

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

PRESENTADO POR:
YENCI NATALIA ABRIL GUEVARA
CODIGO: 1031137361

PRESENTADO POR:
ING. JUAN CARLOS VESGA

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA - UNAD
ESCUELA DE CIENCIAS BASICAS TECNOLOGIA E INGENIERIA ECBTI
INGENIERIA DE SISTEMAS
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INTRODUCCIÓN

El curso de Cisco es un curso cuyo objetivo es presentar los conceptos y tecnologías básicos de red a través de la identificación de equipos terminales y configuración de los mismos. A través del conocimiento de Cisco CCNA Routing & Switching se desarrolla el siguiente ejercicio propuesto en el escenario 1 lo cual pretende reforzar la capacidad de implementación NAT, servidor de DHCP, RIPV2 y el routing entre VLAN, incluida la configuración de direcciones IP, las VLAN, los enlaces troncales y las subinterfaces. Como resultados se realizan pruebas de ping para poder establecer la conexión y envío de mensajes a través de los equipos, ejercicios que se presenta a continuación en el presente documento.

Escenario 1

DESARROLLO DE ESCENARIO 1

1. Se instalan los equipos configurando los cables y puertos de entrada y procedemos a configurar conforme la guía de actividades.

Imagen 1: Escenario 1

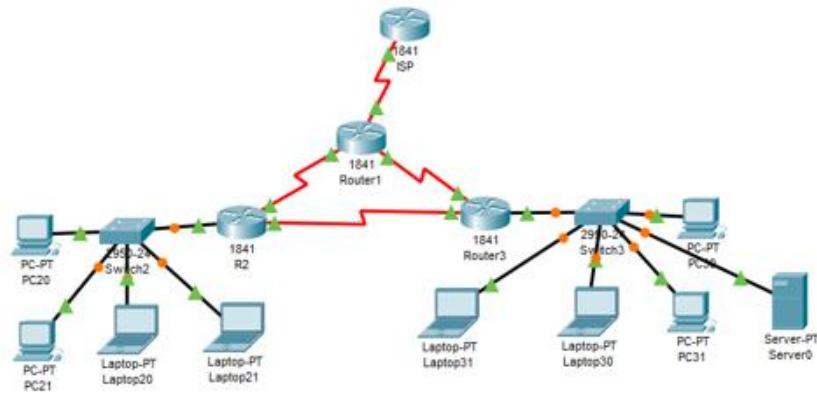


Tabla 1: Direccionamiento

El administrador	Interfaces	Dirección IP	Máscara de subred	Gateway predeterminado
ISP	Se0/0/0	200.123.211.1	255.255.255.0	N/D
R1	Se0/0/0	200.123.211.2	255.255.255.0	N/D
	Se0/1/0	10.0.0.1	255.255.255.252	N/D
	Se0/1/1	10.0.0.5	255.255.255.252	N/D
	Fa0/0/100	192.168.20.1	255.255.255.0	N/D
R2	Fa0/0/200	192.168.21.1	255.255.255.0	N/D
	Se0/0/0	10.0.0.2	255.255.255.252	N/D
	Se0/0/1	10.0.0.9	255.255.255.252	N/D
	Fa0/0	192.168.30.1	255.255.255.0	N/D
		2001:db8:130::9C0:80F:301	/64	N/D
R3	Se0/0/0	10.0.0.6	255.255.255.252	N/D
	Se0/0/1	10.0.0.10	255.255.255.252	N/D
SW2	VLAN 100	N/D	N/D	N/D
	VLAN 200	N/D	N/D	N/D
SW3	VLAN1	N/D	N/D	N/D

Continuación Tabla 1

PC20	NIC	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP
PC21	NIC	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP
PC30	NIC	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP
PC31	NIC	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP
Laptop20	NIC	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP
Laptop21	NIC	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP
Laptop30	NIC	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP
Laptop31	NIC	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP

Tabla 2: Asignación de VLAN y de puertos

Dispositivo	VLAN	Nombre	Interfaz
SW2	100	LAPTOPS	Fa0/2-3
SW2	200	DESTOPS	Fa0/4-5
SW3	1	-	Todas las interfaces

Tabla 3: Asignación de VLAN y de puertos

Dispositivo local	Interfaz local	Dispositivo remoto
SW2	Fa0/2-3	100

Situación

En esta actividad, demostrará y reforzará su capacidad para implementar NAT, servidor de DHCP, RIPV2 y el routing entre VLAN, incluida la configuración de direcciones IP, las VLAN, los enlaces troncales y las subinterfaces. Todas las pruebas de alcance deben realizarse a través de ping únicamente.

Desarrollo de las Actividades

SW1 VLAN y las asignaciones de puertos de VLAN deben cumplir con la tabla 1.

- Procedemos a hacer la asignación de VLANS y de puertos
Aplicamos el siguiente procedimiento, ejecutando el siguiente script
Switch>enable
Switch#configure terminal

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

Switch(config)#vlan 100

Switch(config-vlan)#name LAPTOPS

Switch(config-vlan)#exit

Switch(config)#vlan 200

Switch(config-vlan)#name DETOPS

Switch(config-vlan)#exit

Switch(config)#end

Switch#

*Evidencia de la configuración de las VLANS 100 y 200, comando **show vlan***

Imagen 2: Configuración de las VLANS 100 y 200

The screenshot shows a Cisco Switch CLI interface titled "Switch2". The "CLI" tab is selected. The output of the "show vlan" command is displayed in a terminal window:

```
[OK]
Switch#show vlan

VLAN Name                               Status      Ports
---- -----
1  default                               active     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
100 LAPTOPS                             active     Fa0/2, Fa0/3
200 DETOPS                               active     Fa0/4, Fa0/5
1002 fddi-default                         active
1003 token-ring-default                  active
1004 fddinet-default                     active
1005 trnet-default                       active

VLAN Type SAID      MTU    Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp  BrdgMode
Transl Trans2
---- -----
1   enet  100001    1500   -     -     -     -     -     0
0
100  enet  100100    1500   -     -     -     -     -     0
0
200  enet  100200    1500   -     -     -     -     -     0
0
1002 fddi  101002    1500   -     -     -     -     -     0
0
1003 tr   101003    1500   -     -     -     -     -     0
0
--More-- |
```

- Asignamos las interfaces.

Ingresamos los comandos

Switch>enable

Switch#configure terminal

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

Switch(config)#int range f0/2-3

Switch(config-if-range)#switchport mode access

Switch(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 100

Switch(config-if-range)#int range f0/4-5

Switch(config-if-range)#switchport mode access

Switch(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 200

Switch(config-if-range)#exit

Switch(config)#end

Evidencia de la configuración de las interfaces, comando show vlan

Imagen 3: Configuración de las interfaces

```

Switch#wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
Switch#
Switch#show vlan

VLAN Name          Status    Ports
---- --
1   default        active    Fa0/1, 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

100  Laptops       active    Fa0/2, Fa0/3
200  D托PS          active    Fa0/4, Fa0/5
1002 fddi-default  act/unsup 
1003 token-ring-default  act/unsup 
1004 fddinet-default act/unsup 
1005 trnet-default  act/unsup 

VLAN Type      SAID     MTU    Parent  RingNo  BridgeNo  Stp  BrdgMode  Transl  Trans2
---- --      ----     --    -----  --      -----  --  -----  -----  -----
1   enet      100001   1500   -      -      -      -      0      0
100 enet      100100   1500   -      -      -      -      0      0
200 enet      100200   1500   -      -      -      -      0      0
1002 fddi     101002   1500   -      -      -      -      0      0
1003 tx      101003   1500   -      -      -      -      0      0
--More--

```

- Configuramos el Switch 3

Ingresamos el comando

Switch>enable

Switch#configure terminal

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

Switch(config)#vlan 1

Switch(config-vlan)#exit

Switch(config)#int range f0/1-24

Switch(config-if-range)#switchport mode access

Switch(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 1

Switch(config-if-range)#exit

Switch(config)#end

Evidencia de la configuración de las interfaces, comando show vlan

Imagen 4: Configuración de las interfaces

```

Switch#show vlan
*SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
Switch#show vlan

VLAN Name                               Status      Ports
----+-----+-----+-----+
1   default                             active     Fa0/1, Fa0/2, Fa0/3, 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

1002 fddi-default                      act/unsup
1003 token-ring-default                act/unsup
1004 fddinet-default                  act/unsup
1005 trnet-default                    act/unsup

VLAN Type      SAID      MTU      Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp    BrdgMode Transl Trans2
----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1   enet      100001    1500      -       -       -       -       0       0
1002 fddi     101002    1500      -       -       -       -       0       0
1003 tr      101003    1500      -       -       -       -       0       0
1004 fdnet    101004    1500      -       -       ieee   -       0       0
1005 trnet    101005    1500      -       -       ibm   -       0       0

--More--

```

Copy Paste

- **Los puertos de red que no se utilizan se deben deshabilitar.**

Ejecutamos el comando

Switch#configure terminal

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

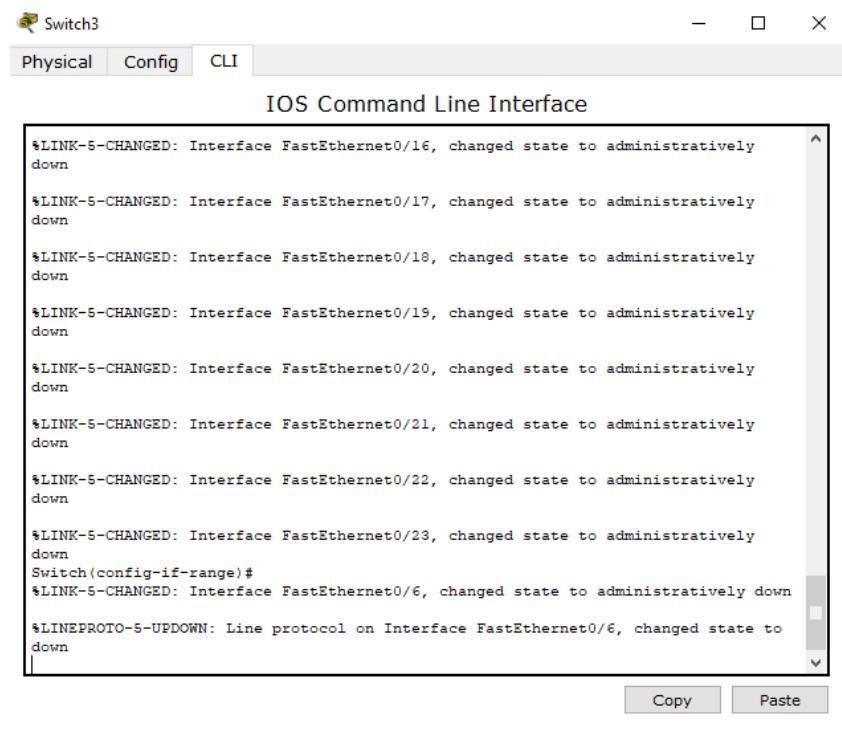
Switch(config)#int range f0/6-23

Switch(config-if-range)#shutdown

Switch(config-if-range)#exit

Switch(config)#end

Imagen 5: Deshabilita los puertos



The screenshot shows a window titled "Switch3" with three tabs: "Physical", "Config", and "CLI". The "CLI" tab is selected, displaying the "IOS Command Line Interface". The terminal window contains the following text:

```
*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/16, changed state to administratively down
*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/17, changed state to administratively down
*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/18, changed state to administratively down
*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/19, changed state to administratively down
*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/20, changed state to administratively down
*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/21, changed state to administratively down
*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/22, changed state to administratively down
*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/23, changed state to administratively down
Switch(config-if-range)#
*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/6, changed state to administratively down
*LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/6, changed state to down
```

At the bottom of the terminal window, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

Todos los puertos quedan apagados

Switch 1

Ingresamos los commandos.

```
Switch>enable
Switch#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#int range f0/6-24

Switch(config-if-range)#shutdown

Switch(config-if-range)#exit

Switch(config)#end
```

Imagen 6: Deshabilita los puertos

The screenshot shows a Cisco IOS Command Line Interface window titled "Switch2". The window has tabs for "Physical", "Config", and "CLI", with "CLI" selected. The main area displays the following configuration commands:

```
*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/18, changed state to administratively down
*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/19, changed state to administratively down
*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/20, changed state to administratively down
*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/21, changed state to administratively down
*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/22, changed state to administratively down
*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/23, changed state to administratively down
*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/24, changed state to administratively down
Switch(config-if-range)#exit
Switch(config)#end
Switch#
*SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
Switch|
```

At the bottom of the window are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

Configuramos el Puerto 1 , en el switch 2 y 3

Switch#configure terminal

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

Switch(config)#int f0/1

Switch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

Switch(config-if)#exit

Switch(config)#end

Configuración de IP R1, R2 y R3 conforme la tabla 1

- La información de dirección IP R1, R2 y R3 debe cumplir con la tabla 1.

- Configuración R1

Comandos

Router#enable

Router#configure terminal

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

Router(config)#int s0/0/0

Router(config-if)#ip address 200.123.211.2 255.255.255.0

Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config)#int s0/1/0

Router(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.252

Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config)#int s0/1/1

Router(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.5 255.255.255.252

Router(config-if)#end

- Configuración R2

Router>

Router>enable

Router#configure terminal

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

```
Router(config)#hostname R2
R2(config)#int f0/0.100
R2(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 100
R2(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-subif)#exit
R2(config)#int f0/0.200
R2(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 200
R2(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.21.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-subif)#exit
R2(config)#int s0/0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#int s0/1/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.9 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#end
```

- **Configuración R3**

```
R3#configure terminal
```

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

```
R3(config)#int f0/0
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#int s0/0/0
R3(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.6 255.255.255.252
```

```
R3(config-if)#exit  
R3(config)#int s0/1/0  
R3(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.10 255.255.255.252  
R3(config-if)#exit
```

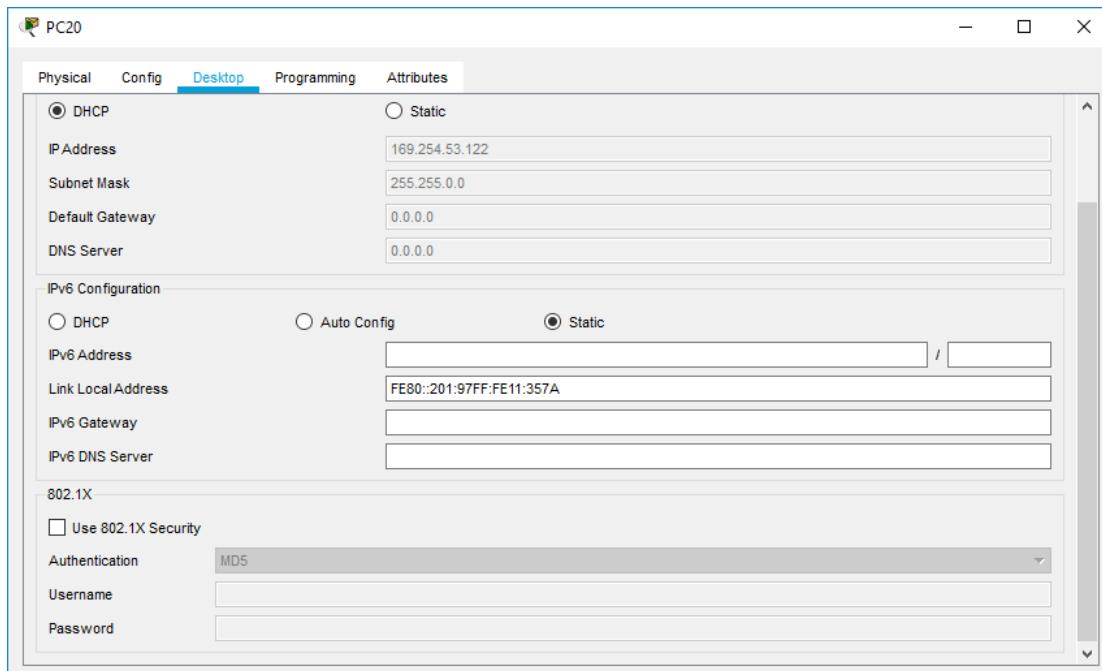
Configuración DHCP obteniendo información IPV4

- Laptop20, Laptop21, PC20, PC21, Laptop30, Laptop31, PC30 y PC31 deben obtener información IPv4 del servidor DHCP.

Se validan que todos los equipos se encuentren en DHCP.

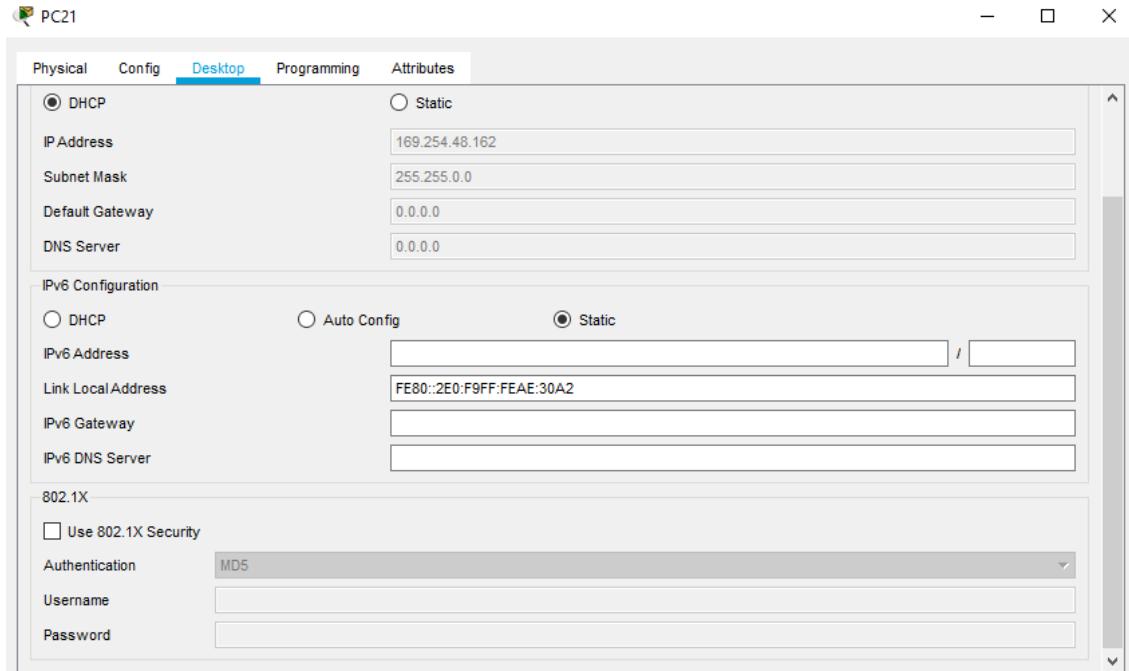
PC20

Imagen 7: Equipos en DHCP



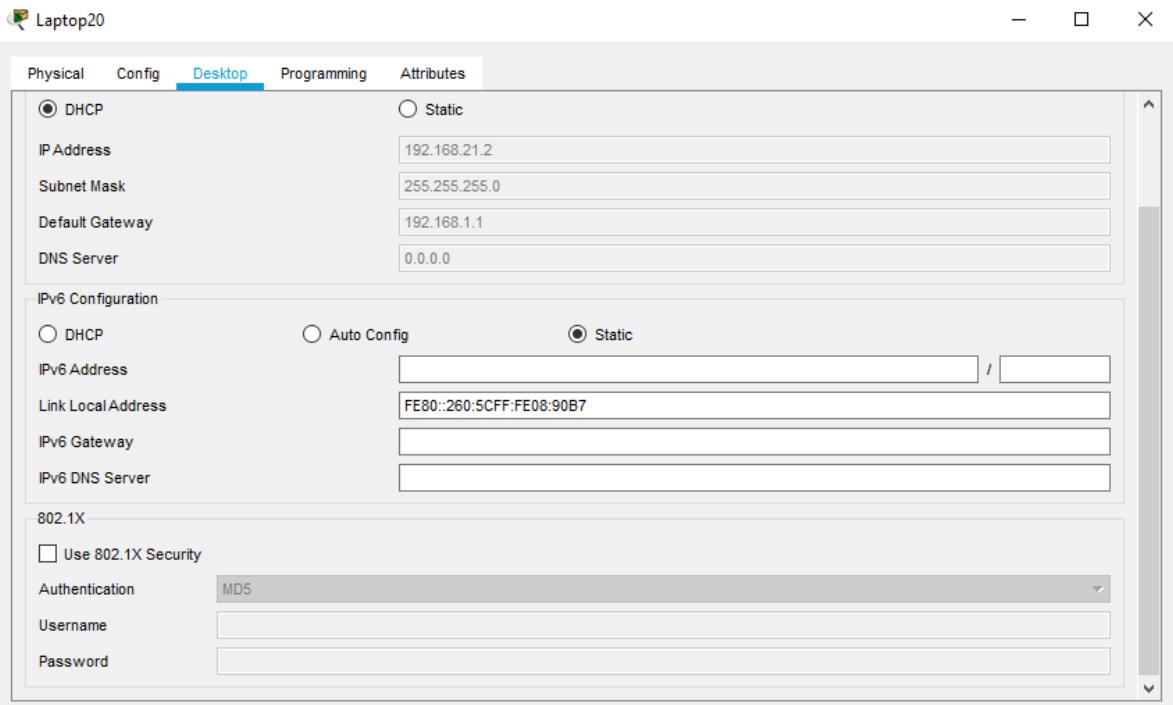
PC21

Imagen 8: Equipos en DHCP



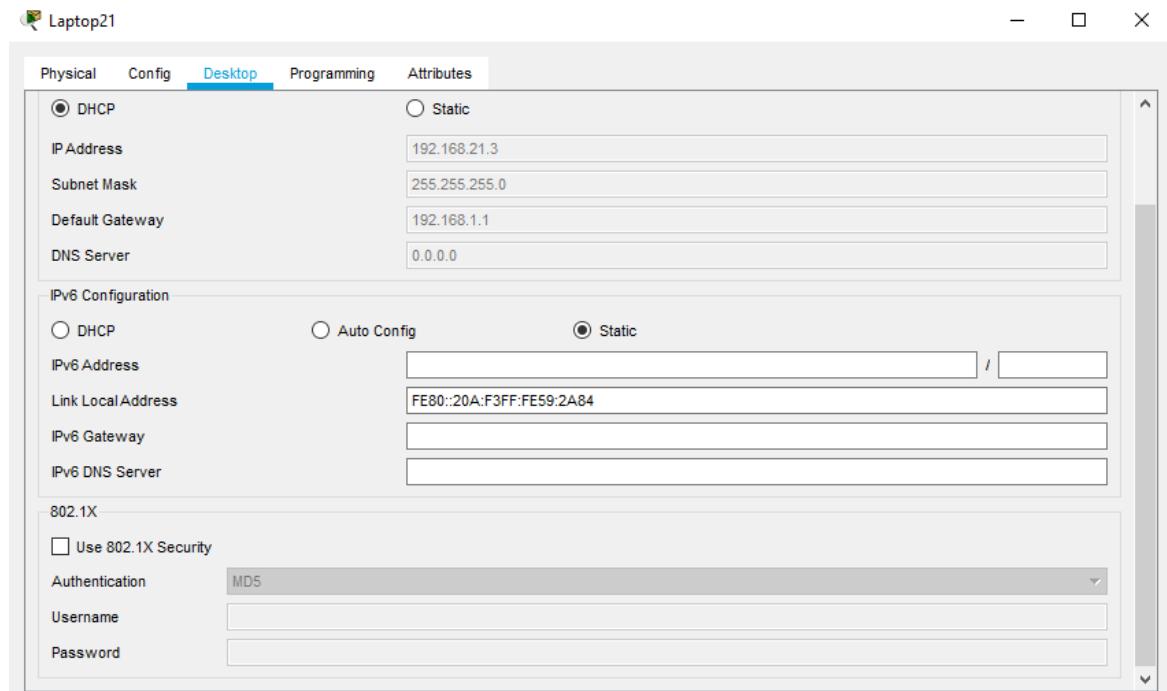
Laptop20

Imagen 9: Equipos en DHCP



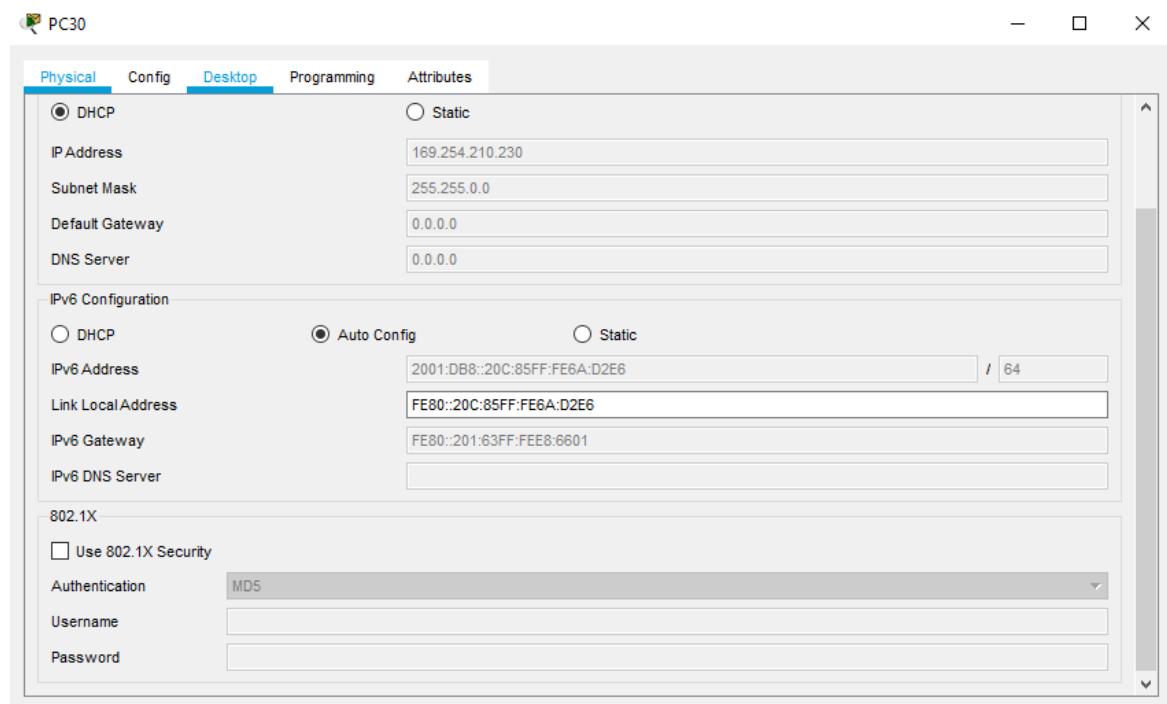
Laptop21

Imagen 10: Equipos en DHCP



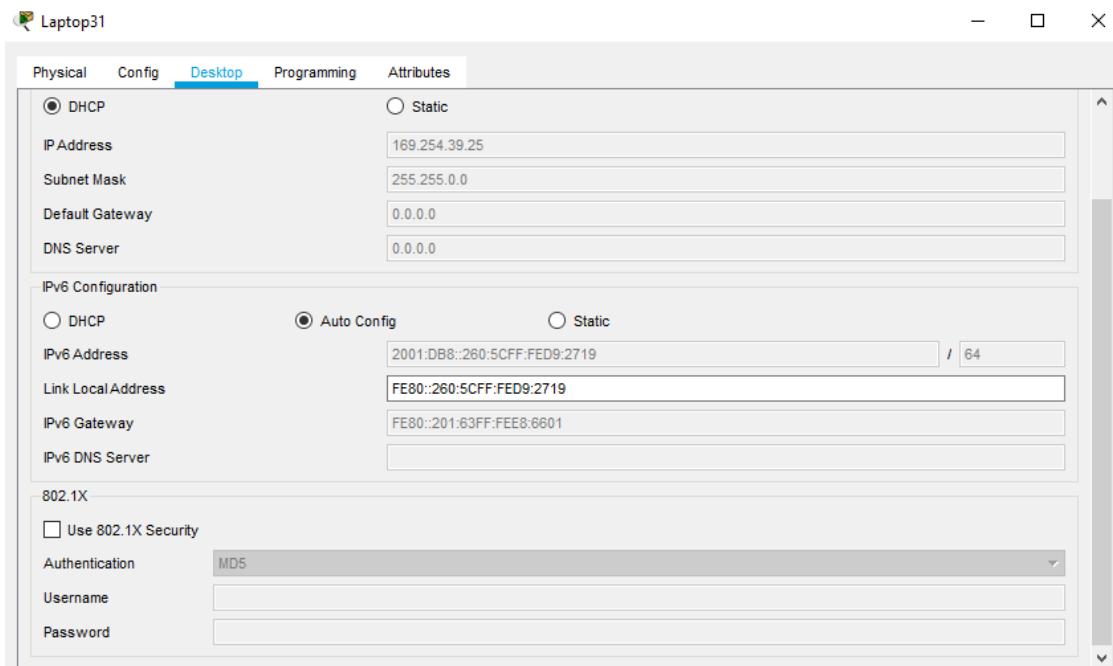
PC30

Imagen 11: Equipos en DHCP



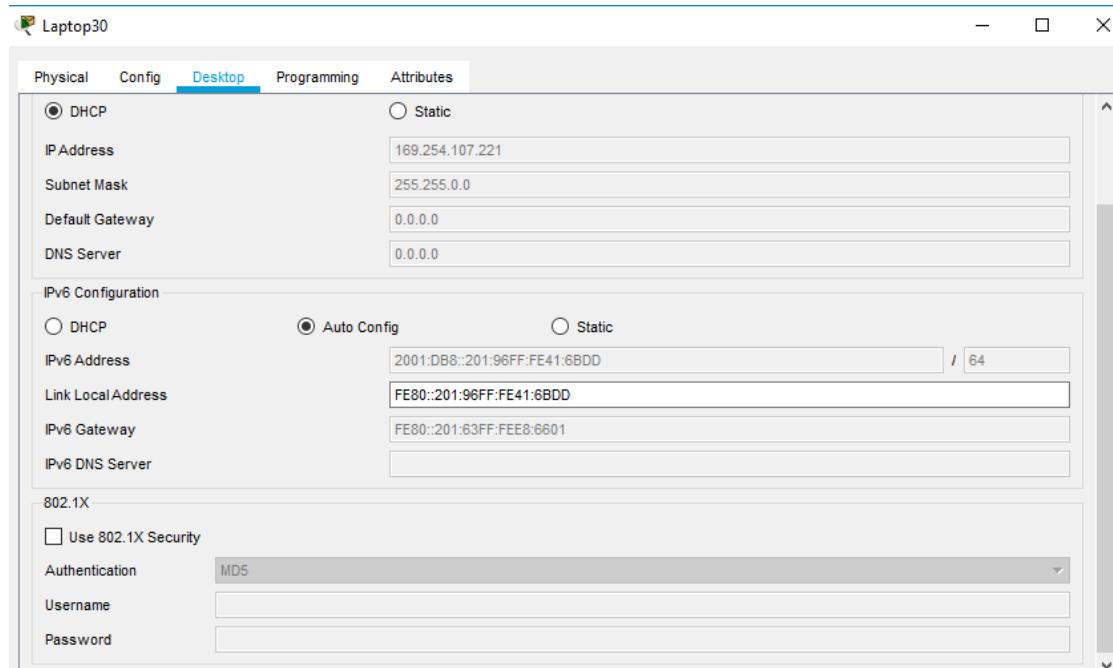
PC31

Imagen 12: Equipos en DHCP



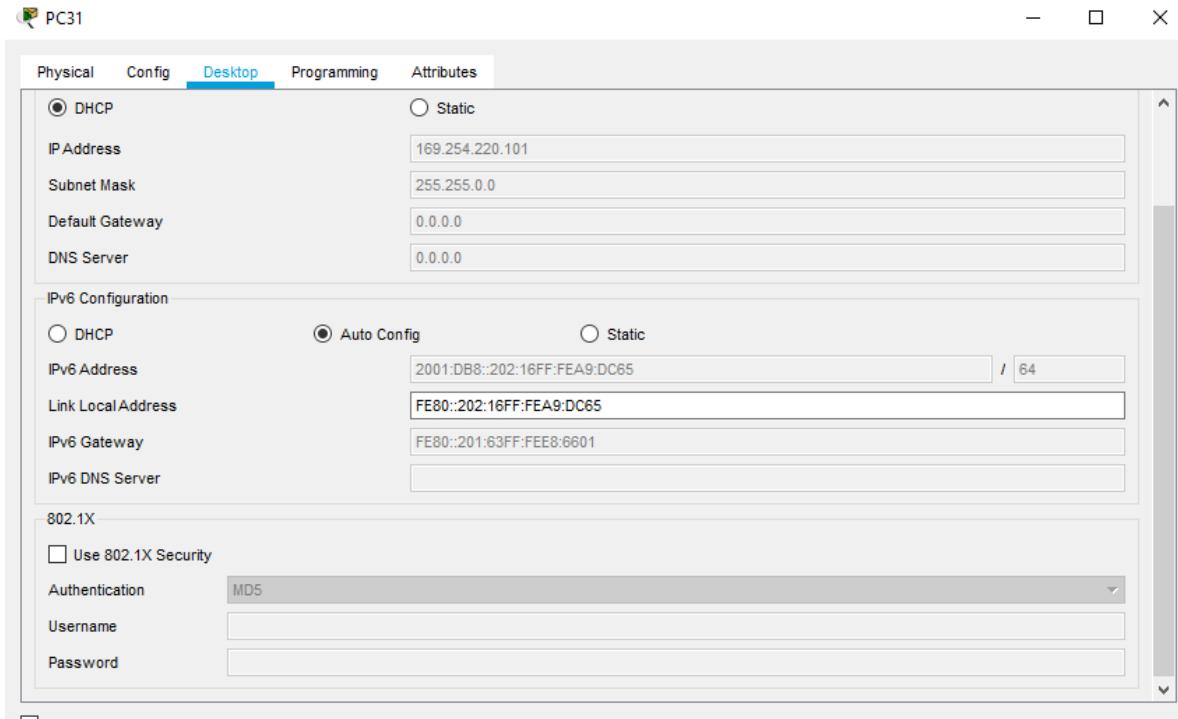
Laptop30

Imagen 13: Equipos en DHCP



Laptop31

Imagen 14: Equipos en DHCP



Configuración NAT

- R1 debe realizar una NAT con sobrecarga sobre una dirección IPv4 pública. Asegúrese de que todos los terminales pueden comunicarse con Internet pública (haga ping a la dirección ISP) y la lista de acceso estándar se llama INSIDE-DEVS.

Procedemos a crear el NAT con sobrecarga y para ello configuramos el R1

R1#enable

R1#configure terminal

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

R1(config)#int s0/1/1

R1(config-if)#ip nat inside

R1(config-if)#exit

R1(config)#int s0/1/0

```

R1(config-if)#ip nat inside
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#int s0/0/0
R1(config-if)#ip nat outside
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#ip nat pool INSIDE-DEVS 200.123.211.2 200.123.211.128 netmask
255.255.255.0
R1(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255
R1(config)#access-list 1 permit 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
R1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 interface s0/0.0 overload
%Invalid interface number (Slot is empty)
R1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 interface s0/0/0 overload
R1(config)#ip nat inside source static tcp 192.168.30.6 80 200.123.211.1 80
R1(config)#
R1(config)#router rip
R1(config-router)#version 2
R1(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
R1(config-router)#exit
R1(config)#end

```

Validamos la configuración de translación de configuración, con el comando show ip nat translation

Imagen 15: Translación de configuración

Pro	Inside global	Inside local	Outside local	Outside global
	tcp 200.123.211.1:80	192.168.30.6:80	---	---

Validamos que haya una ruta estática configurada mediante el comando show ip nat statistics

Imagen 16: Ruta estática

The screenshot shows a window titled "Router1" with tabs for "Physical", "Config", "CLI" (which is selected), and "Attributes". Below the tabs is the text "IOS Command Line Interface". The main area displays the output of the "show ip nat statistics" command:

```
R1#show ip nat statistics
Total translations: 1 (1 static, 0 dynamic, 1 extended)
Outside Interfaces: Serial0/0/0
Inside Interfaces: Serial0/1/0 , Serial0/1/1
Hits: 0 Misses: 114
Expired translations: 0
Dynamic mappings:
R1#
```

Configuración Ruta Estática

- R1 debe tener una ruta estática predeterminada al ISP que se configuró y que incluye esa ruta en el dominio RIPv2.

Ya se configuro el dominio RIPv2. mediante el comando; en el R1

R1(config)#router rip

R1(config-router)#version 2

R1(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0

R1(config-router)#exit

R1(config)#end

Y la ruta estática

Imagen 17: Ruta estática en el dominio RIPv2

```
R1#show ip nat statistics
Total translations: 1 (1 static, 0 dynamic, 1 extended)
Outside Interfaces: Serial0/0/0
Inside Interfaces: Serial0/1/0 , Serial0/1/1
Hits: 0 Misses: 0
Expired translations: 0
Dynamic mappings:
R1#
```

Copy Paste

Configuración del Servidor DHCP en R2

- R2 es un servidor de DHCP para los dispositivos conectados al puerto FastEthernet0/0.

Se configura mediante el comando

R2>enable

R2#configure terminal

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

R2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 10.0.0.2 10.0.0.9

R2(config)#ip dhcp pool INSIDE-DEVS

R2(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0

R2(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.21.1 255.255.255.0

R2(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.1.1

R2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 0.0.0.0

R2(dhcp-config)#exit.

Imagen 18: conectados al puerto FastEthernet0/0.

The screenshot shows a window titled "R2" with tabs for "Physical", "Config", and "CLI". The "CLI" tab is selected, displaying the "IOS Command Line Interface". The terminal window contains the following configuration commands and their errors:

```
R2>enable
R2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 10.0.0.2 10.0.0.9
R2(config)#ip dhcp pool INSIDE-DEVS
R2(dhcp-config)#networks 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R2(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
R2(dhcp-config)#netwok 192.168.21.1 255.255.255.0
^
% Incomplete command.

R2(dhcp-config)#netwok 192.168.21.1 255.255.255.0
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R2(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.21.1 255.255.255.0
R2(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.1.1
R2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 0.0.0.0
R2(dhcp-config)#exit
R2(config)#DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged
192.168.21.1.
```

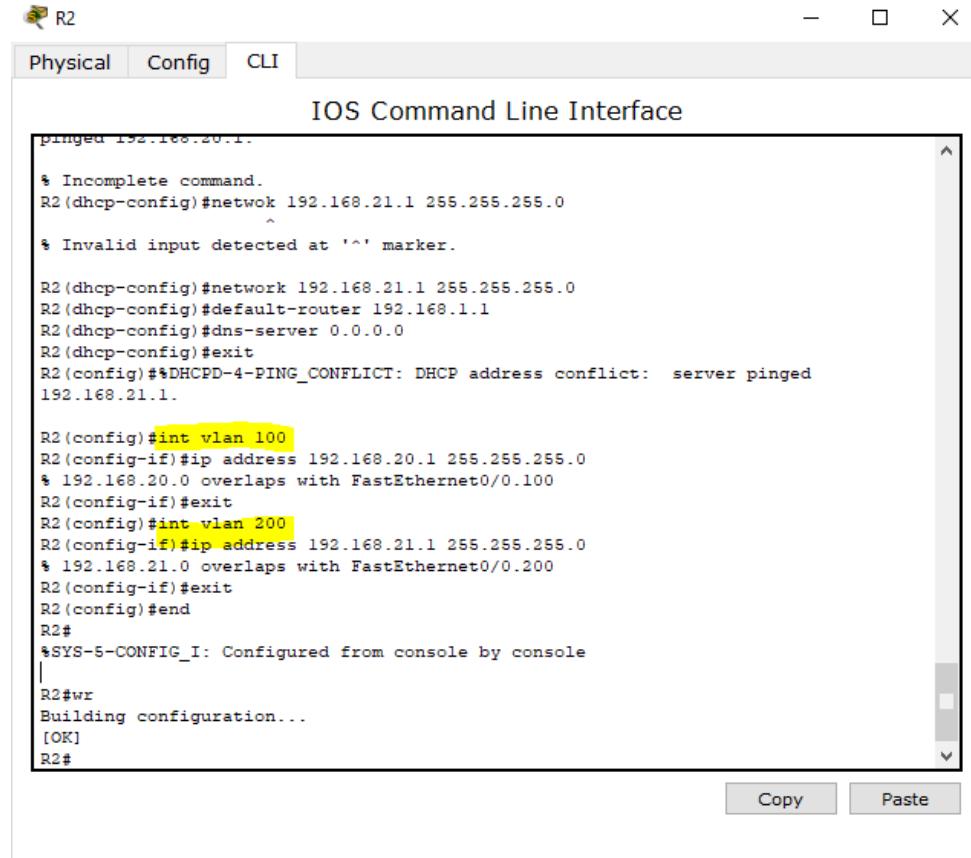
At the bottom of the terminal window are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

Ruta entre las VLAN 100 y 200

- R2 debe, además de enrutamiento a otras partes de la red, ruta entre las VLAN 100 y 200.
-

Se habilita la VLAN 100 con la dirección 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0 y la VLAN 200 192.168.21.1 255.255.255.0

Imagen 19: Ruta entre las VLAN 100 y 200.



The image shows a screenshot of the Cisco IOS Command Line Interface (CLI) running on a device labeled R2. The window title is "IOS Command Line Interface". The tabs at the top are "Physical", "Config" (which is selected), and "CLI". The main pane displays the following configuration commands:

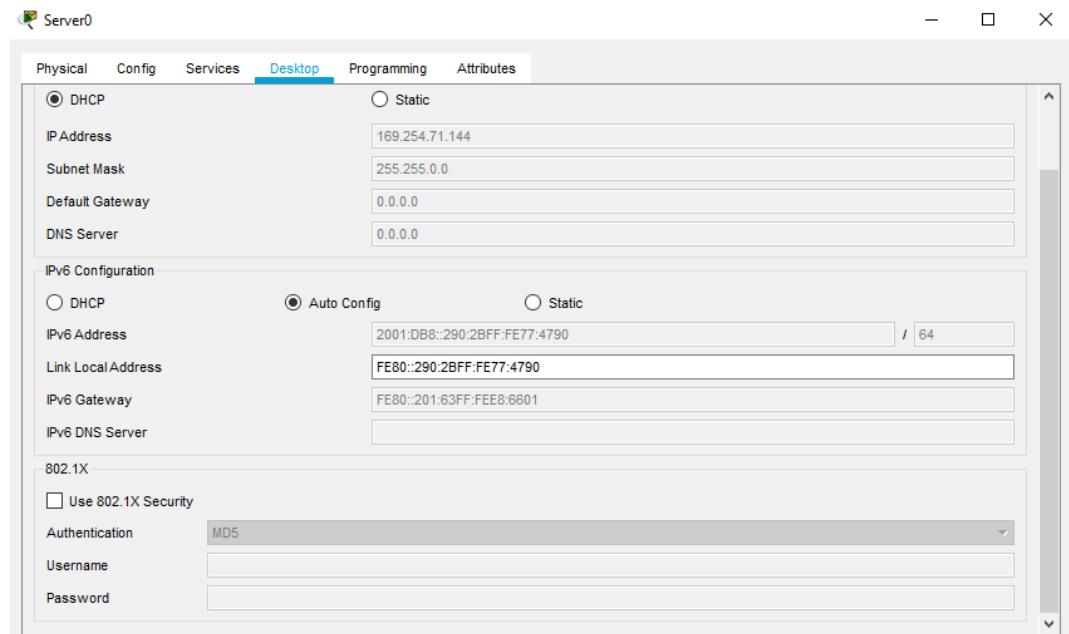
```
pinged 192.168.20.1.  
% Incomplete command.  
R2(dhcp-config)#netwok 192.168.21.1 255.255.255.0  
^  
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.  
R2(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.21.1 255.255.255.0  
R2(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.1.1  
R2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 0.0.0.0  
R2(dhcp-config)#exit  
R2(config)#%DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged  
192.168.21.1.  
  
R2(config)#int vlan 100  
R2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0  
% 192.168.20.0 overlaps with FastEthernet0/0.100  
R2(config-if)#exit  
R2(config)#int vlan 200  
R2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.21.1 255.255.255.0  
% 192.168.21.0 overlaps with FastEthernet0/0.200  
R2(config-if)#exit  
R2(config)#end  
R2#  
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console  
|  
R2#wr  
Building configuration...  
[OK]  
R2#
```

At the bottom right of the CLI window, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

- **El Servidor0 es sólo un servidor IPv6 y solo debe ser accesibles para los dispositivos en R3 (ping).**

Se configura el servidor 0 dejándolo en DHCP, y se procede a realizar una prueba mediante un equipo.

Imagen 20.: Servidor en DHCP.



- Se ejecuta un ping mediante el servidor y el PC30

Imagen 21.: Ping servidor y el PC30

```
Packet Tracer SERVER Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 169.254.210.230

Pinging 169.254.210.230 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 169.254.210.230: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=128
Reply from 169.254.210.230: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 169.254.210.230: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 169.254.210.230: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 169.254.210.230:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 13ms, Average = 3ms

C:\>
```

Imagen 22.: Ping servidor y el PC30

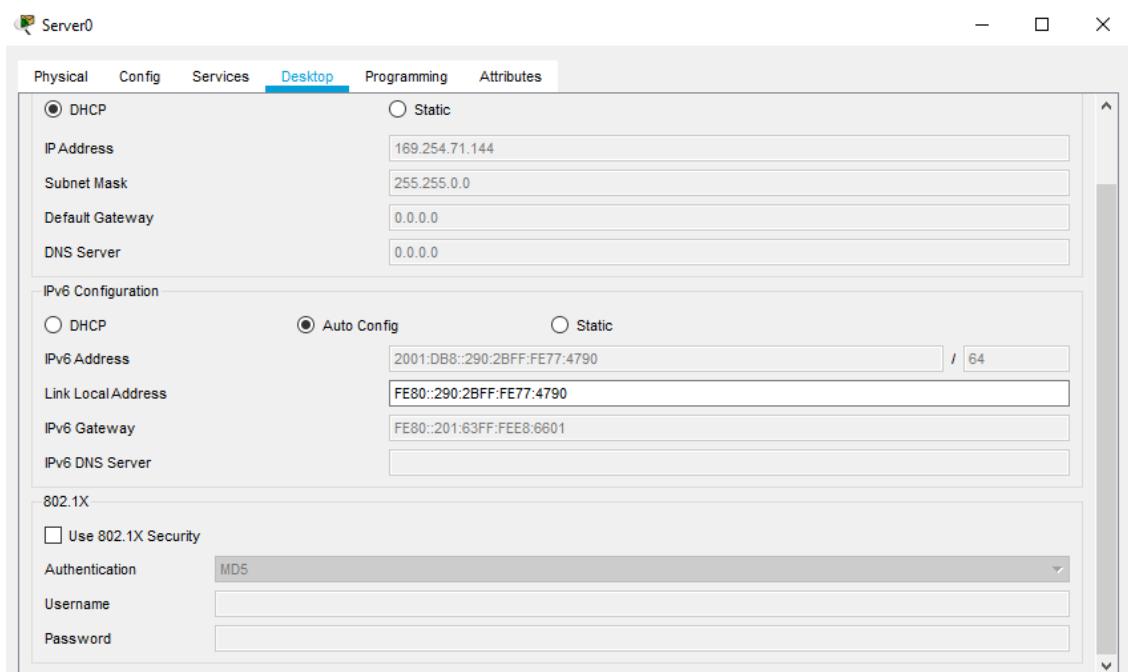
Realtime									
Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num	
●	Successful	PC31	Server0	ICMP	Green	0.000	N	0	
●	Successful	Laptop...	Server0	ICMP	Red	0.000	N	1	
●	Successful	Laptop...	Server0	ICMP	Orange	0.000	N	2	

Configuración (dual-stack)

- La NIC instalado en direcciones IPv4 e IPv6 de Laptop30, de Laptop31, de PC30 y obligación de configurados PC31 simultáneas (dual-stack). Las direcciones se deben configurar mediante DHCP y DHCPv6.

Se colocan los equipos en DHCP para IPv4 y IPV6 identificado en las imágenes de la 7 a la 14

Imagen 23.: replicada de la imagen 13 Equipos en DHCP para IPv4 e IPv6



Configuración R3 dual-stack a la interfaz FastEthernet 0/0

- La interfaz FastEthernet 0/0 del R3 también deben tener direcciones IPv4 e IPv6 configuradas (dual- stack).

Se configura la dirección ipv4 e ipv6 en FastEthernet 0/0 ingresando los comandos.

R3>enable

R3#configure terminal

R3(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing

R3(config)#int f0/0

R3(config-if)#ipv6 enable

R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0

R3(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8::9c0:80f:301/64

R3(config-if)#no shutdown

Configuración RIP en los Routers

- R1, R2 y R3 intercambian información de routing mediante RIP versión 2.

Se procede a configurar cada RIP Versión 2, en cada uno de los routers.

R1

R1>enable

R1#configure terminal

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

R1(config)#router rip

R1(config-router)#version 2

R1(config-router)#do show ip route connected

C 10.0.0.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0

C 10.0.0.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1

C 200.123.211.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

```
R1(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
R1(config-router)#network 10.0.0.4
R1(config-router)#end
```

R2

```
R2>enable
R2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#route rip
R2(config-router)#version 2
R2(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
R2(config-router)#network 10.0.0.8
R2(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 10.0.0.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 10.0.0.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 192.168.20.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.100
C 192.168.21.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.200
R2(config-router)#end
```

R3

```
R3#enable
R3#configure terminal
R3(config)#route rip
R3(config-router)#version 2
R3(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
R3(config-router)#network 10.0.0.8
R3(config-router)#end
R3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
R3#show ip route connected
C 10.0.0.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 10.0.0.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 192.168.30.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
R3#end
```

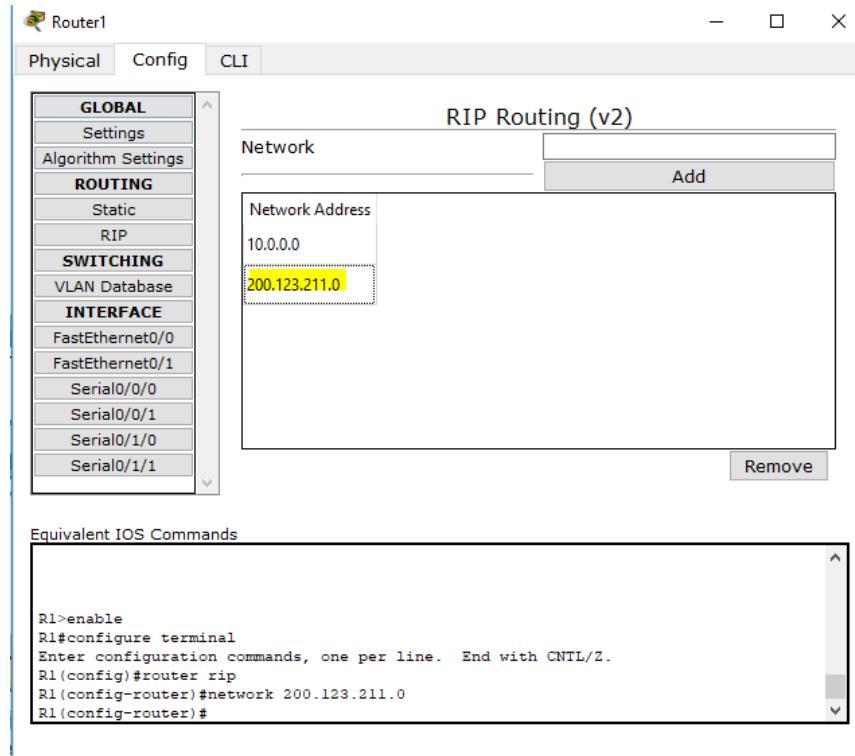
Tablas de enrutamiento en los Routers

- R1, R2 y R3 deben saber sobre las rutas de cada uno y la ruta predeterminada desde R1.

Cada uno ya tiene el protocolo activo en cada router por medio de rip v2, y adicionamos la dirección en la configuración manual del RIP (200.123.211.0)

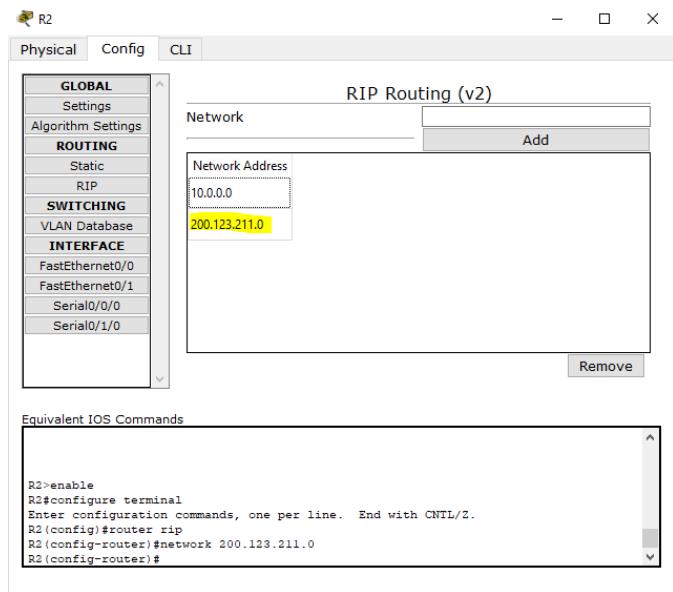
R1

Imagen 24.: Ruta predeterminada R1



R2

Imagen 25.: Ruta predeterminada R2



R3

Imagen 26.: Ruta predeterminada R3

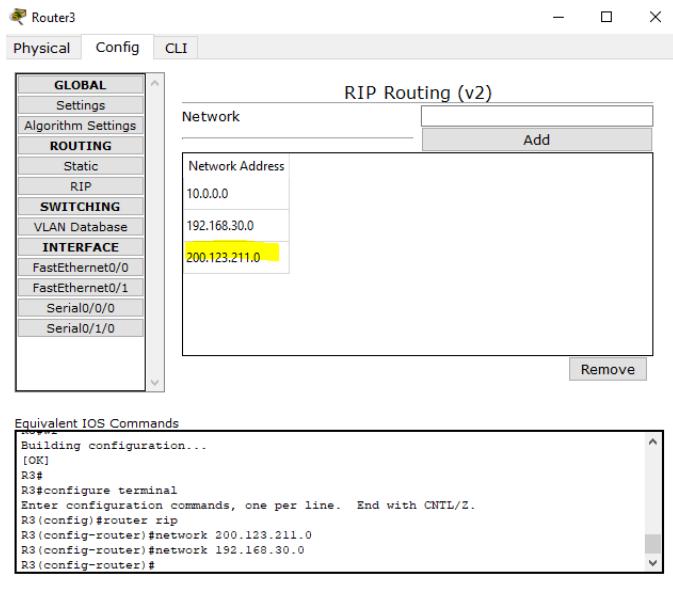


Imagen 27.: Conectividad de los terminales

- Verifique la conectividad. Todos los terminales deben poder hacer ping entre sí y a la dirección IP del ISP. Los terminales bajo el R3 deberían poder hacer IPv6-ping entre ellos y el servidor.

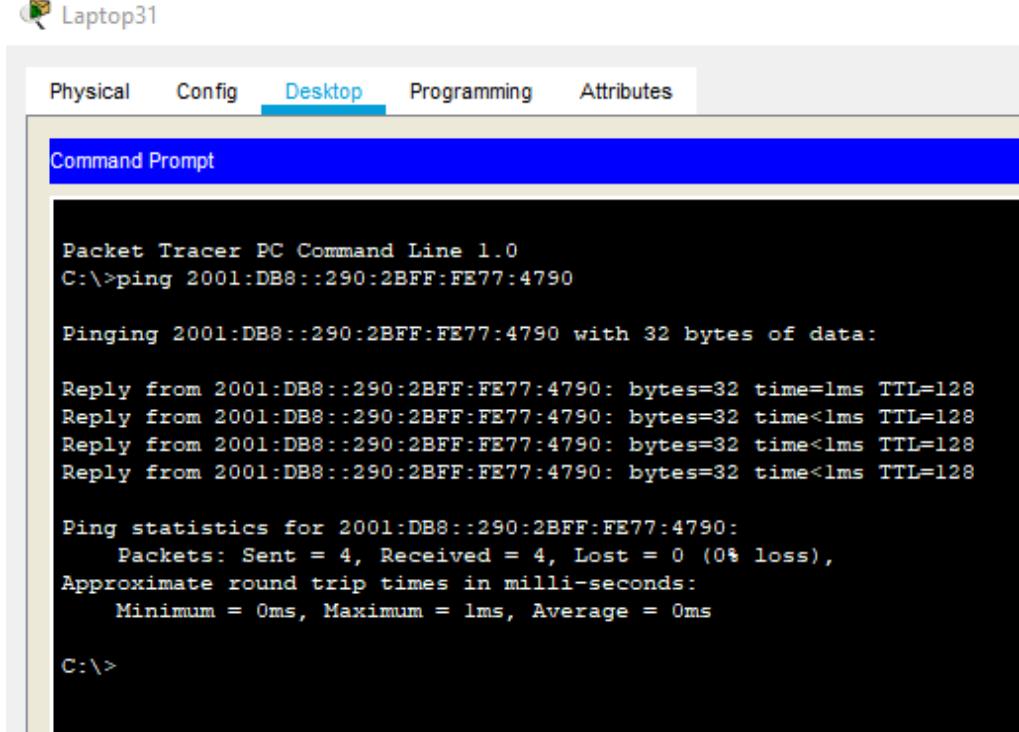
REALIZAMOS LAS PRUEBAS

Imagen 27.: Conectividad de los terminales

Realtime									
Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num	^
●	Successful	PC31	Server0	ICMP	Green	0.000	N	0	
●	Successful	Laptop...	Server0	ICMP	Magenta	0.000	N	1	
●	Successful	Laptop...	Server0	ICMP	Orange	0.000	N	2	

Procedemos a hacer ping , desde un equipo a un route

Imagen 28.: Ping de Laptop 31 a Route



Laptop31

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 2001:DB8::290:2BFF:FE77:4790

Pinging 2001:DB8::290:2BFF:FE77:4790 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 2001:DB8::290:2BFF:FE77:4790: bytes=32 time=lms TTL=128
Reply from 2001:DB8::290:2BFF:FE77:4790: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=128
Reply from 2001:DB8::290:2BFF:FE77:4790: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=128
Reply from 2001:DB8::290:2BFF:FE77:4790: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 2001:DB8::290:2BFF:FE77:4790:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>
```

ESCENARIO 2

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

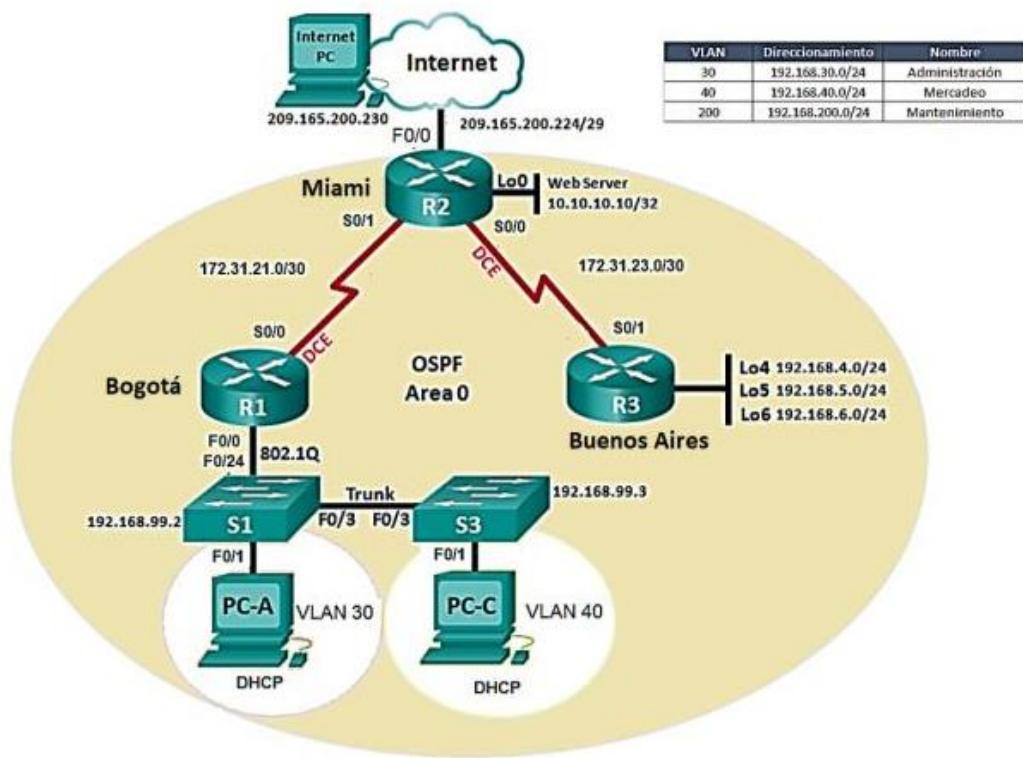
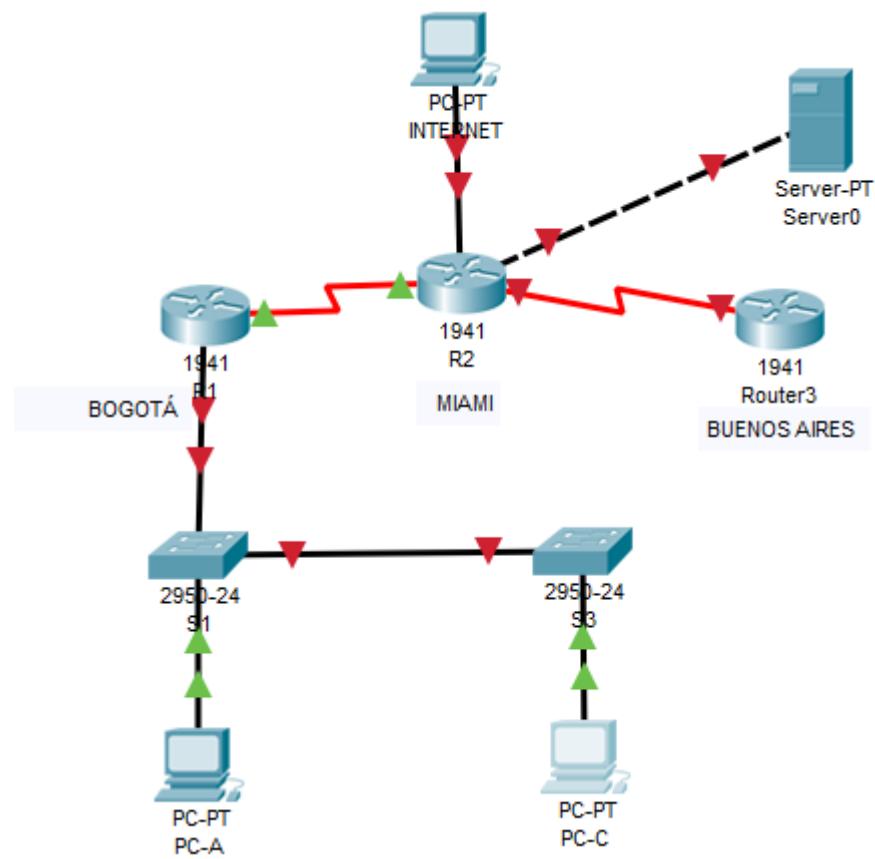


Imagen 30.: Simulación de la red



Configuración Topología de la red

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

Se procede a configurar los dispositivos con la siguiente información donde debe estar en modo estático.

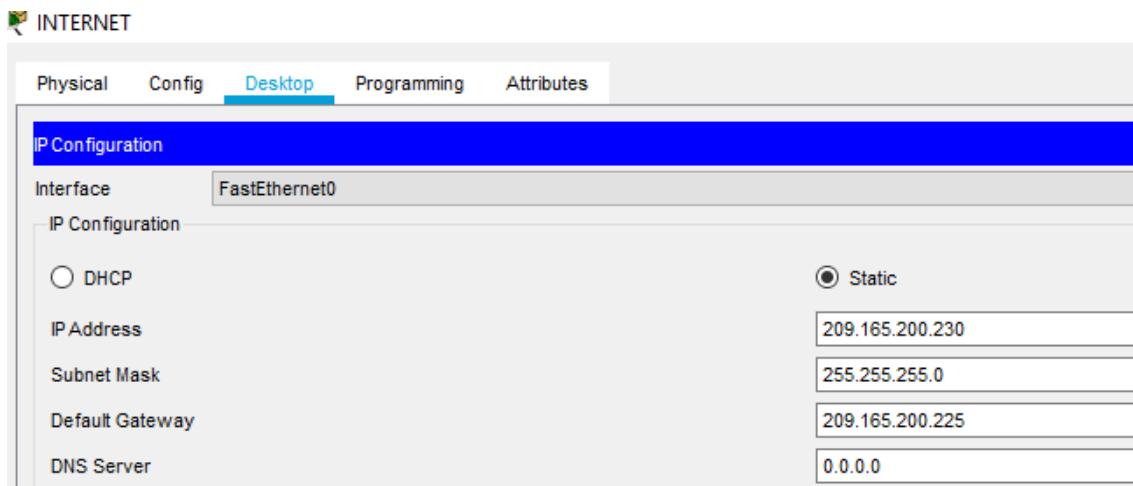
EQUIPO DE INTERNET

IP (Pública)= 209.165.200.230

Mascara de Red: 255.255.255.0

Gateway: 209.165.200.225

Imagen 31.: Configuración de equipos



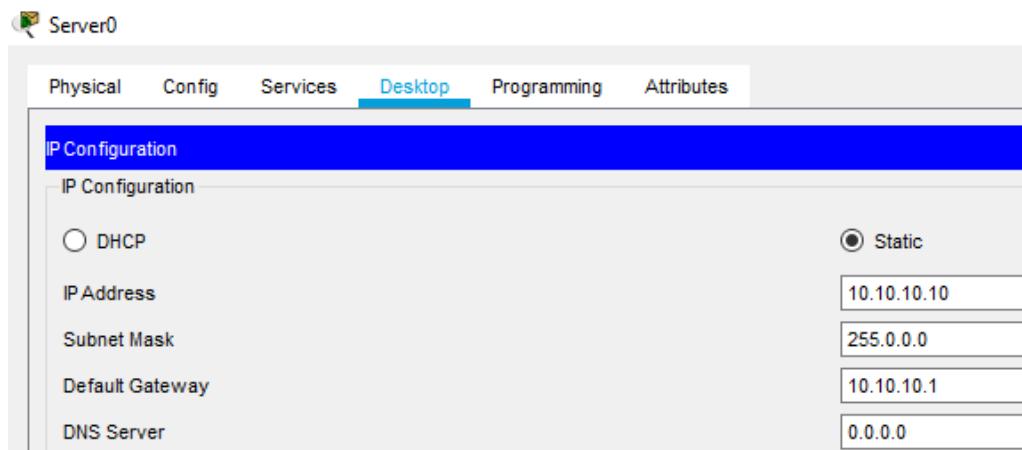
SERVIDOR

IP = 10.10.10.10

Mascara de Red: 255.255.255.0

Gateway: 10.10.10.1

Imagen 32.: Configuración de equipos



Configuramos los Router y para ello nombraremos R1, R2 y R3 y aplicamos las debidas configuraciones, colocamos la interfaz y las subinterfaces desde el siguiente script.

Tabla 4.: Script configuración Routers

R1	R2	R3
<pre> Router>enable Router#configure terminal Router(config)#host Bogota Bogota(config)#inter s0/0/0 Bogota(config-if)#ip address 172.31.21.2 255.255.255.252 Bogota(config)#no shutdown Bogota(config)#end </pre>	<pre> Router>enable Router#configure terminal Router(config)#host Miami Miami(config)#inter lo0 Miami(config-if)#description Webserver Miami(config-if)#ip addr 209.165.200.229 255.255.255.248 Miami(config-if)#no shutdown Miami(config-if)#inter s0/0/0 Miami(config-if)#ip addr 172.31.23.1 255.255.255.252 Miami(config-if)#no shutdown Miami(config-if)#inter s0/0/1 Miami(config-if)#ip addr 172.31.21.1 255.255.255.252 Miami(config-if)#no shutdown Miami(config-if)#end </pre>	<pre> Router>enable Router#configure terminal Router(config)#host Buenos_Aires Buenos_Aires(config)#inter lo4 Buenos_Aires(config-if)#ip addr 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0 Buenos_Aires(config-if)#inter lo5 Buenos_Aires(config-if)#ip addr 192.168.5.1 255.255.255.0 Buenos_Aires(config-if)#inter lo6 Buenos_Aires(config-if)#ip addr 192.168.6.1 255.255.255.0 Buenos_Aires(config-if)#inter s0/0/1 Buenos_Aires(config-if)#ip address 172.31.23.2 255.255.255.252 Buenos_Aires(config-if)#no shutdown Buenos_Aires(config-if)#end </pre>

Tabla 5.: Script configuración Switches

Configuramos los Switches con las direcciones asignadas.

S1	S3
<pre> Switch>enable Switch#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. Switch(config)#host S1 S1(config)#vlan 99 S1(config-vlan)#inter vlan 99 S1(config-if)# S1(config-if)#ip addr 192.168.99.2 255.255.255.0 S1(config-if)#end </pre>	<pre> Switch>enable Switch#configure terminal Switch(config)#host S3 S3(config)#vlan 99 S3(config-vlan)#inter vlan 99 S3(config-if)#ip addr 192.168.99.3 255.255.255.0 S3(config-if)#end </pre>

Configuración protocolo de enrutamiento OSPFv2

2. Configurar el protocolo de enrutamiento OSPFv2 bajo los siguientes criterios

OSPFv2 area 0

Tabla 6.: Configuration Item or Task

Configuration Item or Task	Specification
Router ID R1	<pre> 1.1.1.1 R1_Bogota#enable R1_Bogota#configure terminal R1_Bogota(config)#router ospf 1 R1_Bogota(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1 R1_Bogota(config-router)#network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 R1_Bogota(config-router)# 00:20:08: %OSPF-6-AREACHG: 172.31.21.0/0 changed from area 3 to area 0 </pre>

	<pre>R1_Bogota(config-router)#network 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 R1_Bogota(config-router)#network 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 R1_Bogota(config-router)#network 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 R1_Bogota(config-router) #network 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 R1_Bogota(config-router) #network 192.168.200.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 R1_Bogota(config-router) #end R1_Bogota#write</pre>
Router ID R2	<pre>R2_Miami>enable R2_Miami#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R2_Miami(config)#router ospf 1 R2_Miami(config-router)#router-id 5.5.5.5 OSPF: router-id 5.5.5.5 in use by ospf process 5 R2_Miami(config-router)#network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 R2_Miami(config-router)#network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 R2_Miami(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 R2_Miami(config-router)#int s0/0/1 R2_Miami(config-if)#bandwidth 256 R2_Miami(config-if)#exit R2_Miami(config)#exit R2_Miami# %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console R2_Miami#write Building configuration.</pre>
Router ID R3	<pre>R3_Miami#enable R3_Miami#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R3_Miami(config)#host R3_Buenos_Aires R3_Buenos_Aires(config)#router ospf 1 R3_Buenos_Aires(config-router)#router-id 8.8.8.8 R3_Buenos_Aires(config-router)#network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 R3_Buenos_Aires(config-router)#network 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 area 0</pre>

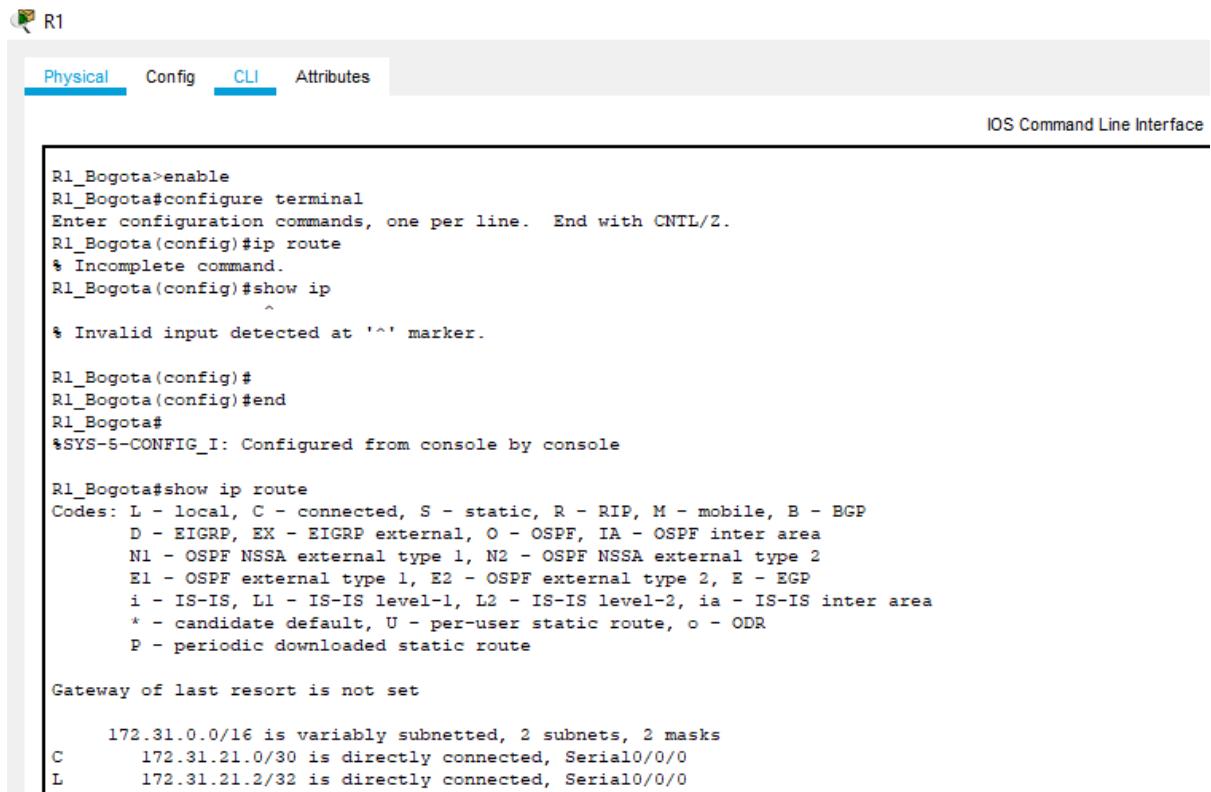
Configurar todas las interfaces LAN como pasivas	<pre>R3_Buenos_Aires(config-router)#passive % Incomplete command. R3_Buenos_Aires(config-router)#passive-interface I04 R3_Buenos_Aires(config-router)#passive-interface I05 R3_Buenos_Aires(config-router)#passive-interface I06 R3_Buenos_Aires(config-router)#auto-cost reference- bandwidth 9500 R3_Buenos_Aires(config-router)#int s0/0/1 R3_Buenos_Aires(config-if)#bandwidth 256 R3_Buenos_Aires(config-if)#exit R3_Buenos_Aires(config)#end R3_Buenos_Aires# %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console R3_Buenos_Aires#write Building configuration... [OK]</pre>
Establecer el ancho de banda para enlaces seriales en	<pre>256 Kb/s R1_Bogota>enable R1_Bogota#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R1_Bogota(config)#int s0/0/0 R1_Bogota(config-if)#bandwidth 256 R1_Bogota(config-if)#exit R1_Bogota(config)#end R1_Bogota# %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console R1_Bogota#write Building configuration...</pre>
Ajustar el costo en la métrica de S0/0 a	<pre>9500 R1_Bogota>enable R1_Bogota#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R1_Bogota(config)#router ospf 1 R1_Bogota(config-router)#auto-cost reference-bandwidth 9500</pre>

	<p>% OSPF: Reference bandwidth is changed. Please ensure reference bandwidth is consistent across all routers.</p> <pre>R1_Bogota(config-router)#exit R1_Bogota(config)#end R1_Bogota# %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console R1_Bogota#write Building configuration... [OK]</pre>
--	---

Verificar información de OSPF

Visualizar tablas de enrutamiento y routers conectados por OSPFv2

Imagen 33: Información de OSPF



The screenshot shows the Cisco IOS CLI interface for router R1. The top navigation bar includes tabs for Physical, Config, CLI (which is selected), and Attributes. A sub-header "IOS Command Line Interface" is visible. The main terminal window displays the following command-line session:

```
R1_Bogota>enable
R1_Bogota#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1_Bogota(config)#ip route
* Incomplete command.
R1_Bogota(config)#show ip
^
* Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R1_Bogota(config)#
R1_Bogota(config)#end
R1_Bogota#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R1_Bogota#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
      i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
      * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
      P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

      172.31.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        172.31.21.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L        172.31.21.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

Imagen 34: Información de OSPF

The screenshot shows a software window titled 'R1' with a tab bar containing 'Physical', 'Config', 'CLI' (which is selected), and 'Attributes'. Below the tabs is a title 'IOS Command Line Interface'. The main area displays the output of the 'show ip protocols' command. The output shows that the routing protocol is OSPF version 1, with Router ID 1.1.1.1. It lists 1 area, 1 normal, 0 stub, and 0 nssa areas. The maximum path is 4. It details routing for networks 172.31.21.0, 192.168.30.0, 192.168.40.0, 192.168.30.0, 192.168.40.0, and 192.168.200.0, all in area 0. It also shows the Routing Information Sources table with one entry for gateway 1.1.1.1 with distance 110, last updated at 00:26:43. A status message at the bottom left says 'Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus'. At the bottom right are 'Copy' and 'Paste' buttons.

```
R1_Bogota#
R1_Bogota#
R1_Bogota#
R1_Bogota#
R1_Bogota#show ip protocols

Routing Protocol is "ospf 1"
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Router ID 1.1.1.1
  Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    192.168.30.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    192.168.40.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
    192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
    192.168.200.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway          Distance      Last Update
    1.1.1.1           110          00:26:43
    Distance: (default is 110)

R1_Bogota#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy Paste

Visualizar lista resumida de interfaces por OSPF en donde se ilustre el costo de cada interface

Imagen 35: Información costo de cada interface

The screenshot shows a Windows application window titled "R2". The window has a tab bar with "Physical", "Config", "CLI" (which is selected), and "Attributes". Below the tabs is the text "IOS Command Line Interface". The main area displays the output of the "show ip route" command:

```
R2_Miami>enable
R2_Miami#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B -
BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
      i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS
      inter area
      * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
      P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

      172.31.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        172.31.23.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L        172.31.23.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
      209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        209.165.200.224/29 is directly connected, Loopback0
L        209.165.200.229/32 is directly connected, Loopback0

R2_Miami#
```

Imagen 36: Información costo de cada interface

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "R2" with the following content:

Physical Config **CLI** Attributes

iOS Command Line Interface

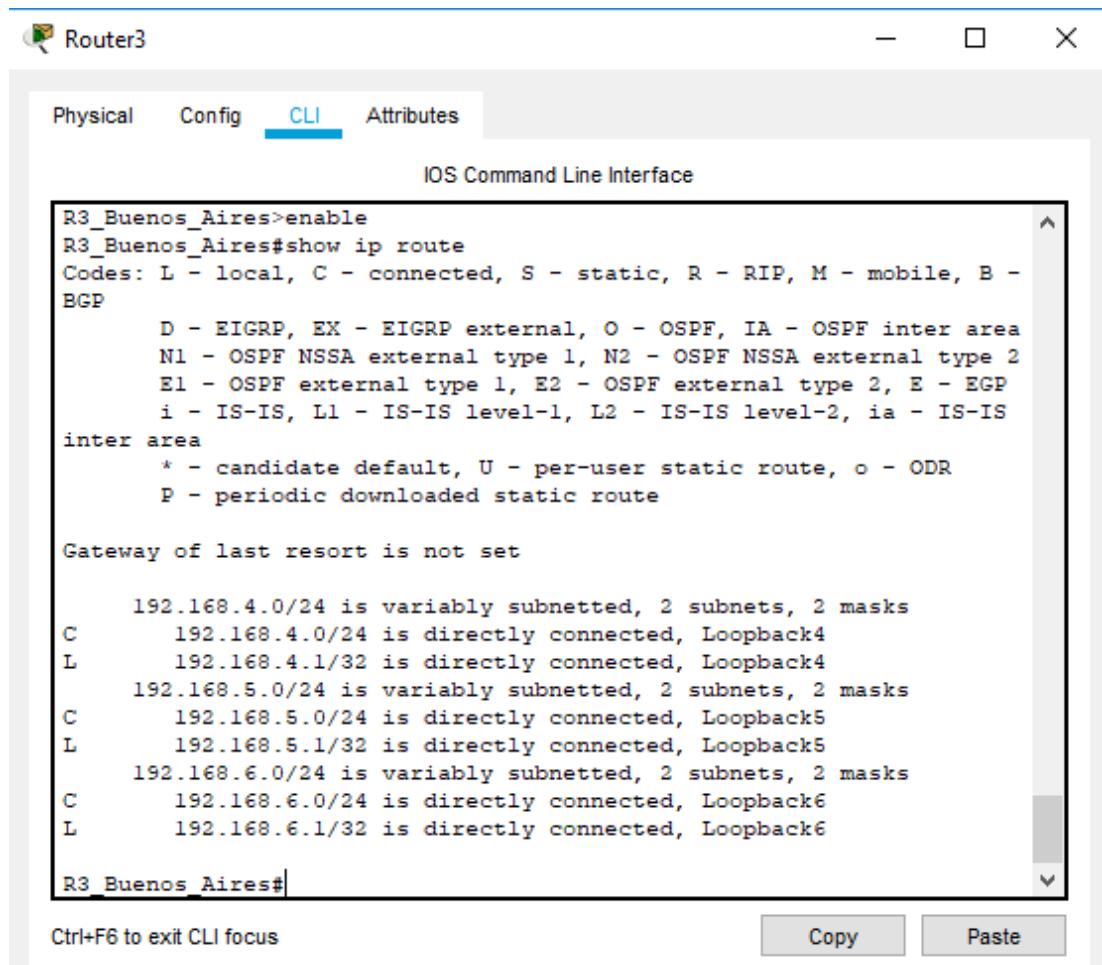
```
R2_Miami#show ip protocols

Routing Protocol is "ospf 5"
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Router ID 5.5.5.5
  Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    192.168.30.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    192.168.40.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
    192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
    192.168.200.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway          Distance      Last Update
    5.5.5.5           110          00:26:30
  Distance: (default is 110)

Routing Protocol is "ospf 1"
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
--More--
```

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

Imagen 37: Información configurada en cada Route



The screenshot shows a Cisco Network Assistant window titled "Router3". The tab bar at the top has "Physical", "Config", "CLI" (which is selected and highlighted in blue), and "Attributes". Below the tab bar is the title "IOS Command Line Interface". The main area displays the output of the "show ip route" command:

```
R3_Buenos_Aires>enable
R3_Buenos_Aires#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

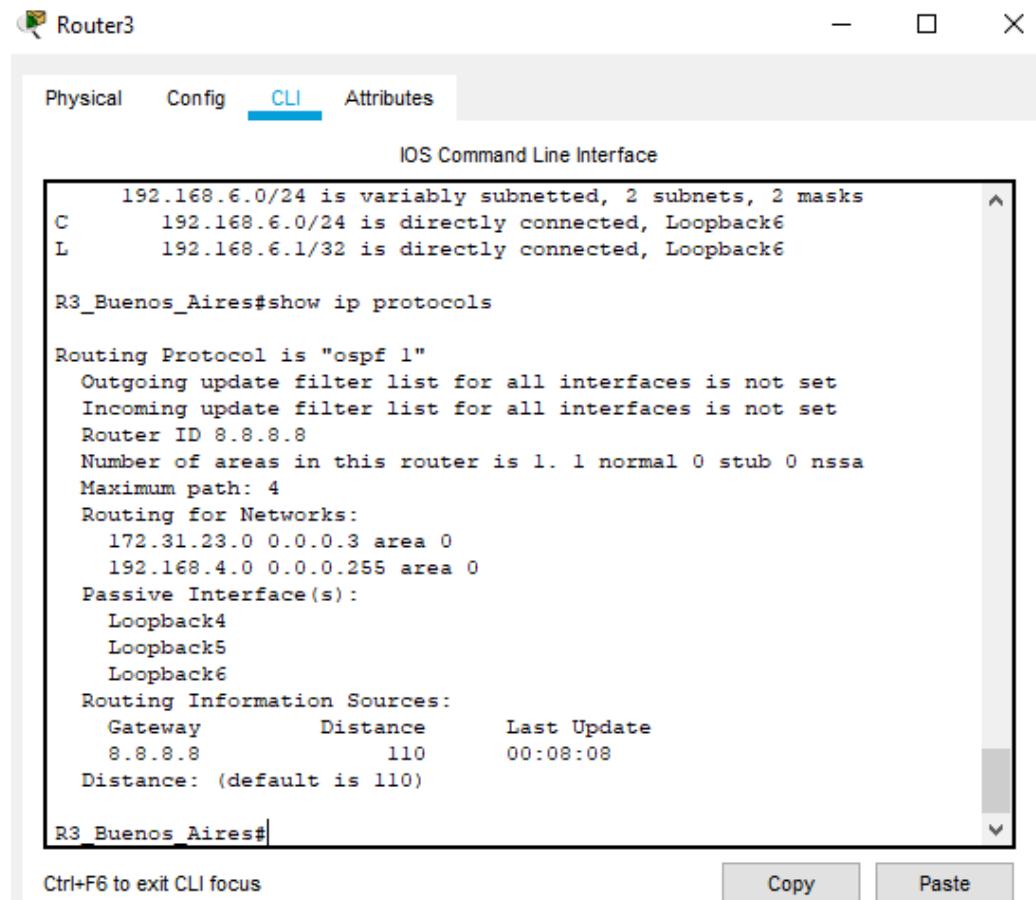
Gateway of last resort is not set

      192.168.4.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.4.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback4
L        192.168.4.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback4
      192.168.5.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.5.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback5
L        192.168.5.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback5
      192.168.6.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.6.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback6
L        192.168.6.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback6

R3 Buenos Aires#
```

At the bottom left of the CLI window, it says "Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus". At the bottom right, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

Imagen 38: Información configurada en cada Route



The screenshot shows the Router3 CLI interface. The title bar says "Router3". Below it is a tab bar with "Physical", "Config", "CLI" (which is selected), and "Attributes". The main window displays the following output:

```
IOS Command Line Interface
192.168.6.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      192.168.6.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback6
L      192.168.6.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback6

R3_Buenos_Aires#show ip protocols

Routing Protocol is "ospf 1"
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Router ID 8.8.8.8
  Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  Passive Interface(s):
    Loopback4
    Loopback5
    Loopback6
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway          Distance      Last Update
    8.8.8.8           110          00:08:08
  Distance: (default is 110)

R3_Buenos_Aires#
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
```

At the bottom right are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

Configuración VLANS en los Switches

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

S1

```
S1>enable
S1#configure terminal
```

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

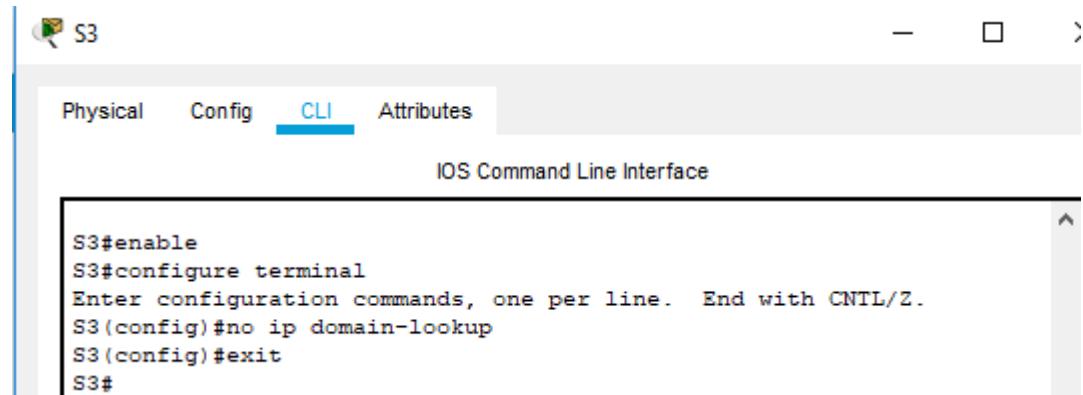
```
S1(config)#vlan 30
S1(config-vlan)#name Administracion
S1(config-vlan)#vlan 40
S1(config-vlan)#name Mercadeo
S1(config-vlan)#vlan 200
S1(config-vlan)#name Mantenimiento
S1(config-vlan)#int vlan 200
S1(config-if)#ip add 192.168.200.2 255.255.255.0
S1(config-if)#ip default-gateway 192.168.200.1
S1(config)#int f0/3
S1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
S1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
S1(config-if)#int f0/24
S1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
S1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
S1(config-if)#int range f0/2,f0/4-23,g0/1-2
interface range not validated - command rejected
S1(config)#int range f0/2,f0/4-23,g0/1-2
interface range not validated - command rejected
S1(config)#int f0/1
S1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
S1(config-if)#int range f0/2,f0/4-23,g0/1-2
interface range not validated - command rejected
S1(config)#shutdown
S1#write
```

S3

```
S3#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
S3(config)#vlan 30  
S3(config-vlan)#name administracion  
S3(config-vlan)#vlan 40  
S3(config-vlan)#name mercadeo  
S3(config-vlan)#vlan 200  
S3(config-vlan)#name mantenimiento  
S3(config-vlan)#exit  
S3(config)#int vlan 200  
S3(config-if)#ip add 192.168.200.3 255.255.255.0  
S3(config-if)#no shutdown  
S3(config-if)#ip default-gateway 192.168.200.1  
S3(config)#int f0/3  
S3(config-if)#switchport mode trunk  
S3(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1  
S3(config-if)#int range f0/2, f0/4-24, g0/1-2  
interface range not validated - command rejected  
S3(config)#int f0/1  
S3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 40  
S3(config-if)#int range f0/2, f0/4-24, g0/1-2  
interface range not validated - command rejected  
S3(config)#shutdown
```

4. En el Switch 3 deshabilitar DNS lookup

Imagen 38: Deshabilitado el DNS lookup



The screenshot shows the Cisco Network Assistant interface. A switch icon labeled 'S3' is at the top left. Below it is a navigation bar with tabs: 'Physical', 'Config', 'CLI' (which is highlighted in blue), and 'Attributes'. The main area is titled 'IOS Command Line Interface'. Inside, the terminal window shows the following commands:

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

5. Asignar direcciones IP a los Switches acorde a los lineamientos.
- 6.

Tabla 7.: Script asignación de las direcciones IP a los Swiches

Switch	Script
S1	<pre>S1(config-vlan)#int vlan 200 S1(config-if)#ip add 192.168.200.2 255.255.255.0 S3(config-if)#no shutdown</pre>
S3	<pre>S3(config)#int vlan 200 S3(config-if)#ip add 192.168.200.3 255.255.255.0 S3(config-if)# no shutdown</pre>

Configuración de las direcciones IP a los Switches

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

Tabla 8: Desactivación de las interfaces

	Script
S1	S1>enable S1#configure terminal S1(config) int range S1(config-if)#int range f0/2,f0/4-23 S1(config)#shutdown
S3	S3>enable S3#configure terminal S3(config) int range S3(config-if)#int range f0/2,f0/4-24 S3(config)#shutdown

8. Implement DHCP and NAT for IPv4

```
R1_Bogota>enable
R1_Bogota#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1_Bogota(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.30.2 192.168.30.32
R1_Bogota(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.40.2 192.168.40.32
R1_Bogota(config)#ip dhcp pool ADMINISTRACION
R1_Bogota(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.30.0 255.255.255.0

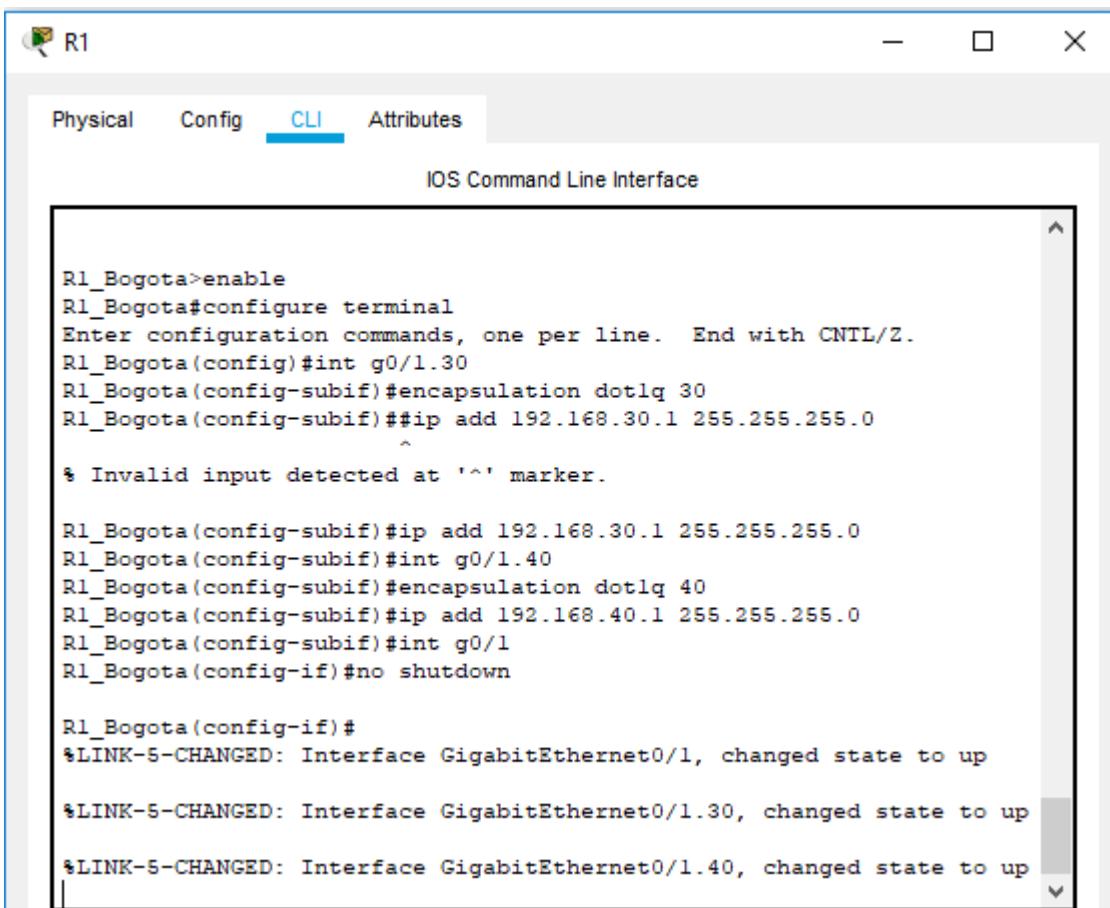
R1_Bogota(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.30.1
R1_Bogota(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
R1_Bogota(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool MERCADERO
R1_Bogota(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.40.0 255.255.255.0
R1_Bogota(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.40.1
R1_Bogota(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
```

```
R1_Bogota(dhcp-config)#ip domain-name ccna-unad.com
R1_Bogota(config)#exit
R1_Bogota#write
```

Configuración servidor DHCP

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

Imagen 39: Configuración servidor DHCP



```
R1_Bogota>enable
R1_Bogota#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1_Bogota(config)#int g0/1.30
R1_Bogota(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 30
R1_Bogota(config-subif)##ip add 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0
^
* Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R1_Bogota(config-subif)#ip add 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0
R1_Bogota(config-subif)#int g0/1.40
R1_Bogota(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 40
R1_Bogota(config-subif)#ip add 192.168.40.1 255.255.255.0
R1_Bogota(config-subif)#int g0/1
R1_Bogota(config-if)#no shutdown

R1_Bogota(config-if)#
*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up

*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1.30, changed state to up

*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1.40, changed state to up
```

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

Tabla 9: Script reserva para configuración estática

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

Configurar DHCP pool para VLAN 30

```
R1_Bogota>enable
R1_Bogota#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1_Bogota(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.30.1 192.168.30.30
R1_Bogota(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.40.1 192.168.40.30
R1_Bogota(config)#ip dhcp pool administracion
R1_Bogota(dhcp-config)#Network 192.168.30.0 255.255.255.0
R1_Bogota(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.30.1
R1_Bogota(dhcp-config)#dns-server
% Incomplete command.
R1_Bogota(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
R1_Bogota(dhcp-config)#domain-name ccnaunad.com
```

Configurar DHCP pool para VLAN 40

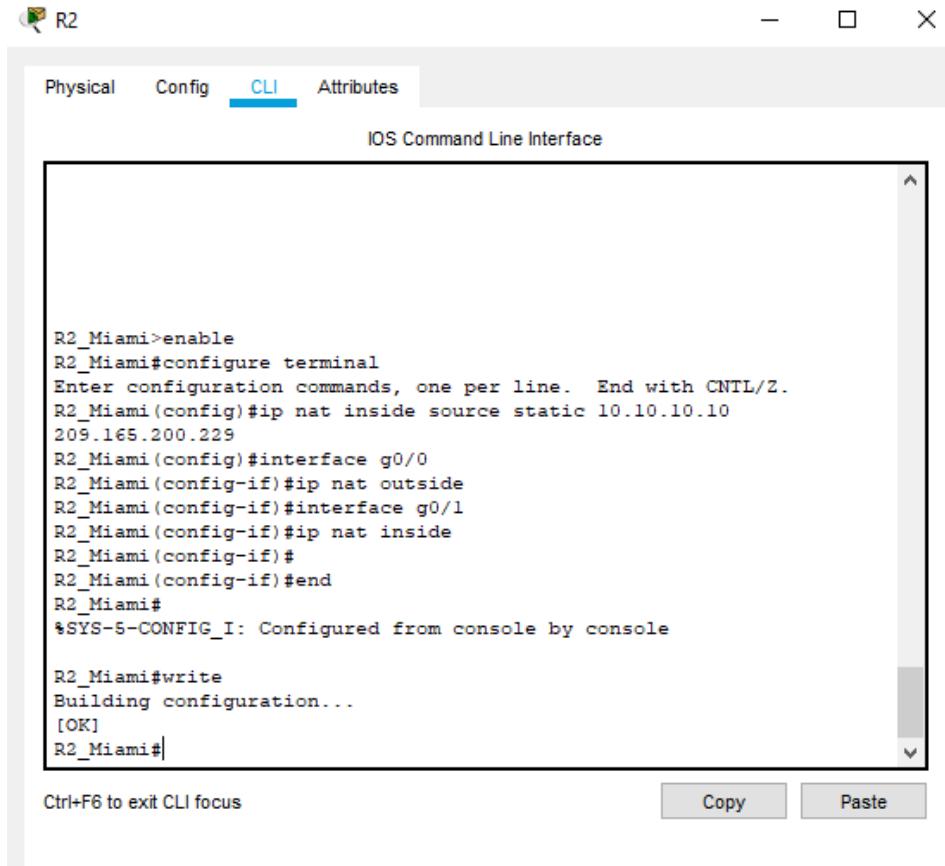
```
R1_Bogota(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool mercadeo
```

```
R1_Bogota(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.40.0 255.255.255.0
R1_Bogota(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.40.1
R1_Bogota(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
R1_Bogota(dhcp-config)#domain-name ccnaunad.com
R1_Bogota(dhcp-config)#end
R1_Bogota#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R1_Bogota#write
```

Configuración NAT

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

Imagen 40: Configuración del NAT



The screenshot shows the Cisco IOS CLI interface for router R2_Miami. The window title is "R2". The tabs at the top are "Physical", "Config", "CLI" (which is selected), and "Attributes". The main area is titled "IOS Command Line Interface". The command history and output are as follows:

```
R2_Miami>enable
R2_Miami#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2_Miami(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.10
209.165.200.229
R2_Miami(config)#interface g0/0
R2_Miami(config-if)#ip nat outside
R2_Miami(config-if)#interface g0/1
R2_Miami(config-if)#ip nat inside
R2_Miami(config-if)#
R2_Miami(config-if)#end
R2_Miami#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R2_Miami#write
Building configuration...
[OK]
R2_Miami#
```

At the bottom left, it says "Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus". At the bottom right, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

Propuesta de listas de acceso

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

```
R1_Bogota>enable
```

```
R1_Bogota#configure terminal
```

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

```
R1_Bogota(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.20.0 255.255.0.0
```

```
R1_Bogota(config)#interface serial 0/0/0
```

```
R1_Bogota(config-if)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.10.0 255.255.0.0
```

```
R1_Bogota(config)#interface serial 0/0/0
```

```
R1_Bogota(config-if)#exit
```

```
R1_Bogota(config)#end
```

```
R1_Bogota#
```

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

```
R1_Bogota#write
```

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

```
R2_Miami>enable
```

```
R2_Miami#configure terminal
```

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

```
R2_Miami(config)#access-list 101 permit icmp any any echo-reply
```

```
R2_Miami(config)#interface g0/0
```

```
R2_Miami(config-if)#ip access-group 101 in
```

```
R2_Miami(config-if)#ip access-group 101 out
```

```
R2_Miami(config-if)#exit
```

R2_Miami(config)#end

R2_Miami#

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

R2_Miami#write

Building configuration... [OK]

Verificación de Comunicación y redireccionamiento

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

Imagen 41: Configuración servidor DHCP

The screenshot shows a Cisco IOS CLI interface. The title bar says "R2". The tabs at the top are "Physical", "Config", "CLI" (which is selected), and "Attributes". The main area is labeled "IOS Command Line Interface". The command history is as follows:

```
R2_Miami>enable
R2_Miami#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2_Miami(config)#exit
R2_Miami#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R2_Miami#show access-list 1
R2_Miami#show access-list
Standard IP access list INTERNET
    10 permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255
    20 permit 172.31.0.0 0.0.255.255
Extended IP access list 101
    10 permit icmp any any echo-reply
R2_Miami#
```

At the bottom of the window, there are buttons for "Copy" and "Paste". Below the window, there is a status bar with the text "Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus" and a "Top" button.

Ping equipo A a internet

Imagen 42: Ping entre equipos

```
PC-A
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt X
E:\>ping 209.165.200.230
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 209.165.200.230:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
E:\>ping 209.165.200.230
Pinging 209.165.200.230 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 209.165.200.230:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 1ms

E:\>ping 192.168.40.31
Pinging 192.168.40.31 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.40.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.40.31: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.40.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
```

Ping equipo C hasta el servidor

Imagen 43: Configuración entre equipos

```
PC-A
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt X
E:\>ping 192.168.40.31
Pinging 192.168.40.31 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.40.31: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.40.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.40.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.40.31: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.40.31:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

E:\>ping 10.10.10.10
Pinging 10.10.10.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.10.10.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=254
Reply from 10.10.10.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254
Reply from 10.10.10.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=254
Reply from 10.10.10.10: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=254

Ping statistics for 10.10.10.10:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 5ms, Average = 2ms

E:\>
```

CONCLUSIONES

En el presente trabajo se desarrollaron las siguientes las actividades prácticas del curso de CCNA , lo cual aprendimos diferentes configuraciones en los router y switches como por ejemplo en la red se asignaron las vlans de acuerdo a la tabla 1, se deshabilitaron los 'puertos no utilizados se configuraron los equipos para que las Laptop20, Laptop21, PC20, PC21, Laptop30, Laptop31, PC30 y PC31 obtengan información IPv4 del servidor DHCP Se configura la dirección ipv4 e ipv6 en FastEthernet 0/0 ingresando los comandos y demás funciones asignadas en la guía de trabajo.

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