinging 192.168.1.34 with 32 bytes of data:

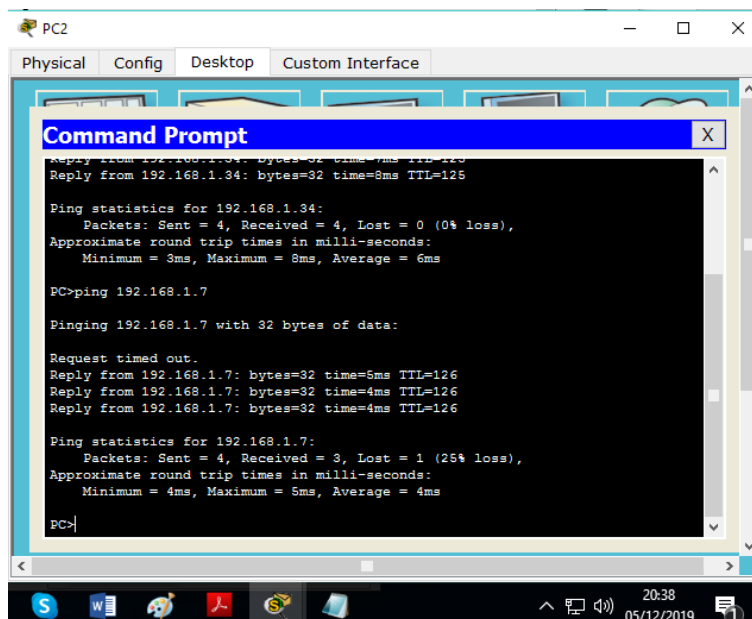
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.34:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 3ms, Maximum = 8ms, Average = 6ms

PC>
```

Figura 24. Conectividad Cali – Medellín.

1.1.14.2. Ping desde el PC del router Cali a PC router Bogotá (Servidor)



```
PC2
Physical Config Desktop Custom Interface
Command Prompt
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.34:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 3ms, Maximum = 8ms, Average = 6ms

PC>ping 192.168.1.7

Pinging 192.168.1.7 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.1.7: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.7: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.7: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.7:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 4ms, Maximum = 5ms, Average = 4ms

PC>
```

Figura 25. Conectividad Cali – Bogotá.

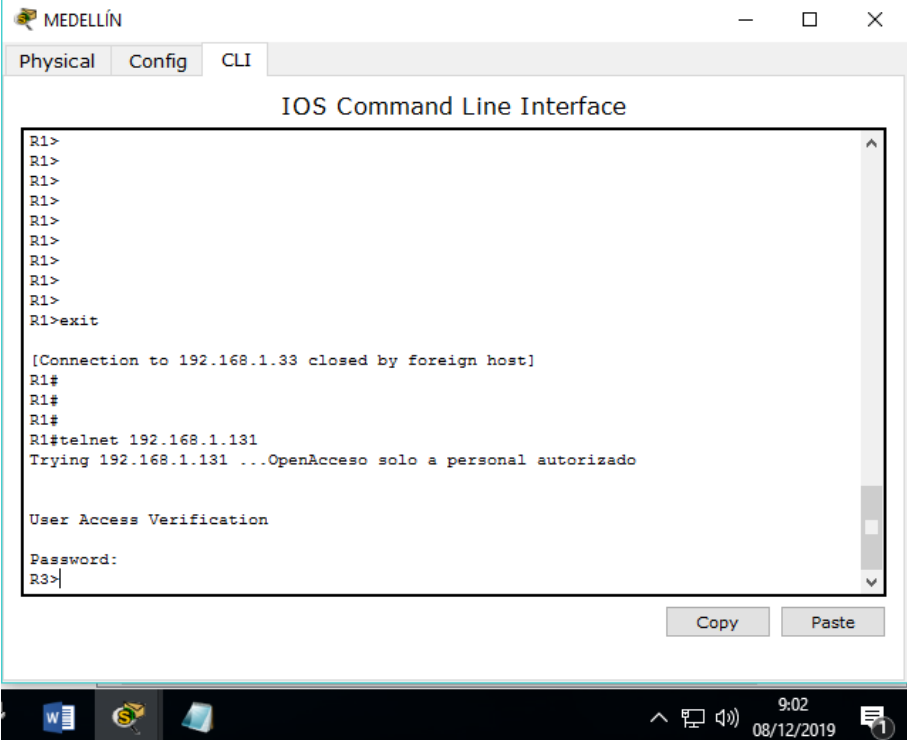
1.1.15. Configuración de las listas de Control de Acceso.

En este momento cualquier usuario de la red tiene acceso a todos sus dispositivos y estaciones de trabajo. El jefe de redes le solicita implementar seguridad en la red. Para esta labor se decide configurar listas de control de acceso (ACL) a los routers.

a. Cada router debe estar habilitado para establecer conexiones Telnet con los demás routers y tener acceso a cualquier dispositivo en la red.

Como ya se había habilitado la configuración telnet con la línea vty podemos tener acceso a los routers, de igual forma podemos entrar a cualquier dispositivo de la red, por tal razón se a continuación se muestra evidencia de las conexiones.

1.1.15.1. Router Medellín a Cali



```
MEDELLÍN
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
R1>
R1>
R1>
R1>
R1>
R1>
R1>
R1>
R1>
R1>
R1>
R1>exit
[Connection to 192.168.1.33 closed by foreign host]
R1#
R1#
R1#telnet 192.168.1.131
Trying 192.168.1.131 ...OpenAcceso solo a personal autorizado

User Access Verification
Password:
R3>
```

Figura 26. Conexión Telnet Medellín - Cali.

1.1.15.2. Router Bogotá a Cali

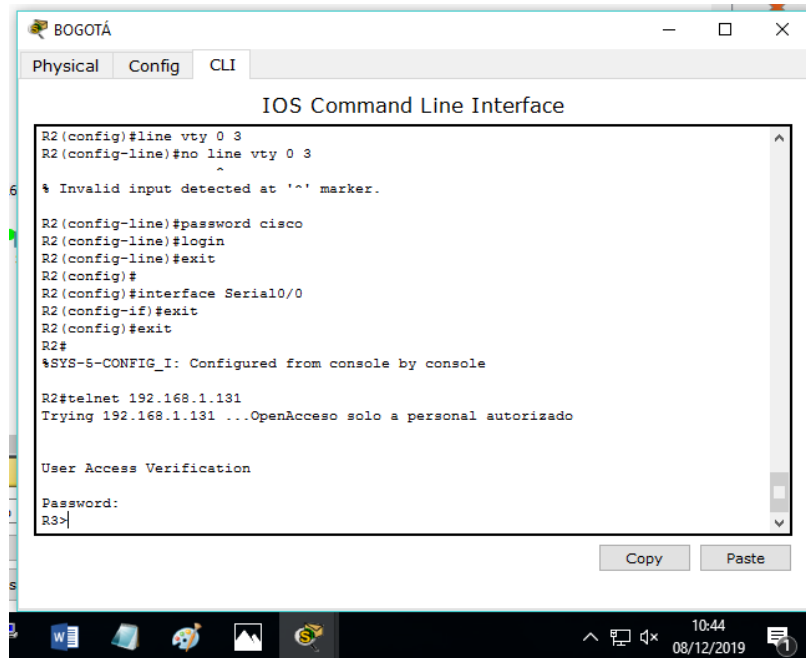


Figura 27. Conexión Telnet Cali – Bogotá.

1.1.15.3. Router Cali a Medellín

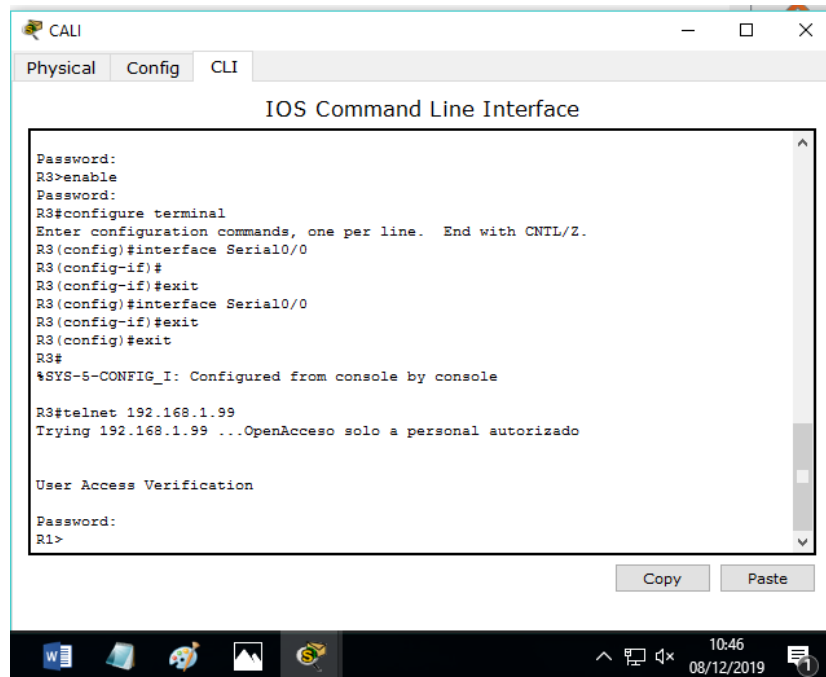


Figura 28. Conexión Telnet Cali – Medellín.

1.1.15.4. Router Cali a Bogotá

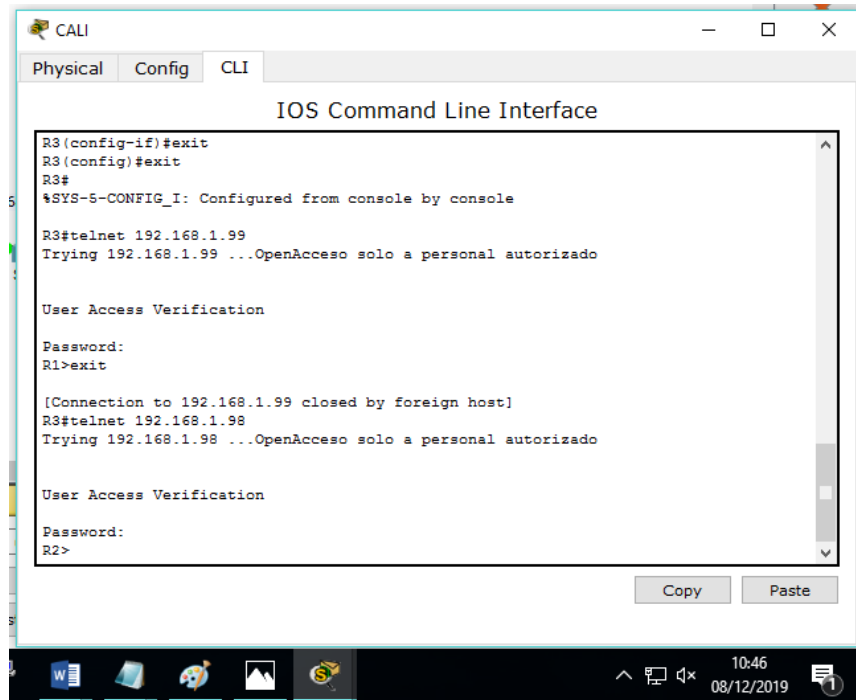


Figura 29. Conexión Telnet Cali – Bogotá.

1.1.15.5. Router Medellín a Bogotá

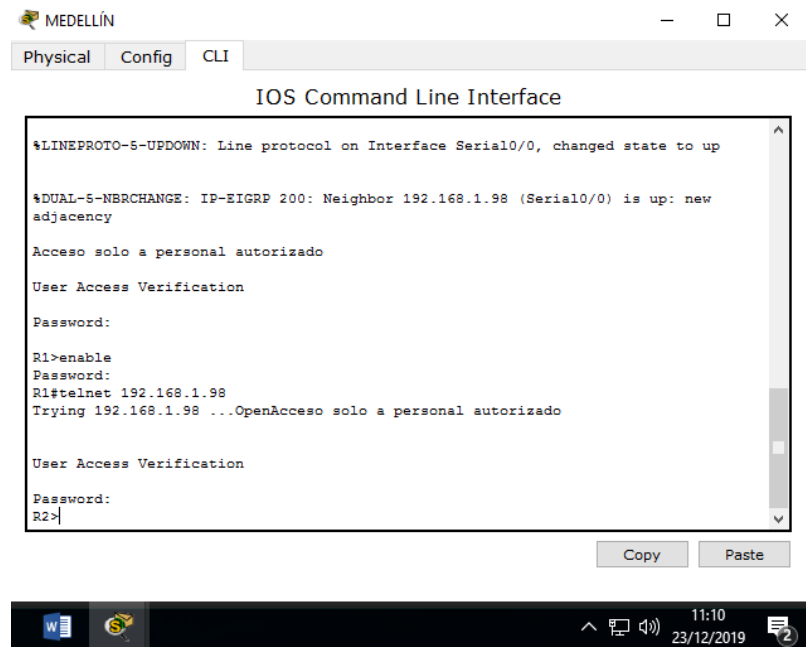
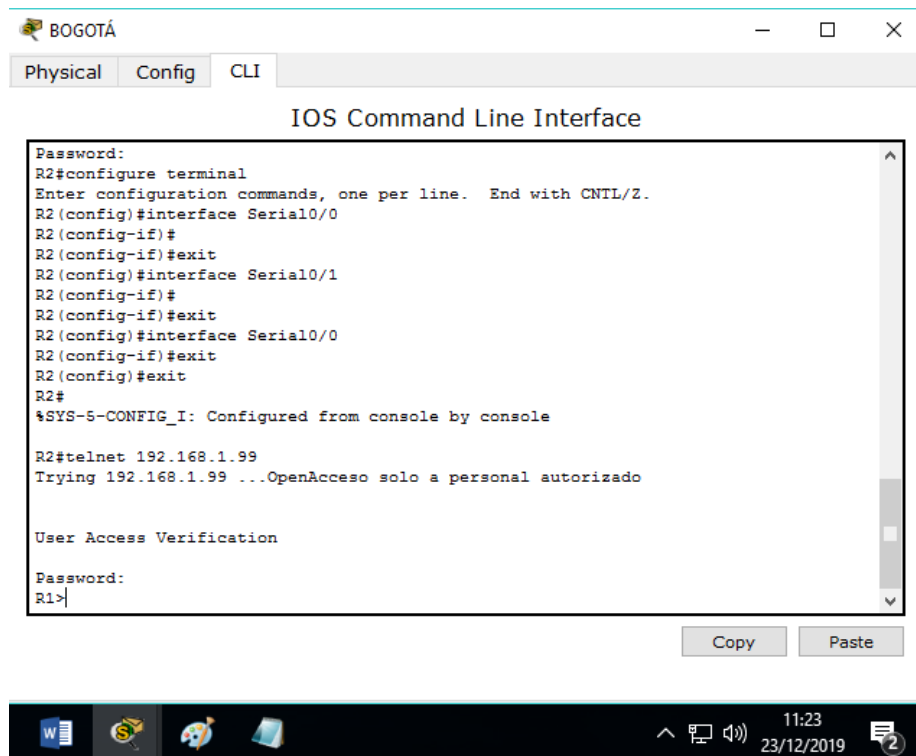


Figura 30. Conexión Telnet Medellín – Bogotá.

1.1.15.6. Router Bogotá Medellín



```
BOGOTÁ
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
Password:
R2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#interface Serial0/0
R2(config-if)#
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#interface Serial0/1
R2(config-if)#
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#interface Serial0/0
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#exit
R2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R2#telnet 192.168.1.99
Trying 192.168.1.99 ...OpenAcceso solo a personal autorizado

User Access Verification
Password:
R1>
```

Figura 31. Conexión Telnet Bogotá - Medellín.

b. El equipo WS1 y el servidor se encuentran en la subred de administración. Solo el servidor de la subred de administración debe tener acceso a cualquier otro dispositivo en cualquier parte de la red.

Procedemos a realizar la configuración en el router de Bogotá:

```
R2#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.4
R2(config)#access-list 1 permit any
R2(config)#interface f 0/0
R2(config-if)#ip access-group 1 in
R2(config-if)#exit
```


c. Las estaciones de trabajo en las LAN de MEDELLIN y CALI no deben tener acceso a ningún dispositivo fuera de su subred, excepto para interconectar con el servidor.

Router Cali

```
R3#conf term
```

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

```
R3(config)#access-list 10 permit 192.168.1.7
```

```
R3(config)#access-list 10 deny 192.168.1.96 0.0.0.31
```

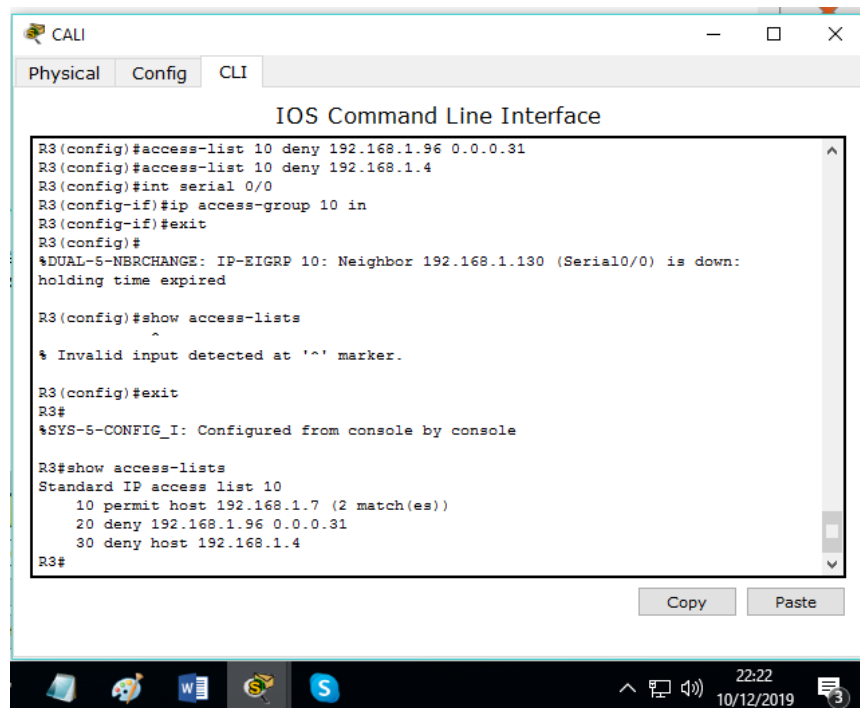
```
R3(config)#access-list 10 deny 192.168.1.4
```

```
R3(config)#int serial 0/0
```

```
R3(config-if)#ip access-group 10 in
```

```
R3(config-if)#exit
```

Para mostrar las listas de acceso utilizamos el comando “show access-lists” en cada router.



```
IOS Command Line Interface
R3(config)#access-list 10 deny 192.168.1.96 0.0.0.31
R3(config)#access-list 10 deny 192.168.1.4
R3(config)#int serial 0/0
R3(config-if)#ip access-group 10 in
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#
%DUAL-S-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 10: Neighbor 192.168.1.130 (Serial0/0) is down:
holding time expired

R3(config)#show access-lists
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R3(config)#exit
R3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R3#show access-lists
Standard IP access list 10
 10 permit host 192.168.1.7 (2 match(es))
 20 deny 192.168.1.96 0.0.0.31
 30 deny host 192.168.1.4
R3#
```

Figura 32. Lista ACL router Cali.

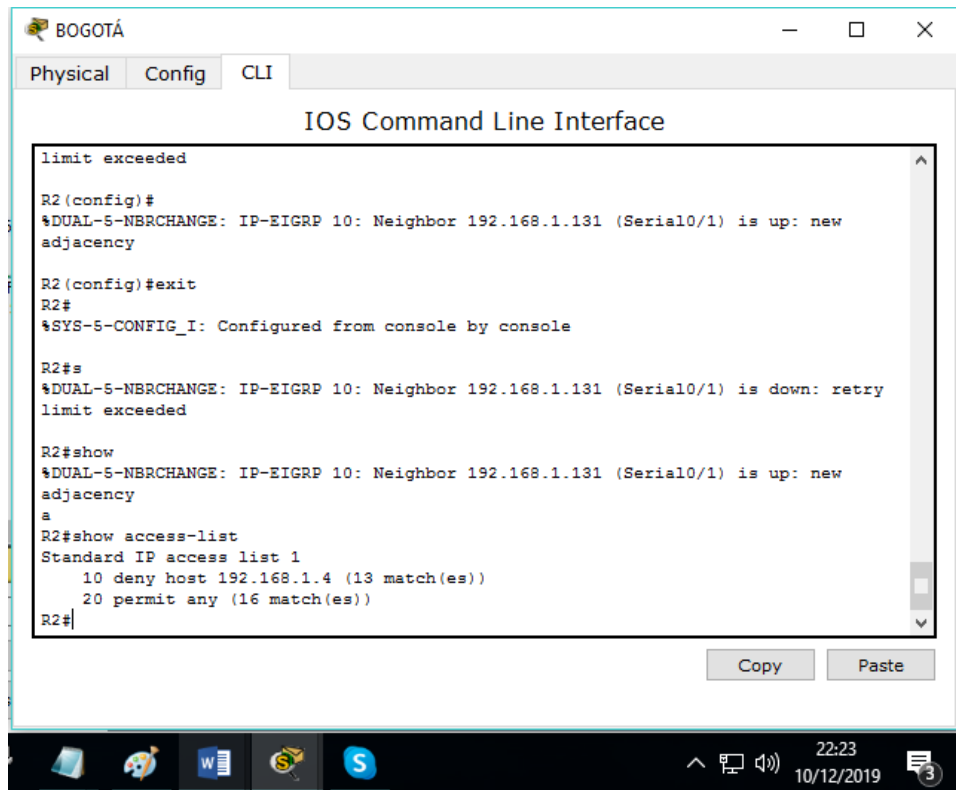


Figura 33. Lista ACL router Bogotá.

1.1.16. Comprobación de la red instalada.

- a. Se debe probar que la configuración de las listas de acceso fue exitosa.
- b. Comprobar y Completar la siguiente tabla de condiciones de prueba para confirmar el óptimo funcionamiento de la red e.

	ORIGEN	DESTINO	RESULTADO
TELNET	Router MEDELLIN	Router CALI	Fallido
	WS_1	Router BOGOTA	Fallido
	Servidor	Router CALI	Exitoso
	Servidor	Router MEDELLIN	Exitoso
TELNET	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	Router CALI	Fallido
	LAN del Router CALI	Router CALI	Exitoso
	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	Router MEDELLIN	Exitoso

	LAN del Router CALI	Router MEDELLIN	Fallido
PING	LAN del Router CALI	WS_1	Fallido
	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	WS_1	Fallido
	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	LAN del Router CALI	Fallido
	LAN del Router CALI	Servidor	Exitoso
PING	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	Servidor	Exitoso
	Servidor	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	Exitoso
	Servidor	LAN del Router CALI	Exitoso
	Router CALI	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	Fallido
	Router MEDELLIN	LAN del Router CALI	Fallido

Tabla 2. Verificaciones listas de acceso.

The screenshot shows a Cisco IOS Command Line Interface window titled 'MEDELLÍN'. The window has tabs for 'Physical', 'Config', and 'CLI'. The CLI output is as follows:

```

R1#
R1#show ip eigrp neighbors
IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 200
H  Address          Interface      Hold Uptime    SRTT  RTO  Q  Seq
  (sec)              (ms)          (sec)           (ms)  Cnt  Num
0   192.168.1.98      Se0/0         13  00:08:16    40   1000  0   3

R1#show ip eigrp topology
IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS 200

Codes: P - Passive, A - Active, U - Update, Q - Query, R - Reply,
       r - Reply status

P 192.168.1.0/27, 1 successors, FD is 2172416
   via 192.168.1.98 (2172416/28160), Serial0/0
P 192.168.1.32/27, 1 successors, FD is 28160
   via Connected, FastEthernet0/0
P 192.168.1.96/27, 1 successors, FD is 2169856
   via Connected, Serial0/0
R1#telnet 192.168.1.131
Trying 192.168.1.131 ...
% Connection timed out; remote host not responding
R1#

```

At the bottom of the window, there are 'Copy' and 'Paste' buttons. The taskbar at the bottom of the screen shows the time as 17:17 on 11/12/2019.

Figura 34. Telnet router Medellín Cali.

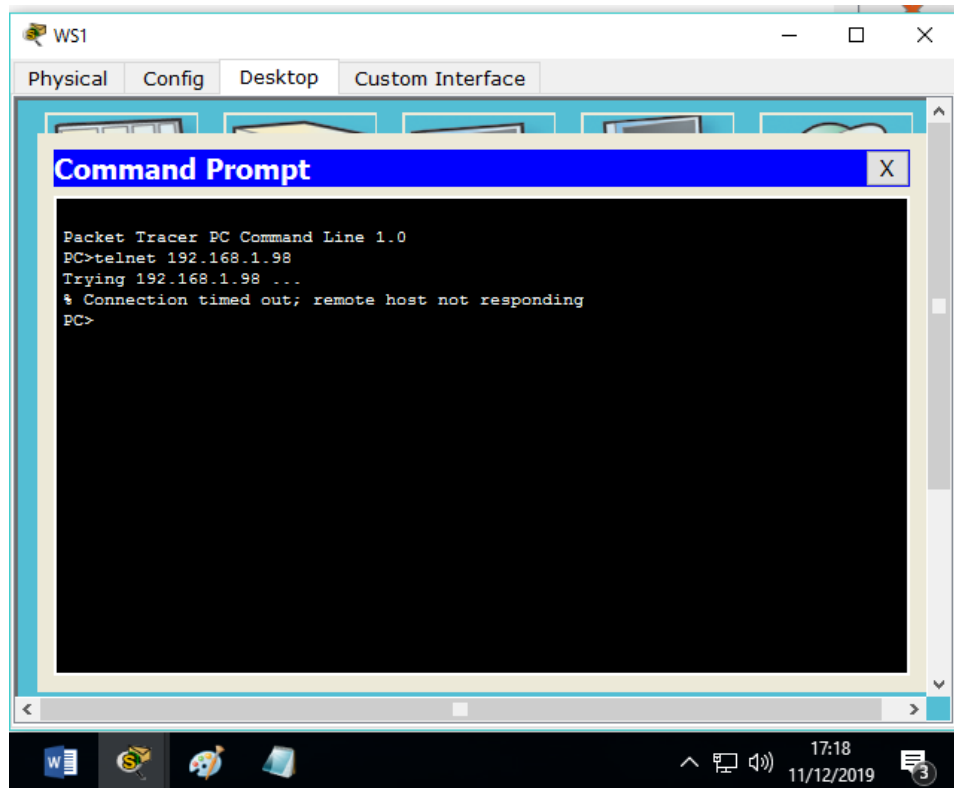


Figura 35. Telnet WS1 a router Bogotá.

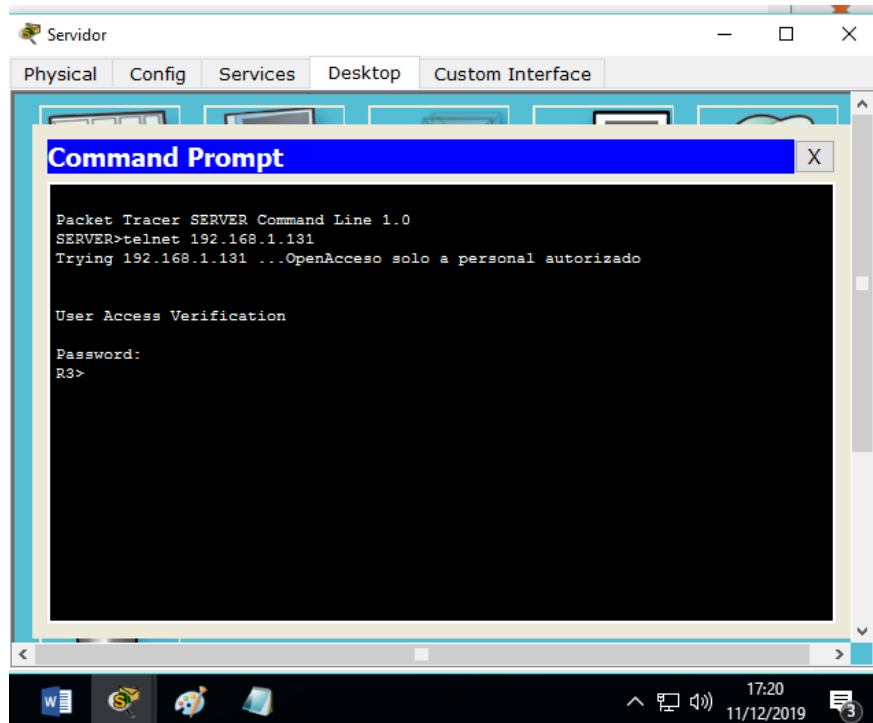


Figura 36. Telnet servidor a router Cali.

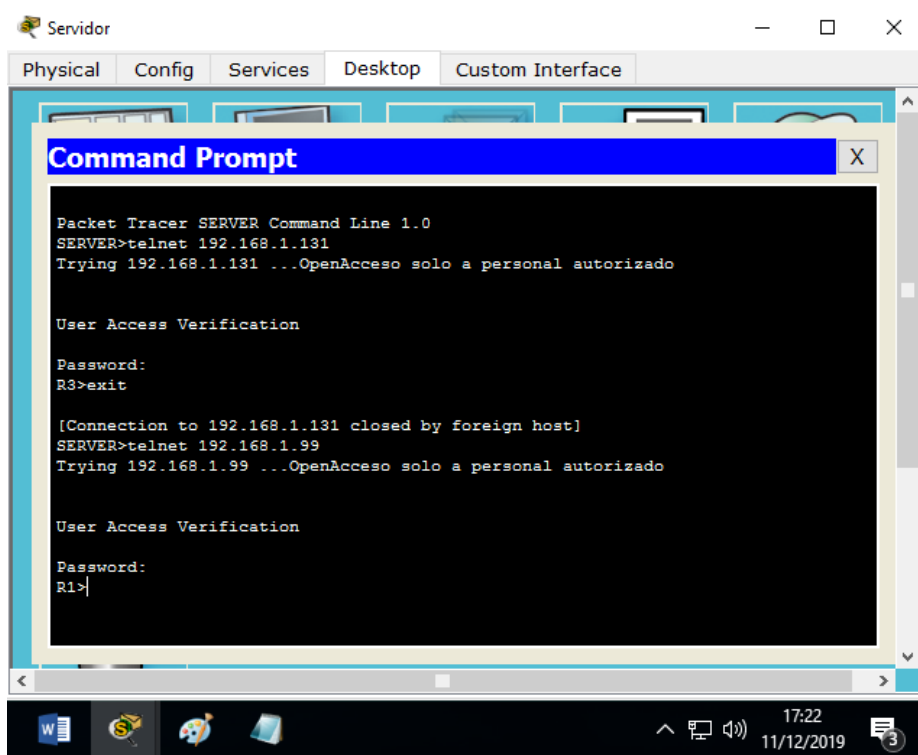


Figura 37. Telnet servidor a router Medellín.

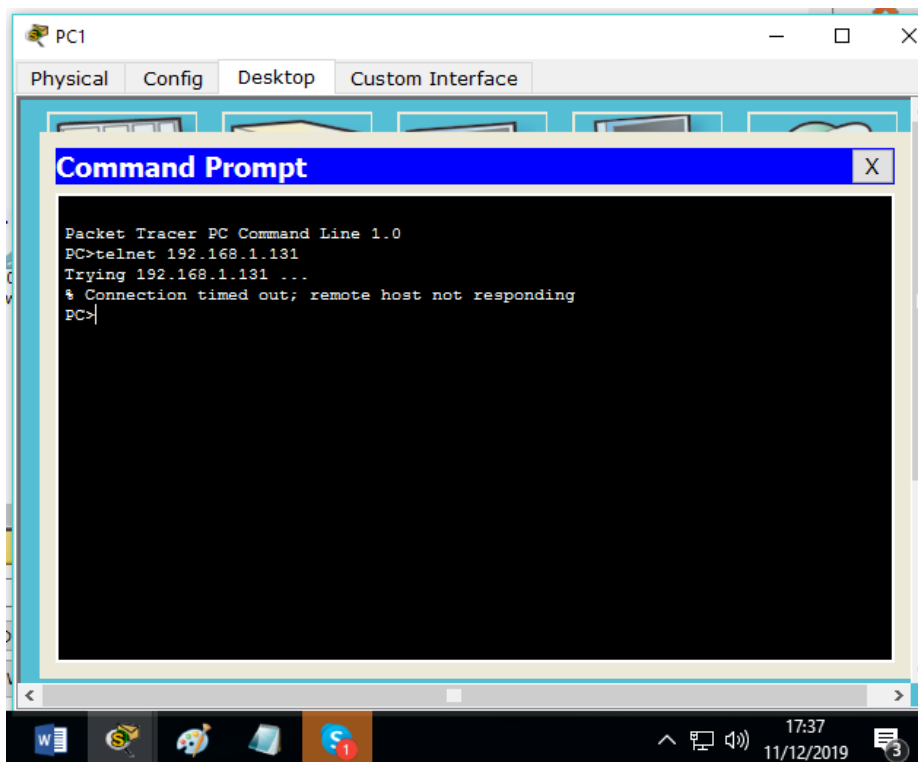


Figura 38. LAN del router Medellín a router Cali.

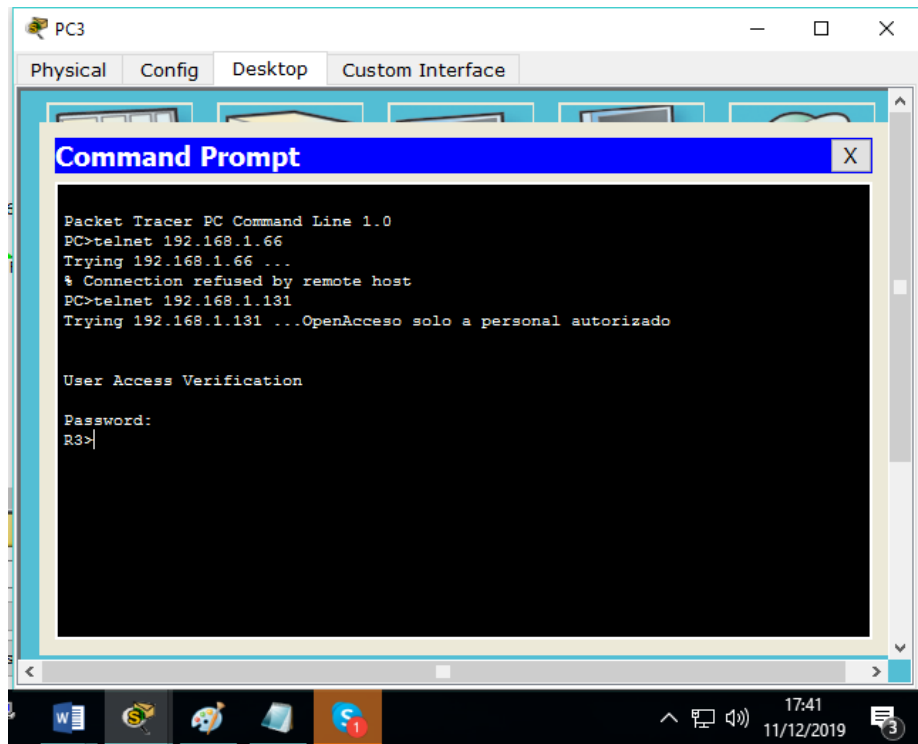


Figura 39. LAN del router Cali a router Cali.

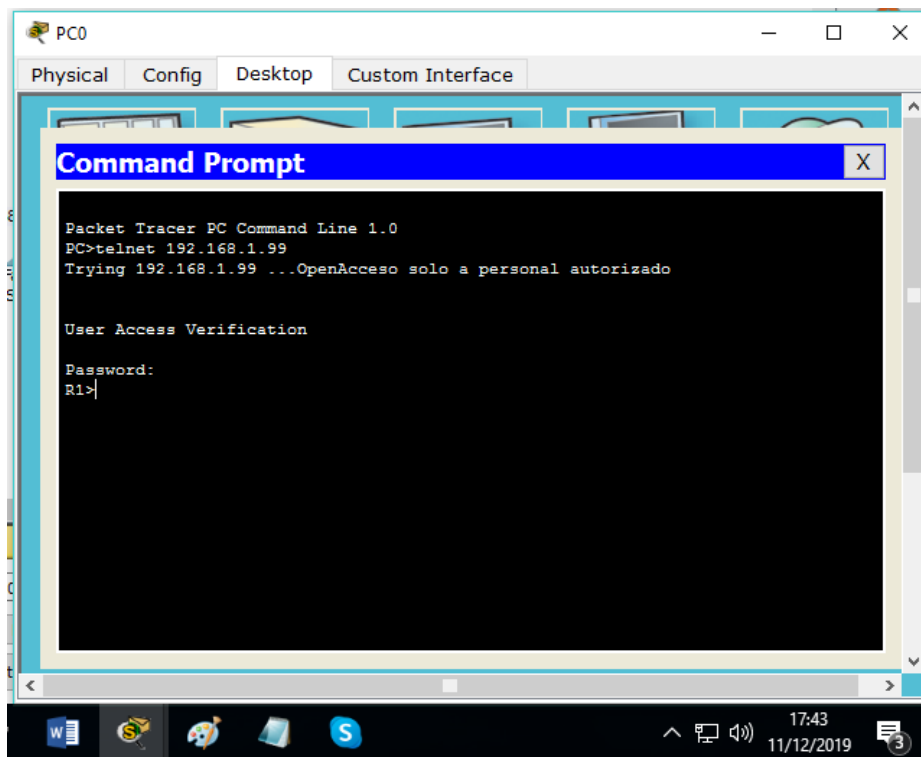


Figura 40. LAN del router Medellín a router Medellín.

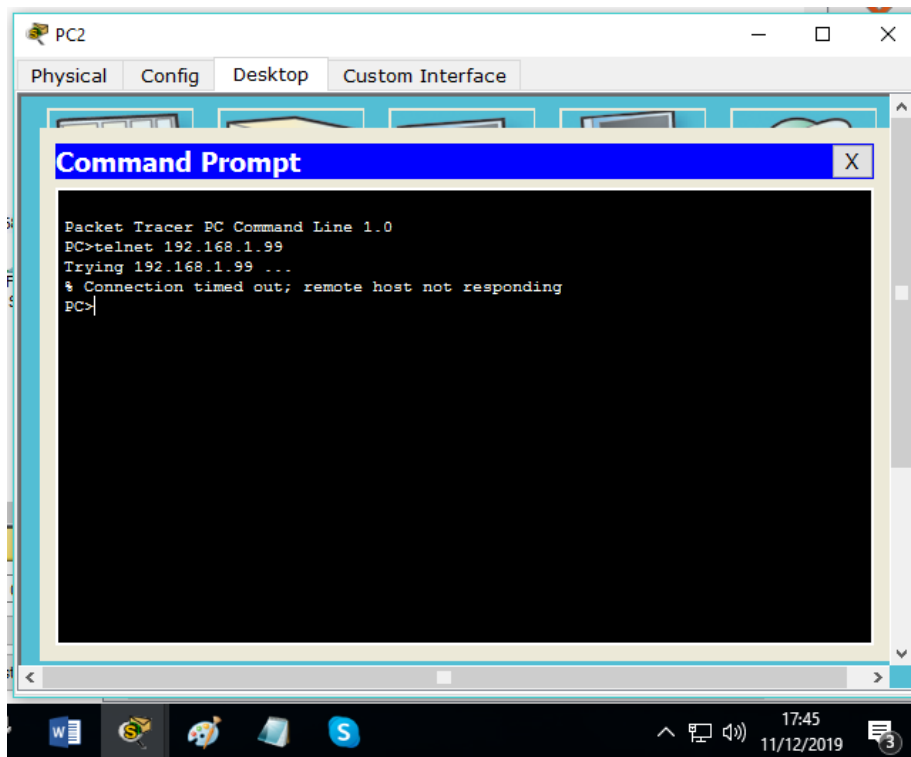


Figura 41. LAN del Router Cali a router Medellín.

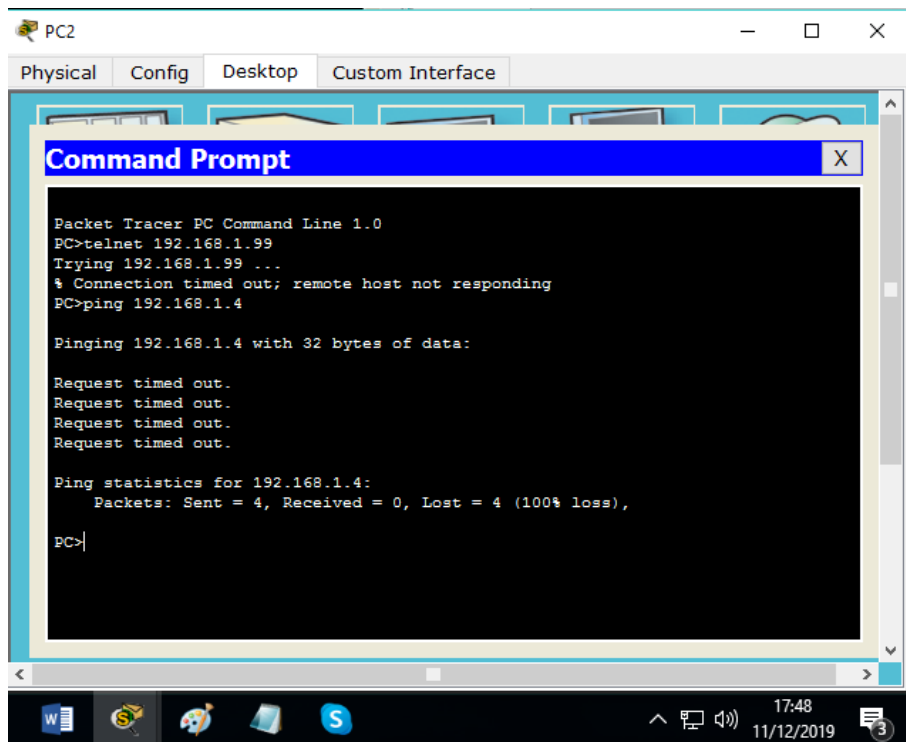


Figura 42. LAN del router Cali WS_1.

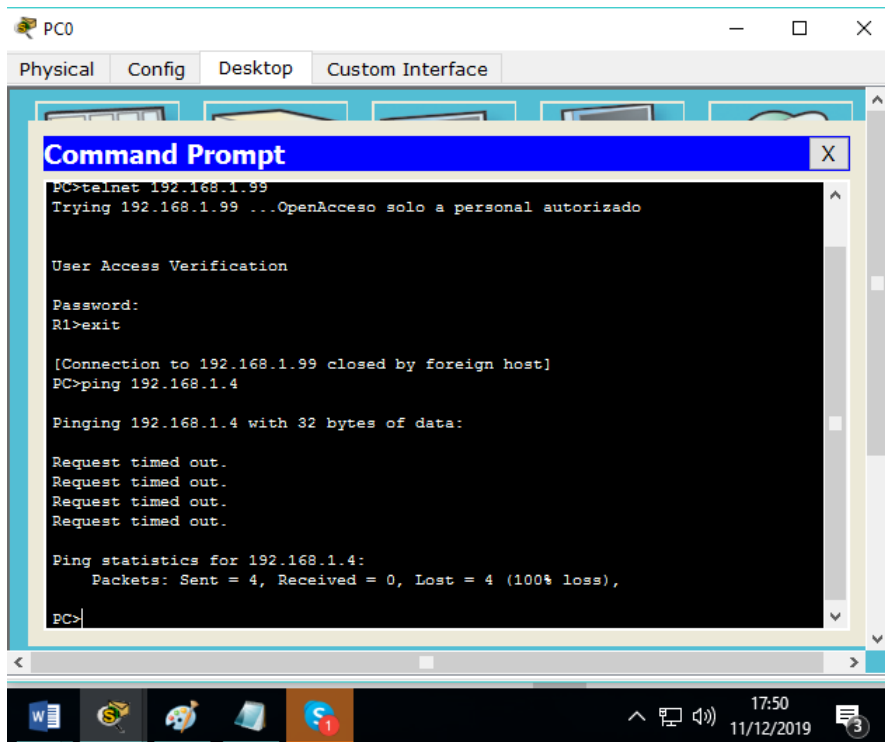


Figura 43. LAN del router Medellín WS_1.

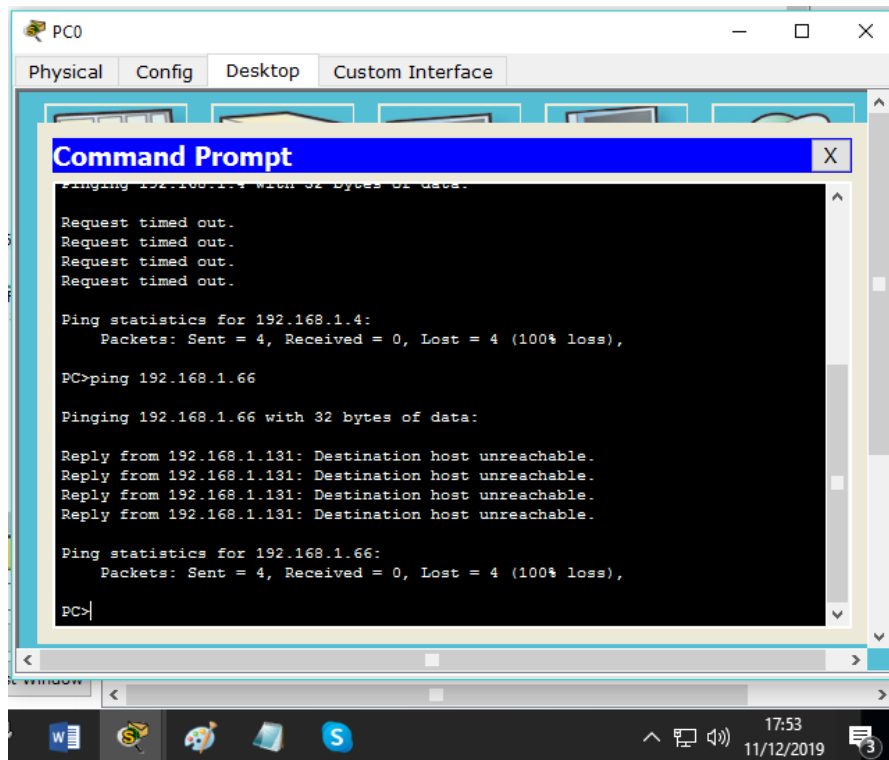


Figura 44. LAN del router a LAN router de Cali.

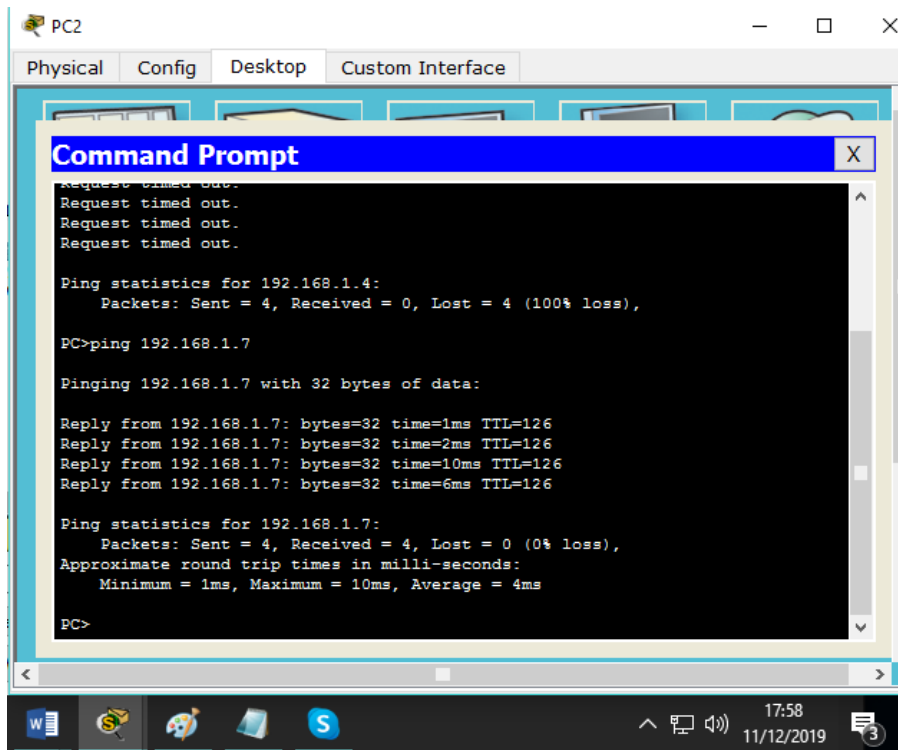


Figura 45. LAN del router Cali a Servidor.

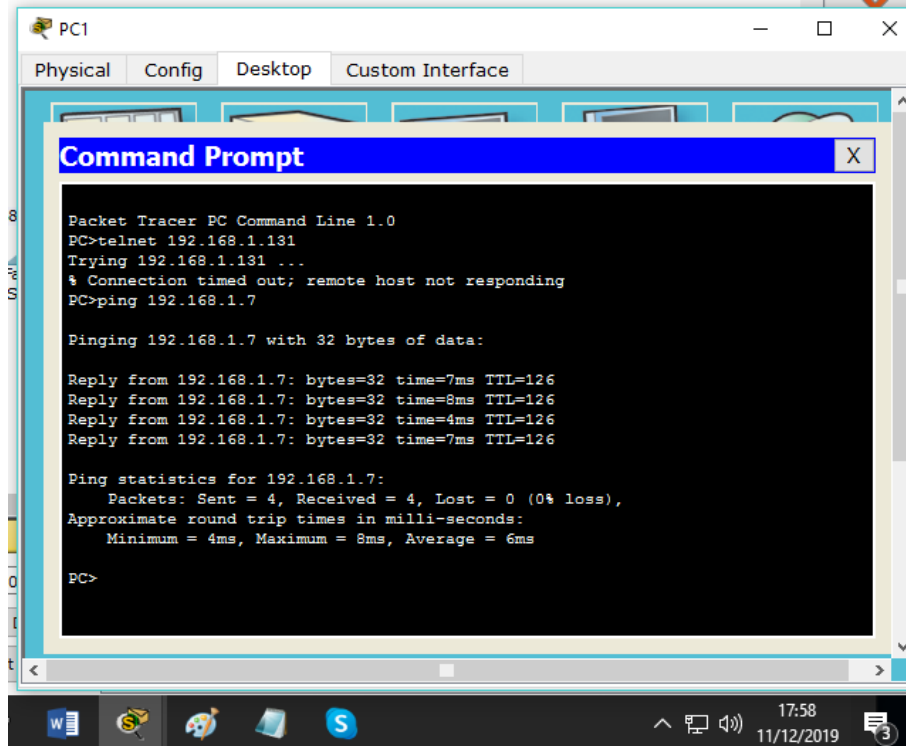


Figura 46. LAN del router Medellín a Servidor.

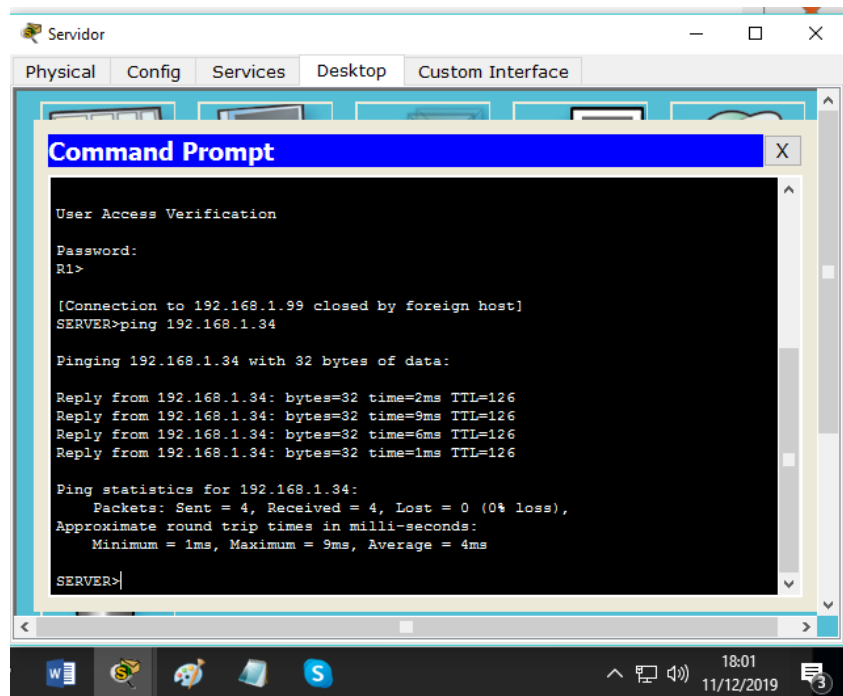


Figura 47. Servidor a LAN del router Medellín.

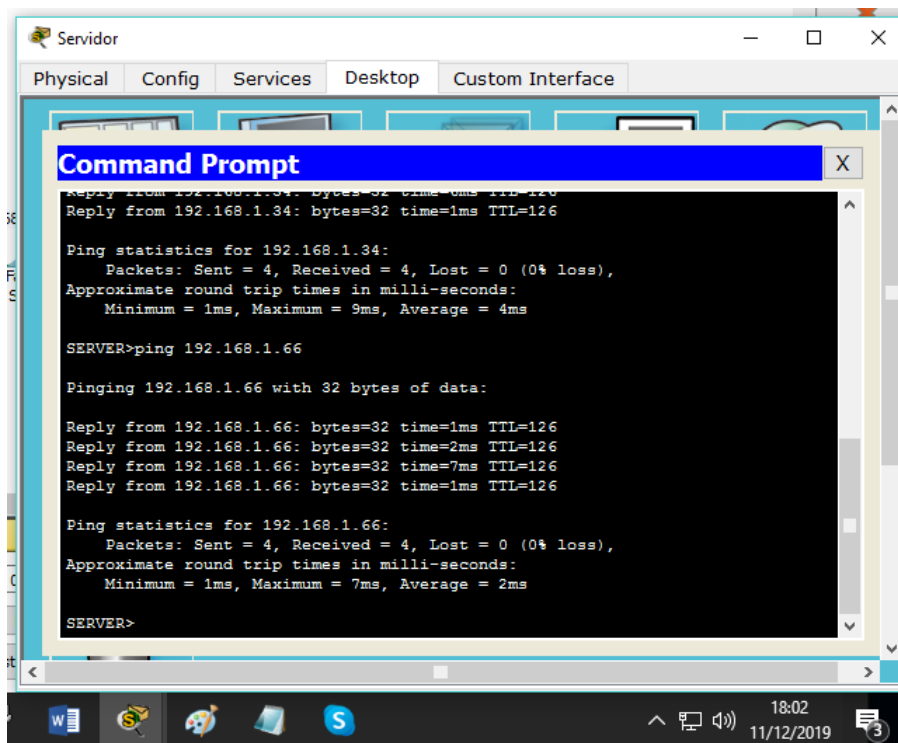


Figura 48. Servidor a LAN del router Cali.

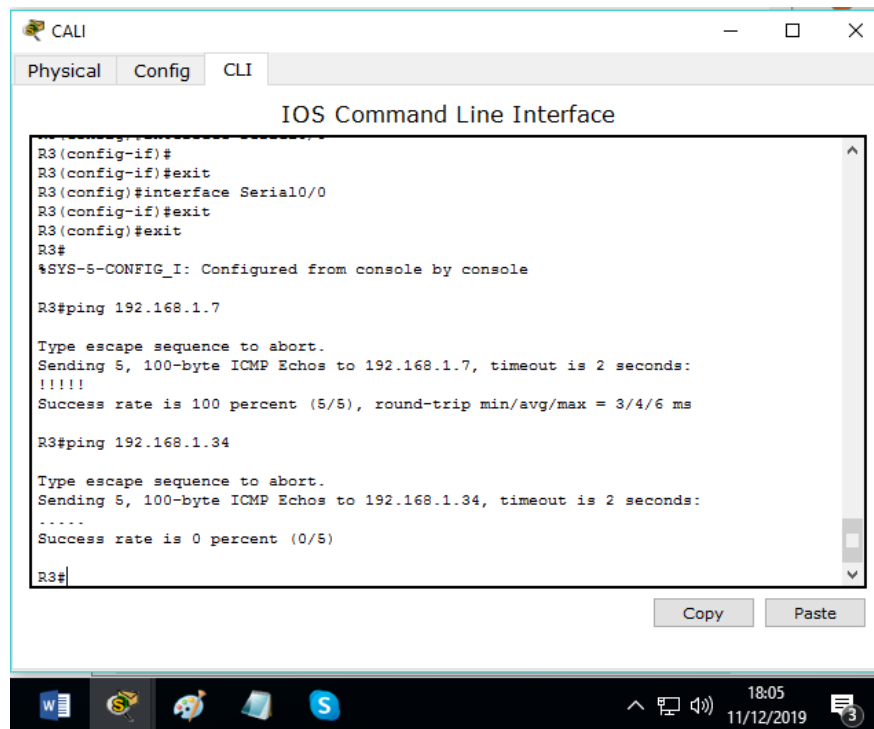


Figura 49. Router Cali a LAN del router Medellín.

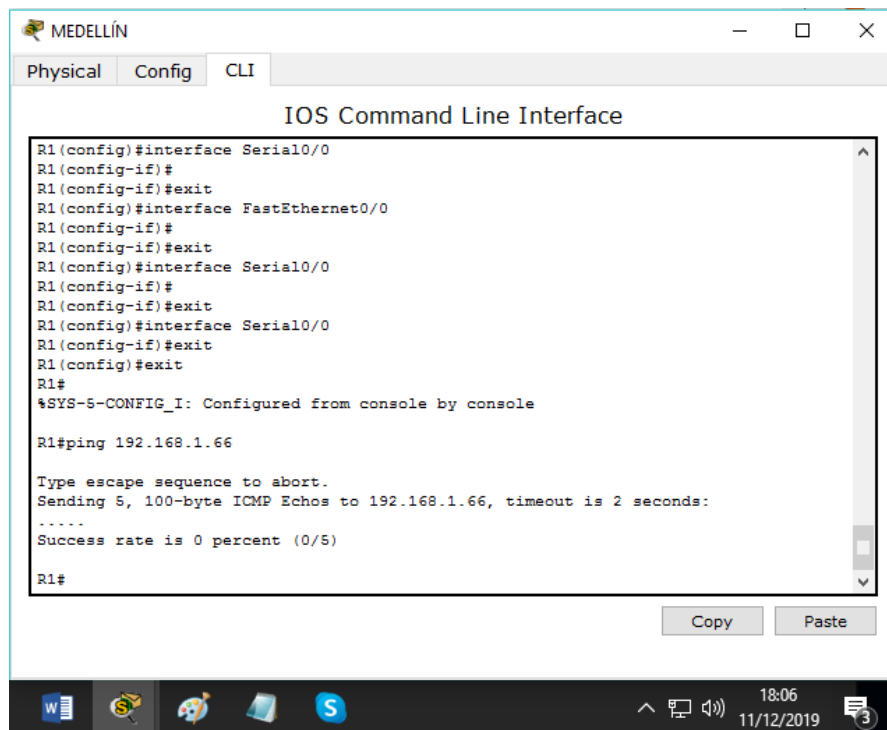


Figura 50. Router Medellín a LAN del router Cali.

1.2. ESCENARIO 2

Una empresa tiene la conexión a internet en una red Ethernet, lo cual deben adaptarlo para facilitar que sus routers y las redes que incluyen puedan, por esa vía, conectarse a internet, pero empleando las direcciones de la red LAN original.

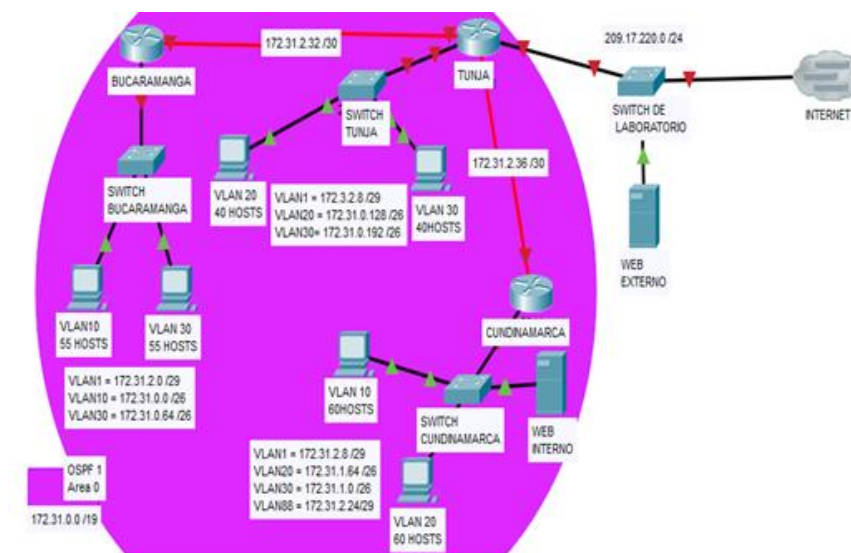


Figura 51. Topología escenario 2.

1.2.1. Configuraciones router Bucaramanga

1.2.1.1. Básicas

```
Router>enable
Router#config terminal
Router(config)#hostname RBucaramanga
RBucaramanga (config)#no ip domain-lookup
RBucaramanga (config)#enable secret cisco
RBucaramanga (config)#line console 0
RBucaramanga (config-line)#password cisco
RBucaramanga (config-line)#login
RBucaramanga (config)#line vty 0 4
```

```
RBucaramanga (config-line)#password cisco
RBucaramanga (config-line)#login
RBucaramanga (config-line)#exit
RBucaramanga (config)#service password-encryption
RBucaramanga (config)#banner motd #Prohibido el acceso no autorizado!#
RBucaramanga (config)#exit
RBucaramanga #copy running-config startup-config
```

1.2.1.2. Interfaces y seriales

```
RBucaramanga (config)#int serial 0/0/0
RBucaramanga (config-if)# ip add 172.31.2.34 255.255.255.252
RBucaramanga (config-if)#no shutdown
RBucaramanga (config-if)#exit
```

```
RBucaramanga(config)#int g0/0.1
RBucaramanga(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 1
RBucaramanga(config-subif)#ip add 172.31.2.1 255.255.255.248
RBucaramanga(config-subif)#int g0/0.10
RBucaramanga(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 10
RBucaramanga(config-subif)#ip add 172.31.0.1 255.255.255.192
RBucaramanga(config-subif)#int g0/0.30
RBucaramanga(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 30
RBucaramanga(config-subif)#ip add 172.31.0.65 255.255.255.192
RBucaramanga(config-subif)#int g0/0
RBucaramanga(config-if)#no shutdown
RBucaramanga (config-if)# int serial 0/0/0
RBucaramanga(config-if)#ip address 172.31.2.34 255.255.255.252
RBucaramanga(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
RBucaramanga (config-if)# router ospf 1
```


1.2.1.4. Número de internos y tiempo máximo al detectar ataques.

```
RBucaramanga(config-line)#login block-for 10 attempts 3 within 60
```

1.2.2. Configuraciones router Tunja

1.2.2.1. Básicas

```
Router>enable
Router#config terminal
Router(config)#hostname RTunja
RTunja (config)#enable secret cisco
RTunja (config)#no ip domain-lookup
RTunja (config)#line console 0
RTunja (config-line)#password cisco
RTunja (config-line)#login
RTunja (config-line)#exit
RTunja (config)#line vty 0 4
RTunja(config-line)#password cisco
RTunja(config-line)#login
RTunja (config-line)#exit
RTunja (config)#banner motd #Prohibido el acceso no autorizado!#
RTunja (config)#exit
RTunja #copy running-config startup-config
```

1.2.2.2. Interfaces y seriales

```
RTunja (config)#int serial 0/0/0
RTunja (config-if)# ip add 172.31.2.33 255.255.255.252
RTunja (config-if)#no shutdown
RTunja (config-if)#exit
```

```
RTunja (config)#int serial 0/0/1
RTunja(config-if)#ip address 172.31.2.37 255.255.255.252
RTunja (config-if)#no shutdown
RTunja (config-if)#exit

RTunja(config)#int g0/0.1
RTunja(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 1
RTunja(config-subif)#ip address 172.3.2.9 255.255.255.248
RTunja(config-subif)#int g0/0.20
RTunja(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 20
RTunja(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.0.129 255.255.255.192
RTunja(config-subif)#int g0/0.30
RTunja(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 30
RTunja(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.0.193 255.255.255.192
RTunja(config-subif)#int g0/0
RTunja(config-if)#no shutdown
RTunja(config-if)#exit
RTunja (config)#int g0/1
RTunja(config-if)#ip address 209.165.220.1 255.255.255.0
RTunja (config-if)#no shutdown

RTunja (config-if)# router ospf 1
RTunja(config-router)#network 172.3.2.8 0.0.0.7 area 0
RTunja(config-router)#network 172.31.0.128 0.0.0.63 area 0
RTunja(config-router)#network 172.31.0.192 0.0.0.63 area 0
RTunja(config-router)#network 172.31.2.32 0.0.0.3 area 0
RTunja(config-router)#network 172.31.2.36 0.0.0.3 area 0
RTunja(config-router)#end
```


1.2.2.3. Autenticación AAA

```
RTunja(config)#username utunja secret cisco
```

```
RTunja(config)#aaa new-model
```

```
RTunja(config)#aaa authentication login AAA-LOGIN local
```

```
RTunja(config)#line console 0
```

```
RTunja(config-line)#login authentication AAA-LOGIN
```

```
RTunja(config-line)#line vty 0 4
```

```
RTunja(config-line)#login authentication AAA-LOGIN
```

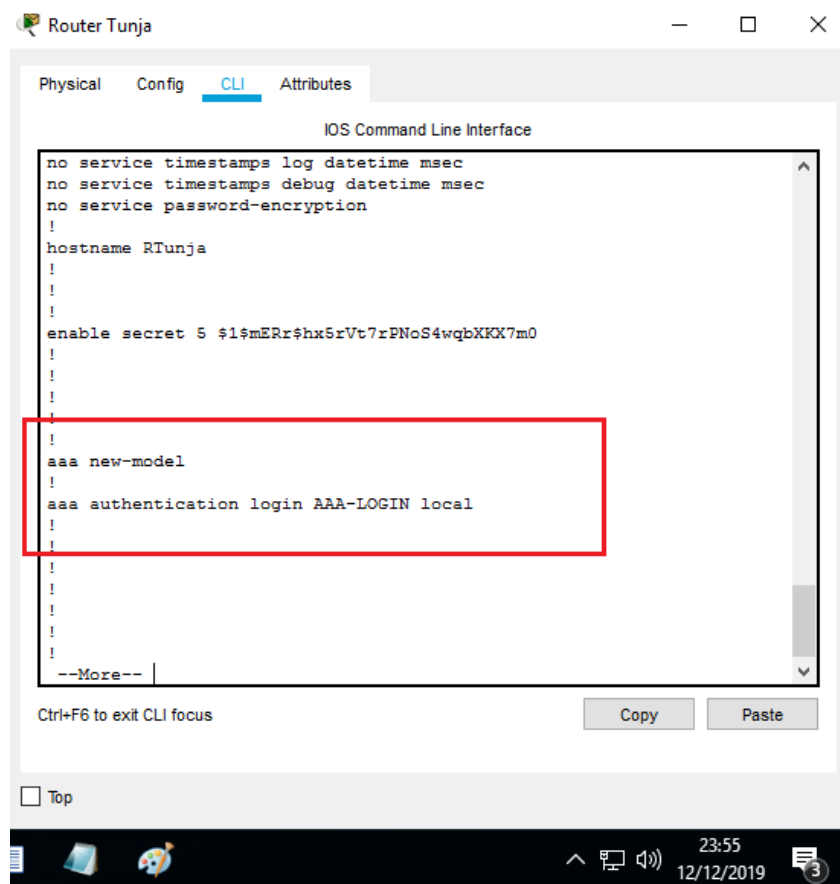


Figura 53. Verificación autenticación AAA router Tunja.

1.2.2.4. Número de intentos y tiempo máximo al detectar ataques.

```
RTunja(config-line)#login block-for 10 attempts 4 within 60
```

1.2.3. Configuraciones del router Cundinamarca

1.2.3.1. Básicas

```
Router>enable
Router#config terminal
Router(config)#hostname RCundinamarca
RCundinamarca (config)#enable secret cisco
RCundinamarca (config)#service password-encryption
RCundinamarca (config)#no ip domain-lookup
RCundinamarca (config)#line console 0
RCundinamarca (config-line)#password cisco
RCundinamarca (config-line)#login
RCundinamarca (config)#line vty 0 4
RCundinamarca (config-line)#password cisco
RCundinamarca (config-line)#login
RCundinamarca (config-line)#exit
RCundinamarca (config)#banner motd #Prohibido el acceso no autorizado!#
RCundinamarca (config)#exit
RCundinamarca #copy running-config startup-config
```

1.2.3.2. Interfaces y seriales

```
RCundinamarca(config)#int g0/0.1
RCundinamarca(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 1
RCundinamarca(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.2.9 255.255.255.248
RCundinamarca(config-subif)#int g0/0.20
RCundinamarca(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 20
RCundinamarca(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.1.65 255.255.255.192
RCundinamarca(config-subif)#int g0/0.30
RCundinamarca(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 30
```

```
RCundinamarca(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.1.1 255.255.255.192
RCundinamarca(config-subif)#int g0/0.88
RCundinamarca(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 88
RCundinamarca(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.2.25 255.255.255.248
RCundinamarca(config-subif)#int g0/0
RCundinamarca(config-if)#no shutdown
RCundinamarca(config-if)#int s0/0/0
RCundinamarca(config-if)#ip address 172.31.2.38 255.255.255.252
RCundinamarca(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
RCundinamarca(config)#router ospf 1
RCundinamarca(config-router)#network 172.31.1.0 0.0.0.63 area 0
RCundinamarca(config-router)#network 172.31.1.64 0.0.0.63 area 0
RCundinamarca(config-router)#network 172.31.2.8 0.0.0.7 area 0
RCundinamarca(config-router)#network 172.31.2.24 0.0.0.7 area 0
RCundinamarca(config-router)#network 172.31.2.36 0.0.0.3 area 0
RCundinamarca(config-router)#end
```

1.2.3.3. Autenticación AAA

```
RCundinamarca(config)#username ucundinamarca secret cisco
RCundinamarca(config)#aaa new-model
RCundinamarca(config)#aaa authentication login AAA-LOGIN local
RCundinamarca(config)#line console 0
RCundinamarca(config-line)#login authentication AAA-LOGIN
RCundinamarca(config-line)#line vty 0 4
RCundinamarca(config-line)#login authentication AAA-LOGIN
```

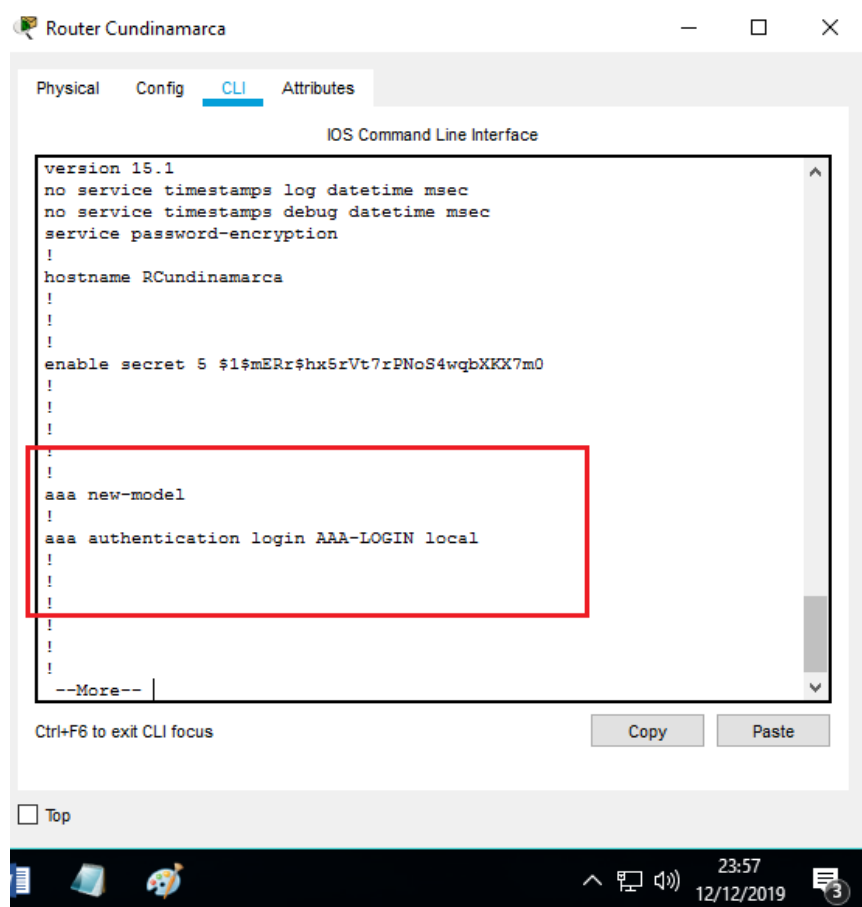


Figura 54. Verificación autenticación AAA router Cundinamarca.

1.2.3.4. Numero de intentos y tiempo máximo al detectar ataque

RCundinamarca(config-line)#login block-for 10 attempts 4 within 60

1.2.4. Configuraciones del switch Bucaramanga

1.2.4.1. Básicas

Switch>enable

Switch#conf term

Switch(config)#hostname SBucaramanga

SBucaramanga (config)#enable password cisco

SBucaramanga (config)#line console 0

```
SBucaramanga (config-line)# exec-timeout 6 0
SBucaramanga (config-line)# logging synchronous
SBucaramanga (config-line)#password cisco
SBucaramanga (config-line)#login
SBucaramanga (config-line)#line vty 0 15
SBucaramanga (config-line)# exec-timeout 6 0
SBucaramanga (config-line)# logging synchronous
SBucaramanga (config-line)#password cisco
SBucaramanga (config-line)#login
SBucaramanga (config-line)#exit
SBucaramanga (config)#exit
SBucaramanga #copy running-config startup-config
```

1.2.4.2. Vlans switch

```
SBucaramanga(config)#vlan 1
SBucaramanga(config-vlan)#vlan 10
SBucaramanga(config-vlan)#vlan 30
SBucaramanga(config-vlan)#int f0/10
SBucaramanga(config-if)#switchport mode access
SBucaramanga(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
SBucaramanga(config-if)#int f0/14
SBucaramanga(config-if)#switchport mode access
SBucaramanga(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
SBucaramanga(config-if)#int g0/1
SBucaramanga(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
SBucaramanga(config-if)#int vlan 1
SBucaramanga(config-if)#ip address 172.31.2.3 255.255.255.248
SBucaramanga(config-if)#no shutdown
SBucaramanga(config-if)#ip default-gateway 172.31.2.1
```

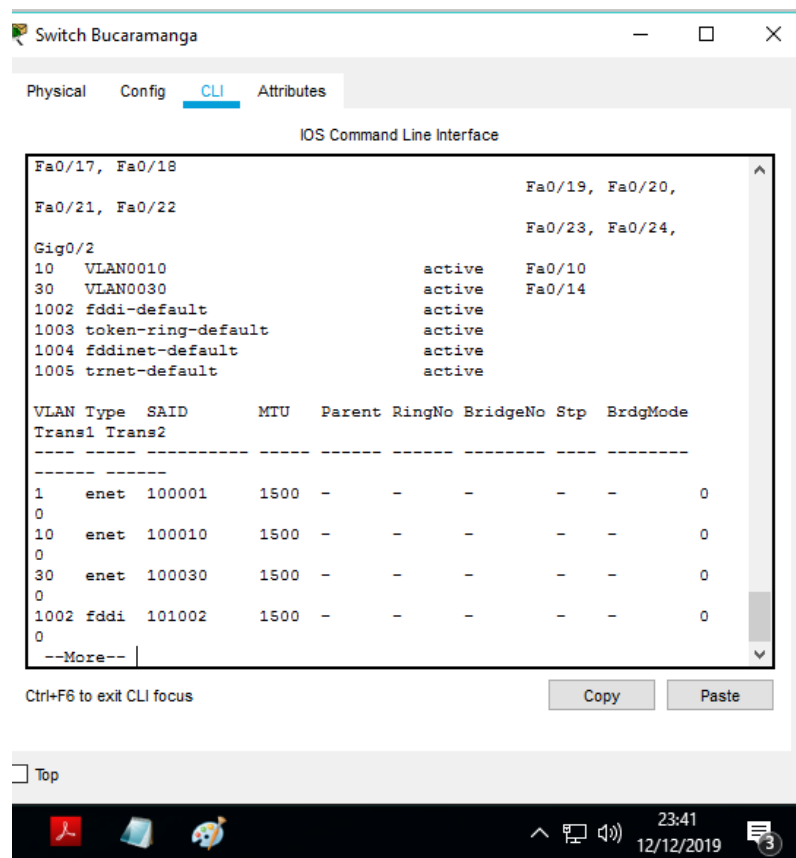


Figura 55. Verificación vlans Switch Bucaramanga.

1.2.5. Configuraciones del switch Tunja

1.2.5.1. Básicas

Switch>enable

Switch#conf term

Switch(config)#hostname STunja

STunja (config)#enable password cisco

STunja (config)#line console 0

STunja (config-line)# exec-timeout 6 0

STunja (config-line)# logging synchronous

STunja (config-line)#password cisco

STunja (config-line)#login

```
STunja (config-line)#line vty 0 15
STunja (config-line)# exec-timeout 6 0
STunja (config-line)# logging synchronous
STunja (config-line)#password cisco
STunja (config-line)#login
STunja (config-line)#exit
STunja (config)#exit
STunja #copy running-config startup-config
```

1.2.5.2. Vlans switch

```
STunja(config)#vlan 1
STunja(config-vlan)#vlan 20
STunja(config-vlan)#vlan 30
STunja(config-vlan)#int f0/10
STunja(config-if)#switchport mode access
STunja(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
STunja(config-if)#int f0/14
STunja(config-if)#switchport mode access
STunja(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
STunja(config-if)#int g0/1
STunja(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
STunja(config-if)#int vlan 1
STunja(config-if)#ip address 172.3.2.11 255.255.255.248
STunja(config-if)#no shutdown
STunja(config-if)#ip default-gateway 172.3.2.9
STunja(config-if)#exit
```

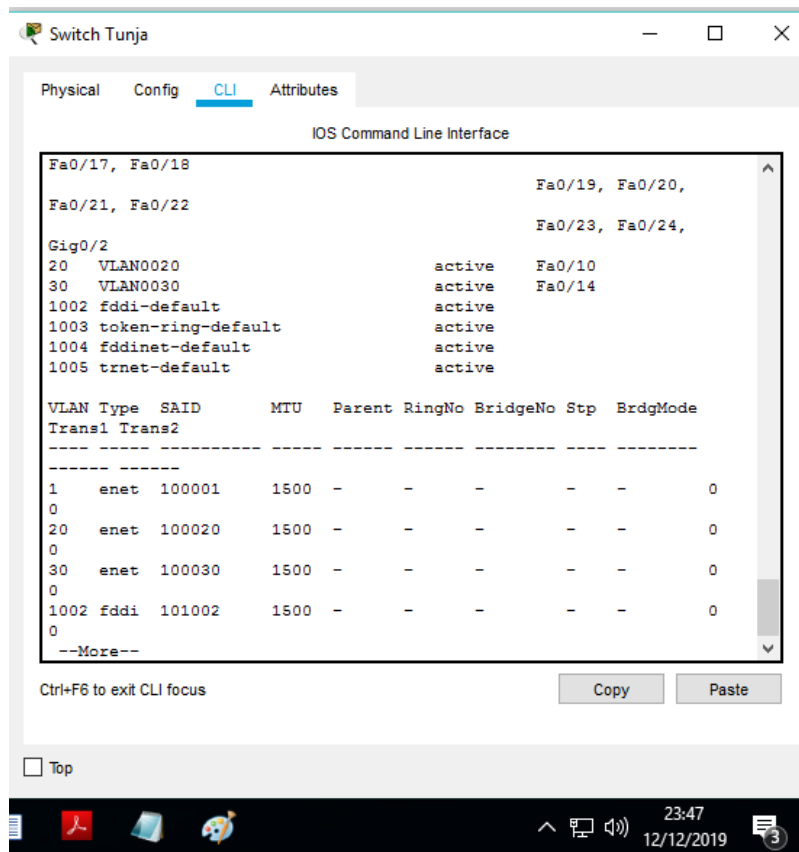


Figura 56. Verificación vlans switch Tunja.

1.2.6. Configuraciones switch Cundinamarca

1.2.6.1. Básicas

Switch>enable

Switch#conf term

Switch(config)#hostname SCundinamarca

SCundinamarca (config)#enable password cisco

SCundinamarca (config)#line console 0

SCundinamarca (config-line)# exec-timeout 6 0

SCundinamarca (config-line)# logging synchronous

SCundinamarca (config-line)#password cisco

SCundinamarca (config-line)#login


```
SCundinamarca (config-line)#line vty 0 15
SCundinamarca (config-line)# exec-timeout 6 0
SCundinamarca (config-line)# logging synchronous
SCundinamarca (config-line)#password cisco
SCundinamarca (config-line)#login
SCundinamarca (config-line)#exit
SCundinamarca (config)#exit
SCundinamarca #copy running-config startup-config
```

1.2.6.2. Vlans switch

```
SCundinamarca(config)#vlan 1
SCundinamarca(config-vlan)#vlan 20
SCundinamarca(config-vlan)#vlan 30
SCundinamarca(config-vlan)#vlan 88
SCundinamarca(config-vlan)#exit
SCundinamarca(config)#int f0/10
SCundinamarca(config-if)#switchport mode access
SCundinamarca(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
SCundinamarca(config-if)#int fa0/14
SCundinamarca(config-if)#switchport mode access
SCundinamarca(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
SCundinamarca(config-if)#int fa0/20
SCundinamarca(config-if)#switchport mode access
SCundinamarca(config-if)#switchport access vlan 88
SCundinamarca(config-if)#int g0/1
SCundinamarca(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
SCundinamarca(config-if)#int vlan 1
SCundinamarca(config-if)#ip address 172.31.2.11 255.255.255.248
SCundinamarca(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
SCundinamarca(config-if)#ip default-gateway 172.31.2.9
```

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

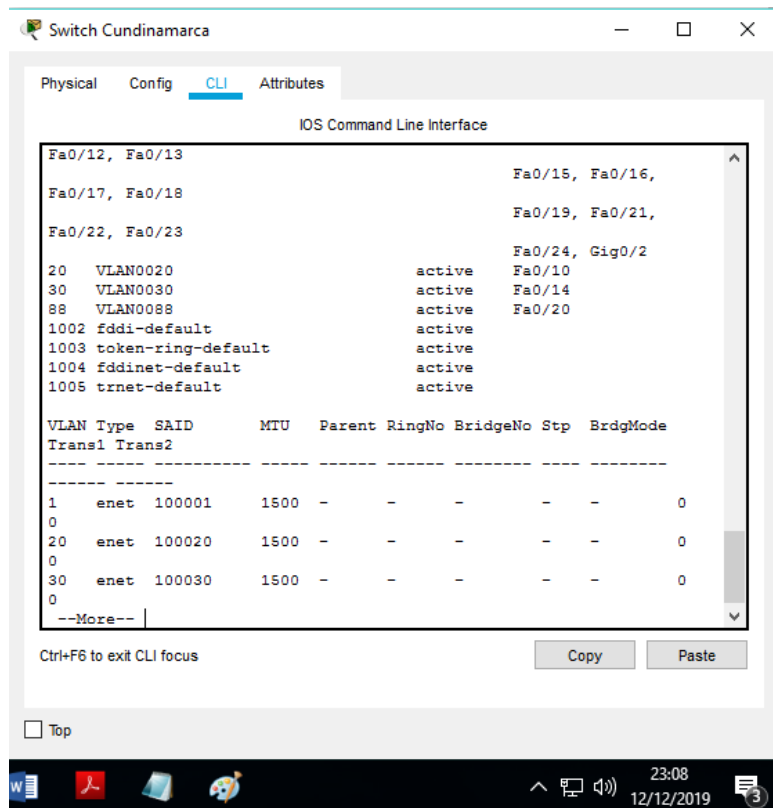


Figura 57. Verificación vlans switch Cundinamarca.

1.2.7. Servidor TFTP (web interno) y almacenamiento de archivos de routers.

Con el siguiente comando podemos copiar configuración del router al tftp server.

1.2.7.1. Router Cundinamarca

```
RCundinamarca#copy running-config tftp
```

```
Address or name of remote host []? 172.31.2.27
```

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

```
Writing running-config....!!
```

```
[OK - 1747 bytes]
1747 bytes copied in 3.011 secs (580 bytes/sec)
RCundinamarca#copy running-config tftp
Address or name of remote host []? 172.31.2.27
Destination filename [RCundinamarca-config]?
Writing running-config...!!
[OK - 1747 bytes]
```

1.2.7.2. Router Tunja

```
RTunja>enable
Password:
RTunja#copy running-config tftp
Address or name of remote host []? 172.31.2.27
Destination filename [RTunja-config]?
Writing running-config...!!
[OK - 1634 bytes]
1634 bytes copied in 0.005 secs (326800 bytes/sec)
```

1.2.7.3. Router Bucaramanga

```
RBucaramanga>enable
Password:
RBucaramanga#copy running-config tftp
Address or name of remote host []? 172.31.2.27
Destination filename [RBucaramanga-config]?
Writing running-config...!!
[OK - 1591 bytes]
1591 bytes copied in 0.001 secs (1591000 bytes/sec)
```

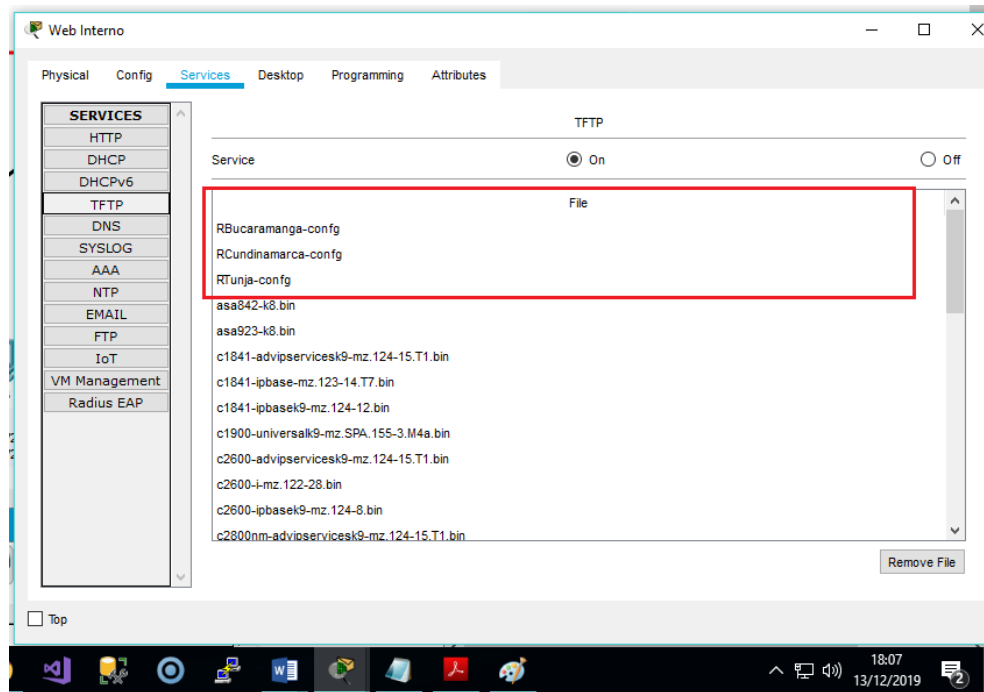


Figura 58. Almacenamiento de archivos TFTP.

1.2.8. Proporcionando solo direcciones a los hosts de Bucaramanga y Cundinamarca

1.2.8.1. Router Bucaramanga

RBucaramanga#conf term

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

RBucaramanga(config)#interface g0/0.10

RBucaramanga(config-subif)#ip helper-address 172.31.2.33

RBucaramanga(config-subif)#int g0/0.30

RBucaramanga(config-subif)#ip helper-address 172.31.2.33

RBucaramanga(config-subif)#end

1.2.8.2. Router Cundinamarca

RTunja#conf term

```
RTunja(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.31.0.1 172.31.0.4
RTunja(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.31.0.65 172.31.0.68
RTunja(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.31.1.65 172.31.1.68
RTunja(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.31.1.1 172.31.1.4
RTunja(config)#ip dhcp pool vlan10B
RTunja(dhcp-config)#network 172.31.0.0 255.255.255.192
RTunja(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.31.0.1
RTunja(dhcp-config)#dns-server 172.31.2.27
RTunja(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool vlan30B
RTunja(dhcp-config)#network 172.31.0.64 255.255.255.192
RTunja(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.31.0.65
RTunja(dhcp-config)#dns-server 172.31.2.27
RTunja(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool vlan20C
RTunja(dhcp-config)#network 172.31.1.64 255.255.255.192
RTunja(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.31.1.65
RTunja(dhcp-config)#dns-server 172.31.2.27
RTunja(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool vlan30C
RTunja(dhcp-config)#network 172.31.1.0 255.255.255.192
RTunja(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.31.1.1
RTunja(dhcp-config)#dns-server 172.31.2.27
RTunja(dhcp-config)#end
```

1.2.8.3. Router Tunja

```
RCundinamarca#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RCundinamarca(config)#int g0/0.20
RCundinamarca(config-subif)#ip helper-address 172.31.2.37
RCundinamarca(config-subif)#int g0/0.30
RCundinamarca(config-subif)#ip helper-address 172.31.2.37
RCundinamarca(config-subif)#end
```

1.2.9. Web server con NAT estático y equipos con NAT de sobrecarga (PAT).

Para este caso debemos hacer la configuración en el router de Tunja, de la siguiente forma:

1.2.9.1. Router Tunja

```
RTunja#conf term
```

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

```
RTunja(config)#ip nat inside source static 172.31.2.27 209.165.220.10
```

```
RTunja(config)#ip access-list standard NAT-ACL
```

```
RTunja(config-std-nacl)#permit 172.31.0.0 0.0.255.255
```

```
RTunja(config-std-nacl)#ip nat inside source list NAT-ACL interface g0/1 overload
```

```
RTunja(config)#int g0/1
```

```
RTunja(config-if)#ip nat outside
```

```
RTunja(config-if)#int g0/0.1
```

```
RTunja(config-subif)#ip nat inside
```

```
RTunja(config-subif)#int g0/0.20
```

```
RTunja(config-subif)#ip nat inside
```

```
RTunja(config-subif)#int g0/0.30
```

```
RTunja(config-subif)#ip nat inside
```

```
RTunja(config-subif)#int s0/0/0
```

```
RTunja(config-if)#ip nat inside
```

```
RTunja(config-if)#int s0/0/1
```

```
RTunja(config-if)#ip nat inside
```

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

```
RTunja(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.220.5
```

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

```
RTunja(config-router)#default-information originate
```

```
RTunja(config-router)#end
```

```
RTunja#
```

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

RTunja#wr

Building configuration...

[OK]

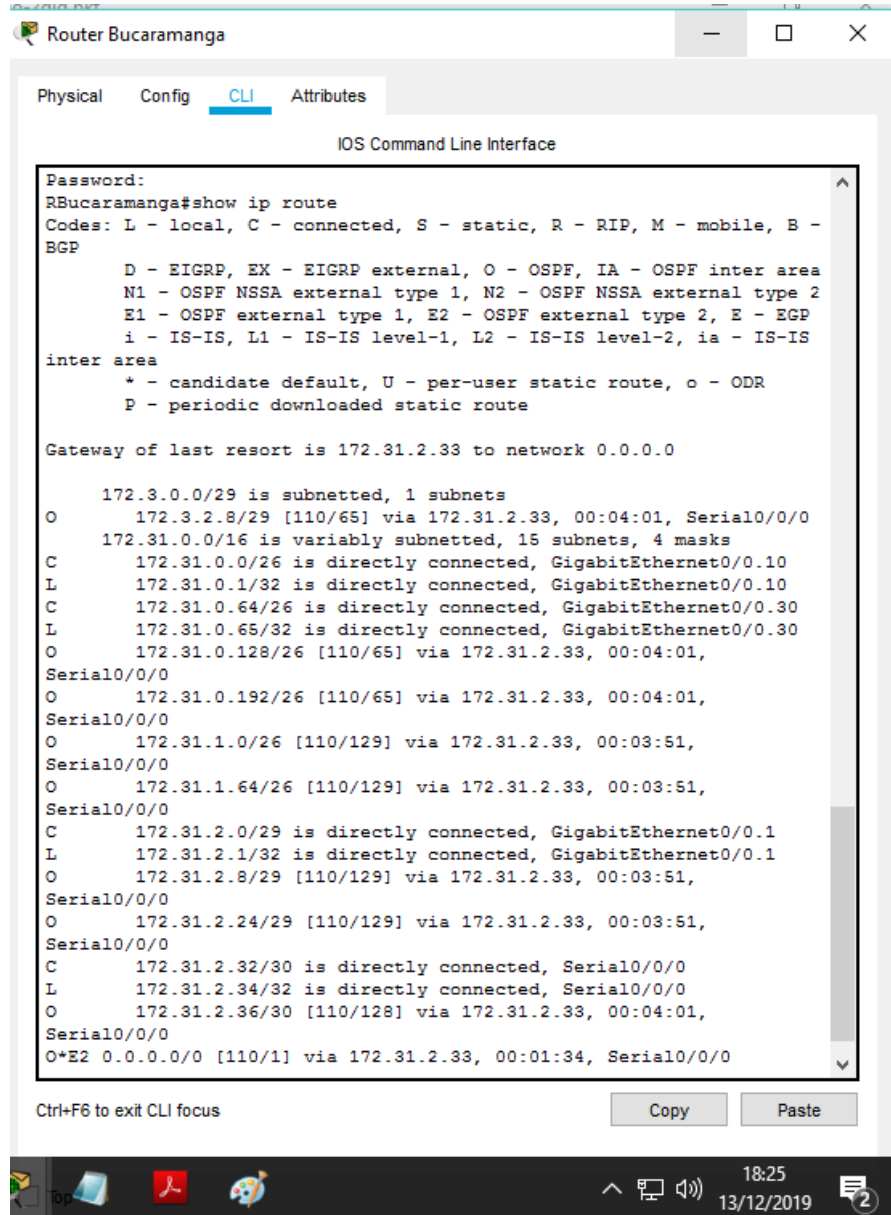


Figura 59. Configuración NAT router Bucaramanga.

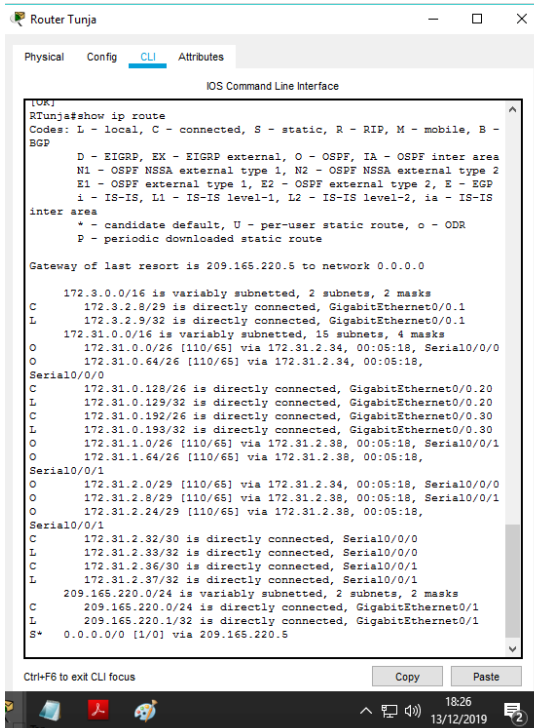


Figura 60. Configuración NAT router Tunja.

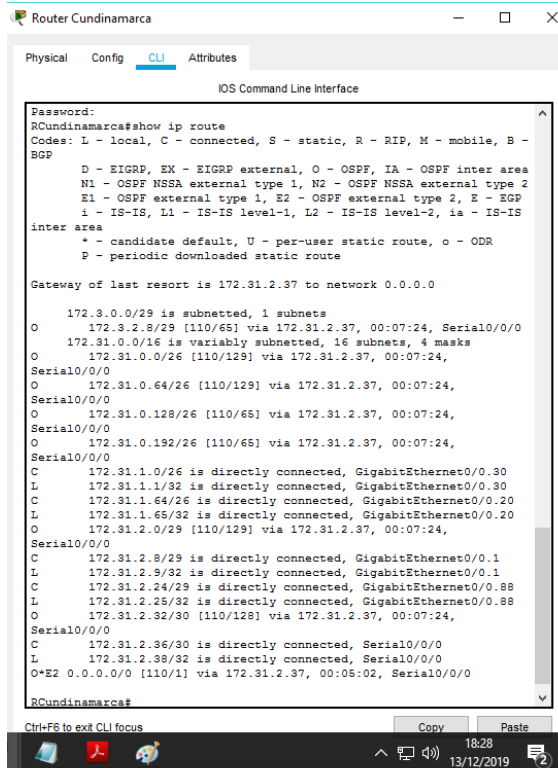


Figura 61. Configuración NAT router Cundinamarca.

1.2.10. El enrutamiento deberá tener autenticación.

1.2.10.1. Router Bucaramanga

RBucaramanga#configure terminal

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

RBucaramanga(config)#interface s0/0/0

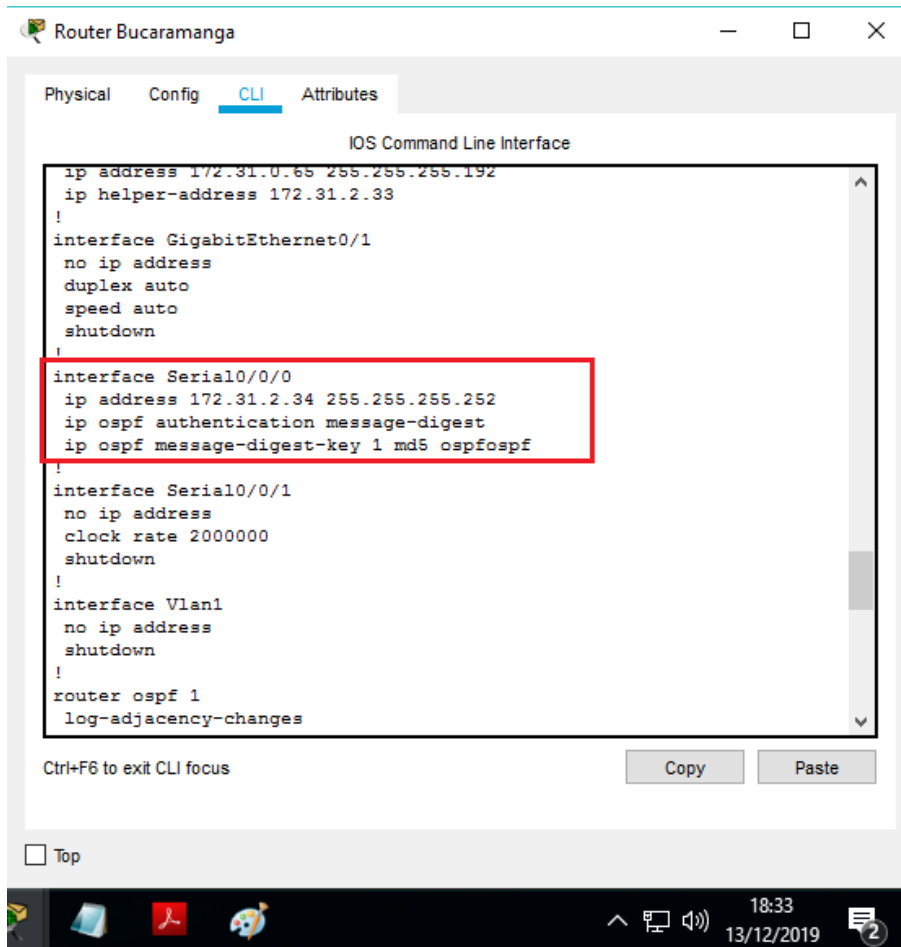
RBucaramanga(config-if)#ip ospf authentication message-digest

RBucaramanga(config-if)#ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 ospfospf

RBucaramanga(config-if)#exit

RBucaramanga(config)#exit

RBucaramanga#



The screenshot shows the CLI interface of Router Bucaramanga. The 'CLI' tab is selected, and the 'IOS Command Line Interface' window displays the following configuration:

```
ip address 172.31.0.65 255.255.255.192
ip helper-address 172.31.2.33
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
shutdown
!
interface Serial0/0/0
ip address 172.31.2.34 255.255.255.252
ip ospf authentication message-digest
ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 ospfospf
!
interface Serial0/0/1
no ip address
clock rate 2000000
shutdown
!
interface Vlan1
no ip address
shutdown
!
router ospf 1
log-adjacency-changes
```

The configuration for the Serial0/0/0 interface is highlighted with a red box. Below the CLI window, there are 'Copy' and 'Paste' buttons, and a 'Top' button. The system tray at the bottom shows the time as 18:33 on 13/12/2019.

Figura 62. Autenticación de enrutamiento router Bucaramanga.

1.2.10.2. Router Tunja

RTunja#configure terminal

RTunja(config)#interface s0/0/0

RTunja(config-if)#ip ospf authentication message-digest

RTunja(config-if)#ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 ospfospf

RTunja(config-if)#

00:15:10: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 172.31.2.34 on Serial0/0/0 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done

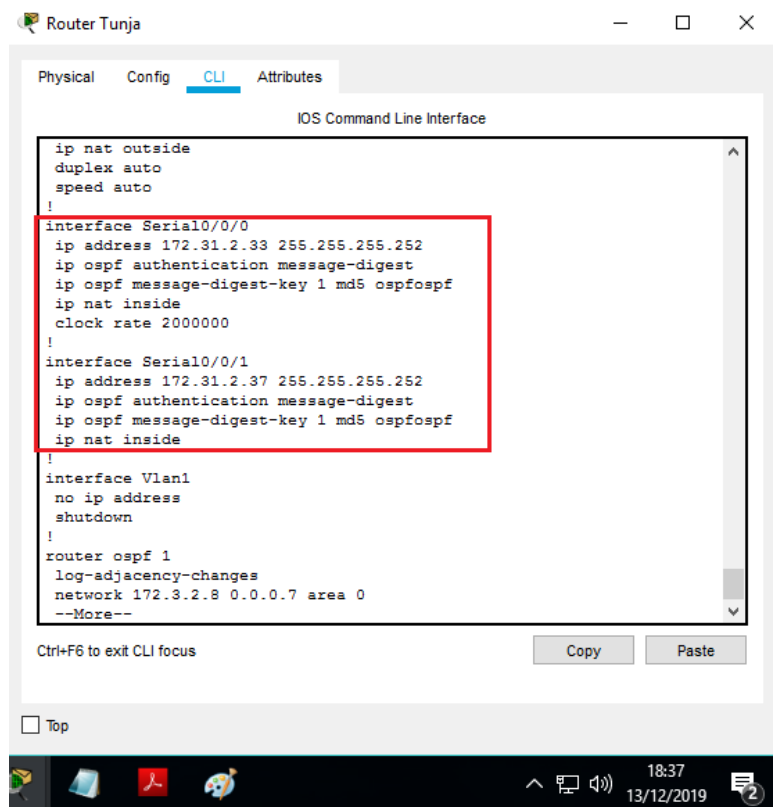
interface s0/0/1

RTunja(config-if)#interface s0/0/1

RTunja(config-if)#ip ospf authentication message-digest

RTunja(config-if)#ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 ospfospf

RTunja(config-if)#end



The screenshot shows the CLI interface of a router named 'Router Tunja'. The 'CLI' tab is selected, displaying the following configuration:

```
ip nat outside
duplex auto
speed auto
!
interface Serial0/0/0
ip address 172.31.2.33 255.255.255.252
ip ospf authentication message-digest
ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 ospfospf
ip nat inside
clock rate 2000000
!
interface Serial0/0/1
ip address 172.31.2.37 255.255.255.252
ip ospf authentication message-digest
ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 ospfospf
ip nat inside
!
interface Vlan1
no ip address
shutdown
!
router ospf 1
log-adjacency-changes
network 172.3.2.8 0.0.0.7 area 0
--More--
```

The configuration for the two serial interfaces is highlighted with a red box. The system tray at the bottom shows the time as 18:37 on 13/12/2019.

Figura 63. Autenticación de enrutamiento router Tunja.

1.2.10.3. Router Cundinamarca

RCundinamarca#configure terminal

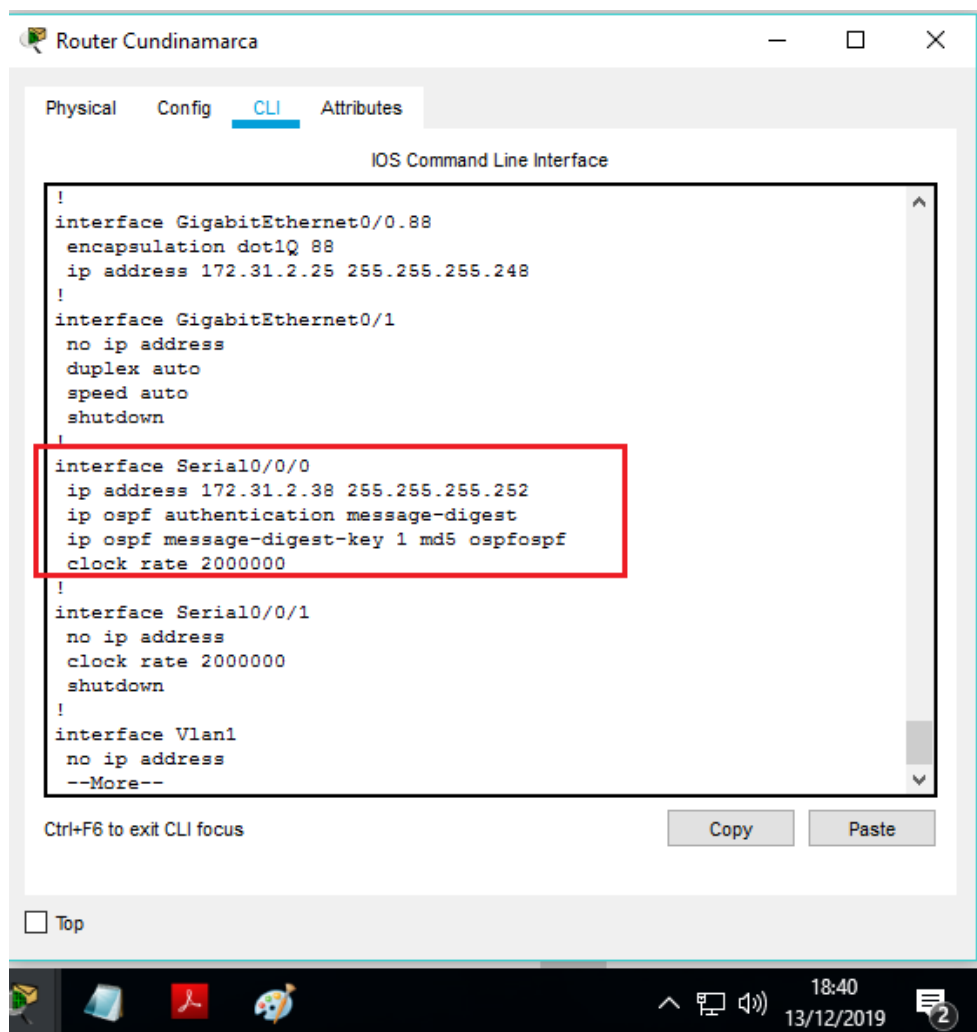
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

RCundinamarca(config)#interface s0/0/0

RCundinamarca(config-if)#ip ospf authentication message-digest

RCundinamarca(config-if)#ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 ospfospf

RCundinamarca(config-if)#end



The screenshot shows a Windows-style window titled "Router Cundinamarca" with tabs for "Physical", "Config", "CLI", and "Attributes". The "CLI" tab is active, displaying the "IOS Command Line Interface". The configuration text is as follows:

```
!  
interface GigabitEthernet0/0.88  
  encapsulation dot1Q 88  
  ip address 172.31.2.25 255.255.255.248  
!  
interface GigabitEthernet0/1  
  no ip address  
  duplex auto  
  speed auto  
  shutdown  
!  
interface Serial0/0/0  
  ip address 172.31.2.38 255.255.255.252  
  ip ospf authentication message-digest  
  ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 ospfospf  
  clock rate 2000000  
!  
interface Serial0/0/1  
  no ip address  
  clock rate 2000000  
  shutdown  
!  
interface Vlan1  
  no ip address  
  --More--
```

The configuration for the `Serial0/0/0` interface is highlighted with a red box. Below the terminal window, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons, and a "Top" button. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 18:40 on 13/12/2019.

Figura 64. Autenticación de enrutamiento router Cundinamarca.

1.2.11. Listas de control de acceso:

- Los hosts de VLAN 20 en Cundinamarca no acceden a internet, solo a la red interna de Tunja.

Configuración que debe realizarse en el router Cundinamarca.

```
RCundinamarca#conf term
```

```
RCundinamarca(config)#access-list 152 deny ip 172.31.1.64 0.0.0.63  
209.165.220.0 0.0.0.255
```

```
RCundinamarca(config)#access-list 152 permit udp any any eq bootps
```

```
RCundinamarca(config)#access-list 152 permit ip any any
```

```
RCundinamarca(config)#int g0/0.20
```

```
RCundinamarca(config-subif)#ip access-group 152 in
```

```
RCundinamarca(config-subif)#end
```

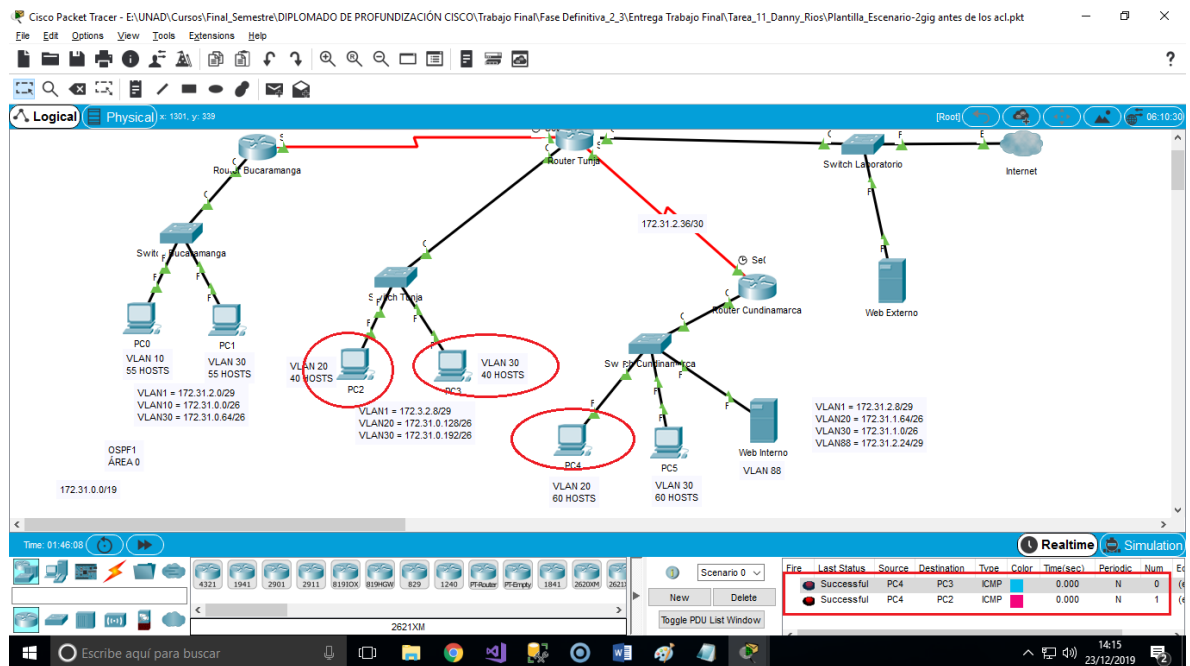


Figura 65. ACL vlan 20 router Cundinamarca a red interna Tunja.

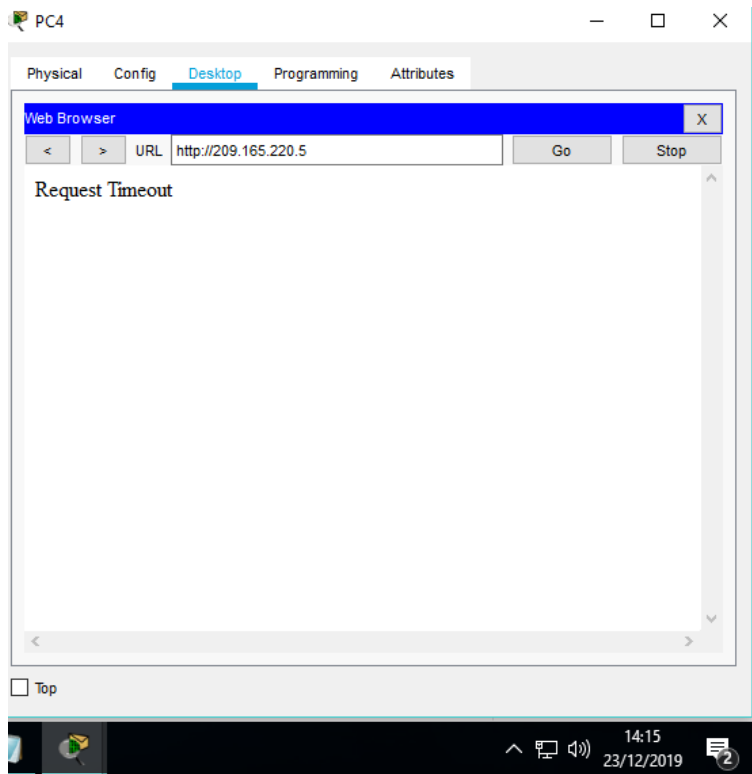


Figura 66. ACL pc vlan 20 sin acceso a internet.

- Los hosts de VLAN 30 en Cundinamarca si acceden a internet y no a la red interna de Tunja.

Configuración que debe realizarse en el router Cundinamarca.

```
RCundinamarca#conf term
```

```
RCundinamarca(config)#access-list 153 permit tcp 172.31.1.0 0.0.0.63 host  
209.165.220.5 eq 80
```

```
RCundinamarca(config)#access-list 153 deny ip any any
```

```
RCundinamarca(config)#int g0/0.30
```

```
RCundinamarca(config-subif)#ip access-group 153 in
```

```
RCundinamarca(config-subif)#end
```

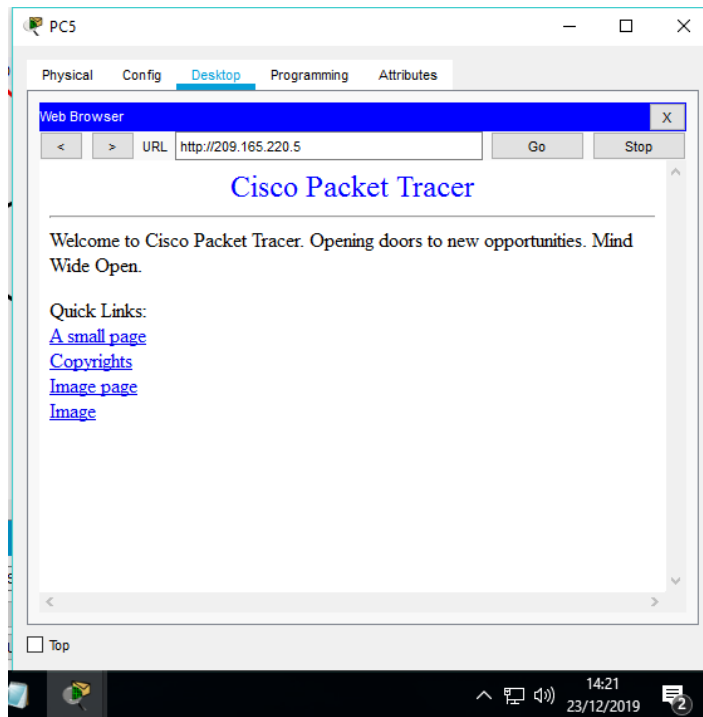


Figura 67. ACL pc vlan 30 Cundinamarca con acceso a internet.

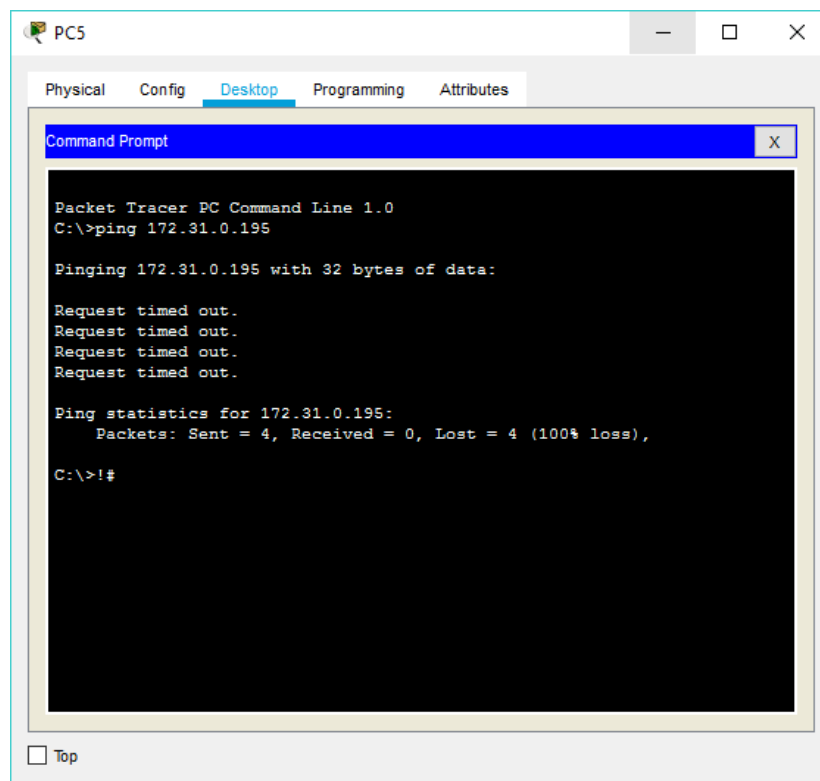


Figura 68. ACL pc vlan 30 Cundinamarca a pc red de Tunja.

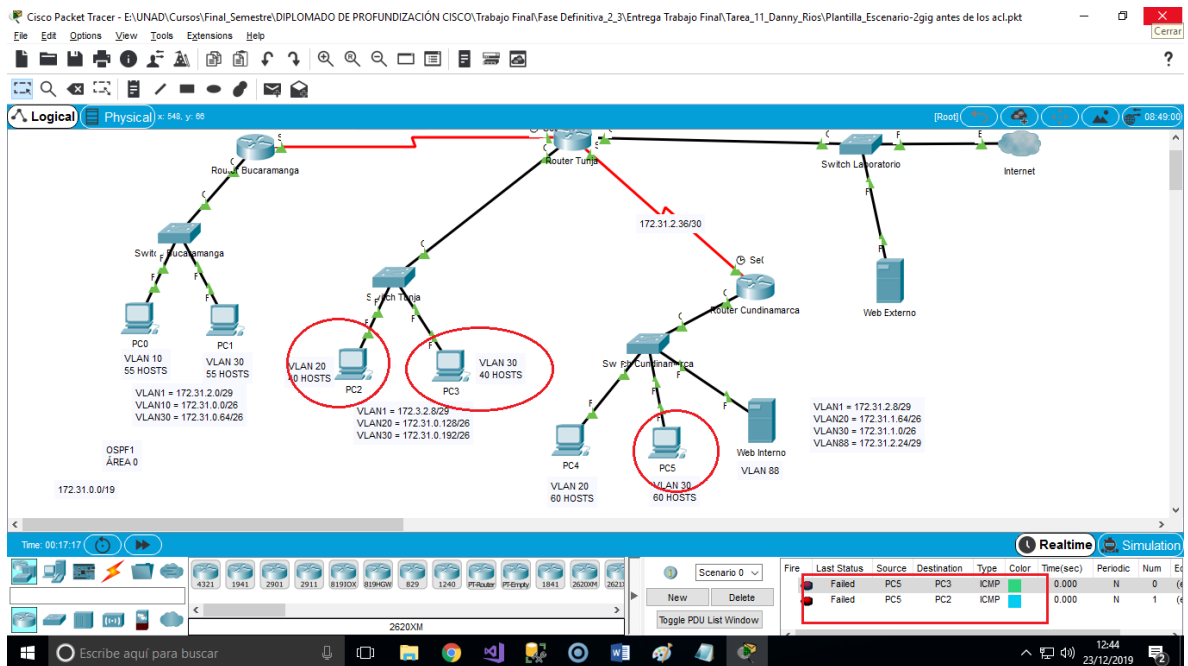


Figura 69. Mensajes vlan 30 Cundinamarca a pc red de Tunja.

- Los hosts de VLAN 30 en Tunja solo acceden a servidores web y ftp de internet.

Configuración que debe realizarse en el router Tunja.

```
RTunja#configure terminal
```

```
RTunja(config)#access-list 152 permit tcp 172.31.0.192 0.0.0.63 209.165.220.5  
0.0.0.255 eq 80
```

```
RTunja(config)#access-list 152 permit tcp 172.31.0.192 0.0.0.63 209.165.220.5  
0.0.0.255 eq 21
```

```
RTunja(config)#int g0/0.30
```

```
RTunja(config-subif)#ip access-group 152 in
```

```
RTunja(config-subif)#end
```

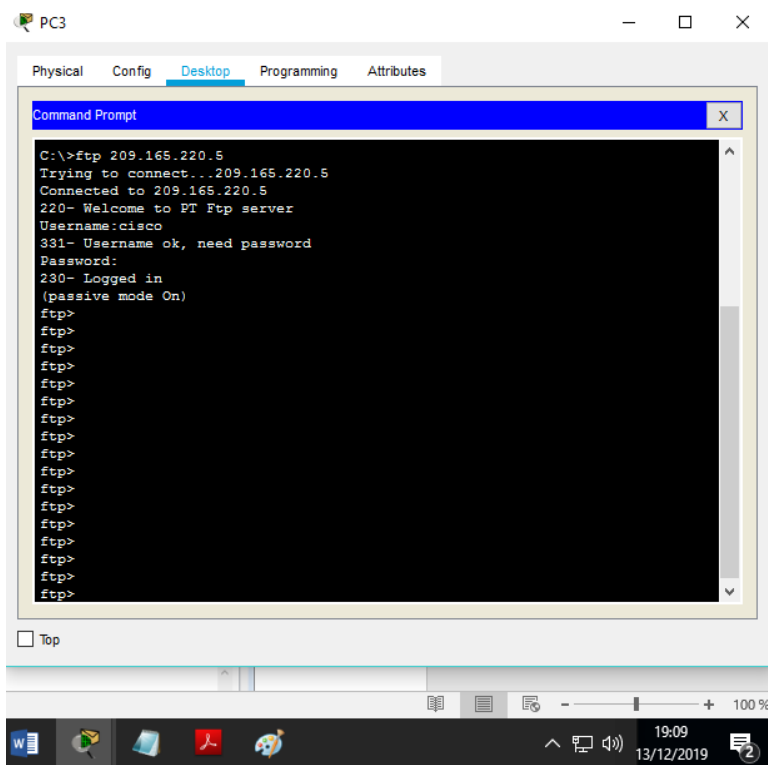


Figura 70. ACL vlan 30 acceso ftp.

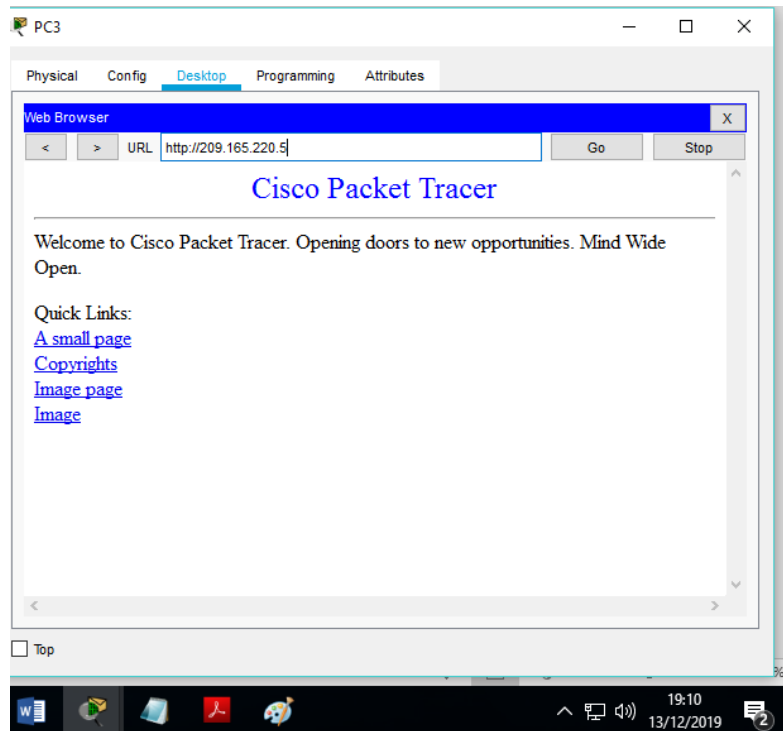


Figura 71. ACL vlan 30 acceso internet.

- Los hosts de VLAN 20 en Tunja solo acceden a la VLAN 20 de Cundinamarca y VLAN 10 de Bucaramanga.

Configuración que debe realizarse en el router Tunja.

```
RTunja#conf term
```

```
RTunja(config)#access-list 153 permit ip 172.31.0.128 0.0.0.63 172.31.1.64 0.0.0.63
```

```
RTunja(config)#access-list 153 permit ip 172.31.0.128 0.0.0.63 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63
```

```
RTunja(config)#int g0/0.20
```

```
RTunja(config-subif)#ip access-group 153 in
```

```
RTunja(config-subif)#end
```

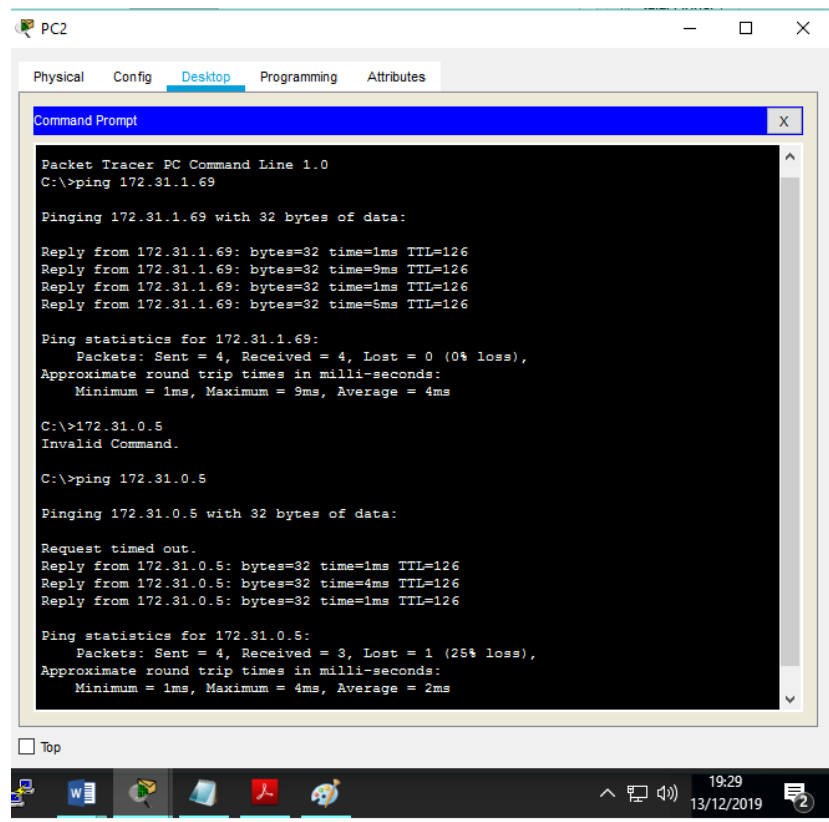


Figura 72. Verificación acceso a la vlan 20 y 10

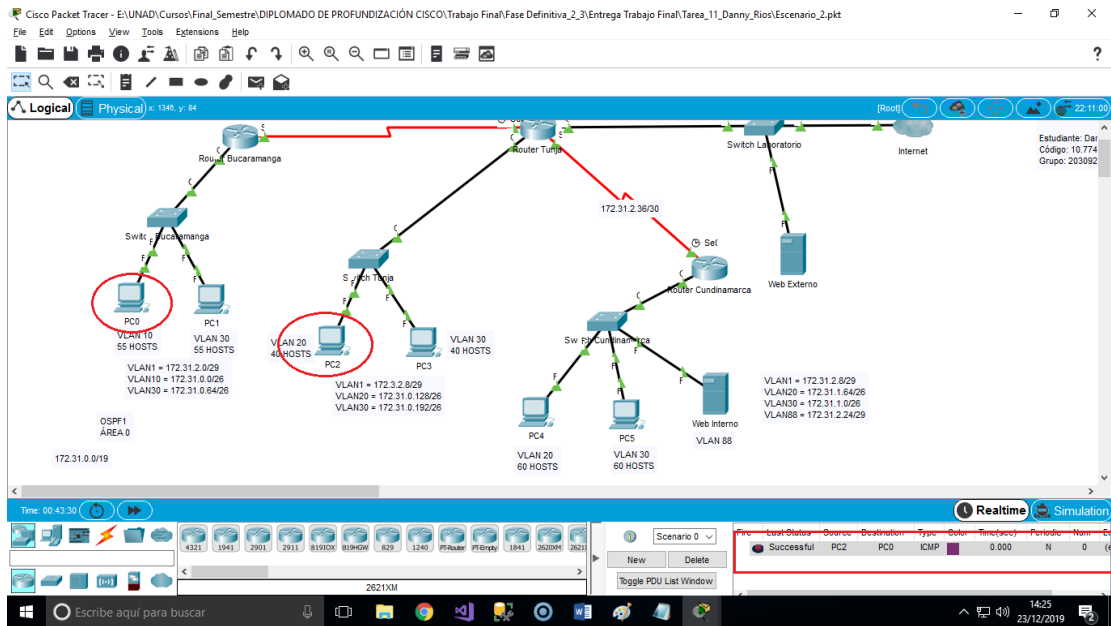


Figura 73. acceso a vlan 20 Tunja a vlan 10 Bucaramanga.

```

C:\>ping 172.31.0.69

Pinging 172.31.0.69 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.31.0.129: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 172.31.0.129: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 172.31.0.129: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 172.31.0.129: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 172.31.0.69:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>ping 172.31.1.5

Pinging 172.31.1.5 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.31.0.129: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 172.31.0.129: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 172.31.0.129: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 172.31.0.129: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 172.31.1.5:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>ping 172.31.0.195

Pinging 172.31.0.195 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.31.0.129: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 172.31.0.129: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 172.31.0.129: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 172.31.0.129: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 172.31.0.195:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
  
```

Figura 74. Verificación rechazo a vlan fuera del ACL

- Los hosts de VLAN 30 de Bucaramanga acceden a internet y a cualquier equipo de VLAN 10.

Configuración que debe realizarse en el router Bucaramanga.

```
RBucaramanga#configure terminal
```

```
RBucaramanga(config)#access-list 152 permit tcp 172.31.0.64 0.0.0.63 host 209.165.220.5 eq 80
```

```
RBucaramanga(config)#int g0/0.30
```

```
RBucaramanga(config-subif)#ip access-group 152 in
```

```
RBucaramanga(config-subif)#end
```

```
RUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 153 permit ip 172.31.0.64 0.0.0.63 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63
```

```
RUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 153 deny ip any any
```

```
RUCARAMANGA(config)# int g0/0.30
```

```
RUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#ip access-group 153 in
```

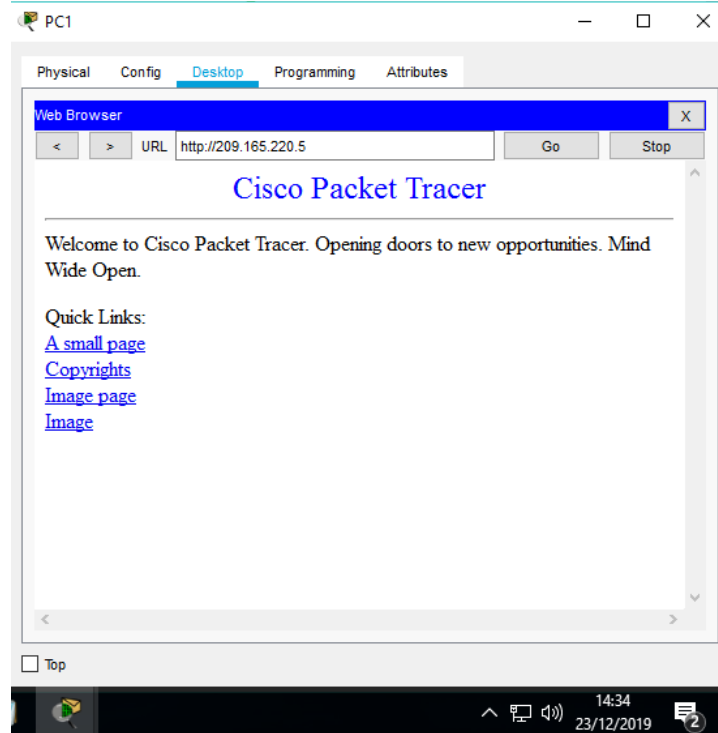


Figura 75. Acceso vlan 30 Bucaramanga a internet.

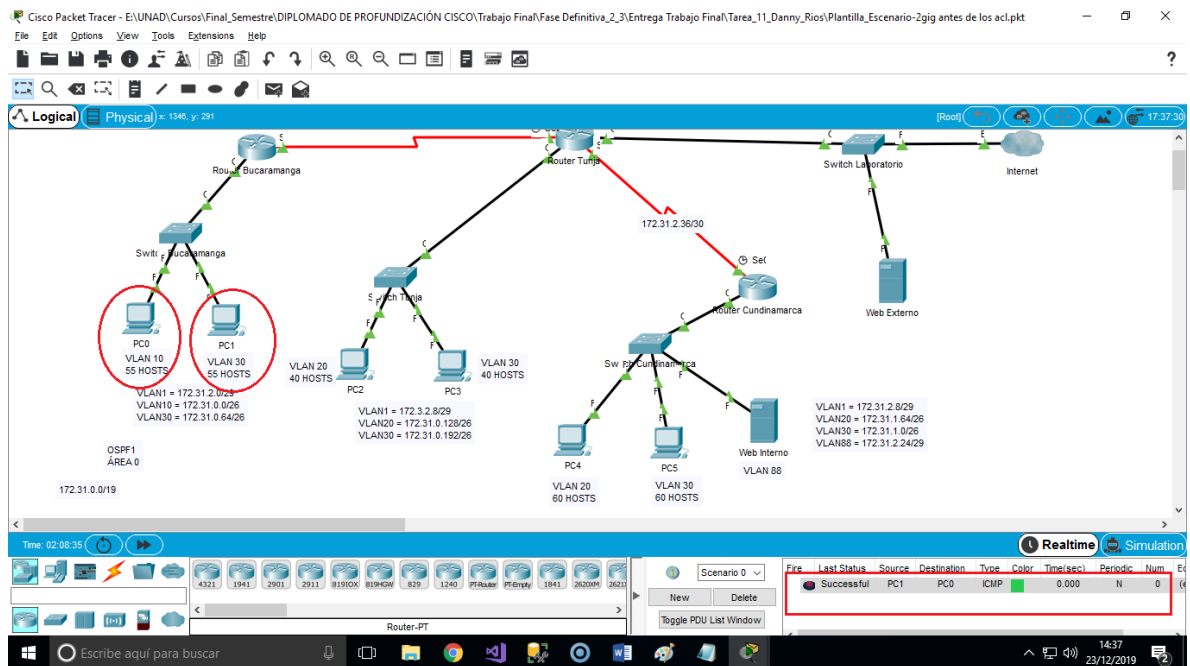


Figura 76. Acceso vlan 30 a vlan 10.

- Los hosts de VLAN 10 en Bucaramanga acceden a la red de Cundinamarca (VLAN 20) y Tunja (VLAN 20), no internet.

Configuración que debe realizarse en el router Bucaramanga.

```
RBucaramanga#conf term
```

```
RBucaramanga(config)#access-list 152 permit ip 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63 172.31.1.64 0.0.0.63
```

```
RBucaramanga(config)#access-list 152 permit ip 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63 172.31.0.128 0.0.0.63
```

```
RBucaramanga(config)#int g0/0.10
```

```
RBucaramanga(config-subif)#ip access-group 152 in
```

```
RBucaramanga(config-subif)#end
```

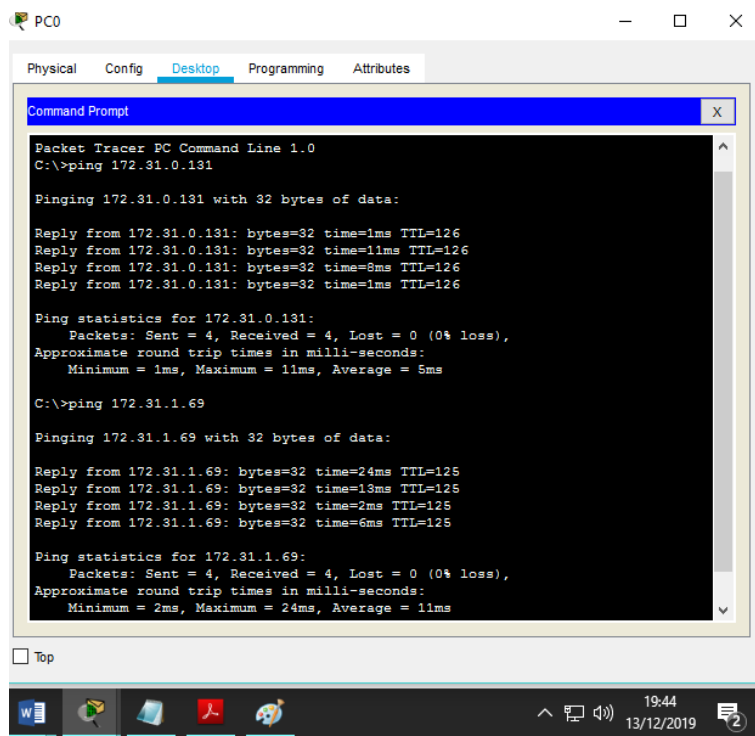


Figura 77. Acceso vlan 10 Bucaramanga a Cundinamarca y Tunja vlan 20.

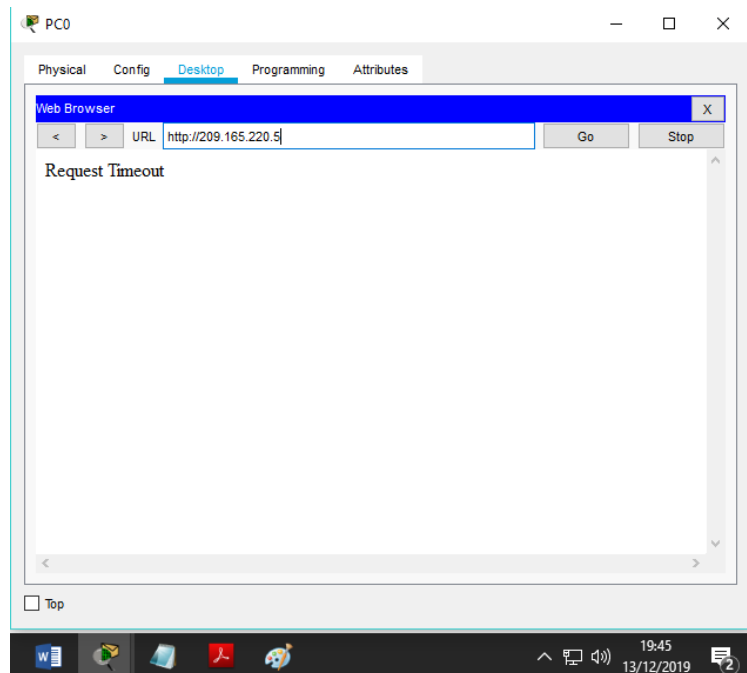


Figura 78. Internet vlan 10 Bucaramanga a Cundinamarca y Tunja vlan 20.

- Los hosts de una VLAN no pueden acceder a los de otra VLAN en una ciudad.

Configuración que debe realizarse en:

✓ **Router Bucaramanga**

```
RBucaramanga#configure terminal
RBucaramanga(config)#access-list 153 deny ip 172.31.2.0 0.0.0.7 172.31.0.0
0.0.0.63
RBucaramanga(config)#access-list 153 deny ip 172.31.0.64 0.0.0.63 172.31.0.0
0.0.0.63
RBucaramanga(config)#access-list 153 permit ip any any
RBucaramanga(config)#int g0/0.10
RBucaramanga(config-subif)#ip access-group 153 out
RBucaramanga(config-subif)#end
```

✓ **Router Tunja**

```
RTunja#configure terminal
RTunja(config)#access-list 153 deny ip 172.3.2.8 0.0.0.7 172.31.0.128 0.0.0.63
RTunja(config)#access-list 153 deny ip 172.3.0.192 0.0.0.63 172.31.0.128 0.0.0.63
RTunja(config)#access-list 153 permit ip any any
RTunja(config)#int g0/0.20
RTunja(config-subif)#ip access-group 153 out
RTunja(config-subif)#end
```

✓ Router Cundinamarca

```
RCundinamarca#configure terminal
```

```
RCundinamarca(config)#access-list 153 deny ip 172.31.2.8 0.0.0.7 172.31.1.64  
0.0.0.63
```

```
RCundinamarca(config)#access-list 153 deny ip 172.31.1.0 0.0.0.63 172.31.1.64  
0.0.0.63
```

```
RCundinamarca(config)#access-list 153 deny ip 172.31.2.24 0.0.0.7 172.31.1.64  
0.0.0.63
```

```
RCundinamarca(config)#access-list 153 permit ip any any
```

```
RCundinamarca(config)#int g0/0.20
```

```
RCundinamarca(config-subif)#ip access-group 153 out
```

```
RCundinamarca(config-subif)#end
```

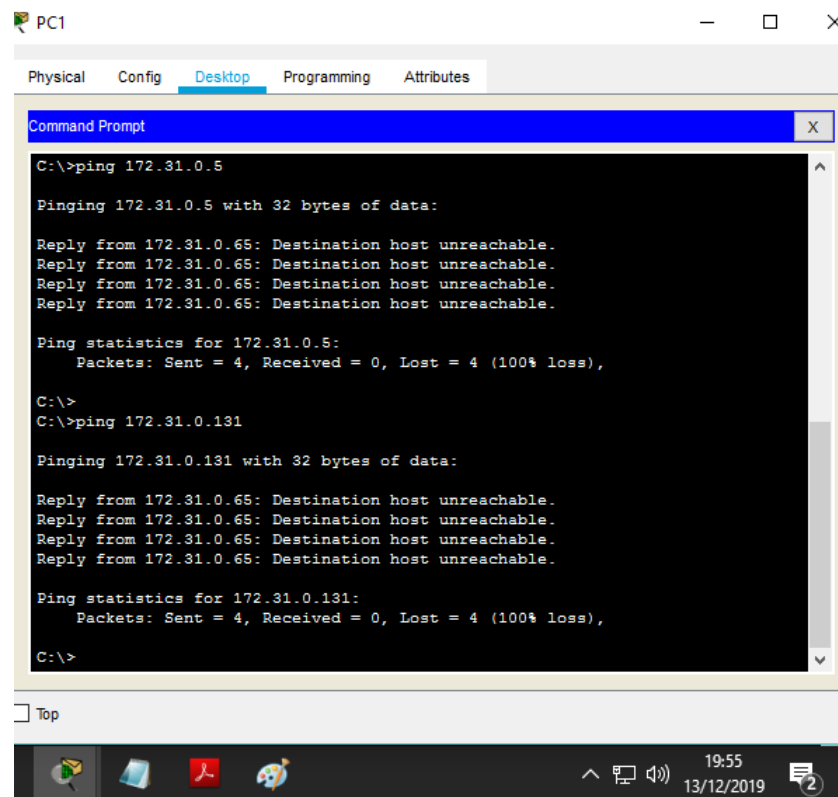


Figura 79. Vlan 30 Bucaramanga a vlan 20 Tunja

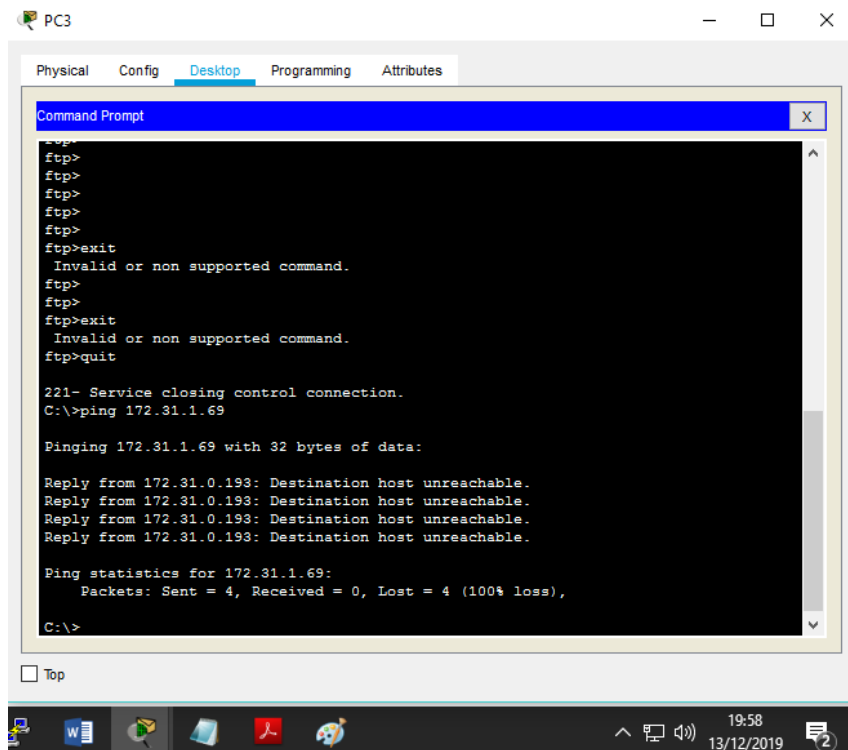


Figura 80. vlan 30 Tunja a vlan 20 Cundinamarca.

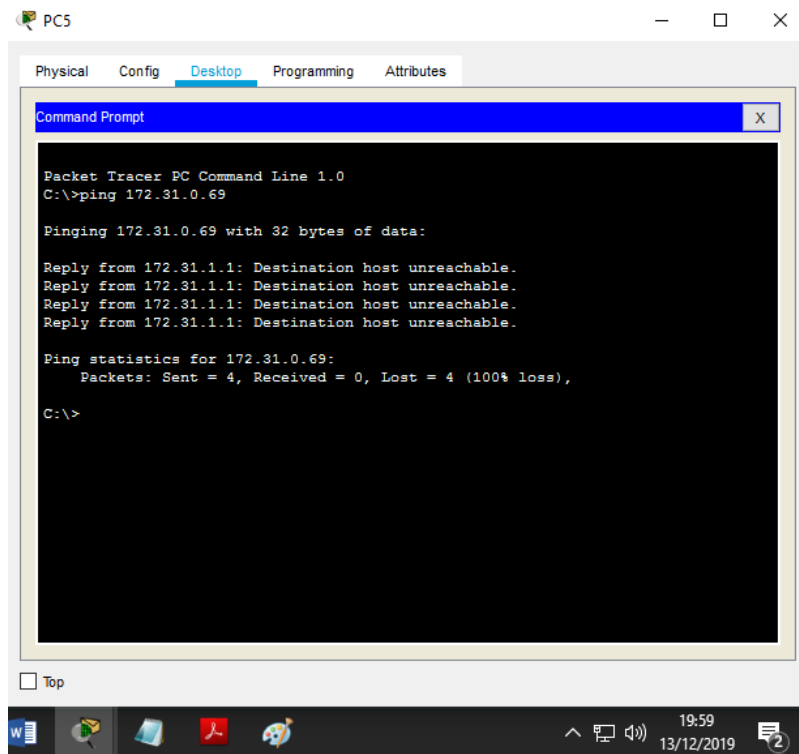


Figura 81. Vlan 30 Cundinamarca a vlan 30 Bucaramanga

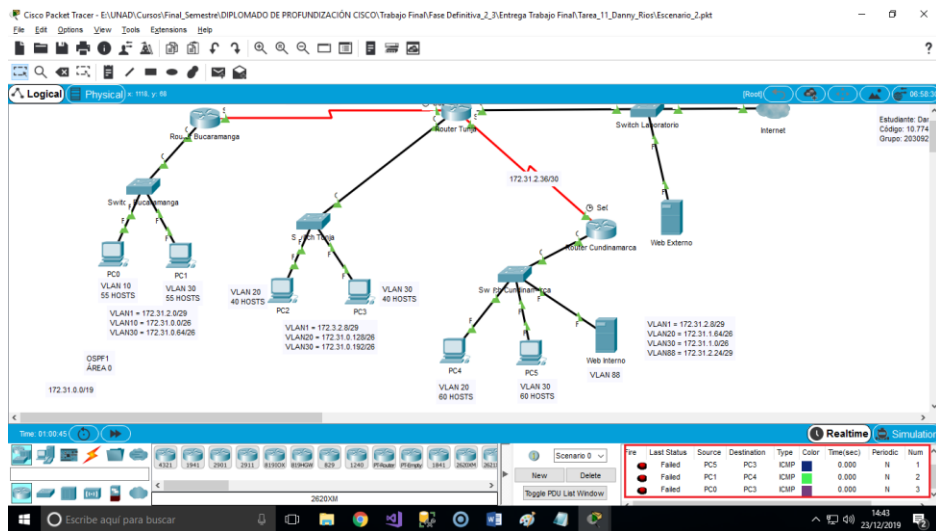


Figura 82. sin acceso entre host a diferentes vlan.

- Solo los hosts de las VLAN administrativas y de la VLAN de servidores tienen acceso a los routers e internet.

Configuración que debe realizarse en:

✓ Router Bucaramanga

RBucaramanga#configure terminal

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

RBucaramanga(config)#access-list 9 permit 172.31.2.0 0.0.0.7

RBucaramanga(config)#access-list 9 permit 172.3.2.8 0.0.0.7

RBucaramanga(config)#access-list 9 permit 172.31.2.8 0.0.0.7

RBucaramanga(config)#line vty 0 4

RBucaramanga(config-line)#access-class 9 in

RBucaramanga(config-line)#end

✓ Router Tunja

RTunja#configure terminal

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

```
RTunja(config)#access-list 9 permit 172.31.2.0 0.0.0.7
RTunja(config)#access-list 9 permit 172.3.2.8 0.0.0.7
RTunja(config)#access-list 9 permit 172.31.2.8 0.0.0.7
RTunja(config)#line vty 0 4
RTunja(config-line)#access-class 9 in
RTunja(config-line)#end
```

✓ Router Cundinamarca

```
RCundinamarca#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RCundinamarca(config)#access-list 9 permit 172.31.2.0 0.0.0.7
RCundinamarca(config)#access-list 9 permit 172.3.2.8 0.0.0.7
RCundinamarca(config)#access-list 9 permit 172.31.2.8 0.0.0.7
RCundinamarca(config)#line vty 0 4
RCundinamarca(config-line)#access-class 9 in
RCundinamarca(config-line)#end
```

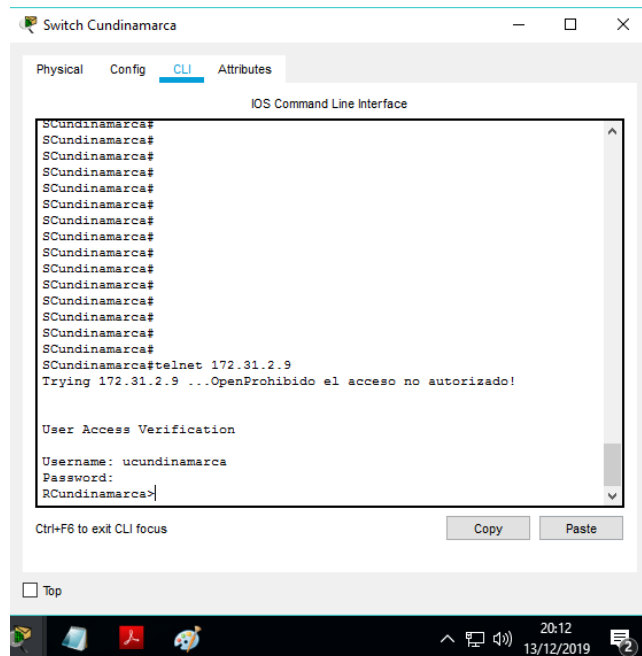


Figura 83. Verificación acceso a router Cundinamarca.

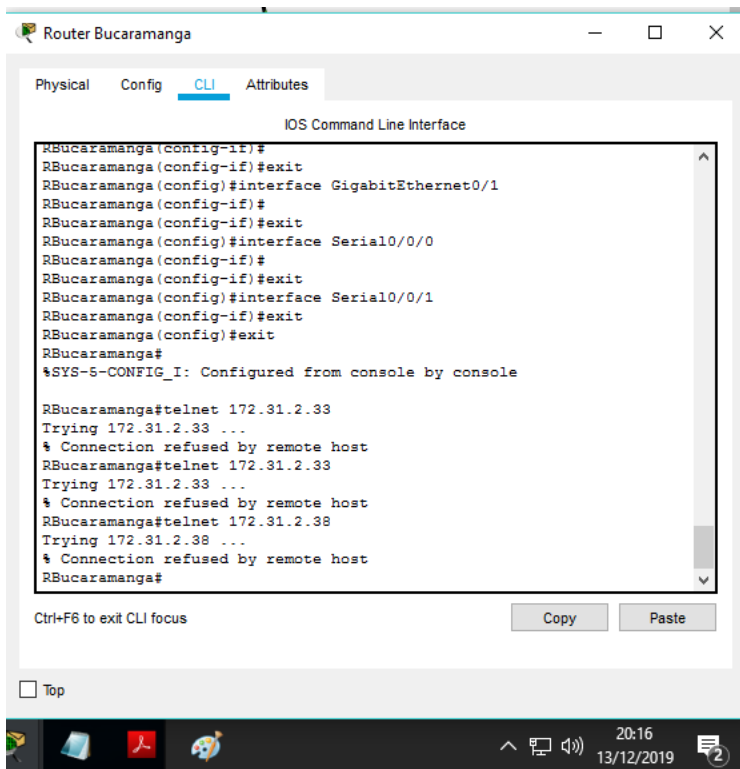


Figura 84. Verificación acceso a router Bucaramanga.

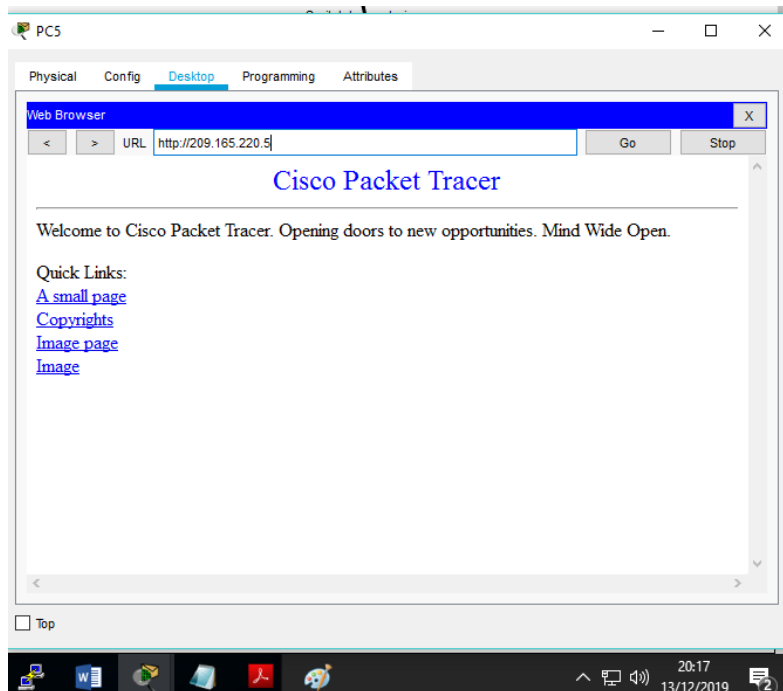


Figura 85. Verificación acceso a internet.

CONCLUSIONES

Mediante el desarrollo de los escenarios propuestos como actividad final se generaron diversos conocimientos para realizar tareas que permiten una adecuada administración de redes, ingresando los comandos y configuraciones necesarios que establecen acciones y controles, de los cuales podemos mencionar:

- Se comprendieron y usaron los protocolos de routing disponibles ante la necesidad de la red.
- El uso de las configuraciones básicas de los dispositivos como switches y routers.
- La implementación de los distintos protocolos DHCP que permiten en un equipo obtener su configuración en forma dinámica.
- La aplicación y análisis de la configuración de dispositivos de red para el óptimo funcionamiento de la misma.
- Se aplicaron los conceptos para establecer la conectividad IPv4 usando direcciones IP
- Se validaron los principales conceptos de enrutamiento, comenzando por el protocolo RIP y OSPF.
- El análisis y ejecución de las instrucciones para las ACL estándar y extendidas en los dispositivos.
- El establecimiento de VLAN, que permiten organizar y distribuir terminales generando un buen tráfico en la red.
- Se identificaron las funciones, incluyendo la configuración y aplicación de DHCPv4.
- Se trabajó con el protocolo NAT para traducir IPs Privadas a IPs públicas, aprovechando recursos públicos, proporcionando un entorno seguro.
- El uso de NAT dinámica / estática como característica que traduce conexiones TCP y UDP realizadas por un host y un puerto en una red externa a otra dirección y puerto de la red interna.

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