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1.- Para realizar el diseño de la red WAN, utilizamos una calculadora VLSM para poder optimizar nuestra dirección ip inicial de 66.80.0.0/18, a través de las máscaras de prefijo variable, evitando el desperdicio de direcciones ip y descentralizando las subredes. Se necesitan 301 host para cada una de las redes locales excepto por la ciudad de Talin, que se requerirán 602 host por temas de implementación de Voip. Además, la conexión entre routers necesitarán solamente de 2 host. Es por esto que, se consideraron 13 subredes, aun que cabe mencionar que pueden ser 14 debido a la implementación de un ISP.

Por lo que los valores que nos da la calculadora vlsn para ipv4 proporcionada por la página <https://arcadio.gg/calculadora-subredes-vlsn.html> es la siguiente:

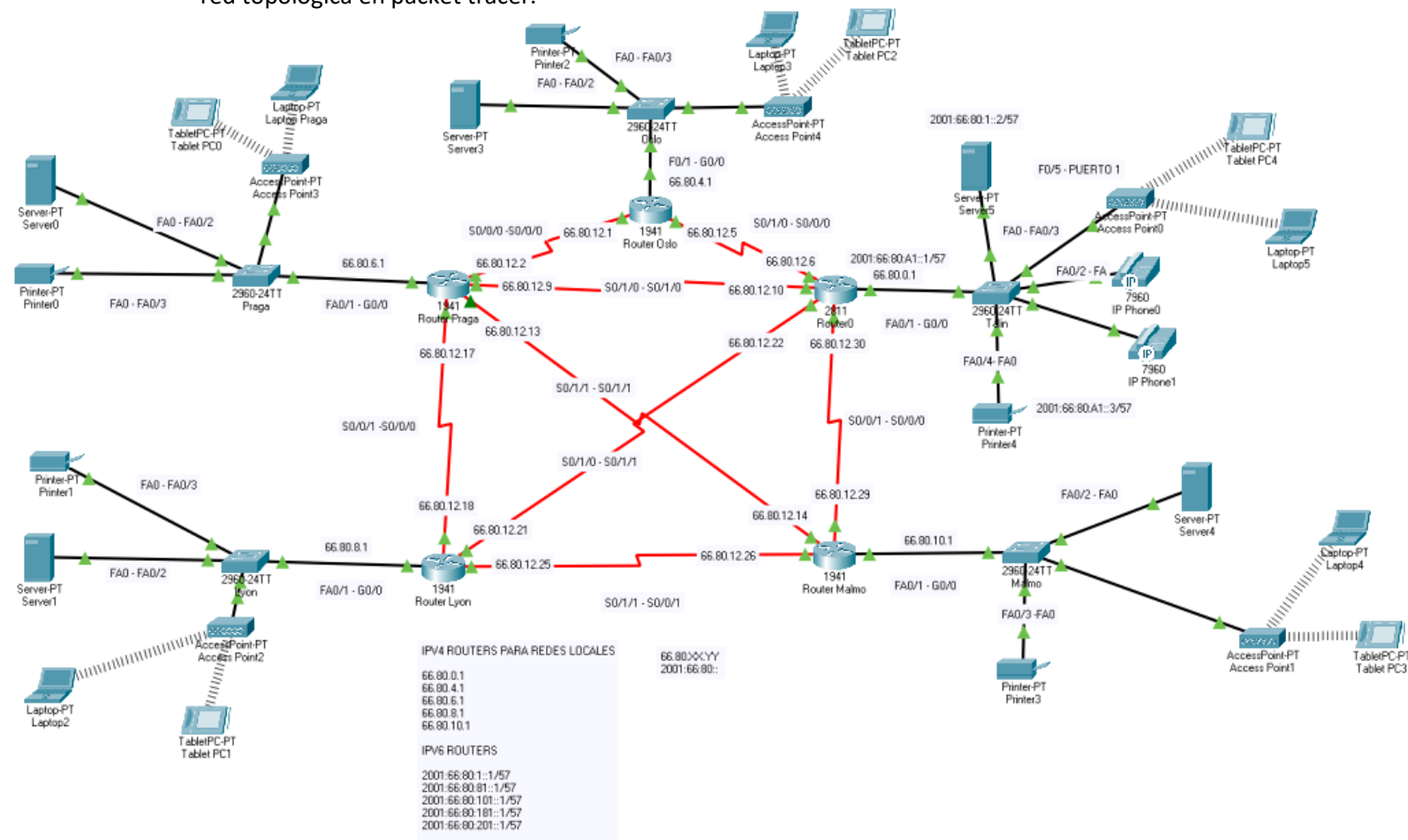
Subred	Subnet	Mascara	Primera direccion	Ultima direccion	Broadcast
Red Local Talin	66.80.0.0	255.255.252.0	66.80.0.1	66.80.3.254	66.80.3.255
Red Local Oslo	66.80.4.0	255.255.254.0	66.80.4.1	66.80.5.254	66.80.5.255
Red Local Praga	66.80.6.0	255.255.254.0	66.80.6.1	66.80.7.254	66.80.7.255
Red Local Lyon	66.80.8.0	255.255.254.0	66.80.8.1	66.80.9.254	66.80.9.255
Red Local Malmo	66.80.10.0	255.255.254.0	66.80.10.1	66.80.11.254	66.80.11.255
Oslo - Praga	66.80.12.0	255.255.255.252	66.80.12.1	66.80.12.2	66.80.12.3
Oslo - Talin	66.80.12.4	255.255.255.252	66.80.12.5	66.80.12.6	66.80.12.7
Praga - Talin	66.80.12.8	255.255.255.252	66.80.12.9	66.80.12.10	66.80.12.11
Praga - Malmo	66.80.12.12	255.255.255.252	66.80.12.13	66.80.12.14	66.80.12.15
Praga - Lyon	66.80.12.16	255.255.255.252	66.80.12.17	66.80.12.18	66.80.12.19
Lyon - Talin	66.80.12.20	255.255.255.252	66.80.12.21	66.80.12.22	66.80.12.23
Lyon - Malmo	66.80.12.24	255.255.255.252	66.80.12.25	66.80.12.26	66.80.12.27
Malmo - Talin	66.80.12.28	255.255.255.252	66.80.12.29	66.80.12.30	66.80.12.31

Mientras que para el caso de ipv6, realizamos una modificación del prefijo inicial que tenemos de 2001:66:80::/53, hacia /57 debido a que la cantidad mínima de subredes a cumplir debe ser de 13, por lo que 2^4 es la cantidad de subredes que permiten cumplir la regla, alterando el subnetting, tendremos la siguiente tabla:

Subred	Subnet	Primera direccion	Ultima direccion	Primera direccion utilizada	Proxima direccion a uti
Red Local Talin	2001:0066:0080::	2001:66:80::	2001:66:80:7f::	2001:66:80:1::1/57	2001:66:80:1::2/57
Red Local Oslo	2001:0066:0080:0080::	2001:66:80:80::	2001:66:80:ff::	2001:66:80:81::1/57	2001:66:80:81::2/57
Red Local Praga	2001:0066:0080:0100::	2001:66:80:100::	2001:66:80:17f::	2001:66:80:101::1/57	2001:66:80:101::2/57
Red Local Lyon	2001:0066:0080:0180::	2001:66:80:180::	2001:66:80:1ff::	2001:66:80:181::1/57	2001:66:80:181::2/57
Red Local Malmo	2001:0066:0080:0200::	2001:66:80:200::	2001:66:80:27f::	2001:66:80:201::1/57	2001:66:80:201::2/57
Oslo - Praga	2001:0066:0080:0280::	2001:66:80:280::	2001:66:80:2ff::	2001:66:80:281::1/57	2001:66:80:281::2/57
Oslo - Talin	2001:0066:0080:0300::	2001:66:80:300::	2001:66:80:37f::	2001:66:80:301::1/57	2001:66:80:301::2/57
Praga - Talin	2001:0066:0080:0380::	2001:66:80:380::	2001:66:80:3ff::	2001:66:80:381::1/57	2001:66:80:381::2/57
Praga - Malmo	2001:0066:0080:0400::	2001:66:80:400::	2001:66:80:47f::	2001:66:80:401::1/57	2001:66:80:401::2/57
Praga - Lyon	2001:0066:0080:0480::	2001:66:80:480::	2001:66:80:4ff::	2001:66:80:481::1/57	2001:66:80:481::2/57
Lyon - Talin	2001:0066:0080:0500::	2001:66:80:500::	2001:66:80:57f::	2001:66:80:501::1/57	2001:66:80:501::2/57
Lyon - Malmo	2001:0066:0080:0580::	2001:66:80:580::	2001:66:80:5ff::	2001:66:80:581::1/57	2001:66:80:581::2/57
Malmo - Talin	2001:0066:0080:0600::	2001:66:80:600::	2001:66:80:67f::	2001:66:80:601::1/57	2001:66:80:601::2/57

Todas con su prefijo de /57.

B) Luego de realizar el VLSM para ipv4 y el Subneteo de direcciones para ipv6, podemos hacer la red topológica en packet tracer.



Podemos notar la presencia de los teléfonos Ip además de incluir el dispositivo ACCES Point, que nos permitirá establecer conexión wifi para los equipos de laptop y Tablet.

Además de implementar la red topológica, implementamos el protocolo RIPv2 y RIPv6 para el IPV4 e IPV6 respectivamente, para lograr comunicación entre equipos de las distintas localidades.

Tabla del enrutador de Praga en IPV4:

The screenshot shows the 'Router Praga' window with the 'CLI' tab selected. The title bar includes 'Router Praga' and standard window controls. The main area is titled 'IOS Command Line Interface'. It displays a list of OSPF external routes and their associated interfaces. The routes are listed with their network, mask, and the interface they are connected to. The routes are: 66.80.0.0/22, 66.80.4.0/23, 66.80.6.0/23, 66.80.8.0/23, 66.80.10.0/23, 66.80.12.0/30, 66.80.12.2/32, 66.80.12.4/30, 66.80.12.8/30, 66.80.12.9/32, 66.80.12.12/30, 66.80.12.13/32, 66.80.12.16/30, 66.80.12.17/32, 66.80.12.20/30, 66.80.12.24/30, and 66.80.12.28/30. The routes are connected to various interfaces, including Serial0/1/0, Serial0/0/0, and Serial0/0/1. The interface is a text-based CLI with a scroll bar on the right. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Copy' and 'Paste', and a 'Top' link.

```
Router Praga
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

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

66.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 18 subnets, 4 masks
R    66.80.0.0/22 [120/1] via 66.80.12.10, 00:00:04, Serial0/1/0
R    66.80.4.0/23 [120/1] via 66.80.12.1, 00:00:20, Serial0/0/0
C    66.80.6.0/23 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L    66.80.6.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R    66.80.8.0/23 [120/1] via 66.80.12.18, 00:00:05, Serial0/0/1
R    66.80.10.0/23 [120/1] via 66.80.12.14, 00:00:22, Serial0/1/1
C    66.80.12.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L    66.80.12.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R    66.80.12.4/30 [120/1] via 66.80.12.1, 00:00:20, Serial0/0/0
    [120/1] via 66.80.12.10, 00:00:04, Serial0/1/0
C    66.80.12.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L    66.80.12.9/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C    66.80.12.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L    66.80.12.13/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
C    66.80.12.16/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L    66.80.12.17/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R    66.80.12.20/30 [120/1] via 66.80.12.10, 00:00:04, Serial0/1/0
    [120/1] via 66.80.12.18, 00:00:05, Serial0/0/1
R    66.80.12.24/30 [120/1] via 66.80.12.14, 00:00:22, Serial0/1/1
    [120/1] via 66.80.12.18, 00:00:05, Serial0/0/1
R    66.80.12.28/30 [120/1] via 66.80.12.14, 00:00:22, Serial0/1/1
    [120/1] via 66.80.12.10, 00:00:04, Serial0/1/0

Router#
Router#
Router#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

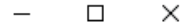
Copy Paste

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Tabla del enrutamiento de Praga para IPV6:



Router Praga

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

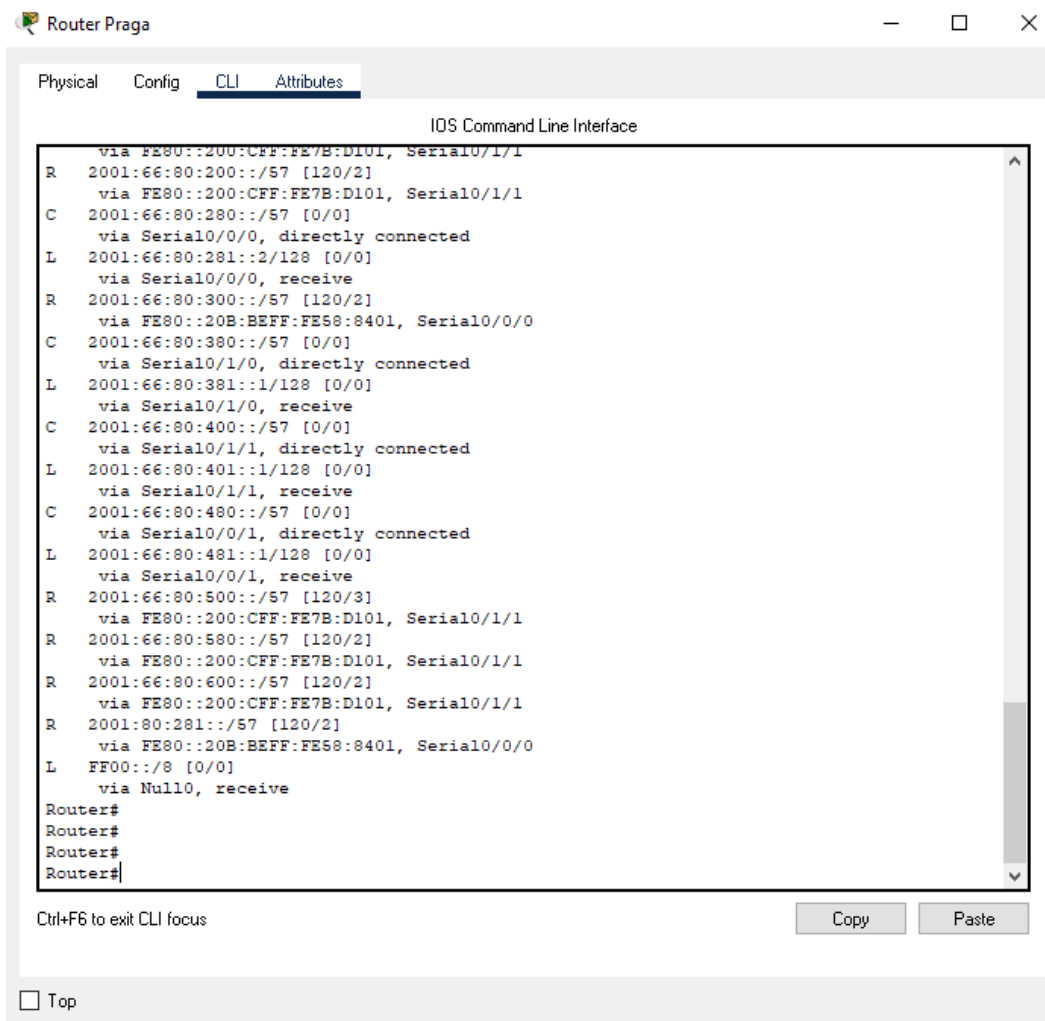
```
Router#show ipv route
IPv6 Routing Table - 20 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP
        U - Per-user Static route, M - MIPv6
        I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary
        ND - ND Default, NDp - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination, NDr - Redirect
        O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2
        ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2
        D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external
R  2001:66:80::/57 [120/3]
    via FE80::200:CFF:FE7B:D101, Serial0/1/1
R  2001:66:80:80::/57 [120/2]
    via FE80::20B:BEFF:FE58:8401, Serial0/0/0
C  2001:66:80:100::/57 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet0/0, directly connected
L  2001:66:80:101::1/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet0/0, receive
R  2001:66:80:180::/57 [120/3]
    via FE80::200:CFF:FE7B:D101, Serial0/1/1
R  2001:66:80:200::/57 [120/2]
    via FE80::200:CFF:FE7B:D101, Serial0/1/1
C  2001:66:80:280::/57 [0/0]
    via Serial0/0/0, directly connected
L  2001:66:80:281::2/128 [0/0]
    via Serial0/0/0, receive
R  2001:66:80:300::/57 [120/2]
    via FE80::20B:BEFF:FE58:8401, Serial0/0/0
C  2001:66:80:380::/57 [0/0]
    via Serial0/1/0, directly connected
L  2001:66:80:381::1/128 [0/0]
    via Serial0/1/0, receive
C  2001:66:80:400::/57 [0/0]
    via Serial0/1/1, directly connected
L  2001:66:80:401::1/128 [0/0]
    via Serial0/1/1, receive
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy

Paste

☐ Top



C)

Para implementar la lista de acceso a al servidor DNS en Oslo, implementaría el ACL en el router, y seria de carácter extendido, debido a que nos importa filtrar el tráfico de origen y filtrar el tráfico originado del puerto, en otras palabras, permitir todo el envío de paquetes mediante el puerto 53. Todo esto a través de la implementación de una lista de acceso extendida.

D)

Para comprobar la conexión entre dispositivos, realizaremos los pings desde la laptop de Praga, hacia los diversos dispositivos de las distintas localidades, en este caso solo serán algunos casos debido a no extender en mayor cantidad este informe (para mayor cantidad de detalles revisar .pkt)

Los cuáles serán: Ping en ipv6 para servidor de Praga, ping hacia impresora en Oslo, ping hacia teléfono en Tallin, ping hacia Tablet en Malmo, ping con ipv6 hacia servidor de Lyon, ping en ipv6 hacia router de Malmo y conexión entre teléfonos Voip.

Píng IPV6 para servidor en Praga:

```
C:\>ping 2001:66:80:101::1

Pinging 2001:66:80:101::1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 2001:66:80:101::1: bytes=32 time=24ms TTL=255
Reply from 2001:66:80:101::1: bytes=32 time=62ms TTL=255
Reply from 2001:66:80:101::1: bytes=32 time=35ms TTL=255
Reply from 2001:66:80:101::1: bytes=32 time=34ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 2001:66:80:101::1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 24ms, Maximum = 62ms, Average = 38ms
```

Ping ipv4 hacia impresora en Oslo:

```
C:\>ping 66.80.4.3

Pinging 66.80.4.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 66.80.4.3: bytes=32 time=54ms TTL=126
Reply from 66.80.4.3: bytes=32 time=24ms TTL=126
Reply from 66.80.4.3: bytes=32 time=42ms TTL=126
Reply from 66.80.4.3: bytes=32 time=24ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 66.80.4.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 24ms, Maximum = 54ms, Average = 36ms
```

Ping hacia telefono1 en Tallin:

```
C:\>ping 66.80.0.6

Pinging 66.80.0.6 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 66.80.0.6: bytes=32 time=64ms TTL=253
Reply from 66.80.0.6: bytes=32 time=36ms TTL=253
Reply from 66.80.0.6: bytes=32 time=22ms TTL=253
Reply from 66.80.0.6: bytes=32 time=65ms TTL=253

Ping statistics for 66.80.0.6:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 22ms, Maximum = 65ms, Average = 46ms
```

Ping hacia Tablet en Malmo:

```
C:\>ping 66.80.10.5

Pinging 66.80.10.5 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 66.80.10.5: bytes=32 time=89ms TTL=126
Reply from 66.80.10.5: bytes=32 time=93ms TTL=126
Reply from 66.80.10.5: bytes=32 time=71ms TTL=126
Reply from 66.80.10.5: bytes=32 time=28ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 66.80.10.5:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 28ms, Maximum = 93ms, Average = 70ms
```

Ping ipv6 hacia servidor en Lyon

```
C:\>ping 2001:66:80:181::2

Pinging 2001:66:80:181::2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 2001:66:80:181::2: bytes=32 time=19ms TTL=125
Reply from 2001:66:80:181::2: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=125
Reply from 2001:66:80:181::2: bytes=32 time=18ms TTL=125
Reply from 2001:66:80:181::2: bytes=32 time=47ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 2001:66:80:181::2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 8ms, Maximum = 47ms, Average = 23ms
```

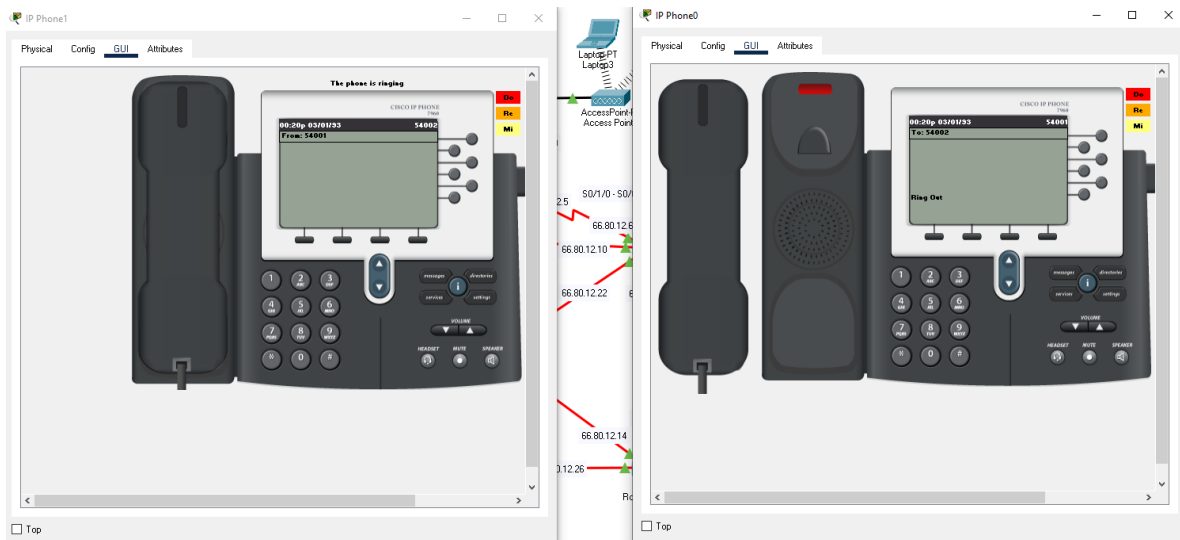
Ping ipv6 hacia router de Malmo

```
C:\>ping 2001:66:80:201::1

Pinging 2001:66:80:201::1 with 32 bytes of data:

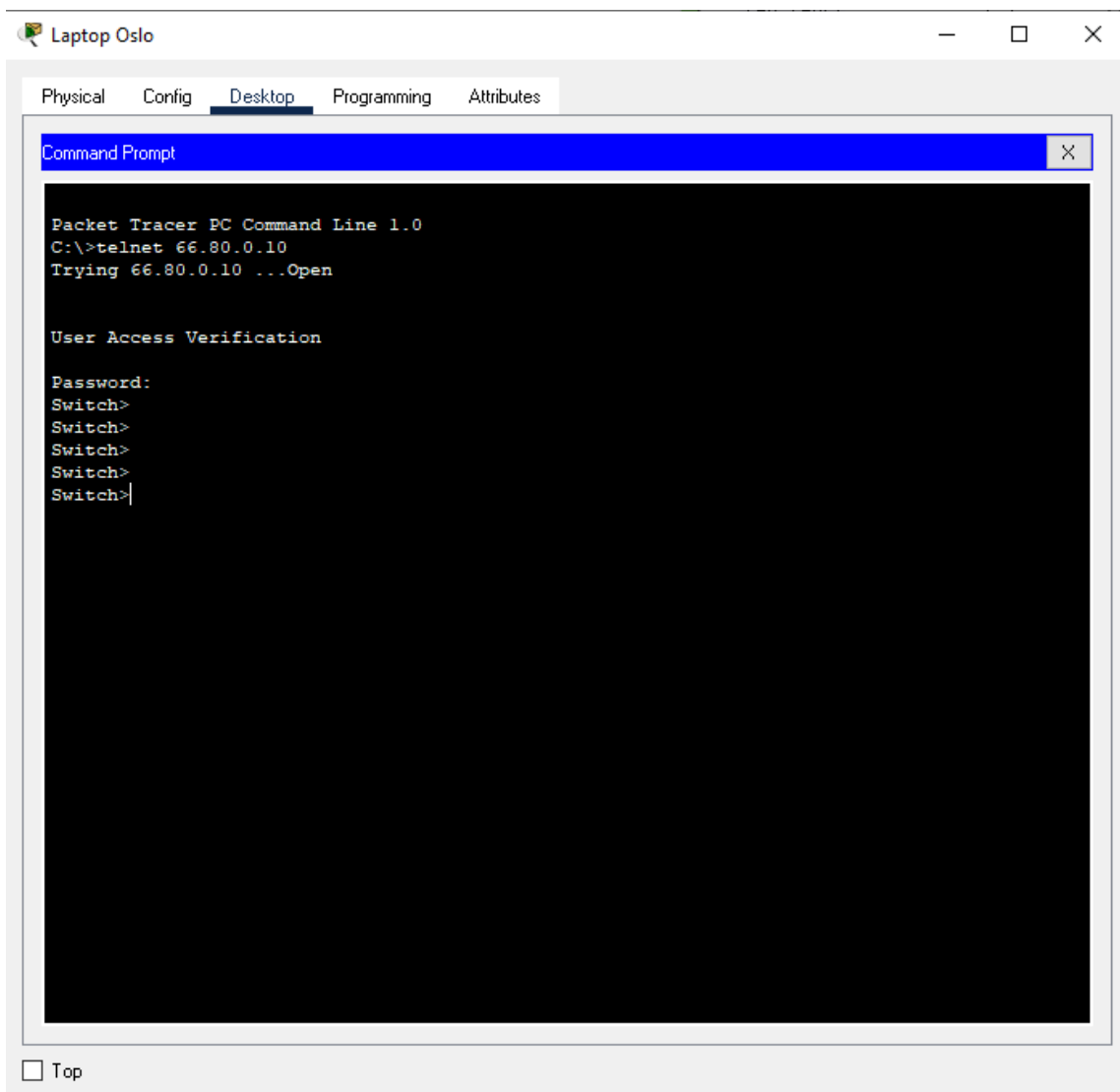
Reply from 2001:66:80:201::1: bytes=32 time=55ms TTL=254
Reply from 2001:66:80:201::1: bytes=32 time=51ms TTL=254
Reply from 2001:66:80:201::1: bytes=32 time=52ms TTL=254
Reply from 2001:66:80:201::1: bytes=32 time=44ms TTL=254

Ping statistics for 2001:66:80:201::1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 44ms, Maximum = 55ms, Average = 50ms
```



Caso de conectividad entre teléfonos.

En la siguiente imagen, podemos apreciar que, realizando un telnet desde un pc de Oslo, logramos conectividad.



No obstante, si realizamos el telnet desde un computador ajeno a Oslo, tenemos que:

