

Prueba de Habilidades Practicas CCNA

Informe Final

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Darle gracias a mi familia, mi hijo que es mi fortaleza, mis padres que siempre han estado hay apoyándome en esos momentos de dificultades, a los tutores que nos han ayudados a resolver muchas inquietudes gracias por todo ese apoyo.

Resumen

En el siguiente trabajo se describen todas las actividades desarrolladas para la realización de escenarios, con la respectiva configuración de cada uno de los dispositivos y la topología de red planteada en la prueba de habilidades, por último, se verificarán los escenarios con la simulación en el (software packet tracer) que generan veracidad en el trabajo.

Abstract

In the following work all the activities developed for the realization of scenarios are described, with the respective configuration of each of the devices and the network topology raised in the skills test, finally the scenarios will be verified with the simulation in the (Packet tracer software) that generate veracity at work.

Introducción

En el presente trabajo, se abarcan diferentes temáticas y conocimientos presentados en el proceso de aprendizaje durante el desarrollo del Diplomado de Profundización, implementando distintos escenarios donde se realizan configuraciones de dispositivos de red y los distintos programas para su conectividad, con lo aprendido en cada una de las practicas ejecutadas en Packet Tracer y los diferente mecanismo que esta lleva para la configuración de una red en su parte estructura e identificándolas con sus nombres y su IP.

También se implementarán actividades, herramientas y protocolos para llevar a cabo una topología de la red y sus requerimientos para el proceso.

Objetivos Generales

Realizar soluciones a los escenarios planteados desarrollados mostrando las capacidades de configurar y diseñar redes, con los conocimientos y los procesos adquiridos en la guía.

Objetivos Específicos

- ✓ Aplicar los conocimientos adquiridos en todo el proceso de aprendizaje.
- ✓ Abarcar más en la aplicación y el funcionamiento de los protocolos de enrutamiento.
- ✓ Verificar cada uno de los pasos realizados, con el fin de observar el correcto funcionamiento del trabajo elaborado.
- ✓ Aplicar la forma para (subnetear) y dividir las IP a utilizar

Desarrollo Escenario 1

Como trabajo inicial se debe realizar lo siguiente.

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

ASIGNACION DE NOMBRES DE EQUIPOS

CALI:

Router (config) # hostname CALI

BOGOTA:

Router (config) # hostname BOGOTA

MEDELLIN:

Router (config) # hostname MEDELLIN

SW1:

Switch (config) # hostname SW1

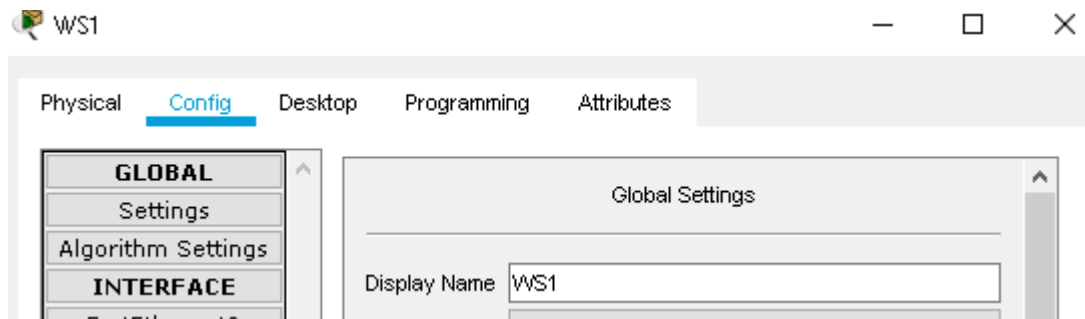
SW2:

Switch (config) # hostname SW2

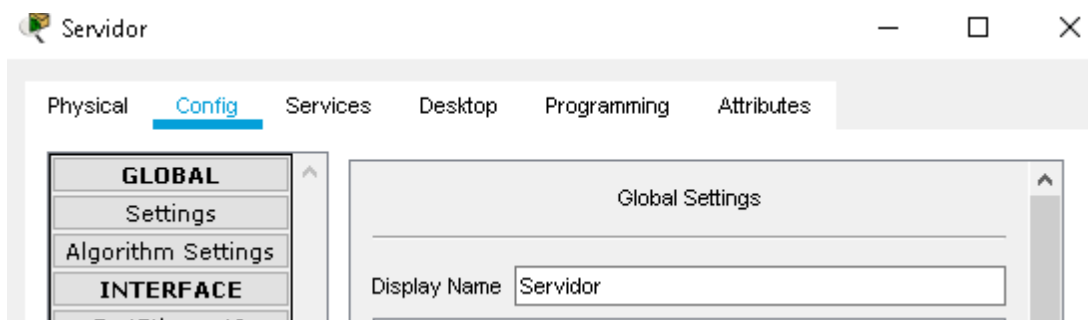
SW3

Switch (config) # hostname SW3

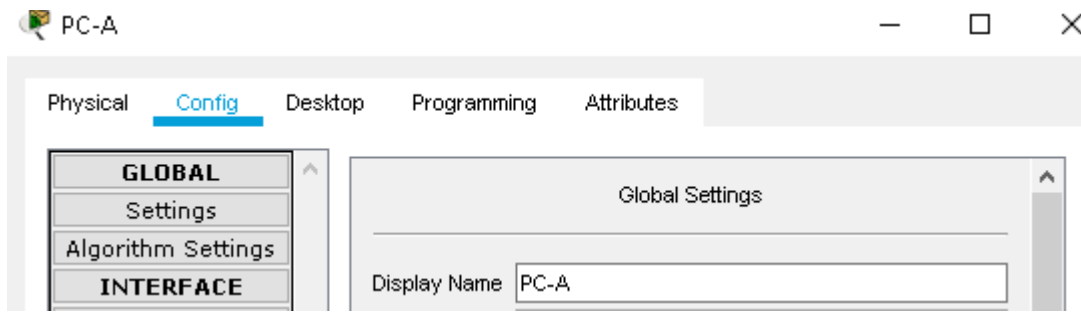
WS1:



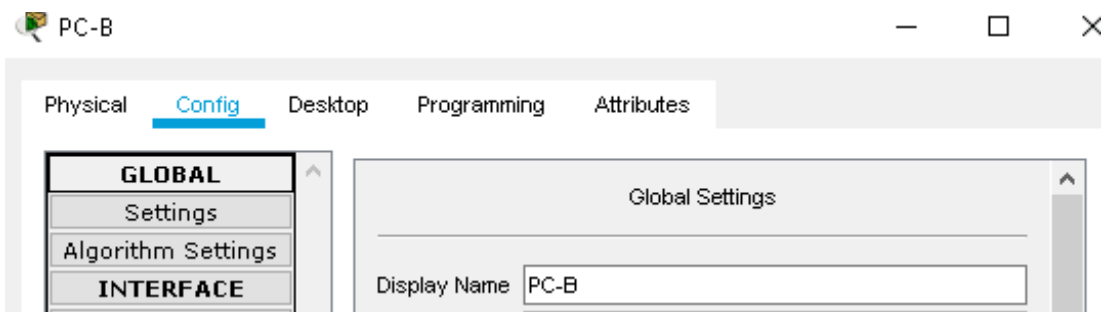
Servidor:



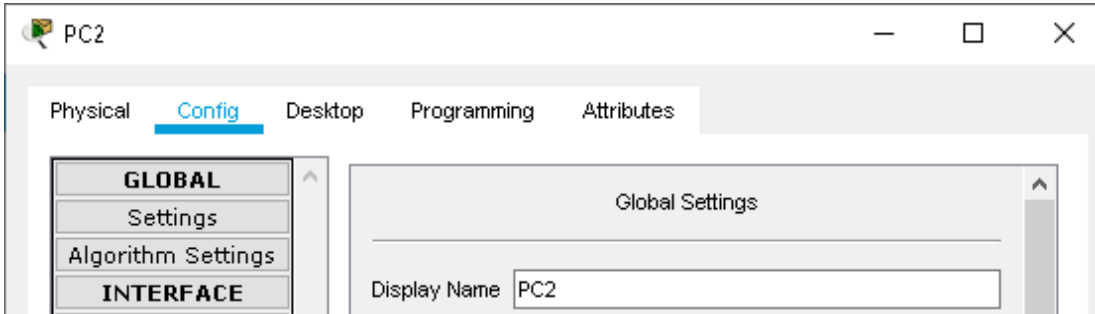
PC-A:



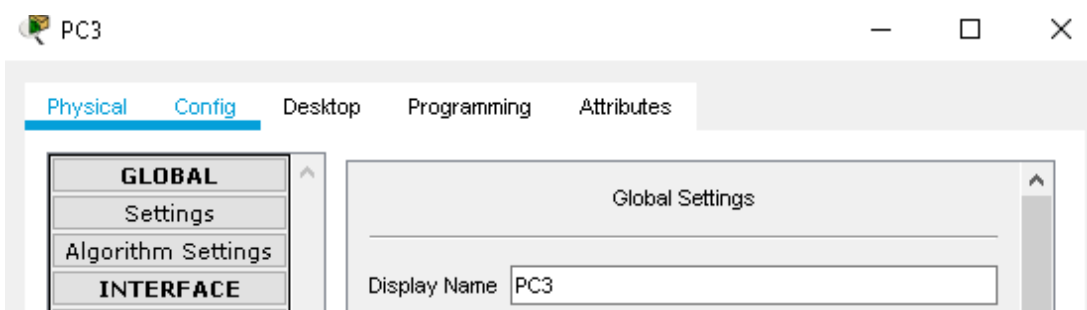
PC-B:



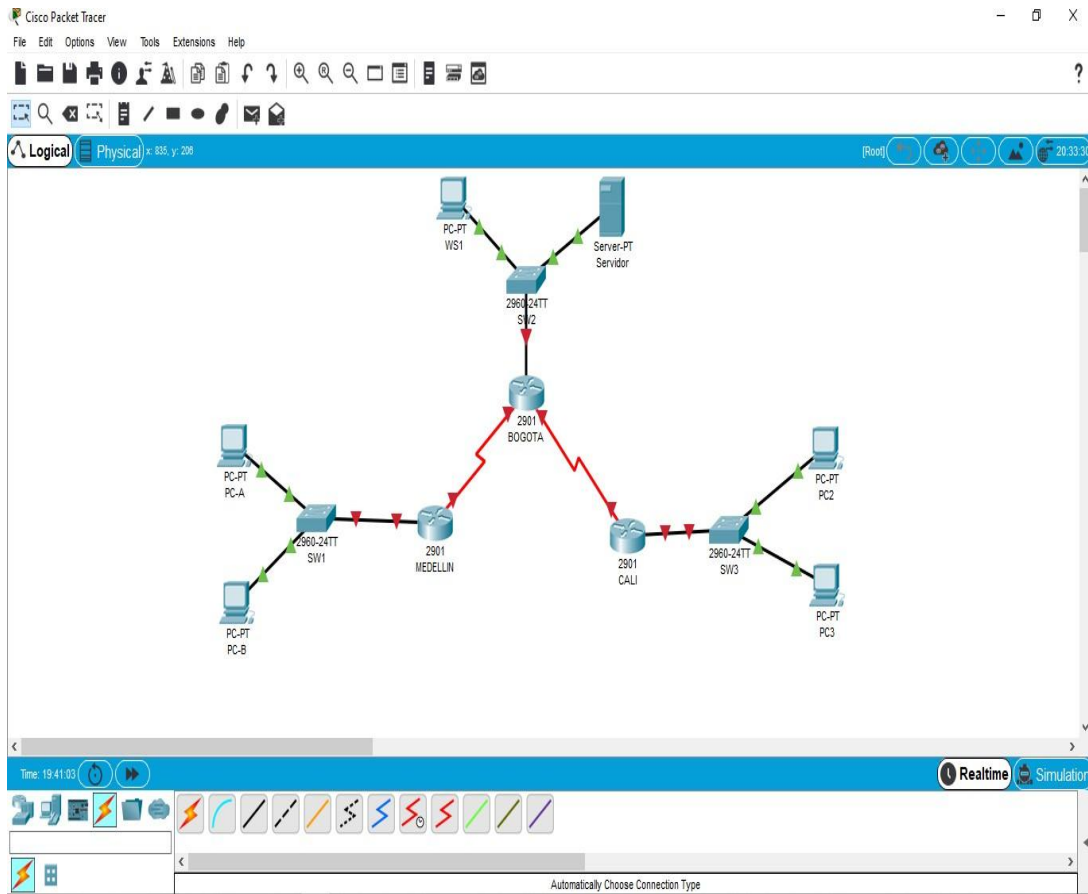
PC-2:



PC-3:



- ✓ Realizar la conexión física de los equipos con base en la topología de red



- ✓ Configurar la topología de red, de acuerdo con las siguientes especificaciones.

1: Asignación de direcciones IP:

- a. Se debe dividir (subnetear) la red creando una segmentación en ocho partes, para permitir crecimiento futuro de la red corporativa.

```
Network: 192.168.1.0/27
Broadcast: 192.168.1.31
HostMin: 192.168.1.1
HostMax: 192.168.1.30
Hosts/Net: 30

Network: 192.168.1.32/27
Broadcast: 192.168.1.63
HostMin: 192.168.1.33
HostMax: 192.168.1.62
Hosts/Net: 30

Network: 192.168.1.64/27
Broadcast: 192.168.1.95
HostMin: 192.168.1.65
HostMax: 192.168.1.94
Hosts/Net: 30

Network: 192.168.1.96/27
Broadcast: 192.168.1.127
HostMin: 192.168.1.97
HostMax: 192.168.1.126
Hosts/Net: 30

Network: 192.168.1.128/27
Broadcast: 192.168.1.159
HostMin: 192.168.1.129
HostMax: 192.168.1.158
Hosts/Net: 30

Network: 192.168.1.160/27
Broadcast: 192.168.1.191
HostMin: 192.168.1.161
HostMax: 192.168.1.190
Hosts/Net: 30

Network: 192.168.1.192/27
Broadcast: 192.168.1.223
HostMin: 192.168.1.193
HostMax: 192.168.1.222
Hosts/Net: 30

Network: 192.168.1.224/27
Broadcast: 192.168.1.255
HostMin: 192.168.1.225
HostMax: 192.168.1.254
Hosts/Net: 30
```

- b. Asignar una dirección IP a la red.

CALI:

```
Router enable Router # conf t
CALI (config) # interface g0/0
CALI (config-if) # ip address 192.168.1.65 255.255.255.224 CALI (config-if) # no
shutdown
```

BOGOTA:

```
Router enable Router # conf t
BOGOTA (config) # interface g0/0
```

BOGOTA (config-if) # ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.224 BOGOTA (config-if) #
no shutdown

MEDELLIN:

Router enable Router # conf t

MEDELLIN (config) # interface g0/0

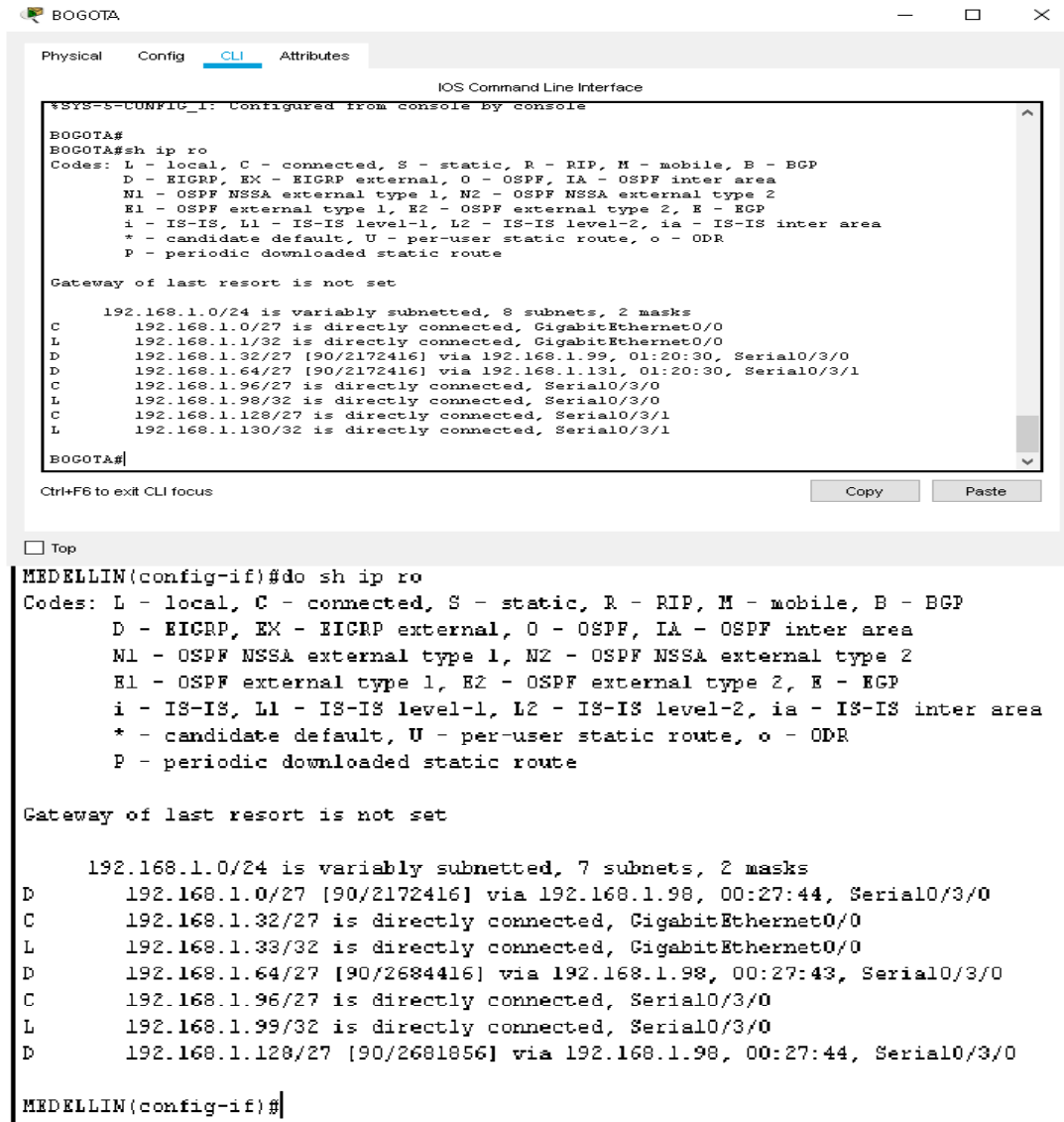
MEDELLIN (config-if) # ip address 192.168.1.33 255.255.255.224 MEDELLIN (config-
if) # no shutdown

2: Configuración Básica.

- a. Completar la siguiente tabla con la configuración básica de los routers, teniendo en cuenta las subredes diseñadas.

	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

- b. Después de cargada la configuración en los dispositivos, verificar la tabla de enrutamiento en cada uno de los routers para comprobar las redes y sus rutas.



```
BOGOTA#
BOGOTA#sh ip ro
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

      192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.1.0/27 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
D       192.168.1.32/27 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.99, 01:20:30, Serial0/3/0
D       192.168.1.64/27 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.131, 01:20:30, Serial0/3/1
L       192.168.1.96/27 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0
C       192.168.1.98/32 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0
L       192.168.1.128/27 is directly connected, Serial0/3/1
L       192.168.1.130/32 is directly connected, Serial0/3/1

BOGOTA#

MEDELLIN(config-if)#do sh ip ro
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

      192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 2 masks
D       192.168.1.0/27 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.98, 00:27:44, Serial0/3/0
C       192.168.1.32/27 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       192.168.1.33/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
D       192.168.1.64/27 [90/2684416] via 192.168.1.98, 00:27:43, Serial0/3/0
C       192.168.1.96/27 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0
L       192.168.1.99/32 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0
D       192.168.1.128/27 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.98, 00:27:44, Serial0/3/0

MEDELLIN(config-if)#
```

```

CALI(config-if)#do sh ip ro
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

192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 2 masks
D 192.168.1.0/27 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.130, 00:28:13, Serial0/3/0
D 192.168.1.32/27 [90/2684416] via 192.168.1.130, 00:28:13, Serial0/3/0
C 192.168.1.64/27 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L 192.168.1.65/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
D 192.168.1.96/27 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.130, 00:28:13, Serial0/3/0
C 192.168.1.128/27 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0
L 192.168.1.131/32 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0

CALI(config-if)#

```

- c. Verificar el balanceo de carga que presentan los routers.

```

192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 2 masks
D → 192.168.1.0/27 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.98, 01:46:34, Serial0/3/0
C 192.168.1.32/27 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L 192.168.1.33/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
D → 192.168.1.64/27 [90/2684416] via 192.168.1.98, 01:46:34, Serial0/3/0
C 192.168.1.96/27 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0
L 192.168.1.99/32 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0
D → 192.168.1.128/27 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.98, 01:46:34, Serial0/3/0

```

- d. Realizar un diagnóstico de vecinos usando el comando cdp.

MEDELLIN:

```

MEDELLIN# 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
SW1              Gig 0/0       141        S           2960      Fas 0/1
BOGOTA          Ser 0/3/0     149        R           C2900     Ser 0/3/0
MEDELLIN#

```

BOGOTA:

```

BOGOTA#sh 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
SW2              Gig 0/0       123        S           2960      Fas 0/1
CALI             Ser 0/3/1     132        R           C2900     Ser 0/3/0
MEDELLIN        Ser 0/3/0     124        R           C2900     Ser 0/3/0
BOGOTA#

```

CALI:

```
CALI#sh cdp neighbors
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - ICMP, r - Repeater, P - Phone
Device ID        Local Intrfce  Holdtme    Capability  Platform  Port ID
SW3              Gig 0/0       168        S           2960      Fas 0/1
BOGOTA          Ser 0/3/0     176        R           C2900     Ser 0/3/1
CALI#
```

- e. Realizar una prueba de conectividad en cada tramo de la ruta usando Ping.

The screenshot shows the Cisco Packet Tracer interface. A window titled 'PC2' is open, displaying a 'Command Prompt' window. The command prompt shows the following output:

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.34

Pinging 192.168.1.34 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=44ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=21ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=38ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=39ms 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 = 21ms, Maximum = 44ms, Average = 35ms

C:\>
```

The background shows a network diagram with two PC-PT devices, PC2 and PC3, connected to a central switch. The interface includes a toolbar at the bottom with various tools and a status bar showing 'Time: 20:30:52' and 'Realtime Simulation'.

The screenshot shows the Cisco Packet Tracer interface. A terminal window for PC2 displays the following output:

```

Command Prompt

Pinging 192.168.1.34 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=44ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=21ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=38ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=39ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.34:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Loss = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 21ms, Maximum = 44ms, Average = 35ms

C:\>ping 192.168.1.3

Pinging 192.168.1.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=38ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=30ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=31ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=38ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Loss = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 29ms, Maximum = 38ms, Average = 32ms

C:\>
  
```

The network diagram shows a central router (R3) connected to two PCs (PC2 and PC3). The router has a GigabitEthernet 0/24 interface. The PCs are labeled PC-PT PC2 and PC-PT PC3.

The PDU List Window at the bottom shows the following data:

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num	Edit	Delete
	Successful	Servidor	PC-A	ICMP	Green	0.000	N	0	(edit)	
	Successful	Servidor	PC2	ICMP	Purple	0.000	N	1	(edit)	
	Successful	WS1	Servidor	ICMP	Pink	0.000	N	2	(edit)	
	Successful	PC-A	Servidor	ICMP	Light Green	0.000	N	3	(edit)	
	Successful	PC2	Servidor	ICMP	Pink	0.000	N	4	(edit)	

3: Configuración de Enrutamiento.

- a. Asignar el protocolo de enrutamiento EIGRP a los routers considerando el direccionamiento diseñado.

BOGOTA:

```

BOGOTA (config)# router eigrp 200 BOGOTA (config-router)#no auto-summary
BOGOTA (config-router)# network 192.168.1.0
  
```

```

BOGOTA(config-if)#DO sh ip ro
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

      192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.1.0/27 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
D       192.168.1.32/27 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.99, 00:49:39, Serial0/3/
D       192.168.1.64/27 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.131, 00:49:38,
Serial0/3/1
C       192.168.1.96/27 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0
L       192.168.1.98/32 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0
C       192.168.1.128/27 is directly connected, Serial0/3/1
L       192.168.1.130/32 is directly connected, Serial0/3/1

BOGOTA(config-if)#

```

CALI:

CALI (config)# router eigrp 200

CALI (config-router)#no auto-summary CALI (config-router)# network 192.168.1.32

 CALI

Physical
Config
CLI
Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```

CALI(config-router)#no auto-summary
CALI(config-router)#exit
CALI(config)#
CALI(config)#
CALI(config)#do sh ip ro
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

      192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 2 masks
D       192.168.1.0/27 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.130, 00:37:47, Serial0/3/0
D       192.168.1.32/27 [90/2684416] via 192.168.1.130, 00:37:47, Serial0/3/0
C       192.168.1.64/27 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       192.168.1.65/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
D       192.168.1.96/27 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.130, 00:37:47, Serial0/3/0
C       192.168.1.128/27 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0
L       192.168.1.131/32 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0

CALI(config)#

```

MEDELLIN:

```
MEDELLIN (config)# router eigrp 200 MEDELLIN (config-router)#no auto-summary
MEDELLIN (config-router)# network 192.168.1.64
```

```
MEDELLIN
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
MEDELLIN(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
MEDELLIN(config-if)#
MEDELLIN(config-if)#
MEDELLIN(config-if)#
MEDELLIN(config-if)#do sh ip ro
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

    192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 2 masks
D       192.168.1.0/27 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.98, 00:38:22, Serial0/3/0
C       192.168.1.32/27 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       192.168.1.33/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
D       192.168.1.64/27 [90/2684416] via 192.168.1.98, 00:38:21, Serial0/3/0
C       192.168.1.96/27 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0
L       192.168.1.99/32 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0
D       192.168.1.128/27 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.98, 00:38:22, Serial0/3/0
MEDELLIN(config-if)#
```

- b. Verificar si existe vecindad con los routers configurados con EIGRP.

MEDELLIN:

```
MEDELLIN#
MEDELLIN#sho ip eigrp nei
IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 200
H   Address          Interface          Hold Uptime      SRTT   RTO   Q   Seq
                               (sec)           (ms)          Cnt   Num
0   192.168.1.98      Se0/3/0           11 00:43:55      40    1000  0   5
MEDELLIN#
```

CALI:

```
CALI(config)#do sh ip eigrp nei
IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 200
H   Address          Interface          Hold Uptime      SRTT   RTO   Q   Seq
                               (sec)           (ms)          Cnt   Num
0   192.168.1.130     Se0/3/0           11 00:45:25      40    1000  0   6
CALI(config)#
```

BOGOTA:

```
BOGOTA(config-if)#do sh ip eig nei
IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 200
H   Address          Interface      Hold Uptime      SRTT   RTO   Q   Seq
   (sec)              (ms)          (sec)           (ms)   Cnt  Num
0   192.168.1.99      Se0/3/0       11  00:44:57  40    1000  0   7
1   192.168.1.131    Se0/3/1       14  00:44:55  40    1000  0   7

BOGOTA(config-if)#
```

BOGOTA:

```
BOGOTA(config-if)#do sh ip eigrp top
IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS 200/ID(192.168.1.130)

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

P 192.168.1.0/27, 1 successors, FD is 5120
   via Connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
P 192.168.1.32/27, 1 successors, FD is 2172416
   via 192.168.1.99 (2172416/5120), Serial0/3/0
P 192.168.1.64/27, 1 successors, FD is 2172416
   via 192.168.1.131 (2172416/5120), Serial0/3/1
P 192.168.1.96/27, 1 successors, FD is 2169856
   via Connected, Serial0/3/0
P 192.168.1.128/27, 1 successors, FD is 2169856
   via Connected, Serial0/3/1
BOGOTA(config-if)#
```

CALI:

```
CALI(config)#do sh ip eigrp top
IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS 200/ID(192.168.1.131)

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 (2172416/5120), Serial0/3/0
P 192.168.1.32/27, 1 successors, FD is 2684416
   via 192.168.1.130 (2684416/2172416), Serial0/3/0
P 192.168.1.64/27, 1 successors, FD is 5120
   via Connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
P 192.168.1.96/27, 1 successors, FD is 2681856
   via 192.168.1.130 (2681856/2169856), Serial0/3/0
P 192.168.1.128/27, 1 successors, FD is 2169856
   via Connected, Serial0/3/0
CALI(config)#
```

MEDELLIN:

```
MEDELLIN#sh ip eigr topology
IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS 200/ID(192.168.1.99)

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 (2172416/5120), Serial0/3/0
P 192.168.1.32/27, 1 successors, FD is 5120
   via Connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
P 192.168.1.64/27, 1 successors, FD is 2684416
   via 192.168.1.98 (2684416/2172416), Serial0/3/0
P 192.168.1.96/27, 1 successors, FD is 2169856
   via Connected, Serial0/3/0
P 192.168.1.128/27, 1 successors, FD is 2681856
   via 192.168.1.98 (2681856/2169856), Serial0/3/0
MEDELLIN#
```

- c. Realizar la comprobación de las tablas de enrutamiento en cada uno de los routers para verificar cada una de las rutas establecidas.

BOGOTA:

```
BOGOTA(config-if)#DO sh ip ro
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

   192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.168.1.0/27 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L    192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
D    192.168.1.32/27 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.99, 00:49:39, Serial0/3/
D    192.168.1.64/27 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.131, 00:49:38,
Serial0/3/1
C    192.168.1.96/27 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0
L    192.168.1.98/32 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0
C    192.168.1.128/27 is directly connected, Serial0/3/1
L    192.168.1.130/32 is directly connected, Serial0/3/1

BOGOTA(config-if)#
```

MEDELLIN:



```
Physical  Config  CLI  Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

MEDELLIN(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
MEDELLIN(config-if)#
MEDELLIN(config-if)#
MEDELLIN(config-if)#
MEDELLIN(config-if)#do sh ip ro
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

      192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 2 masks
D       192.168.1.0/27 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.98, 00:38:22, Serial0/3/0
C       192.168.1.32/27 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       192.168.1.33/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
D       192.168.1.64/27 [90/2684416] via 192.168.1.98, 00:38:21, Serial0/3/0
C       192.168.1.96/27 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0
L       192.168.1.99/32 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0
D       192.168.1.128/27 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.98, 00:38:22, Serial0/3/0

MEDELLIN(config-if)#
```

CALI:



```
Physical  Config  CLI  Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface







CALI(config-router)#no auto-summary
CALI(config-router)#exit
CALI(config)#
CALI(config)#
CALI(config)#do sh ip ro
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

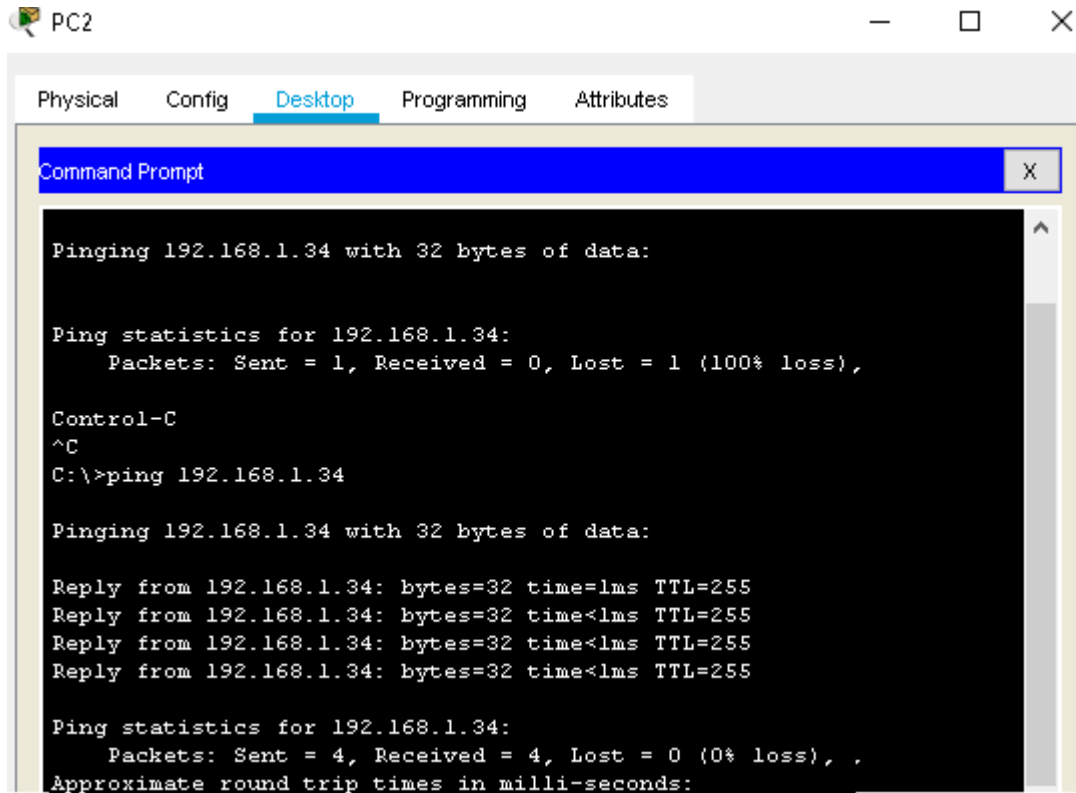
      192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 2 masks
D       192.168.1.0/27 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.130, 00:37:47, Serial0/3/0
D       192.168.1.32/27 [90/2684416] via 192.168.1.130, 00:37:47, Serial0/3/0
C       192.168.1.64/27 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       192.168.1.65/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
D       192.168.1.96/27 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.130, 00:37:47, Serial0/3/0
C       192.168.1.128/27 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0
L       192.168.1.131/32 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0

CALI(config)#
```

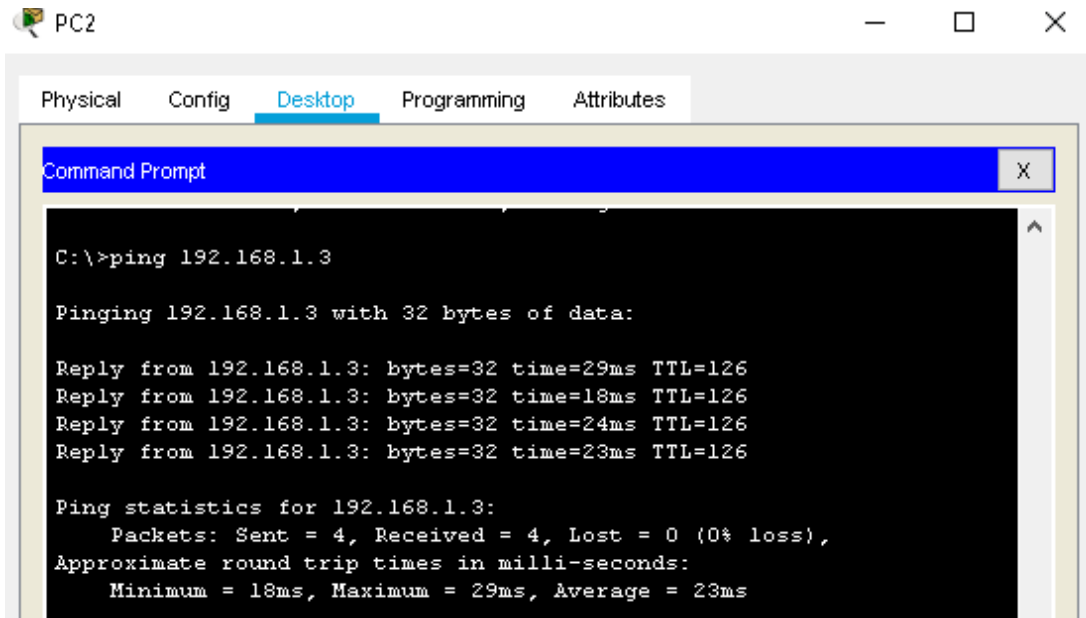
d. Realizar un diagnóstico para comprobar que cada uno de los puntos de la red se puedan ver y tengan conectividad entre sí. Realizar esta prueba desde un host de la red LAN del router CALI, primero a la red de MEDELLIN y luego al servidor.

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num	Edit	Delete
	Successful	PC-A	Servidor	ICMP		0.000	N	0	(edit)	
	Successful	PC2	Servidor	ICMP		0.000	N	1	(edit)	
	Successful	PC-A	PC2	ICMP		0.000	N	2	(edit)	

PING AL HOST DE MEDELLIN:



PING AL SERVIDOR:



PC2

```
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
```

```
Command Prompt
```

```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.3
```

```
Pinging 192.168.1.3 with 32 bytes of data:
```

```
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=29ms TTL=126
```

```
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=18ms TTL=126
```

```
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=24ms TTL=126
```

```
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=23ms TTL=126
```

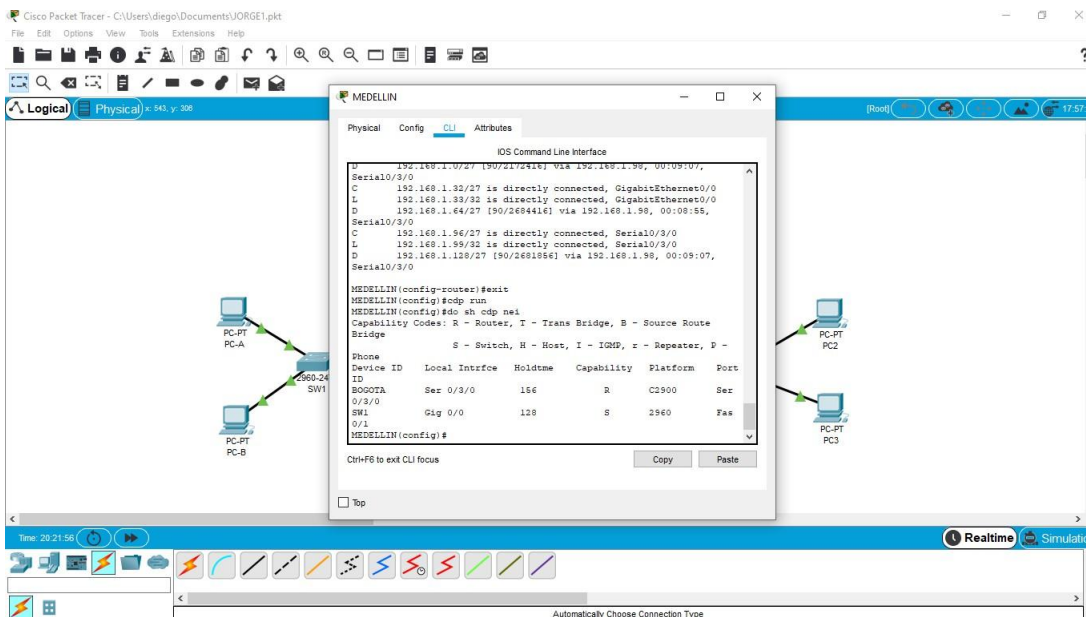
```
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.3:
```

```
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
```

```
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
```

```
    Minimum = 18ms, Maximum = 29ms, Average = 23ms
```

MEDELLIN (config) # cdp run MEDELLIN (config) # do sh cdp nel



Cisco Packet Tracer - C:\Users\diego\Documents\JORGE1.pkt

```
Physical Config CLI Attributes
```

```
IOS Command Line Interface
```

```
U 192.168.1.0/24 [90/247254] Via 192.168.1.98, 00:09:07,
```

```
Serial0/3/0
```

```
C 192.168.1.32/27 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
```

```
L 192.168.1.33/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
```

```
D 192.168.1.64/27 [90/2684416] via 192.168.1.98, 00:08:55,
```

```
Serial0/3/0
```

```
C 192.168.1.96/27 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0
```

```
L 192.168.1.99/32 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0
```

```
D 192.168.1.128/27 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.98, 00:09:07,
```

```
Serial0/3/0
```

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

```
MEDELLIN (config)#do run
```

```
MEDELLIN (config)#do sh cdp nel
```

```
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route
```

```
Bridge
```

```
Phone
```

```
S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater, P -
```

```
Device ID Local Interface Holdtime Capability Platform Port
```

```
ID
```

```
BOGOTA Ser 0/3/0 156 R C2900 Ser
```

```
0/3/0
```

```
SW1 Gig 0/0 128 S 2960 Fas
```

```
0/1
```

```
MEDELLIN (config)#
```

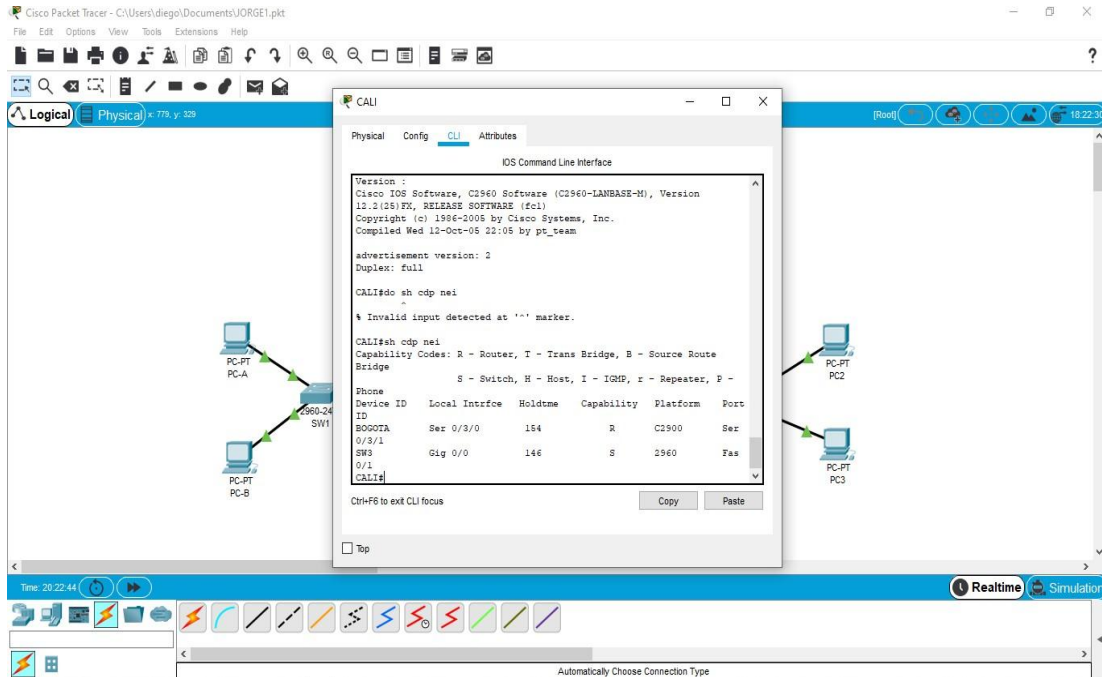
```
Ctrl+F8 to exit CLI focus
```

```
Copy Paste
```

```
Top
```

Time: 20:21:56 Realtime Simulation

BOGOTA (config) # cdp?



4: 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.

Las condiciones para crear las ACL son las siguientes:

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

TELNET MEDELLIN > BOGOTA:

```
MEDELLIN#telnet 192
MEDELLIN#telnet 192.168.1.98
Trying 192.168.1.98 ... Open
```

```
User Access Verification
```

```
Password:
BOGOTA>
```

TELNET BOGOTA > MEDELLIN:

```
BOGOTA#telnet 192.168.1.99
Trying 192.168.1.99 ...Open
```

```
User Access Verification
```

```
Password:
MEDELLIN>
```







TELNET BOGOTA > CALI:

```
BOGOTA#telnet 192.168.1.131
Trying 192.168.1.131 ...Open
```



```
User Access Verification
```

```
Password:
CALI>
```













PING ENTRE ROUTERS:

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num	Edit	Delete
	Successful	MEDELLIN	BOGOTA	ICMP		0.000	N	0	(edit)	
	Successful	BOGOTA	CALI	ICMP		0.000	N	1	(edit)	
	Successful	MEDELLIN	CALI	ICMP		0.000	N	2	(edit)	

- a. 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.

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num
	Successful	WS1	Servidor	ICMP		0.000	N	0

- b. 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.

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num	Edit	Delete
	Successful	PC-A	MEDELLIN	ICMP		0.000	N	0	(edit)	
	Failed	PC-A	PC2	ICMP		0.000	N	1	(edit)	
	Successful	PC-A	Servidor	ICMP		0.000	N	2	(edit)	
	Successful	PC2	CALI	ICMP		0.000	N	3	(edit)	
	Failed	PC2	PC-A	ICMP		0.000	N	4	(edit)	
	Successful	PC2	Servidor	ICMP		0.000	N	5	(edit)	

5: Comprobación de la red instalada.

a. Se debe probar que la configuración de las listas de acceso fue exitosa.

The screenshot displays the Cisco Packet Tracer interface. The main workspace shows a network topology with a central switch (2960-24TT SV2) connected to a server (Server-PT) and a PC (PC-PT WS1). Below the switch is a router (2901 BOGOTA). The PDU List window is open, showing a table of traffic events.

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num	Edit	Delete
	Successful	Server	PC-B	ICMP	Red	0.000	N	0	(edit)	(delete)
	Successful	PC-A	Server	ICMP	Green	0.000	N	1	(edit)	(delete)
	Successful	PC2	Server	ICMP	Blue	0.000	N	2	(edit)	(delete)
	Successful	Server	PC3	ICMP	Dark Green	0.000	N	3	(edit)	(delete)
	Successful	CALI	PC-A	ICMP	Orange	0.000	N	4	(edit)	(delete)
	Successful	MEDELLIN	PC2	ICMP	Light Green	0.000	N	5	(edit)	(delete)

b. Comprobar y Completar la siguiente tabla de condiciones de prueba para confirmar el óptimo funcionamiento de la red e.

	ORIGEN	DESTINO	RESULTADO
TEL NET	Router MEDELLIN WS_1 Servidor Servidor	Router CALI Router BOGOTA Router CALI Router MEDELLIN	exitoso exitoso exitoso exitoso
TEL NET	LAN del Router MEDELLIN LAN del Router CALI LAN del Router MEDELLIN LAN del Router CALI	Router CALI Router CALI Router MEDELLIN Router MEDELLIN	Fallido exitoso exitoso fallido
PING	LAN del Router CALI LAN del Router MEDELLIN LAN del Router MEDELLIN LAN del Router CALI	WS_1 WS_1 LAN del Router CALI	fallido fallido fallido
PING	LAN del Router CALI LAN del Router MEDELLIN Servidor Servidor Router CALI Router MEDELLIN	Servidor Servidor LAN del Router MEDELLIN LAN del Router CALI LAN del Router MEDELLIN LAN del Router CALI	exitoso exitoso exitoso exitoso exitoso exitoso

LISTAS DE ACCESO:

```
MEDELLIN#sh ip access-lists
Extended IP access list ONLY_SERVER
 10 permit ip any host 192.168.1.3
Standard IP access list ALLOW_LAN
 10 permit 192.168.1.32 0.0.0.31
Extended IP access list CALI_TO_MEDELLIN
 10 permit ip host 192.168.1.131 192.168.1.32 0.0.0.31
 20 permit ip any any
Standard IP access list NOT_96
 10 deny 192.168.1.96 0.0.0.31
 20 permit any
```

```
MEDELLIN#
```

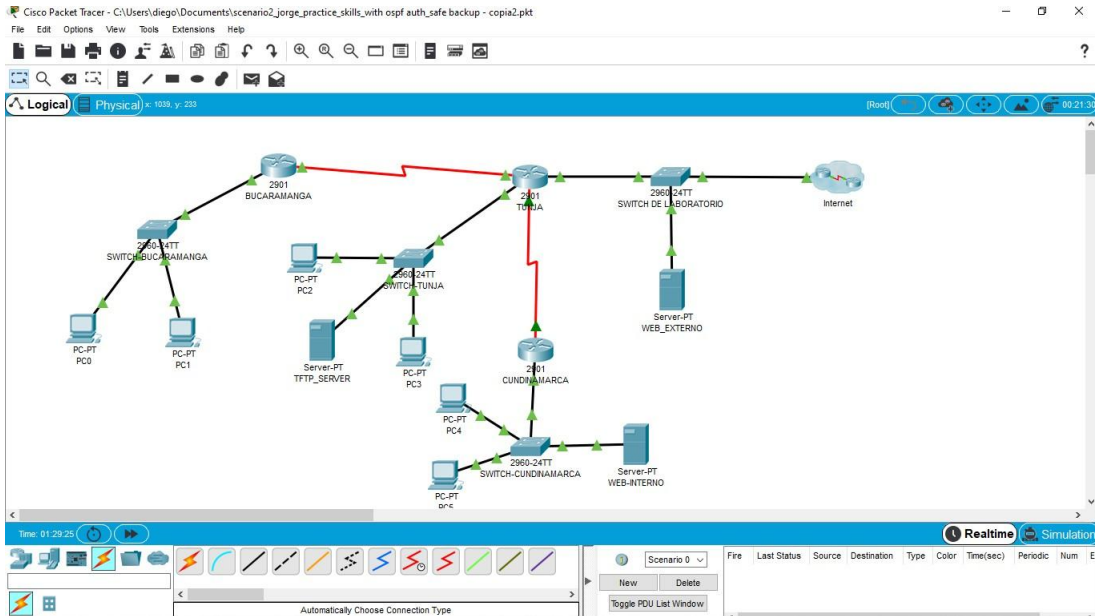
```
BOGOTA#sh ip access-lists
Extended IP access list ALLOW_SERVER
 10 permit ip host 192.168.1.3 any (17 match(es))
 20 permit icmp host 192.168.1.1 host 192.168.1.2
 30 permit icmp 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.31 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.31
Extended IP access list NO_MEDELLIN
 10 deny icmp 192.168.1.32 0.0.0.31 host 192.168.1.98
 20 permit ip any any
Extended IP access list NOT_TO_CALI
 10 deny ip 192.168.1.32 0.0.0.31 192.168.1.128 0.0.0.31
 20 permit ip any any
Extended IP access list CALI_TO_MEDELLIN
 10 permit ip host 192.168.1.131 192.168.1.32 0.0.0.31 (10
match(es))
 20 permit ip any any (994 match(es))
```

```
BOGOTA#
```

```
CALI#sh ip access-lists
Extended IP access list TELNET-MEDELLIN
 10 permit tcp host 192.168.1.99 eq telnet host 192.168.1.131 eq
telnet
 20 permit ip any any
Extended IP access list NO_MEDELLIN
 10 deny icmp 192.168.1.32 0.0.0.31 192.168.1.64 0.0.0.31 (10
match(es))
 20 permit ip any any (1009 match(es))
```

```
CALI#
```

Desarrollo Escenario 2



Los siguientes son los requerimientos necesarios:

1. Todos los routers deberán tener los siguientes:

- Configuración básica.

Hostname: Router(config)# hostname {NOMBRE_ROUTER}

Contraseña Exec: Router(config)# enable secret unad2019

Encriptación De Contraseñas: Router(config)# service password-encryption

Contraseña Consola:

Router(config)# line console 0 Router(config-line)# password unad2019 Router(config-line)# login

Contraseña Línea Vty:

Router(config)# line vty 0 15 Router(config-line)# password unad2019 Router(config-line)# login

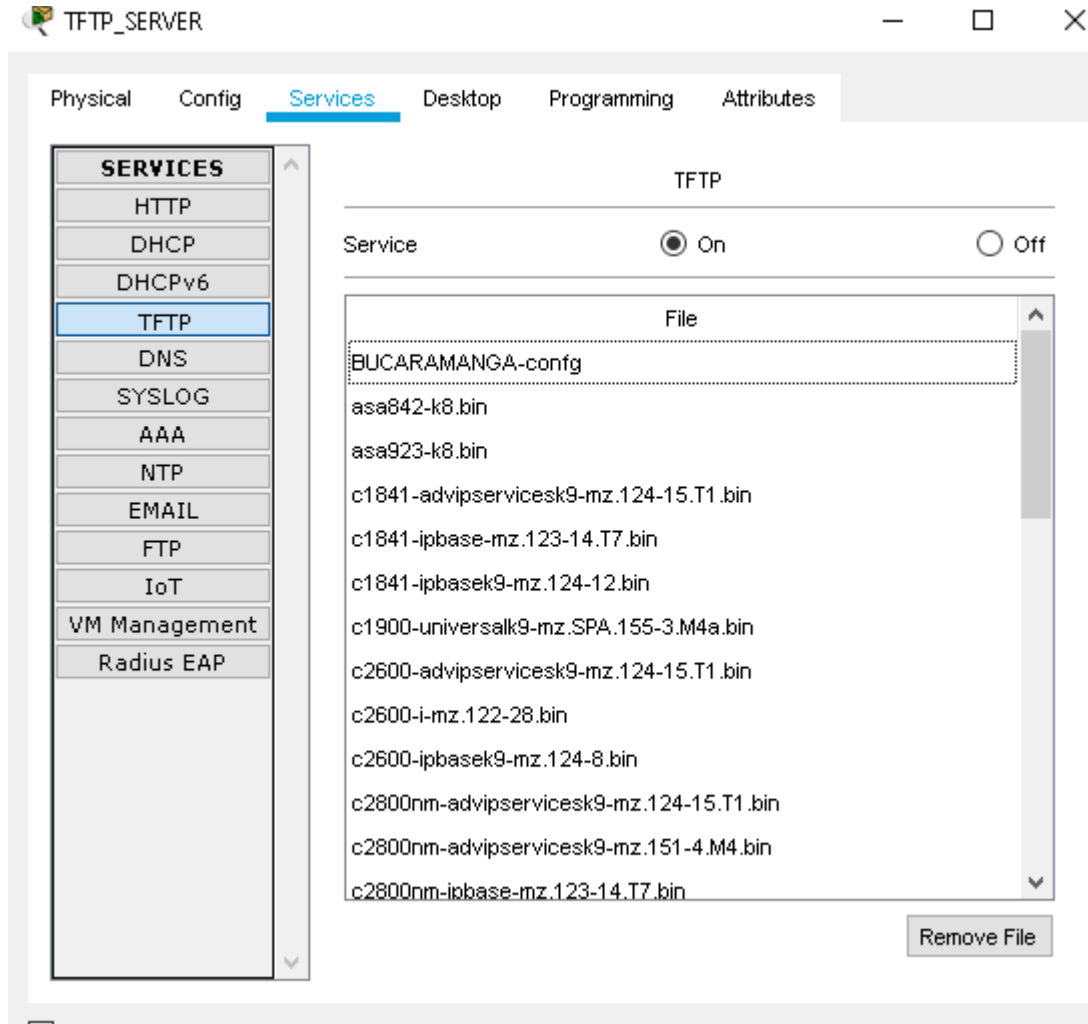
- Autenticación local con AAA. Router(config)# aaa new-model
Router(config)# aaa authentication login console local
Router(config)# aaa authentication login default enable Router(config)# aaa authentication login vty local

- Cifrado de contraseñas.

Encriptación De Contraseñas: Router(config)# service password-encryption Un máximo de internos para acceder al router.

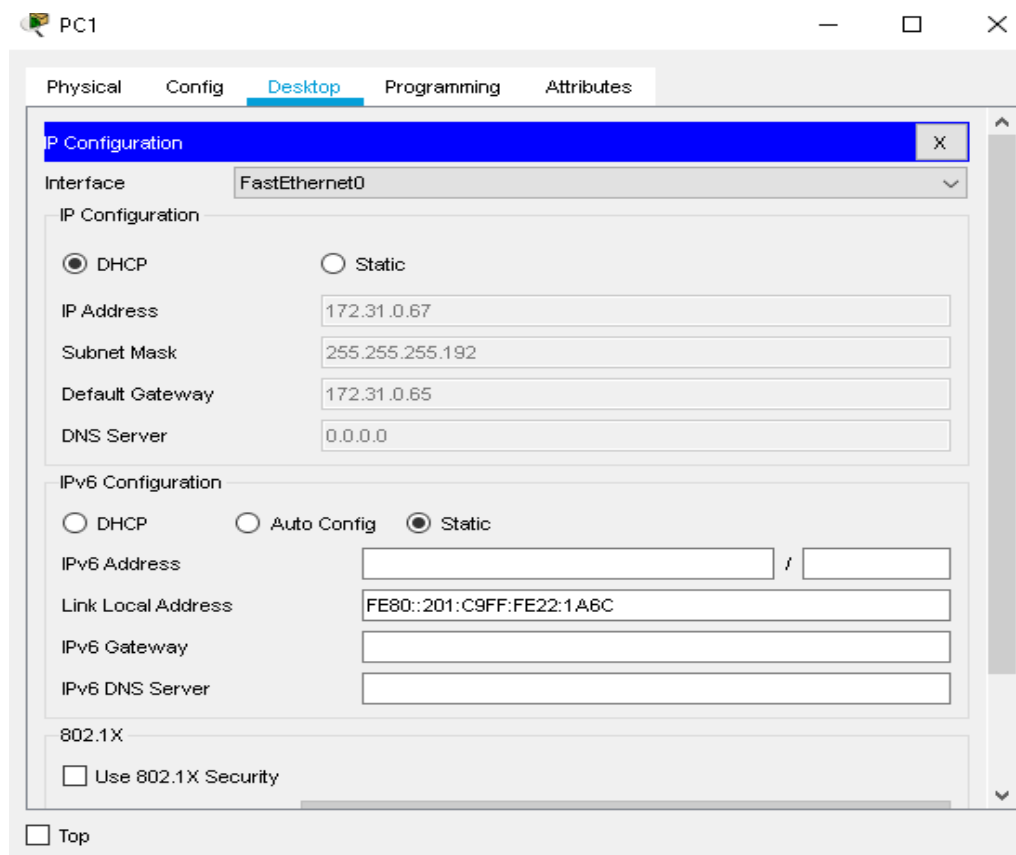
Router(config)# aaa local authentication attempts max-fail 5 Router(config)# aaa authentication login default method

- Máximo tiempo de acceso al detectar ataques. Router(config-line)# **exec-timeout 5 10**
- Establezca un servidor TFTP y almacene todos los archivos necesarios de los routers.



2. El DHCP deberá proporcionar solo direcciones a los hosts de Bucaramanga y Cundinamarca.

```
ip dhcp excluded-address 172.31.0.2
ip dhcp excluded-address 172.31.0.66
ip dhcp excluded-address 172.31.1.66
ip dhcp excluded-address 172.31.1.2
ip dhcp excluded-address 172.31.2.26
!
ip dhcp pool BUCARAMANGA10
 network 172.31.0.0 255.255.255.192
 default-router 172.31.0.1
ip dhcp pool BUCARAMANGA30
 network 172.31.0.64 255.255.255.192
 default-router 172.31.0.65
ip dhcp pool CUNDINAMARCA20
 network 172.31.1.64 255.255.255.192
 default-router 172.31.1.65
ip dhcp pool CUNDINAMARCA30
 network 172.31.1.0 255.255.255.192
 default-router 172.31.1.1
ip dhcp pool CUNDINAMARCA88
 network 172.31.2.24 255.255.255.248
 default-router 172.31.2.25
!
```



PC4

Physical Config **Desktop** Programming Attributes

DHCP Static

IP Address: 172.31.1.67
 Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.192
 Default Gateway: 172.31.1.65
 DNS Server: 0.0.0.0

IPv6 Configuration

DHCP Auto Config Static

IPv6 Address: _____ / _____
 Link Local Address: FE80::20A:F3FF:FE32:4981
 IPv6 Gateway: _____
 IPv6 DNS Server: _____

802.1X

Use 802.1X Security

Authentication: MD5
 Username: _____
 Password: _____

Top

TUNJA

Physical Config **CLI** Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
TUNJA(config)#do sh ip dhcp
TUNJA(config)#exit
TUNJA#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

TUNJA#sh ip dhcp
TUNJA#sh ip dhcp ?
  binding    DHCP address bindings
  conflict   DHCP address conflicts
  pool       DHCP pools information
  relay      Miscellaneous DHCP relay information
TUNJA#sh ip dhcp bindi
TUNJA#sh ip dhcp binding
IP address      Client-ID/      Lease expiration  Type
                Hardware address
172.31.0.3      0001.C71B.C357  --
Automatic
172.31.0.67     0001.C922.1A6C  --
Automatic
172.31.1.67     000A.F332.4981  --
Automatic
172.31.1.3      0040.0B6D.326D  --
Automatic
TUNJA#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy Paste

Top

3. El web server deberá tener NAT estático y el resto de los equipos de la topología emplearan NAT de sobrecarga (PAT).

```
!  
ip nat inside source list CUNDINAMARCA interface Serial0/3/0 overload  
ip nat inside source static 172.31.2.27 172.31.2.38  
ip classless  
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 Serial0/3/0  
!
```

The screenshot shows a network configuration window titled "WEB-INTERNO" with a "Desktop" tab selected. The "IP Configuration" section is active, showing the following settings:

- Static** is selected for IP Configuration.
- IP Address:** 172.31.2.27
- Subnet Mask:** 255.255.255.248
- Default Gateway:** 172.31.2.25
- DNS Server:** 0.0.0.0

The **IPv6 Configuration** section shows:

- Static** is selected for IPv6 Configuration.
- IPv6 Address:** (empty field) / (empty field)
- Link Local Address:** FE80::201:63FF:FED8:6370
- IPv6 Gateway:** (empty field)
- IPv6 DNS Server:** (empty field)

The **802.1X** section shows:

- Use 802.1X Security:** (unchecked)
- Authentication:** MDS

At the bottom left, there is a "Top" button.

4. El enrutamiento deberá tener autenticación

```
router ospf 10
 log-adjacency-changes
 area 0 authentication
 network 172.31.1.0 0.0.0.63 area 0
 network 172.31.1.64 0.0.0.63 area 0
 network 172.31.2.8 0.0.0.7 area 0
 network 172.31.2.24 0.0.0.7 area 0
 network 172.31.2.36 0.0.0.3 area 0
 !
 interface Serial0/3/0
 ip address 172.31.2.38 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf authentication-key 7 0822455D0A16
 ip nat outside
```

The screenshot displays the Cisco Packet Tracer interface. The main window shows a network diagram with a central switch (2601ATT SWITCH BUCARAMANGA) connected to several PCs (PC0, PC1, PC2) and a server (TFIP_SE). A router (2901 BUCARAMANGA) is connected to the switch and an Internet cloud. A configuration window for the router TUNJA is open, showing the following configuration:

```
TUNJA# ip ospf ?
 <-45535> Process ID number
 border-routers Border and Boundary Router Information
 database Database summary
 interface Interface information
 neighbor Neighbor list
 virtual-links Virtual link information
 <->
 TUNJA# ip ospf da
 TUNJA# ip ospf database
 OSPF Router with ID (209.17.220.1) (Process ID 10)

 Router Link States (Area 0)

 Link ID      ADV Router   Age         Seq#         Checksum Link
 count
 209.17.220.1 209.17.220.1 891        0x80000017  0x0007dd 8
 209.17.220.3 209.17.220.3 893        0x80000007  0x002420 1
 172.31.2.38  172.31.2.38 542        0x8000000a  0x0034b0 6
 172.31.2.33  172.31.2.33 542        0x80000009  0x0055a7 5

 Net Link States (Area 0)

 Link ID      ADV Router   Age         Seq#         Checksum
 209.17.220.3 209.17.220.3 596        0x80000002  0x0021bc
```

The bottom right corner of the screenshot shows a table with the following data:

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num	Est
●	Successful	PC1	TUNJA	ICMP		0.000	N	0	(E

Cisco Packet Tracer - C:\Users\diego\Documents\scenario2_jorge_practice_skills_with_ospf_auth_safe_backup - copia2.pkt

File Edit Options View Tools Extensions Help

Logical Physical x: 884, y: 89

TUNJA

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```

!
!
clock rate 2000000
!
interface Vlan1
no ip address
shutdown
!
router ospf 10
log-adjacency-changes
area 0 authentication
network 172.3.2.8 0.0.0.7 area 0
network 172.31.0.128 0.0.0.63 area 0
network 172.31.0.192 0.0.0.7 area 0
network 172.31.2.32 0.0.0.3 area 0
network 172.31.2.96 0.0.0.3 area 0
network 209.17.220.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
ip nat inside source list TUNJA interface GigabitEthernet0/0 overload
ip classless
!
ip flow-export version 9
!
!
ip access-list standard TUNJA
permit 172.3.2.8 0.0.0.7
permit 172.31.0.128 0.0.0.63
!
!

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy Paste

Top

Time: 01:49:43

Realtime Simulation

Scenario 0

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num	Eq
●	Successful	PC1	TUNJA	ICMP		0.000	N	0	

Automatically Choose Connection Type

New Delete

Toggle PDU List Window

Cisco Packet Tracer - C:\Users\diego\Documents\scenario2_jorge_practice_skills_with_ospf_auth_safe_backup - copia2.pkt

File Edit Options View Tools Extensions Help

Logical Physical x: 343, y: 82

BUCARAMANGA

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```

ip ospf authentication-key 7 0822455D0A16
ip nat outside
clock rate 2000000
!
interface Serial10/3/1
no ip address
clock rate 2000000
shutdown
!
interface Vlan1
no ip address
shutdown
!
router ospf 10
log-adjacency-changes
area 0 authentication
network 172.21.2.0 0.0.0.7 area 0
network 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63 area 0
network 172.31.0.64 0.0.0.63 area 0
network 172.31.2.32 0.0.0.3 area 0
!
ip nat inside source list BUCARAMANGA interface Serial10/3/0 overload
ip classless
!
--More--

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy Paste

Top

Time: 01:40:58

Realtime Simulation

Scenario 0

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num	Eq
●	Successful	PC1	TUNJA	ICMP		0.000	N	0	

Automatically Choose Connection Type

New Delete

Toggle PDU List Window

5. Listas de control de acceso:

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

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num
Successful	PC1	PC2	ICMP	Light Green	0.000	N		
Successful	PC1	PC3	ICMP	Dark Green	0.000	N		

- Los hosts de VLAN 10 en Cundinamarca si acceden a internet y no a la red interna de Tunja.

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num
Successful	PC4	Internet	ICMP	Light Green	0.000	N	0	
Failed	PC4	PC3	ICMP	Dark Green	0.000	N		

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

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic
Successful	PC3	WEB_Y_FTP EXTERNO	ICMP	Blue	0.000	N	

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

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic
Successful	PC2	PC5	ICMP	Dark Blue	0.000	N	
Successful	PC2	PC4	ICMP	Blue	0.000	N	

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

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic
Successful	PC1	Internet	ICMP	Light Green	0.000	N	
Successful	PC1	PC0	ICMP	Red	0.000	N	

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

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic
Successful	PC0	PC3	ICMP	Olive Green	0.000	N	
Failed	PC0	Internet	ICMP	Blue	0.000	N	

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

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic
Failed	PC4	PC5	ICMP	Blue	0.000	N	

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

BUCARAMANGA:

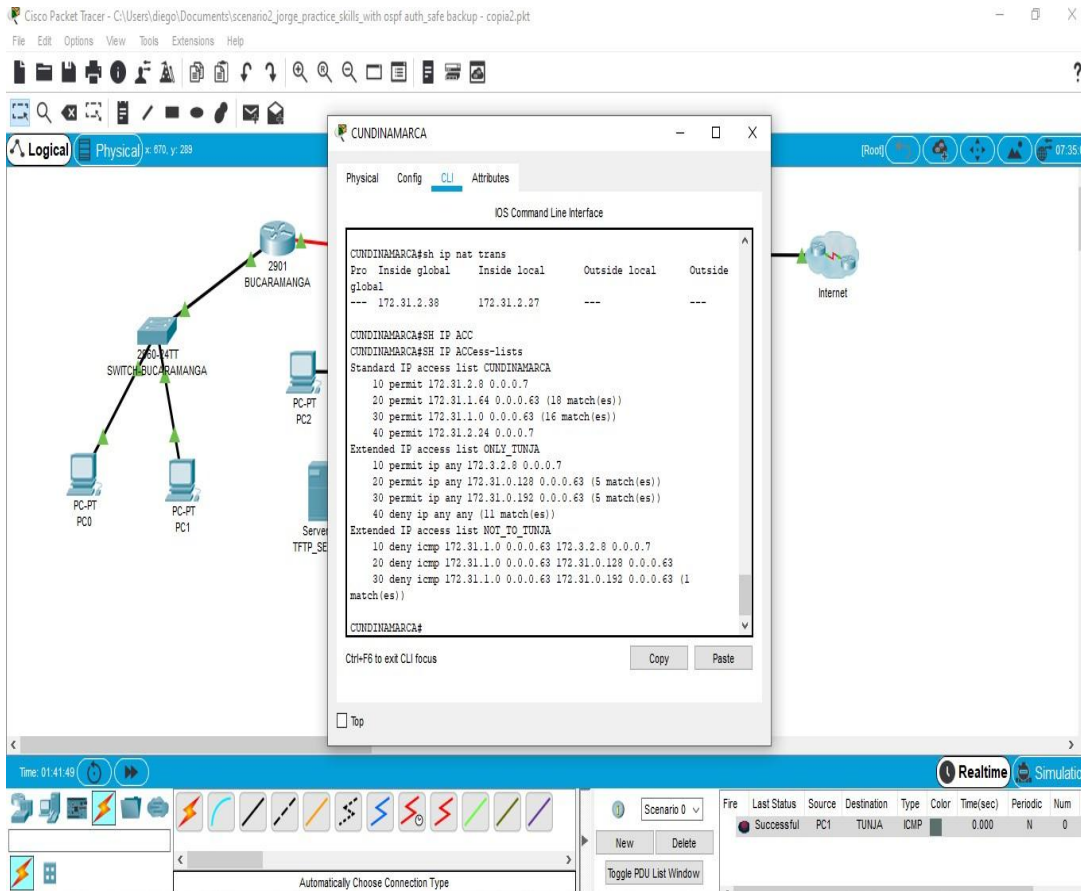
```
Standard IP access list BUCARAMANGA
 10 permit 172.31.2.0 0.0.0.7
 20 permit 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63 (6 match(es))
 30 permit 172.31.0.64 0.0.0.63 (6 match(es))
```

TUNJA:

```
Standard IP access list TUNJA
 10 permit 172.3.2.8 0.0.0.7
 20 permit 172.31.0.128 0.0.0.63
 30 permit 172.31.0.192 0.0.0.63
```

CUNDINAMARCA:

```
Standard IP access list CUNDINAMARCA
 10 permit 172.31.2.8 0.0.0.7
 20 permit 172.31.1.64 0.0.0.63
 30 permit 172.31.1.0 0.0.0.63
 40 permit 172.31.2.24 0.0.0.7
Extended IP access list ONLY_TUNJA
 10 permit ip any 172.3.2.8 0.0.0.7
 20 permit ip any 172.31.0.128 0.0.0.63
 30 permit ip any 172.31.0.192 0.0.0.63
 40 deny ip any any (50 match(es))
Extended IP access list NOT_TO_TUNJA
 10 deny icmp 172.31.1.0 0.0.0.63 172.3.2.8 0.0.0.7
 20 deny icmp 172.31.1.0 0.0.0.63 172.31.0.128 0.0.0.63
 30 deny icmp 172.31.1.0 0.0.0.63 172.31.0.192 0.0.0.63
```



6. VLSM: utilizar la dirección 172.31.0.0 /18 para el direccionamiento.

Aspectos a tener en cuenta

- Habilitar VLAN en cada switch y permitir su enrutamiento.
- Enrutamiento OSPF con autenticación en cada router.
- Servicio DHCP en el router Tunja, mediante el helper address, para los routers Bucaramanga y Cundinamarca.
- Configuración de NAT estático y de sobrecarga.
- Establecer una lista de control de acceso de acuerdo con los criterios señalados.
- Habilitar las opciones en puerto consola y terminal virtual

Conclusión

Se pudo comprender que la estructuración de una red, ya sea su topología implica una serie de requerimientos abordados en la configuración de cada dispositivo, lo cual hace que la red en parte sea segura o no dependiendo al tipo de seguridad que se le aplique y que la información que maneja cada servidor de dicha empresa está protegida.

Teniendo en cuenta las exigencias planteadas en la guía, pudimos estructurar la conceptualización con los manejos de las diferentes herramientas que teníamos para desarrollar cada proceso dependiendo el ejercicio.

En si este aprendizaje aplicado en estos dos escenarios, fueron fructífero para nuestro desarrollo cognitivo, ya que pueden ser aplicada más adelante en la vida profesional, ya sea la línea que cada uno desea tomar en la parte laboral.

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