



DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACIÓN

CISCO

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INTRODUCCION

La presente práctica tutoriales presentadas en el simulador de Cisco “Packet Tracer”, una herramienta en la que ejecutamos cada una de las guías propuestas para la tarea, este software muy efectivo y de gran calidad nos ha permitido apoyarnos en la solución y encuentro de errores en cuanto a crear topologías de red, configurar dispositivos, insertar paquetes y simular una red con múltiples representaciones.

Cisco ha creado un sistema operativo de red conocido como IOS, que permite configurar y programar dispositivos a fin de llevar a cabo diversas funciones de red. Estas configuraciones permiten configurar la forma en la que los paquetes viajan por una red y afectan los niveles de seguridad de la misma.



OBJETIVOS

Objetivos Generales

- Determinar la configuración de los escenarios propuestos.

Objetivos Específicos

- Configuración de parámetros básicos de dispositivos intermedios.
- Configuración de parámetros de interconexión de dispositivos finales.

Descripción de escenarios propuestos para la prueba de habilidades Escenario 1

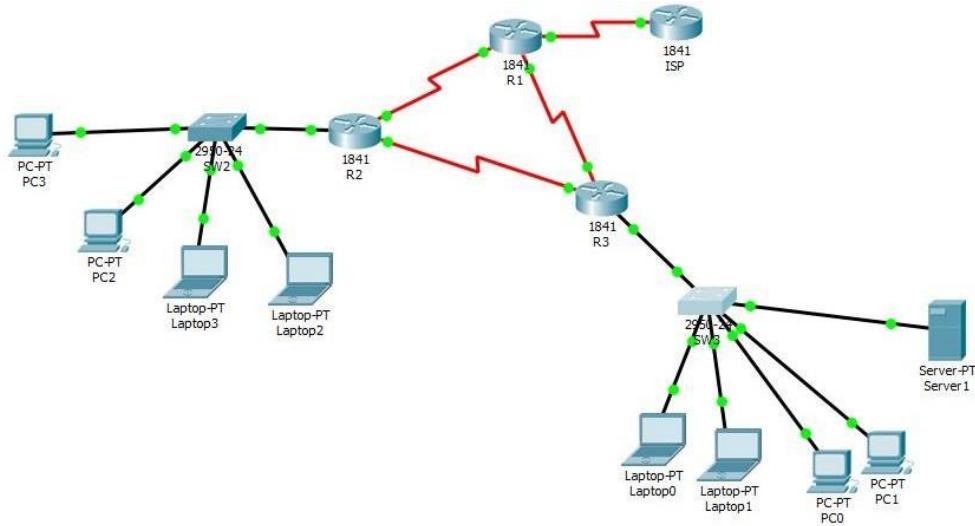


Imagen 1. Esquema de la red

Tabla de direccionamiento

El administrador	Interfaces	Dirección IP	Máscara de subred	Gateway predeterminado
ISP	S0/0/0	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
R2	Fa0/0,100	192.168.20.1	255.255.255.0	N/D
	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
R3	Fa0/0	192.168.30.1	255.255.255.0	N/D
		2001:db8:130::9C0:80F:301	/64	N/D
	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

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 de 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 2

Tabla de enlaces troncales

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

Tabla 3



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.

Descripción de las actividades

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



Vlans y Puertos

SW2

Switch>enable Switch#config

Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]? Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. 1(config)#HOSTNAME SW2

SW2(config)#VLAN 100 SW2(config-vlan)#name Laptops SW2(config-vlan)#vlan

200 SW2(config-vlan)#name destops SW2(config-vlan)#exit

SW2(config)#interface range fa0/2-3 SW2(config-if-range)#switchport mode access

SW2(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 100 SW2(config-if-range)#exit

SW2(config)#interface range fa0/4-5 SW2(config-if-range)#switchport mode acces

SW2(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 200 SW2(config-if-range)#interface
fa0/1

SW2(config-if)#switchport mode trunk SW2(config-if)#exit

Imagen 2



SW3

```
Switch>enable Switch#config
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]? Enter configuration commands, one
per line. End with CNTL/Z. Switch(config)#hostname SW3
SW3(config)#Vlan 1 SW3(config-vlan)#exit
SW3(config)#interface range f0/1-24 SW3(config-if-range)#switchport mode access
SW3(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 1 SW3(config-if-range)#exit
SW3#show vlan brief
```

Imagen 4

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 active
1003 token-ring-default active
1004 fddinet-default active
1005set-default active SW3#
```

Imagen 5

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

SW2

```
SW2(config)#interface range fa0/6-24 SW2(config-if-range)#shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/6, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/7, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/8, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/9, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/10, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/11, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/12, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/13, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/14, changed state to administratively down
```

Imagen 6



```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/15, changed state to administratively down  
%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  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/24, changed state to administratively down  
SW2(config-if-range)#exit SW2(config)#
```

Imagen7

SW3

```
SW3#config  
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]? SW3(config)#interface range f0/7-24  
SW3(config-if-range)#shutdown  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/7, changed state to administratively down  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/8, changed state to administratively down  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/9, changed state to administratively down  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/10, changed state to administratively down  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/11, changed state to administratively down
```

Imagen 8

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/12, changed state to administratively down  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/13, changed state to administratively down  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/14, changed state to administratively down  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/15, changed state to administratively down  
%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  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/24, changed state to administratively down  
SW3(config-if-range)#
```

Imagen 9



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

R2

```
Router>enable Router #config
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]? Enter configuration commands, one
per line. End with CNTL/Z. Router(config)#hostname R2
R2(config)# R2(config)#interface 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)#interface 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)#interface f0/0 R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#
```

Imagen 10

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.100, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0.100, changed state
to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.200, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0.200, changed state
to up
R2(config-if)#exit R2(config)#interface s0/0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.252 R2(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
R2(config-if)#exit R2(config)#interface s0/0/1
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.9 255.255.255.252 R2(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
R2(config-if)#exit R2(config)#

```

Imagen 10



R1

```
Router>enable Router#config
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]? Enter configuration commands, one
per line. End with CNTL/Z. Router(config)#hostname R1
R1(config)#interface s0/0/0
R1(config-if)# ip address 200.123.211.2 255.255.255.0 R1(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
R1(config-if)#

```

Imagen 11

```
R1(config-if)#interface s0/1/0
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.252 R1(config-if)#no
shutdown
R1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to up
R1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/0,
changed state to up.
R1(config-if)#interface s0/1/1
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.5 255.255.255.252 R1(config-if)#no
shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/1, changed state to
down R1(config-if)#
R1(config-if)#

```

Imagen 12

R3

```
Router>enable Router#config
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]? Enter configuration commands, one
per line. End with CNTL/Z. Router(config)#hostname R3
R3(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing R3(config)#interface f0/0
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0 R3(config-if)# ipv6 address
2001:db8:130::9C0:80F:301/64 R3(config-if)#ipv6 dhcp server vlan_1
R3(config-if)#ipv6 nd other-config-flag R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
R3(config-if)#interface s0/0/0
R3(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.6 255.255.255.252 R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
R3(config-if)#

```

Imagen13



```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0,  
changed state to up  
% Ambiguous command: "i" R3(config-  
if)#interface s0/0/1  
R3(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.10 255.255.255.252 R3(config-if)#no  
shutdown  
R3(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up  
R3(config-if)#exit R3(config)#  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1,  
changed state to up
```

Imagen 14

ISP

```
Router>enable Router#config  
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]? Enter configuration  
commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. Router(config)#hostname ISP  
ISP(config)#interface s0/0/0  
ISP(config-if)#ip address 200.123.211.1 255.255.255.0 ISP(config-if)#no shutdown  
ISP(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up  
ISP(config-if)#exit ISP(config)#
```

Imagen 15

- **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**.



R1-Config Nat Ipv4

```
R1>enable R1#config
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]? Enter configuration
commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R1(config)#interface s0/1/1
R1(config-if)#ip nat inside R1(config-if)#interface s0/1/1 R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#int s0/1/0 R1(config-if)#ip nat inside R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#interface s0/0/0 R1(config-if)#ip nat outside R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#ip nat pool INSADE-DESV 200.123.211.2 200.213.211.50
netmask 255.0.0.0
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
R1(config)#ip nat inside source static tcp 192.168.30.6 80 200.123.211.1 80
R1(config)#router rip
R1(config-router)#version 2
R1(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 R1(config-router)#exit R1(config)#end
R1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console wr
Building configuration... [OK]
R1#show ip nat tr
Pro Inside global Inside local Outside local Outside global tcp 200.123.211.1:80
192.168.30.6:80 --- ---
R1#show ip nat sta
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#
```

Imagen 16



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

```
R1(config-if)#interface s0/1/0
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.252 R1(config-if)#no shutdown
R1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to up
R1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to up.
R1(config-if)#interface s0/1/1
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.5 255.255.255.252 R1(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/1, changed state to down
R1(config-if)# R1(config-if)#

```

Imagen 17

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

R2

```
Router>enable Router #config
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]? Enter configuration
commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. Router(config)#hostname R2
R2(config)# R2(config)#interface 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)#interface 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)#interface f0/0 R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#

```

Imagen 18

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

R2

R2#enable R2#config

Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]? Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R2(config)#interface 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)#interface 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

Imagen 19

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

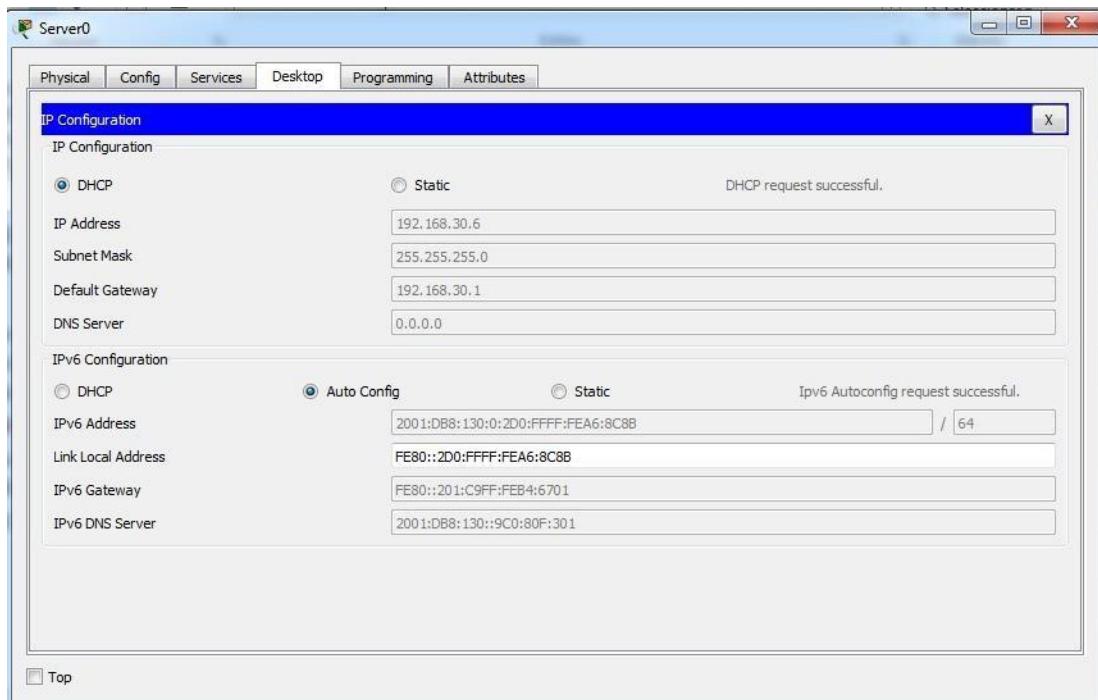


Imagen 20

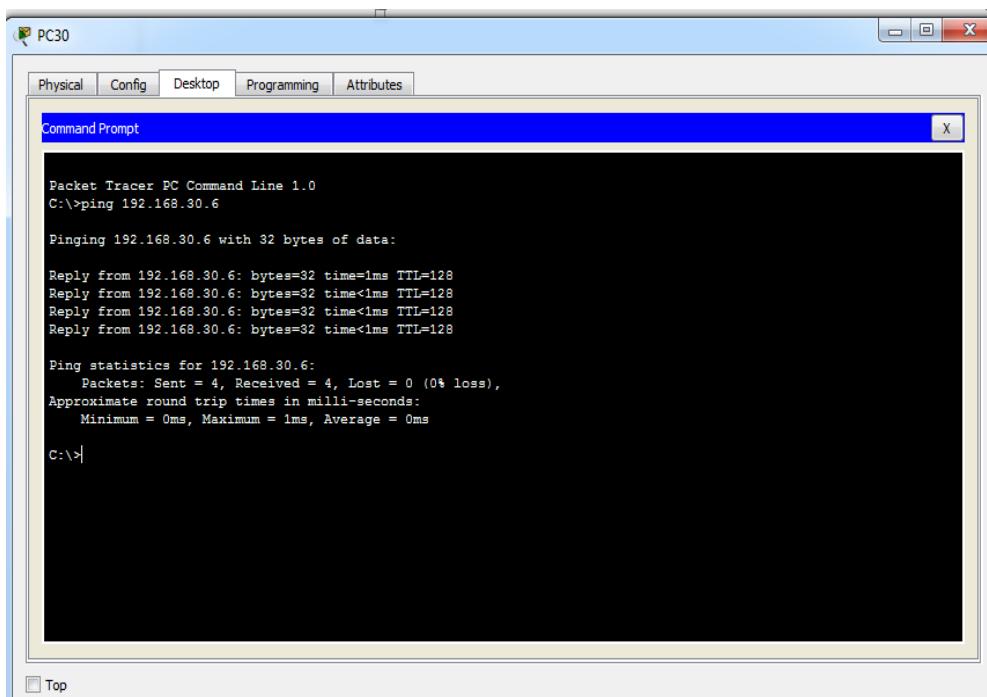


Imagen21

Imagen Ping al servidor desde PC30

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.

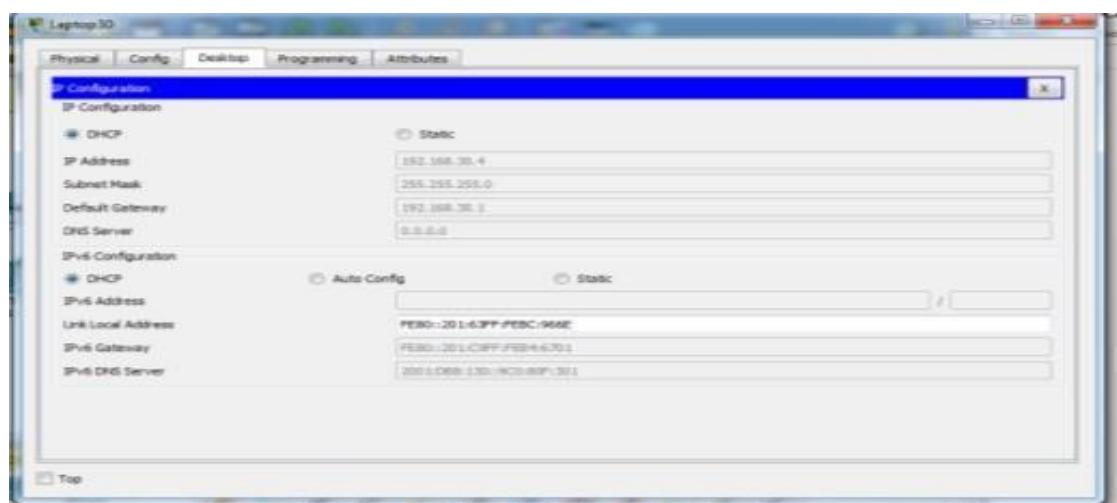


Imagen 22

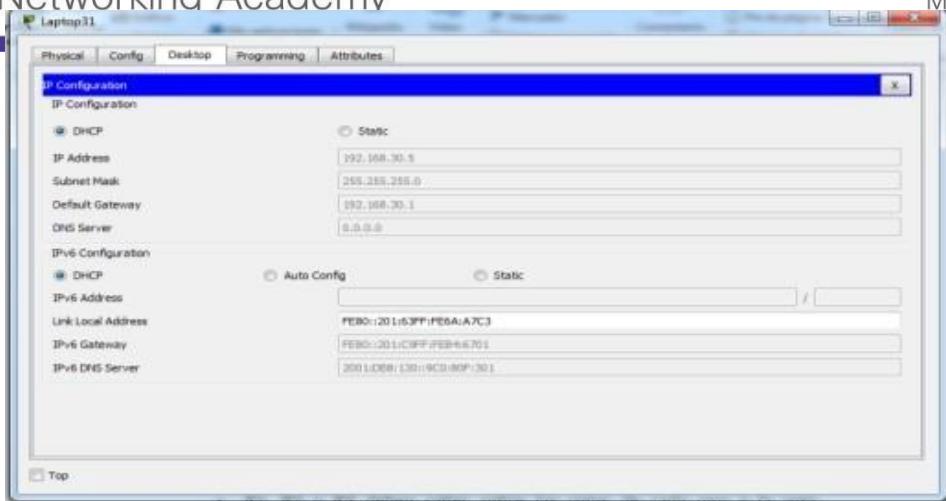
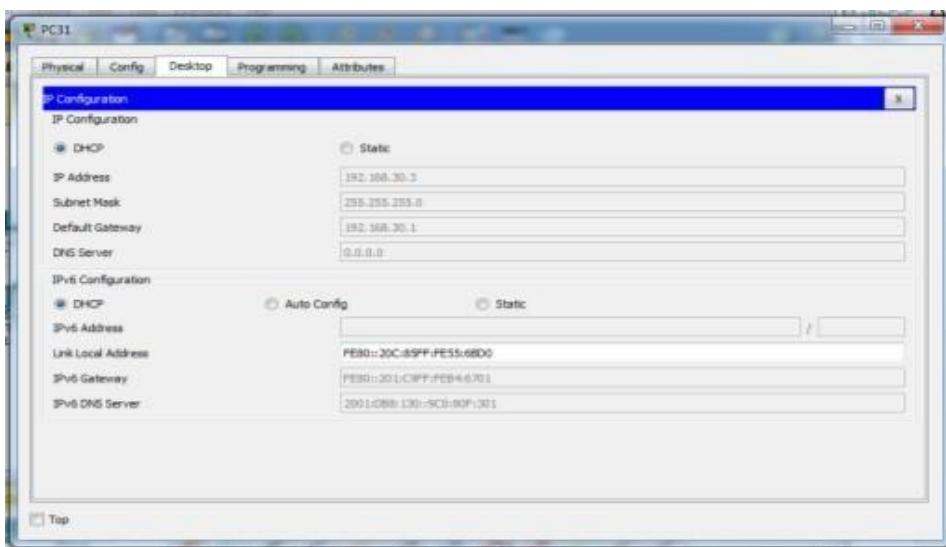


Imagen 23



Imagenes 24

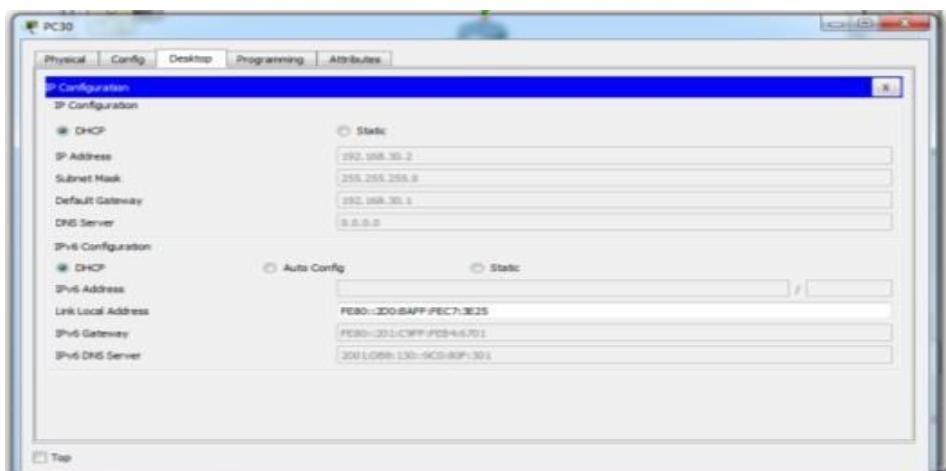


Imagen 25



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

R3

R3>enable R3#config

Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]? Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R3(config)#ipv6 u

R3(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing R3(config)#interface 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:db8:130::9C0:80F:301/64 R3(config-if)#no shutdown

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

Imagen 26

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

R1

R1#config

Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]? Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R1(config)#router rip

R1(config-router)#version 2

R1(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0

R1(config-router)#network 10.0.0.4

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

Imagen 27

R2

R2>enable R2#config . R2(config)#router rip

R2(config-router)#version 2

R2(config-router)#do show ip route connected 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, Serial0/0/1

C 192.168.20.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.100 C 192.168.21.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.200

Imagen 28

R3
R3>enable R3#config
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]? Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. R3(config)#router 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

Imagen 2

Escenario 2

Escenario: 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.

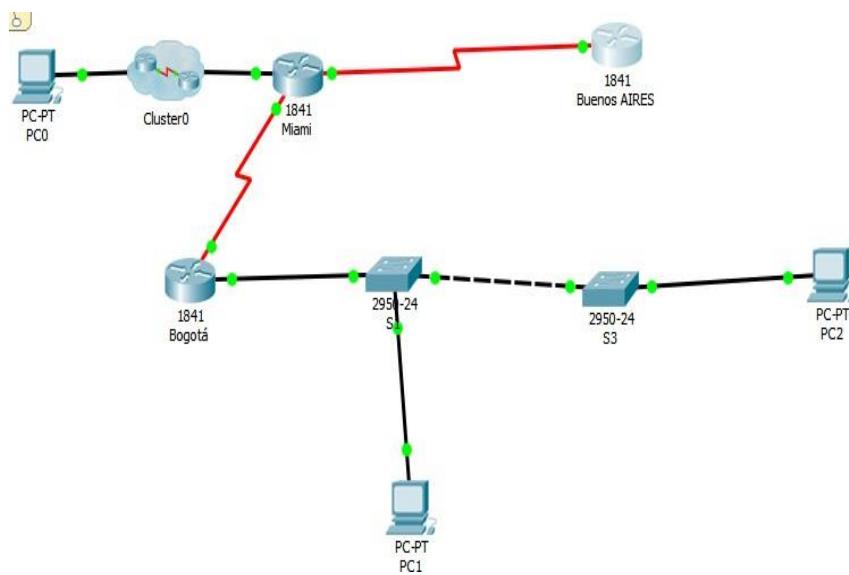


Imagen 1

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

Direccionamiento IP ROUTER MIAMI

```
Router>enable Router#config
Router(config)#hostname MIAMI MIAMI(config)#int s0/0/1
MIAMI(config-if)#ip address 172.31.21.1 255.255.255.252 MIAMI(config-if)#no
shut
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
MIAMI(config-if)#int g0/0
MIAMI(config-if)#ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.248 MIAMI(config-
if)#no shut
MIAMI(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
MIAMI(config-if)#int s0/0/0 MIAMI(config-if)#ip address 172.31.23.1
% Incomplete command.
MIAMI(config-if)#ip addres 172.31.23.1 255.255.255.252 MIAMI(config-if)#no
shut
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
MIAMI(config-if)#
MIAMI(config-if)#int lo0 MIAMI(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed
state to up
MIAMI(config-if)#ip add 10.10.10.11 255.255.255.255
MIAMI(config-if)#no shut MIAMI(config-if)#

```

Imagen 2

Direccionamiento IP ROUTER BOGOTA

```
Router>ENABLE Router#CONFIG
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]? Enter
configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#HOSTNAME BOGOTA
BOGOTA(config)#int s0/0/0
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip address 172.31.21.2 255.255.255.252 BOGOTA(config-
if)#no shut
BOGOTA(config-if)#int g0/0
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip address 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0 BOGOTA(config-
if)#no shut
```

Imagen 3

Direccionamiento Ip R3

```
Router>ENABLE Router#CONFIG
Router(config)#HOSTNAME BUENOSAIRES BUENOSAIRES(config)#int
s0/0/1
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#ip address 172.31.23.2 255.255.255.252
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#no shut BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#int l04
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback4, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback4, changed
state to up
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#int l05
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback5, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback5, changed
state to up
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#ip address 192.168.5.1 255.255.255.0
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#int l06
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback6, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback6, changed
state to up
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#ip address 192.168.6.1 255.255.255.0
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#

```

Imagen 4



Web Server

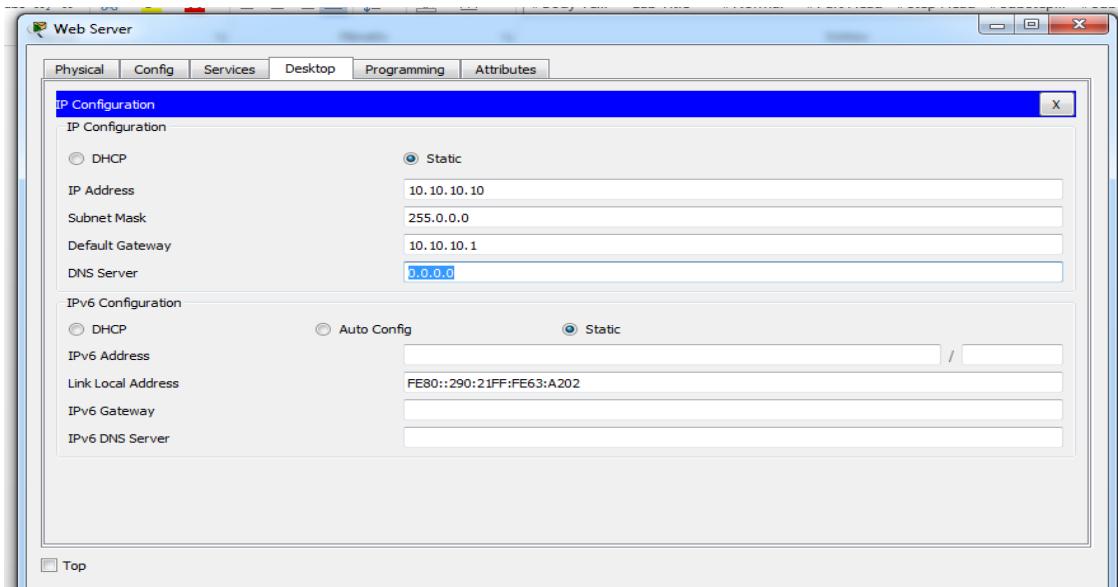


Imagen 5

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

OSPFv2 area 0

Configuration Item or Task	Specification
Router ID R1	1.1.1.1
Router ID R2	5.5.5.5
Router ID R3	8.8.8.8
Configurar todas las interfaces LAN como pasivas	
Establecer el ancho de banda para enlaces seriales en	256 Kb/s
Ajustar el costo en la métrica de S0/0 a	9500

Imagen 6



Verificar información de OSPF

- Visualizar tablas de enrutamiento y routers conectados por OSPFv2

ROUTER BOGOTA

```
BOGOTA>enable BOGOTA#config BOGOTA(config)#router ospf 1
BOGOTA(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
BOGOTA(config-router)#network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
BOGOTA(config-router)#network 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
BOGOTA(config-router)#network 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
BOGOTA(config-router)#network 192.168.200.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 BOGOTA(config-router)#passive-interface g0/1.30 BOGOTA(config-router)#passive-interface g0/1.40 BOGOTA(config-router)#passive-interface g0/1.200 BOGOTA(config-router)#exit
BOGOTA(config)#int s0/0/0 BOGOTA(config-if)#bandwidth 256 BOGOTA(config-if)#ip ospf cost 9500 BOGOTA(config-if)#exit BOGOTA(config)#exit
BOGOTA#show ip ospf interface serial 0/0/0 Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is 172.31.21.2/30, Area 0
Process ID 1, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 9500 Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT, Priority 0
No designated router on this network
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5 Hello due in 00:00:03
Index 1/1, flood queue length 0 Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s) BOGOTA#
```

Imagen 7

**ROUTER MAIMI**

```
MIAMI>enable MIAMI#config
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]? Enter configuration
commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. MIAMI(config)#router ospf 1
MIAMI(config-router)#router-id 5.5.5.5
MIAMI(config-router)#network 172.32.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
MIAMI(config-router)#network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
MIAMI(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 MIAMI(config-
router)#passive-interface g0/1
MIAMI(config-router)#int s0/0/0 MIAMI(config-if)#bandwidth 256 MIAMI(config-if)#int
s0/0/1 MIAMI(config-if)#bandwidth 256 MIAMI(config-if)#ip ospf cost 9500
MIAMI(config-if)#exit MIAMI(config)#exit
MIAMI#
MIAMI#show ip ospf interface serial 0/0/0
Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up Internet address is 172.31.23.1/30, Area 0
Process ID 1, Router ID 5.5.5.5, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 64 Transmit
Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT, Priority 0
No designated router on this network
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5 Hello due in
00:00:03
Index 1/1, flood queue length 0 Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
MIAMI#
```

Imagen 8



```
BUENOSAIRES> BUENOSAIRES>ENABLE BUENOSAIRES#CONFIG
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]? Enter configuration
commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. BUENOSAIRES(config)#route ospf 1
BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#router-id 8.8.8.8
BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#network 172.32.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#passive-interface l04 BUENOSAIRES(config-
router)#passive-interface l05 BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#passive-interface l06
BUENOSAIRES(config-router)#exit
BUENOSAIRES(config)#int s0/0/1 BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#bandwidth 256
BUENOSAIRES(config-if)#exit BUENOSAIRES(config)# BUENOSAIRES(config)#exit
BUENOSAIRES#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console exit
```

Imagen 9

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

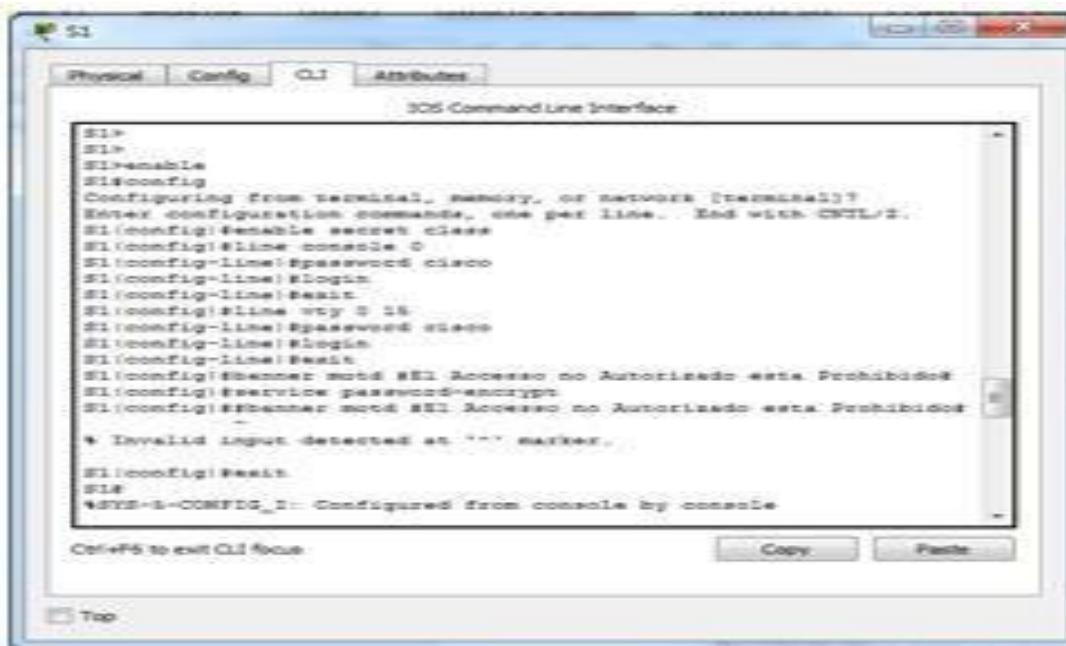


Imagen 10



The screenshot shows the Cisco IOS Command Line Interface (CLI) for a device named S3. The window title is "S3". The tabs at the top are "Physical", "Config", "CLI", and "Attributes", with "CLI" being the active tab. The main window title is "IOS Command Line Interface". The text area displays the following configuration commands:

```
El Acceso no Autorizado esta Prohibido
User Access Verification
Password:
S3>enable
Password:
S3#config
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [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 Desarrollo
S3(config-vlan)#vlan 200
S3(config-vlan)#name Mantenimiento
S3(config-vlan)#end
S3#
*0000-0-C000-0_1: Configured from console by console
|
S3#
```

At the bottom of the text area, it says "Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus". There are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons at the bottom right.

Imagen 11

En el Switch 3 deshabilitar DNS lookup

The screenshot shows the Cisco IOS Command Line Interface (CLI) for a device named S3. The window title is "S3". The tabs at the top are "Physical", "Config", "CLI", and "Attributes", with "CLI" being the active tab. The main window title is "IOS Command Line Interface". The text area displays the following configuration commands:

```
Press RETURN to get started.

El Acceso no Autorizado esta Prohibido
User Access Verification
Password:
S3>enable
Password:
S3#config
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]?
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S3(config)#no ip domain-lookup
S3(config)#

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
```

At the bottom of the text area, it says "Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus". There are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons at the bottom right.

Imagen 12



4 Asignar direcciones IP a los Switches acorde a los lineamientos.

4.1 S1

```
El Accesso no Autorizado esta Prohibido
User Access Verification
Password:
Password:
S1>enable
Password:
S1#config
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]?
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S1(config)#int vlan 99
S1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.99.2 255.255.255.0
S1(config-if)#no shut
S1(config-if)#
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
```

Imagen 13

```
El Accesson no Autorizado esta Prohibido
User Access Verification
Password:
Password:
S3>enable
Password:
S3#config
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]?
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S3(config)#int vlan 99
S3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.99.3 255.255.255.0
S3(config-if)#no shutdown
S3(config-if)#
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
```

Imagen 14

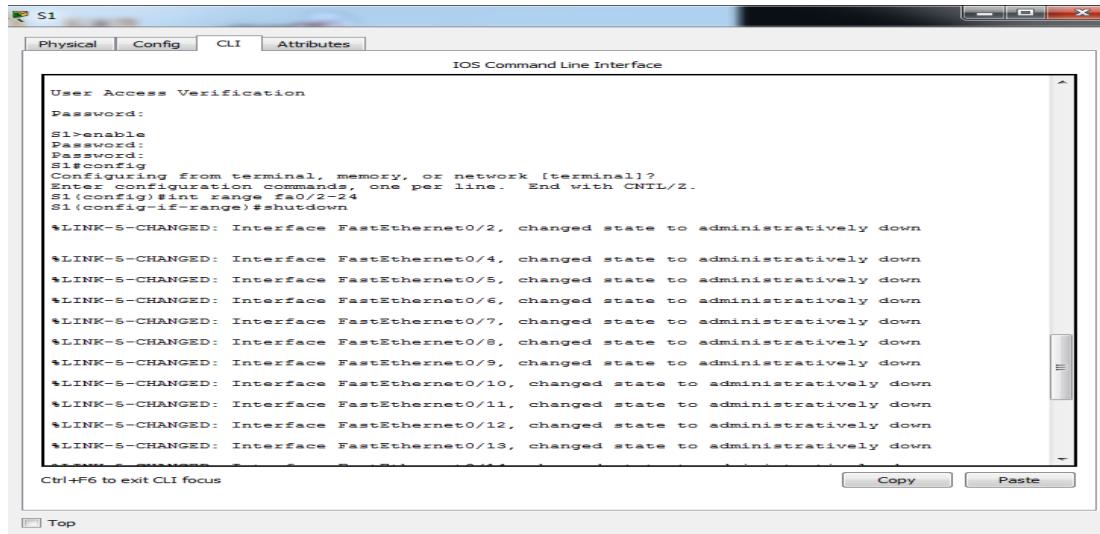


Imagen 15

Desactivar todas las interfaces que no sean utilizadas en el esquema de red Implement DHCP and NAT for IPv4

```
R1(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.30.1
R1(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.40.1
R1(config)#ip dhcp pool ADMINISTRACION
R1(dhcp-config)# network 192.168.30.0 255.255.255.0
R1(dhcp-config)# default-router 192.168.30.1
R1(dhcp-config)# dns-server 10.10.10.11
R1(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool MERCADEO
R1(dhcp-config)# network 192.168.40.0 255.255.255.0
R1(dhcp-config)# default-router 192.168.40.1
R1(dhcp-config)# dns-server 10.10.10.11
R1(dhcp-config)#ip domain-name ccna-unad.com
```

Imagen 16



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

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

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.

Imagen 17

The screenshot shows the Cisco IOS Command Line Interface (CLI) running on a device named BOGOTA. The window title is "BOGOTA". The tabs at the top are "Physical", "Config" (which is selected), "CLI", and "Attributes". The main area displays the CLI commands entered by the user:

```
BOGOTABOGLTA#config
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]?
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BOGOTABOGLTA(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.30.1
192.168.30.30
BOGOTABOGLTA(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.40.1
192.168.40.30
BOGOTABOGLTA(config)#ip dhcp pool administracion
BOGOTABOGLTA(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
BOGOTABOGLTA(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.30.1
BOGOTABOGLTA(dhcp-config)#domain-name ccna.unad.com
* Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

BOGOTABOGLTA(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0
BOGOTABOGLTA(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool mercader
BOGOTABOGLTA(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
BOGOTABOGLTA(dhcp-config)#domain-name ccna.unad.com
* Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

BOGOTABOGLTA(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.40.1
BOGOTABOGLTA(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.40.1 255.255.255.0
BOGOTABOGLTA(dhcp-config)#
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
```

At the bottom right of the CLI window are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons. A "Top" button is located at the bottom left.

Imagen 18

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

ROUTER MAIMI

```

MIAMI>enable MIAMI#config
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]? Enter configuration
commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
MIAMI(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.10 209.165.20.229
MIAMI(config)#int g0/1
MIAMI(config-if)#ip nat inside MIAMI(config-if)#exit MIAMI(config)#int g0/1
MIAMI(config-if)#ip nat outside MIAMI(config-if)#exit
MIAMI(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255
MIAMI(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255
MIAMI(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255
MIAMI(config)#ip nat pool INTERNET 209.165.200.225 209.165.200.228
netmask 255.255.255.248
MIAMI(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool INTERNET MIAMI(config)#do
write
Building configuration... [OK]
MIAMI(config)# MIAMI(config)#exit MIAMI#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
MIAMI#

```

Imagen 19

4. 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.

```

Physical | Config | CLI | Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
!
interface Serial0/0/0
 ip address 172.31.23.1 255.255.255.252
 ip nat inside
 clock rate 64000
!
interface Serial0/0/1
 ip address 172.31.21.1 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf cost 9500
 ip nat inside
!
interface Vlan1
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
router ospf 1
 log-adjacency-changes
 passive-interface default
 auto-cost reference-bandwidth 256
 network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 0.0.0.255 255.255.255.255 area 0
!
ip nat inside source list NAT interface FastEthernet0/0 overload
ip classless
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

```

Imagen 20



```
R3(config)#access-list 100 permit icmp 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7
R3(config)#access-list 100 deny icmp 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 host 209.165.200.230
```

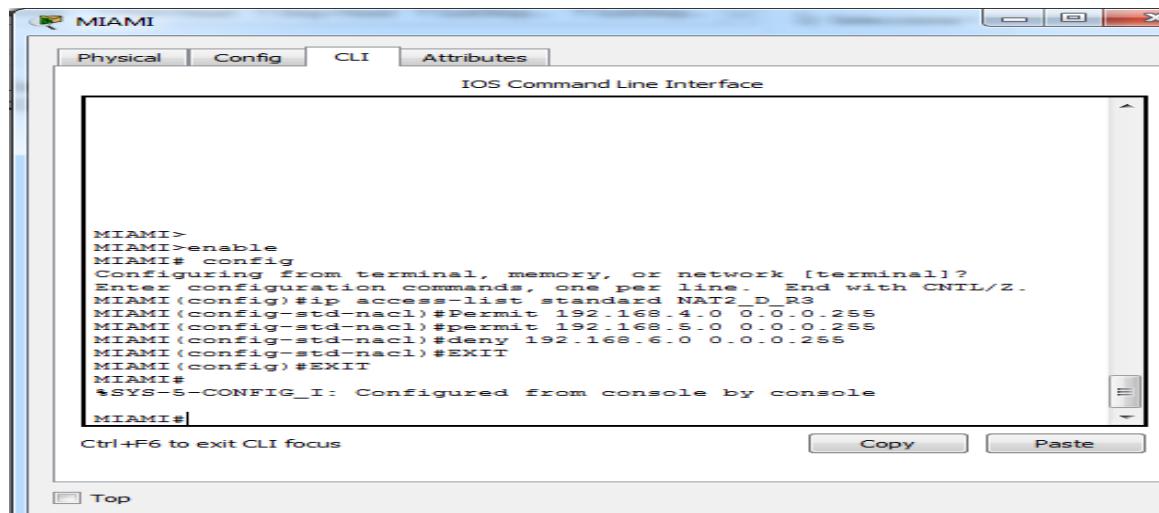


Imagen 21

5. 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.
6. Verificar procesos de comunicación y redireccionamiento de tráfico en los routers mediante el uso de Ping y Traceroute.

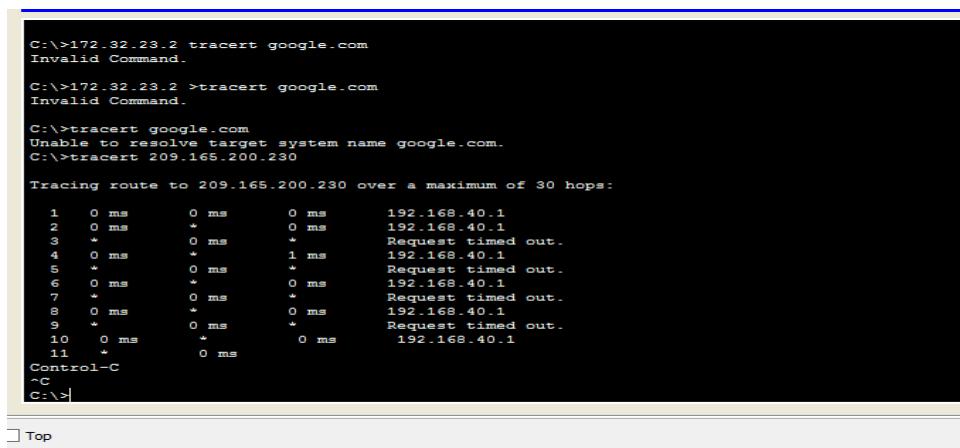


Imagen 22



```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:>
C:>
C:>ping 192.168.30.2

Pinging 192.168.30.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.30.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:>
```

Imagen 23



CONCLUSIONES

- Las herramientas de simulación y laboratorios de acceso remoto permiten establecer escenarios LAN / WAN para realizar un análisis sobre el comportamiento de diversos protocolos y métricas de enrutamiento.
- Se identifica dentro de las PDU de salida como de llegada el comportamiento en la red según el modelo TCP/IP con relación al modelo OSI en cada una de sus capas, verificando las direcciones IP destino, direcciones MAC, DNS,IP, fuente y direcciones MAC fuente, comportamiento Ethernet.
- El emulador CISCO PACKET TRACER destinado a la simulación de conexión de computadores en una red, permite conocer más a fondo las configuraciones de red, maneras, formas en que se realiza y posterior aplicación.
- Las herramientas de simulación permiten observar comportamiento de enrutadores, mediante el uso de comandos administración de tablas de enrutamiento, bajo el uso de protocolos de vector distancia y estado enlace.
- Mediante redes simuladas es probable resolver problemas de configuración, conectividad y enrutamiento bajo el uso de herramientas y comandos de administración del IOS en contexto LAN y WAN.



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