

DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACIÓN CISCO
PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRÁCTICAS CCNP

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UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA – UNAD
ESCUELA DE CIENCIAS BÁSICAS, TECNOLOGÍA E INGENIERÍA – ECBTI
INGENIERÍA TELECOMUNICACIONES
VALLEDUPAR
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ANDRES FELIPE ROCHA VILLALOBOS

Diplomado de opción de grado presentado para optar el
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Presentado a:
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VALLEDUPAR
2023

NOTA DE ACEPTACIÓN

Firma del Presidente del Jurado

Firma del Jurado

Firma del Jurado

VALLEDUPAR, 10 de mayo de 2023

AGRADECIMIENTOS

A mis padres principalmente agradezco que siempre me han brindado su apoyo incondicional para que yo pueda cumplir todos mis sueños y metas personales. También son los que me han brindado todo el apoyo emocional para nunca desistir de mi proceso académico.

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GLOSARIO

VPN (red privada virtual): una red privada que abarca una red pública como Internet. Las VPN se utilizan para conectar de forma segura redes remotas o usuarios individuales a una red corporativa. La información transmitida a través de una VPN se cifra para garantizar la privacidad y la seguridad de los datos.

LAN: La abreviatura de "Red de área local" en inglés, es una red de red de área local que puede realizar la conexión entre dispositivos electrónicos en un área geográfica limitada, como una oficina o un edificio.

STP (Protocolo de árbol de expansión): un protocolo de red utilizado para evitar bucles en redes conmutadas. STP permite que los conmutadores elijan la ruta más corta y mejor para la transmisión de datos, evitando la creación de bucles que pueden provocar congestión y pérdida de paquetes.

OSPF (Open Shortest Path First): La ruta más corta y confiable entre dos nodos se determina utilizando el protocolo de enrutamiento dinámico OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) en redes IP. Un protocolo de enrutamiento de estado de enlace llamado OSPF elige la mejor ruta en función de los costos del enlace.

ROUTER: Un dispositivo de red que conecta diferentes redes y dirige el tráfico de datos entre ellas. El enrutador determina la ruta que deben tomar los paquetes de datos en la red utilizando los protocolos de enrutamiento apropiados.

RESUMEN

La revolución de las nuevas tecnologías de la información y la comunicación a nivel mundial están generando un constante cambio en la perspectiva de la economía global, haciéndola cada día más competitivas, exigentes y con la necesidad de optimizar cada uno de los procesos que se realicen en empresas, instituciones educativas, centros de salud, etcétera. Por lo mencionado anteriormente las telecomunicaciones, la electrónica y los sistemas juegan un papel muy importante en el crecimiento y desarrollo de los diferentes sectores económicos del mundo.

El desarrollo de las actividades para el Diplomado de profundización de Cisco CCNP permite interiorizar e involucrarnos a profundidad en los diferentes temas en configuración de tecnologías y redes de conmutación, a través de la teoría y la práctica, consiguiendo obtener habilidades en configuración de redes a nivel LAN/WAN y enrutamiento por medio de diferentes escenarios propuestos en cada actividad, posteriormente llevando a la realidad por medio de los software de simulación y emulación como GNS3, Packet Tracert, plataforma CISCO entre otros.

Palabras clave: CISCO, CCNP, Comutación, Enrutamiento, Redes, Electrónica.

ABSTRACT

The revolution of the new information and communication technologies worldwide are generating a constant change in the perspective of the global economy, making it increasingly competitive, demanding and with the need to optimize each of the processes that are carried out in companies, educational institutions, health centers, etc. Due to the aforementioned, telecommunications, electronics and systems play a very important role in the growth and development of the different economic sectors of the world.

The development of the activities for the Cisco CCNP Deepening Diploma allows us to internalize and get deeply involved in the different topics in the configuration of technologies and switching networks, through theory and practice, obtaining skills in network configuration at a level LAN/WAN and routing through different scenarios proposed in each activity, later brought to reality through simulation and emulation software such as GNS3, Packet Tracert, CISCO platform among others.

Keywords: CISCO, CCNP, Switching, Routing, Networks, Electronics.

INTRODUCCIÓN

En el documento final del diplomado de profundización CCNP evidenciaremos a través de un documento completo, el desarrollo de la práctica propuesta por él curso, aplicando cada uno de los conceptos adquiridos en el proceso de aprendizaje, aplicando tecnologías de Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) y la implementación de VLAN y la configuración de protocolos de enrutamiento avanzados. Los conocimientos en las tecnologías de la información y la comunicación en la actualidad son de suma importancia en la cotidianidad, ya que son herramientas fundamentales en la optimización de procesos que nos encontramos con distintos medios de comunicación tecnológicos, por ejemplo, en el hogar nos encontramos con los routers, los smartv, electrodomésticos digitales, entre otros

En el desarrollo de este documento encontraremos dos escenarios que corresponden a cada una de las etapas del proceso de aprendizaje del diplomado. En la primera parte se configurará la topología de red propuesta por el curso incluyendo los elementos de routers y switch con ajustes básicos. Además debemos hacer ping entre los elementos R1 a R3 en cada VRF, con el fin de evidenciar un óptimo desarrollo de la actividad.

Como segundo escenario, nos encontraremos con una configuración de switches que pueda soportar la conectividad de todos los elementos que incluyen la topología diseñada, con una descripción y un modelo de referencia que nos permita explicar cada una de las comunicaciones establecidas en los switches. Además, en esta parte configuraremos la seguridad del proyecto, las vulnerabilidades y el control de amenazas, A través de la habilitación de un usuario admin y una contraseña asociada al nombre del autor.

DESARROLLO

Escenario 1

construir la red y configurar los ajustes básicos de cada dispositivo y el direccionamiento de las interfaces.

Figura 1. Escenario 1

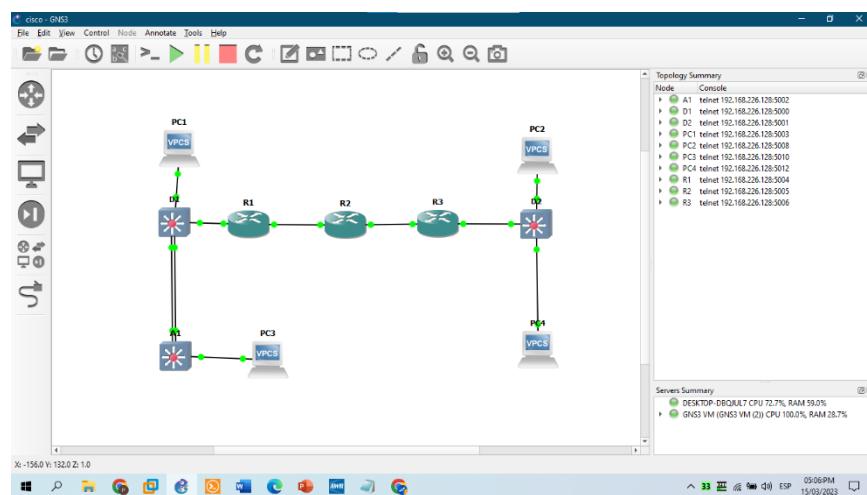


Figura 4. Simulación de escenario 1

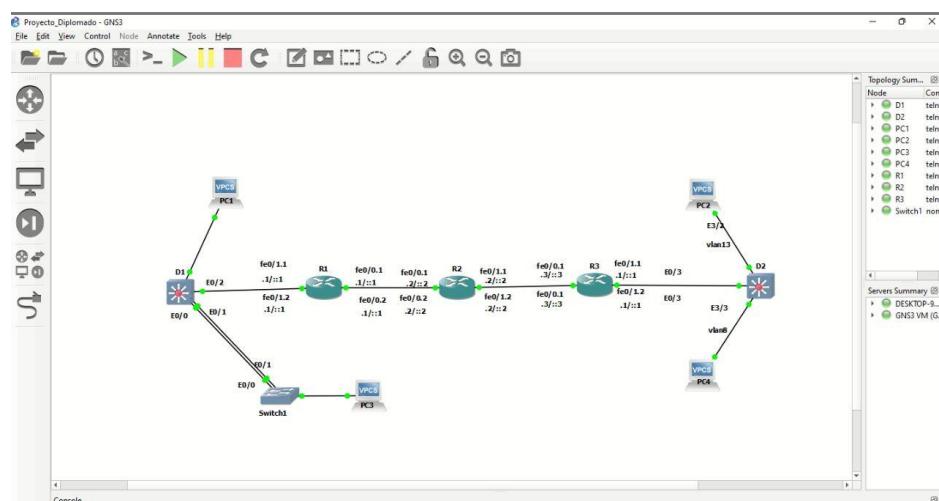


Tabla 1. Direccionamiento de red

Device	Interface	IPv4 Address	IPv6 Address	IPv6 Link-Local
R1	E1/0.1	10.0.12.1/24	2001:db8:acad:12::1/64	fe80::1:1
	E1/0.2	10.0.12.1/24	2001:db8:acad:12::1/64	fe80::1:2
	E1/1.1	10.0.113.1/24	2001:db8:acad:113::1/64	fe80::1:3
	E1/1.2	10.0.108.1/24	2001:db8:acad:108::1/64	fe80::1:4
R2	E1/0.1	10.0.12.1/24	2001:db8:acad:12::2/64	fe80::2:1
	E1/0.2	10.0.12.1/24	2001:db8:acad:12::2/64	fe80::2:2
	E1/1.1	10.0.23.1/24	2001:db8:acad:23::2/64	fe80::2:3
	E1/1.2	10.0.23.1/24	2001:db8:acad:23::2/64	fe80::2:4
R3	E1/0.1	10.0.23.5/24	2001:db8:acad:23::3/64	fe80::3:1
	E1/0.2	10.0.23.5/24	2001:db8:acad:23::3/64	fe80::3:2
	E1/1.1	10.0.213.5/24	2001:db8:acad:213::1/64	fe80::3:3
	E1/1.2	10.0.208.5/24	2001:db8:acad:208::1/64	fe80::3:4
PC1	NIC	10.0.113.15/24	2001:db8:acad:113::50/6 4	EUI-64
PC2	NIC	10.0.213.15/24	2001:db8:acad:213::50/6 4	EUI-64
PC3	NIC	10.0.108.15/24	2001:db8:acad:108::50/6 4	EUI-64
PC4	NIC	10.0.208.15/24	2001:db8:acad:208::50/6 4	EUI-64

De acuerdo con mi documento de

identidad1067815515

x = 5

y = 1

z = 5

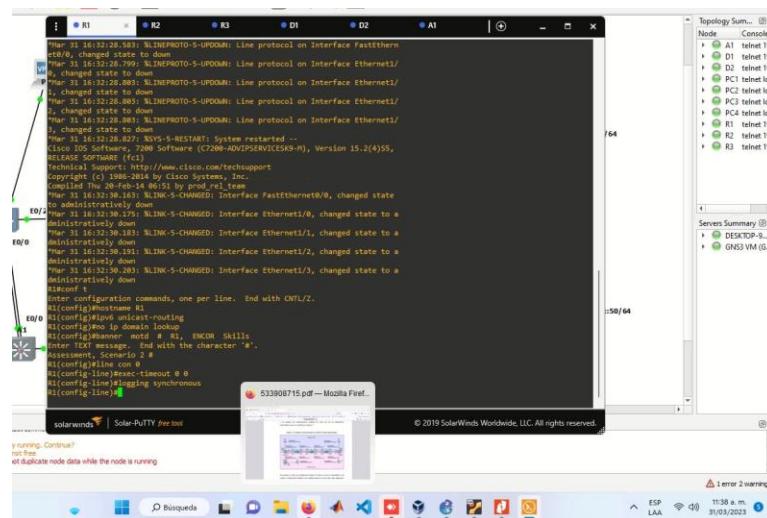
Configuración básica de los dispositivos

Se ingresa al modo de configuración de cada dispositivo y aplica las configuraciones básicas, por lo tanto, en cada uno se utiliza los siguientes códigos.

ROUTER 1

```
R1# configure terminal  
R1( config )# hostname R1  
R1( config )# ipv6 unicast routing  
R1( config )#no ip domain lookup  
R1( config )# line con 0  
R1(config - line )#exec timeout 0 0  
R1(config - line )# logging synchronous  
R1(config - line )# exit
```

Figura 5. Aplicando código R1



ROUTER 2

R2# configure terminal

```
R2( config )# hostname R2
```

```
R2( config )# ipv6 unicast - routing
```

```
R2( config )#no ip domain lookup
```

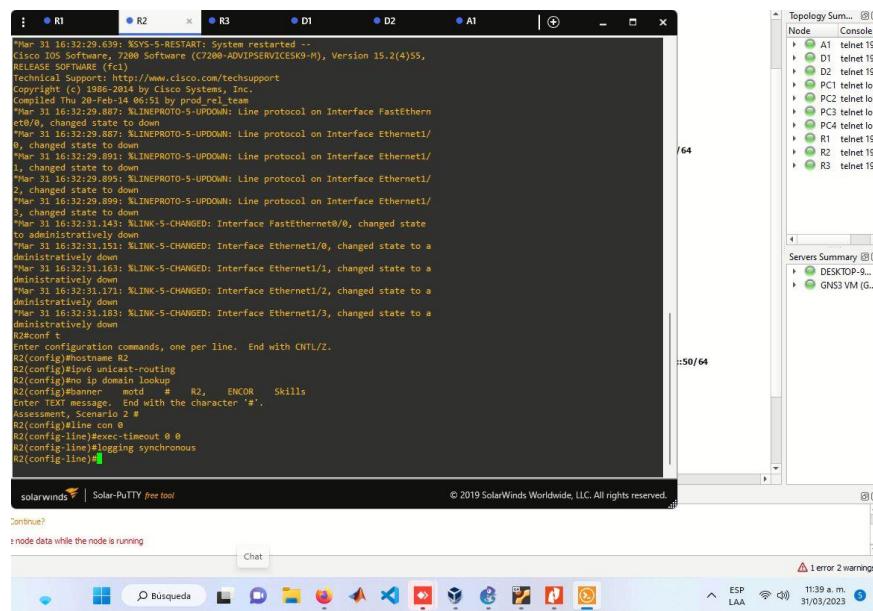
```
R2( config )# line con 0
```

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

```
R2(config - line )# logging synchronous
```

```
R2(config - line )# exit
```

Figura 6. Aplicando código R2



ROUTER 3

R3# configure terminal

R3(config)# hostname R3

R3(config)# ipv6 unicast - routing

R3(config)#no ip domain lookup

R3(config)# line con 0

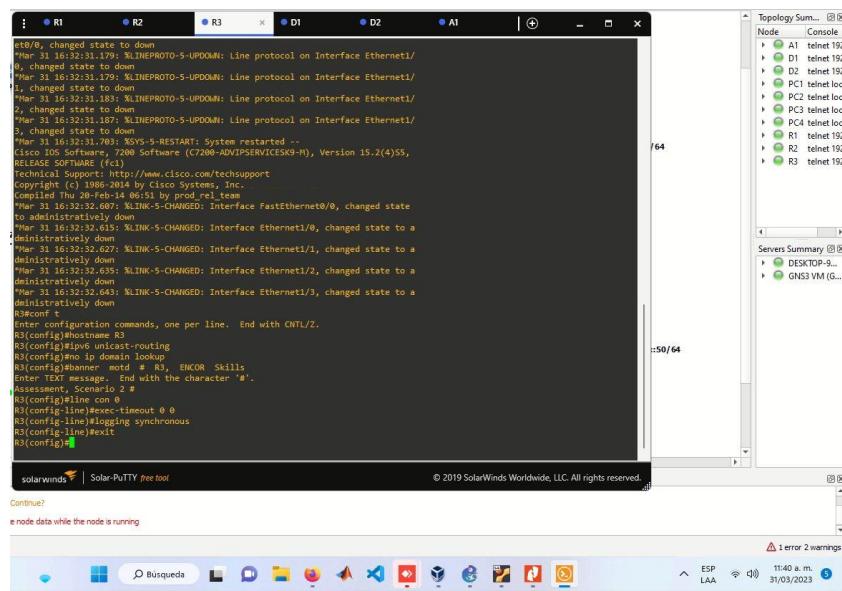
R3(config - line)#exec - timeout 0 0

R3(config - line)# logging synchronous

R3(config - line)# exit

R3(config)#

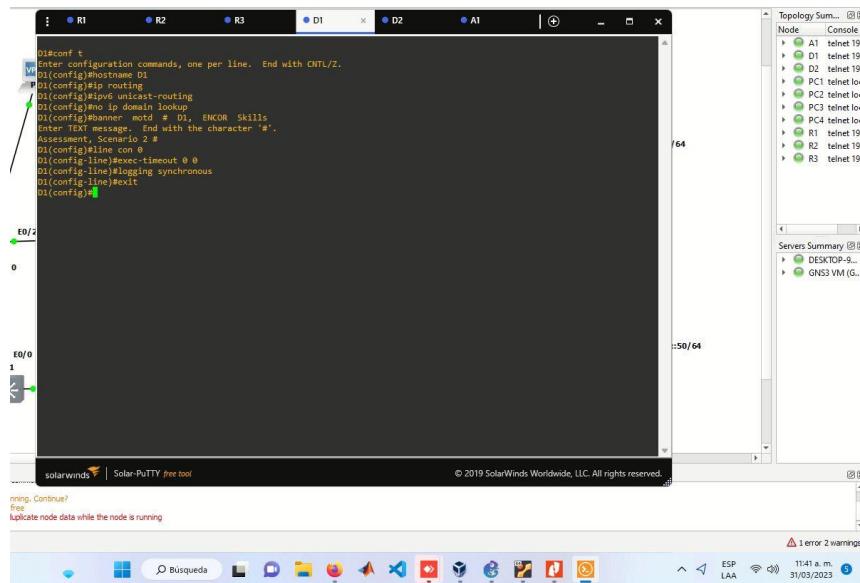
Figura 7. Aplicando código R3



SWITCH D1

```
D1# configure terminal
D1( config )# hostname D1
D1( config )#ip routing
D1( config )# ipv6 unicast - routing
D1( config )#no ip domain lookup
D1( config )# line con 0
D1(config - line )#exec - timeout 0 0
D1(config - line )# logging synchronous
D1(config - line )# exit
D1( config )# vlan 8
D1(config - vlan )# name General - Users
D1(config - vlan )# exit
```

Figura 8. Aplicando código D1

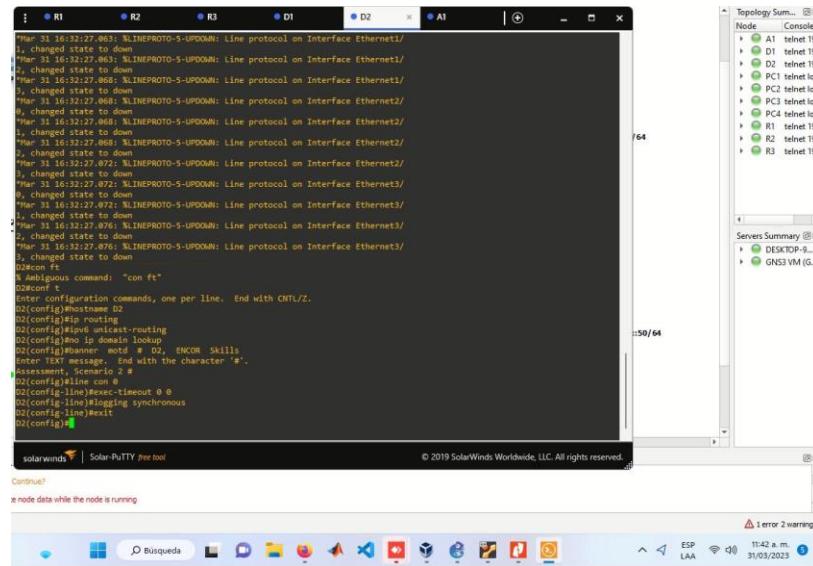


SWITCH D2

```
D2# configure terminal
D2( config )# hostname D2
D2( config )#ip routing
```

```
D2( config )# ipv6 unicast - routing
D2( config )#no ip domain lookup
D2( config )# line con 0
D2(config - line )#exec - timeout 0 0
D2(config - line )# logging synchronous
D2(config - line )# exit
D2( config )# vlan 8
D2(config - vlan )# name General - Users
D2(config - vlan )# exit
D2( config )# vlan 13
D2(config - vlan )# name Special - Users
D2(config - vlan )# exit
D2( config )#
```

Figura 9. Aplicando código D2

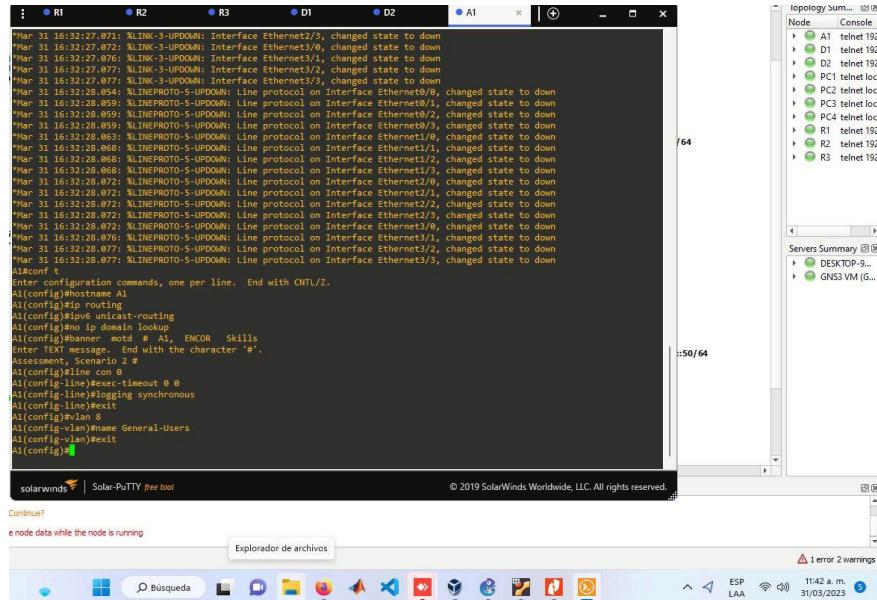


SWITCH A1

```
A1# configure terminal  
A1( config )# hostname A1  
A1( config )# ipv6 unicast - routing  
A1( config )#no ip domain lookup  
A1( config )# line con 0  
A1(config - line )#exec - timeout 0 0  
A1(config - line )# logging synchronous  
A1(config - line )# exit  
A1( config )# vlan 8  
A1(config - vlan )# name General - Users  
A1(config - vlan )# exit  
A1( config )#
```

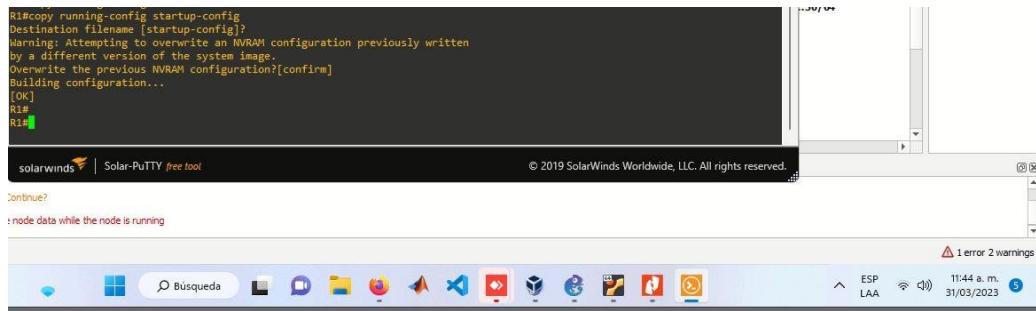
exit

Figura 10. Aplicando código A1



Procedemos a guardar todas las configuraciones de los dispositivos

Figura 11. Guardar configuraciones



```
R1#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Warning: Attempting to overwrite an NVRAM configuration previously written
by a different version of the system image.
Overwrite the previous NVRAM configuration? [confirm]
Building configuration...
[OK]
R1#
R1#
```

solarwinds | Solar-PuTTY free tool © 2019 SolarWinds Worldwide, LLC. All rights reserved.

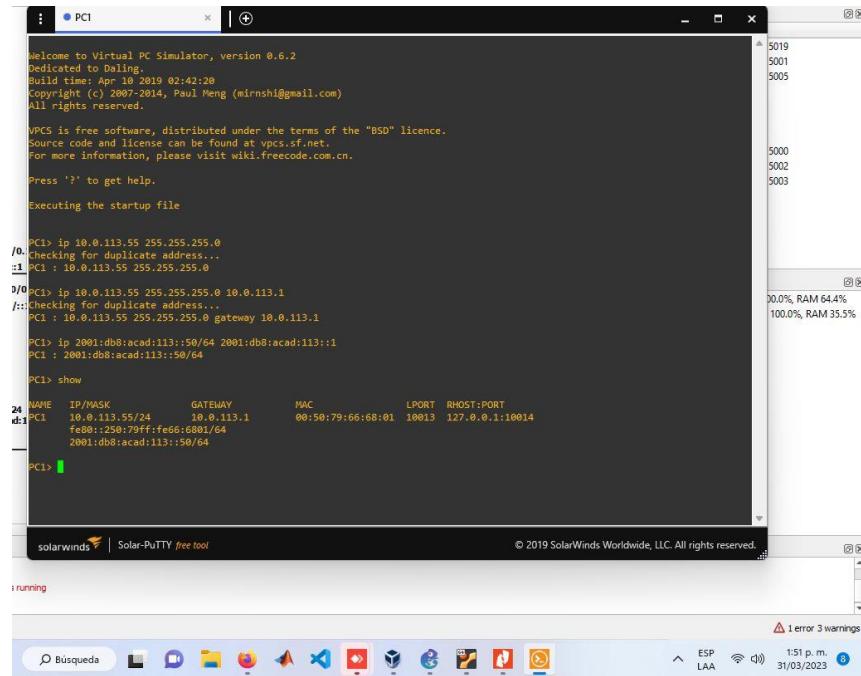
Continue? ! node data while the node is running

1 error 2 warnings 11:44 a.m. 31/03/2023

Configuración de los PC1, PC2, PC3 y PC4 según la tabla de direccionamiento

PC1 : ip 10.0.113.97 10.0.113.1

PC1 : ip 2001:DB8:ACAD:113::50/64



```
Welcome to Virtual PC Simulator, version 0.6.2
Dedicated to Daling,
Build time: Apr 10 2019 02:42:20
Copyright (c) 2007-2014, Paul Meng (mirnshi@gmail.com)
All rights reserved.

VPCS is free software, distributed under the terms of the "BSD" licence.
Source code and license can be found at vpcs.sf.net.
For more information, please visit wiki.freetech.com.cn.

Press '?' to get help.

Executing the startup file

PC1> ip 10.0.113.55 255.255.255.0
/0 Checking for duplicate address...
:1 PC1 : 10.0.113.55 255.255.255.0
0/0 PC1> ip 10.0.113.55 255.255.255.0 10.0.113.1
/:1: checking for duplicate address...
PC1 : 10.0.113.55 255.255.255.0 gateway 10.0.113.1

PC1> ip 2001:db8:acad:113::50/64 2001:db8:acad:113::1
PC1 : 2001:db8:acad:113::50/64

PC1> show

NAME IP/MASK GATEWAY MAC LPORT RMOST:PORT
d:1 PC1 : 10.0.113.55/24 10.0.113.1 00:50:79:66:68:01 10013 127.0.0.1:10014
fe80::250:79ff:fe6:6801/64
2001:db8:acad:113::50/64

PC1>
```

solarwinds | Solar-PuTTY free tool © 2019 SolarWinds Worldwide, LLC. All rights reserved.

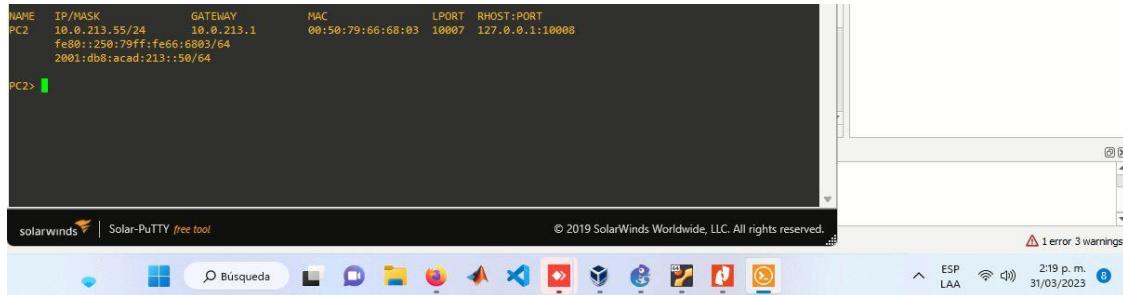
running

1 error 3 warnings 1:51 p.m. 31/03/2023

PC2 : ip 10.0.213.97 10.0.213.1

PC2 ip 2001:DB8:ACAD:213::50/64

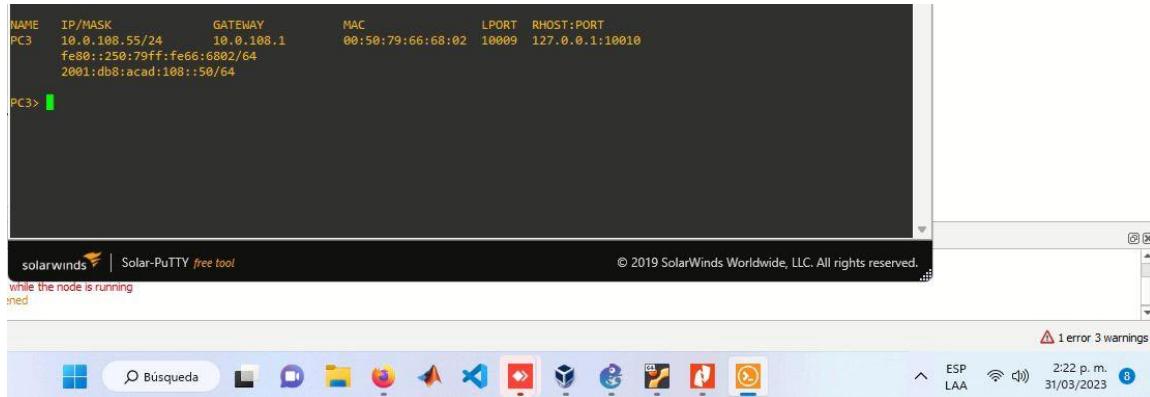
Figura 13. Aplicando código PC2



PC3:ip:10.0.108.97 10.0.108.1

PC3: ip2001:DB8:ACAD:108::50/64

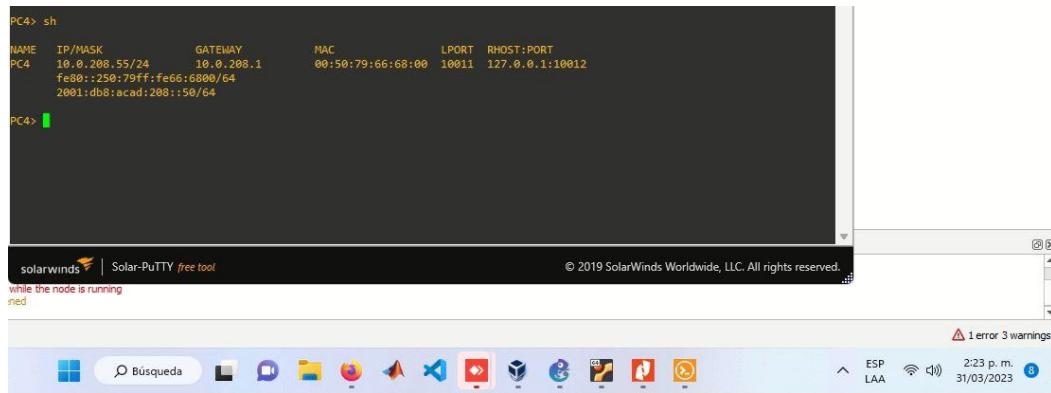
Figura 14. Aplicación código PC3



PC4:ip 10.0.208.97 10.0.208.1

PC4:ip 2001:DB8:ACAD:208::50/64

Figura 15. Aplicando código PC4



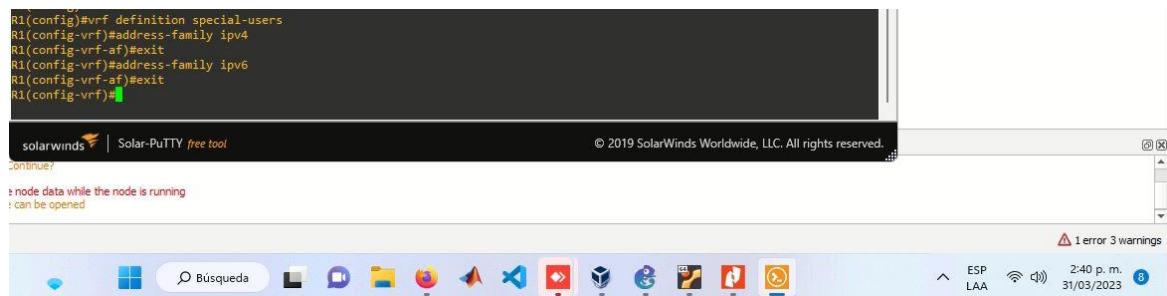
```
PC4> sh
NAME   IP/MASK      GATEWAY      MAC          LPORT    RHOST:PORT
PC4   10.0.208.55/24 10.0.208.1  00:50:79:66:68:00 10011  127.0.0.1:10012
      fe80::250:79ff:fe66:6800/64
      2001:db8:acad:208::50/64

PC4>
```

The screenshot shows a Solar-PuTTY terminal window titled "solarwinds | Solar-PuTTY free tool". The command "sh" was entered, and the output shows the system's network configuration. The terminal window has a dark background with white text. Below the terminal is a Windows taskbar with various icons and a status bar indicating "1 error 3 warnings", the date "31/03/2023", and the time "2:23 p. m."

Configuración VRF

Figura 16. Configuración VRF



```
R1(config-vrf)#vrf definition special-users
R1(config-vrf)#address-family ipv4
R1(config-vrf-af)#exit
R1(config-vrf)#address-family ipv6
R1(config-vrf-af)#exit
R1(config-vrf)#

solarwinds | Solar-PuTTY free tool
Continue?
: node data while the node is running
: can be opened

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```

The screenshot shows a Solar-PuTTY terminal window titled "solarwinds | Solar-PuTTY free tool". The configuration mode for VRF is active, specifically defining a special user and setting up both IPv4 and IPv6 address families. Below the terminal is a Windows taskbar with various icons and a status bar indicating "1 error 3 warnings", the date "31/03/2023", and the time "2:40 p. m."

En R1, R2, y R3 se configura IPv4 y IPv6 en cada VRF, como se realiza en los siguientes códigos.

R1# configure terminal

R1(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing

R1(config)#vrf definition General-Users

```
R1(config -vrf)# address-family ipv4
R1(config -vrf -af)# address-family ipv6
R1(config -vrf -af)# exit
R1(config -vrf)# exit
R1( config )#vrf definition Special-Users
R1(config -vrf)# address-family ipv4
R1(config -vrf -af)# address-family ipv6
R1(config -vrf -af)# exit
R1(config -vrf)# exit
R1( config )#int e1 /1.1
R1(config - subif )# encapsulation dot1q 13
R1(config - subif )#vrf forwarding Special-Users
R1(config - subif )#ip address 10.0.113.6 255.255.255.0
R1(config - subif )# ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:113::1/64
R1(config - subif )# ipv6 address fe80::1:3 link-local
R1(config - subif )#no shutdown
R1(config - subif )# exit
R1(config -if)# exit
R1( config )#int e1 /1.2
R1(config - subif )# encapsulation dot1q 8
R1(config - subif )#vrf forwarding General - Users
R1(config - subif )#ip address 10.0.108.6 255.255.255.0
R1(config - subif )# ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:108::1/64
R1(config - subif )# ipv6 address fe80::1:4 link-local
R1(config - subif )#no shutdown
R1(config - subif )# exit
R1( config )#int e1 /0.1
R1(config - subif )# encapsulation dot1q 13
```

```
R1(config - subif )#vrf forwarding Special-Users
R1(config - subif )#ip address 10.0.12.6 255.255.255.0
R1(config - subif )# ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:12::1/64
R1(config - subif )# ipv6 address fe80::1:1 link-local R1(config - subif )#no shutdown
R1(config - subif )# exit
R1( config )#int e1 /0.2
R1(config - subif )# encapsulation dot1q 8
R1(config - subif )#vrf forwarding General-Users
R1(config - subif )#ip address 10.0.12.6 255.255.255.0
R1(config - subif )# ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:12::1/64
R1(config - subif )# ipv6 address fe80::1:2 link-local
R1(config - subif )#no shutdown
R1(config - subif )# exit
R1( config )# exit
```

```
R2# configure terminal
R2( config )# ipv6 unicast-routing
R2( config )#vrf definition General-Users
R2(config -vrf)# address-family ipv4
R2(config -vrf -af)# address-family ipv6
R2(config -vrf -af)# exit
R2(config -vrf )# exit
R2( config )#vrf definition Specia-Users
R2(config -vrf )# address-family ipv4
R2(config -vrf -af)# address-family ipv6
R2(config -vrf -af)# exit
R2(config -vrf )# exit
R2( config )#int e1/0.1
```

```
R2(config - subif )# encapsulation dot1q 13
R2(config - subif )#vrf forwarding Special-Users
R2(config - subif )#ip address 10.0.12.4 255.255.255.0
R2(config - subif )# ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:12::2/64
R2(config - subif )# ipv6 address fe80::2:1 link-local
R2(config - subif )#no shutdown
R2(config - subif )# exit
R2( config )#int e1 /0.2
R2(config - subif )# encapsulation dot1q 8
R2(config - subif )#vrf forwarding General-Users
R2(config - subif )#ip address 10.0.12.4 255.255.255.0
R2(config - subif )# ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:12::2/64
R2(config - subif )# ipv6 address fe80::2:2 link-local
R2(config - subif )#no shutdown
R2(config - subif )# exit
R2( config )# exit
R2#
R2# configure terminal
R2( config )# interface e1/1.1
R2(config - subif )# encapsulation dot1q 13
R2(config - subif )#vrf forwarding Special-Users
R2(config - subif )#ip address 10.0.23.4 255.255.255.0
R2(config - subif )# ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:23::2/64
R2(config - subif )# ipv6 address fe80::2:3 link-local
R2(config - subif )#no shutdown
R2(config - subif )# exit
R2( config )# interface e1/1.2
R2(config - subif )# encapsulation dot1q 8
```

```
R2(config - subif )#vrf forwarding General-Users
R2(config - subif )#ip address 10.0.23.4 255.255.255.0
R2(config - subif )# ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:23::2/64
R2(config - subif )# ipv6 address fe80::2:4 link-local
R2(config - subif )#no shutdown
R2(config - subif )# exit
R2( config )# exit
R2#
```

```
R3# configure terminal
R3( config )# ipv6 unicast-routing
R3( config )#vrf definition General-Users
R3(config -vrf)# address-family ipv4
R3(config -vrf -af)# address-family ipv6
R3(config -vrf -af)# exit
R3(config -vrf )# exit
R3( config )#vrf definition Special-Users
R3(config -vrf )# address-family ipv4
R3(config -vrf -af)# address-family ipv6
R3(config -vrf -af)# exit
R3(config -vrf )# exit
R3( config )# interface e1/0.1
R3(config - subif )# encapsulation dot1q 13
R3(config - subif )#vrf forwarding Special-Users
R3(config - subif )#ip address 10.0.23.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config - subif )# ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:23::3/64
R3(config - subif )# ipv6 address fe80 ::3:1 link-local
```

```
R3(config - subif )#no shutdown
R3(config - subif )# exit
R3( config )# interface e1/0.2
R3(config - subif )# encapsulation dot1q 8
R3(config - subif )#vrf forwarding General-Users
R3(config - subif )#ip address 10.0.23.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config - subif )# ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:23::3/64
R3(config - subif )# ipv6 address fe80::3:2 link-local
R3(config - subif )#no shutdown
R3(config - subif )# exit
R3( config )# interface e1/1.1
R3(config - subif )# encapsulation dot1q 13
R3(config - subif )#vrf forwarding Special-Users
R3(config - subif )#ip address 10.0.213.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config - subif )# ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:213::1/64
R3(config - subif )# ipv6 addres fe80::3:3 link-local
R3(config - subif )#no shutdown
R3(config - subif )# exit
R3( config )# interface e1/1.2
R3(config - subif )# encapsulation dot1q 8
R3(config - subif )#vrf forwarding General-Users
R3(config - subif )#ip address 10.0.208.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config - subif )# ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:208::1/64
R3(config - subif )# ipv6 address fe80::3:4 link-local
R3(config - subif )#no shutdown
R3(config - subif )# exit
R3( config )# exit
```

R3#

Figura 17. Conexión ok

Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Protocol
FastEthernet0/0	unassigned	YES	NVRAM	administratively down	down
FastEthernet0/0.1	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down
Ethernet1/0	unassigned	YES	NVRAM	administratively down	down
Ethernet1/1	unassigned	YES	NVRAM	administratively down	down
Ethernet1/2	unassigned	YES	NVRAM	administratively down	down
Ethernet1/3	unassigned	YES	NVRAM	administratively down	down
R1#					

Por último, verificamos las conexiones desde R1 con su conectividad con R3

Evidenciando una óptima conexión de R1 con R3, cumpliendo con el objetivo de la práctica.

Aplicar comando ping vrf General-Users 10.0.208.3

Aplicar comando pin vrf General-Users 2001:db8:acad:208::1

Aplicar comando ping vrf Special-Users 10.0.213.3

Aplicar comando ping vrf Special-Users 2001:db8:acad:213::1

Escenario 2.

Procedemos a realizar nuevas configuraciones en R1, R2 y R3 para las VLANs 8 y 13, que corresponden a los grupos de usuarios generales y especiales, respectivamente. Además, se configuran las direcciones IP e IPv6 correspondientes. Cabe mencionar que las interfaces se licencian con el comando "no shutdown".

R1

int E1/0

no shutdown

int E1/0.1

encapsulation dot1Q 13

vrf forwarding Special-Users

ip address 10.0.12.9 255.255.255.0

ipv6 address fe80::1:1 link-local

ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:12::1/64

no shutdown

exit

int E1/0.2

encapsulation dot1Q 8

vrf forwarding General-Users

ip address 10.0.12.9 255.255.255.0

ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:12::1/64

ipv6 address fe80::1:2 link-local

no shutdown

exit

int E1/1

no shutdown

int E1/1.1

encapsulation dot1Q 13

vrf forwarding Special-Users

ip address 10.0.113.9 255.255.255.0

ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:113::1/64

ipv6 address fe80::1:3 link-local

no shutdown

exit

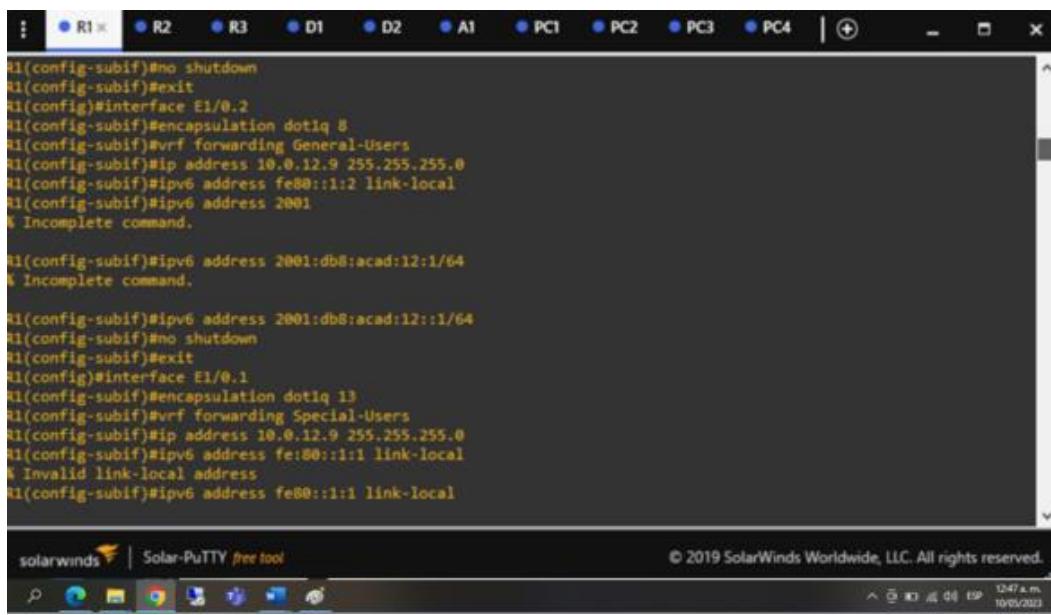
int E1/1.2

encapsulation dot1Q 8

vrf forward General-Users

```
ip address 10.0.108.9 255.255.255.0  
ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:108::1/64  
ipv6 address fe80::1:4 link-local  
no shutdown  
exit
```

Figura 18. Aplicando código R1



The screenshot shows a SolarWinds PuTTY session window titled 'R1'. The terminal window displays the following configuration commands:

```
R1(config-subif)#no shutdown
R1(config-subif)#exit
R1(config)#interface E1/0.2
R1(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 8
R1(config-subif)#vrf forwarding General-Users
R1(config-subif)#ip address 10.0.12.9 255.255.255.0
R1(config-subif)#ipv6 address fe80::1:2 link-local
R1(config-subif)#ipv6 address 2001
% Incomplete command.

R1(config-subif)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:12::1/64
% Incomplete command.

R1(config-subif)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:12::1/64
R1(config-subif)#no shutdown
R1(config-subif)#exit
R1(config)#interface E1/0.1
R1(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 13
R1(config-subif)#vrf forwarding Special-Users
R1(config-subif)#ip address 10.0.12.9 255.255.255.0
R1(config-subif)#ipv6 address fe80::1:1 link-local
% Invalid link-local address
R1(config-subif)#ipv6 address fe80::1:1 link-local
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the session is connected to 'R1' and shows the date and time as '10/05/2023 12:47 a.m.'

R2

```
int E1/0
no shutdown
int E1/0.1
encapsulation dot1Q 13
vrf forwarding Special-Users
```

```
ip address 10.0.12.7 255.255.255.0  
ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:12::2/64  
ipv6 address fe80::2:1 link-local  
no shutdown  
exit  
int E1/0.2  
encapsulation dot1Q 8  
vrf forwarding General-Users  
ip address 10.0.12.7 255.255.255.0  
ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:12::2/64  
ipv6 address fe80::2:2 link-local  
no shutdown  
exit  
int E1/1  
no shutdown  
int E1/1.1  
encapsulation dot1Q 13  
vrf forwarding Special-Users  
ip address 10.0.23.7 255.255.255.0
```

ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:23::2/64

ipv6 address fe80::2:3 link-local

no shutdown

exit

int E1/1.2

encapsulation dot1Q 8

vrf forwarding General-Users

ip address 10.0.23.7 255.255.255.0

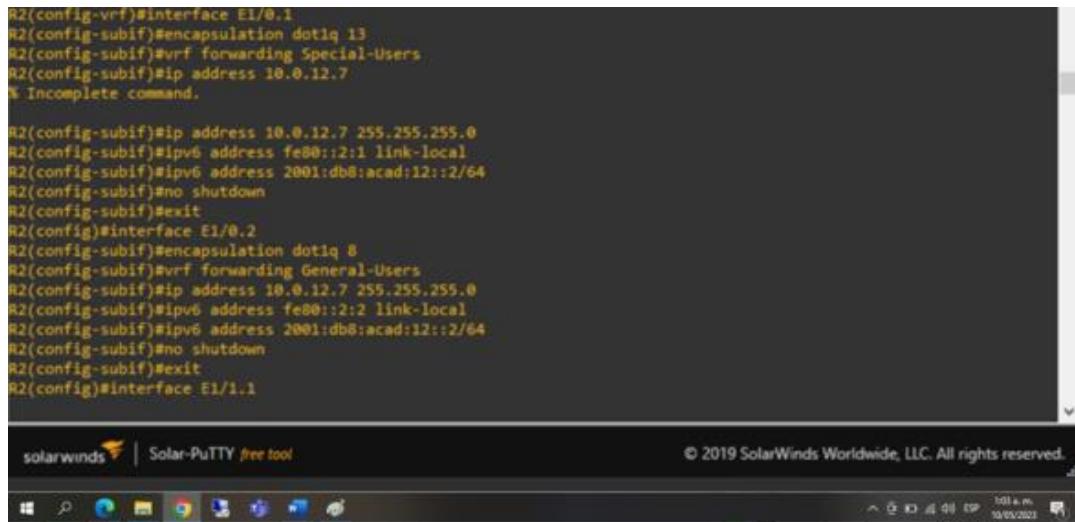
ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:23::2/64

ipv6 address fe80::2:4 link-local

no shutdown

exit

Figura 19. Aplicando código R2



```
R2(config-vrf)#interface E1/0.1
R2(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 13
R2(config-subif)#vrf forwarding Special-Users
R2(config-subif)#ip address 10.0.12.7
% Incomplete command.

R2(config-subif)#ip address 10.0.12.7 255.255.255.0
R2(config-subif)#ipv6 address fe80::2:1 link-local
R2(config-subif)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:12::2/64
R2(config-subif)#no shutdown
R2(config-subif)#exit
R2(config)#interface E1/0.2
R2(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 8
R2(config-subif)#vrf forwarding General-Users
R2(config-subif)#ip address 10.0.12.7 255.255.255.0
R2(config-subif)#ipv6 address fe80::2:2 link-local
R2(config-subif)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:12::2/64
R2(config-subif)#no shutdown
R2(config-subif)#exit
R2(config)#interface E1/1.1
```

R3

int E1/0

no shutdown

int E1/0.1

encapsulation dot1Q 13

vrf forwarding Special-Users

ip address 10.0.23.4 255.255.255.0

ipv6 address fe80::3:1 link-local

ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:23::3/64

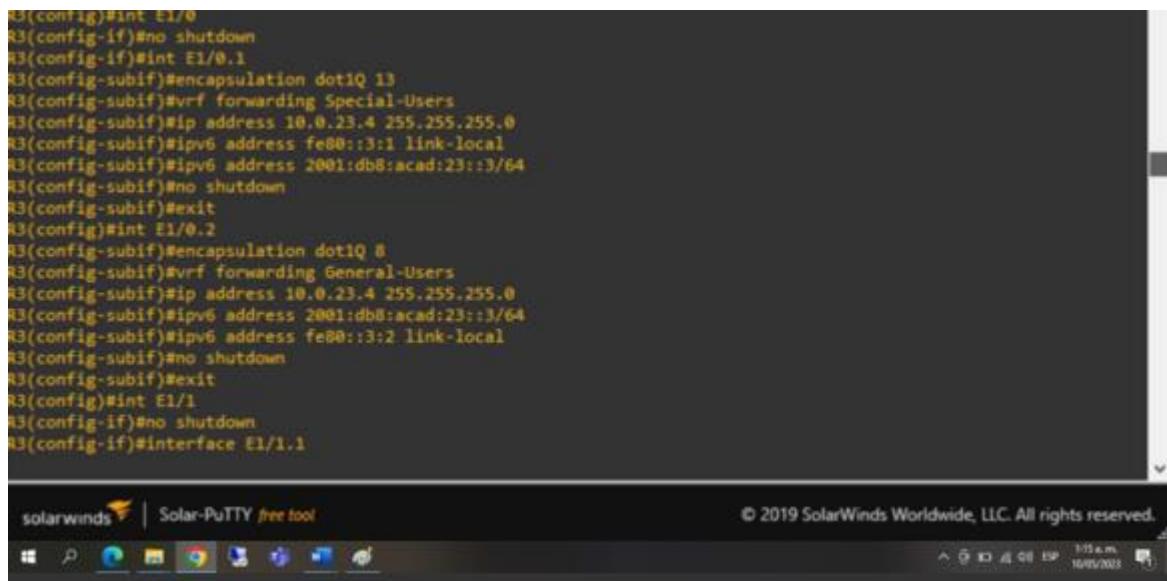
no shutdown

exit

```
int E1/0.2
  encapsulation dot1Q 8
  vrf forwarding General-Users
  ip address 10.0.23.4 255.255.255.0
  ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:23::3/64
  ipv6 address fe80::3:2 link-local
  no shutdown
exit
int E1/1
  no shutdown
interface E1/1.1
  encapsulation dot1Q 13
  vrf forwarding Special-Users
  ip address 10.0.213.4 255.255.255.0
  ipv6 address fe80::3:3 link-local
  ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:213::1/64
  no shutdown
exit
int E1/1.2
```

```
encapsulation dot1Q 8  
vrf forward General-Users  
ip address 10.0.208.4 255.255.255.0  
ipv6 address fe80::3:4 link-local  
ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:208::1/64  
no shutdown  
exit
```

Figura 20. Aplicando código R3

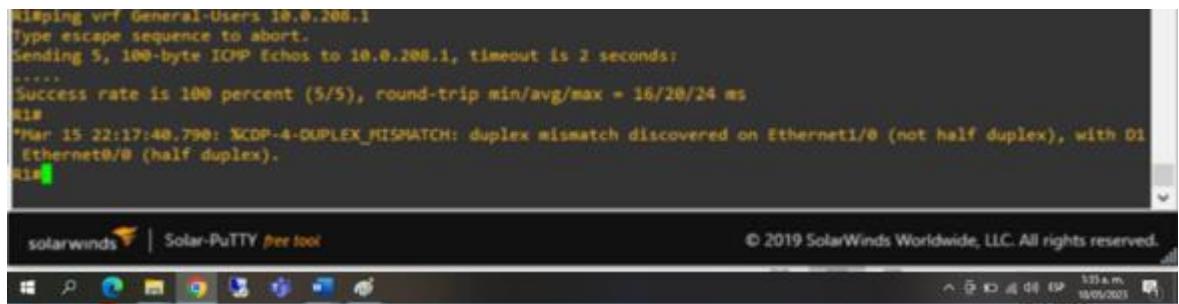


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Solar-PuTTY free tool" running on a Windows operating system. The window displays the configuration commands for interface E1/0.1 on router R3. The commands include setting encapsulation to dot1Q 13, defining a VRF named "General-Users", assigning IP and IPv6 addresses, enabling link-local and IPv6 addresses, and setting no shutdown. The configuration continues for interface E1/0.2, which uses encapsulation dot1Q 8, defines a VRF named "Special-Users", and assigns similar IP and IPv6 addresses. Both interfaces are set to no shutdown. The Solar-PuTTY interface also shows standard Windows taskbar icons at the bottom.

```
R3(config)#int E1/0.1
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#int E1/0.1
R3(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 13
R3(config-subif)#vrf forwarding General-Users
R3(config-subif)#ip address 10.0.23.4 255.255.255.0
R3(config-subif)#ipv6 address fe80::3:1 link-local
R3(config-subif)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:23::1/64
R3(config-subif)#no shutdown
R3(config-subif)#exit
R3(config)#int E1/0.2
R3(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 8
R3(config-subif)#vrf forwarding Special-Users
R3(config-subif)#ip address 10.0.23.4 255.255.255.0
R3(config-subif)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:23::3/64
R3(config-subif)#ipv6 address fe80::3:2 link-local
R3(config-subif)#no shutdown
R3(config-subif)#exit
R3(config)#int E1/1
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#interface E1/1.1
```

Procedemos a verificar y evidenciar la conexión ok entre R1 y R3

Figura 21. Conexión ok



A screenshot of a Solar-PuTTY terminal window. The terminal output shows a ping test from 'R1#' to '10.0.200.1'. The results indicate a success rate of 100% (5/5) with a round-trip time of 16/20/24 ms. A warning message at the bottom states: "Mar 15 22:17:40.790: %CDP-4-DUPLEX_MISMATCH: duplex mismatch discovered on Ethernet1/0 (not half duplex), with D1 Ethernet0/0 (half duplex)." The Solar-PuTTY logo and copyright information are visible at the bottom of the window.

Configurar Capa 2

Procedemos a realizar la desactivación de las interfaces para que no haya ningún tipo de tráfico en la red y que se pueda trabajar y configurar de manera correcta

Código Switch D1 (Interfaces Range Shutdown)

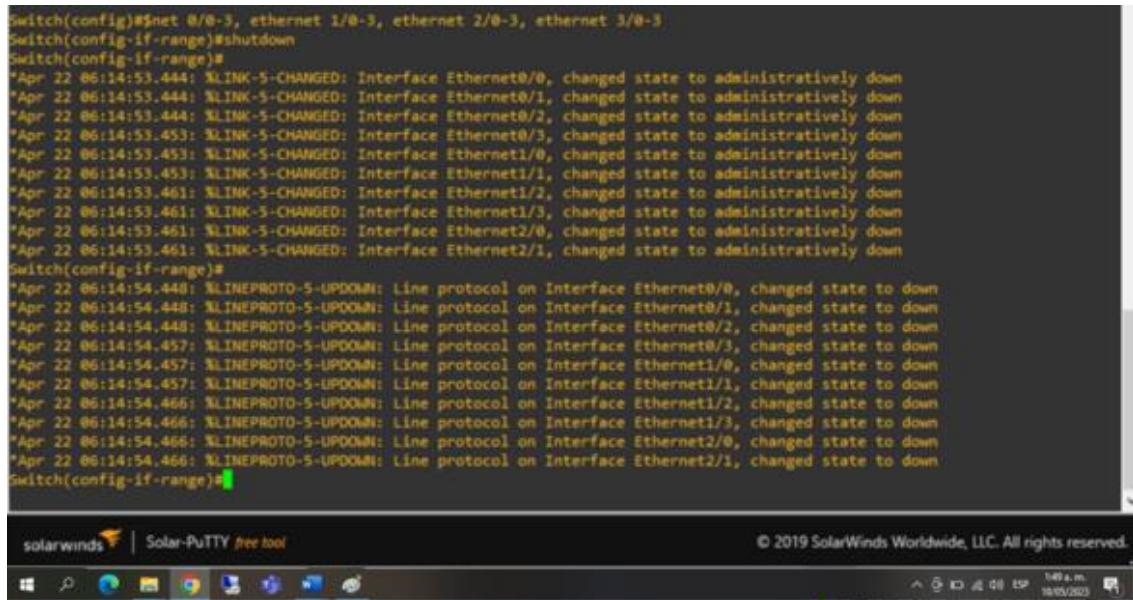
D1# configure terminal

D1(config)# interface range e0 /0-3, e1 /0-3, e2 /0-3, e3 /0 -3

D1(config -if - range)# shutdown

D1(config -if - range)# exit

Figura 22. Desactivación puerto D1



```
switch(config)#$ net 0/0-3, ethernet 1/0-3, ethernet 2/0-3, ethernet 3/0-3
Switch(config-if-range)#shutdown
Switch(config-if-range)#
"Apr 22 06:14:53.444: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet0/0, changed state to administratively down
"Apr 22 06:14:53.444: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet0/1, changed state to administratively down
"Apr 22 06:14:53.444: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet0/2, changed state to administratively down
"Apr 22 06:14:53.453: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet0/3, changed state to administratively down
"Apr 22 06:14:53.453: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/0, changed state to administratively down
"Apr 22 06:14:53.453: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/1, changed state to administratively down
"Apr 22 06:14:53.461: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/2, changed state to administratively down
"Apr 22 06:14:53.461: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/3, changed state to administratively down
"Apr 22 06:14:53.461: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet2/0, changed state to administratively down
"Apr 22 06:14:53.461: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet2/1, changed state to administratively down
Switch(config-if-range)#
"Apr 22 06:14:54.448: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/0, changed state to down
"Apr 22 06:14:54.448: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/1, changed state to down
"Apr 22 06:14:54.448: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/2, changed state to down
"Apr 22 06:14:54.457: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/3, changed state to down
"Apr 22 06:14:54.457: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/0, changed state to down
"Apr 22 06:14:54.457: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/1, changed state to down
"Apr 22 06:14:54.466: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/2, changed state to down
"Apr 22 06:14:54.466: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/3, changed state to down
"Apr 22 06:14:54.466: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet2/0, changed state to down
"Apr 22 06:14:54.466: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet2/1, changed state to down
Switch(config-if-range)#

```

Código Switch D2 (Interfaces Range Shutdown)

D2# configure terminal

D2(config)# interface range e0 /0-3, e1 /0-3, e2 /0-3, e3 /0 -3

D2(config-if - range)# shutdown

D2(config-if - range)# exit

Figura 23. Desactivación puerto D2

```
switch>en
switch#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
switch(config)#net 0/0-3, ethernet 1/0-3, ethernet 2/0-3, ethernet 3/0-3
switch(config-if-range)#shutdown
switch(config-if-range)#
*Apr 22 06:15:58.713: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet0/0, changed state to administratively down
*Apr 22 06:15:58.713: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet0/1, changed state to administratively down
*Apr 22 06:15:58.722: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet0/2, changed state to administratively down
*Apr 22 06:15:58.722: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet0/3, changed state to administratively down
*Apr 22 06:15:58.722: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/0, changed state to administratively down
*Apr 22 06:15:58.722: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/1, changed state to administratively down
*Apr 22 06:15:58.723: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/2, changed state to administratively down
*Apr 22 06:15:58.727: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/3, changed state to administratively down
*Apr 22 06:15:58.727: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet2/0, changed state to administratively down
*Apr 22 06:15:58.736: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet2/1, changed state to administratively down
switch(config-if-range)#
*Apr 22 06:15:59.717: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/0, changed state to down
*Apr 22 06:15:59.718: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/1, changed state to down
*Apr 22 06:15:59.727: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/2, changed state to down
*Apr 22 06:15:59.727: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/3, changed state to down
*Apr 22 06:15:59.727: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/0, changed state to down
*Apr 22 06:15:59.727: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/1, changed state to down
*Apr 22 06:15:59.727: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/2, changed state to down
*Apr 22 06:15:59.727: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/3, changed state to down
*Apr 22 06:15:59.727: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet2/0, changed state to down
*Apr 22 06:15:59.740: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet2/1, changed state to down
switch(config-if-range)#

```

solarwinds | Solar-PuTTY free tool © 2019 SolarWinds Worldwide, LLC. All rights reserved.

Código Switch A1 (Interfaces Range Shutdown)

A1(config)#interface range e0/0-3, e1/0-3, e2/0-3, e3/0-3

A1(config-if-range)#shu

A1(config-if-range)

#exit

Figura 24. Desactivación puerto A1

The screenshot shows a SolarWinds Putty terminal window. The command entered was 'Switch#config t' followed by 'Switch(config)#net 0/0-3, ethernet 1/0-3, ethernet 2/0-3, ethernet 3/0-3'. Then 'Switch(config-if-range)#shutdown' was issued, which triggered a series of log messages indicating the administrative state was set to down for multiple interfaces. Finally, 'Switch(config-if-range)#' was entered again. The window title is 'solarwinds | Solar-Putty /putty tool'. The status bar at the bottom right shows '© 2019 SolarWinds Worldwide, LLC. All rights reserved.' and the date '10/05/2023'.

```
Switch>en
Switch#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#net 0/0-3, ethernet 1/0-3, ethernet 2/0-3, ethernet 3/0-3
Switch(config-if-range)#shutdown
Switch(config-if-range)#
*Apr 22 06:15:58.713: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet0/0, changed state to administratively down
*Apr 22 06:15:58.713: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet0/1, changed state to administratively down
*Apr 22 06:15:58.722: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet0/2, changed state to administratively down
*Apr 22 06:15:58.722: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet0/3, changed state to administratively down
*Apr 22 06:15:58.722: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/0, changed state to administratively down
*Apr 22 06:15:58.722: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/1, changed state to administratively down
*Apr 22 06:15:58.723: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/2, changed state to administratively down
*Apr 22 06:15:58.727: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet1/3, changed state to administratively down
*Apr 22 06:15:58.727: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet2/0, changed state to administratively down
*Apr 22 06:15:58.736: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Ethernet2/1, changed state to administratively down
Switch(config-if-range)#
*Apr 22 06:15:59.717: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/0, changed state to down
*Apr 22 06:15:59.718: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/1, changed state to down
*Apr 22 06:15:59.727: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/2, changed state to down
*Apr 22 06:15:59.727: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/3, changed state to down
*Apr 22 06:15:59.727: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/0, changed state to down
*Apr 22 06:15:59.727: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/1, changed state to down
*Apr 22 06:15:59.727: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/2, changed state to down
*Apr 22 06:15:59.727: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet1/3, changed state to down
*Apr 22 06:15:59.727: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet2/0, changed state to down
*Apr 22 06:15:59.740: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet2/1, changed state to down
Switch(config-if-range)#

```

Procedemos a configurar troncales permitiendo el tráfico de las VLAN 13 y 8 a través del enlace, activando la interface e8/0

D1

inter ether 0/0

switchport trunk encapsulation dot1Q

switchport mode trunk

switchport trunk allowed Vlan 13,8

no shutdown

Figura 25. Configuración troncal D1

```
Switch(config)#inter ether 0/0
Switch(config-if)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1Q
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
Switch(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed Vlan 13,8
Switch(config-if)#no shutdown
Switch(config-if)#
"Apr 22 06:19:05.146: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Ethernet0/0, changed state to up
"Apr 22 06:19:06.146: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/0, changed state to up
Switch(config-if)#
solarwinds | Solar-PuTTY free tool
© 2019 SolarWinds Worldwide, LLC. All rights reserved.
8:00 AM 10/05/2023
```

D2

inter ether 0/0
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1Q
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed Vlan 13,8
no shutdown

Figura 26. Configuración troncal D2

```
Switch(config)#inter ether 0/0
Switch(config-if)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1Q
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
Switch(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed Vlan 13,8
Switch(config-if)#no shutdown
Switch(config-if)#
"Apr 22 06:19:05.146: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Ethernet0/0, changed state to up
"Apr 22 06:19:06.146: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/0, changed state to up
Switch(config-if)#
solarwinds | Solar-PuTTY free tool
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8:00 AM 10/05/2023
```

Figura 27. Conexión PC1- PC2

A screenshot of a Solar-PuTTY terminal window. The command 'ping 10.0.200.97' is entered, followed by five ICMP echo replies. The session title is 'VPCS>' and the status bar shows 'solarwinds | Solar-PuTTY free tool' and the date '© 2019 SolarWinds Worldwide, LLC. All rights reserved. 10/05/2022'.

```
VPCS> ping 10.0.200.97
10.0.200.97 icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.001 ms
10.0.200.97 icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.001 ms
10.0.200.97 icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.001 ms
10.0.200.97 icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.001 ms
10.0.200.97 icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.001 ms
VPCS>
```

Ahora procedemos a configurar los puertos de acceso de las PC y los SW

Figura 28. Conexión PC3-PC4

A screenshot of a Solar-PuTTY terminal window. The command 'ping 10.0.200.97' is entered, followed by five ICMP echo replies. Below it, 'ping 2001:db8:acad:208::50' is entered, also followed by five ICMP echo replies. The session title is 'VPCS>' and the status bar shows 'solarwinds | Solar-PuTTY free tool' and the date '© 2019 SolarWinds Worldwide, LLC. All rights reserved. 10/05/2022'.

```
VPCS> ping 10.0.200.97
10.0.200.97 icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.001 ms
10.0.200.97 icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.001 ms
10.0.200.97 icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.001 ms
10.0.200.97 icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.001 ms
10.0.200.97 icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.001 ms
VPCS> ping 2001:db8:acad:208::50
2001:db8:acad:208::50 icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.001 ms
2001:db8:acad:208::50 icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.001 ms
2001:db8:acad:208::50 icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.001 ms
2001:db8:acad:208::50 icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.001 ms
2001:db8:acad:208::50 icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.001 ms
```

Configuración de seguridad

Ahora procedemos a configurar la seguridad de todos los dispositivos a través del modo privilegiado EXE mode.

R1, R2, R3, D1, D2 y A1:

Router R1 - Configuración de seguridad - Secure Privileged EXE Mode

Código Router 1:

```
R1# configure terminal  
R1( config )# service password - encryption  
R1( config )# enable secret andres515  
R1( config )# exit
```

Figura.29. Configuración seguridad R1

```
R1#  
R1#show run | include aaa|username  
aaa new-model  
aaa authentication login default local  
aaa session-id common  
username admin privilege 15 secret 5 $1$D2QM$mHEnViS/3lrlYjs/V2b2bb1  
R1#
```

Router R2 - Configuración de seguridad - Secure Privileged EXE Mode

Código Router 2:

```
R2# configure terminal  
R2( config )# service password - encryption  
R2( config )# enable secret andres515
```

```
R2( config )# exit
```

Figura30. Configuración seguridad R2

```
R2#show run | include aaa|username  
aaa new-model  
aaa authentication login default local  
aaa session-id common  
username admin privilege 15 secret 5 $1$neX5$gyPhzLXMRBrLL0kYWS/lP1  
R2#erase nvram.
```

Router R3 - Configuración de seguridad - Secure Privileged EXE Mode

Código Router 3:

```
R3# configure terminal
```

```
R3( config )# service password - encryption
```

```
R3( config )# enable secret andres515
```

```
R3( config )#
```

```
R3# exit
```

Figura.31. Configuración seguridad R3

```
R3#show run | include aaa|username  
aaa new-model  
aaa authentication login default local  
aaa session-id common  
username admin privilege 15 secret 5 $1$olqt$IikJJ5N40uVIUnle1rY1r.  
R3#erase nvram:
```

Switch D1 - Configuración de seguridad - Secure Privileged EXE Mode

Código Switch D1:

```
D1# configure terminal
```

```
D1( config )# service password - encryption
```

```
D1( config )# enable secret andres515  
D1( config )  
D1# exit
```

Figura.32. Configuración seguridad D1

```
D1#show run | include aaa|username  
username admin privilege 15 secret 5 $1$aAvo$7abqaa2KCY3VTZi6lSD6L.  
aaa new-model  
aaa authentication login default local  
aaa session-id common  
D1#erase nvram:
```

Switch D2 - Configuración de seguridad - Secure Privileged EXE Mode

Código Switch D2:

```
D2# configure terminal  
D2( config )# service password - encryption  
D2( config )# enable secret andres515  
D2( config )# exit
```

Figura. 33. Configuración seguridad D2

```
D2#show run | include aaa|username  
username admin privilege 15 secret 5 $1$D2pI$uxtEaP11pSqP9yv11gpRB/  
aaa new-model  
aaa authentication login default local  
aaa session-id common
```

Switch A1 - Configuración de seguridad - Secure Privileged EXE Mode

Código Switch A1:

```
A1#  
A1# configure terminal  
A1( config )# service password - encryption  
A1( config )# enable secret andres515  
A1( config )# exit A1#
```

Figura.34. Configuración de seguridad A1

```
Apr 29 22:31:13.148: %313-3%CONFIG_1: Configured from console by console  
A1#show run | include aaa|username  
username admin privilege 15 secret 5 $1$7m06$1Ao9QVthk1HBth0sMpYFk0  
aaa new-model  
aaa authentication login default local  
aaa session-id common  
A1#
```

CONCLUSIONES

En el desarrollo de este documento se aplicaron las habilidades prácticas del diplomado CISCO CCNP, se pudo apreciar, como todas y cada una de las actividades están enfocadas a la solución de problemas de la vida cotidiana de las empresas, las cuales dependen en gran medida de las tecnologías de la información y la comunicación. Para ello, se desarrollan dos escenarios, en el primero hacemos uso de direccionamiento de la interfaz y dos, configuraciones de ajustes básicos para cada dispositivo utilizado en la práctica

Para garantizar el éxito de una organización y la satisfacción del usuario, deben diseñarse redes de comunicación para que sean eficaces y escalables a proyectos superiores, con el fin de poder construir infraestructuras de red que optimicen la seguridad del sistema utilizando herramientas VLAN.

La configuración de una red empresarial robusta requiere una planificación y ejecución metódica y la implementación de soluciones de red puede ser un proceso costoso, es fundamental que las organizaciones se aseguren de contar con las habilidades y los conocimientos técnicos necesarios, así como los diversos protocolos y tecnologías que se utilizan en las redes

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