DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACION CISCO CCNP PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES "PASO 10 - LECCIÓN EVALUATIVA - EVALUACIÓN FINAL PARTE 2 (MÓDULO CCNP SWITCH)"

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3. INTRODUCCIÓN

El siguiente trabajo se realiza con el fin de profundizar en temáticas vistas durante el transcurso del "DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACION CISCO CCNP" mencionadas a continuación para el módulo CCNNP Router tenemos protocolos de enrutamiento EIGRP, OSPF, BGP, redistribución de rutas, DynamicMulti VPN, VRF Lite y protocolos en IPv; luego para el módulo CCNP SWITCH se abordarán conceptos principales como puertos de swtiches, VLANs y troncales, SpanningTree, entre otros, de la misma manera que manejo de ataques de spoofing.

Se realizaran los tres escenarios correspondientes con su respectiva configuración para demostrar el manejo de las habilidades adquiridas de las temáticas descritas por medio de pantallazos y simulación en packet tracer.

Lo anterior se procederá ser verificar por medio de comandos como ping, trace route, show ip route, entre otros y finalmente se entrega el informe correspondiente que cumpla con requerimientos exigidos en el guía de actividades.

4. DESARROLLO DE LOS TRES ESCENARIOS

4.1. ESCENARIO 1



Tabla .1. Esquema de 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.

Solución.

Router R1

Router>en %ingresar al módulo privilegiado Router#conf t% ingresar a modo configuración Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. Router(config)#hostname R1% Asignarnombre a router R1(config)#int s0/0/0% escojer interface R1(config-if)#ipadd 10.103.12.1 255.255.255.0% asignar IP a interface con su respectiva mascara R1(config-if)#no sh% Se activainterfaz %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down R1(config-if)# R1# %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up

% Se realiza el mismo procedimiento para, R2, R3, R4 y R5.

Router R2

Router>en Router#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. Router(config)#hostname R2 R2(config)#int s0/0/0 R2(config-if)#ip add 10.103.12.2 255.255.255.0 R2(config-if)#no sh R2(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up ex R2(config)# %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up R2(config)#int s0/0/1 R2(config-if)#ip add 10.103.23.1 255.255.255.0 R2(config-if)#no sh %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down R2(config-if)#

Router R3

Router>en Router#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. Router(config)#hostname R3 R3(config)#int s0/0/0 R3(config-if)#ip add 10.103.23.2 255.255.255.0 R3(config-if)#no sh R3(config-if)#no sh R3(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up R3(config)#int %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up R3(config)#in s0/0/1 R3(config)#in s0/0/1 R3(config-if)#ip add 172.29.34.1 255.255.255.0 R3(config-if)#no sh %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down R3(config-if)#

Router R4

Router>en Router#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. Router(config)#hostname R4 R4(config)#int s0/0/0 R4(config-if)#ip add 172.29.34.2 255.255.255.0 R4(config-if)#no sh R4(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up R4(config-if)#int s0/0/1 R4(config-if)#ip add 172.29.45.1 255.255.255.0 R4(config-if)#no sh %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down R4(config-if)#

Router R5

Router>en Router#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. Router(config)#hostname R5 R5(config)#int s0/0/0 R5(config-if)#ip add 172.29.45.2 255.255.255.0 R5(config-if)#no sh R5(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up R5(config-if)# %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up

Configuración de protocolos segundo diagrama

% PROCEDIMIENTO PARA R1, R2 Y R3 CON OSPF

Activa el protocolo OSPF en el Cisco Router

Router R1

R1>en %ingresar al módulo privilegiado

R1#conf t% ingresar a modo configuración Enter configuration commands, one per line. Endwith CNTL/Z. R1(config)#routerospf 1% Activa el protocolo OSPF en el Cisco Router

R1(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0% Se asigna Network e importante que "área 0" indica el área a la que van pertenecer las interfaces del router.

R1(config-router)#g

% Se realiza el mismo procedimiento para, R2 y R3.

Router R2

R2>en R2#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R2(config)#router ospf 1 R2(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 R2(config-router)#network 10.103.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 R2(config-router)#

Router R3

R3>en R3#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R3(config)#router ospf 1 R3(config-router)#network 10.103.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 R3(config-router)#

% PROCEDIMIENTO PARA R3, R4 Y R5 CON EIGRP

Router R3

R2>en %ingresar al módulo privilegiado R3(config)#% ingresar a modo configuración R3(config)#routeeigrp10 % Activa el protocolo EIGRP en el Cisco Router R3(config-router)#network 172.29.34.0 0.0.0.255% Se asigna Network R3(config-router)#

% Se realiza el mismo procedimiento para, R4 y R5.

Router R4

R4#conf tt Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R4(config)#router eigrp 10 R4(config-router)#no auto-summary R4(config-router)#network 172.29.45.0 0.0.0.255 R4(config-router)#network 172.29.34.0 0.0.0.255 R4(config-router)# %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 10: Neighbor 172.29.34.1 (Serial0/0/0) is up: new adjacency

Router R5

R5>en R5#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. 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 172.29.45.1 (Serial0/0/0) is up: new adjacency

 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.

R1>en %ingresar al módulo privilegiado R1#conf t % ingresar a modo configuración Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R1(config)#int loopback 0% número de la interfaz virtual R1(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state to up R1(config-if)#ipadd 10.1.0.1 255.255.252.0% dirección IP y mascaras R1(config-if)#intloopback 1% número de la interfaz virtual R1(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback1, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state to up R1(config-if)#ipadd 10.2.0.1 255.255.252.0% dirección IP y mascaras R1(config-if)#intloopback 2% número de la interfaz virtual R1(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback2, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback2, changed state to up R1(config-if)#ipadd 10.3.0.1 255.255.252.0 % dirección IP y mascaras R1(config-if)#intloopback 3% número de la interfaz virtual

R1(config-if)#

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback3, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback3, changed state to up R1(config-if)#ip add 10.4.0.2 255.255.252.0 R1(config-if)#exit R1(config)#router ospf 1% configurarOspfen el router R1(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 R1(config-router)#network 10.1.0.0 0.0.3.255 area 0 R1(config-router)#network 10.2.0.0 0.0.3.255 area 0 R1(config-router)#network 10.3.0.0 0.0.3.255 area 0

R1(config-router)#network 10.4.0.0 0.0.3.255 area 0

 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.

R5>en %ingresar al módulo privilegiado R5#conf t% ingresar a modo configuración Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R5(config)#int loopback 0% número de la interfaz virtual R5(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state to up R5(config-if)#ipadd 172.5.0.1 255.255.252.0% dirección IP y mascaras R5(config-if)#int loopback1 R5(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback1, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state to up R5(config-if)#ip add 172.6.0.1 255.255.252.0 R5(config-if)#exit R5(config)#int loopback 2 R5(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback2, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback2, changed state to up R5(config-if)#ip add 172.7.0.1 255.255.252.0 R5(config-if)#int loopback 3 R5(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback3, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback3, changed state to up R5(config-if)#ip add 172.8.0.1 255.255.252.0

R5(config-if)#router eigrp 10% configurarEigrpen el router

R5(config-router)#no auto-summary

R5(config-router)#network 172.5.0.0 0.0.3.255 R5(config-router)#network 172.6.0.0 0.0.3.255 R5(config-router)#network 172.7.0.0 0.0.3.255 R5(config-router)#network 172.8.0.0 0.0.3.255

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

% Afirmativo para encendido de las Interfaces.

🤻 R3	
Physical Config CLI Attributes	
	IOS Command Line Interface
R3>en	
R3#sh ip route	
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP	
D - KIGRP, KX - KIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area	
RI = 0.5FF Note external type 1, $RZ = 0.5FF$ external type 2 RI = 0.5FF external type 1 $RZ = 0.5FF$ external type 2 $F = RCD$	
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 submetted 7 submats 2 masks	
0 10.1.0.1/32 [110/129] via 10.103.23.1. 00:10:50. Serial0/0/0	
0 10.2.0.1/32 [110/129] via 10.103.23.1, 00:10:28, Serial0/0/0	
0 10.3.0.1/32 [110/129] via 10.103.23.1, 00:09:18, Serial0/0/0	
0 10.4.0.2/32 [110/129] via 10.103.23.1, 00:08:57, Serial0/0/0	
0 10.103.12.0/24 [110/128] via 10.103.23.1, 01:41:15, Serial0/0/0	
C 10.103.23.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0	
L 10.103.23.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0	
172.5.0.0/22 is subnetted, 1 subnets	
D 172.5.0.0/22 [90/2809856] via 172.29.34.2, 00:02:57, Serial0/0/1	
1/2.6.0.0/22 is subnetted, 1 subnets	
172.0.0/22 [50/200500] Via 1/2.25.34.2, 00.02.43, Serial0/0/1	
D 172 7 0.0/22 [90/2809856] via 172 29.34 2.00:02:27. Serial0/0/1	
172.8.0.0/22 is subnetted, 1 subnets	
D 172.8.0.0/22 [90/2809856] via 172.29.34.2, 00:02:08, Serial0/0/1	
172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks	
C 172.29.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1	
L 172.29.34.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1	
D 172.29.45.0/24 [90/2681856] via 172.29.34.2, 01:37:48, Serial0/0/1	
R3#	
R3#	
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus	
Тор	
	10000

Figura 1. Enrutamiento para Router R1.

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#conf t%ingresar a modo configuración Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R3(config)#router eigrp 10 R3(config-router)#redistributeospf 1 metric 50000 100 255 1 500% Se configura la redistribución de las rutas EIGRP R3(config-router)#router ospf 1 R3(config-router)#redistributeeigrp 10 metric 64 subnets% Se configura la redistribución de las rutas OSPF R3(config-router)# R3(config-router)#

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

	IOS Command Line Interfac
R1>	
R1>en	
Rl#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	
1 - 15-15, bi - 15-15 level-1, bz - 15-15 level-2, la - 15-15 inter area	
D - periodic downloaded static route	
Gateway of last resort is not set	
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 11 subnets, 3 masks	
C 10.1.0.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback0	
L 10.1.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback0	
C 10.2.0.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback1	
L 10.2.0.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1	
10.3.0.1/22 is directly connected, Loopback2	
10.4.0.0/2 is directly connected, Loophack2	
L 10.4.0.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback3	
10.103.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0	
L 10.103.12.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0	
0 10.103.23.0/24 [110/128] via 10.103.12.2, 01:51:19, Serial0/0/0	
172.5.0.0/22 is subnetted, 1 subnets	
D E2 172.5.0.0/22 [110/64] via 10.103.12.2, 00:02:03, Serial0/0/0	
172.6.0.0/22 is subnetted, 1 subnets	
172 7 0 0/32 (110/64) Via 10.103.12.2, 00:02:03, Serial0/0/0	
1727/00/722 15 Submetted, 1 Submetts 1727/00/722 1110/641 wis 10 103 12 2 00-02-03 Serial0/0/0	
172.8.0.0/22 is subnetted. 1 subnets	
D E2 172.8.0.0/22 [110/64] via 10.103.12.2, 00:02:03, Serial0/0/0	
172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets	
D E2 172.29.34.0/24 [110/64] via 10.103.12.2, 00:02:03, Serial0/0/0	
D E2 172.29.45.0/24 [110/64] via 10.103.12.2, 00:02:03, Serial0/0/0	
R1#	
rrI+F6 to exit CLI focus	

Figura 2.Enrutamiento para sistemas Autónomo para Router R1.



Figura 3. Enrutamiento para sistemas Autónomo para Router R5.

4.2. ESCENARIO 2



Tabla 2. Esquema de Escenario 2

D4	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
RI	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
БJ	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
κz	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
D 2	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
КJ	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

D4	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

Table 3. Configuraciones de routers

% De acuerdo a la tabla anterior se realiza las respectivas configuraciones en los router:

Router R1

Router>en %ingresar al módulo privilegiado Router#conf t %ingresar a configuración Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. Router(config)#hostname R1%Se colocanombre al Router. R1(config)#int s0/0/0%ingresar a configuración R1(config-if)#ip add 192.1.12.1 255.255.255.0 R1(config-if)#clockrate 64000%Se configura clokrate según la necesidad This command applies only to DCE interfaces R1(config-if)#no shut %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down R1(config-if)# R1(config-if)#int loopback 0%configura interfaz %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state to up R1(config-if)#ip add 1.1.1.1 255.0.0.0 R1(config-if)#int loopback 1 R1(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback1, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state to up R1(config-if)#ip add 11.1.0.1 255.255.0.0 R1(config-if)# R1#

Router R2

Router>en Router#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. Router(config)#hostname R2 R2(config)#int s0/0/0 R2(config-if)#ip add 192.1.12.2 255.255.255.0 R2(config-if)#no sh R2(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up R2(config-if)#int g0/0 R2(config-if)# %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up R2(config-if)#ip add 192.1.23.2 255.255.255.0 R2(config-if)#no sh R2(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up R2(config-if)#int loopback 0 R2(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state to up R2(config-if)#ip add 2.2.2.2 255.0.0.0 R2(config-if)# R2(config-if)#int loopback 1 R2(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback1, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state to up R2(config-if)#ip add 12.1.0.1 255.255.0.0 R2#

Router R3

Router>en Router#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. Router(config)#hostname R3 R3(config)#int s0/0/0 R3(config-if)#ip add 192.1.34.3 255.255.255.0 R3(config-if)#no sh %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down R3(config-if)#int g0/0. R3(config-if)#ip add 192.1.23.3 255.255.255.0 R3(config-if)#no sh R3(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up R3(config-if)#int loopback 0 R3(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state to up

R3(config-if)#ip add 3.3.3.3 255.0.0.0 R3(config-if)#int loopback 1 R3(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback1, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state to up R3(config-if)#ip add 13.1.0.1 255.255.0.0 R3(config-if)#

Router R4

Router>en Router#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. Router(config)#hostname R4 R4(config)#int s0/0/0 R4(config-if)#ip add 192.1.34.4 255.255.255.0 R4(config-if)#clock rate 64000 This command applies only to DCE interfaces R4(config-if)#no sh R4(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up R4(config-if)#int loopback 0 R4(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state to up R4(config-if)#ip add 4.4.4.4 255.0.0.0 R4(config-if)#int loopback 1 R4(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback1, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state to up R4(config-if)#ip add 14.1.0.1 255.255.0.0 R4(config-if)#

2. 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 para R2. Presente el paso a con los comandos utilizados y la salida del comando *show iproute.*

% Se procede a configurar el vecino BGP para R1 y R2:

R1>en R1#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R1(config)#router bgp 1 R1(config-router)#no synchronization% Se solicita que no realice esta acción R1(config-router)#bgp router-id 11.11.11.11 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)# R1(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.12.2 Up R2>en R2#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R2(config)#router bgp 2 R2(config-router)#no synchronization R2(config-router)#bgp router-id 22.22.22.22 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)#

% comandos show ipRoute para R1 y R2:

Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
<pre>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</pre>
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 1 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
L 192.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0 L 192.1.12.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R2‡
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste
🔲 Тор

Figura 4. Comando Show IP Router R1.



Figura 5. Comando Show IP Router R1

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 iproute.*

% Se procede a configurar el vecino BGP para R2 y R3:

R2>en R2#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R2(config)#router bgp 2 R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.3 remote-as 3 R2(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.23.3 Up



Figura 6.Comando Show IP Router R2

R3>en

R3#conf t

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R3(config)#router bgp 3 R3(config-router)#bgp router-id 33.33.33.33 R3(config-router)#no synchronization 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)#neighbor 192.1.34.4 remote-as 4 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 13.1.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0



Figura 7. Comando Show IP Router R3

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 iproute.**

%Se procede a configurar el vecino BGP para R3 y R4:

R3#en R3#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R3(config)#router bgp 3 R3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.4 remote-as 4 R3(config-router)#



Figura 8.Comando Show IP Router R3

R4>en R4#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R4(config)#router bgp 4 R4(config-router)#bgp router-id 44.44.44.44 R4(config-router)#no synchronization 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)#

```
- O X
🌹 R4
                    CLI Attributes
  Physical
            Config
                              IOS Command Line Interface
          * - 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 [20/0] via 3.3.3.3, 00:00:00
   в
        2.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 3.3.3.3, 00:00:00
   B
   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
   С
           4.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
           4.4.4.4/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
   L
        11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
           11.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 3.3.3.3, 00:00:00
   в
        12.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
   в
           12.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 3.3.3.3, 00:00:00
        13.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
           13.1.0.0/16 [20/0] via 3.3.3.3, 00:00:00
   в
   B
        192.1.12.0/24 [20/0] via 192.1.34.3, 00:00:00
   в
        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
   С
           192.1.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
                                                                            Ξ
           192.1.34.4/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
   L
   R4#
   R4#
  Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
                                                          Сору
                                                                      Paste
 📃 Тор
```

Figura 9.Comando Show IP Router R4

4.3.ESCENARIO 3





4.3.1.PARTE A CONFIGURAR VTP

 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.

SWT1

Switch>EN Switch#CONF T Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. Switch(config)#vtp mode client Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode. Switch(config)#vtp domain CCNP Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CCNP Switch(config)#vtp password cisco Setting device VLAN database password to cisco Switch(config)#

SWT2

Switch(config-if)# Switch(config)#vtp mode server%entrar a administrarvlan Device mode already VTP SERVER. Switch(config)#vtp domain CCNP Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CCNP Switch(config)#vtp password cisco%Crearcontraseña Setting device VLAN database password to cisco

SWT3

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

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

₩ SWT 1	x
Physical Config <u>CLI</u> Attributes	
IOS Command Line Interface	
	- 1
<pre>\$LINEPROID-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/15, changed state to up</pre>	^
<pre>\$LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/20, changed state to up</pre>	
<pre>%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/20, changed state to up</pre>	
Switch>en Switch\$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 VTP Druning Mode : Disabled VTP YZ Mode : Disabled VTP Traps Generation : Disabled MDS digest : 0xDA 0xBF 0x42 0x0D 0x90 0xBC 0xBE 0x41 Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 0-0-00 00:00:00 Switch\$	4 11
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste	
Пор	



🛛 🖉 STW 2
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
<pre>\$LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernetU/3, changed state to down</pre>
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up
<pre>%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up</pre>
Switch>en Switch‡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 VTP Pruning Mode : Disabled VTP V2 Mode : Disabled VTP Traps Generation : Disabled MD5 digest : 0xDA 0xBF 0x42 0x0D 0x90 0xBC 0xBE 0x41 Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 0-0-00 00:00:00 Local updater ID is 0.0.0.0 (no valid interface found) * Switch‡ *
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste
🖻 Тор



💘 SWT 3	
Physical Config CLI Attributes	
IOS Command Line	Interface
Switch# Switch#en Switch#show vtp status VTP Version : 2 Configuration Revision : 0 Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255 Number of existing VLANs : 5 VTP Operating Mode : Clien VTP Domain Name : CCNP VTP Druning Mode : Disab VTP V2 Mode : Disab VTP V2 Mode : Disab VTP V2 Mode : Disab VTP Traps Generation : Disab MD5 digest : 0xDA 0x41 Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 Switch# Switch# Switch# Switch# Switch# Switch# Switch#	t led led 0xBF 0x42 0x0D 0x90 0xBC 0xBE at 0-0-00 00:00:00
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus	Copy Paste
Пор	

Figura 12.Comando Show VTP Status Router SWT3

4.3.2.PARTE 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 *dynamicdesirable*.

SWT1

SWT1> SWT1>en SWT1#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. SWT1(config)#int fa0/1 SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode dynamic desirable %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up

SWT2

SWT2>en SWT2#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. SWT2(config)#int fa0/1 SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode trunk SWT2(config-if)# SWT2(anfig-if)#

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

🐺 SWT 1
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Lina Interface
<pre>%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/20, changed state to up</pre>
<pre>\$LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to down</pre>
<pre>\$LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up</pre>
SWII>en SWIItshow interfaces trunk Dert Mode Encargulation Status Native view
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 Ξ Fa0/1 1
SWT1‡
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste
П Тор

Figura 13. Show Interfaces Trunk Router SWT1

💘 STW 2					3
Physical Co	onfig <u>CLI</u> A	ttributes			
		IOS Command Line	Interface		
SWT2>en SWT2‡show Port Fa0/1 Port Fa0/1	interfaces tr Mode on Vlans allow 1-1005 Vlans allow	unk Encapsulation 802.1q red on trunk	Status trunking	Native vlan 1	
Port Fa0/1 Port Fa0/1	Vlans allow 1 Vlans in sp 1	ed and active in Panning tree forw	a management o arding state	and not pruned	
SWT2# Ctrl+F6 to exit C	CLI focus			Copy Paste	
🗖 Тор					

Figura 14.Show Interfaces Trunk Router SWT2

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

SWT1

SWT1>en SWT1#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. SWT1(config)#int fa0/3 SWT1(config-if)#switchportmodetrunk% lo que va a suceder es que vas a dejar pasar todas las vlans por medio de ese puerto.

SWT3

SWT3>en SWT3#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. SWT3(config)#int fa0/3 SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode trunk 4. Verifique el enlace "trunk" el comando *show interfaces trunk* en SWT1.

۲	SWT 1					_ D X
	Physical Cor	nfig <u>CLI</u> At	tributes			
			IOS Command Line	Interface		
			100 command Eine	Internace		
						<u>^</u>
	SWT1>en					
	SWT1#show i	nterfaces tru	ink			
	Port	Mode	Encapsulation	Status	Native	vlan
	Fa0/1	desirable	n-802.1q	trunking	1	
	Fa0/3	on	802.1q	trunking	1	
	Port	Vlans allow	ed on trunk			
	Fa0/1	1-1005				
	Fa0/3	1-1005				
	Port	Vlans allow	ed and active in	management	domain	
	Fa0/1	1				
	Fa0/3	1				
	Port	Vlans in spa	anning tree forw	arding state	and not p	oruned
	Fa0/1	1				
	Fa0/3	1				E
	SWT1#					*
	Ctrl+F6 to exit CL	l focus		(Сору	Paste
	Тор					

Figura 15.Show Interfaces Trunk Router SWT2

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

SWT2

SWT2>en SWT2#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. SWT2(config)#int fa0/3 SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

SWT3

SWT3#en SWT3#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. SWT3(config)#int fa0/1 SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode trunk SWT3(config-if)#

4.3.3. PARTE 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>en SWT1#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. SWT1(config)#vlan 10 VTP VLAN configuration not allowed when device is in CLIENT mode.

SWT2

SWT2#en SWT2#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. SWT2(config)#vlan 10 SWT2(config-vlan)#name Compras SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 20 SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 20 SWT2(config-vlan)#name Mercadeo SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 30 SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 30 SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 99 SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 99 SWT2(config-vlan)#name Administracion SWT2(config-vlan)#

2. Verifique que las VLANs han sido agregadas correctamente.

Physical Config CL Attributes IOS Command Line Interface SWT1\$show vlan brief VLAN Name 	SWT 1		
IOS Command Line Interface SWT1\$show vlan brief Ports '	Physical Config CLI Attributes		
SWT1#show vlan brief VLAN Name Status Ports 1 default active Fa0/2, Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6, Fa0/10 Fa0/10 Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14 Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/16, Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/21, Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Gig0/1, Gig0/2 Fa0/21, Fa0/22 Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Gig0/1, Gig0/2 10 Compras active 30 Planta active 1002 fddinet-default active 1004 fddunet-default active 1004 fddunet-default active 1004 fdoute-default active 1004 fdoute-default active 1004 fdoute-default active 1005 Copy Paste	IOS Comman	d Line Interface	
VLAN Name Status Ports 1 default active Fa0/2, Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6 1 default active 10 Gag0/1, Fa0/14 Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/17, Fa0/18 Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22 Fa0/23, Fa0/24, 0 Gig0/1, Gig0/2 10 Compras 20 Mercadeo 30 Planta 30 Planta 1002 fddinet-default 1004 fddinet-default 1005 trnet-default 1005 trnet-default 105 trnet-default 105 Copy	SWT1#show vlan brief		A
1 default active Fa0/2, Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6 Fa0/10 Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14 Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/16, Fa0/16, Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/21, Fa0/22 Fa0/21, Fa0/22 Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Gig0/1, Gig0/2 Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Gig0/2, Fa0/24, Gig0/2, Fa0/24, Gig0/2, Fa0/24, Gig0/2, Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Gig0/2, Fa0/24, Fa0	VLAN Name	Status	Ports
Fa0/0 Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10 Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14 Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/17, Fa0/18 Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/20 Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22 Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Gig0/1, Gig0/2 active 10 Compras active 30 Planta active 1002 fddinet-default active 1004 fddinet-default active 1005 trate-default active 1005 Copy Paste	1 default	active	Fa0/2, Fa0/4, Fa0/5,
Fa0/13, Fa0/14 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 Fa0/23, Fa0/24, 10 Compras active 30 Flanta active 1002 fddi-default active 1003 token-ring-default active 1004 fddinet-default active 1005 trnet-default active W11# Copy Tm Tm	F=0/10		Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9,
Fa0/17, Fa0/18 Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18 Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22 Fa0/23, Fa0/24, GigO/1, GigO/2 GigO/2, GigO/2, 10 Compras active 20 Mercadeo active 30 Planta active 1002 fddi-default active 1003 foken-ring-default active 1004 fddinet-default active 1005 trnet-default active WT1# V	Fa0/13 Fa0/14		Fa0/11, Fa0/12,
Fa0/21, Fa0/22 Fa0/23, Fa0/20, Gig0/1, Gig0/2 Fa0/23, Fa0/24, 10 Compras active 20 Mercadeo active 30 Planta active 1002 fddi-default active 1003 token-ring-default active 1004 fddinet-default active 1005 trnet-default active	Fa0/17, Fa0/18		Fa0/15, Fa0/16,
Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Gig0/1, Gig0/2 10 Compras 20 Mercadeo 30 Planta 99 Administracion 1002 fddi-default 1003 token-ring-default 1004 fddinet-default 1005 trnet-default 2005 trnet-default 2014 active 2015 Copy	Fa0/21, Fa0/22		Fa0/19, Fa0/20,
0 Compras active 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 1005 Copy Paste			Fa0/23, Fa0/24,
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 1005 trnet-default active 1005 Copy Paste	10 Compras	active	
30 Planta active 99 Administracion active 1002 fddin-default active 1004 fddinet-default active 1005 trnet-default active 1005 trnet-default active 1005 trnet-default active SWT1# Copy Paste	20 Mercadeo	active	
99 Administracion active 1002 fddi-default active 1003 token-ring-default active 1004 fddinet-default active 1005 trnet-default active SWT1# *	30 Planta	active	
1002 fddi-default active 1003 token-ring-default active 1004 fddinet-default active 1005 trnet-default active	99 Administracion	active	
1003 token-ring-default active 1004 fddinet-default active 1005 trnet-default active SWT1±	1002 fddi-default	active	
1004 fddinet-default active 1005 trnet-default active SWT1# * Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy The *	1003 token-ring-default	active	=
1005 trnet-default active SWT1# Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Top	1004 fddinet-default	active	-
SWI1# Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste Top	1005 trnet-default	active	
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste	SWT1#		-
Top	Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus		Copy Paste
	🗐 Тор		

Figura 16.Show Interfaces Trunk Router SWT1

💘 STW 2	
Physical Config CLI Attributes	a
IOS	Command Line Interface
SWT2#show vlan brief	*
VLAN Name	Status Ports
 1 default Fa0/6	active Fa0/2, Fa0/4, Fa0/5,
F-0/10	Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9,
	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	
20 Mercadeo	active
30 Planta	active
99 Administracion	active
1002 fddi-default	active
1003 token-ring-default	active
1004 fddinet-default	active E
1005 trnet-default	active
SWT2#	Ŧ
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus	Copy Paste
🗖 Тор	



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

Tabla 5. Asociación de VLAN y configuración de IP

Ejemplo:

Vlan 10	190.108.10.1
Vlan 20	190.108.20.1
Vlan 30	190.105.30.1

Tabla 6. Ejemplo Asociación de VLAN y configuración de IP

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

SWT1

SWT1>en SWT1#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. SWT1(config)#interface f0/10 SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode access SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10 SWT1(config-if)# SWT1#

SWT2

SWT2# SWT2#en SWT2#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. SWT2(config)#interface f0/10 SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10 SWT2(config-if)# SWT2(config-if)#

SWT3

SWT3>en SWT3#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. SWT3(config)#interface f0/10 SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10 SWT3(config-if)# SWT3(config-if)# 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> SWT1>en SWT1#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. SWT1(config)#interface f0/15 SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode access SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20 SWT1(config-if)#interface f0/20 SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode access SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30 SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30 SWT1(config-if)#

SWT2

SWT2>en SWT2#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. SWT2(config)#interface f0/15 SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20 SWT2(config-if)#interface f0/20 SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30 SWT2(config-if)#

SWT3

SWT3>en SWT3#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. SWT3(config)#interface f0/15 SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20 SWT3(config-if)#interface f0/20 SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30 SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30 SWT3(config-if)#

4.3.4. PARTE D CONFIGURAR LAS DIRECCIONES IP EN LOS SWITCHES

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

Tabla 7.Direccionamiento VLAN 99

SWT1

SWT1>en SWT1#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. SWT1(config)#interface vlan 99 SWT1(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan99, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan99, changed state to up SWT1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.1 255.255.255.0 SWT1(config-if)#ip

SWT2

SWT2>en SWT2#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. SWT2(config)#interface vlan 99 SWT2(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan99, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan99, changed state to up SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.2 255.255.255.0 SWT2(config-if)#ip

SWT3

SWT3>en SWT3#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. SWT3(config)#interface vlan 99 SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.3 255.255.255.0 SWT3(config-if)#

4.3.5. PARTEE 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.







Figura 19.Ping PC1 a 190.108.10.3 Exitoso.







Figura 21.Ping PC9 a 190.108.30.1 Exitoso a 190.108.30.2 Exitoso a 190.108.20.2 Fallido. Tenemos:

El ping es exitoso cuando son equipos que están en la misma vlan,los PC que pertenecen a redes y VLAN diferentes no son exitoso.

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

🦉 SWT 1 📃 🗖	×
Physical Config <u>CLI</u> Attributes	
IOS Command Line Interface	
	<u> </u>
SW11>en 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	
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.3, timeout is 2 seconds	:
11111 Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = $0/0/1$ ms	=
SWII#	_
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Past	e
🔲 Тор	

Figura 22. Ping STW1 a 190.108.99.2 a 190.108.99.3.

🤻 STW 2	x
Physical Config CLI Attributes	
IOS Command Line Interface	
<pre>\$LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/10, changed state to up</pre>	*
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up	
<pre>%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up</pre>	
SWT2>en 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 = 0/0/1 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 60 percent (3/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/30/88 ms	
SWT2#	-
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste	
🕅 Тор	

Figura 23.Ping STW2 a 190.108.99.1 a 190.108.99.3

🤻 SWT 3	
Physical Config CLI Attributes	
IOS Command Line Interface	
to up	
<pre>%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up</pre>	
<pre>%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up</pre>	
SWT3≻ SWT3≻en 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 = 0/5/28 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 = 0/0/3 ms	
SWI3#	
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste	
🔲 Тор	

Figura 24.Ping STW3 a 190.108.99.1 a 190.108.99.2

Tenemos:

El ping entres SWT1, SWT2 y SWT3 es exitoso, ya que las IP esta configuradas en la misma vlan con sus respectivas trunk tanto para estático y en modo auto y desirable según correspondía.

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

Physical Config CLI Attributes IOS Command Line Interface
IOS Command Line Interface
SWT1>en SWT1#ping 190.108.10.1
SWT1>en 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)
SWI1‡
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste
🔲 Тор

Figura 25.Ping STW1 a 190.108.10.1 a 190.108.20.1 a 190.108.30.1

🔻 STW 2		
Physical Config CLI Attributes		
IOS Command Line Interface		
^		
SWT2>en 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)		
SWT2#		
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus Copy Paste		
🛅 Тор		

Figura 26.Ping STW2 a 190.108.10.2 a 190.108.20.2 a 190.108.30.2

💘 SWT 3		
Physical Config CLI Attributes		
IOS Command Line Interface		
	<u>^</u>	
SWT3≻en 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, 5	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, 5	timeout is 2 seconds:	
CWT2#		
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus	Copy Paste	
🥅 Тор		

Figura 27..Ping STW2 a 190.108.10.3 a 190.108.20.3 a 190.108.30.3

Tenemos:

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

5. CONCLUSIONES

- Al finalizar el desarrollo de los tres escenarios se logra llevar a cabo el tema principal del curso que está centrado en el desarrollo de las habilidades necesarias para que se implemente redes escalables, construya redes que abarquen un campus, diseñe e instale intranets globales, así como la detección y solución de problemas.
- En este trabajo podemos inferir en que existen protocolos sencillos y fáciles de implementar, los cuales ayudan a establecer de manera estática las direcciones ip de las diferentes interfaces de los distintos dispositivos que conforman una red; haciendo énfasis en el router, donde se pueden usar protocolos para enrutar y comunicar a diferentes redes.
- Se comprendió que una VLAN es una red virtual que en caso de ser necesario podemos gestionar a través del Switch con el fin de dividir está en varios switches virtuales para grandes redes. Las VLAN facilitan el manejo de la red debido a que los usuarios con requerimientos similares de red comparten las misma Vlan.
- Se logra familiarizar la configuración de BGP externo (eBGP). eBGP es utilizado para definir la relación entre diferentes sistemas autónomos en una red de IP
- La parte de gestión de la seguridad dentro del sistema de gestión de red trata de proporcionar seguridad tanto a nivel de los computadores como al nivel de la red, para los recursos sujetos a gestión, incluyendo el propio sistema de gestión de red.

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