

**DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACION CISCO CCNP**  
**PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES CCNP**

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## Contenido

Introducción .....	3
Escenario 1 .....	4
Escenario 2 .....	11
Escenario 3 .....	20
Conclusiones .....	33
Bibliografía .....	34

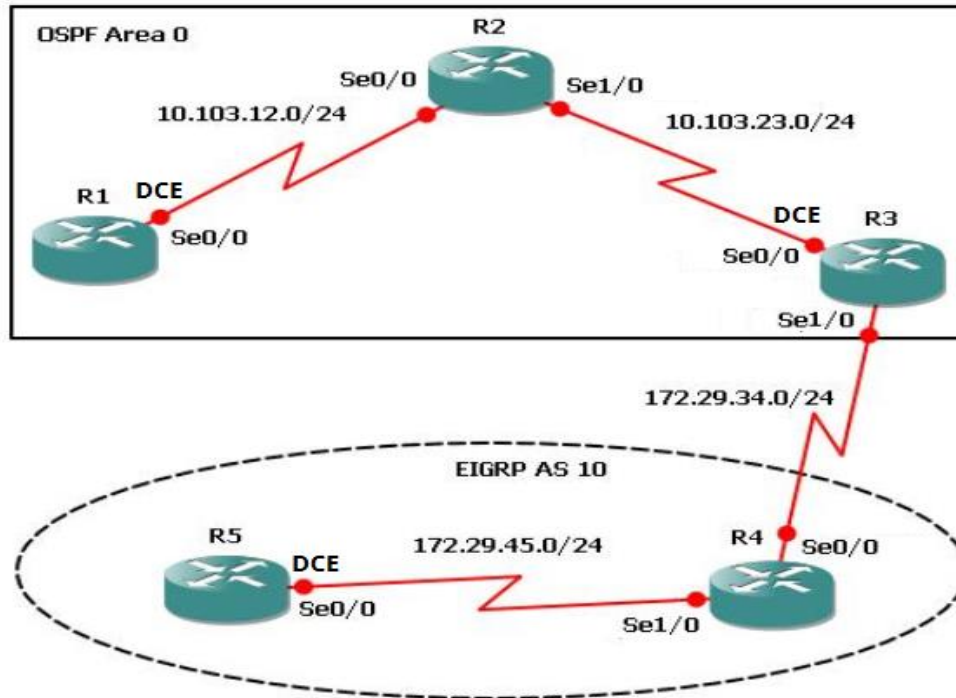
## ***Introducción***

El presente trabajo tiene como fin recopilar las habilidades logradas en el desarrollo del curso sobre la configuración, administración, seguridad y escalabilidad de redes conmutadas mediante switches y routers, esto a través del desarrollo de 3 escenarios prácticos correspondientes a la Prueba de Habilidades CCNP de la actividad de evaluación final del diplomado de profundización cisco CCNP.

Los temas que se abordan para el desarrollo de los laboratorios son: en el escenario 1 los protocolos de enrutamiento entre áreas de OSPF y EIGRP y la distribución de rutas entre ambos protocolos, en el escenario 2 la interconexión de redes mediante el protocolo BGP y la creación de vecinos según diferentes criterios, por último en el escenario 3, la configuración del protocolo troncal VLAN, VTP, así como el enrutamiento IP e InterVLAN. Al final se espera adquirir las habilidades y competencias necesarias para la implementación de una red tipo campus según las competencias proyectadas para el final del curso.

## Descripción de escenarios propuestos para la prueba de habilidades

### Escenario 1



1. Aplique las configuraciones iniciales y los protocolos de enrutamiento para los routers R1, R2, R3, R4 y R5 según el diagrama. No asigne passwords en los routers. Configurar las interfaces con las direcciones que se muestran en la topología de red.
2. Cree cuatro nuevas interfaces de Loopback en R1 utilizando la asignación de direcciones 10.1.0.0/22 y configure esas interfaces para participar en el área 0 de OSPF.
3. Cree cuatro nuevas interfaces de Loopback en R5 utilizando la asignación de direcciones 172.5.0.0/22 y configure esas interfaces para participar en el Sistema Autónomo EIGRP 10.
4. Analice la tabla de enrutamiento de R3 y verifique que R3 está aprendiendo las nuevas interfaces de Loopback mediante el comando **show ip route**.

5. Configure R3 para redistribuir las rutas EIGRP en OSPF usando el costo de 50000 y luego redistribuya las rutas OSPF en EIGRP usando un ancho de banda T1 y 20,000 microsegundos de retardo.
6. Verifique en R1 y R5 que las rutas del sistema autónomo opuesto existen en su tabla de enrutamiento mediante el comando **show ip route**.

## DESARROLLO

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

### R1

```
R1(config)#interface s0/0/0
R1(config-if)#bandwidth 128000
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.103.12.10 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

### R2

```
R2(config)#interface s0/0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.103.12.20 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#interface s0/0/1
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.103.23.20 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#router ospf 1
R2(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R2(config-router)#
00:06:19: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 10.103.12.10 on Serial0/0/0
R2(config-router)#network 10.103.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

### R3

```
R3(config)#interface s0/0/1
R3(config-if)#bandwidth 128000
R3(config-if)#ip address 10.103.23.10 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#int s0/0/0
R3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.34.10 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#router ospf 1
R3(config-router)#network 10.103.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3(config-router)#
00:20:03: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 10.103.23.20 on Serial0/0/1 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R3(config-router)#exit
R3(config)#router eigrp 10
R3(config-router)#network 172.29.34.0 0.0.0.255
```

### R4

```
R4(config)#interface s0/0/0
R4(config-if)#ip address 172.29.34.20 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#no shutdown
R4(config-if)#interface s0/0/1
R4(config-if)#ip address 172.29.45.20 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#no shutdown
R4(config-if)#exit
R4(config)#router eigrp 10
R4(config-router)#network 172.29.34.0 0.0.0.255
R4(config-if)#
%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 10: Neighbor 172.29.34.10 (Serial0/0/0) is up:
new adjacency
R4(config-router)#network 172.29.45.0 0.0.0.255
```

### R5

```
R5(config)#interface s0/0/1
R5(config-if)#bandwidth 128000
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.29.45.10 255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)#no shutdown
R5(config-if)#exit
R5(config)#router eigrp 10
R5(config-router)#network 172.29.45.0 0.0.0.255
```

```
R5(config-router)#
%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 10: Neighbor 172.29.45.20 (Serial0/0/1) is up:
new adjacency
```

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

**LISTADO DE SUBREDES**

**IP: 10.1.0.0**  
**MÁSCARA: 255.255.252.0 (22 bits)**  
**SUB-MÁSCARA: 255.255.255.0 (24 bits)**

RED	RANGO HOSTS	BROADCAST
10.1.0.0/24	10.1.0.1 -- 10.1.0.254	10.1.0.255
10.1.1.0/24	10.1.1.1 -- 10.1.1.254	10.1.1.255
10.1.2.0/24	10.1.2.1 -- 10.1.2.254	10.1.2.255
10.1.3.0/24	10.1.3.1 -- 10.1.3.254	10.1.3.255

## R1

```
R1(config)#interface loopback 0
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.0.10 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#interface loopback 1
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.1.10 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#interface loopback 2
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.2.10 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#interface loopback 3
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.3.10 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

```
!
router ospf 1
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 10.1.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 10.1.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

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

### LISTADO DE SUBREDES

**IP: 172.5.0.0**

**MÁSCARA: 255.255.252.0 (22 bits)**

**SUB-MÁSCARA: 255.255.255.0 (24 bits)**

RED	RANGO HOSTS	BROADCAST
172.5.0.0/24	172.5.0.1 -- 172.5.0.254	172.5.0.255
172.5.1.0/24	172.5.1.1 -- 172.5.1.254	172.5.1.255
172.5.2.0/24	172.5.2.1 -- 172.5.2.254	172.5.2.255
172.5.3.0/24	172.5.3.1 -- 172.5.3.254	172.5.3.255

### R5

```
R5(config)#interface loopback 0
R5(config-if)#ip address 10.5.0.10 255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)#interface loopback 1
R5(config-if)#ip address 10.5.1.10 255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)#interface loopback 2
R5(config-if)#ip address 10.5.2.10 255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)#interface loopback 3
R5(config-if)#ip address 10.5.3.10 255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)#exit
R5(config)#router eigrp 10
R5(config-router)#network 10.5.0.0 0.0.0.255
R5(config-router)#network 10.5.1.0 0.0.0.255
R5(config-router)#network 10.5.2.0 0.0.0.255
R5(config-router)#network 10.5.3.0 0.0.0.255
R3(config)#exit
```

```
!
router eigrp 10
 network 172.29.45.0 0.0.0.255
 network 10.5.0.0 0.0.0.255
 network 10.5.1.0 0.0.0.255
 network 10.5.2.0 0.0.0.255
 network 10.5.3.0 0.0.0.255
```



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

### En R3

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 11 subnets, 2 masks
O   10.1.0.10/32 [110/66] via 10.103.23.20, 00:17:52, Serial0/0/1
O   10.1.1.10/32 [110/66] via 10.103.23.20, 00:17:31, Serial0/0/1
O   10.1.2.10/32 [110/66] via 10.103.23.20, 00:17:31, Serial0/0/1
O   10.1.3.10/32 [110/66] via 10.103.23.20, 00:17:31, Serial0/0/1
D   10.5.0.0/24 [90/2809856] via 172.29.34.20, 00:02:23, Serial0/0/0
D   10.5.1.0/24 [90/2809856] via 172.29.34.20, 00:02:18, Serial0/0/0
D   10.5.2.0/24 [90/2809856] via 172.29.34.20, 00:02:14, Serial0/0/0
D   10.5.3.0/24 [90/2809856] via 172.29.34.20, 00:02:10, Serial0/0/0
O   10.103.12.0/24 [110/65] via 10.103.23.20, 01:00:01, Serial0/0/1
C   10.103.23.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L   10.103.23.10/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C   172.29.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L   172.29.34.10/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
D   172.29.45.0/24 [90/2681856] via 172.29.34.20, 00:40:52, Serial0/0/0

R3#
```

Si, R3 aprendió las nuevas interfaces de Loopback de R1 y R5.

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

### R3

```
R3(config)#router ospf 1
R3(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10 metric 50000 subnets
R3(config)#exit
R3(config)#router eigrp 10
R3(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 1544 20000 255 1 1500
```

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

### En R1

```
R1#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 15 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.1.0.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L       10.1.0.10/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
C       10.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback1
L       10.1.1.10/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
C       10.1.2.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback2
L       10.1.2.10/32 is directly connected, Loopback2
C       10.1.3.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback3
L       10.1.3.10/32 is directly connected, Loopback3
O E2   10.5.0.0/24 [110/50000] via 10.103.12.20, 00:12:48, Serial0/0/0
O E2   10.5.1.0/24 [110/50000] via 10.103.12.20, 00:12:48, Serial0/0/0
O E2   10.5.2.0/24 [110/50000] via 10.103.12.20, 00:12:48, Serial0/0/0
O E2   10.5.3.0/24 [110/50000] via 10.103.12.20, 00:12:48, Serial0/0/0
C       10.103.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L       10.103.12.10/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
O       10.103.23.0/24 [110/65] via 10.103.12.20, 01:28:54, Serial0/0/0
       172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
O E2   172.29.34.0/24 [110/50000] via 10.103.12.20, 00:12:48, Serial0/0/0
O E2   172.29.45.0/24 [110/50000] via 10.103.12.20, 00:12:48, Serial0/0/0
```

### En R5

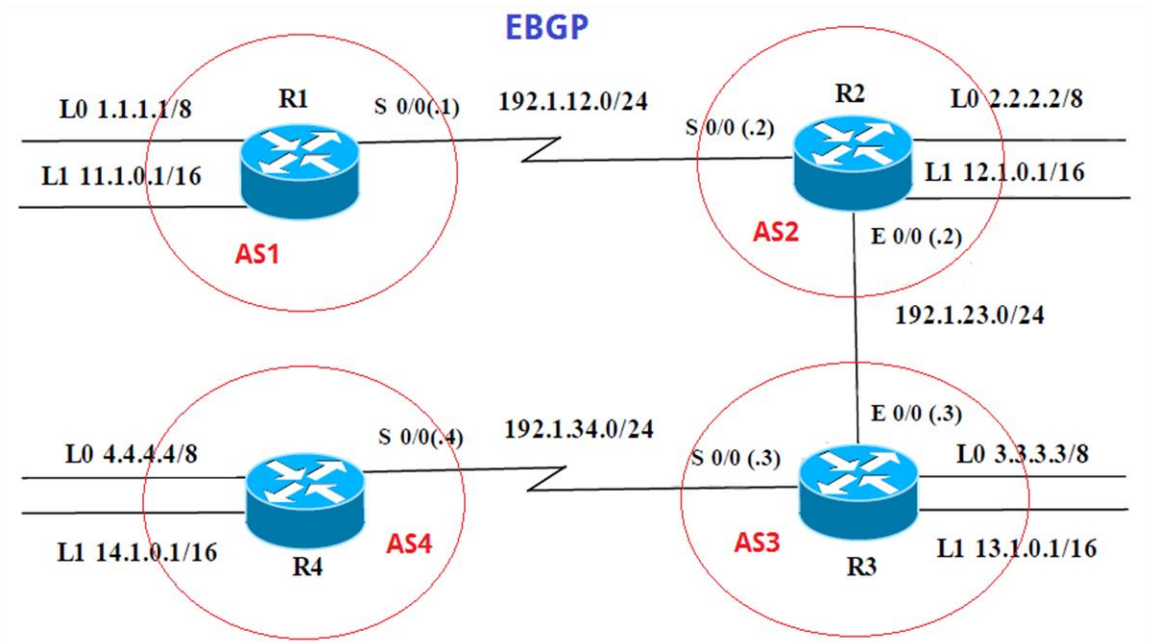
```
R5#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 14 subnets, 2 masks
D EX   10.1.0.10/32 [170/7801856] via 172.29.45.20, 00:08:04, Serial0/0/1
D EX   10.1.1.10/32 [170/7801856] via 172.29.45.20, 00:08:04, Serial0/0/1
D EX   10.1.2.10/32 [170/7801856] via 172.29.45.20, 00:08:04, Serial0/0/1
D EX   10.1.3.10/32 [170/7801856] via 172.29.45.20, 00:08:04, Serial0/0/1
C       10.5.0.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L       10.5.0.10/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
C       10.5.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback1
L       10.5.1.10/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
C       10.5.2.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback2
L       10.5.2.10/32 is directly connected, Loopback2
C       10.5.3.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback3
L       10.5.3.10/32 is directly connected, Loopback3
D EX   10.103.12.0/24 [170/7801856] via 172.29.45.20, 00:08:04, Serial0/0/1
D EX   10.103.23.0/24 [170/7801856] via 172.29.45.20, 00:08:04, Serial0/0/1
       172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
D       172.29.34.0/24 [90/2681856] via 172.29.45.20, 01:09:13, Serial0/0/1
C       172.29.45.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L       172.29.45.10/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

Si, las rutas de R5 existen en la tabla de enrutamiento de R1 y las rutas de R1 existen en la tabla de enrutamiento de R5.

## Escenario 2



Información para configuración de los Routers

	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
R1	Loopback 0	1.1.1.1	255.0.0.0
	Loopback 1	11.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
	S 0/0	192.1.12.1	255.255.255.0
R2	Loopback 0	2.2.2.2	255.0.0.0
	Loopback 1	12.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
	S 0/0	192.1.12.2	255.255.255.0
	E 0/0	192.1.23.2	255.255.255.0
R3	Loopback 0	3.3.3.3	255.0.0.0
	Loopback 1	13.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
	E 0/0	192.1.23.3	255.255.255.0
	S 0/0	192.1.34.3	255.255.255.0

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

1. Configure una relación de vecino BGP entre R1 y R2. R1 debe estar en **AS1** y R2 debe estar en **AS2**. Anuncie las direcciones de Loopback en BGP. Codifique los ID para los routers BGP como 11.11.11.11 para R1 y como 22.22.22.22 para R2. Presente el paso a con los comandos utilizados y la salida del comando **show ip route**.
2. Configure una relación de vecino BGP entre R2 y R3. R2 ya debería estar configurado en **AS2** y R3 debería estar en **AS3**. Anuncie las direcciones de Loopback de R3 en BGP. Codifique el ID del router R3 como 33.33.33.33. Presente el paso a con los comandos utilizados y la salida del comando **show ip route**.
3. Configure una relación de vecino BGP entre R3 y R4. R3 ya debería estar configurado en **AS3** y R4 debería estar en **AS4**. Anuncie las direcciones de Loopback de R4 en BGP. Codifique el ID del router R4 como 44.44.44.44. Establezca las relaciones de vecino con base en las direcciones de Loopback 0. Cree rutas estáticas para alcanzar la Loopback 0 del otro router. No anuncie la Loopback 0 en BGP. Anuncie la red Loopback de R4 en BGP. Presente el paso a con los comandos utilizados y la salida del comando **show ip route**.

## DESARROLLO

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

R1

```
R1(config)#interface loopback 0
R1(config-if)#ip address 1.1.1.1 255.0.0.0
R1(config-if)#interface loopback 1
R1(config-if)#ip address 11.1.0.1 255.255.0.0
```

```
R1(config-if)#interface s0/0/0
R1(config-if)#ip address 192.1.12.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.2 remote-as 2
R1(config-router)#network 1.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
R1(config-router)#network 11.1.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
R1(config-router)#network 192.1.12.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R1(config-router)#bgp router-id 11.11.11.11
```

## R2

```
R2(config)#interface loopback 0
R2(config-if)#ip address 2.2.2.2 255.0.0.0
R2(config)#interface loopback 1
R2(config-if)#ip address 12.1.0.1 255.255.0.0
R2(config-if)#interface s0/0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 192.1.12.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#router bgp 2
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.1 remote-as 1
R2(config-router)#
%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.12.1 Up
R2(config-router)#network 2.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
R2(config-router)#network 12.1.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
R2(config-router)#network 192.1.12.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R2(config-router)#bgp router-id 22.22.22.22
```

## En R1

```
router bgp 1
  bgp router-id 11.11.11.11
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  no synchronization
  neighbor 192.1.12.2 remote-as 2
  network 1.0.0.0
  network 11.1.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
  network 192.1.12.0
```

## En R2

```
router bgp 2
  bgp router-id 22.22.22.22
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  no synchronization
  neighbor 192.1.12.1 remote-as 1
  neighbor 192.1.23.3 remote-as 3
  network 2.0.0.0
  network 12.1.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
  network 192.1.12.0
```

## En R1

```
R1#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

    1.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       1.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
L       1.1.1.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
B       2.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.12.2, 00:00:00
    11.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       11.1.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback1
L       11.1.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
    12.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B       12.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 192.1.12.2, 00:00:00
    192.1.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L       192.1.12.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

## En R2

```
R2#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

B       1.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.12.1, 00:00:00
    2.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       2.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
L       2.2.2.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
    11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B       11.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 192.1.12.1, 00:00:00
    12.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       12.1.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback1
L       12.1.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
    192.1.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L       192.1.12.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

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

## R2

```
R2(config)#interface g0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 192.1.23.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#router bgp 2
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.3 remote-as 3
R2(config-router)#network 192.1.23.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

## R3

```
R3(config)#interface loopback 0
R3(config-if)#ip address 3.3.3.3 255.0.0.0
R3(config-if)#interface loopback 1
R3(config-if)#ip address 13.1.0.1 255.255.0.0
R3(config-if)#interface g0/0
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.1.23.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#router bgp 3
R3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.2 remote-as 2
R3(config-router)#
%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.23.2 Up
R3(config-router)#network 3.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
R3(config-router)#network 13.1.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
R3(config-router)#network 192.1.23.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R3(config-router)#bgp router-id 33.33.33.33
```

## En R2

```
router bgp 2
  bgp router-id 22.22.22.22
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  no synchronization
  neighbor 192.1.12.1 remote-as 1
  neighbor 192.1.23.3 remote-as 3
  network 2.0.0.0
  network 12.1.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
  network 192.1.12.0
  network 192.1.23.0
```

## En R3

```
router bgp 3
  bgp router-id 33.33.33.33
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  no synchronization
  neighbor 192.1.23.2 remote-as 2
  network 3.0.0.0
  network 13.1.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
  network 192.1.23.0
```

## En R2

```
R2#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

B    1.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.12.1, 00:00:00
     2.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    2.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
L    2.2.2.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
B    3.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.23.3, 00:00:00
     11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B    11.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 192.1.12.1, 00:00:00
     12.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    12.1.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback1
L    12.1.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
     13.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B    13.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 192.1.23.3, 00:00:00
     192.1.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial10/0/0
L    192.1.12.2/32 is directly connected, Serial10/0/0
     192.1.23.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.1.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L    192.1.23.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
```

## En R3

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

B    1.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
B    2.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
     3.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    3.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
L    3.3.3.3/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
     11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B    11.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
     12.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B    12.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
     13.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    13.1.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback1
L    13.1.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
B    192.1.12.0/24 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
     192.1.23.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.1.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L    192.1.23.3/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
```



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

### R3

```
R3(config)#interface s0/0/0
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.1.34.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#router bgp 3
R3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.4 remote-as 4
R3(config-router)#network 192.1.34.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

### R4

```
R4(config)#interface loopback 0
R4(config-if)#ip address 4.4.4.4 255.0.0.0
R4(config-if)#interface loopback 1
R4(config-if)#ip address 14.1.0.1 255.255.0.0
R4(config-if)#interface s0/0/0
R4(config-if)#ip address 192.1.34.4 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#no shutdown
R4(config-if)#exit
R4(config)#router bgp 4
R4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.3 remote-as 3
R4(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.34.3 Up
R4(config-router)#network 4.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
R4(config-router)#network 14.1.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
R4(config-router)#network 192.1.34.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R4(config-router)#bgp router-id 44.44.44.44
```

```
router bgp 3
  bgp router-id 33.33.33.33
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  no synchronization
  neighbor 192.1.23.2 remote-as 2
  neighbor 192.1.34.4 remote-as 4
  network 3.0.0.0
  network 13.1.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
  network 192.1.23.0
  network 192.1.34.0
```

```
router bgp 4
  bgp router-id 44.44.44.44
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  no synchronization
  neighbor 192.1.34.3 remote-as 3
  network 4.0.0.0
  network 14.1.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
  network 192.1.34.0
```

Relaciones de vecino con base en las direcciones de Loopback 0.

### R3

```
R3(config)#router bgp 3
R3(config-router)#neighbor 4.4.4.4 remote-as 4
R3(config-router)#neighbor 4.4.4.4 update-source loopback 0
R3(config-router)# neighbor 4.4.4.4 ebgp-multihop
R3(config-router)#no network 3.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
R3(config)#ip route 4.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 192.1.34.4
```

### R4

```
R4(config)#router bgp 4
R4(config-router)#neighbor 3.3.3.3 remote-as 3
R4(config-router)#neighbor 3.3.3.3 update-source loopback 0
R4(config-router)# neighbor 3.3.3.3 ebgp-multihop
R4(config-router)#no network 4.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
R4(config)#ip route 3.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 192.1.34.3
```

### En R3

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

B    1.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
B    2.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
     3.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    3.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
L    3.3.3.3/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
S    4.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 192.1.34.4
     11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B    11.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
     12.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B    12.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
     13.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    13.1.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback1
L    13.1.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
     14.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B    14.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 192.1.34.4, 00:00:00
B    192.1.12.0/24 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
     192.1.23.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.1.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L    192.1.23.3/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
     192.1.34.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.1.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L    192.1.34.3/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

## En R4

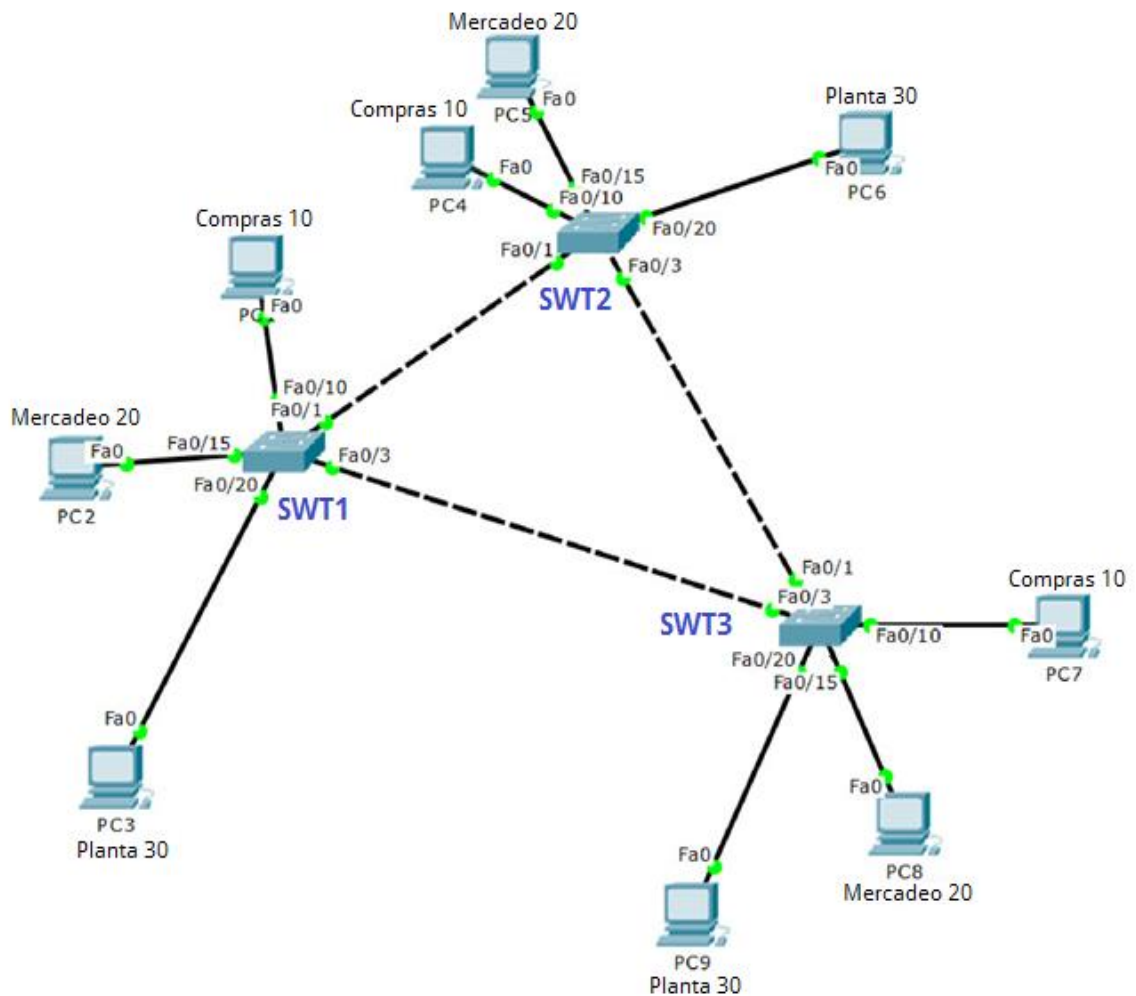
```
R4#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

B    1.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 3.3.3.3, 00:00:00
B    2.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 3.3.3.3, 00:00:00
S    3.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 192.1.34.3
     4.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    4.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
L    4.4.4.4/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
     11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B    11.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 3.3.3.3, 00:00:00
     12.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B    12.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 3.3.3.3, 00:00:00
     13.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B    13.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 3.3.3.3, 00:00:00
     14.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    14.1.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback1
L    14.1.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
B    192.1.12.0/24 [20/0] via 3.3.3.3, 00:00:00
B    192.1.23.0/24 [20/0] via 3.3.3.3, 00:00:00
     192.1.34.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.1.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L    192.1.34.4/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

## Escenario 3

---



### A. Configurar VTP

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

#### SWT2

```
SWT2(config)# vtp mode server
Setting device to VTP SERVER mode.
SWT2 (config)#vtp domain CCNP
Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CCNP
SWT2 (config)#vtp password cisco
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco
```

## SWT1

```
SWT1(config)# vtp mode client
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.
SWT1(config)# vtp domain CCNP
Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CCNP
SWT1(config)#vtp password cisco
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco
```

## SWT3

```
SWT3(config)# vtp mode client
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.
SWT3(config)#vtp domain CCNP
Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CCNP
SWT3(config)#vtp password cisco
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco
```

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

### En SWT2

```
SWT2#show vtp status
VTP Version                : 2
Configuration Revision     : 0
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs   : 5
VTP Operating Mode         : Server
VTP Domain Name            : CCNP
```

### En SWT1

```
SWT1#show vtp status
VTP Version                : 2
Configuration Revision     : 0
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs   : 5
VTP Operating Mode         : Client
VTP Domain Name            : CCNP
```

### En SWT3

```
SWT3#show vtp status
VTP Version                : 2
Configuration Revision     : 0
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs   : 5
VTP Operating Mode         : Client
VTP Domain Name            : CCNP
```

## B. Configurar DTP (Dynamic Trunking Protocol)

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

### SWT1

```
SWT1(config)#interface f0/1
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode dynamic desirable
```

### En SWT1

```
SWT1#show interfaces f0/1 switchport
Name: Fa0/1
Switchport: Enabled
Administrative Mode: dynamic desirable
Operational Mode: trunk
```

### En SWT2

```
SWT2#show interfaces f0/1 switchport
Name: Fa0/1
Switchport: Enabled
Administrative Mode: dynamic auto
Operational Mode: trunk
```

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

### En SWT1

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

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/1     1-1005

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

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

## En SWT2

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

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/1     1-1005

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

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

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

## SWT1

```
SWT1(config)#interface f0/3
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
```

- Verifique el enlace "trunk" el comando ***show interfaces trunk*** en SWT1.

## En SWT1

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

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

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

Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Fa0/1     1
Fa0/3     1
```

## En SWT3

```
SWT3#show interfaces trunk
Port      Mode           Encapsulation  Status        Native vlan
Fa0/3     auto           n-802.1q       trunking      1

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/3     1-1005

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

Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Fa0/3     1
```

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

## SWT2

```
SWT2(config)#int f0/3
```

```
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
```

## En SWT2

```
SWT2#show interfaces trunk
Port      Mode      Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Fa0/1     auto     n-802.1q       trunking    1
Fa0/3     on       802.1q         trunking    1

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

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

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

## En SWT3

```
SWT3#show interfaces trunk
Port      Mode      Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Fa0/1     auto     n-802.1q       trunking    1
Fa0/3     auto     n-802.1q       trunking    1

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

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

Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Fa0/1     1
Fa0/3     1
```

## C. Agregar VLANs y asignar puertos.

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

## SWT1

```
SWT1(config)#vlan 10
```

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



## SWT2

```
SWT2(config)#vlan 10
SWT2(config-vlan)#name Compras
SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 20
SWT2(config-vlan)#name Mercadeo
SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 30
SWT2(config-vlan)#name Planta
SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 99
SWT2(config-vlan)#name Administracion
```

2. Verifique que las VLANs han sido agregadas correctamente.

## En SWT1

```
SWT1#show vlan brief
```

VLAN Name	Status	Ports
1 default	active	Fa0/2, Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6 Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10 Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14 Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18 Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22 Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Gig0/1, Gig0/2
10 Compras	active	
20 Mercadeo	active	
30 Planta	active	
99 Administracion	active	
1002 fddi-default	active	
1003 token-ring-default	active	
1004 fddinet-default	active	
1005 trnet-default	active	

## En SWT2

```
SWT2#show vlan brief
```

VLAN Name	Status	Ports
1 default	active	Fa0/2, Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6 Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10 Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14 Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18 Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22 Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Gig0/1, Gig0/2
10 Compras	active	
20 Mercadeo	active	
30 Planta	active	
99 Administracion	active	
1002 fddi-default	active	
1003 token-ring-default	active	
1004 fddinet-default	active	
1005 trnet-default	active	

## En SWT3

```

SWT3#show vlan brief
-----
VLAN Name                Status    Ports
-----
1    default                active    Fa0/2, Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6
                                           Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10
                                           Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14
                                           Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18
                                           Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22
                                           Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Gig0/1, Gig0/2

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

```

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

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

X = número de cada PC particular

PC	Direcciones IP
PC1	190.108.10.1 / 24
PC2	190.108.20.1 / 24
PC3	190.108.30.1 / 24
PC4	190.108.10.2 / 24
PC5	190.108.20.2 / 24
PC6	190.108.30.2 / 24
PC7	190.108.10.3 / 24
PC8	190.108.20.3 / 24
PC9	190.108.30.3 / 24

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

### **SWT1**

```
SWT1(config)#interface f0/10
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
```

### **SWT2**

```
SWT2(config)#interface f0/10
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
```

### **SWT3**

```
SWT3(config)#interface f0/10
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
```

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

### **SWT1**

```
SWT1(config)#interface f0/15
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
SWT1(config)#interface f0/20
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
```

### **SWT2**

```
SWT2(config)#interface f0/15
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
SWT2(config)#interface f0/20
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
```

### **SWT3**

```
SWT3(config)#interface f0/15
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
SWT3(config)#interface f0/20
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
```

## D. Configurar las direcciones IP en los Switches.

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

Equipo	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
SWT1	VLAN 99	190.108.99.1	255.255.255.0
SWT2	VLAN 99	190.108.99.2	255.255.255.0
SWT3	VLAN 99	190.108.99.3	255.255.255.0

### SWT1

```
SWT1(config)#interface vlan 99
SWT1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.1 255.255.255.0
```

### SWT2

```
SWT2(config)#interface vlan 99
SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.2 255.255.255.0
```

### SWT3

```
SWT3(config)#interface vlan 99
SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.3 255.255.255.0
```

### En SWT1

```
interface Vlan99
 mac-address 0003.e443.bb01
 ip address 190.108.99.1 255.255.255.0
```

### En SWT2

```
interface Vlan99
 mac-address 00d0.9754.7601
 ip address 190.108.99.2 255.255.255.0
```

### En SWT3

```
interface Vlan99
 mac-address 0004.9a84.7101
 ip address 190.108.99.3 255.255.255.0
```

## E. Verificar la conectividad Extremo a Extremo

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

### En PC1

```
Command Prompt
C:\>ping 190.108.20.1
Pinging 190.108.20.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 190.108.20.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>ping 190.108.30.1
Pinging 190.108.30.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 190.108.30.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

```
Command Prompt
C:\>ping 190.108.10.2
Pinging 190.108.10.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 190.108.10.2: bytes=32 time=21ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 190.108.10.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 21ms, Average = 5ms

C:\>ping 190.108.10.3
Pinging 190.108.10.3 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 190.108.10.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.10.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.10.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.10.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 190.108.10.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

### En PC5

```
Command Prompt
C:\>ping 190.108.10.2
Pinging 190.108.10.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 190.108.10.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>ping 190.108.30.2
Pinging 190.108.30.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 190.108.30.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

```
Command Prompt

C:\>ping 190.108.20.1

Pinging 190.108.20.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 190.108.20.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.20.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.20.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.20.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 190.108.20.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 190.108.20.3

Pinging 190.108.20.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 190.108.20.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.20.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.20.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.20.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 190.108.20.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

En PC9

```
Command Prompt

C:\>ping 190.108.10.3

Pinging 190.108.10.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 190.108.10.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>ping 190.108.20.3

Pinging 190.108.20.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 190.108.20.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

```
Command Prompt

C:\>ping 190.108.30.1

Pinging 190.108.30.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 190.108.30.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.30.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.30.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.30.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 190.108.30.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 190.108.30.2

Pinging 190.108.30.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 190.108.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 190.108.30.2: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 190.108.30.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 3ms, Average = 0ms
```

Como se ve en las salidas del comand prompt los pings a los PC que pertenecen a redes y VLAN diferentes no son exitoso, los pings a los PC que pertenecen a la misma red y VLAN si son exitosos. Esto pasa porque los switches capa 2 no pueden hacer ruteo InterVLAN, se necesita un router que interconecte las diferentes redes.

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

### En SWT3

```
SWT1#ping 190.108.99.2

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms

SWT1#ping 190.108.99.3

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/2/13 ms
```

### En SWT2

```
SWT2#ping 190.108.99.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms

SWT2#ping 190.108.99.3

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms
```

### En SWT3

```
SWT3#ping 190.108.99.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/1/3 ms

SWT3#ping 190.108.99.2

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms
```

Los pings a los Switches fueron todos exitosos, esto gracias a que se configuraron las interfaces que los comunican como enlaces troncales, estáticos entre SWT1 y SWT3 y entre SWT2 Y SWT3. Y en modo auto y desirable para SWT1 y SWT2.

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

### En SWT1

```
SWT1#ping 190.108.10.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.10.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

SWT1#ping 190.108.20.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.20.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

SWT1#ping 190.108.30.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.30.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
```

### En SWT2

```
SWT2#ping 190.108.10.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.10.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

SWT2#ping 190.108.20.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.20.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

SWT2#ping 190.108.30.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.30.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
```

### En SWT3

```
SWT3#ping 190.108.10.3
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.10.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

SWT3#ping 190.108.20.3
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.20.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

SWT3#ping 190.108.30.3
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.30.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
```

Los ping a los PC desde los switch no fueron exitosos porque las interfaces VLAN no tienen configurado ningun direccionamieto IP que las comuniquen con los PC.



## **Conclusiones**

- El protocolo del camino más corto primero (OSPF) utiliza el algoritmo Dijkstra para encontrar la mejor ruta hacia la red destino. Su métrica es el Cost y utiliza como variable el Bandwidth. OSPF es un protocolo Classless, lo que significa que soporta VLSM y CIDR. A diferencia de EIGRP, incluye el concepto de Área el cual sólo se aplica a routers y para este trabajo se refiere a un conjunto de redes inmediatas identificadas por la misma área ID.
- El Protocolo de enrutamiento de pasarela interior mejorado (EIGRP) es un protocolo de pasarela interior adecuado para muchas topologías y medios diferentes. EIGRP se escala bien y proporciona tiempos de convergencia extremadamente rápidos con un tráfico de red mínimo. Se representa a la información de distancia en IGRP como un compuesto de ancho de banda disponible, demora, uso de carga y confiabilidad de link. Esto permite afinar las características del link para alcanzar trayectos óptimos.
- El Protocolo de puerta de enlace de frontera (BGP) utiliza TCP como protocolo de transporte, dos routers BGP forman una conexión TCP entre ellos y estos routers son “vecinos” que intercambian mensajes para abrir y confirmar los parámetros de conexión e información sobre la posibilidad de alcance de la red, creando trayectorias basadas en los números de AS BGP. Los vecinos BGP intercambian inicialmente las tablas de enrutamiento BGP completas, después de este intercambio, los routers vecinos envían actualizaciones graduales según los cambios en sus tabla de enrutamiento.
- El VLAN Trunk Protocol (VTP) reduce la administración en una red de switches mediante la designación de un servidor VTP, al configurar una VLAN nueva en un servidor VTP, esta se distribuye a través de todos los switches que hacen parte del dominio, lo cual reduce la necesidad de configurar la misma VLAN en todos los dispositivos de la red.

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