

PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRÁCTICAS

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**UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA UNAD
DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACIÓN CISCO CCNA
GRUPO: 203092_34
YOPAL-CASANARE
DICIEMBRE DE 2019**

PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRÁCTICAS

RAUL ALEXANDER MARTÍNEZ

Trabajo presentado como requisito complementario para obtener Diplomado

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RESUMEN

Los escenarios propuestos para la prueba de habilidades muestran las diferentes configuraciones donde se evidencia el código utilizado para lograr completar dichos escenarios, paso a paso se detalla y se cumple con lo solicitado en las actividades, este es el producto del esfuerzo de la adquisición de conocimiento obtenido durante el curso del diplomado.

ABSTRACT

The scenarios proposed for the skills test show the different configurations where the code used to complete these scenarios is evidenced, step by step it is detailed and complied with what is requested in the activities, this is the product of the knowledge acquisition effort obtained during the course of the diploma.

INTRODUCCIÓN

La evaluación denominada “Prueba de habilidades prácticas”, forma parte de las actividades evaluativas del Diplomado de Profundización CCNA, y busca identificar el grado de desarrollo de competencias y habilidades que fueron adquiridas a lo largo del diplomado. Lo esencial es poner a prueba los niveles de comprensión y solución de problemas relacionados con diversos aspectos de Networking.

A continuación, se elaboran dos escenarios correspondientes a la temática de implementación de soluciones soportadas en enrutamiento avanzado como etapa final del curso Diplomado de Profundización CCNA.

OBJETIVOS

GENERAL

Realizar el proceso de configuración de 2 escenarios propuestos usando las herramientas GNS3 o Packet Tracer.

ESPECÍFICOS

- Describir el paso a paso de cada punto realizado.
- Digitar el código de configuración aplicado.
- Hacer uso de listas de acceso.
- Aplicar el conocimiento adquirido durante el curso del diplomado.

1. DESARROLLO DE LOS ESCENARIOS

1.1 ESCENARIO 1

Una empresa posee sucursales distribuidas en las ciudades de Bogotá, Medellín y Cali en donde el estudiante será el administrador de la red, el cual deberá configurar e interconectar entre sí cada uno de los dispositivos BOGOTÁ 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.

1.1.1 Topología de red. Los requerimientos solicitados son los siguientes:

Parte 1: Para el direccionamiento IP debe definirse una dirección de acuerdo con el número de hosts requeridos.

Parte 2: Considerar la asignación de los parámetros básicos y la detección de vecinos directamente conectados.

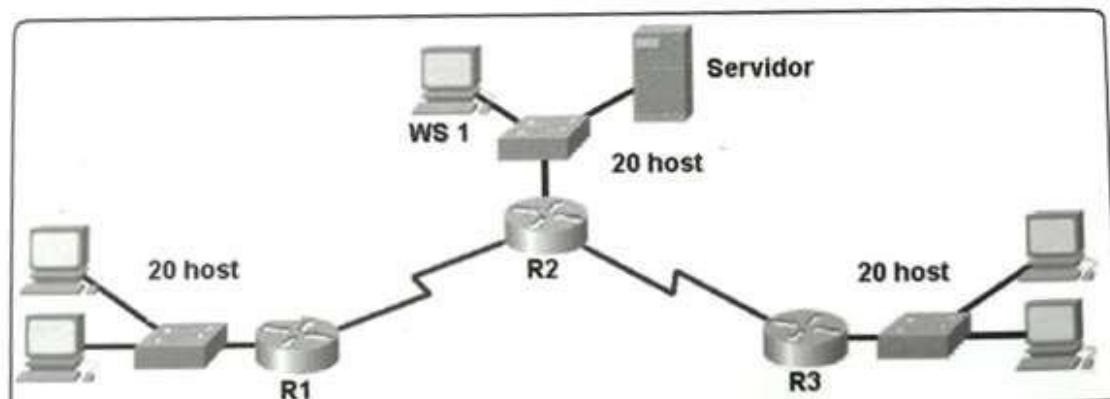
Parte 3: La red y subred establecidas deberán tener una interconexión total, todos los hosts deberán ser visibles y poder comunicarse entre ellos sin restricciones.

Parte 4: Implementar la seguridad en la red, se debe restringir el acceso y comunicación entre hosts de acuerdo con los requerimientos del administrador de red.

Parte 5: Comprobación total de los dispositivos y su funcionamiento en la red.

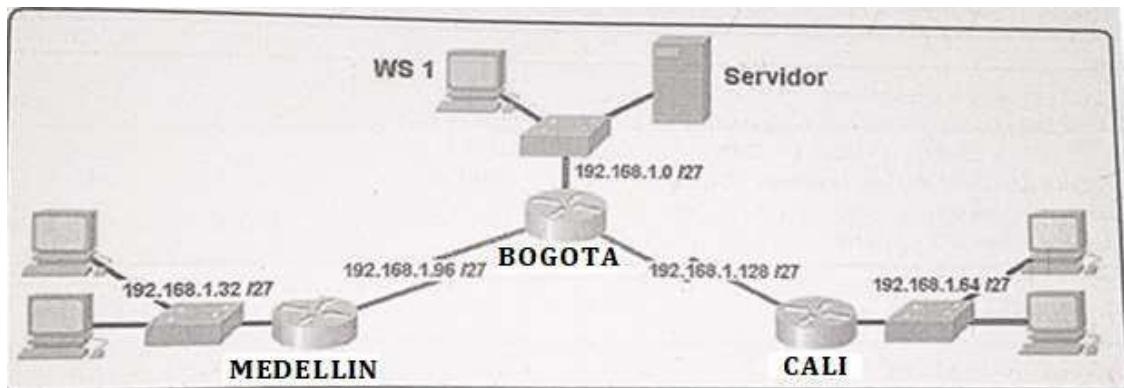
Parte 6: Configuración final.

Ilustración 1. Topología de una red; Conexiones.



Fuente: Manual de CISCO. Ariganello, E., & Sevilla, B. (2011).

Ilustración 2. Conexión redes Medellín, Bogotá y Cali.



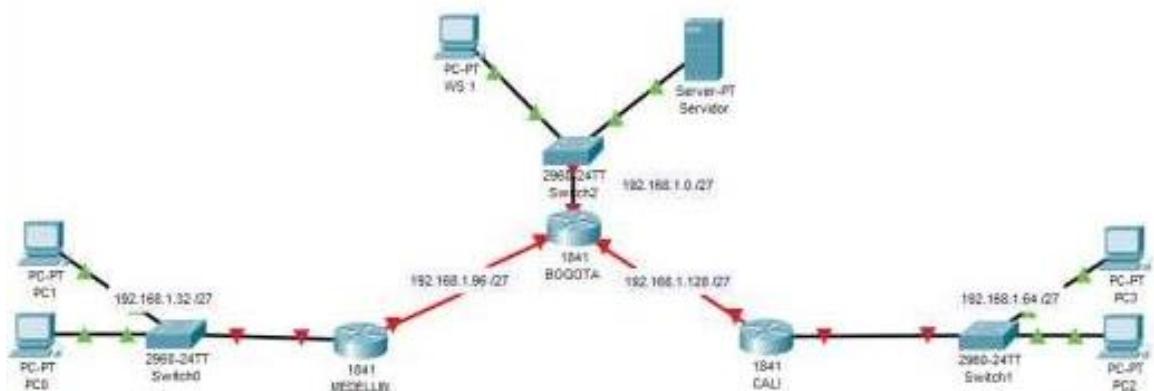
Fuente: Manual de CISCO. Ariganello, E., & Sevilla, B. (2011).

1.1.1.1 Desarrollo

Como trabajo inicial se debe realizar lo siguiente.

- Realizar las rutinas de diagnóstico y dejar los equipos listos para su configuración (asignar nombres de equipos, asignar claves de seguridad, etc).
- Realizar la conexión física de los equipos con base en la topología de red.

Figura 1. Simulación de topología de red en Packet tracer.



Fuente: Autor.

CONFIGURACIÓN BÁSICA

ROUTER BOGOTA

```
Router>en Router#conf t
```

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

```
Router(config)#hostname BOGOTA
```

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

```
BOGOTA(config)#enable secret class
```

```
BOGOTA(config)#line console 0
```

```
BOGOTA(config-line)#password cisco
```

```
BOGOTA(config-line)#login
```

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

```
BOGOTA(config-line)#line vty 0 15
```

```
BOGOTA(config-line)#password cisco
```

```
BOGOTA(config-line)#login
```

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

```
BOGOTA(config)#banner motd #
```

```
Enter TEXT message. End with the character '#'.  
-----  
-----
```

```
Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado!!!  
-----  
-----  
#
```

```
BOGOTA(config)#service password-encryption
```

```
BOGOTA(config)#exit
```

```
BOGOTA#
```

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

```
BOGOTA#copy running-config startup-config
```

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

```
Building configuration... [OK]
```

```
BOGOTA#
```

ROUTER MEDELLIN

```
Router>en Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname MEDELLIN
MEDELLIN(config)#no ip domain-lookup
MEDELLIN(config)#enable secret class
MEDELLIN(config)#line console 0
MEDELLIN(config-line)#password cisco
MEDELLIN(config-line)#login
MEDELLIN(config-line)#logging synchronous
MEDELLIN(config-line)#line vty 0 15
MEDELLIN(config-line)#password cisco
MEDELLIN(config-line)#login
MEDELLIN(config-line)#logging synchronous
MEDELLIN(config-line)#banner motd #
Enter TEXT message. End with the character '#.'
```


Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado!!!

MEDELLIN(config)#service password-encryption
MEDELLIN(config)#exit
MEDELLIN#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
MEDELLIN#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration... [OK]
MEDELLIN#

ROUTER CALI

```
Router>en Router#conf t  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

```
Router(config)#hostname CALI  
CALI(config)#no ip domain-lookup  
CALI(config)#enable secret class  
CALI(config)#line console 0  
CALI(config-line)#password cisco  
CALI(config-line)#login  
CALI(config-line)#logging synchronous  
CALI(config-line)#line vty 0 15 CALI(config-line)#password cisco  
CALI(config-line)#login  
CALI(config-line)#logging synchronous  
CALI(config-line)#banner motd #  
Enter TEXT message. End with the character '#'.  
-----  
-----
```

Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado

```
-----  
-----  
#  
CALI(config)#service password-encryption  
CALI(config)#exit  
CALI#  
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
CALI#copy running-config startup-config  
Destination filename [startup-config]?  
Building configuration... [OK]  
CALI#
```

Configurar la topología de red, de acuerdo con las siguientes especificaciones.

Parte 1: Asignación de direcciones IP:

Se debe dividir (subnetear) la red creando una segmentación en ocho partes, para permitir crecimiento futuro de la red corporativa.

192.168.1.32 /27

192.168.1.33 – 192.168.1.62

CONVERSIÓN A BINARIO

192.168.1.32

>> 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 . 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 . 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0

255.255.255.224

>> 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 . 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 . 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 . 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0

La red se obtiene poniendo a cero todos los bits de host. En este caso la red se corresponde con:

RED.

192.168.1.32/27

>> 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0

La dirección broadcast se obtiene poniendo a uno todos los bits de host. En este caso la dirección broadcast se corresponde con:

BROADCAST

192.168.1.63

>> 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1

El rango de hosts son todos los valores que existen entre la red y la dirección broadcast
RANGO HOSTS

192.168.1.33

>> 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1

0 1 0 0 0 . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1

192.168.1.62

>> 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1

0 1 0 0 0 . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0

192.168.1.64 /27

192.168.1.65 – 192.168.1.95

CONVERSIÓN A BINARIO

192.168.1.64

>>11000000_10101000.00000001_01000000

255.255.255.224

>>11111111_11111111.11111111_11100000

La red se obtiene poniendo a cero todos los bits de host. En este caso la red se corresponde con:

RED

192.168.1.64/27

>>11000000_10101000_00000001_01000000

La dirección broadcast se obtiene poniendo a uno todos los bits de host. En este caso la dirección broadcast se corresponde con:

BROADCAST

192.168.1.95

>>11000000_10101000_00000001_01011111

El rango de hosts son todos los valores que existen entre la red y la dirección broadcast.

RANGO HOSTS

192.168.1.65

>>11000000_10101000.00000001_01000001

192.168.1.94

>>11000000_10101000.00000001_01011110

192.168.1.0 /27

192.168.1.2 – 192.168.1.30

CONVERSIÓN A BINARIO

192.168.1.0

>>11000000.10101000.00000001.00000000

255.255.255.224

>>11111111.11111111.11111111.11110000

La red se obtiene poniendo a cero todos los bits de host. En este caso la red se corresponde con:
RED

192.168.1.0/27

>>11000000_10101000_00000001_00000000

La dirección broadcast se obtiene poniendo a uno todos los bits de host. En este caso la dirección broadcast se corresponde con:

BROADCAST

192.168.1.31	>> 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 . 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 . 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1
--------------	--

El rango de hosts son todos los valores que existen entre la red y la dirección broadcast.

RANGO HOSTS

192.168.1.1	>> 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 . 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
-------------	--

192.168.1.30	>> 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 . 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 . 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0
--------------	--

- Asignar una dirección IP a la red.

IP BOGOTA

```
BOGOTA(config)#int s0/0/0
```

```
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip address
```

```
192.168.1.98 255.255.255.224
```

```
BOGOTA(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0,
```

```
changed state to down BOGOTA(config-if)#int
```

```
s0/0/1
```

```
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip address
```

```
192.168.1.130 255.255.255.224
```

```
BOGOTA(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1,
```

```
changed state to down BOGOTA(config-if)#int
```

```
fa0/0
```

```
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip address
```

```
192.168.1.1 255.255.255.224
```

```
BOGOTA(config-if)#no shutdown
```

BOGOTA(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

BOGOTA(config-if)#

IP MEDELLIN

MEDELLIN(config)#int s0/0/0

MEDELLIN(config-if)#ip address

192.168.1.99 255.255.255.224

MEDELLIN(config-if)#no shutdown

MEDELLIN(config-if)#

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

MEDELLIN(config-if)#int fa

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface

Serial0/0/0, changed state to up

MEDELLIN(config-if)#int fa0/0

MEDELLIN(config-if)#ip address

192.168.1.33 255.255.255.224

MEDELLIN(config-if)#no shutdown

MEDELLIN(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

MEDELLIN(config-if)#

IP CALI

CALI(config)#int s0/0/0

CALI(config-if)#ip address

192.168.1.131 255.255.255.224

CALI(config-if)#no shutdown

CALI(config-if)#

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

CALI(config-if)#int fa

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface

Serial0/0/0, changed state to up

CALI(config-if)#int fa0/0

CALI(config-if)#ip address

192.168.1.65 255.255.255.224

CALI(config-if)#no shutdown

CALI(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

CALI(config-if)#

PC0

Ip address 192.168.1.39
Subnet Mask 255.255.255.224

PC1

Ip address 192.168.1.40
Subnet Mask 255.255.255.224

PC2

Ip address 192.168.1.67
Subnet Mask 255.255.255.224

PC3

Ip address 192.168.1.68
Subnet Mask 255.255.255.224

WS1

Ip address 192.168.1.4
Subnet Mask 255.255.255.224

Servidor

Ip address 192.168.1.3
Subnet Mask 255.255.255.224

Parte 2: Configuración Básica.

- Completar la siguiente tabla con la configuración básica de los routers, teniendo en cuenta las subredes diseñadas.

Tabla 1. Datos recolectados en las ciudades de Medellín, Bogotá y Cali.

	R1	R2	R3
Nombre de Host	MEDELLIN	BOGOTA	CALI
Dirección de Ip en interfaz Serial 0/0	192.168.1.99	192.168.1.98	192.168.1.131
Dirección de Ip en interfaz Serial 0/1		192.168.1.130	
Dirección de Ip en interfaz FA 0/0	192.168.1.33	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.65
Protocolo de enrutamiento	Eigrp	Eigrp	Eigrp
Sistema Autónomo	200	200	200
Afirmaciones de red	192.168.1.0	192.168.1.0	192.168.1.0

Fuente: Autor.

- B. Después de cargada la configuración en los dispositivos, verificar la tabla de enrutamiento en cada uno de los routers para comprobar las redes y sus rutas.

BOGOTA

BOGOTA#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 área

N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP

i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area

* - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o – ODR

P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 3 subnets

- C 192.168.1.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
- C 192.168.1.96 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
- C 192.168.1.128 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

BOGOTA#

MEDELLIN

MEDELLIN#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 área

N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP

i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area

* - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o – ODR

P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 2 subnets

- C 192.168.1.32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
- C 192.168.1.96 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

MEDELLIN#

CALI

CALI#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 área
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
* - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 2 subnets

- C 192.168.1.64 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
- C 192.168.1.128 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

CALI#

C. Verificar el balanceo de carga que presentan los routers.

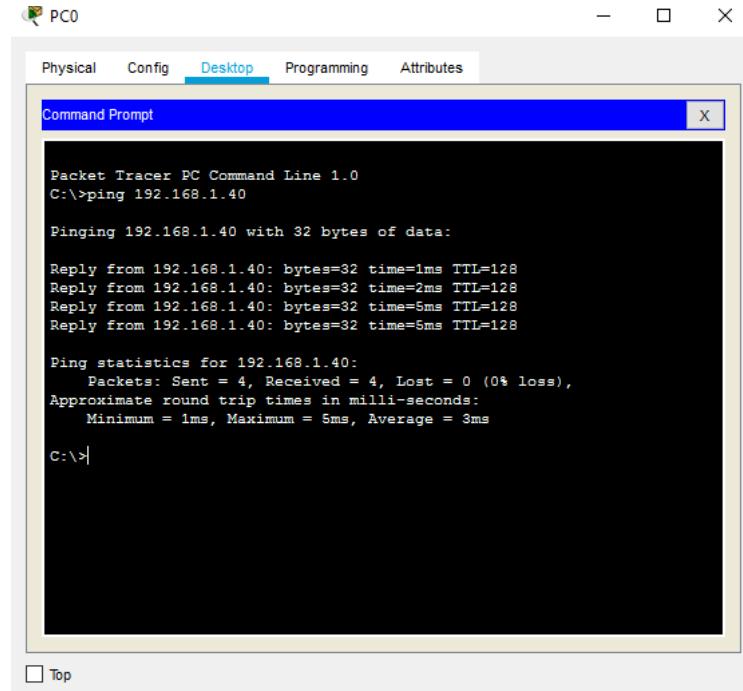
Actualmente no es posible verificar el balanceo puesto que se lleva una configuración básica, por tanto, se verificará al final.

D. Realizar un diagnóstico de vecinos usando el comando cdp.

Actualmente no es posible verificar el balanceo puesto que se lleva una configuración básica, por tanto, se verificará al final.

E. Realizar una prueba de conectividad en cada tramo de la ruta usando Ping.

Figura 2. PC0-1 PC1



```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.40

Pinging 192.168.1.40 with 32 bytes of data:

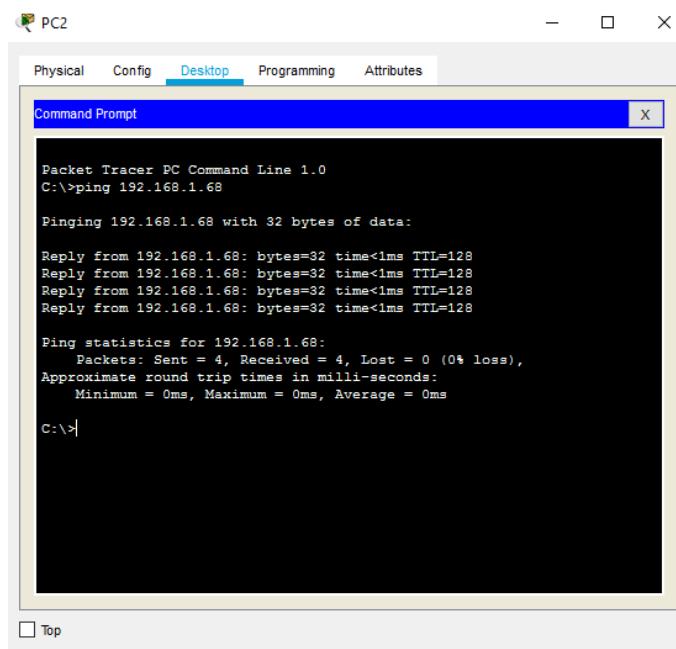
Reply from 192.168.1.40: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.40: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.40: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.40: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.40:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 5ms, Average = 3ms

C:\>
```

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 3. PC2 – PC3



```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.68

Pinging 192.168.1.68 with 32 bytes of data:

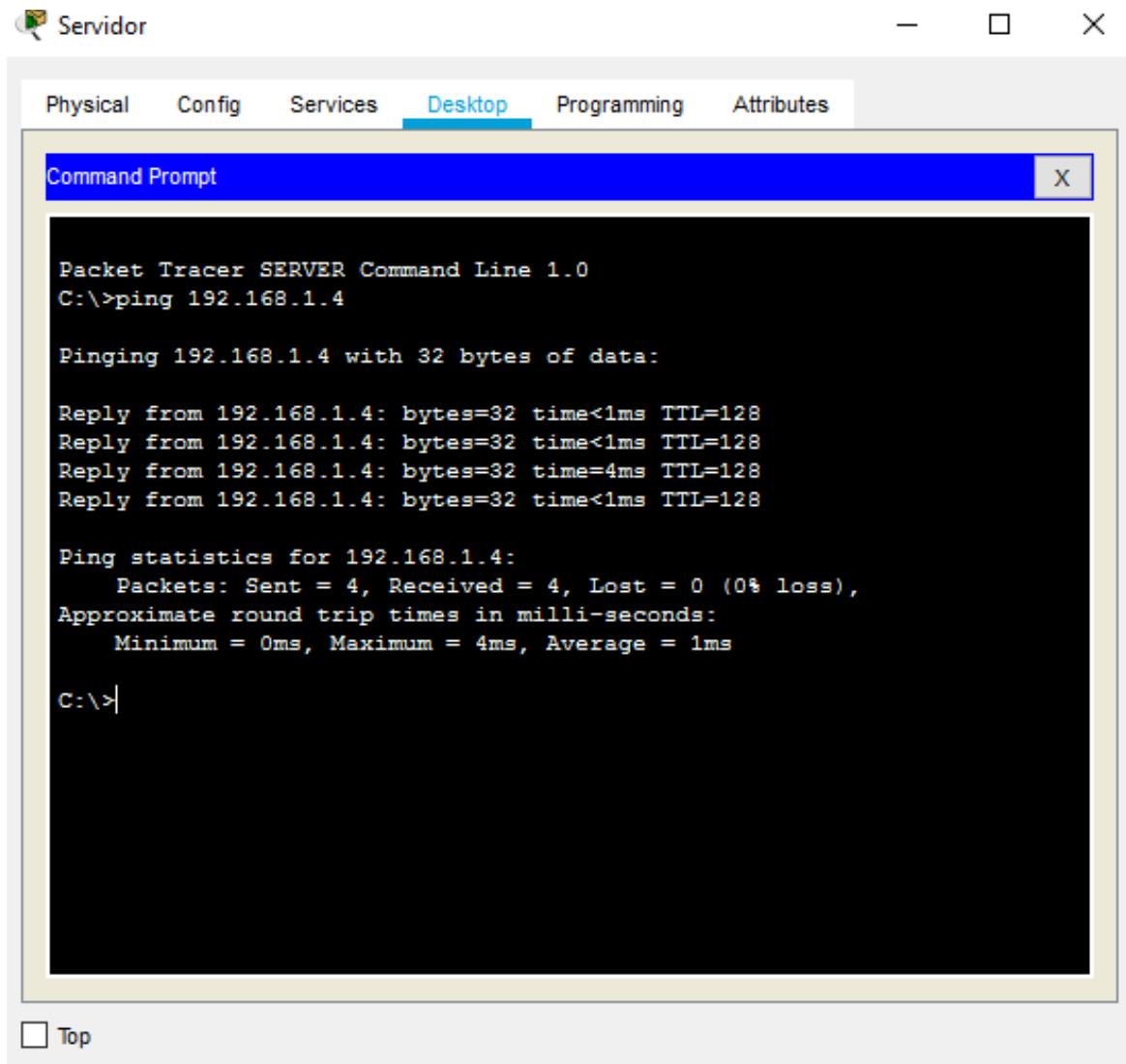
Reply from 192.168.1.68: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.68:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>
```

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 4. SERVIDOR – WS 1



Fuente: Autor.

Parte 3: Configuración de Enrutamiento.

- A. Asignar el protocolo de enrutamiento EIGRP a los routers considerando el direccionamiento diseñado.

BOGOTA

```
BOGOTA#conf t
```

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

```
BOGOTA(config)#router eigrp 1
BOGOTA(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.31
BOGOTA(config-router)#network 192.. 168.1.96 0.0.0.31
BOGOTA(config-router)#network
192.168.1.128 0.0.0.31
BOGOTA(config-router)#

```

MEDELLIN

```
MEDELLIN(config)#router eigrp 1
MEDELLIN(config-router)#network 192.168.1.32 0.0.0.31
MEDELLIN(config-router)#network 192.168.1.96 0.0.0.31 MEDELLIN(config-router)#
%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 1: Neighbor 192.168.1.98 (Serial0/0/0) is up:
new adjacency
```

```
MEDELLIN(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0 MEDELLIN(config-router)#no auto-summary
MEDELLIN(config-router)#

```

```
%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 1: Neighbor 192.168.1.98 (Serial0/0/0)
```

```
resync:summary configured
```

```
MEDELLIN(config-router)#

```

CALI

```
CALI(config)#router eigrp 1
CALI(config-router)#network 192.168.1.64 0.0.0.31
CALI(config-router)#network
192.168.1.128 0.0.0.31
CALI(config-router)#
%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 1: Neighbor 192.168.1.130 (Serial0/0/0) is
up:
new adjacency

CALI(config-
router)#passive-
interface fa0/0
CALI(config-router)#no
auto-summary
CALI(config-router)#
%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 1: Neighbor 192.168.1.130 (Serial0/0/0)
resync: summary configured

CALI(config-router)#
B. Verificar si existe vecindad con los routers configurados con EIGRP.
```

BOGOTA

```
BOGOTA#show cdp neighbors detail
```

Device ID: Switch Entry address(es):

*Platform: cisco 2960, Capabilities: Switch
Interface: FastEthernet0/0, Port ID (outgoing
port): FastEthernet0/1 Holdtime: 159*

Version :

Cisco IOS Software, C2960 Software (C2960-LANBASE-M),

*Version 12.2(25)FX, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)
Copyright (c) 1986-2005 by
Cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Wed 12-Oct-05
22:05 by pt_team*

advertisement version: 2 Duplex: full

*Device ID: MEDELLIN
Entry address(es):
IP address : 192.168.1.99
Platform: cisco C1841, Capabilities: Router
Interface: Serial0/0/0, Port ID
(outgoing port): Serial0/0/0 Holdtime:
172*

*Version :
Cisco IOS Software, 1841 Software (C1841-
ADVIPSERVICESK9-M), Version 12.4(15)T1, RELEASE
SOFTWARE (fc2)
Technical Support:
<http://www.cisco.com/techsupport>
Copyright (c) 1986-2007 by Cisco
Systems, Inc.
Compiled Wed 18-Jul-07 04:52 by pt_team*

advertisement version: 2 Duplex: full

*Device ID: CALI Entry address(es):
IP address : 192.168.1.131
Platform: cisco C1841, Capabilities: Router*

Interface: Serial0/0/1, Port ID (outgoing port):

Serial0/0/0 Holdtime: 130

Version :

Cisco IOS Software, 1841 Software (C1841-ADVIPSERVICESK9-M), Version 12.4(15)T1,
RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc2)

Technical Support: <http://www.cisco.com/techsupport> Copyright (c) 1986-2007 by Cisco
Systems, Inc. Compiled Wed 18-Jul-07 04:52 by pt_team
advertisement version: 2
Duplex: full

BOGOTA#

MEDELLIN

MEDELLIN#show cdp neighbors detail

Device ID: Switch Entry address(es):

Platform: cisco 2960, Capabilities: Switch

Interface: FastEthernet0/0, Port ID (outgoing port):

FastEthernet0/1 Holdtime: 149

Version :

Cisco IOS Software, C2960 Software (C2960-LANBASE-M), Version
12.2(25)FX, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)

Copyright (c) 1986-2005 by Cisco

*Systems, Inc. Compiled Wed 12-Oct-
05 22:05 by pt_team*

advertisement version: 2 Duplex: full

Device ID: BOGOTA Entry address(es):

IP address : 192.168.1.98

Platform: cisco C1841, Capabilities: Router

Interface: Serial0/0/0, Port ID

(outgoing port): Serial0/0/0 Holdtime:

136

Version :

Cisco IOS Software, 1841 Software (C1841-ADVIPSERVICESK9-M), Version 12.4(15)T1, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc2)

Technical Support: http://www.cisco.com/techsupport

Copyright (c) 1986-2007 by

Cisco Systems, Inc.

Compiled Wed 18-Jul-07

04:52 by pt_team

advertisement version: 2 Duplex: full

MEDELLIN#

CALI

CALI#show cdp neighbors detail

Device ID: Switch Entry address(es):

Platform: cisco 2960, Capabilities: Switch

Interface: FastEthernet0/0, Port ID (outgoing port):

FastEthernet0/1 Holdtime: 167

Version :

Cisco IOS Software, C2960 Software (C2960-LANBASE-M), Version 12.2(25)FX, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)

Copyright (c) 1986-2005 by Cisco

Systems, Inc. Compiled Wed 12-Oct-

05 22:05 by pt_team

advertisement version: 2 Duplex: full

Device ID: BOGOTA Entry address(es):

IP address : 192.168.1.130

Platform: cisco C1841, Capabilities: Router

Interface: Serial0/0/0, Port ID (outgoing port):

Serial0/0/1 Holdtime: 136

Version :

Cisco IOS Software, 1841 Software (C1841-ADVIPSERVICESK9-M),

Version 12.4(15)T1, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc2)

Technical Support:

<http://www.cisco.com/techsupport>

Copyright (c) 1986-2007 by Cisco Systems,

Inc.

Compiled Wed 18-Jul-07 04:52 by pt_team

advertisement version: 2 Duplex: full

CALI#

- A. Realizar la comprobación de las tablas de enrutamiento en cada uno de los routers para verificar cada una de las rutas establecidas.

BOGOTA

BOGOTA#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

192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 5 subnets

C 192.168.1.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

D 192.168.1.32 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.99, 00:04:35, Serial0/0/0

D 192.168.1.64 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.131, 00:02:52, Serial0/0/1

C 192.168.1.96 is directly connected,

Serial0/0/0 C 192.168.1.128 is directly

connected, Serial0/0/1

BOGOTA#

MEDELLIN

MEDELLIN#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

192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 5 subnets

D 192.168.1.0 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.98, 00:03:45, Serial0/0/0

C 192.168.1.32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

D 192.168.1.64 [90/2684416] via 192.168.1.98, 00:04:14, Serial0/0/0

C 192.168.1.96 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
D 192.168.1.128 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.98, 00:05:57, Serial0/0/0

MEDELLIN#

%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 1: Neighbor 192.168.1.98 (Serial0/0/0) is down: holding time expired

MEDELLIN#

*%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 1: Neighbor 192.168.1.98 (Serial0/0/0) is up:
new adjacency*

MEDELLIN#

%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 1: Neighbor 192.168.1.98 (Serial0/0/0) is resync:graceful restart

MEDELLIN#

CALI

CALI#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

192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 5 subnets

D 192.168.1.0 [90/2172416] via 192.168.1.130, 00:04:55, Serial0/0/0

D 192.168.1.32 [90/2684416] via 192.168.1.130, 00:05:24, Serial0/0/0

C 192.168.1.64 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

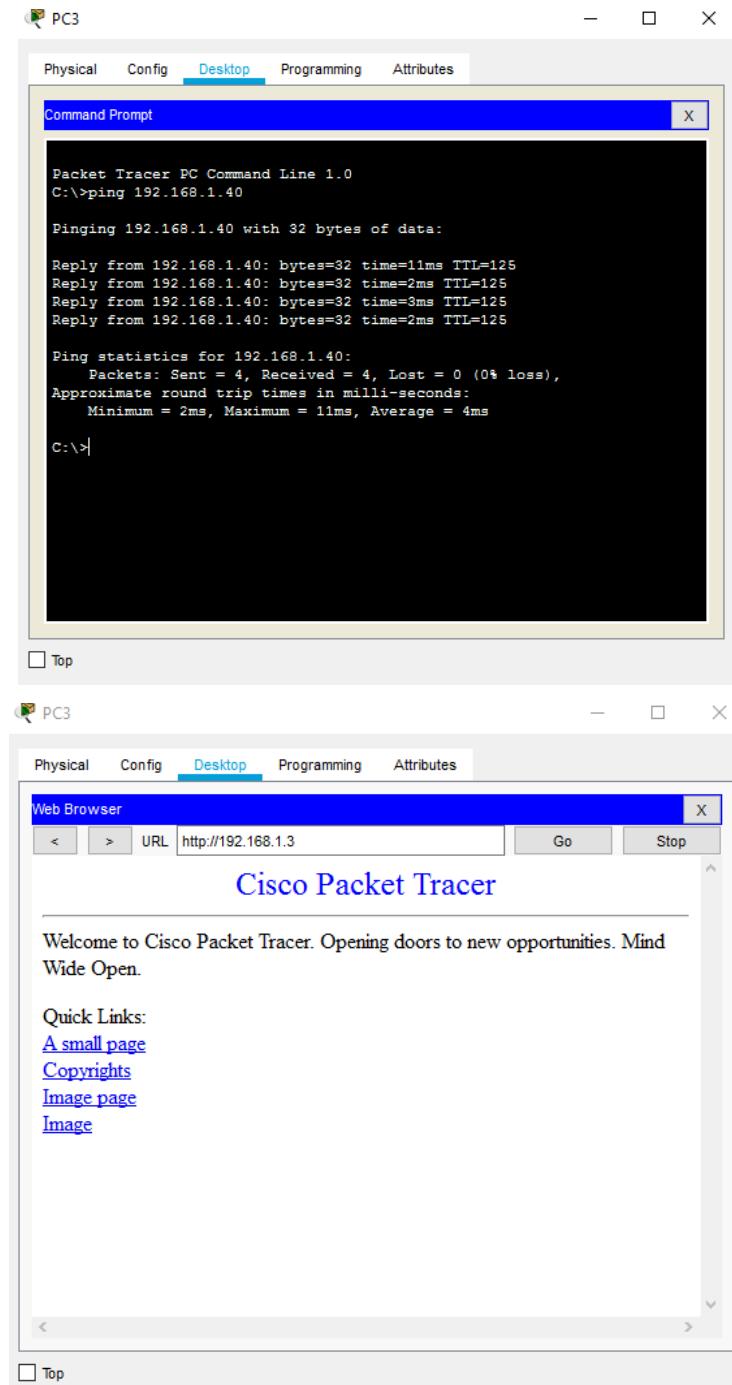
D 192.168.1.96 [90/2681856] via 192.168.1.130, 00:05:24, Serial0/0/0

C 192.168.1.128 is directly

connected, Serial0/0/0 CALI#

- A. Realizar un diagnóstico para comprobar que cada uno de los puntos de la red se puedan ver y tengan conectividad entre sí. Realizar esta prueba desde un host de la red LAN del router CALI, primero a la red de MEDELLIN y luego al servidor.

Figura 5. Simulación en Packet Traicer.



Fuente: Autores.

Parte 4: Configuración de las listas de Control de Acceso.

En este momento cualquier usuario de la red tiene acceso a todos sus dispositivos y estaciones de trabajo. El jefe de redes le solicita implementar seguridad en la red. Para esta labor se decide configurar listas de control de acceso (ACL) a los routers.

Las condiciones para crear las ACL son las siguientes:

- A. Cada router debe estar habilitado para establecer conexiones Telnet con los demás routers y tener acceso a cualquier dispositivo en la red.

BOGOTA

BOGOTA#telnet 192.168.1.33

Trying 192.168.1.33 ...Open

Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado!!!

User Access Verification

Password:

MEDELLIN>exit

*[Connection to 192.168.1.33 closed by
foreign host] BOGOTA#telnet 192.168.1.65*

Trying 192.168.1.65 ...Open

Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado

User Access Verification

Password:

CALI>

MEDELLIN

*MEDELLIN#telnet 192.168.1.65
Trying 192.168.1.65 ...Open*

*-----
Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado
-----*

User Access Verification

*Password:
CALI>exit*

*[Connection to 192.168.1.65 closed by
foreign host] MEDELLIN#telnet 192.168.1.1
Trying 192.168.1.1 ...Open*

*-----
Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado!!!
-----*

User Access Verification

*Password:
BOGOTA>*

CALI

*CALI#telnet 192.168.1.33
Trying 192.168.1.33 ...Open*

*-----
Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado!!!
-----*

User Access Verification

Password:
MEDELLIN>exit

*[Connection to 192.168.1.33 closed
by foreign host] CALI#telnet
192.168.1.1
Trying 192.168.1.1 ...Open*

*-----

Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado!!!

-----*

User Access Verification

Password:
BOGOTA>

- A. El equipo WS1 y el servidor se encuentran en la subred de administración. Solo el servidor de la subred de administración debe tener acceso a cualquier otro dispositivo en cualquier parte de la red.

BOGOTA

```
BOGOTA(config)#access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.4
BOGOTA(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.1.3
BOGOTA(config)#exit
BOGOTA#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
BOGOTA#show access-list
Standard IP access list 1
10 deny host 192.168.1.4
20 permit host 192.168.1.3
```

```
BOGOTA#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BOGOTA(config)#int fa0/0
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip access-group 1 in
BOGOTA(config-if)#

```

- B. Las estaciones de trabajo en las LAN de MEDELLIN y CALI no deben tener acceso a ningún dispositivo fuera de su subred, excepto para interconectar con el servidor.

MEDELLIN

```
MEDELLIN(config)#access-list 104 permit ip host 192.168.1.40 192.168.1.3 0.0.0.31
MEDELLIN(config)#access-list 104 permit ip host 192.168.1.41 192.168.1.3 0.0.0.31
MEDELLIN(config-if)#ip access-group 104 in
MEDELLIN(config)#
```

CALI

```
CALI(config)#access-list 105 permit ip host 192.168.1.67 192.168.1.3 0.0.0.31
CALI(config)#access-list 105 permit ip host 192.168.1.68 192.168.1.3 0.0.0.31
CALI(config)#int fa0/0
CALI(config-if)#ip access-group 105 in CALI(config-if)#+
```

Parte 5: Comprobación de la red instalada.

- A. Se debe probar que la configuración de las listas de acceso fue exitosa.
- B. Comprobar y Completar la siguiente tabla de condiciones de prueba para confirmar el óptimo funcionamiento de la red e.

Tabla 2. Datos Origen, destino y resultado.

	ORIGEN	DESTINO	RESULTADO
TELNET	Router MEDELLIN	Router CALI	CONEXION
	WS_1	Router BOGOTA	DESCONECTION
	Servidor	Router CALI	CONEXIÓN
TELNET	Servidor	Router MEDELLIN	CONEXION
	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	Router CALI	DESCONECTION
PING	LAN del Router CALI	Router CALI	DESCONECTION
	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	Router MEDELLIN	DESCONECTION
PING	LAN del Router CALI	Router MEDELLIN	DESCONECTION
	LAN del Router CALI	WS_1	DESCONECTION
	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	WS_1	DESCONECTION
PING	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	LAN del Router CALI	DESCONEXIÓN
	LAN del Router CALI	Servidor	CONEXIÓN
	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	Servidor	CONEXIÓN
PING	Servidor	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	CONEXIÓN
	Servidor	LAN del Router CALI	CONEXIÓN
	Router CALI	LAN del Router MEDELLIN	DESCONECTION

Fuente: Autor.

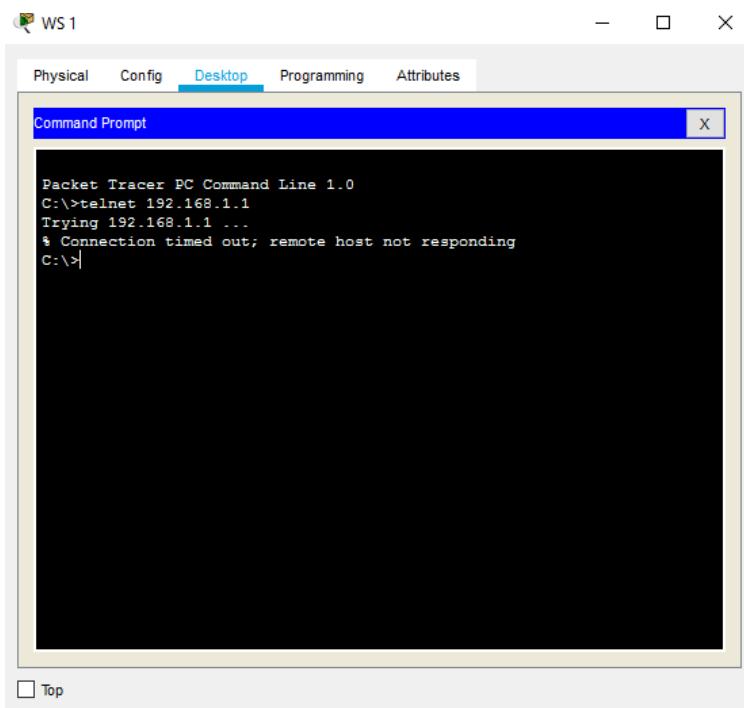
TELNET

Figura 6. Router MEDELLIN - Router CALI



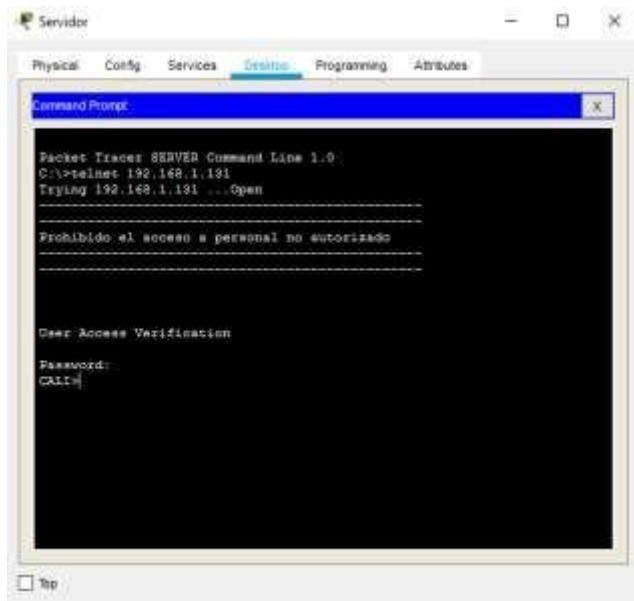
Fuente: Autor.

Figura 7. WS_1 - Router BOGOTA



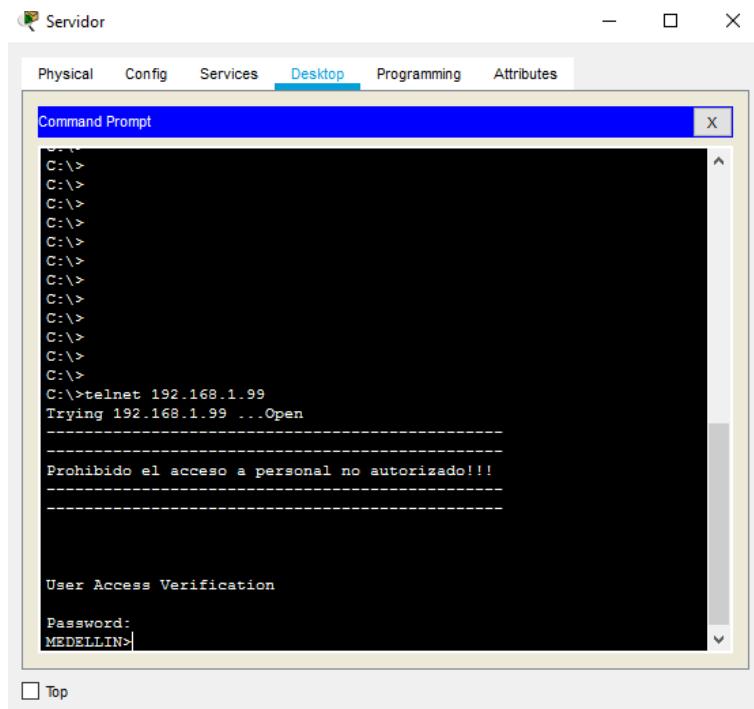
Fuente: Autor.

Figura 8. Servidor - Router CALI



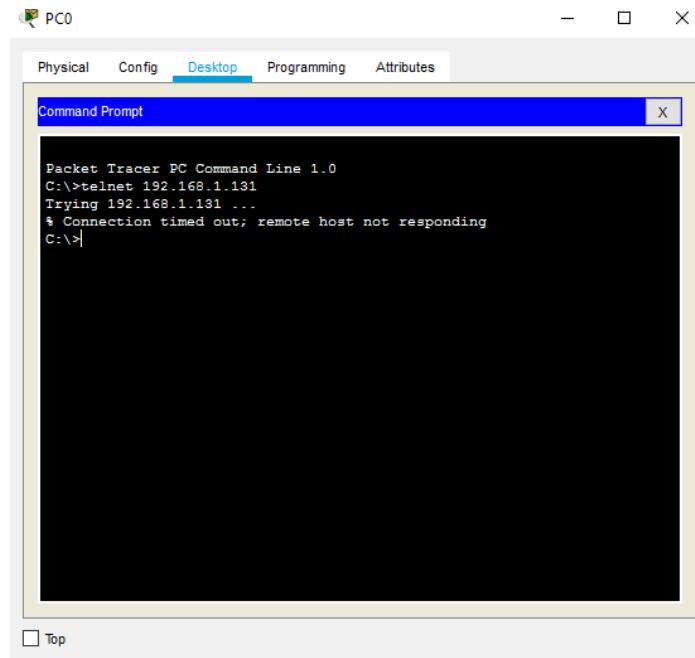
Fuente: Autor.

Figura 9. Servidor - Router MEDELLIN



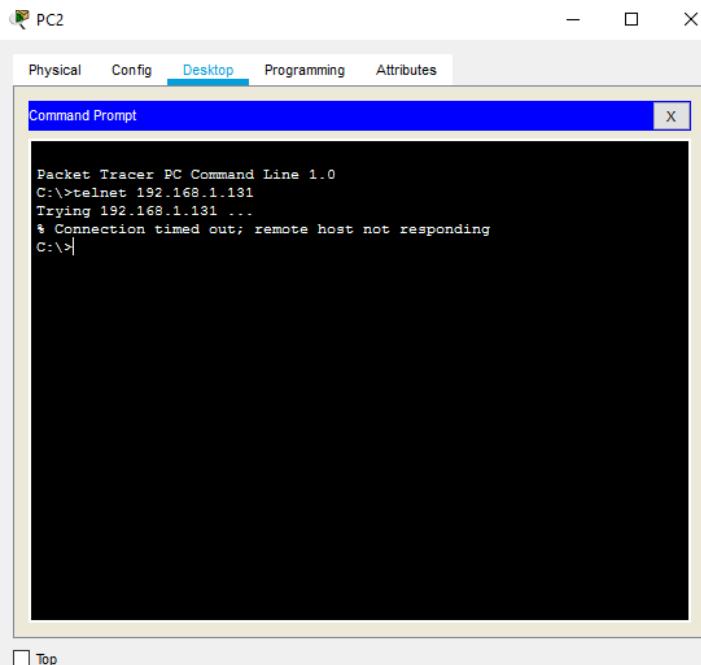
Fuente: Autor.

Figura 10. LAN del Router MEDELLIN- Router CALI



Fuente: Autor.

Figura 11. LAN del Router CALI - Router CALI



Fuente: Autor.

Figura 12. LAN del Router MEDELLIN - Router MEDELLIN

The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Command Prompt". The window has a blue header bar with the title and standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close). Below the header is a menu bar with tabs: Physical, Config, Desktop (which is selected), Programming, and Attributes. The main area of the window is a black terminal-like interface. It displays the following text:

```
C:\>
C:\>
C:\>
C:\>
C:\>
C:\>
C:\>telnet 192.168.1.99
Trying 192.168.1.99 ...
* Connection timed out; remote host not responding
C:\>
```

At the bottom left of the window, there is a small checkbox labeled "Top".

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 13. LAN del Router CALI - Router MEDELLIN

The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Command Prompt". The window has a blue header bar with the title and standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close). Below the header is a menu bar with tabs: Physical, Config, Desktop (which is selected), Programming, and Attributes. The main area of the window is a black terminal-like interface. It displays the following text:

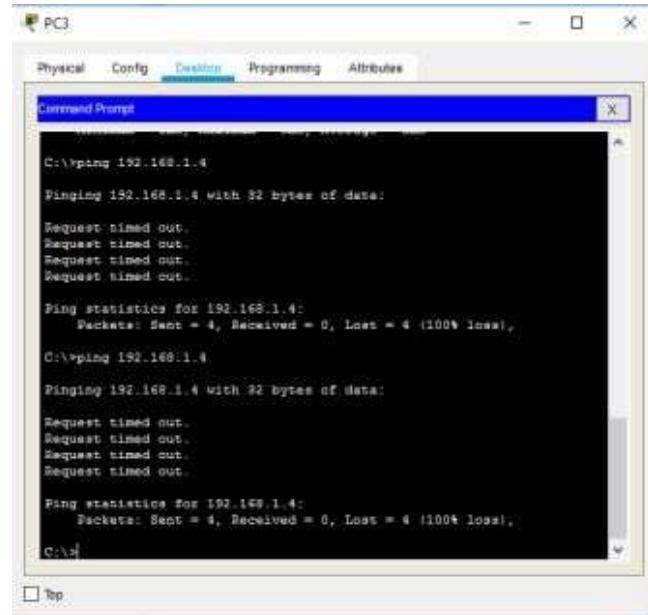
```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>telnet 192.168.1.99
Trying 192.168.1.99 ...
* Connection timed out; remote host not responding
C:\>
```

At the bottom left of the window, there is a small checkbox labeled "Top".

Fuente: Autor.

PING

Figura 14. LAN del Router CALI- WS_1



```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.4

Pinging 192.168.1.4 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

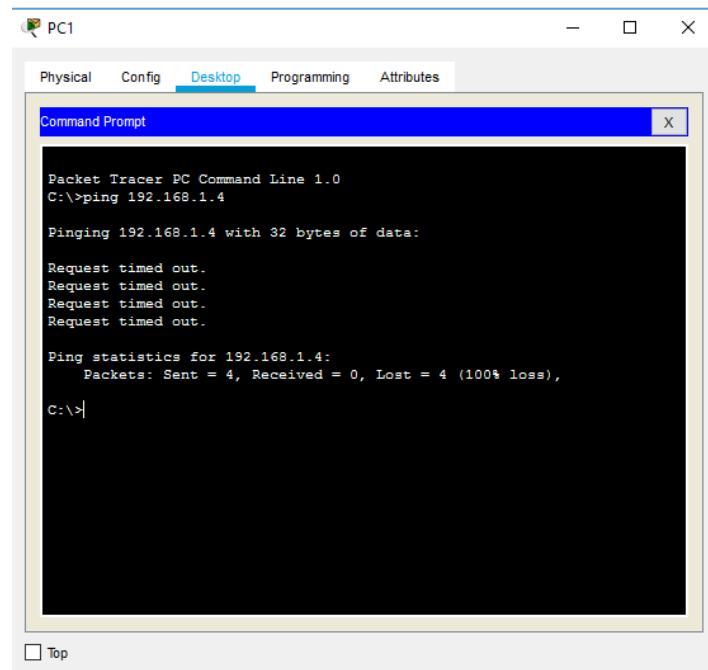
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.4:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\>ping 192.168.1.4

Pinging 192.168.1.4 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.4:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\>
```

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 15. LAN del Router MEDELLIN - WS_1



```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.4

Pinging 192.168.1.4 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.4:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\>
```

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 16. LAN del Router MEDELLIN - LAN del Router CALI

```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.67
Pinging 192.168.1.67 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.33: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.67:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\>ping 192.168.1.68
Pinging 192.168.1.68 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.33: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.68:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\>
```

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 17. LAN del Router CALI – Servidor

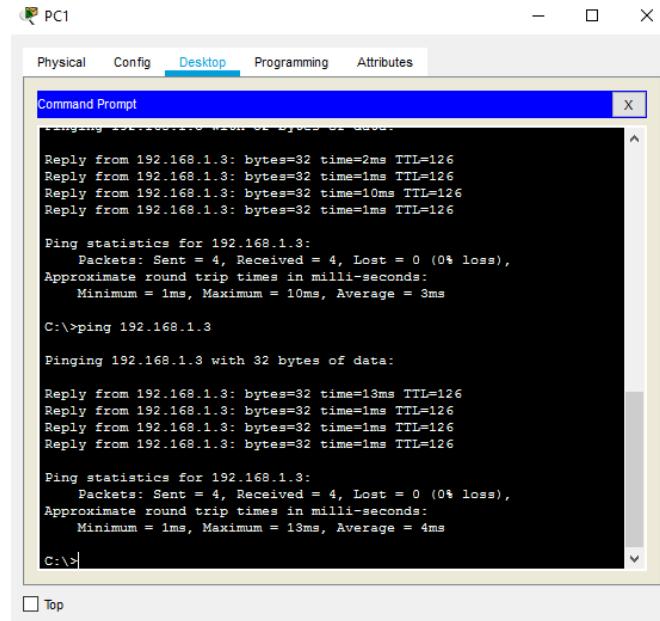
```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.3
Pinging 192.168.1.3 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms
C:\>ping 192.168.1.9
Pinging 192.168.1.9 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.31: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.31: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.31: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.31: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.31:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
```

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 18. LAN del Router MEDELLIN – Servidor



The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "PC1". The tab bar at the top has "Physical", "Config", "Desktop", "Programming", and "Attributes" tabs, with "Desktop" being the active tab. The command prompt window itself is titled "Command Prompt" and contains the following text:

```
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 3ms

C:\>ping 192.168.1.3

Pinging 192.168.1.3 with 32 bytes of data:

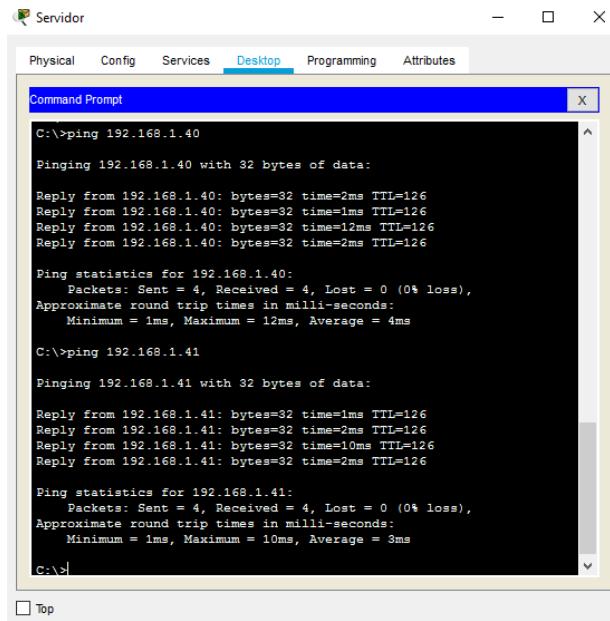
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 13ms, Average = 4ms

C:\>
```

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 19. Servidor - LAN del Router MEDELLIN



The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Servidor". The tab bar at the top has "Physical", "Config", "Services", "Desktop", "Programming", and "Attributes" tabs, with "Desktop" being the active tab. The command prompt window itself is titled "Command Prompt" and contains the following text:

```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.40

Pinging 192.168.1.40 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.40: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.40: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.40: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.40: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.40:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 12ms, Average = 4ms

C:\>ping 192.168.1.41

Pinging 192.168.1.41 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.41: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.41: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.41: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.41: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.41:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 3ms

C:\>
```

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 20. Servidor - LAN del Router CALI

```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.68
Pinging 192.168.1.68 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.68: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.68:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms

C:\>ping 192.168.1.67
Pinging 192.168.1.67 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.67: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.67: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.67: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.67: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.67:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 3ms
```

Fuente: Autor.

Figura 21. Router CALI LAN - del Router MEDELLIN

```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.40
% Connection timed out; remote host not responding
C:\>ping 192.168.1.40

Pinging 192.168.1.40 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.65: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.40:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>ping 192.168.1.41
Pinging 192.168.1.41 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.65: Destination host unreachable.

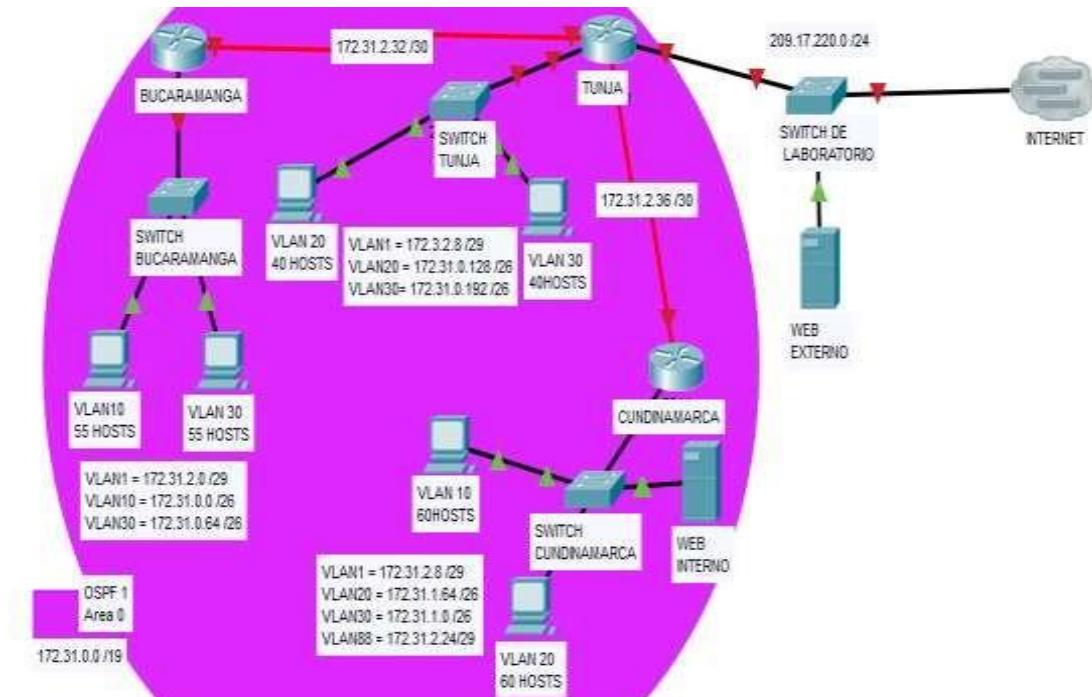
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.41:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

Fuente: Autor.

1.2 ESCENARIO 2

Una empresa tiene la conexión a internet en una red Ethernet, lo cual deben adaptarlo para facilitar que sus routers y las redes que incluyen puedan, por esa vía, conectarse a internet, pero empleando las direcciones de la red LAN original.

Figura 22. Conexión general del escenario 2.



Fuente: Autor.

1.2.1 Desarrollo

Los siguientes son los requerimientos necesarios:

1. Todos los routers deberán tener los siguiente:
 - Configuración básica.
 - Autenticación local con AAA.
 - Cifrado de contraseñas.
 - Un máximo de internos para acceder al router.
 - Máximo tiempo de acceso al detectar ataques.
 - Establezca un servidor TFTP y almacene todos los archivos necesarios de los routers.

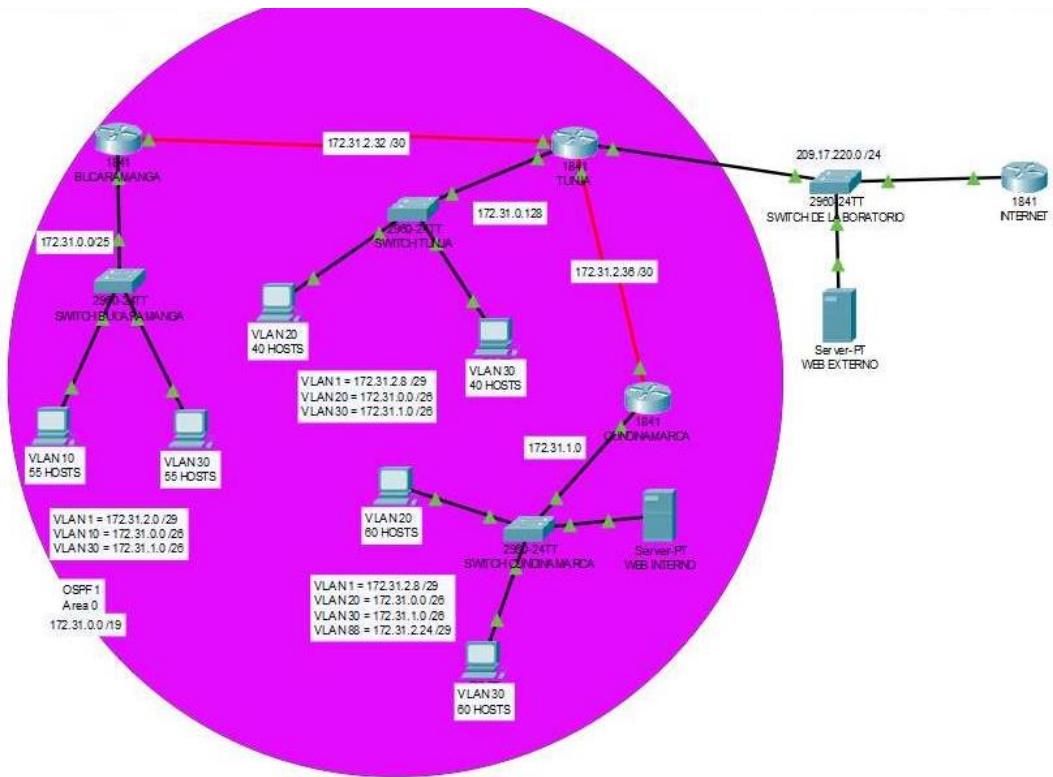
2. El DHCP deberá proporcionar solo direcciones a los hosts de Bucaramanga y Cundinamarca
3. El web server deberá tener NAT estático y el resto de los equipos de la topología emplearan NAT de sobrecarga (PAT).
4. El enrutamiento deberá tener autenticación.
5. Listas de control de acceso:
 - Los hosts de VLAN 20 en Cundinamarca no acceden a internet, solo a la red interna de Tunja.
 - Los hosts de VLAN 20 en Cundinamarca si acceden a internet y no a la red interna de Tunja.
 - Los hosts de VLAN 30 en Tunja solo acceden a servidores web y ftp de internet.
 - Los hosts de VLAN 20 en Tunja solo acceden a la VLAN 20 de Cundinamarca y VLAN 10 de Bucaramanga.
 - Los hosts de VLAN 30 de Bucaramanga acceden a internet y a cualquier equipo de VLAN 10.
 - Los hosts de VLAN 10 en Bucaramanga acceden a la red de Cundinamarca (VLAN 20) y Tunja (VLAN 20), no internet.
 - Los hosts de una VLAN no pueden acceder a los de otra VLAN en una ciudad.
 - Solo los hosts de las VLAN administrativas y de la VLAN de servidores tienen acceso a los routers e internet.
6. VLSM: utilizar la dirección 172.31.0.0 /18 para el direccionamiento.

Aspectos a tener en cuenta

- Habilitar VLAN en cada switch y permitir su enrutamiento.
- Enrutamiento OSPF con autenticación en cada router.
- Servicio DHCP en el router Tunja, mediante el helper address, para los routers Bucaramanga y Cundinamarca.
- Configuración de NAT estático y de sobrecarga.
- Establecer una lista de control de acceso de acuerdo con los criterios señalados.
- Habilitar las opciones en puerto consola y terminal virtual

DESARROLLO ESCENARIO 2

Figura 23. Esquema de desarrollo escenario 2 en Software Packer Ttraicer.



Fuente: Autor.

TUNJA

```

Router>en Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname TUNJA
TUNJA(config)#no ip domain-
lookup TUNJA(config)#enable
secret class
TUNJA(config)#username
CISCO password CLASS
TUNJA(config)#aaa new-model
TUNJA(config)#aaa authentication
login LOCAL local
TUNJA(config)#line console 0
TUNJA(config-
line)#password cisco

```

```
TUNJA(config-line)#login  
authentication LOCAL  
TUNJA(config-line)#line vty 0  
15  
TUNJA(config-line)#login  
authentication LOCAL  
TUNJA(config-  
line)#password cisco  
TUNJA(config-line)#exit  
TUNJA(config)#banner motd #  
Enter TEXT message. End with the character '#'.
```

Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado!!!

#

```
TUNJA(config)#service  
password-encryption  
TUNJA(config)#line  
console 0  
TUNJA(config-line)#exec-timeout 5 0  
TUNJA(config-line)#line vty 0 15  
TUNJA(config-  
line)#exec-  
timeout 5 0  
TUNJA(config-  
line)#exit  
TUNJA(config)#login block-for 300  
attempt 3 within 60  
TUNJA(config)#exit  
TUNJA#  
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
TUNJA#copy running-config startup-config  
Destination filename [startup-config]?  
Building configuration... [OK]
```

```

TUNJA(config)#int fa0/0
TUNJA(config-if)#no ip address 209.17.220.3 255.255.255.0
TUNJA(config-if)#ip address
209.17.220.1 255.255.255.0
TUNJA(config-if)#exit
TUNJA(config)#int fa0/0
TUNJA(config-if)#ip address
172.31.0.129 255.255.255.128
TUNJA(config-if)#no shutdown

```

CUNDINAMARCA

```

Router>en Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.
End with CNTL/Z. Router(config)#hostname
CUNDINAMARCA
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#no ip domain-
lookup CUNDINAMARCA(config)#enable
secret class
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#username CISCO
password CLASS
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#aaa new-model
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#aaa authentication
login LOCAL local
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#line console 0
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#password
cisco CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#login
authentication LOCAL
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#exec-timeout 5
0
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#line vty 0
15 CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#login
authentication LOCAL
CUNDINAMARCA(config-
line)#password cisco
CUNDINAMARCA(config-line)#exec-
timeout 5 0 CUNDINAMARCA(config-
line)#exit
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#banner motd
#
Enter TEXT message. End with the character '#'.

```


Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado!!!

#

*CUNDINAMARCA(config)#service password-
encryption CUNDINAMARCA(config)#login
block-for 300 attempt 3 within 60
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#exit
CUNDINAMARCA#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console*

*CUNDINAMARCA#copy running-
config startup-config Destination
filename [startup-config]?
Build
ing
confi
gurat
ion...
[OK]
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#int s0/0/0
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#ip address 172.31.2.38 255.255.255.252
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#no shutdown
TUNJA(config)#int
fa0/0
TUNJA(config-if)#ip address
209.17.220.4 255.255.255.0
TUNJA(config-if)#no shutdown
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#int fa0/1
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#ip address 172.31.1.1 255.255.255.128
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#no shutdown*

BUCARAMANGA

Router>en Router#conf t
*Enter configuration commands, one per line.
End with CNTL/Z. Router(config)#hostname*

BUCARAMANGA
BUCARAMANGA(config)#no ip domain-lookup
BUCARAMANGA(config)#enable secret class
BUCARAMANGA(config)#username CISCO password CLASS
BUCARAMANGA(config)#aaa new-model
BUCARAMANGA(config)#aaa authentication login LOCAL local
BUCARAMANGA(config)#line console 0
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#password cisco
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#login authentication LOCAL
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#exec-timeout 5 0
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#line vty 0 15
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#password cisco
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#login authentication LOCAL
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#exec-timeout 5 0
BUCARAMANGA(config-line)#exit
BUCARAMANGA(config)#banner motd #
Enter TEXT message. End with the character '#'.

Prohibido el acceso a personal no autorizado!!!

#

```
BUCARAMANGA(config)#service password-  
encryption  
BUCARAMANGA(config)#login  
block-for 300 attempt 3 within 60  
BUCARAMANGA(config)#exit  
BUCARAMANGA#  
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
BUCARAMANGA#copy running-config startup-config  
Destination filename [startup-config]?  
Building configuration... [OK]
```

```
BUCARAMANGA(config)#int s0/0/0  
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#ip address 172.31.2.34 255.255.255.252  
BUCARAMANGA(con  
fig-if)#no shutdown  
BUCARAMANGA(con  
fig)#int fa0/0  
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#ip address 172.31.0.129 255.255.255.128  
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#no shutdown
```

TUNJA

```
TUNJA#show flash
```

```
System flash directory:  
File Length Name/status  
3 33591768 c1841-advipservicesk9-mz.124-15.T1.bin  
2 28282 sigdef-category.xml  
1 227537 sigdef-default.xml  
[33847587 bytes used, 30168797 available,  
64016384 total] 63488K bytes of processor  
board System flash (Read/Write)
```

```
TUNJA#copy flash tftp  
Source filename []? c1841-  
advipservicesk9-mz.124-15.T1.bin  
Address or name of remote host []?  
209.17.220.4  
Destination filename [c1841-advipservicesk9-mz.124-15.T1.bin]?  
backup_TUNJA
```

Writing *c1841-advipservicesk9-*
mz.124-
15.T1.bin...!!!!!!
!!
!!!!!!
!!
!!!!!!
!!
!!!!!!
!!
!!!!!!
!!!!!!
!!!!!!
!!!!!!
!!!!!!
!!!!!!
!!!!!! [OK - 33591768 bytes]

33591768 bytes copied in 0.86 secs
(4101159 bytes/sec) TUNJA#

CUNDINAMARCA

CUNDINAMARCA#show flash System flash directory:
File Length Name/status
3 33591768 c1841-advipservicesk9-mz.124-15.T1.bin
28282 sigdef-category.xml
227537 sigdef-default.xml
[33847587 bytes used, 30168797 available, 64016384 total] 63488K bytes of
processor board System flash (Read/Write)

CUNDINAMARCA#copy flash tftp
Source filename []? c1841-
advipservicesk9-mz.124-15.T1.bin
Address or name of remote host []?
209.17.220.4
Destination filename [c1841-advipservicesk9-
mz.124-15.T1.bin]? backup_CUNDINAMARCA

Writing *c1841-advipservicesk9-*
mz.124-
15.T1.bin...!!!!!!
!!

```
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!  
!!  
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!  
!!  
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!  
!!  
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!  
!!  
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!  
!!  
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!  
!!!!!! [OK - 33591768 bytes]
```

33591768 bytes copied in 0.86 secs

(4101159 bytes/sec)

CUNDINAMARCA#

BUCARAMANGA

BUCARAMANGA#show flash

System flash directory:

File Length Name/status

3	33591768	<i>c1841-advipservicesk9-mz.124-15.T1.bin</i>
1	28282	<i>sigdef-category.xml</i>
1	227537	<i>sigdef-default.xml</i>

*[33847587 bytes used, 30168797 available,
64016384 total] 63488K bytes of processor
board System flash (Read/Write)*

BUCARAMANGA#copy flash tftp

*Source filename []? c1841-
advipservicesk9-mz.124-15.T1.bin*

Address or name of remote host []?

209.17.220.4

*Destination filename [c1841-advipservicesk9-
mz.124-15.T1.bin]? backup_BUCARAMANGA*

Writing

c1841-advipservicesk9-

```
mz.124-  
15.T1.bin...!!!!!!  
!!  
!!!!!!  
!!  
!!!!!!  
!!  
!!!!!!  
!!  
!!!!!!  
!!  
!!!!!!  
!!  
!!!!!!  
!!!!!!  
!!!!!!  
[OK - 33591768 bytes]
```

33591768 bytes copied in 0.86 secs

(4101159 bytes/sec)

BUCARAMANGA#

TUNJA

```
TUNJA(config)#ip nat inside source static 209.17.220.4 172.31.2.33
TUNJA(config)#int fa0/0
TUNJA(config-if)#ip nat inside TUNJA(config-if)#int s0/0/0 TUNJA(config-if)#ip nat
outside TUNJA(config-if)#
TUNJA(config)#ip      nat    pool    NATPOOL    172.31.2.33
                  172.31.2.34   netmask 255.255.255.252
TUNJA(config)#access-list 1 permit 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63
TUNJA(config)#access-list 2 permit 172.31.1.0
0.0.0.63 TUNJA(config)#ip nat inside source list 1
pool NATPOOL overload
```

```
TUNJA(config)#ip nat inside source list 2 pool NATPOOL overload  
TUNJA(config)#int fa0/1  
TUNJA(config-if)#ip nat inside TUNJA(config-if)#int s0/0/0  
TUNJA(config-if)#ip nat outside TUNJA(config-if)#[
```

CUNDINAMARCA

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#ip nat pool NATCUND 172.31.2.37  
172.31.2.38 netmask 255.255.255.252  
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 1 permit 172.31.1.0  
0.0.0.63 CUNDINAMARCA(config)#ip nat inside source list 1  
pool NATCUND overload CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list  
2 permit 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63 CUNDINAMARCA(config)#ip nat  
inside source list 2 pool NATCUND overload  
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#int fa0/0  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#ip nat inside  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#int s0/0/0  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#ip nat outside  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#+
```

BUCARAMANGA

```
BUCARAMANGA(config)#ip nat pool NATBUC 172.31.2.33 172.31.2.34  
netmask 255.255.255.252  
BUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 1 permit 172.31.0.0 0.0.0.63  
BUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 2 permit 172.31.1.0  
0.0.0.63 BUCARAMANGA(config)#ip nat inside source list 1  
pool NATBUC overload BUCARAMANGA(config)#ip nat  
inside source list 2 pool NATBUC overload  
BUCARAMANGA(config)#int fa0/0  
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#ip nat inside  
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#int s0/0/0  
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#ip nat outside  
  
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 100 deny ip host 172.31.0.1 200.17.220.2  
0.0.0.255  
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 100 permit ip host 172.31.0.1 172.31.0.20  
0.0.0.63  
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 100 permit ip host 172.31.0.1 172.31.1.15  
0.0.0.63  
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#int fa0/0  
  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#ip access-group 100 out
```

```

CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#no shutdown
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#

CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 102 permit ip host 172.31.0.2
200.17.220.2
0.0.0.255
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 102 deny ip host 172.31.0.2 172.31.0.20
0.0.0.63
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#access-list 102 deny ip host 172.31.0.2 172.31.1.15
0.0.0.63
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#int
fa0/0 CUNDINAMARCA(config-
if)#ip access-group 102 out
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#no
shutdown
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#
TUNJA(config)#access-list 100 permit ip host 172.31.1.15 200.17.220.4
0.0.0.255
TUNJA(config)#access-list 100 permit tcp host 172.31.1.15
200.17.220.2 0.0.0.255 TUNJA(config)#int fa0/1
TUNJA(config-if)#ip
access-group 100 out
TUNJA(config-if)#no
shutdown
TUNJA(config-if)#
TUNJA(config)#access-list 101 permit ip host 172.31.0.20 172.31.0.2 0.0.0.63
TUNJA(config)#access-list 101 permit ip host 172.31.0.20
172.31.0.5 0.0.0.63 TUNJA(config)#int fa0/1
TUNJA(config-if)#ip access-group 101 out
TUNJA(config-if)#no shutdown
TUNJA(config-if)#
BUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 100 permit ip host 172.31.1.5 200.17.220.2
0.0.0.255
BUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 100 permit ip host 172.31.1.5 172.31.0.0
0.0.0.63
BUCARAMANGA(config)#int fa0/0
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#ip access-group 100 out
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#no shutdown

```

```

BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#  

BUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 101 deny ip host 172.31.0.5 200.17.220.2  

    0.0.0.255  

BUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 101 permit ip host 172.31.0.5 172.31.0.20  

    0.0.0.63  

BUCARAMANGA(config)#access-list 101 permit ip host 172.31.0.5 172.31.0.2  

    0.0.0.63  

BUCARAMANGA(config)#int fa0/0  

BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#ip access-  

group 101 out BUCARAMANGA(config-  

if)#no shutdown BUCARAMANGA(config-  

if)#

```

CUNDINAMARCA

$120 \text{ hosts} = 2^7 = 128 - 2 = 126$
 $172.31.0.1/25 - 172.31.0.126/25$

BUCARAMANGA

$110 \text{ hosts} = 2^7 = 128 - 2 = 126$
 $172.31.0.129/25 - 172.31.0.254/25$

TUNJA

$80 \text{ hosts} = 2^7 = 128 - 2 = 126$
 $172.31.1.1/25 - 172.31.1.26/25$

TUNJA

```

Switch>en Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#vlan 20
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#vlan 30 Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)# Switch(config)#int range fa0/5-10
Switch(config-if-range)#
switchport mode Access
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 20
Switch(config-if-range)#exit

```

```
Switch(config)#int range fa0/15-20
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport mode access
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 30
Switch(config-if-range)#do wr
Building configuration... [OK]
Switch(config-if-range)#

```

```
TUNJA(config)#int fa0/1.20
TUNJA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 20
TUNJA(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.0.1
255.255.255.192 TUNJA(config-subif)#no
shutdown
TUNJA(config-subif)#int fa0/1.30
TUNJA(config-subif)#encapsulation
dot1Q 30
TUNJA(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.1.1
255.255.255.192 TUNJA(config-subif)#no
shutdown
TUNJA(config-subif)#

```

CUNDINAMARCA

```
Switch>en Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#vlan 10
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#vlan 20
Switch(config-vlan)#exit Switch(config)#vlan 30
Switch(config-vlan)#exit Switch(config)#vlan 88
Switch(config-vlan)#exit Switch(config)#int range fa0/15-19
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport mode access
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 20
Switch(config-if-range)#exit
Switch(config)#int range fa0/20-24
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport mode access
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 10
Switch(config-if-range)#exit
Switch(config)#do wr Building configuration... [OK]
Switch(config)#

```

CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#int fa0/0.20
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.20, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
FastEthernet0/0.20, changed state to up

CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 20
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.0.1
255.255.255.192 CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#no
shutdown CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#int fa0/0.30
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.30, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
FastEthernet0/0.30, changed state to up

CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 30
CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.1.1
255.255.255.192 CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#no
shutdown CUNDINAMARCA(config-subif)#

BUCARAMANGA

Switch>en Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#vlan 10
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#vlan 30 Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#int range f

%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to down

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

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/24, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface

FastEthernet0/24, changed state to up

```
% Incomplete command.  
Switch(config)#int range fa0/2-5  
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 10  
Switch(config-if-range)#do write  
Building configuration... [OK]  
  
Switch(config-if-range)#exit  
Switch(config)#int range fa0/20-24  
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 30  
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport mode access  
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 30  
Switch(config-if-range)#exit  
Switch(config)#int range fa0/2-4  
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport mode access  
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 10  
Switch(config-if-range)#exit Switch(config)#  
  
BUCARAMANGA#conf t  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
BUCARAMANGA(config)#int fa0/0.10 BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#encapsulation  
dot1Q 10  
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.0.1 255.255.255.192  
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#no shutdown  
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#int fa0/0.30 BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#encapsulation  
dot1Q 30  
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#ip address 172.31.1.1 255.255.255.192  
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#no shutdown  
BUCARAMANGA(config-subif)#
```

TUNJA

```
TUNJA(config)#router ospf 1  
TUNJA(config-router)#network 172.31.2.32 0.0.0.3 area 0  
TUNJA(config-router)#network 172.31.2.36 0.0.0.3 area 0  
TUNJA(config-router)#network 209.17.220.0  
0.0.0.255 area 0 TUNJA(config-router)#exit  
TUNJA(config)#int s0/0/0
```

```
TUNJA(config-if)#ip ospf  
authentication-key cisco TUNJA(config-  
if)#ip ospf authentication  
03:45:03: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 172.31.2.34 on  
Serial0/0/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done  
TUNJA(config-if)#int s0/0/1  
TUNJA(config-if)#ip ospf authentication-key cisco  
TUNJA(config-if)#ip ospf authentication  
03:45:36: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 172.31.2.38 on  
Serial0/0/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done  
TUNJA(config-if)#exit TUNJA(config)#

```

CUNDINAMARCA

```
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#router ospf 1  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-router)#network 172.31.2.36 0.0.0.3 area 0  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-router)#network 172.31.1.0 0.0.0.127 area 0  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-router)#exit  
CUNDINAMARCA(config)#int s0/0/0 CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#ip ospf  
authentication-key cisco CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#ip ospf authentication  
CUNDINAMARCA(config-if)#

```

BUCARAMANGA

```
BUCARAMANGA(config)#router ospf 1  
BUCARAMANGA(config-router)#network 172.31.2.32 0.0.0.3 area 0  
BUCARAMANGA(config-router)#network 172.31.0.0  
0.0.0.127 area 0 BUCARAMANGA(config-router)#exit  
BUCARAMANGA(config)#int s0/0/0  
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#ip ospf  
authentication-key cisco BUCARAMANGA(config-  
if)#ip ospf authentication  
BUCARAMANGA(config-if)#

```

2. CONCLUSIONES

De acuerdo con los contenidos vistos dentro del curso Diplomado de Profundización Cisco CCNA, se logra conceptualizar con claridad el término red, que es un conjunto de dispositivos conectados por medio de cables, ondas, señales, y demás métodos de transporte de datos para compartir información y servicios.

El uso de listas permite limitar el acceso o recibir paquetes desde otras redes.

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