

Instituto Tecnológico de Salina Cruz

Fundamentos de Redes

Semestre Enero – Julio 2015

Reporte de Práctica

Práctica nº 7

Unidad 2

Nombre: Jesus Alberto Alvarez Camera

Fecha: 16 de Abril del 2015

Objetivo:

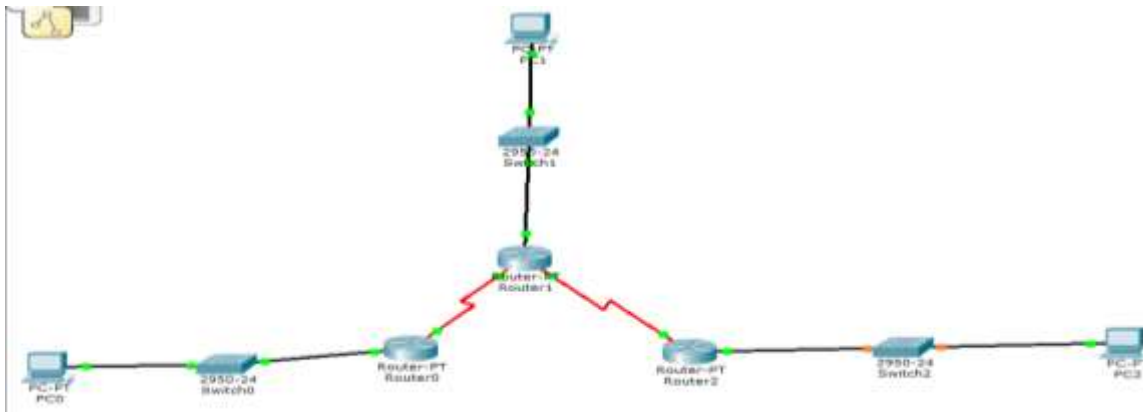
Identificar el enrutamiento estático y dinámico, además de aplicar el enrutamiento estático a una red WAN.

Instrucciones:

Cambiar de nombre a los dispositivos, configurar banner a ambos router's., levantar los puertos fa0 a ambos Routers, levantar los seriales de ambos Routers, Comprobar conexiones por medio de ping.

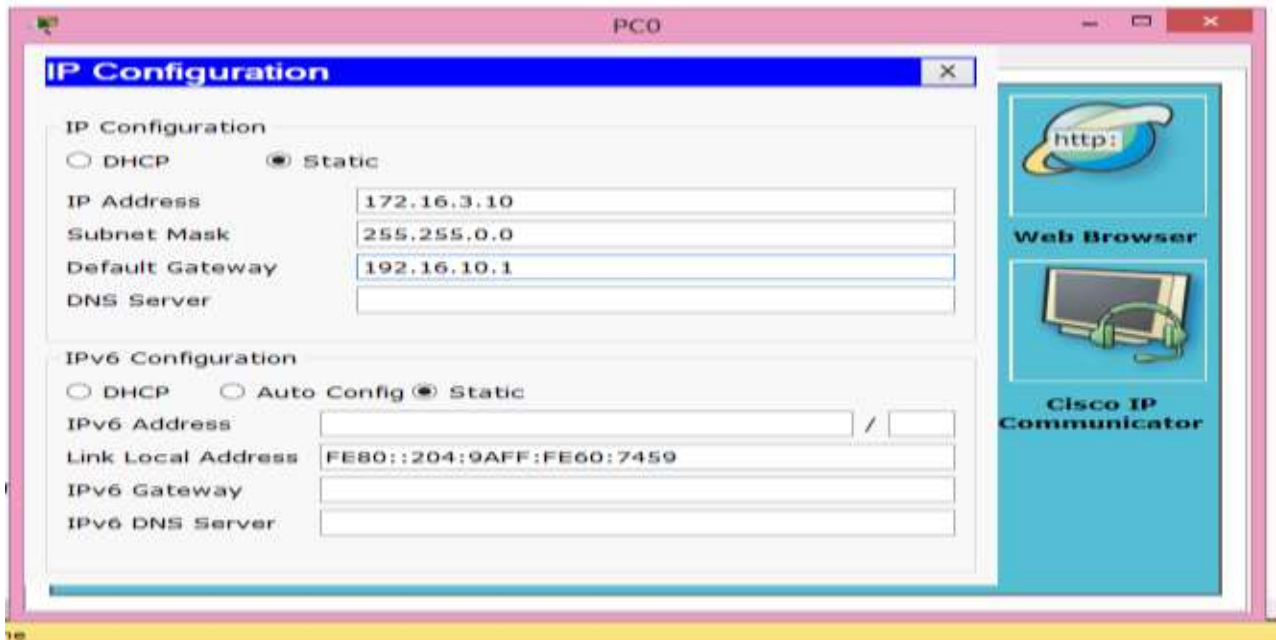
Materiales:

- 1.- Computadora
- 2.- Packet tracet.

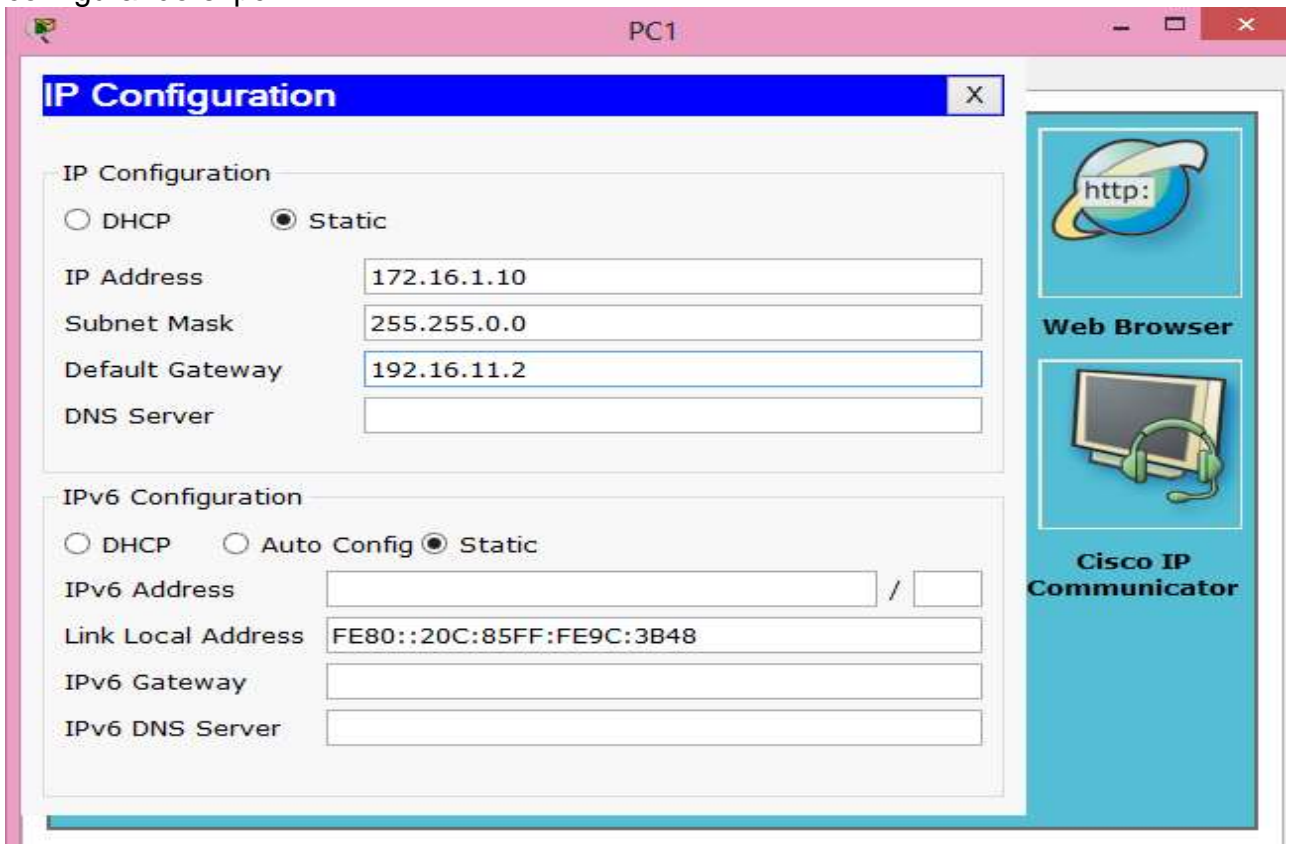


Dispositivo	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Mascara de subred	Gateway
R1	Fa0/0	192.168.10.1	255.255.255.0	No aplicable
	S2/0	10.0.0.2	255.0.0.0	No aplicable
R2	Fa0/0	192.16.11.2	255.255.5.0	No aplicable
	S2/0	10.0.0.1	255.0.0.0	No aplicable
	S3/0	11.0.0.1	255.255.0.0	No aplicable
R3	Fa0/0	192.168.20.1	255.255.255.0	No aplicable
	S2/0	11.0.0.2	255.0.0.0	No aplicable
PC1	No aplicable	172.16.3.10	255.255.0.0	192.16.10.1
PC2	No aplicable	172.16.1.10	255.255.0.0	192.16.11.2
PC3	No aplicable	192.168.2.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.20.1

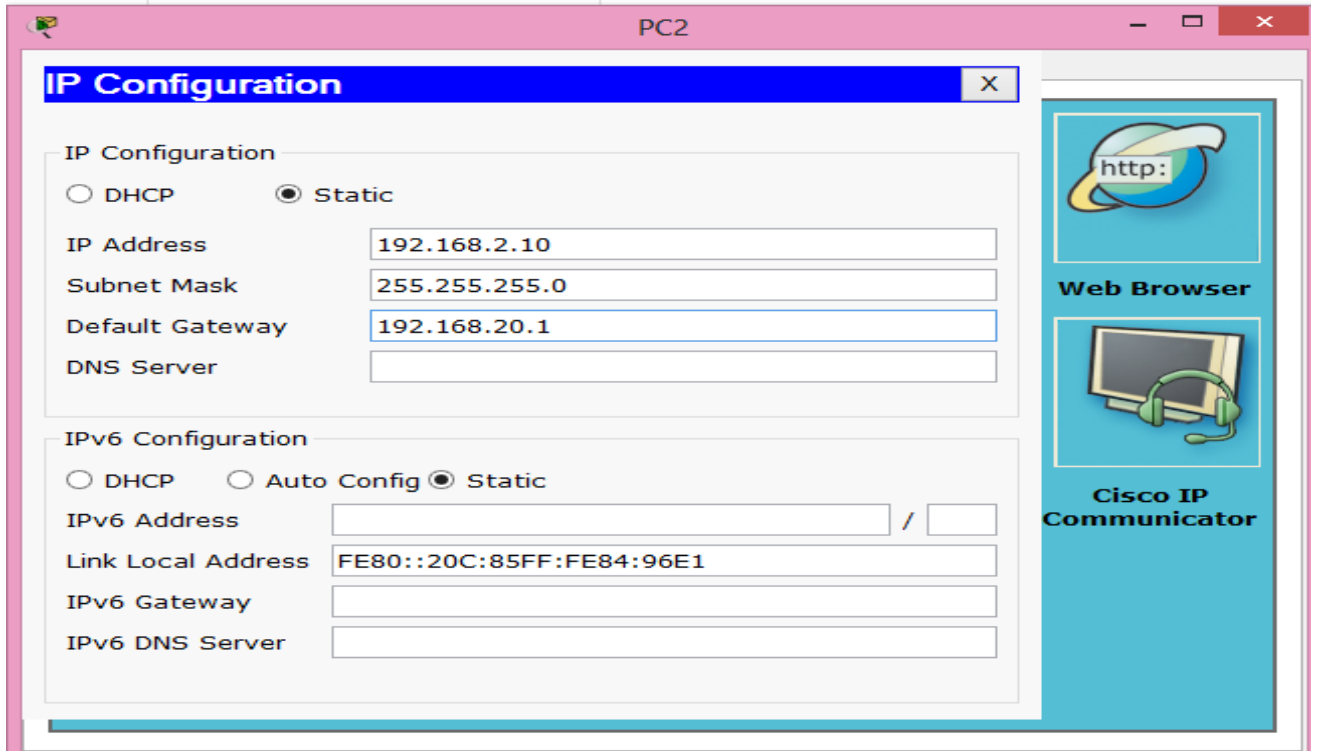
Como primer paso se configura la dirección ip, la máscara de subred y el Gateway de las pc1.



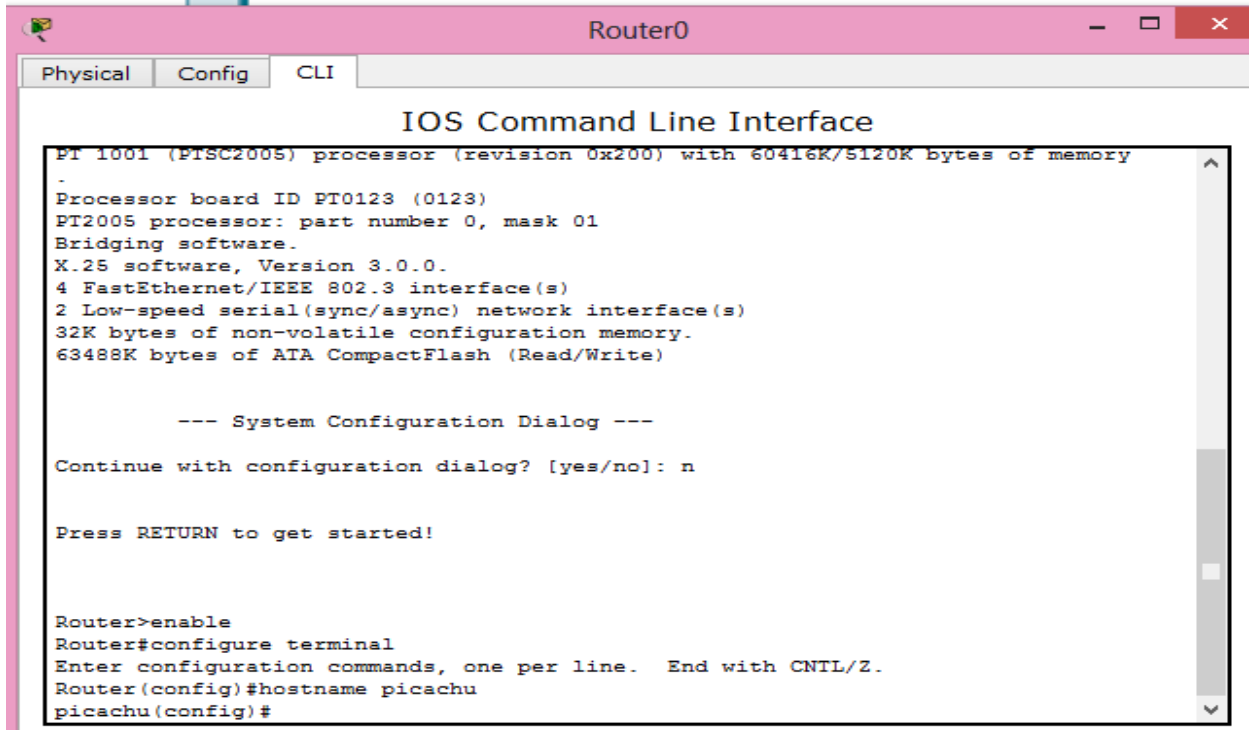
configurando el pc2



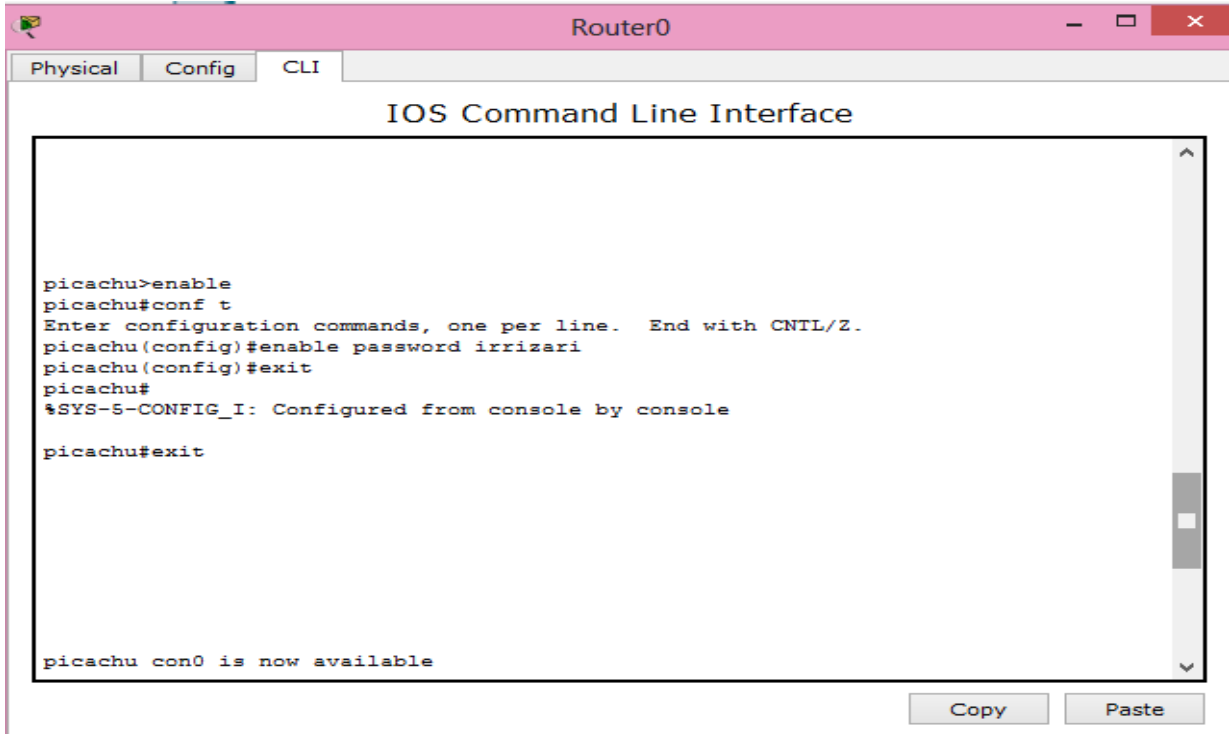
Configurando la pc3



Se procede a realizar las configuraciones primarias del router, como primer punto se configura el cambio de nombre de la pc1



Se procede a asignarle una contraseña.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Router0" with tabs for "Physical", "Config", and "CLI". The main area is labeled "IOS Command Line Interface". The terminal output shows the following sequence of commands and responses:

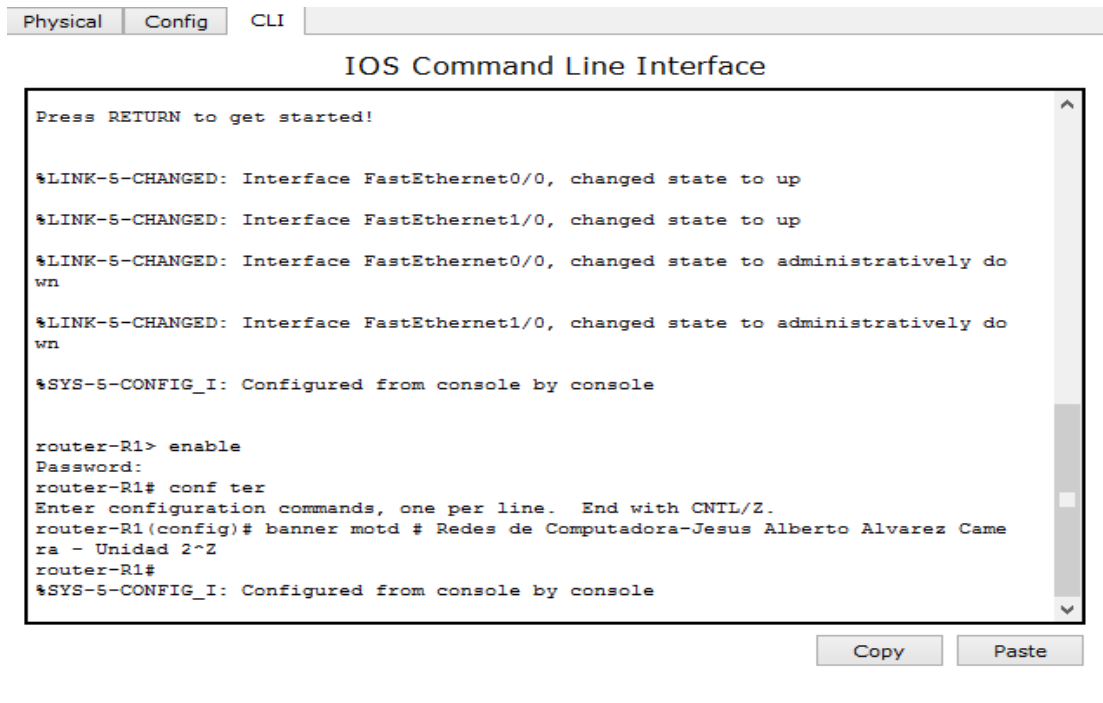
```
picachu>enable
picachu#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
picachu(config)#enable password irrizari
picachu(config)#exit
picachu#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

picachu#exit

picachu con0 is now available
```

At the bottom right of the terminal window, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

Como siguiente paso se procede a configurar un mensaje en el banner de la siguiente manera



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Router0" with tabs for "Physical", "Config", and "CLI". The main area is labeled "IOS Command Line Interface". The terminal output shows the following sequence of commands and responses:

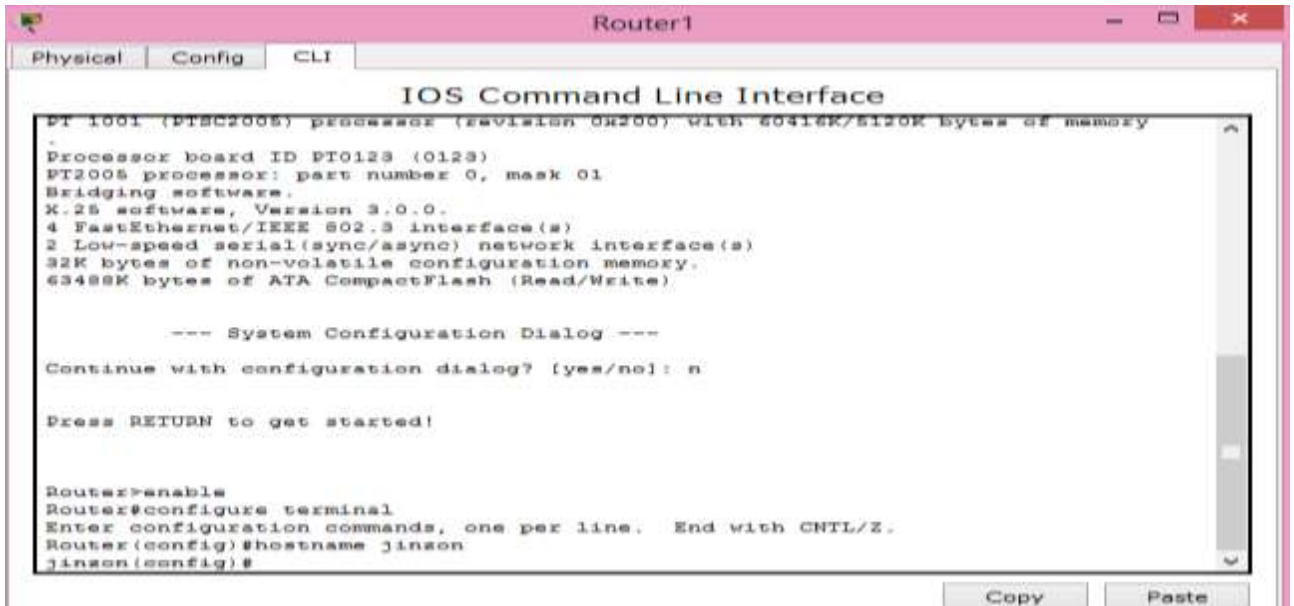
```
Press RETURN to get started!

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to administratively do
wn
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to administratively do
wn
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

router-R1> enable
Password:
router-R1# conf ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
router-R1(config)# banner motd # Redes de Computadora-Jesus Alberto Alvarez Came
ra - Unidad 2^2
router-R1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

At the bottom right of the terminal window, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

Configurando el cambio de nombre del router 2.



The screenshot shows the Router1 CLI interface. The title bar reads "Router1". Below the title bar are tabs for "Physical", "Config", and "CLI". The main window is titled "IOS Command Line Interface". The terminal output displays system information: "PT 1001 (PT2C2005) processor (revision 0x200) with 60416K/5120K bytes of memory", "Processor board ID PT0128 (0128)", "PT2005 processor: part number 0, mask 01", "Bridging software.", "X.25 software, Version 3.0.0.", "4 FastEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)", "2 Low-speed serial(sync/async) network interface(s)", "32K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.", and "63488K bytes of ATA CompactFlash (Read/Write)". A "System Configuration Dialog" is shown with the prompt "Continue with configuration dialog? [yes/no]: n" and "Press RETURN to get started!". The user enters "enable" to reach the "Router#" prompt, then "configure terminal" to reach the "Router(config)#" prompt, and finally "hostname jinzon" to reach the "jinzon(config)#" prompt. "Copy" and "Paste" buttons are visible at the bottom right.

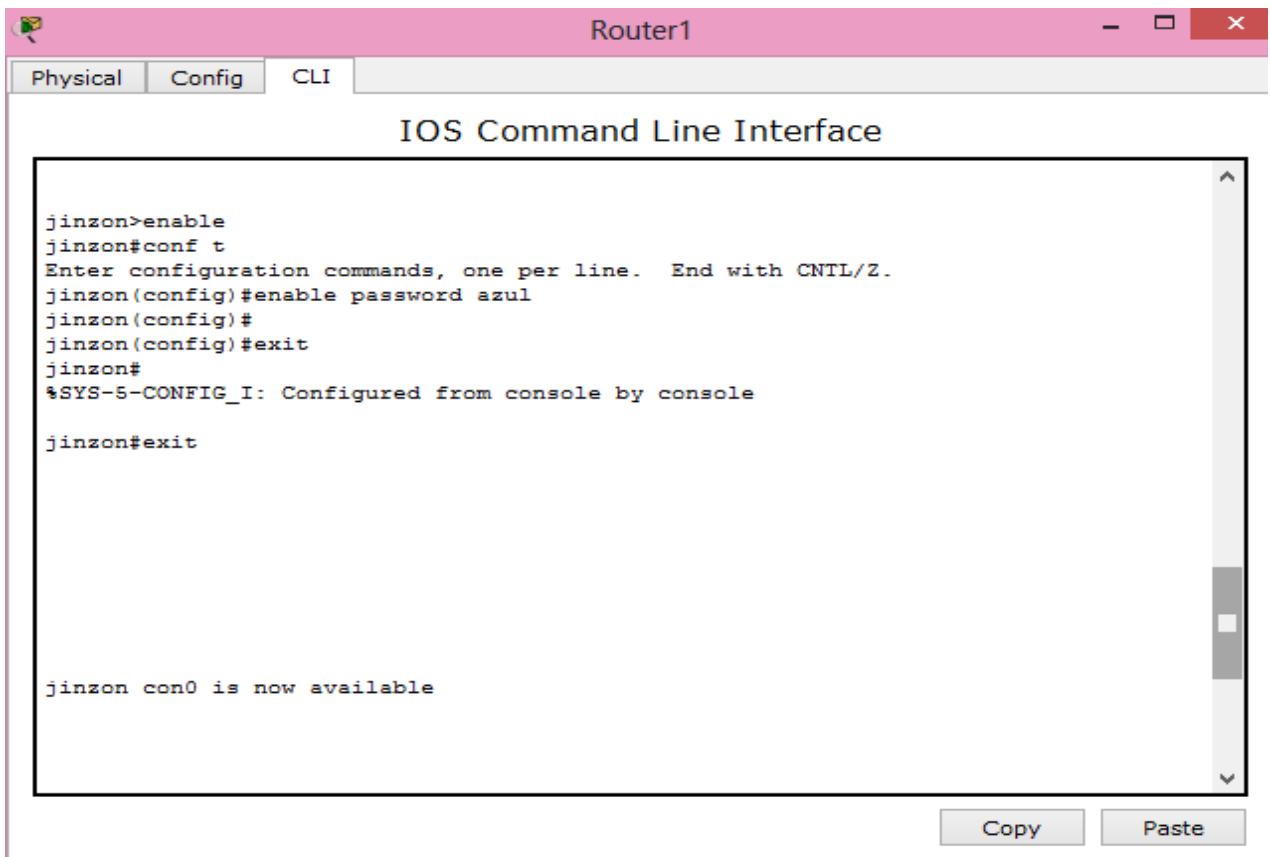
```
Router1
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
PT 1001 (PT2C2005) processor (revision 0x200) with 60416K/5120K bytes of memory
Processor board ID PT0128 (0128)
PT2005 processor: part number 0, mask 01
Bridging software.
X.25 software, Version 3.0.0.
4 FastEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
2 Low-speed serial(sync/async) network interface(s)
32K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
63488K bytes of ATA CompactFlash (Read/Write)

--- System Configuration Dialog ---
Continue with configuration dialog? [yes/no]: n

Press RETURN to get started!

Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname jinzon
jinzon(config)#
```

Configurando una contraseña



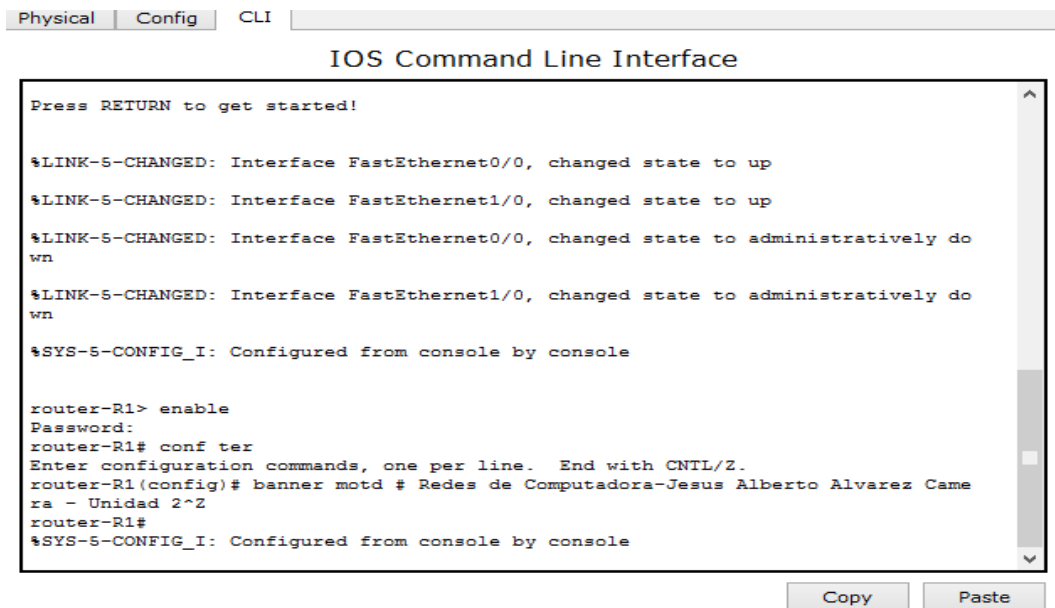
The screenshot shows the Router1 CLI interface. The title bar reads "Router1". Below the title bar are tabs for "Physical", "Config", and "CLI". The main window is titled "IOS Command Line Interface". The terminal output shows the user entering "enable" to reach the "jinzon#" prompt, then "conf t" to reach the "jinzon(config)#" prompt. The user enters "enable password azul" to set the password, then "exit" to return to the "jinzon#" prompt. A system message is displayed: "%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console". The user enters "exit" to return to the "jinzon con0 is now available" prompt. "Copy" and "Paste" buttons are visible at the bottom right.

```
Router1
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
jinzon>enable
jinzon#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
jinzon(config)#enable password azul
jinzon(config)#
jinzon(config)#exit
jinzon#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

jinzon#exit

jinzon con0 is now available
```

Configurando el banner



The screenshot shows the IOS Command Line Interface with tabs for Physical, Config, and CLI. The terminal output displays the following commands and their results:

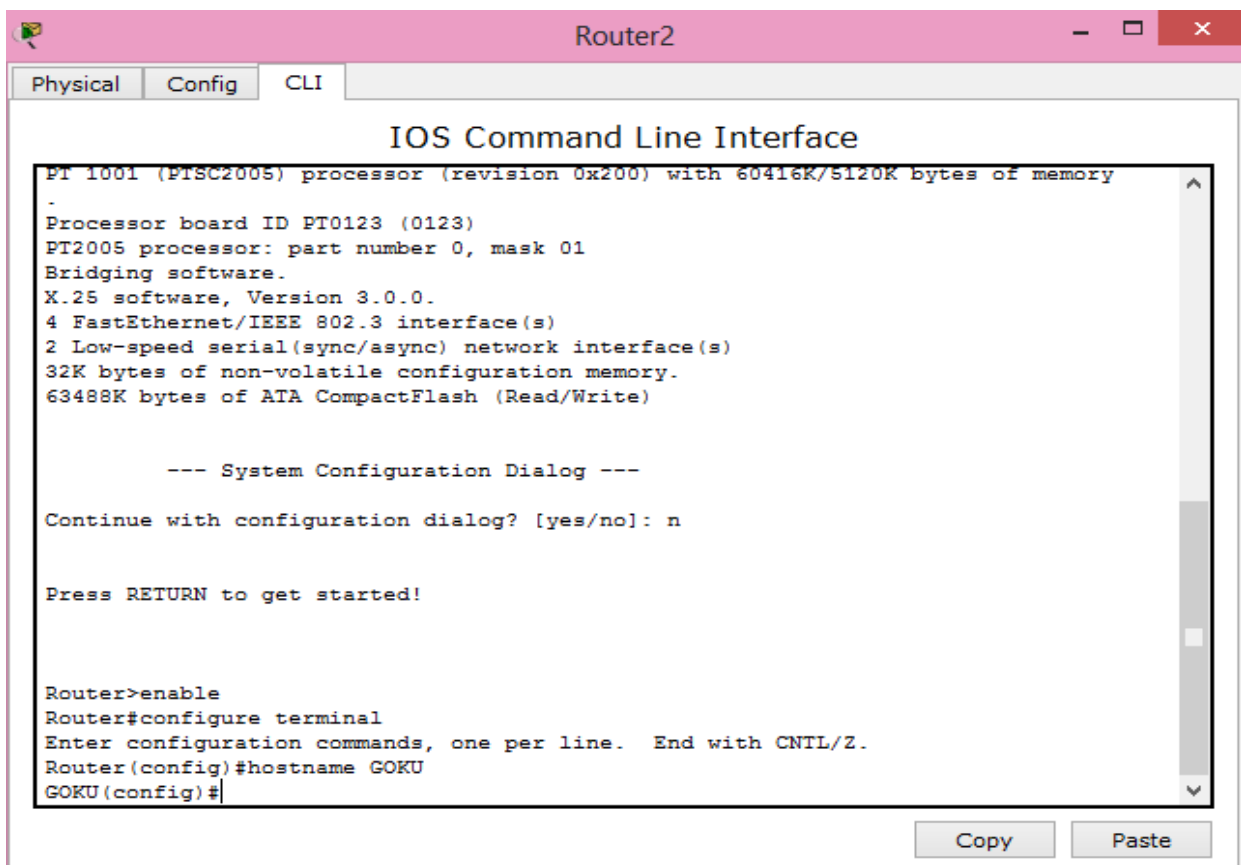
```
Press RETURN to get started!

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to administratively do
wn
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to administratively do
wn
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

router-R1> enable
Password:
router-R1# conf tex
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
router-R1(config)# banner motd # Redes de Computadora-Jesus Alberto Alvarez Came
ra - Unidad 2~2
router-R1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

Buttons for Copy and Paste are visible at the bottom right of the terminal window.

Configurando el cambio de nombre al router 3



The screenshot shows the IOS Command Line Interface for Router2 with tabs for Physical, Config, and CLI. The terminal output displays the following commands and their results:

```
PT 1001 (PTSC2005) processor (revision 0x200) with 80416K/5120K bytes of memory
-
Processor board ID PT0123 (0123)
PT2005 processor: part number 0, mask 01
Bridging software.
X.25 software, Version 3.0.0.
4 FastEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
2 Low-speed serial(sync/async) network interface(s)
32K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
63488K bytes of ATA CompactFlash (Read/Write)

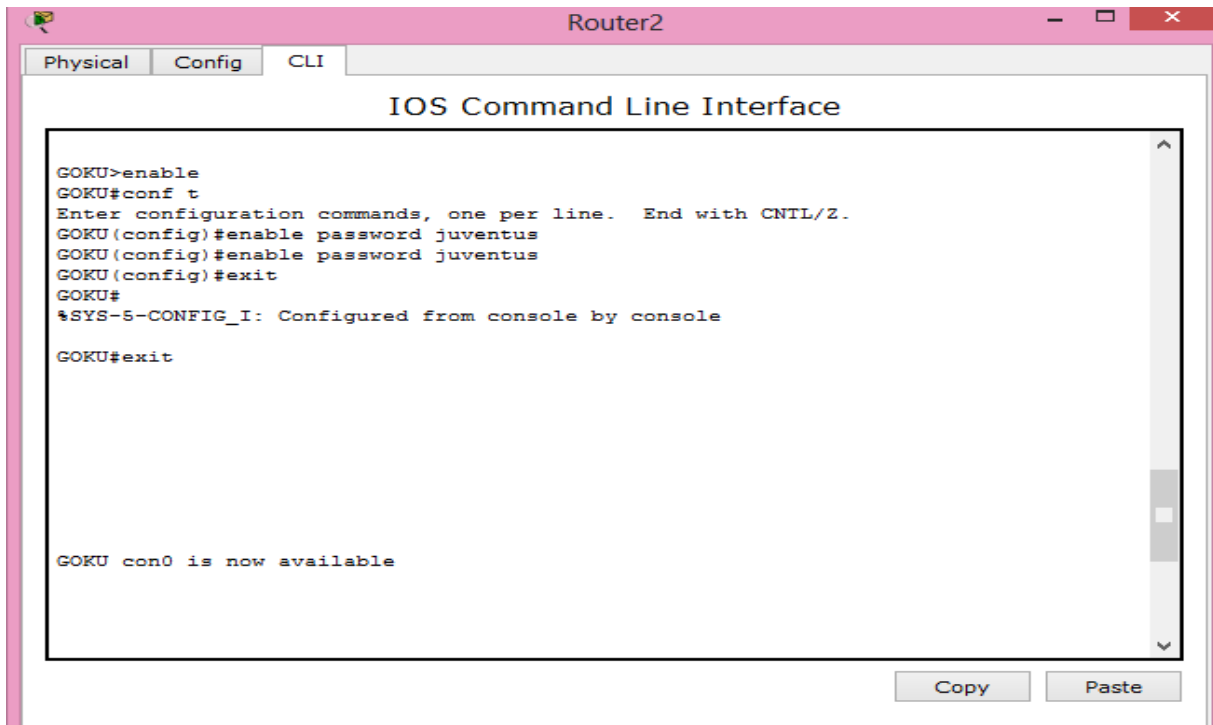
--- System Configuration Dialog ---
Continue with configuration dialog? [yes/no]: n

Press RETURN to get started!

Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname GOKU
GOKU(config)#
```

Buttons for Copy and Paste are visible at the bottom right of the terminal window.

Configurando cambio de contraseña



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Router2" with tabs for "Physical", "Config", and "CLI". The main area is labeled "IOS Command Line Interface". The terminal output shows the following sequence of commands and responses:

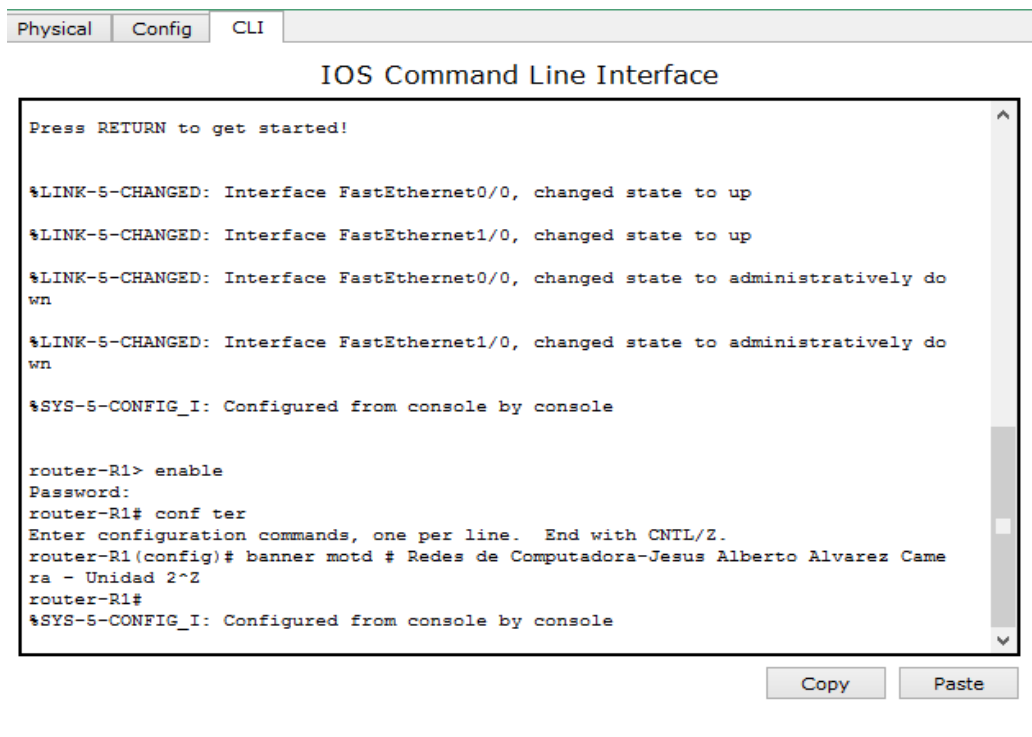
```
GOKU>enable
GOKU#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
GOKU(config)#enable password juventus
GOKU(config)#enable password juventus
GOKU(config)#exit
GOKU#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

GOKU#exit

GOKU con0 is now available
```

At the bottom right of the terminal area, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

Mostrando mensaje en el banner..



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Router2" with tabs for "Physical", "Config", and "CLI". The main area is labeled "IOS Command Line Interface". The terminal output shows the following sequence of commands and responses:

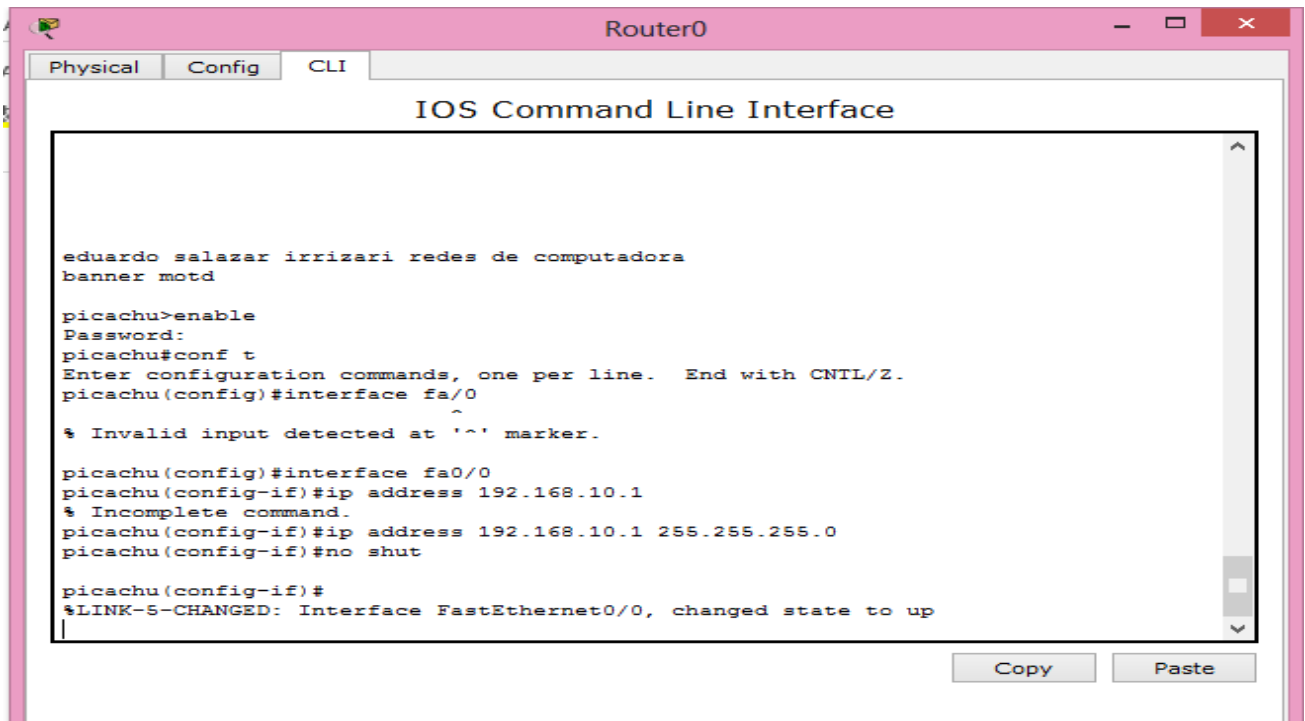
```
Press RETURN to get started!

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to administratively do
wn
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to administratively do
wn
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

router-R1> enable
Password:
router-R1# conf ter
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
router-R1(config)# banner motd # Redes de Computadora-Jesus Alberto Alvarez Came
ra - Unidad 2^2
router-R1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

At the bottom right of the terminal area, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

Levantando los puertos fa0/0 del router 1



The screenshot shows the Router0 CLI interface with the following text:

```
Router0
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface

eduardo salazar irrizari redes de computadora
banner motd

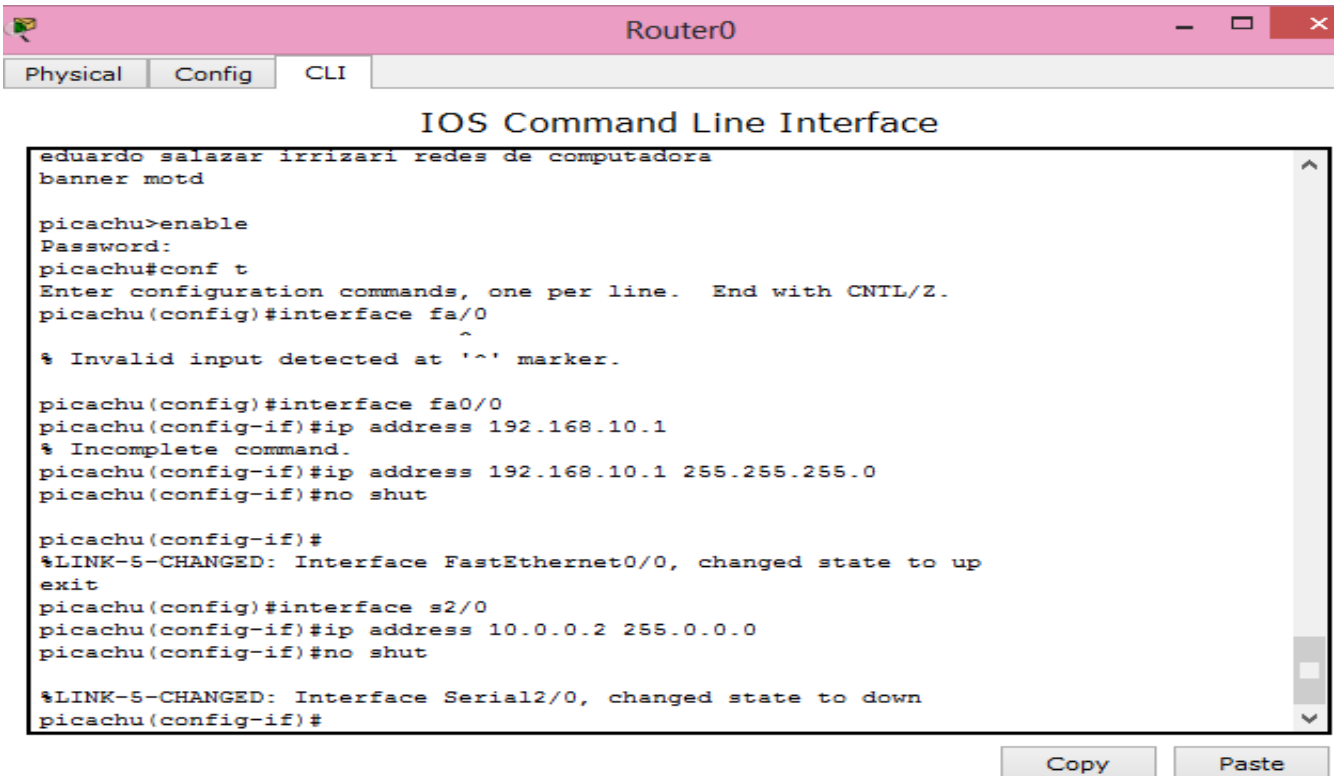
picachu>enable
Password:
picachu#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
picachu(config)#interface fa/0
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

picachu(config)#interface fa0/0
picachu(config-if)#ip address 192.168.10.1
% Incomplete command.
picachu(config-if)#ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
picachu(config-if)#no shut

picachu(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

Copy Paste

Levantando puertos seriales.



The screenshot shows the Router0 CLI interface with the following text:

```
Router0
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface

eduardo salazar irrizari redes de computadora
banner motd

picachu>enable
Password:
picachu#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
picachu(config)#interface fa/0
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

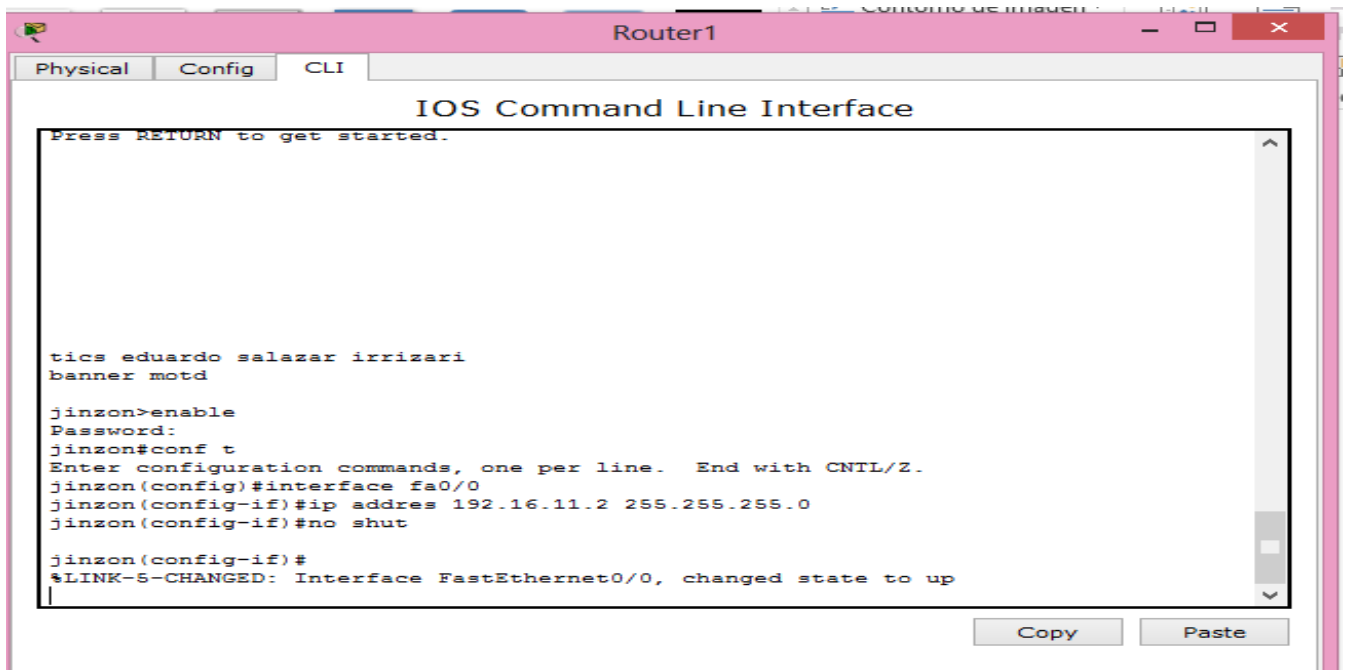
picachu(config)#interface fa0/0
picachu(config-if)#ip address 192.168.10.1
% Incomplete command.
picachu(config-if)#ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
picachu(config-if)#no shut

picachu(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
exit
picachu(config)#interface s2/0
picachu(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.2 255.0.0.0
picachu(config-if)#no shut

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial2/0, changed state to down
picachu(config-if)#
```

Copy Paste

Levantar el puerto fa0/0 del router 2



The screenshot shows the Router1 CLI interface with the following text:

```
Press RETURN to get started.

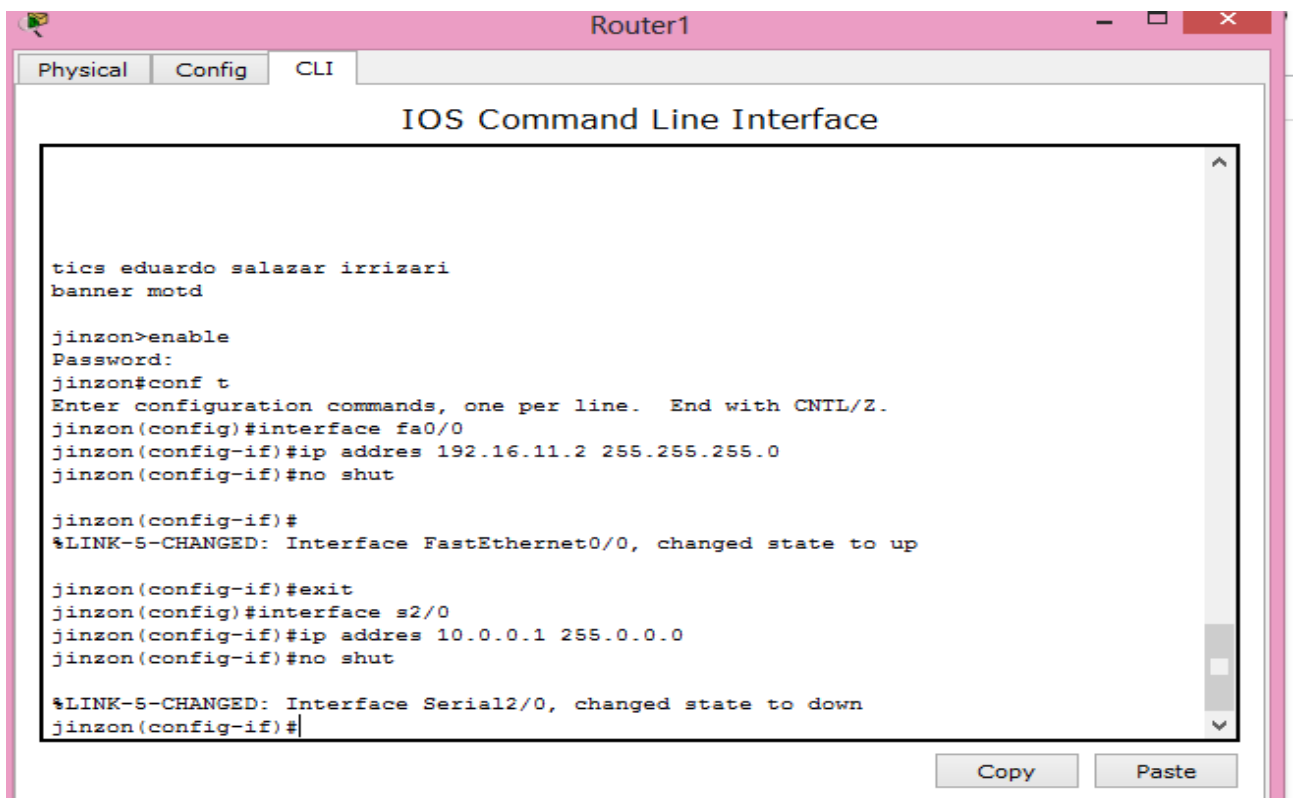
tics eduardo salazar irrizari
banner motd

jinzon>enable
Password:
jinzon#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
jinzon(config)#interface fa0/0
jinzon(config-if)#ip address 192.16.11.2 255.255.255.0
jinzon(config-if)#no shut

jinzon(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

Buttons for Copy and Paste are visible at the bottom right.

Posteriormente levantar el serial2/0.



The screenshot shows the Router1 CLI interface with the following text:

```
tics eduardo salazar irrizari
banner motd

jinzon>enable
Password:
jinzon#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
jinzon(config)#interface fa0/0
jinzon(config-if)#ip address 192.16.11.2 255.255.255.0
jinzon(config-if)#no shut

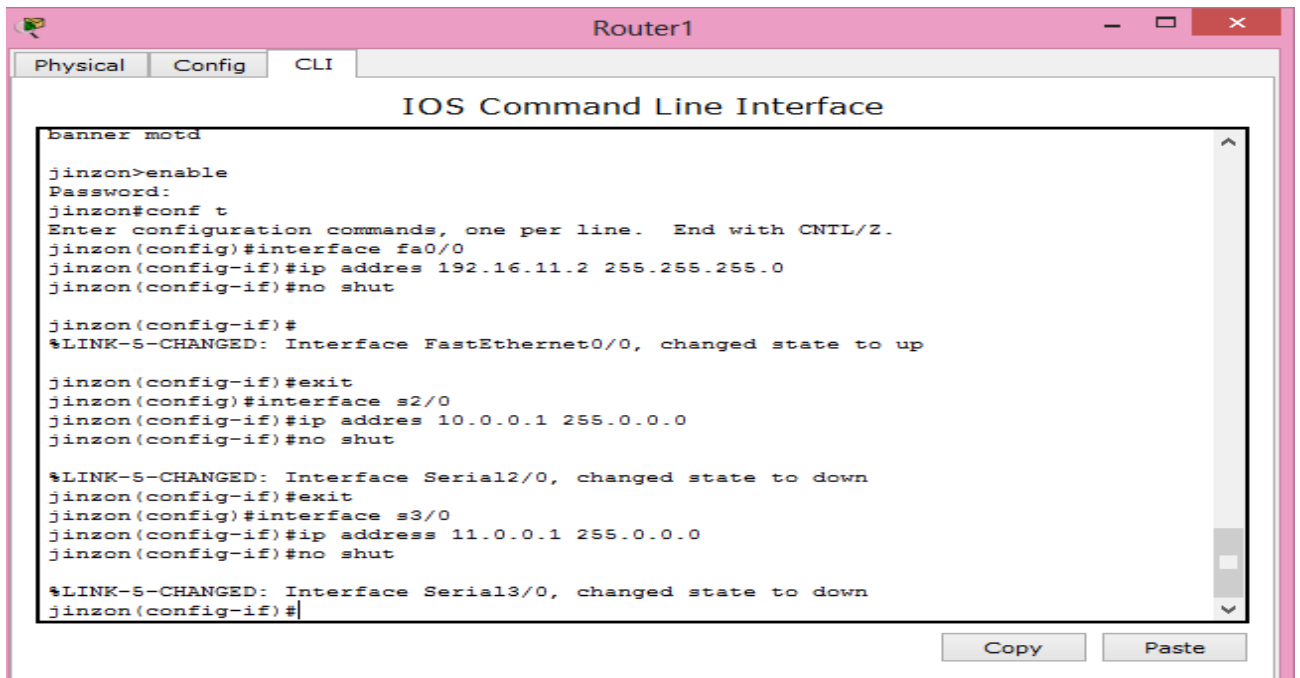
jinzon(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

jinzon(config-if)#exit
jinzon(config)#interface s2/0
jinzon(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.1 255.0.0.0
jinzon(config-if)#no shut

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial2/0, changed state to down
jinzon(config-if)#
```

Buttons for Copy and Paste are visible at the bottom right.

Configurando el puerto serial 3 para la interconexión de dos Routers mas



```
Router1
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface

banner motd
jinzon>enable
Password:
jinzon#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
jinzon(config)#interface fa0/0
jinzon(config-if)#ip address 192.16.11.2 255.255.255.0
jinzon(config-if)#no shut

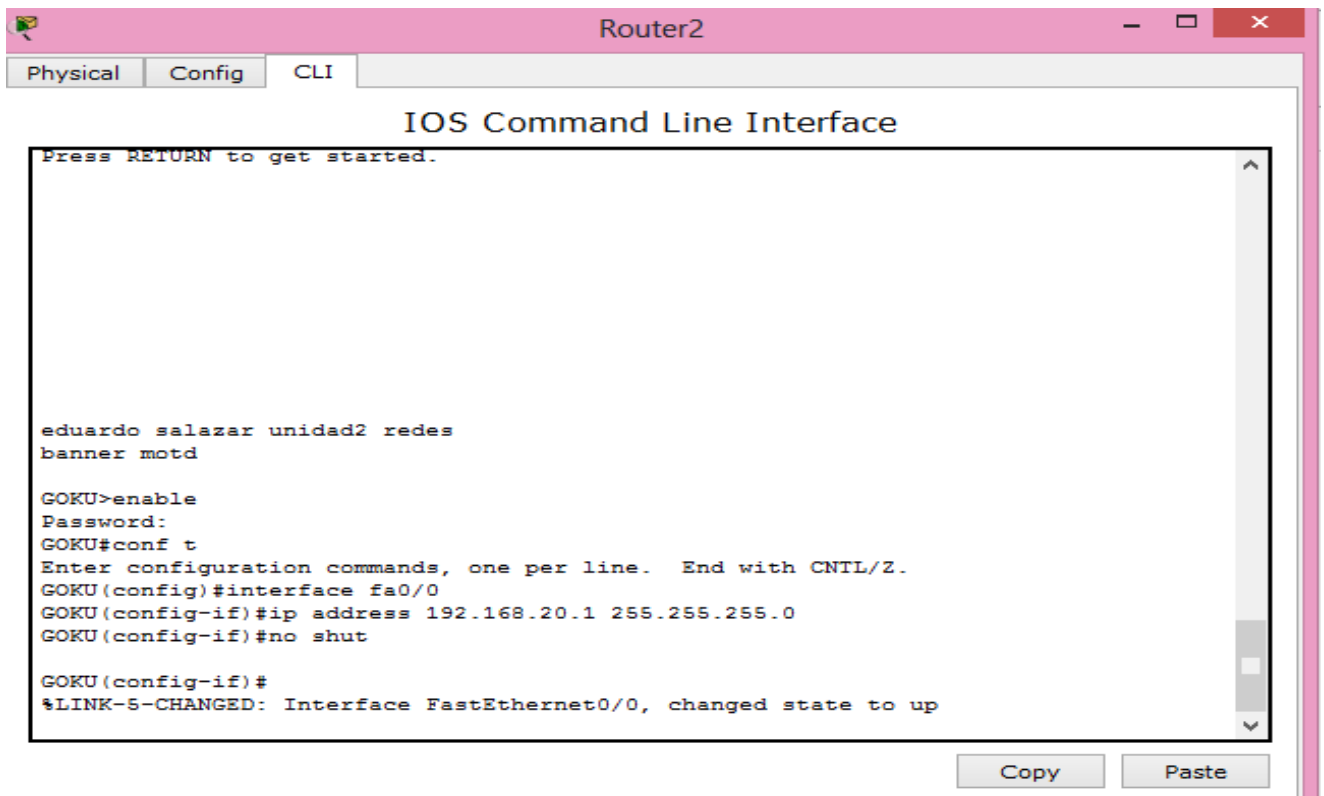
jinzon(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

jinzon(config-if)#exit
jinzon(config)#interface s2/0
jinzon(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.1 255.0.0.0
jinzon(config-if)#no shut

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial2/0, changed state to down
jinzon(config-if)#exit
jinzon(config)#interface s3/0
jinzon(config-if)#ip address 11.0.0.1 255.0.0.0
jinzon(config-if)#no shut

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial3/0, changed state to down
jinzon(config-if)#
```

Levantar el puerto fa0/0. Para el router 3



```
Router2
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface

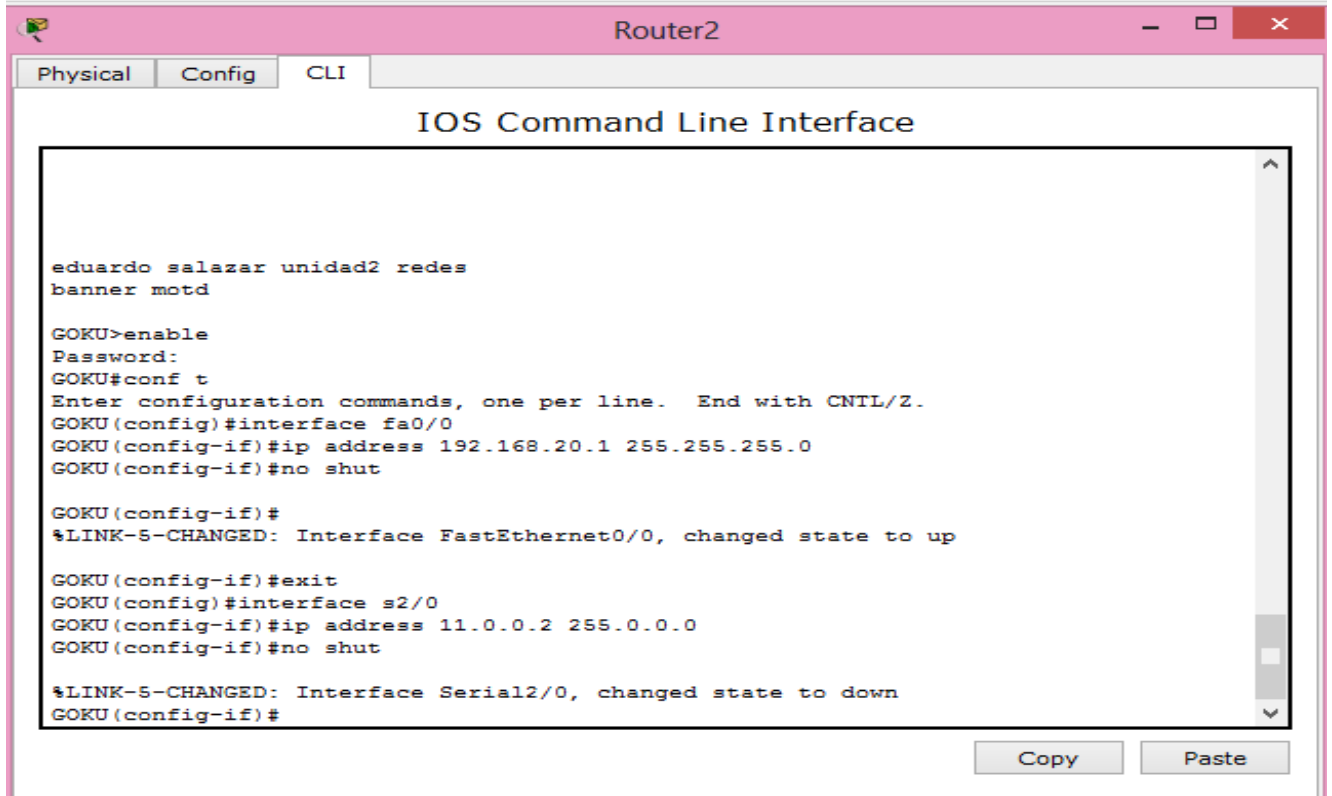
Press RETURN to get started.

eduardo salazar unidad2 redes
banner motd

GOKU>enable
Password:
GOKU#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
GOKU(config)#interface fa0/0
GOKU(config-if)#ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
GOKU(config-if)#no shut

GOKU(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

Posteriormente levantar el serial2/0.



```
Router2
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface

eduardo salazar unidad2 redes
banner motd

GOKU>enable
Password:
GOKU#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
GOKU(config)#interface fa0/0
GOKU(config-if)#ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
GOKU(config-if)#no shut

GOKU(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

GOKU(config-if)#exit
GOKU(config)#interface s2/0
GOKU(config-if)#ip address 11.0.0.2 255.0.0.0
GOKU(config-if)#no shut

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial2/0, changed state to down
GOKU(config-if)#
```

Copy Paste

A continuación se procede a configurar las rutas estáticas

NOTA: Normalmente se usa la “IP del siguiente salto” que es la IP de la interfaz del router directamente conectado, pero si entre los datos no se tiene, se puede usar la “interfaz de salida” que es la interfaz del router local. No hay forma de hacer rutas estáticas sin conocer la dirección de red destino, para ese caso se usan “rutas por defecto” o un “default Gateway” en el router.

Configurar Rutas Estáticas Utilizando la “IP del Siguiete Salto” del router 1



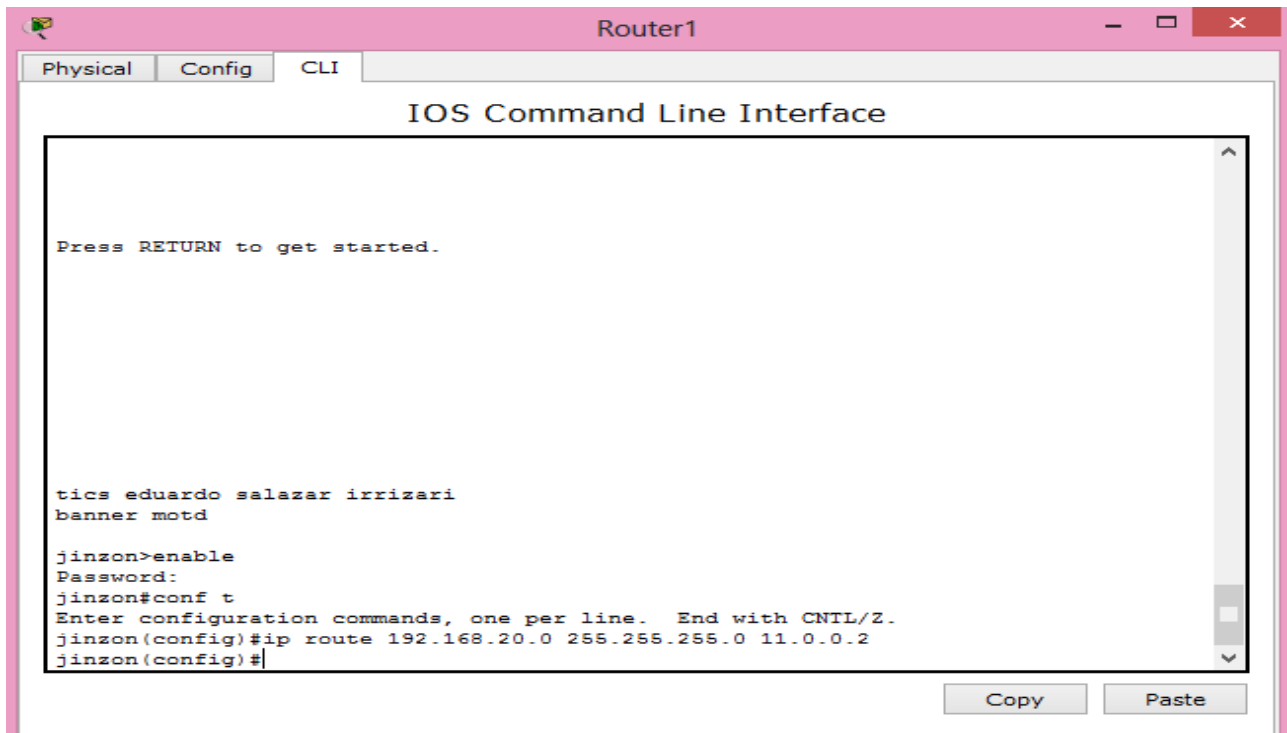
```
Router0
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial2/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial2/0, changed state to up
eduardo salazar unidad2 redes de computadora
banner motd

picachu>enable
Password:
picachu#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
picachu(config)#ip route 192.16.11.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.0.1
picachu(config)#
```

Copy Paste

Rutas estáticas del router 2



The screenshot shows the Router1 CLI interface with the following text:

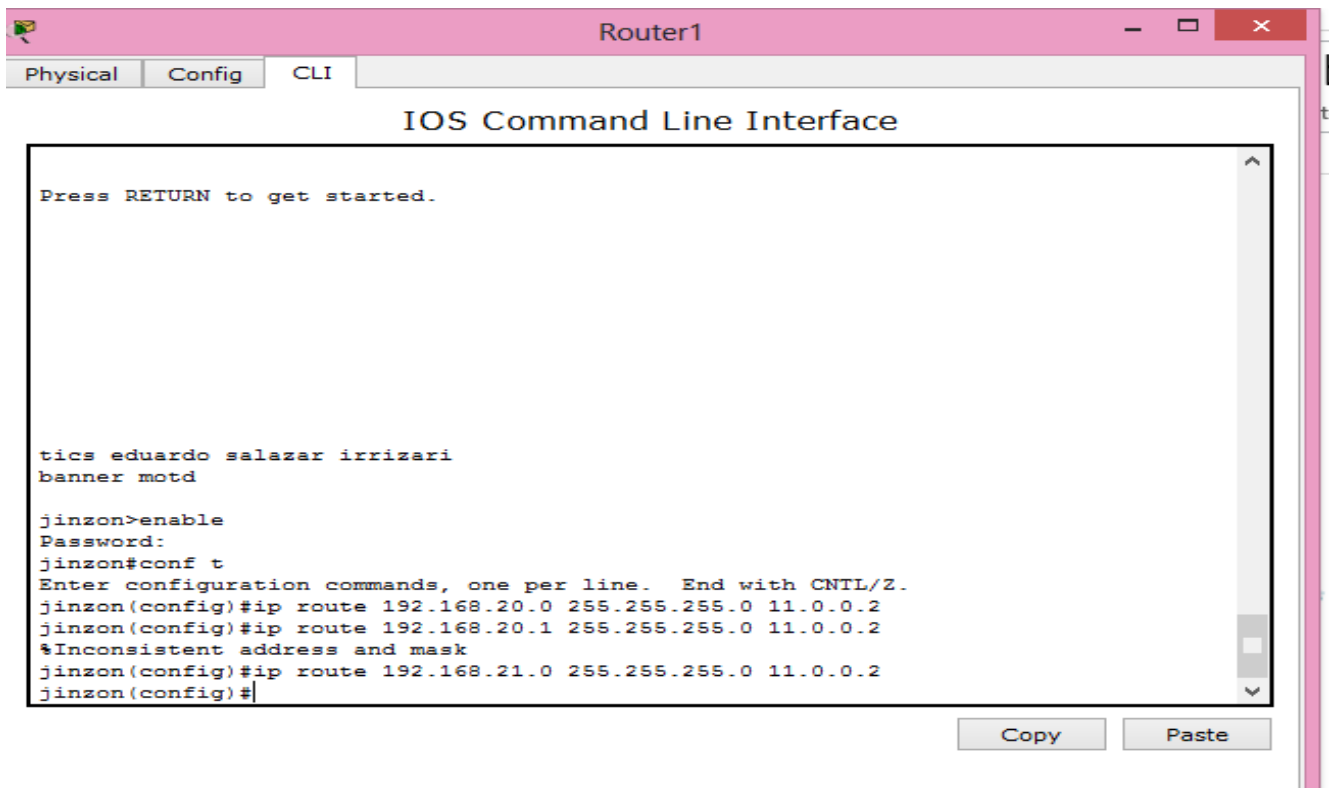
```
Router1
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface

Press RETURN to get started.

tics eduardo salazar irrizari
banner motd

jinzon>enable
Password:
jinzon#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
jinzon(config)#ip route 192.168.20.0 255.255.255.0 11.0.0.2
jinzon(config)#
```

Copy Paste



The screenshot shows the Router1 CLI interface with the following text:

```
Router1
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface

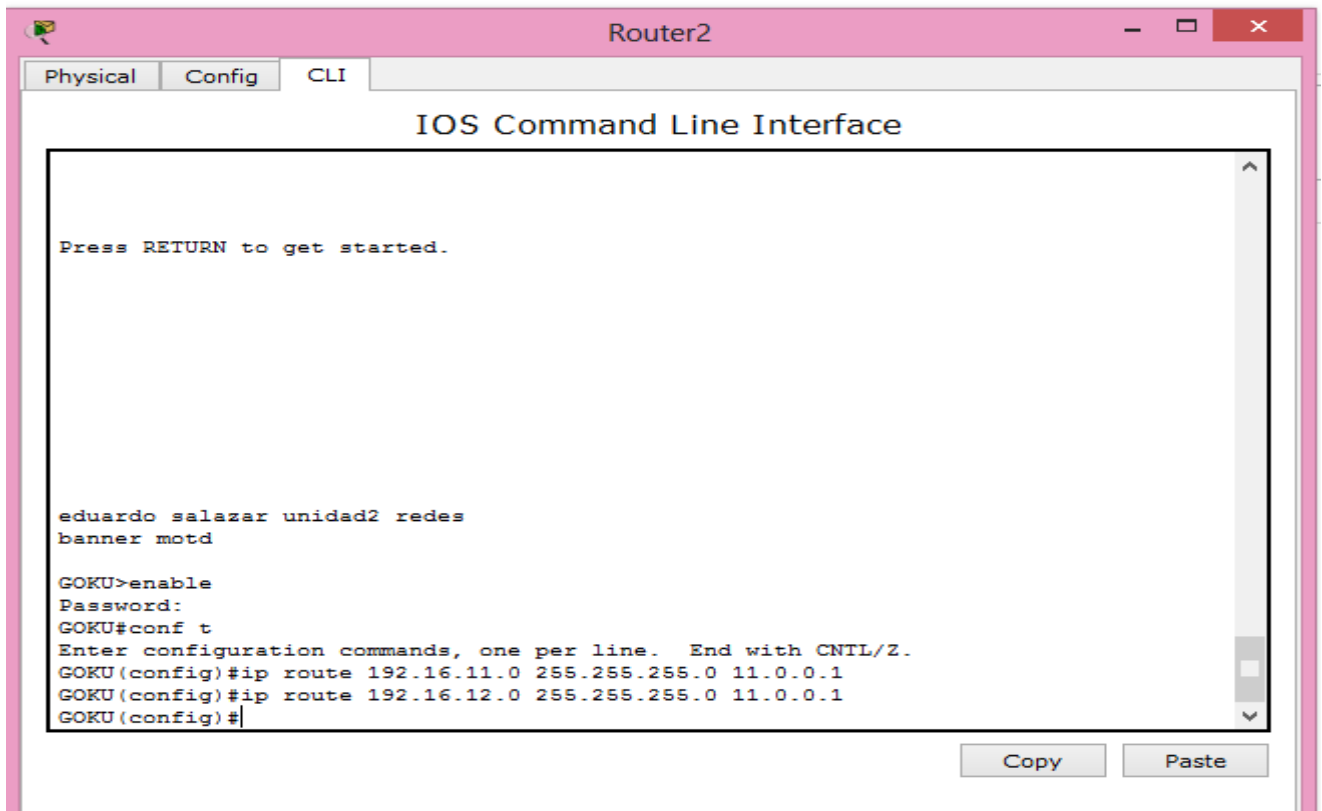
Press RETURN to get started.

tics eduardo salazar irrizari
banner motd

jinzon>enable
Password:
jinzon#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
jinzon(config)#ip route 192.168.20.0 255.255.255.0 11.0.0.2
jinzon(config)#ip route 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0 11.0.0.2
%Inconsistent address and mask
jinzon(config)#ip route 192.168.21.0 255.255.255.0 11.0.0.2
jinzon(config)#
```

Copy Paste

Configurando rutas estáticas para el router 3

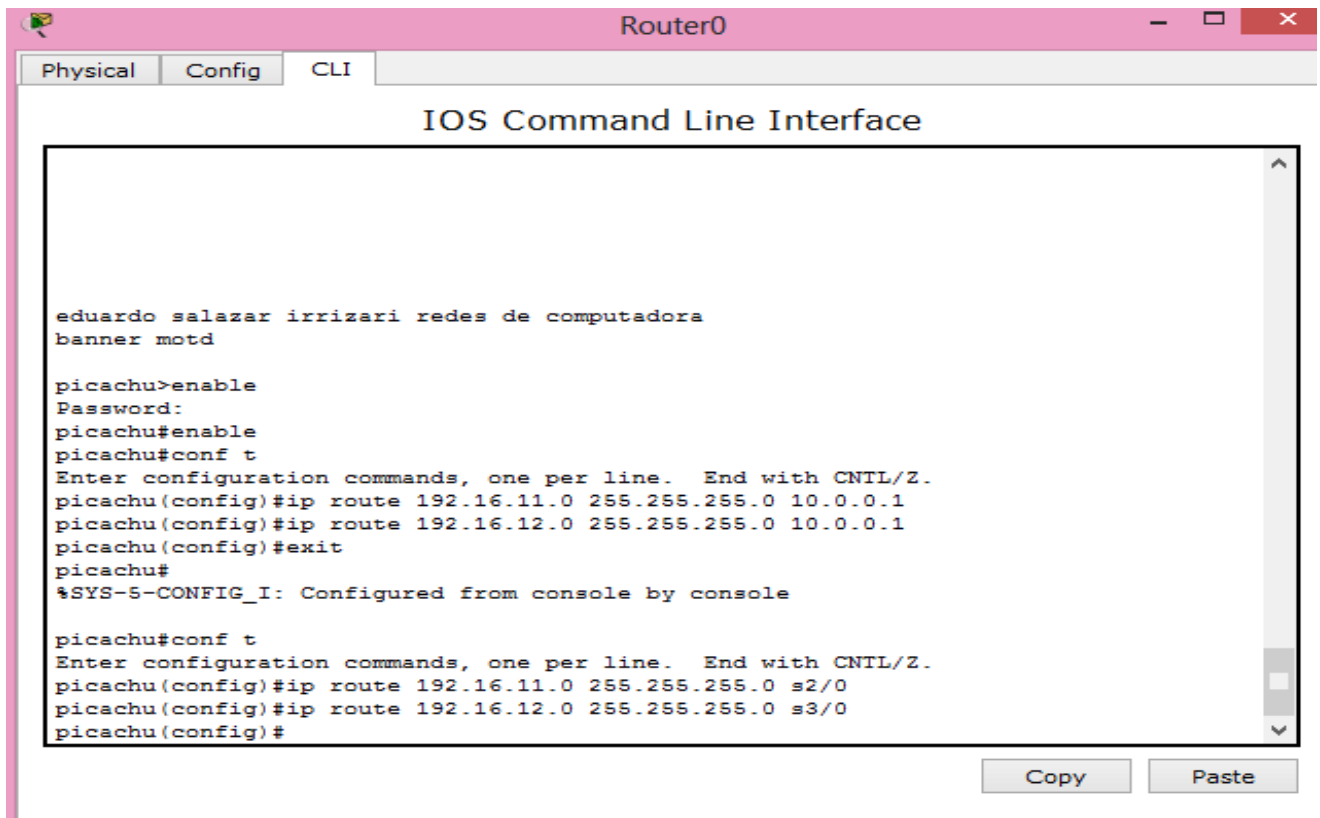


The screenshot shows a window titled "Router2" with three tabs: "Physical", "Config", and "CLI". The "CLI" tab is active, displaying the "IOS Command Line Interface". The interface contains the following text:

```
Press RETURN to get started.  
  
eduardo salazar unidad2 redes  
banner motd  
  
GOKU>enable  
Password:  
GOKU#conf t  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
GOKU(config)#ip route 192.16.11.0 255.255.255.0 11.0.0.1  
GOKU(config)#ip route 192.16.12.0 255.255.255.0 11.0.0.1  
GOKU(config)#
```

At the bottom right of the window, there are two buttons: "Copy" and "Paste".

Configurar Rutas Estáticas Utilizando la “Interfaz de Salida” Router1



The screenshot shows the CLI interface of Router0. The window title is "Router0". The tabs are "Physical", "Config", and "CLI". The main content area is titled "IOS Command Line Interface". The terminal output shows the following commands and responses:

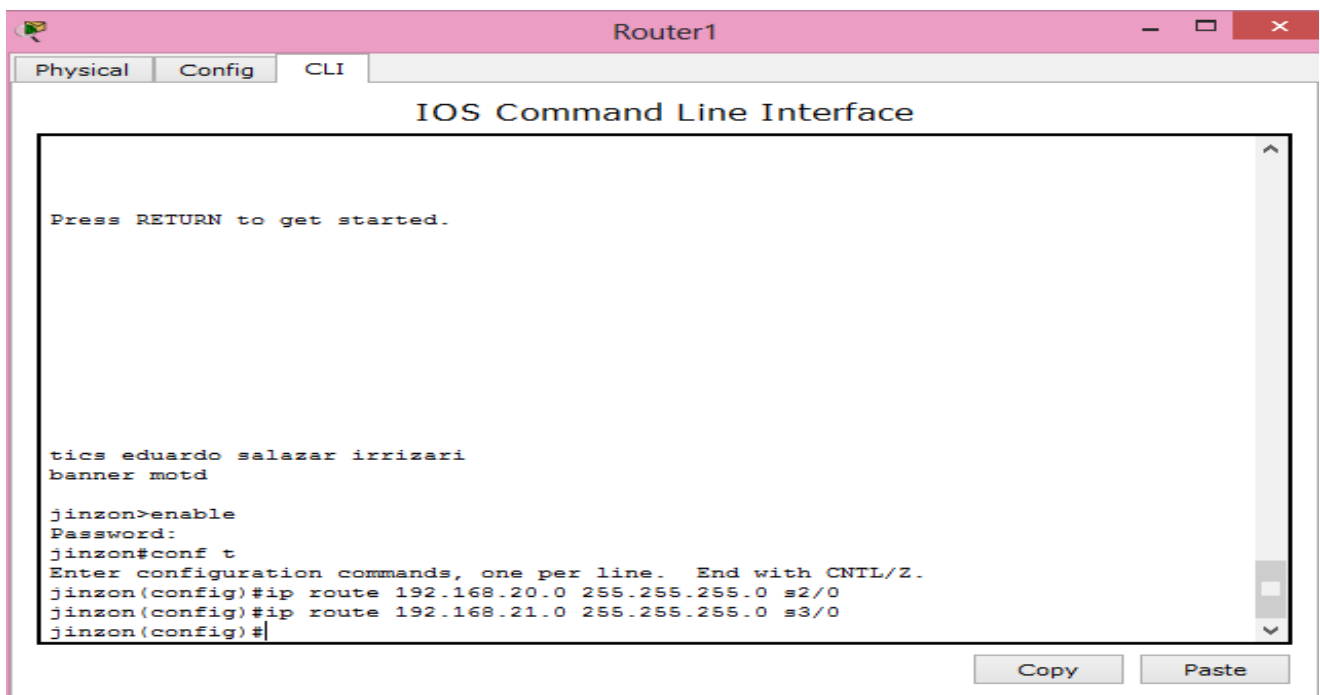
```
eduardo salazar irrizari redes de computadora
banner motd

picachu>enable
Password:
picachu#enable
picachu#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
picachu(config)#ip route 192.16.11.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.0.1
picachu(config)#ip route 192.16.12.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.0.1
picachu(config)#exit
picachu#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

picachu#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
picachu(config)#ip route 192.16.11.0 255.255.255.0 s2/0
picachu(config)#ip route 192.16.12.0 255.255.255.0 s3/0
picachu(config)#
```

At the bottom right, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

Configurando rutas estáticas para el router 2



The screenshot shows the CLI interface of Router1. The window title is "Router1". The tabs are "Physical", "Config", and "CLI". The main content area is titled "IOS Command Line Interface". The terminal output shows the following commands and responses:

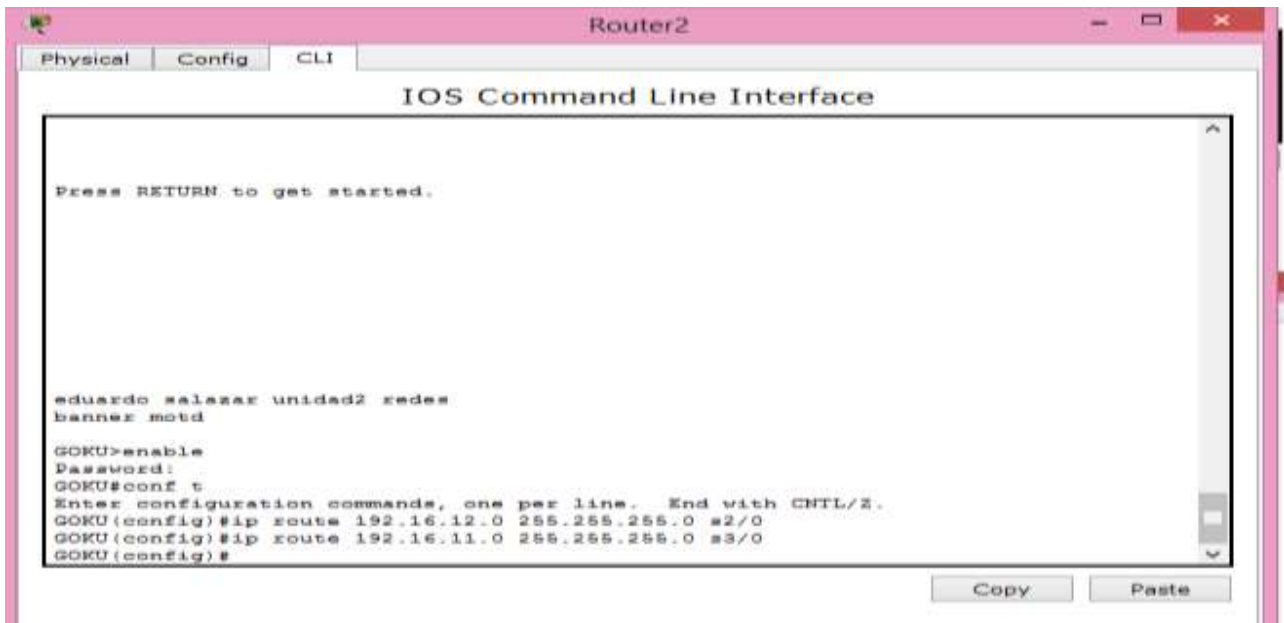
```
Press RETURN to get started.

tics eduardo salazar irrizari
banner motd

jinzon>enable
Password:
jinzon#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
jinzon(config)#ip route 192.168.20.0 255.255.255.0 s2/0
jinzon(config)#ip route 192.168.21.0 255.255.255.0 s3/0
jinzon(config)#
```

At the bottom right, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

Configurando rutas estáticas para el router 3



```
Router2
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface

Press RETURN to get started.

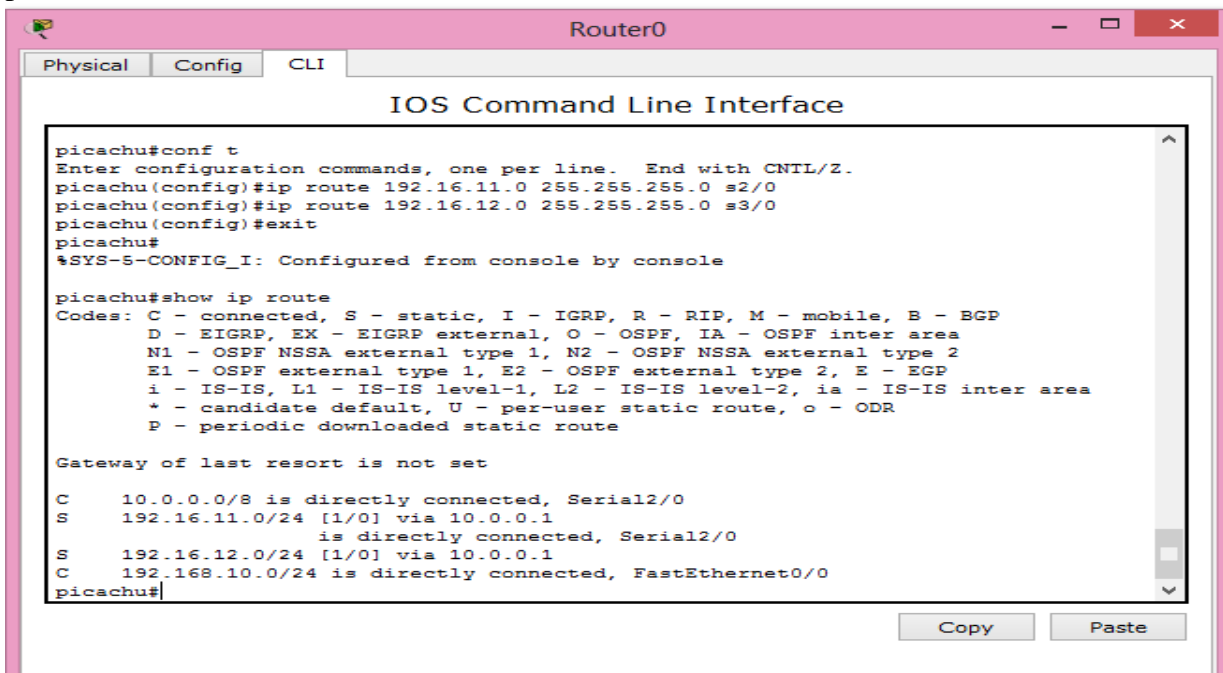
eduardo salazar unidad2 redes
banner motd

GOKU>enable
Password:
GOKU#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
GOKU(config)#ip route 192.16.12.0 255.255.255.0 s2/0
GOKU(config)#ip route 192.16.11.0 255.255.255.0 s3/0
GOKU(config)#
```

Comprobación de Rutas Estáticas usando la IP del Siguiete Salto
El comando “show ip route” muestra la tabla de enrutamiento del dispositivo.

Las rutas marcadas con “c” pertenecen a las redes directamente conectadas y las marcadas con “s” son las rutas estáticas configuradas.

pumas



```
Router0
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface

picachu#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
picachu(config)#ip route 192.16.11.0 255.255.255.0 s2/0
picachu(config)#ip route 192.16.12.0 255.255.255.0 s3/0
picachu(config)#exit
picachu#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

C    10.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Serial2/0
S    192.16.11.0/24 [1/0] via 10.0.0.1
     is directly connected, Serial2/0
S    192.16.12.0/24 [1/0] via 10.0.0.1
C    192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
picachu#
```

azul

The image shows the Cisco Packet Tracer interface. The main window displays the configuration for Router1. The network diagram on the left shows a PC-PT connected to a 2950-24 Switch, which is connected to Router1. The CLI window shows the following configuration:

```
Router1
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
MODE Configuration commands, one per line. END with Ctrl/Z.
jinaon(config)#ip route 192.168.20.0 255.255.255.0 s2/0
jinaon(config)#ip route 192.168.21.0 255.255.255.0 s2/0
jinaon(config)#exit
jinaon#
#SYS-6-CONFIG_1: Configured from console by console
jinaon#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - ISDP, E - EIP, M - mobile, W - WIP
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, S - SGP
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, s - ODR
P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

C 10.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Serial2/0
C 11.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Serial3/0
C 192.16.11.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
S 192.168.20.0/24 [1/0] via 11.0.0.2
   is directly connected, Serial2/0
S 192.168.21.0/24 [1/0] via 11.0.0.3
   is directly connected, Serial3/0
jinaon#
```

oro

The image shows the Microsoft Word interface with a Cisco Packet Tracer window open. The network diagram on the left shows a PC-PT connected to a 2950-24 Switch, which is connected to Router2. The CLI window shows the following configuration:

```
Router2
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
MODE Configuration commands, one per line. END with Ctrl/Z.
oocmrosch2g1#ip route 192.16.11.0 255.255.255.0 s2/0
oocmrosch2g1#exit
oocmrosch2g1#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - ISDP, E - EIP, M - mobile, W - WIP
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, S - SGP
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, s - ODR
P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

C 11.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Serial2/0
S 192.16.11.0/24 [1/0] via 11.0.0.1
S 192.16.20.0/24 [1/0] via 11.0.0.3
   is directly connected, Serial2/0
C 192.168.20.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
oocmrosch2g1#
```

CONCLUSIÓN

Durante la construcción de esta práctica, se pudieron observar las principales configuraciones de un router, como son el cambio de nombre, asignarle una contraseña y mostrar un mensaje en el banner del mismo. Pero el punto principal es como crear rutas estáticas en los Routers así como lo visto en esta práctica.