

DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACION CISCO
PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRACTICAS CCNP

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UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA - UNAD
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BARRANCABERMEJA
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De INGENIERO ELECTRONICO

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GLOSARIO

CONECTIVIDAD: Capacidad de establecer una conexión: una comunicación, un vínculo. El concepto suele aludir a la disponibilidad que tiene de un dispositivo para ser conectado a otro o a una red.

CONFIGURAR: Grupo de datos e información que caracteriza a diferentes elementos de una computadora, como pueden ser programas, aplicaciones o elementos de hardware / software. La configuración es lo que hace que cada parte de la computadora cumpla una función específica porque es lo que eventualmente la define.

ENCAPSULAMIENTO: Proceso que interviene en el momento en que se envían los datos a través de una determinada Red, de modo que se pueden ordenar, administrar y hasta verificar si han llegado a destino, en qué estado, o si ha sido eficiente la operación, referida comúnmente como Encapsulamiento de Datos.

ESCENARIO: Los escenarios son parte de una serie de comandos a veces denominados herramientas de análisis Y sí.

INTERFAZ: La conexión física y funcional que se establece entre dos aparatos, dispositivos o sistemas que funcionan independientemente uno del otro.

PROTOCOLO: Un protocolo es un conjunto de reglas usadas por computadoras para comunicarse unas con otras a través de una red. Un protocolo es una convención o estándar que controla o permite la conexión, comunicación, y transferencia de datos entre dos puntos finales.

PUERTO: Es una interfaz a través de la cual se pueden enviar y recibir los diferentes tipos de datos.

RED: Es un conjunto de equipos conectados por medio de cables, señales, ondas o cualquier otro método de transporte de datos, que comparten información (archivos), recursos (CD-ROM, impresoras, etc.) y servicios (acceso a internet, email, chat).

ROUTER: Un router es un dispositivo de hardware que permite la interconexión de ordenadores en red. El router o enrutador es un dispositivo que opera en capa tres de nivel de 3. Así, permite que varias redes u ordenadores se conecten entre sí y, por ejemplo, compartan una misma conexión de Internet.

TOPOLOGÍA: Cadena de comunicación usada por los nodos que conforman una red para comunicarse.

TRAZAS: La traza de un algoritmo (o programa) indica la secuencia de acciones (instrucciones) de su ejecución, así como, el valor de las variables del algoritmo (o programa) después de cada acción (instrucción).

RESUMEN

El contenido programático desarrollado durante la carrera, el diplomado de profundización y el trabajo en sí, nos preparó a los estudiantes para la instalación, configuración, transferencias de archivos, interconectividad, administración y para mí lo más importante la resolución de problemas en redes pequeñas y empresariales en el área de Networking, LAN y WAN, este trabajo se desarrolló en conjunto con el apoyo constante de especialistas del área, con el fin de mejorar las habilidades obtenidas y trabajar de manera independiente en el diseño de redes complejas de telecomunicaciones. Esa actividad afianzó los conocimientos sobre protocolos de enrutamiento avanzados como IGRP, RIP, OSPF, se utilizó tanto el direccionamiento IPV4 e IPV6, y sobre todo se hizo especial énfasis en la seguridad un tema que está tomando demasiada importancia y que cada día es relevante a momento del diseño de una red. El presente trabajo valida estas habilidades y nos da una visión más clara de lo que muy posiblemente nos vamos a enfrentar, además es la mejor manera de evaluar los conocimientos adquiridos a través del desarrollo de los módulos que componen el curso, así como la formación autodidacta que el curso demanda.

ABSTRACT

The programmatic content developed during the race, the deepening diploma and the work itself, prepared the students for installation, configuration, file transfers, interconnectivity, administration and for me the most important problem solving in small networks and In the area of Networking, LAN and WAN, this work was developed together with the constant support of specialists in the area, in order to improve the skills obtained and work independently in the design of complex telecommunications networks. This activity strengthened knowledge about advanced routing protocols such as IGRP, RIP, OSPF, both IPV4 and IPV6 addressing were used, and above all, special emphasis was placed on security, an issue that is taking on too much importance and that every day is relevant to Design time of a network. The present work validates these skills and gives us a clearer vision of what we are likely to face, it is also the best way to evaluate the knowledge acquired through the development of the modules that make up the course, as well as self-taught training that the course demands.

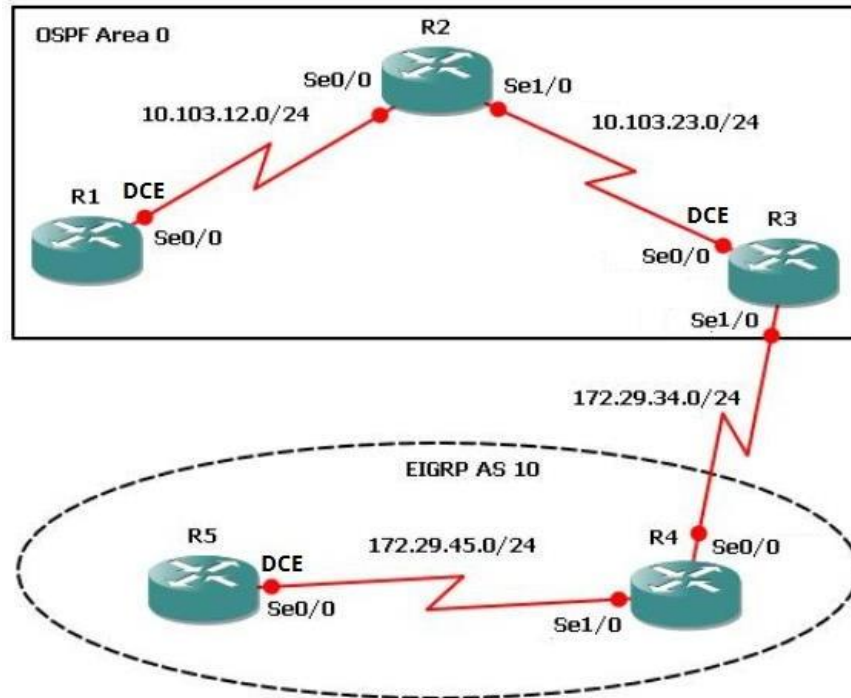
INTRODUCCION

Este trabajo se hizo con el fin de llevar a cabo la prueba de habilidades practicas implementada como parte de las actividades evaluativas del diplomado de profundización CCNP, la cual busca identificar el grado de desarrollo de competencias y habilidades que fueron adquiridas a lo largo del diplomado y poner a prueba los niveles de comprensión y solución de problemas relacionados con diversos aspectos de Networking. Aplica el direccionamiento, verificación de conectividad mediante pruebas con

Se plantean tres escenarios distintos donde se el uso de los comandos ping, trace route, show ip route, show run para verificar la configuración completa y detallada de los switch y router cisco implementado en los escenarios, protocolos de enrutamiento OSPF, EIGRP 10, interfaces, vlans, se configuran relaciones de vecinos BGP, VTP y DTP; actividades desarrolladas en packet tracer,

ESCENARIO 1

Figura 1. 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.

- **Configuración de R1**

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure terminal
```

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

```
Router(config)#hostname R1
```

```
R1(config)#no ip domain-lookup
```

```
R1(config)#line con 0
```

```
R1 (config-line)#logging synchronous
```

R1(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0

R1(config-line)#exit

R1(config)#interface 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)#interface serial 0/0/1

R1(config-if)#ip address 10.103.12.2 255.255.255.0

R1(config-if)#clock rate 128000

R1(config-if)#no shutdown

R1 (config-if)#

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up

R1 (config-if)#exit

R1 (config)#exit

R1#

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

R1#

R1(config)#router ospf 1

R1(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1

R1(config-router)#network 10.1.0.0 0.0.3.255 area 0

R1 (config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

R1#

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

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1,
changed state to up

R1#

R1#copy ru st

Destination filename [startup-config]? Building configuration...

[OK]

R1#

- **Configuración de R 2**

Router>enable

Router#configure terminal

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

Router(config)#hostname R2

R2(config)#no ip domain-lookup

R2(config)#line con 0

R2 (config-line)#logging synchronous

R2(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0

R2(config-line)#exit

R2(config)#interface loopback 2

R2(config-if)#

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback2, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback2,
changed state to up

```
R2(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.103.12.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
R2(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/1
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed
state to up

R2 (config-if)#interface serial 0/0/1
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.103.23.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shut
R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up

R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#exit
R2#
R2(config)#r2 ospf 1
R2(config-router)#router-id 2.2.2.2
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# %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R2#copy
```

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1,
changed state to up

R2#copy ru st

Destination filename [startup-config]?

Building configuration...

[OK]

R2#

- **Configuración de R3**

Router>enable

Router#configure terminal

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

Router(config)#hostname R3

R3(config)#no ip domain-lookup

R3(config)#line con 0

R3(config-line)#logging synchronous

R3(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0

R3(config-line)#exit

R3(config)#interface loopback 3

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback3,
changed state to up

R3(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/0

R3(config-if)#ip address 10.103.23.1 255.255.255.0

R3(config-if)#clock rate 128000

R3(config-if)#no shutdown

```
R3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#int
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed
state to up
R3(config)#interface loopback 3
R3(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/1
R3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.34.2 255.255.255.0
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)#exit
R3#
R3(config)#router ospf 1
R3(config-router)#router-id 3.3.3.3
R3(config-router)#network 10.103.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R3#copy ru
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed
state to up
R3#copy ru st
Destination filename [startup-config]?
```

Building configuration...

[OK]

R3#

- **Configuración de R4**

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure terminal
```

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

```
Router(config)#hostname R4
```

```
R4(config)#no ip domain-lookup
```

```
R4(config)#line con 0
```

```
R4(config-line)#logging synchronous
```

```
R4(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0
```

```
R4(config-line)#exit
```

```
R4(config)#interface loopback 4
```

```
R4(config-if)#
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback4, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback4,  
changed state to up
```

```
R4(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/0 12
```

```
R4(config-if)#ip address 172.29.34.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
R4(config-if)#no shut
```

```
R4(config-if)#
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
```



```
R4(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/ 1
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0,
changed state to up
R4(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/1
R4(config-if)#ip address 172.29.45.2 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#no shut
R4(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
R4(config-if)#exit
R4(config)#exit
R4#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R4#copy ru st
Destination filename [startup-config]?
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1,
changed state to up
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration... [OK]
R4#
```

- **Configuración de R5**

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure terminal
```

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

```
Router(config)#hostname R5
```

```
R5(config)#no ip domain-lookup
R5(config)#line con 0
R5(config-line)#logging synchronous
R5(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0
R5(config-line)#exit
R5(config)#interface loopback 5
Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback5, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback5, changed state
to up
R5(config-if)#interface serial 0/0/0
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.29.45.1 255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)#clock rate 128000
R5(config-if)#no shut
R5(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
R5(config-if)#exit
R5(config)#exit
R5#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R5#copy ru st
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

R5#

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up

R5#

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

Tabla 1. Interfaces Loopback en R1

Loopback11	10.1.0.1/22
Loopback12	10.1.4.1/22
Loopback13	10.1.8.1/22
Loopback14	10.1.12.1/22

- **configuración R1**

R1#configure terminal

R1(config)#interface loopback11

R1(config-if)#

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback11, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback11, changed state to up

R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.0.1 255.255.252.0

R1(config-if)#exit

R1(config)#interface loopback12

R1(config-if)#

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback12, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback12, changed state to up

```
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.4.1 255.255.252.0
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#interface loopback13
R1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback13, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback13, changed
state to up
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.8.1 255.255.252.0
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#interface loopback14
R1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback14, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback14, changed
state to up
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.12.1 255.255.252.0
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.0.0 0.0.3.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0
R1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#router ospf 1
```

```
R1(config-router)#network 10.103.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

```
R1(config-router)#exit
```

```
R1(config)#exit
```

```
R1#
```

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

```
R1#copy ru st
```

```
Destination filename [startup-config]?
```

```
Building configuration...
```

```
[OK]
```

```
R1#
```

```
R1#configure terminal
```

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

```
R1(config)#interface loopback11
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
```

```
R1(config-if)#exit
```

```
R1(config)#interface loopback12
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
```

```
R1(config-if)#exit
```

```
R1(config)#interface loopback13
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
```

```
R1(config-if)#exit
```

```
R1(config)#interface loopback14
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
```

```

R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#exit
R1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Router#copy ru st
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
R1#

```

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

Tabla 2. Interfaces Loopback en R5

Loopback51	172.5.0.1/22
Loopback52	172.5.4.1/22
Loopback53	172.5.8.1/22
Loopback54	172.5.12.1/22

Configuración Router 5

```

R5#configure terminal
R5(config)#interface loopback51
R5(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback51, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback51, changed
state to up
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.5.0.1 255.255.252.0

```

```
R5(config-if)#exit
R5(config)#interface loopback52
R5(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback52, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback52, changed
state to up
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.5.4.1 255.255.252.0
R5(config-if)#exit
R5 (config)#interface loopback53
R5 (config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback53, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback53, changed
state to up
R5 (config-if)#ip address 172.5.8.1 255.255.252.0
R5 (config-if)#exit
R5 (config)#interface loopback54
R5 (config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback54, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback54, changed
state to up
R5(config-if)#ip address 172.5.12.1 255.255.252.0
R5(config-if)#exit
R5(config)#
R5(config)#route eigrp 10
R5(config-router)#auto-summary
```

```
R5(config-router)#network 172.5.0.0 0.0.3.255
```

```
R5(config-router)#network 172.29.45.0 0.0.0.255
```

```
R5#
```

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

Figura 2. Comando show ip route en R3.

```
C 10.103.23.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
 172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C   172.29.34.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

 10.0.0.0/0 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
O   10.1.0.0/22 [110/129] via 10.103.23.2, 00:04:43, Serial0/0/0
O   10.103.12.0/24 [110/128] via 10.103.23.2, 00:04:43,
    Serial0/0/0
C   10.103.23.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
 172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C   172.29.34.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

Router#
```

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#configure terminal
```

```
R3(config)#router ospf 10
```

```
R3(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10 subnets
```

```
R3(config-router)#exit
```

```
R3(config)#router ospf 1
```

```
R3(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10
```

```
% Only classful networks will be redistributed
```

```
R3(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10 subnets
```



```
R3(config-router)#exit
R3(config)#router eigrp 10
R3(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 1544 100 255 1 1500
R3(config-router)#exit
R3(config)#exit
R3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R3#show ip route

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
O 10.1.0.0/22 [110/129] via 10.103.23.2, 00:08:56, Serial0/0/0
O 10.103.12.0/24 [110/128] via 10.103.23.2, 00:08:56, Serial0/0/0
C 10.103.23.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 172.29.34.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R3#configure terminal
```

```
R3(config)#router ospf 1
R3(config-router)#network 172.29.34.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3(config-router)#exit
R3(config)#exit
R3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R3#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP 22
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
* - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
O 10.1.0.0/22 [110/129] via 10.103.23.2, 00:10:57, Serial0/0/0
O 10.103.12.0/24 [110/128] via 10.103.23.2, 00:10:57, Serial0/0/0
C 10.103.23.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 172.29.34.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R3#configure terminal
R3(config)#router ospf 1
R3(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10 subnets
```

```

R3(config-router)#log-adjacency-changes
R3(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 7 subnets
R3(config-router)#network 172.29.45.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3(config-router)#exit
R3(config)#router eigrp 10
R3(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 50000 200 255 1 1500
R3(config-router)#auto-summary
R3(config-router)#exit
R3(config)#

```

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

Figura 3. Comando show ip route R1.

```

Router>enable
Router#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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
Z
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS
inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
C    10.1.0.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback11
C    10.1.4.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback12
C    10.1.8.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback13
C    10.1.12.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback14
C    10.103.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
O    10.103.23.0/24 [110/128] via 10.103.12.1, 00:24:06,
Serial0/0/1
O    172.29.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O    172.29.34.0 [110/192] via 10.103.12.1, 00:11:32, Serial0/0/1
Router#

```

Figura 4. Comando show ip route R5.

```
Router#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, K - 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

    172.5.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
D       172.5.0.0/16 is a summary, 01:56:39, Null0
C       172.5.4.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback52
C       172.5.8.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback53
C       172.5.12.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback54
C       172.5.16.0/22 is directly connected, Loopback51
    172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
D       172.29.0.0/16 is a summary, 01:56:39, Null0
D       172.29.34.0/24 [90/41024000] via 172.29.45.2, 00:09:41,
Serial0/0/0
C       172.29.45.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

Router#
```

ESCENARIO 2

Figura 5. Escenario 2.

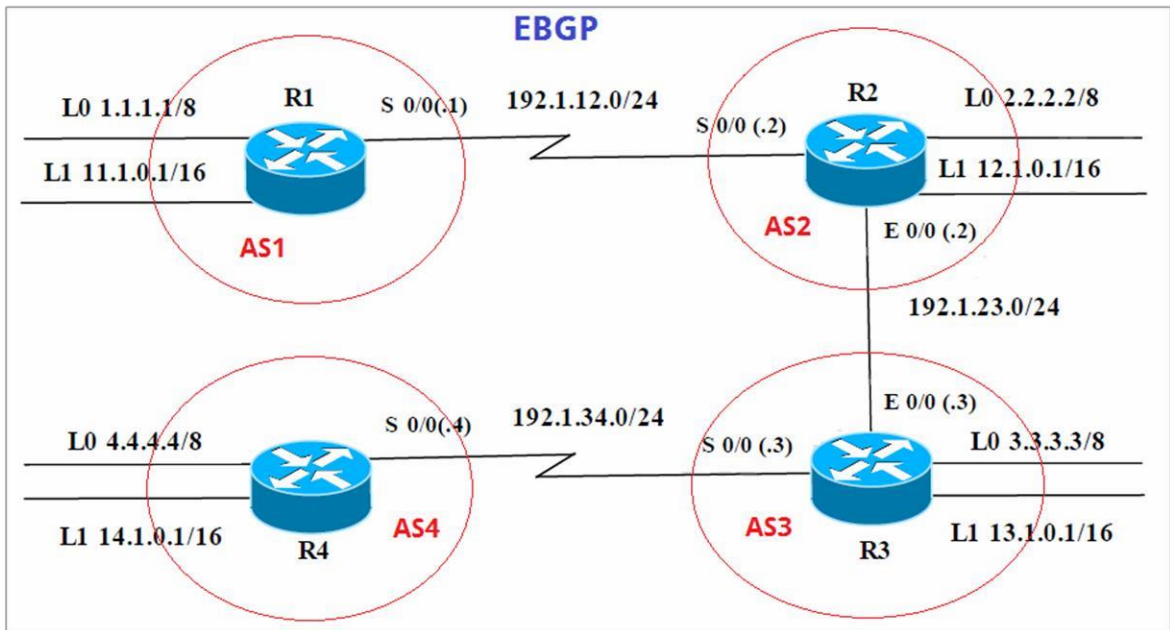


Tabla 3. Información para configuración de los Routers

R1

Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
Loopback 0	1.1.1.1	255.0.0.0
Loopback 1	11.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
S 0/0	192.1.12.1	255.255.255.0

R2

Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
Loopback 0	2.2.2.2	255.0.0.0
Loopback 1	12.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
S 0/0	192.1.12.2	255.255.255.0
E 0/0	192.1.23.2	255.255.255.0

R3	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
	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
R4	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara
	Loopback 0	4.4.4.4	255.0.0.0
	Loopback 1	14.1.0.1	255.255.0.0
	S 0/0	192.1.34.4	255.255.255.0

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

- **Configuración para AS1**

AS1#enable

AS1#configure term

AS1(config)#router bgp 1

AS1(config-router)#exit

AS1(config)#no router bgp 1

AS1(config)#router bgp 1

AS1(config-router)#bgp router-id 11.11.11.11

AS1(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.2 remote-as 2

AS1(config-router)#network 1.1.1.1 mask 255.0.0.0

AS1(config-router)#network 11.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0

AS1(config-router)#exit

AS1(config)#exit

AS1#

Figura 6. Comando show ip route AS1.

```
AS1>enable
AS1#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 6, local router ID is 11.11.11.11
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i
- internal,
                r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 1.0.0.0/8        0.0.0.0           0      0 32768 i
*                   192.1.12.2       0      0      0 2 i
*> 11.1.0.0/16     0.0.0.0           0      0 32768 i

AS1#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

C    1.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
     11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C      11.1.0.0 is directly connected, Loopback1
C    192.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

AS1#
```

- **Configuración para AS2**

AS2>enable

AS2#config term

AS2(config)#router bgp 2

AS2(config-router)#bgp router-id 22.22.22.22

AS2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.1 remote-as 1

AS2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.3 remote-as 3

AS2(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.3 remote-as 3

AS2(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.12.1 Up

```

AS2(config-router)#network 1.1.1.0
AS2(config-router)#network 11.1.0.0
AS2(config-router)#exit
AS2(config)#exit
AS2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

```

Figura 7. Comando show ip route AS2.

```

inter area
+ - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

B 1.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.12.1, 00:00:00
C 2.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
  11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 11.1.0.0 [20/0] via 192.1.12.1, 00:00:00
  12.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 12.1.0.0 is directly connected, Loopback1
C 192.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 192.1.23.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

AS2#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 6, local router ID is 22.22.22.22
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i
- internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 1.0.0.0/8        0.0.0.0           0      0      0 2 i
*>                 192.1.12.1       0      0      0 1 i
*> 11.1.0.0/16     192.1.12.1       0      0      0 1 i

AS2#

```

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

- **Configuración para AS3**

```
AS3>enable
```

```
AS3#config term
```



```

AS3(config)#router bgp 3
AS3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.2 remote-as 2
AS3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.2 remote-as 2
AS3#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.23.2 Up
AS3(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.4 remote-as 4
AS3(config-router)#network 4.4.4.4 mask 255.0.0.0
AS3(config-router)#network 14.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
AS3(config-router)#network 2.2.2.2 mask 255.0.0.0
AS3(config-router)#network 12.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
AS3(config-router)#network 3.3.3.3 mask 255.0.0.0
AS3(config-router)#network 13.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
AS3(config-router)#exit

```

Figura 8. Comando show ip route AS3.

```

AS3#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B -
BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter
area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type
2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS
inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

B    1.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
C    3.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
    11.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B    11.1.0.0 [20/0] via 192.1.23.2, 00:00:00
    13.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C    13.1.0.0 is directly connected, Loopback1
C    192.1.23.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C    192.1.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

AS3#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 6, local router ID is 13.1.0.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i
- internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network          Next Hop        Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 1.0.0.0/8        192.1.23.2          0         0      0 2 1
*> 3.0.0.0/8        0.0.0.0            0         0 32768 i
*> 11.1.0.0/16      192.1.23.2          0         0      0 2 1 i
*> 13.1.0.0/16     0.0.0.0            0         0 32768 i
* 192.1.23.0/24    192.1.23.2          0         0      0 2 1
AS3#

```

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

Configuración para AS4

```
AS4>enable
```

```
AS4#config term Enter
```

```
AS4(config)#router bgp 4
```

```
AS4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.34.3 remote-as 3
```

```
AS4(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.34.3 Up
```

```
AS4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.3 remote-as 3
```

```
AS4(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.23.3 Up
```

```
AS4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.23.2 remote-as 2
```

```
AS4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.2 remote-as 2
```

```
AS4(config-router)#neighbor 192.1.12.1 remote-as 1
```

```
AS4(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.1.34.3 Up
```

```
AS4(config-router)#network 3.3.3.3 mask 255.0.0.0
```

```
AS4(config-router)#network 13.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
```

```
AS4(config-router)#network 12.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
```

```
AS4(config-router)#network 2.2.2.2 mask 255.0.0.0
```

```
AS4(config-router)#network 11.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
```

```
AS4(config-router)#network 4.4.4.4 mask 255.0.0.0
```

```
AS4(config-router)#network 14.1.0.1 mask 255.255.0.0
```

AS4(config-router)#exit

AS4(config)#exit

AS4#

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

Figura 9. Comando show ip route AS4.

```
AS4>enable
AS4#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

C    4.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
     14.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C    14.1.0.0 is directly connected, Loopback1
C    192.1.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

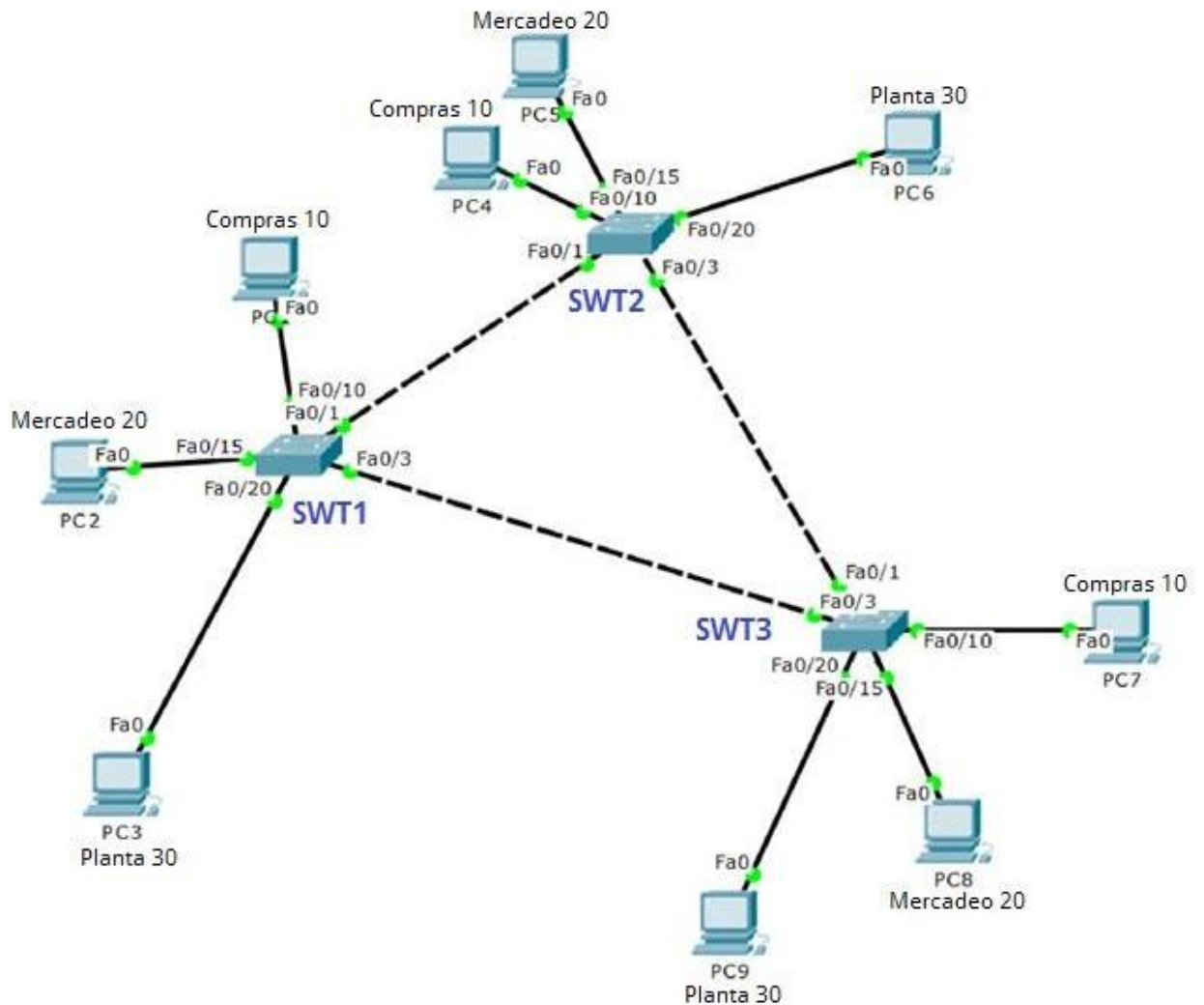
AS4#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 11, local router ID is 14.1.0.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i
- internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 4.0.0.0/8        0.0.0.0            0         0  32768 i
*                   192.1.34.3         0         0    0 3 i
*> 14.1.0.0/16      0.0.0.0            0         0  32768 i
*                   192.1.34.3         0         0    0 3 i

AS4#
```

ESCENARIO 3

Figura 10. Escenario 3.



A. Configurar VTP

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

- **Configuración de SWT 1**

Switch>enable

Switch#config terminal

Switch(config)#hostname SWT1

SWT1(config)#vtp domain CCNP

Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CCNP

SWT1(config)#vtp version 2

SWT1(config)#vtp mode client

Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.

SWT1(config)#vtp password cisco

Setting device VLAN database password to cisco

SWT1(config)#exit

SWT1#

- **Configuración de SWT 2**

Switch>enable

Switch#configure terminal

Switch(config)#hostname SWT2

SWT2(config)#vtp domain CCNP

Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CCNP

SWT2(config)#vtp version 2

SWT2(config)#vtp mode server

Device mode already VTP SERVER.

SWT2(config)#vtp password cisco

Setting device VLAN database password to cisco

SWT2(config)#exit

SWT2#

- **Configuración de SWT 3**

Switch>enable

Switch#configure terminal

Switch(config)#hostname SWT3

SWT3(config)#vtp domain CCNP

Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CCNP

SWT3(config)#vtp version 2

SWT3(config)#vtp mode client

Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.

SWT3(config)#vtp password cisco

Setting device VLAN database password to cisco

SWT3(config)#exit

SWT3#

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

Figura 11. Comando show vtp status en SWT1.

```
SWT1(config)#vtp version 2
SWT1(config)#vtp mode client
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.
SWT1(config)#vtp password cisco
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco
SWT1(config)#exit
SWT1#
*SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

SWT1#show vtp status
VTP Version                : 2
Configuration Revision     : 1
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs   : 5
VTP Operating Mode         : Client
VTP Domain Name            : CCNP
VTP Pruning Mode           : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode                 : Enabled
VTP Traps Generation       : Disabled
MD5 digest                  : 0x09 0x98 0xE3 0x1E 0x58 0xE3 0x69
0x64
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 3-1-93 00:09:45
SWT1#
```

Figura 12. Comando show vtp status en SWT2.

```
SWT2(config)#vtp version 2
SWT2(config)#vtp mode server
Device mode already VTP SERVER.
SWT2(config)#vtp password cisco
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco
SWT2(config)#exit
SWT2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

SWT2#show vtp status
VTP Version                : 2
Configuration Revision     : 1
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                 : Enabled
VTP Traps Generation       : Disabled
MD5 digest                  : 0x0B 0x55 0x88 0xF6 0xE6 0x09 0x7A
0xEB
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 3-1-93 00:12:53
Local updater ID is 0.0.0.0 (no valid interface found)
SWT2#
```

Figura 13. Comando show vtp status en SWT3.

```
changing vtp domain name from none to cnp
SWT3(config)#vtp version 2
SWT3(config)#vtp mode client
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.
SWT3(config)#vtp password cisco
Setting device VLAN database password to cisco
SWT3(config)#exit
SWT3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

SWT3#show vtp status
VTP Version                : 2
Configuration Revision     : 1
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs   : 5
VTP Operating Mode         : Client
VTP Domain Name            : CCNP
VTP Pruning Mode           : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode                 : Enabled
VTP Traps Generation       : Disabled
MD5 digest                  : 0x03 0x36 0x09 0xA7 0xDF 0x90 0xF3
0xD6
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 3-1-93 00:11:47
SWT3#
```

B. Configurar DTP (Dynamic Trunking Protocol)

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

- Configuración de SWT1

SWT1#conf term

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

SWT1(config)#interface fa

```
SWT1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/1
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode dynamic desirable
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to down
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#end
```

```
SWT1#
```

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

Figura 14. Comando show interfaces trunk en SWT1.

```
SWT1(config-if)#end
SWT1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

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

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/1     1-1005

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

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

SWT1#
```

Figura 15. Comando show interfaces trunk en SWT2.

```
VTP Pruning Mode      : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode           : Enabled
VTP Traps Generation  : Disabled
MDS digest            : 0x39 0xF4 0xC4 0x6E 0x60 0xD3 0x5B
0xE9
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 3-1-23 00:01:21
Local updater ID is 0.0.0.0 (no valid interface found)
SWT2#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1,
changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1,
changed state to up

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

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/1     1-1005

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

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

SWT2#
```


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

- Configuración de SWT1**

```
SWT1#configure terminal
```

```
SWT1(config)#interface fa
```

```
SWT1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/3
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to down
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up
```

```
SWT1(config-if)# end
```

```
SWT1#
```

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

Figura 16. Comando `show interfaces trunk` en SWT1.

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

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

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

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

SWT1#
```

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

- Configuración SWT 2**

```
SWT2#configure terminal
```

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

```
SWT2(config)#interface fa
```

```
SWT2(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/3
```

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

```
SWT2(config-if)#
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to down
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up
```

```
SWT2(config-if)#exit
```

```
SWT2(config)#
```

- **Configuración SWT 3**

```
SWT3>enable
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to down
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
```

```
SWT3#configure terminal
```

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

```
SWT3(config)#interface fa
```

```
SWT3(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/1
```

```
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
```

```
SWT3(config-if)#exit
```

```
SWT3(config)#end
```

```
SWT3#
```

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)

- **STW1**

SWT1#configure terminal

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.

SWT1(config)#

- **STW2**

SWT2#configure terminal

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)#name Mercadeo

SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 30

SWT2(config-vlan)#name Planta

SWT2(config-vlan)#vlan 99

SWT2(config-vlan)#name Admon

SWT2(config-vlan)#exit

SWT2(config)#

2. Verifique que las VLANs han sido agregadas correctamente.
En SWT1:

No se puede crear la VLAN 10 ya que en el switch 1 tiene un vtp en modo cliente, lo que no permite crear la VLAN.

En SWT2:

Figura 17. Comando show vlan SWT2.

```

SWT2#show vlan
-----
VLAN Name                Status      Ports
-----
1    default                active     Fa0/2, Fa0/4, Fa0/5,
Fa0/6
Fa0/10
Fa0/13, Fa0/14
Fa0/17, Fa0/18
Fa0/21, Fa0/22
10   Compras                 active
20   Mercadeo                active
30   Planta                  active
99   Admon                    active
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
Trans1 Trans2
-----
1    enet  100001   1500  -      -      -      -      -      0
0
10   enet  100010   1500  -      -      -      -      -      0

```

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

Tabla 4. Puertos VLAN y configuración de las direcciones IP

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

- **SWT1**

SWT1#configure terminal

SWT1(config)#interface vlan 10

SWT1(config-if)#

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan10, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan10, changed state
to up
SWT1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.10.1 255.255.255.0
SWT1(config-if)#exit
SWT1(config)#interface vlan 20
SWT1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan20, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan20, changed state
to up
SWT1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.20.1 255.255.255.0
SWT1(config-if)#exit
SWT1(config)#interface vlan 30
SWT1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan30, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan30, changed state
to up
SWT1(config-if)#ip address 190.108.30.1 255.255.255.0
SWT1(config-if)#exit
```

- **SWT2**

```
SWT2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT2(config)#interface vlan 10
SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.10.2 255.255.255.0
SWT2(config-if)#exit
SWT2(config)#interface vlan 20
SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.20.2 255.255.255.0
```

```
SWT2(config-if)#exit
SWT2(config)#interface vlan 30
SWT2(config-if)#ip address 190.108.30.2 255.255.255.0
SWT2(config-if)#exit
```

- **SWT3**

```
SWT3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT3(config)#interface vlan 10
SWT3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan10, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan10, changed state
to up
SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.10.3 255.255.255.0
SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#interface vlan 20
SWT3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan20, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan20, changed state
to up
SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.20.3 255.255.255.0
SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#interface vlan 30
SWT3(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan30, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan30, changed state
to up
SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.30.3 255.255.255.0
SWT3(config-if)#exit
```

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

- **SWT1**

```
SWT1#configure terminal
```

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

```
SWT1(config)#interface fa
```

```
SWT1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/10
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode access
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
```

```
SWT1(config-if)#exit
```

```
SWT1(config)#exit
```

```
SWT1#
```

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

- **SWT2**

```
SWT2#configure terminal
```

```
SWT2(config)#interface fa
```

```
SWT2(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/10
```

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

```
SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
```

```
SWT2(config-if)#exit
```

```
SWT2(config)#
```

```
SWT2#
```

- **SWT3**

```
SWT3#configure terminal
```

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

```
SWT3(config)#interface fa
```

```
SWT3(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/10
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#exit
SWT3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
SWT3#
```

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

- **SWT1**

```
SWT1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT1(config)#interface fa
SWT1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/15
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
SWT1(config-if)#exit
SWT1(config)#interface fa
SWT1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/20
SWT1(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
SWT1(config-if)#exit
SWT1(config)#exit
SWT1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

- **SWT2**


```
SWT2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT2(config)#interface fa
SWT2(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/15
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
SWT2(config-if)#no shut
SWT2(config-if)#exit
SWT2(config)#interface fa
SWT2(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/20
SWT2(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
SWT2(config-if)#end
SWT2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

- **SWT3**

```
SWT3>enable
SWT3#configure terminal
SWT3(config)#interface fa
SWT3(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/15
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#interface fa
SWT3(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/20
SWT3(config-if)#switchport mode access
SWT3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#exit
```

SWT3#

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

D. Configurar las direcciones IP en los Switches.

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

Tabla 5. Dirección IP al SVI para VLAN 99.

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

- **SWT1**

```
SWT1>enable
```

```
SWT1#config terminal
```

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

```
SWT1(config)#interface vlan99
```

```
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)#exit
```

```
SWT1(config)#
```

- **SWT2**

```
SWT2#configure terminal
```

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)#exit
```

- **SWT3**

```
SWT3>enable
SWT3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SWT3(config)#interface vlan 99
SWT3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan99, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan99, changed state to
up
SWT3(config-if)#ip address 190.108.99.3 255.255.255.0
SWT3(config-if)#exit
SWT3(config)#end
SWT3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
SWT3#
```

E. Verificar la conectividad Extremo a Extremo

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

El ping entre cada una de las PC es correcto solo si hacen parte de la misma Vlan, de lo contrario el ping es incorrecto como podemos ver en la imagen

Figura 18. Comando del ping en PC1.

The image shows two windows from a Packet Tracer simulation. The left window is titled 'PC1' and shows a 'Command Prompt' with the following text:

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

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

C:\>ping 190.108.20.11
Pinging 190.108.20.11 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 190.108.20.11:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>ping 190.108.30.11
Pinging 190.108.30.11 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 190.108.30.11:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>
```

The right window is titled 'SW1' and shows the 'CLI' configuration for the switch:

```
interface FastEthernet0/10
switchport access vlan 10
switchport mode access
!
interface FastEthernet0/11
!
interface FastEthernet0/12
!
interface FastEthernet0/13
!
interface FastEthernet0/14
!
interface FastEthernet0/15
switchport access vlan 20
switchport mode access
!
interface FastEthernet0/16
!
interface FastEthernet0/17
!
interface FastEthernet0/18
!
interface FastEthernet0/19
!
interface FastEthernet0/20
switchport access vlan 30
switchport mode access
!
interface FastEthernet0/21
!
interface FastEthernet0/22
!
interface FastEthernet0/23
!
interface FastEthernet0/24
!
interface Vlan1
no ip address
shutdown
```

Figura 19. Comando ping en PC2.

The image shows two windows from a Packet Tracer simulation. The left window is titled 'PC2' and shows a 'Command Prompt' with the following text:

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 190.108.30.22
Pinging 190.108.30.22 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 190.108.30.22:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>ping 190.108.30.22
Pinging 190.108.30.22 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

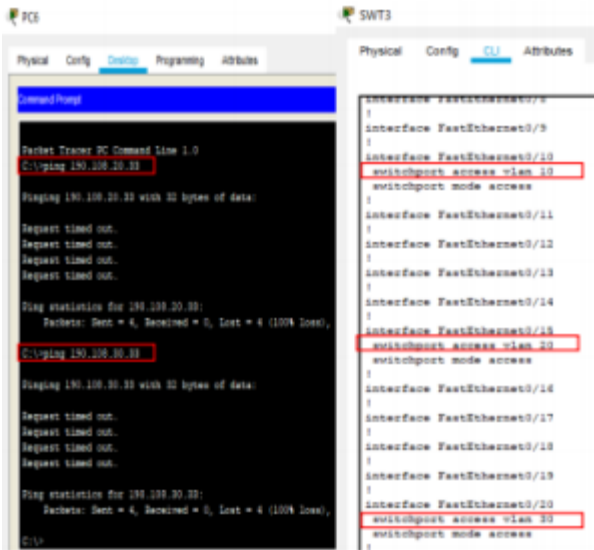
Ping statistics for 190.108.30.22:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>
```

The right window is titled 'SW2' and shows the 'CLI' configuration for the switch:

```
interface FastEthernet0/9
!
interface FastEthernet0/10
switchport access vlan 10
switchport mode access
!
interface FastEthernet0/11
!
interface FastEthernet0/12
!
interface FastEthernet0/13
!
interface FastEthernet0/14
!
interface FastEthernet0/15
switchport access vlan 20
switchport mode access
!
interface FastEthernet0/16
!
interface FastEthernet0/17
!
interface FastEthernet0/18
!
interface FastEthernet0/19
!
interface FastEthernet0/20
switchport access vlan 30
switchport mode access
!
```

Figura 20. Comando ping en PC3.



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

Al ejecutar un ping de cada ping a los demás, el resultado es exitoso, debido a que se reconoce el direccionamiento de la Vlan 99, entonces, al realizar un ping desde un switch a la Vlan 99 de otro switch, el pingo es exitoso. A continuación se evidencia

Figura 21. Comando ping desde SW1 a los demás SW.

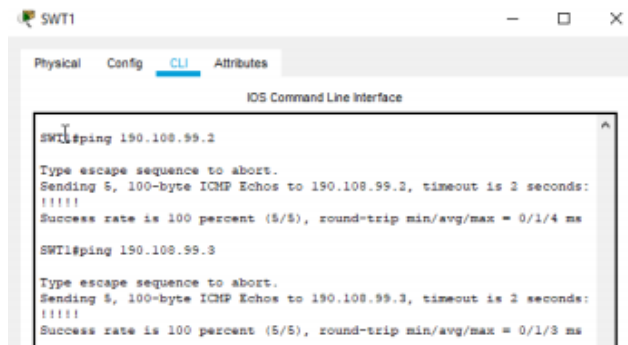
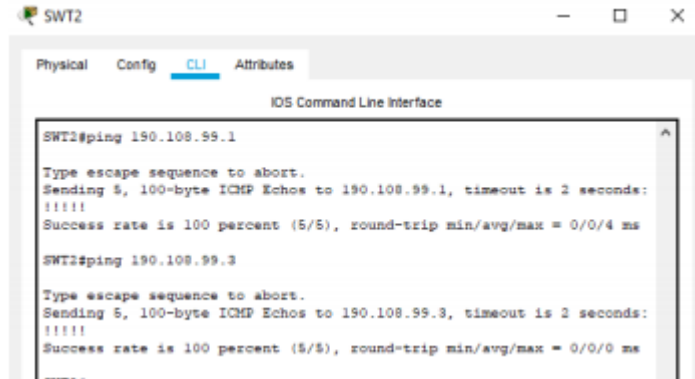


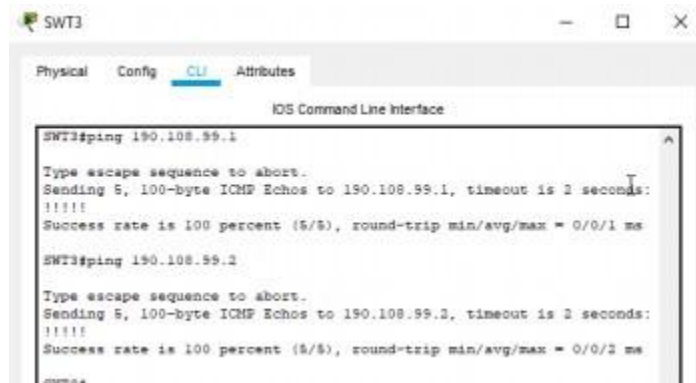
Figura 22. Comando ping desde SWT2 a los demás SWT.



```
SWT2
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
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 = 0/0/4 ms

SWT2#ping 190.108.99.3
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms
```

Figura 23. Comando ping desde SWT3 a los demás SWT.



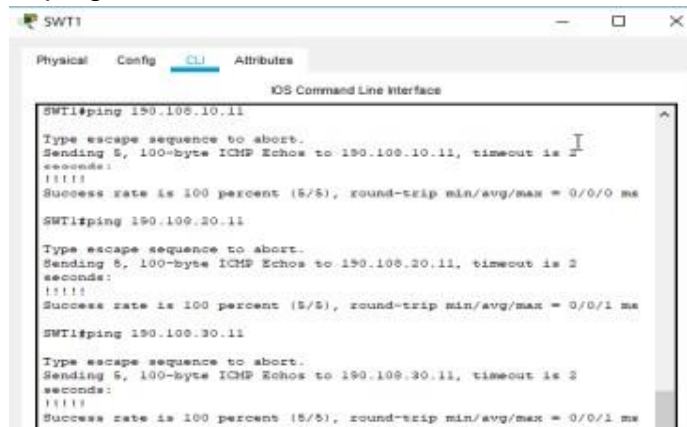
```
SWT3
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
SWT3#ping 190.108.99.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 190.108.99.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms

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 = 0/0/2 ms
```

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

El ping es correcto dado a que los switches reconocen los direccionamientos de las vlan asociadas y de esta forma se encarga de redirigir el enrutamiento a los equipos conectados dentro de su red.

Figura 24. Comando ping desde SWT1 a cada PC.

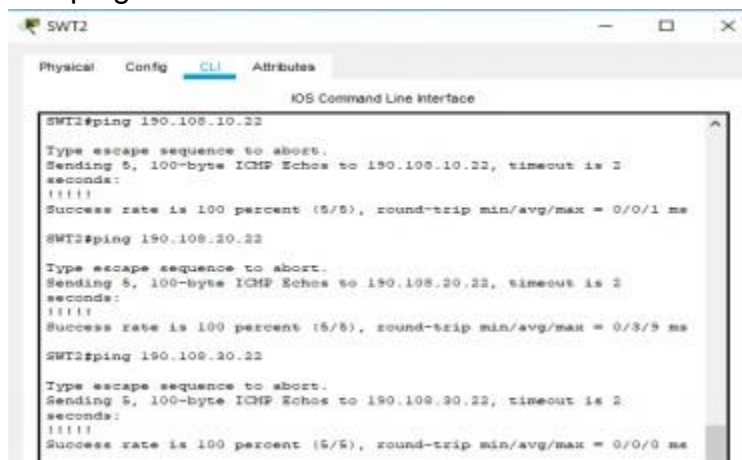


```
SW1#ping 190.100.10.11
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echoes to 190.100.10.11, timeout is 2
seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms

SW1#ping 190.100.20.11
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echoes to 190.100.20.11, timeout is 2
seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms

SW1#ping 190.100.30.11
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echoes to 190.100.30.11, timeout is 2
seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms
```

Figura 25. Comando ping desde SWT2 a cada PC.

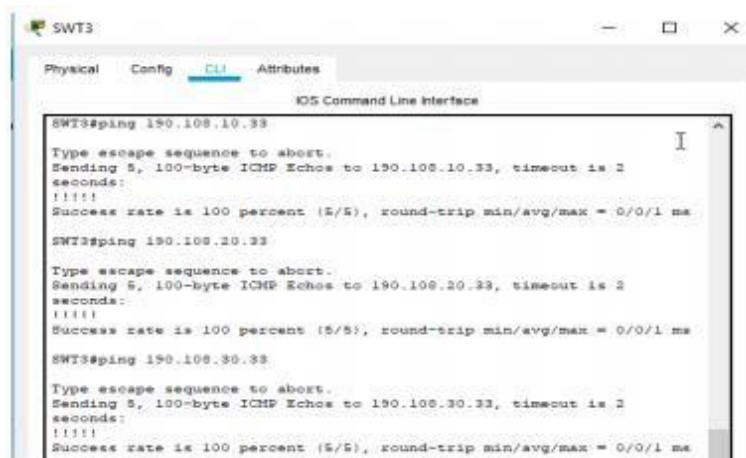


```
SW2#ping 190.100.10.22
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echoes to 190.100.10.22, timeout is 2
seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms

SW2#ping 190.100.20.22
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echoes to 190.100.20.22, timeout is 2
seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/3/3 ms

SW2#ping 190.100.30.22
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echoes to 190.100.30.22, timeout is 2
seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms
```

Figura 26. Comando ping desde SWT1 a cada PC.



```
SW3#ping 190.100.10.33
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echoes to 190.100.10.33, timeout is 2
seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms

SW3#ping 190.100.20.33
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echoes to 190.100.20.33, timeout is 2
seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms

SW3#ping 190.100.30.33
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echoes to 190.100.30.33, timeout is 2
seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms
```

CONCLUSIONES

Aplicamos las temáticas abordadas a lo largo del curso, correspondientes a protocolos de enrutamiento avanzado, implementación de soluciones soportadas en enrutamiento avanzado, configuración de sistemas de red soportados en VLANs y administración, seguridad y escalabilidad en redes conmutadas.

Se aplicaron las configuraciones básicas y los protocolos de enrutamiento indicados, se crean interfaces loopback con asignación de direcciones, se implementan anchos de banda con tiempo de retardo de microsegundos, se verifican los resultados obtenidos por medio de los comandos show ip route y criterios planteados para el escenario 1.

Realizamos e identificamos la topología de red y configuro VTP para actualización de VLAN, se verifica por medio de show vtp status. Se configuro DT para los switches 1 y 2, se observa cómo funcionan los enlaces troncales, se adicionaron VLAN y asignación de puertos, por medio de los pc se realizan pruebas de ping entre la red, los pcs se configuraron con ip statica.

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