

Actividad # 7.1 - Seguridad en Redes: Configuración de IPs, SSH en Switches y Routers, y Seguridad en Puertos

1. Escenario del Laboratorio

Contexto

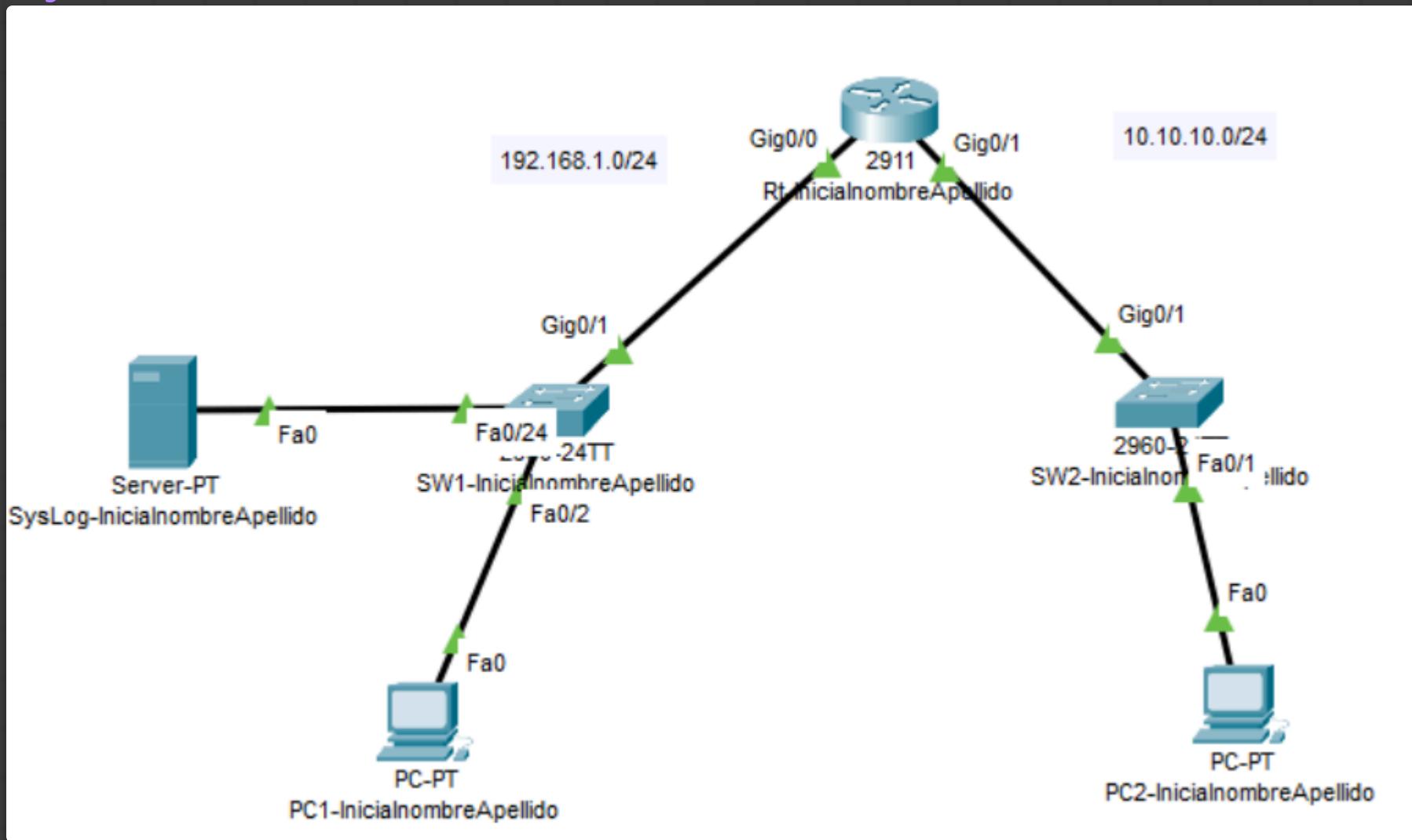
Eres un administrador de redes en una empresa y se te ha solicitado implementar medidas de seguridad en la red para evitar accesos no autorizados y ataques internos. Para ello, debes configurar un sistema de seguridad en un router y un switch, asegurando que la administración remota sea segura y que los puertos del switch estén protegidos contra accesos no deseados.

Cada estudiante debe personalizar la configuración utilizando su nombre y apellido en los nombres de dispositivos y en los usuarios de autenticación. Las contraseñas deben ser seguras y personales.

2. Requerimientos y Topología

Material Necesario

- 1 Router (R1 - Nombre: Router_InicialNombreApellido)
- 2 Switches administrable (S1 - Nombre: Switch_InicialNombreApellido)
- 2 PCs (PC1 y PC2) y 1 Server



para configurar el Router1 primero es necesario ingresar a la terminal, para ello hay que usar los siguientes comandos

```
enable
config terminal
```

para configurar las ip's hay que seleccionar las interfaces que se quiere configurar una a la vez

```
interface gig0/0
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
```


Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
agree to comply with applicable laws and regulations. If you are unable
to comply with U.S. and local laws, return this product immediately.

A summary of U.S. laws governing Cisco cryptographic products may be found at:
http://www.cisco.com/wwl/export/crypto/tool/stqrg.html

If you require further assistance please contact us by sending email to
export@cisco.com.

Cisco CISCO2911/K9 (revision 1.0) with 491520K/32768K bytes of memory.
Processor board ID FTX152400KS
3 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces
DRAM configuration is 64 bits wide with parity disabled.
255K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
249856K bytes of ATA System CompactFlash 0 (Read/Write)

--- System Configuration Dialog ---

Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]:  

Press RETURN to get started!

Router>enable
Router#config terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#interface gig0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

Router(config-if)#
*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

*LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

Copy

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Top

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

--- System Configuration Dialog ---

Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]:

Press RETURN to get started!

```
Router>enable  
Router#config terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Router(config)#interface gig0/0  
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0  
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
Router(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

```
Router(config-if)#interface gig0/1  
Router(config-if)#ip address 10.10.0 255.255.255.0  
^  
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
```

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0  
Bad mask /24 for address 10.10.10.0  
Router(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0  
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
Router(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
```

```
Router(config-if)#

```

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Top

importante recordar que la dirección de Red
identificar la red

Cuando todos los bits de la porción de host son cero, está reservada para
en sí misma.

una vez realizada la asignación de IP's del Router continuaremos con los dispositivos finales

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

GLOBAL	
Settings	
Algorithm Settings	
INTERFACE	
FastEthernet0	
Bluetooth	

FastEthernet0

Port Status On
 100 Mbps 10 Mbps Auto
 Half Duplex Full Duplex Auto

Duplex

MAC Address: 0001.645C.96D6

IP Configuration
 DHCP
 Static
IPv4 Address: 192.168.1.4
Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

IPv6 Configuration
 Automatic
 Static
IPv6 Address: FE80::201:64FF:FE5C:96D6
Link Local Address: FE80::201:64FF:FE5C:96D6

Top

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

GLOBAL	
Settings	
Algorithm Settings	
INTERFACE	
FastEthernet0	
Bluetooth	

FastEthernet0

Port Status On

Bandwidth 100 Mbps 10 Mbps Auto

Duplex Half Duplex Full Duplex Auto

MAC Address: 0009.7C44.0995

IP Configuration
 DHCP
 Static

IPv4 Address: 10.10.10.2

Subnet Mask: 255.0.0.0

IPv6 Configuration
 Automatic
 Static

IPv6 Address: FE80::209:7CFF:FE44:995

Link Local Address: FE80::209:7CFF:FE44:995

Top

Physical Config Services Desktop Programming Attributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0

FastEthernet0

Port Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On <input type="radio"/> 100 Mbps <input type="radio"/> 10 Mbps <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Auto
Duplex	<input type="radio"/> Half Duplex <input checked="" type="radio"/> Full Duplex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Auto
MAC Address	00E0.F7B6.A0B9
IP Configuration	
<input type="radio"/> DHCP	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Static	
IPv4 Address	192.168.1.3
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
IPv6 Configuration	
<input type="radio"/> Automatic	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Static	
IPv6 Address	
Link Local Address: FE80::2E0:F7FF:FEB6:A0B9	

 Top

Physical Config Services Desktop Programming Attributes

GLOBAL

Settings
Algorithm Settings

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0

FastEthernet0

Port Status On
 100 Mbps 10 Mbps Auto
 Half Duplex Full Duplex Auto

Duplex

MAC Address 00E0.F7B6.A0B9

IP Configuration
 DHCP
 Static

IPv4 Address 192.168.1.3

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

IPv6 Configuration
 Automatic
 Static

IPv6 Address FE80::2E0:F7FF:FE86:A0B9

Link Local Address: FE80::2E0:F7FF:FE86:A0B9

Top

Realizamos el test haciendo ping de pc1 a pc2

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt X

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 10.10.10.2

Pinging 10.10.10.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 10.10.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 10.10.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 10.10.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 10.10.10.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

C:\>

Top

3. Desarrollo del Laboratorio

Parte 1: Configuración de Direcciones IP

Parte 2: Configuración de SSH en Switch y Router

- Cada estudiante debe usar sus datos personales para configurar usuarios y contraseñas necesarias y anotarlas en la topología
- Configurar un dominio **seguridad.local**.
- Generar claves RSA (1024 o 2048 bits).
- Crear un usuario con su nombre y una contraseña segura.
- Habilitar acceso SSH en las líneas VTY.
- Habilitar la encriptación de passwords (todos los passwords deben estar encriptados)
- Probar el acceso SSH desde una PC:
- Usar el comando ssh -l usuario 192.168.1.2 para acceder al switch.
- Verificar que solo SSH esté permitido y que el acceso por Telnet esté bloqueado.

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
Switch>enable
Switch#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#interface vlan 1
Switch(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-if)#no shutdown

Switch(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan1, changed state to up
%IP-4-DUPADDR: Duplicate address 192.168.1.2 on Vlan1, sourced by 0001.645C.96D6
exit
Switch(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.1.1
Switch(config)#line console 0
Switch(config-line)#password Deluca
Switch(config-line)#login
Switch(config-line)#enable secret Deluca
Switch(config)#end
Switch#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
write memory
Building configuration...
[OK]
Switch#
```

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Top

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

Technical Support: <http://www.cisco.com/techsupport>
Copyright (c) 1986-2013 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Wed 26-Jun-13 02:49 by mnguyen

Press RETURN to get started!

```
*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up  
*LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up  
*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up  
*LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
```

```
Switch>  
Switch>enable  
Switch#config ip  
^  
* Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
```

```
Switch#config terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Switch(config)#line console 0  
Switch(config-line)#password Deluca  
Switch(config-line)#login  
Switch(config-line)#enable secret Deluca  
Switch(config)#end  
Switch#  
*SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console  
write memory  
Building configuration...  
[OK]  
Switch#
```

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Top

Configuramos el dominio y generamos las claves RSA

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

RIADELUCA CONSOLE is now available

Press RETURN to get started.

```
RIADELUCA>enable
RIADELUCA#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RIADELUCA(config)#hostname RIADELUCA
RIADELUCA(config)#ip domain-name seguridad.localAdelua
RIADELUCA(config)#crypto generate rsa general-key modulus 2048
          ^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

RIADELUCA(config)#crypto key generate rsa general-key modulus 2048
The name for the keys will be: RIADELUCA.seguridad.localAdelua

% The key modulus size is 2048 bits
% Generating 2048 bit RSA keys, keys will be non-exportable...[OK]
*Mar 1 3:5:30.627: %SSH-5-ENABLED: SSH 1.99 has been enabled
RIADELUCA(config)#

```

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Top

Crear usuario, contraseña y encriptar

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
R1ADELUCA>enable
R1ADELUCA#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1ADELUCA(config)#hostname R1ADELUCA
R1ADELUCA(config)#ip domain-name seguridad.localAdeluga
R1ADELUCA(config)#crypto generate rsa general-key modulus 2048
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R1ADELUCA(config)#crypto key generate rsa general-key modulus 2048
The name for the keys will be: R1ADELUCA.seguridad.localAdeluga

% The key modulus size is 2048 bits
% Generating 2048 bit RSA keys, keys will be non-exportable...[OK]
*Mar 1 3:5:30.627: %SSH-5-ENABLED: SSH 1.99 has been enabled
R1ADELUCA(config)#username Adeluga privilege 15 secret Deluga
R1ADELUCA(config)#line vty 0 4
R1ADELUCA(config-line)#transport input ssh
R1ADELUCA(config-line)#login local
R1ADELUCA(config-line)#line vty 5 15
R1ADELUCA(config-line)#transport input ssh
R1ADELUCA(config-line)#login local
R1ADELUCA(config-line)#enable secret Deluga
R1ADELUCA(config)#service password-encryption
R1ADELUCA(config)#end
R1ADELUCA#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
write memory
Building configuration...
[OK]
R1ADELUCA#
```

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Top

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
User Access Verification
```

```
Password:
```

```
% Password: timeout expired!
```

```
Press RETURN to get started!
```

```
User Access Verification
```

```
Password:
```

```
Switch>enable
```

```
Password:
```

```
Password:
```

```
Switch#config terminal
```

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

```
Switch(config)#
```

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Top

Ya solicita la contraseña

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt X

Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0

C:\>ssh -l Adeluka 192.168.1.1

Password:

De PC1 a R1

R1ADELUCA#
R1ADELUCA#exit

[Connection to 192.168.1.1 closed by foreign host]

C:\>ssh -l ADeluca 192.168.1.2

Password:

SW1ADELUCA#exit

De PC1 a SW1

[Connection to 192.168.1.2 closed by foreign host]

C:\>ssh -l ADeluca 10.10.10.2

Password:

SW1ADeluca>exit

De PC1 a SW2

[Connection to 10.10.10.2 closed by foreign host]

C:\>telnet 192.168.1.1

Trying 192.168.1.1 ...Open

[Connection to 192.168.1.1 closed by foreign host]

C:\>telnet 192.168.1.2

Trying 192.168.1.2 ...Open

[Connection to 192.168.1.2 closed by foreign host]

C:\>telnet 10.10.10.2

Top

Se solicitará la contraseña **Deluca**. Una vez dentro, escribe **enable** y proporciona **Deluca** para acceder al modo privilegiado.

Parte 3: Seguridad en Puertos del Switch

- Configurar seguridad en los puertos de usuario (Fa0/1 y Fa0/2):
- Establecer el modo de puerto en access.
- Habilitar port-security.
- Configurar un máximo de 2 direcciones MAC por puerto.
- Activar sticky MAC para que las direcciones aprendidas se almacenen de manera automática.
- Configurar la acción restrict para registrar y bloquear direcciones MAC no autorizadas.
- Verificar configuraciones con los comandos adecuados.
- `show port-security interface Fa0/1`
- `show mac address-table`

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
User Access Verification

Password:

Switch>enable
Password:
Switch#config terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#interface vlan 1
Switch(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-if)#no shutdown

Switch(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan1, changed state to up
%IP-4-DUPADDR: Duplicate address 10.10.10.2 on Vlan1, sourced by 0009.7C44.0995
ip default-gateway 10.10.10.1
Switch(config)#line console 0
Switch(config-line)#logging synchronous
Switch(config-line)#end
Switch#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Switch#write memory
Building configuration...
[OK]
Switch#
```

Copy

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Top

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
switch#  
Switch#enable  
Switch#config terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Switch(config)#hostname SW1ADELUCA  
SW1ADELUCA(config)#ip domain-name seguridad.localAdeluka  
SW1ADELUCA(config)# crypto key generate rsa general-keys modulus 2048 ! Or 1024  
^  
* Invalid input detected at '^' marker.  
  
SW1ADELUCA(config)# crypto key generate rsa general-keys modulus 2048  
The name for the keys will be: SW1ADELUCA.seguridad.localAdeluka  
  
* The key modulus size is 2048 bits  
* Generating 2048 bit RSA keys, keys will be non-exportable...[OK]  
*Mar 1 4:49:46.178: %SSH-5-ENABLED: SSH 1.99 has been enabled  
SW1ADELUCA(config)#username ADeluca privilege 15 secret Deluca  
^  
* Invalid input detected at '^' marker.  
  
SW1ADELUCA(config)#username ADeluca privilege 15 secret Deluca  
SW1ADELUCA(config)#line vty 0 4  
SW1ADELUCA(config-line)#transport input ssh  
SW1ADELUCA(config-line)#login local  
SW1ADELUCA(config-line)#line vty 5 15  
SW1ADELUCA(config-line)#transport input ssh  
SW1ADELUCA(config-line)#login local  
SW1ADELUCA(config-line)#enable secret Deluca  
SW1ADELUCA(config)#service password-encryption  
SW1ADELUCA(config)#end  
SW1ADELUCA#  
*SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console  
  
SW1ADELUCA#write memory  
Building configuration...  
[OK]  
SW1ADELUCA#
```

Copy

Paste

Top

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
User Access Verification

Password:

Switch>enable
Password:
Switch#config terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname SW1ADeluca
SW1ADeluca(config)#ip domain-name seguridad.localAdelucca
SW1ADeluca(config)#crypto key generate rsa general-keys modulus 2048
The name for the keys will be: SW1ADeluca.seguridad.localAdelucca

% The key modulus size is 2048 bits
% Generating 2048 bit RSA keys, keys will be non-exportable...[OK]
*Mar 1 5:1:22.439: %SSH-5-ENABLED: SSH 1.99 has been enabled
SW1ADeluca(config)#username ADeluca privilege 15 secret Delucca
SW1ADeluca(config)#line vty 0 4
SW1ADeluca(config-line)#transport input ssh
SW1ADeluca(config-line)#login local
SW1ADeluca(config-line)#enable secret Delucca
SW1ADeluca(config)#service password-encryption
SW1ADeluca(config)#end
SW1ADeluca#
*SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

SW1ADeluca#write memory
Building configuration...
[OK]
SW1ADeluca#
```

Copy

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Top

hostname: Establece el nombre de host del dispositivo. ip domain-name seguridad.local: Configura el nombre de dominio. crypto key generate rsa general-keys modulus 2048: Genera claves RSA para SSH (utilizando un módulo de 2048 bits para mayor seguridad). username

INombreApellido privilege 15 secret securePasswordINombreApellido: Crea un usuario privilegiado con una contraseña segura. Reemplaza securePasswordINombreApellido con la contraseña elegida. line vty 0 4 and line vty 5 15: Configura las líneas de terminal virtual (para acceso remoto). transport input ssh: Restringe la entrada en las líneas VTY solo a SSH. login local: Especifica que la autenticación debe realizarse utilizando la base de datos de nombres de usuario local. enable secret secureEnablePasswordINombreApellido: Establece una contraseña cifrada segura para el comando enable. Reemplaza secureEnablePasswordINombreApellido con la contraseña de habilitación elegida. service password-encryption: Cifra todas las contraseñas almacenadas en el archivo de configuración.

Se le solicitará la contraseña configurada para el usuario en el Switch 1. También puede intentar conectarse por SSH a la dirección IP del router (192.168.1.1) y a la dirección IP del Switch 2 (10.10.10.2). Verificación de bloqueo de Telnet: Intente conectarse por Telnet a las direcciones IP del router y los switches desde la PC1: telnet 192.168.1.2 La conexión debería ser rechazada o agotar el tiempo de espera, lo que indica que Telnet no está habilitado en las líneas VTY.

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt X

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 10.10.10.2

Pinging 10.10.10.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 10.10.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 10.10.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 10.10.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 10.10.10.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

```
C:\>ssh -l ADeluca 192.168.1.2
% Connection refused by remote host
C:\>ssh -l Deluca 192.168.1.2

% Connection refused by remote host
C:\>telnet 192.168.1.2
Trying 192.168.1.2 ...
% Connection refused by remote host
C:\>
```

Top

Interfaz FastEthernet0/1 e interfaz FastEthernet0/2: Selecciona las interfaces que se configurarán.

switchport mode access: Establece el puerto en modo de acceso (para conectar dispositivos finales).

switchport port-security: Habilita la seguridad del puerto en la interfaz.

switchport port-security maximum 2: Permite el aprendizaje de un máximo de dos direcciones MAC en el puerto.

switchport port-security mac-address sticky: Habilita las direcciones MAC persistentes, lo que significa que el switch aprenderá automáticamente las direcciones MAC de los dispositivos conectados y las almacenará en la configuración en ejecución.

switchport port-security breach restrict: Configura la acción que se tomará cuando se produzca una violación de seguridad. Restrict descartará paquetes de direcciones MAC no autorizadas y registrará la violación, pero el puerto permanecerá activo.

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
User Access Verification

Password:

SW1ADELUCA>config terminal
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

SW1ADELUCA>enable
Password:
SW1ADELUCA#config terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SW1ADELUCA(config)#interface FastEthernet
SW1ADELUCA(config)#interface FastEthernet0/1
SW1ADELUCA(config-if)#switchport mode access
SW1ADELUCA(config-if)#switchport port-security
SW1ADELUCA(config-if)#switchport port-security maximum 2
SW1ADELUCA(config-if)#switchport port-security mac-address sticky
SW1ADELUCA(config-if)#switchport port-security violation restrict
SW1ADELUCA(config-if)#interface FastEthernet0/2
SW1ADELUCA(config-if)#switchport port-security
Command rejected: FastEthernet0/2 is a dynamic port.
SW1ADELUCA(config-if)#switchport port-security maximum 2
SW1ADELUCA(config-if)#switchport port-security mac-address sticky
SW1ADELUCA(config-if)#switchport port-security violation restrict
SW1ADELUCA(config-if)#end
SW1ADELUCA#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

SW1ADELUCA#write memory
Building configuration...
[OK]
SW1ADELUCA#
```

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Top

repetir lo mismo con SW2

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

Press RETURN to get started.

User Access Verification

Password:

```
SW1ADeluca>enable
Password:
SW1ADeluca#config terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SW1ADeluca(config)#interface FastEthe
SW1ADeluca(config)#interface FastEthernet0/1
SW1ADeluca(config-if)#switchport mode access
SW1ADeluca(config-if)# switchport port-security
SW1ADeluca(config-if)# switchport port-security maximum 2
SW1ADeluca(config-if)# switchport port-security mac-address sticky
SW1ADeluca(config-if)# switchport port-security violation restrict
SW1ADeluca(config-if)#end
SW1ADeluca#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

SW1ADeluca#write memory
Building configuration...
[OK]
SW1ADeluca#
```

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Top

Verificamos la configuración de SW1

```
show port-security interface FastEthernet0/1
```

```
show port-security interface FastEthernet0/2
```

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
SW1ADELUCA(config)#show port-security interface FastEthernet0/1
```

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

```
SW1ADELUCA(config)#
```

```
SW1ADELUCA#
```

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

```
SW1ADELUCA#show port-security interface FastEthernet0/1
```

```
Port Security          : Enabled
Port Status            : Secure-up
Violation Mode        : Restrict
Aging Time            : 0 mins
Aging Type            : Absolute
SecureStatic Address Aging : Disabled
Maximum MAC Addresses : 2
Total MAC Addresses   : 1
Configured MAC Addresses : 0
Sticky MAC Addresses  : 1
Last Source Address:Vlan : 0000.0000.0000:0
Security Violation Count : 0
```

```
SW1ADELUCA#show port-security interface FastEthernet0/2
```

```
Port Security          : Enabled
Port Status            : Secure-up
Violation Mode        : Restrict
Aging Time            : 0 mins
Aging Type            : Absolute
SecureStatic Address Aging : Disabled
Maximum MAC Addresses : 2
Total MAC Addresses   : 0
Configured MAC Addresses : 0
Sticky MAC Addresses  : 0
Last Source Address:Vlan : 0000.0000.0000:0
Security Violation Count : 0
```

```
SW1ADELUCA#
```

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Top

show mac address-table

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
Sticky MAC Addresses      : 1
Last Source Address:Vlan : 0000.0000.0000:0
Security Violation Count : 0

SW1ADELUCA#show port-security interface FastEthernet0/2
Port Security           : Enabled
Port Status              : Secure-up
Violation Mode          : Restrict
Aging Time               : 0 mins
Aging Type               : Absolute
SecureStatic Address Aging : Disabled
Maximum MAC Addresses    : 2
Total MAC Addresses       : 0
Configured MAC Addresses : 0
Sticky MAC Addresses     : 0
Last Source Address:Vlan : 0000.0000.0000:0
Security Violation Count : 0

SW1ADELUCA#show mac address-table | include Fa0/1
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

SW1ADELUCA#show mac address-table | include Fa0/1
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

SW1ADELUCA#show mac address-table
  Mac Address Table
-----
  Vlan   Mac Address      Type      Ports
  ----  -----            -----    -----
    1     0030.a316.6e01  DYNAMIC   Gig0/1
    1     00e0.f7b6.a0b9  STATIC    Fa0/1
SW1ADELUCA#
```

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Top

Parte 4: Configuración de IPS en el Router

- Habilitar un sistema de prevención de intrusos (IPS) básico.

- Crear una política IPS con el nombre IPS_NombreApellido.
- Aplicar IPS en la interfaz que conecta al switch (GigabitEthernet0/0).
- Realizar pruebas de IPS.
- Simular intentos de acceso no autorizado y verificar el syslog en el servidor.

En el Router1 creamos la carpeta “ips” para almacenar firmas y configuraciones de IPS. También se realizaron configuraciones de conectividad básica.

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

Press RETURN to get started.

```
R1ADELUCA>enable  
Password:  
R1ADELUCA#mkdir ips  
Create directory filename [ips]?  
Created dir flash:ips
```

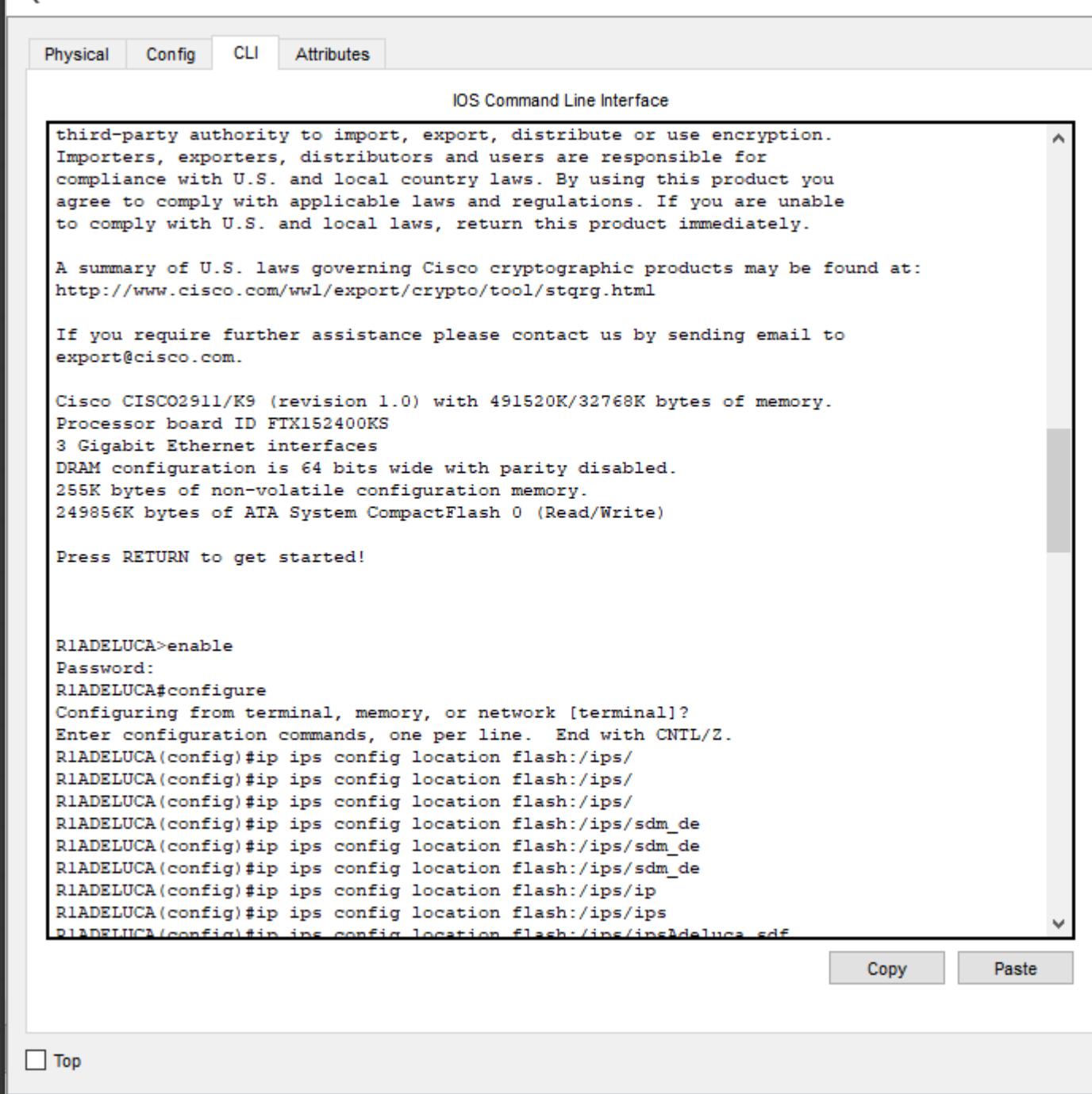
```
R1ADELUCA#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
R1ADELUCA(config)#interface fast  
R1ADELUCA(config)#interface gi  
R1ADELUCA(config)#interface gigabitEthernet0/0  
R1ADELUCA(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0  
R1ADELUCA(config-if)#no shutdown  
R1ADELUCA(config-if)#

```

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Top

 Top

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
%IPS-3-IPS_FILE_OPEN_ERROR: flash:/ips/Adeluca.sdf/sigdef-delta.xml - Directory doesn't exist
%IPS-3-IPS_FILE_OPEN_ERROR: flash:/ips/Adeluca.sdf/sigdef-category.xml - Directory doesn't exist
RIADELUCA(config)#ip ips config location flash
%IPS-3-IPS_FILE_OPEN_ERROR: flash/sigdef-default.xml - Directory doesn't exist
%IPS-3-IPS_FILE_OPEN_ERROR: flash/sigdef-delta.xml - Directory doesn't exist
%IPS-3-IPS_FILE_OPEN_ERROR: flash/sigdef-category.xml - Directory doesn't exist
RIADELUCA(config)#ip ips config location flash:
RIADELUCA(config)#ip ips signature-category
RIADELUCA(config-ips-category)#category all
RIADELUCA(config-ips-category-action)#retired true
RIADELUCA(config-ips-category-action)#exit
RIADELUCA(config-ips-category)#category ios_ips basic
RIADELUCA(config-ips-category-action)#retired false
RIADELUCA(config-ips-category-action)#exit
RIADELUCA(config-ips-category)#exit
Do you want to accept these changes? [confirm]
Applying Category configuration to signatures ...
%IPS-6-ENGINE_BUILDING: atomic-ip - 288 signatures - 6 of 13 engines
%IPS-6-ENGINE_READY: atomic-ip - build time 30 ms - packets for this engine will be scanned

RIADELUCA(config)#ip ips config location
%IPS: Could not configure empty directory name
RIADELUCA(config)#ip ips config location flash:/
RIADELUCA(config)#ip ips notify log
RIADELUCA(config)#ip ips name IPS_ADeluca
RIADELUCA(config)#end
RIADELUCA#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
RIADELUCA#
```

Top

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
scanned

RIADELUCA(config)#ip ips config location
%IPS: Could not configure empty directory name
RIADELUCA(config)#ip ips config location flash:/
RIADELUCA(config)#ip ips notify log
RIADELUCA(config)#ip ips name IPS_ADeluca
RIADELUCA(config)#end
RIADELUCA#
*SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
RIADELUCA#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

RIADELUCA# ip ips IPS_InicialNombreApellido in
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

RIADELUCA#config
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]?
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RIADELUCA(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
RIADELUCA(config-if)# ip ips IPS_ADeluca in
RIADELUCA(config-if)#
%IPS-6-ENGINE_BUILD_STARTED: 00:25:25 UTC mar. 01 1993

%IPS-6-ENGINE_BUILDING: atomic-ip - 3 signatures - 1 of 13 engines

%IPS-6-ENGINE_READY: atomic-ip - build time 8 ms - packets for this engine will be
scanned

%IPS-6-ALL_ENGINE_BUILD_COMPLETE: elapsed time 8 ms
```

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Top

- Verificar los registros y alertas con show ip ips statistics.

R1-ADELUCA

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
R1ADELUCA# show ip ips all
IPS Signature File Configuration Status
Configured Config Locations: flash:/
Last signature default load time:
Last signature delta load time:
Last event action (SEAP) load time: -none-

General SEAP Config:
Global Deny Timeout: 3600 seconds
Global Overrides Status: Enabled
Global Filters Status: Enabled

IPS Auto Update is not currently configured

IPS Syslog and SDEE Notification Status
Event notification through syslog is enabled
Event notification through SDEE is enabled

IPS Signature Status
Total Active Signatures: 1
Total Inactive Signatures: 0

IPS Packet Scanning and Interface Status
IPS Rule Configuration
  IPS name Adeluka
  IPS name IPS_ADeluka
IPS fail closed is disabled
IPS deny-action ips-interface is false
Fastpath ips is enabled
Quick run mode is enabled
Interface Configuration
  Interface GigabitEthernet0/0
    Inbound IPS rule is IPS_ADeluka
    Outgoing IPS rule is not set

IPS Category CLI Configuration:
  Category all
```

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Top

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
R1ADELUCA#show ip ips configuration
IPS Signature File Configuration Status
Configured Config Locations: flash:/
Last signature default load time:
Last signature delta load time:
Last event action (SEAP) load time: -none-

General SEAP Config:
Global Deny Timeout: 3600 seconds
Global Overrides Status: Enabled
Global Filters Status: Enabled

IPS Auto Update is not currently configured

IPS Syslog and SDEE Notification Status
Event notification through syslog is enabled
Event notification through SDEE is enabled

IPS Signature Status
Total Active Signatures: 1
Total Inactive Signatures: 0

IPS Packet Scanning and Interface Status
IPS Rule Configuration
  IPS name Adelua
  IPS name IPS_ADeluca
IPS fail closed is disabled
IPS deny-action ips-interface is false
Fastpath ips is enabled
Quick run mode is enabled
Interface Configuration
  Interface GigabitEthernet0/0
    Inbound IPS rule is IPS_ADeluca
    Outgoing IPS rule is not set

IPS Category CLI Configuration:
Category all
```

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Top

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
R1ADELUCA#show ip ips st
R1ADELUCA#show ip ips st
R1ADELUCA#show ip ips st
R1ADELUCA#show ip ips st
R1ADELUCA#show ip ips
R1ADELUCA#show ip ips
R1ADELUCA#show ip ips ?
    all          IPS all available information
    configuration  IPS configuration
    signatures     IPS signatures
R1ADELUCA#show logging
Syslog logging: enabled (0 messages dropped, 0 messages rate-limited,
                  0 flushes, 0 overruns, xml disabled, filtering disabled)

No Active Message Discriminator.

No Inactive Message Discriminator.

Console logging: level debugging, 7 messages logged, xml disabled,
                  filtering disabled
Monitor logging: level debugging, 7 messages logged, xml disabled,
                  filtering disabled
Buffer logging: disabled, xml disabled,
                  filtering disabled

Logging Exception size (4096 bytes)
Count and timestamp logging messages: disabled
Persistent logging: disabled

No active filter modules.

ESM: 0 messages dropped
Trap logging: level informational, 7 message lines logged
R1ADELUCA#
```

Copy

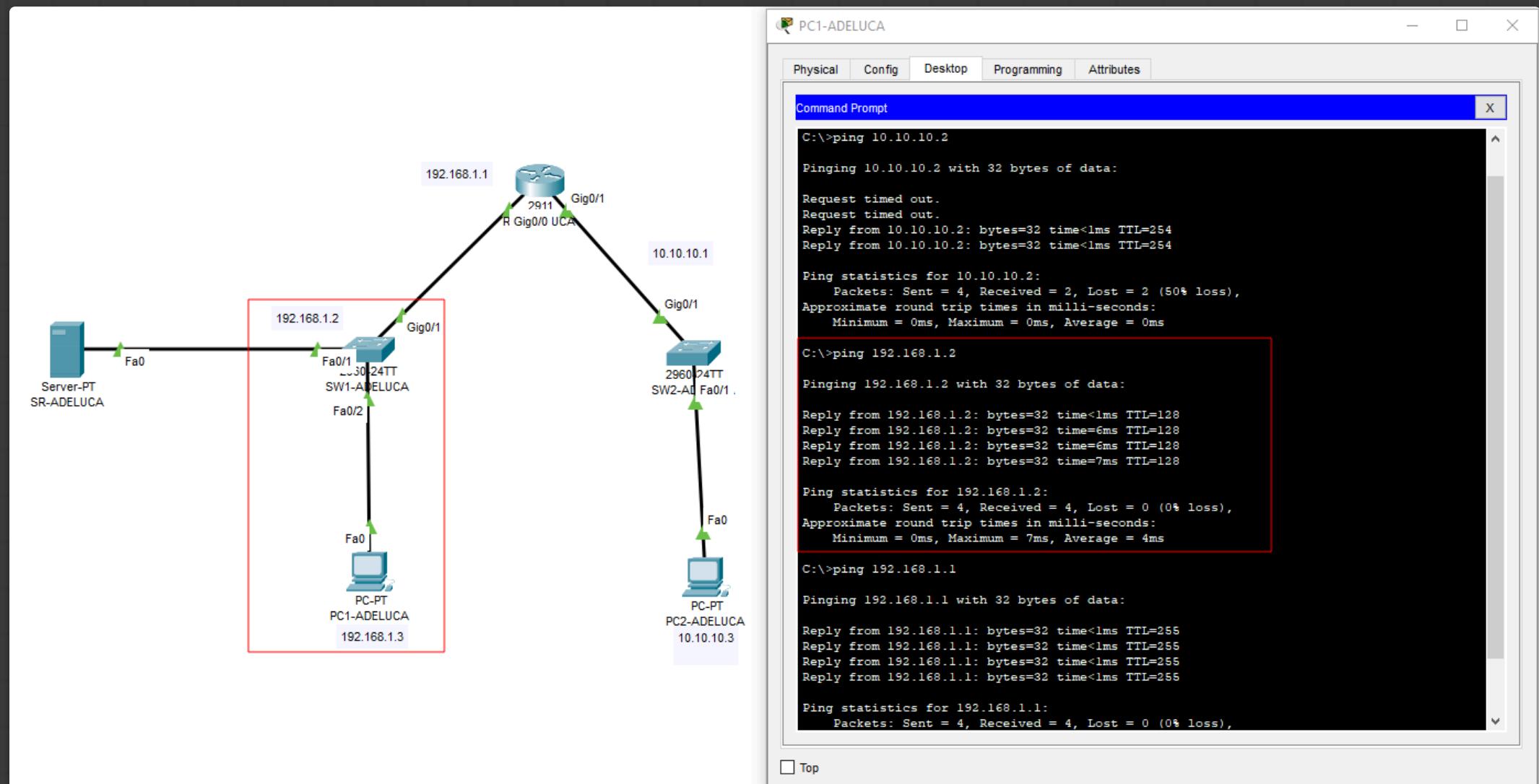
Paste

Top

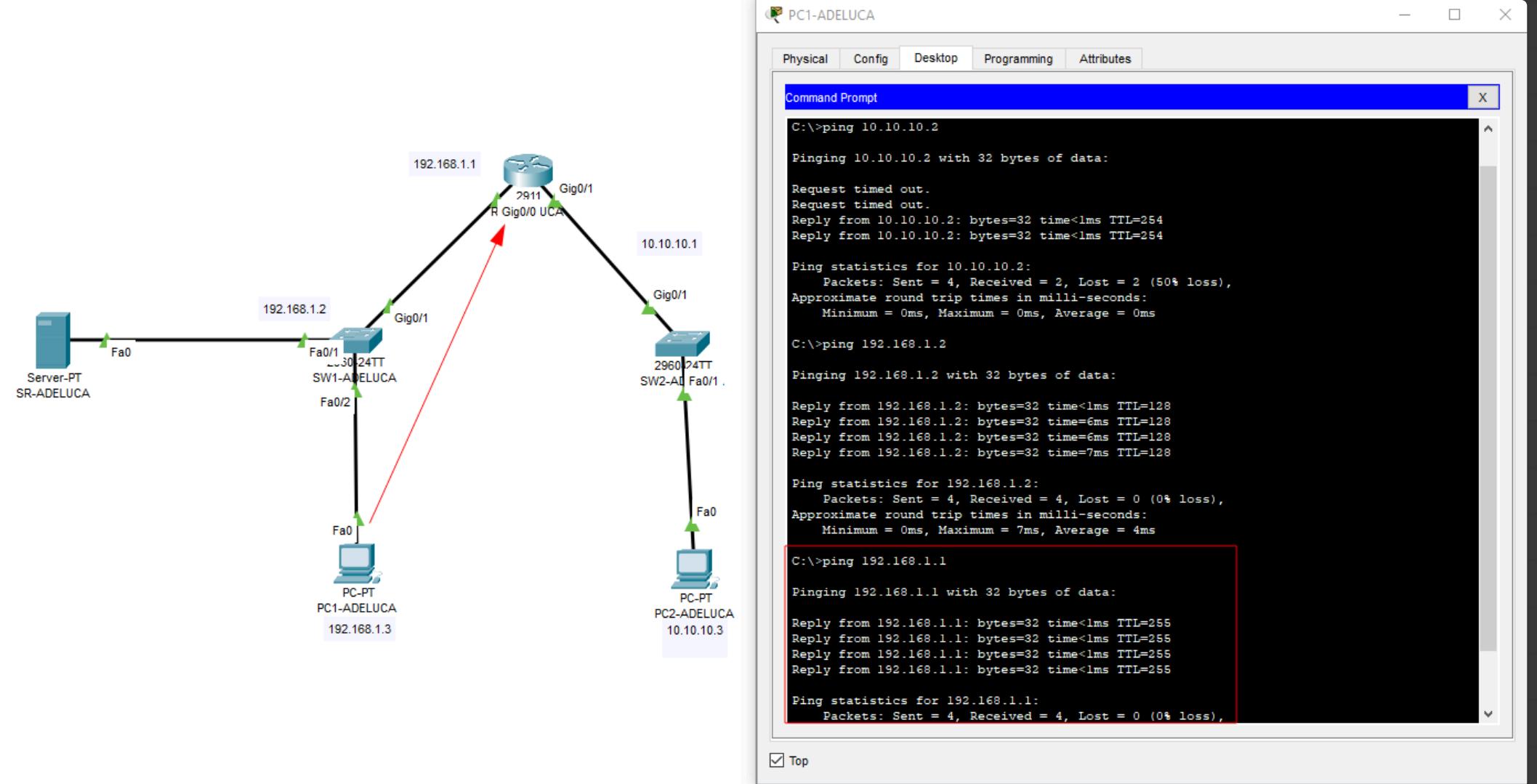
Verificar conectividad:

- Realizar ping desde cada PC hacia el router y el switch.

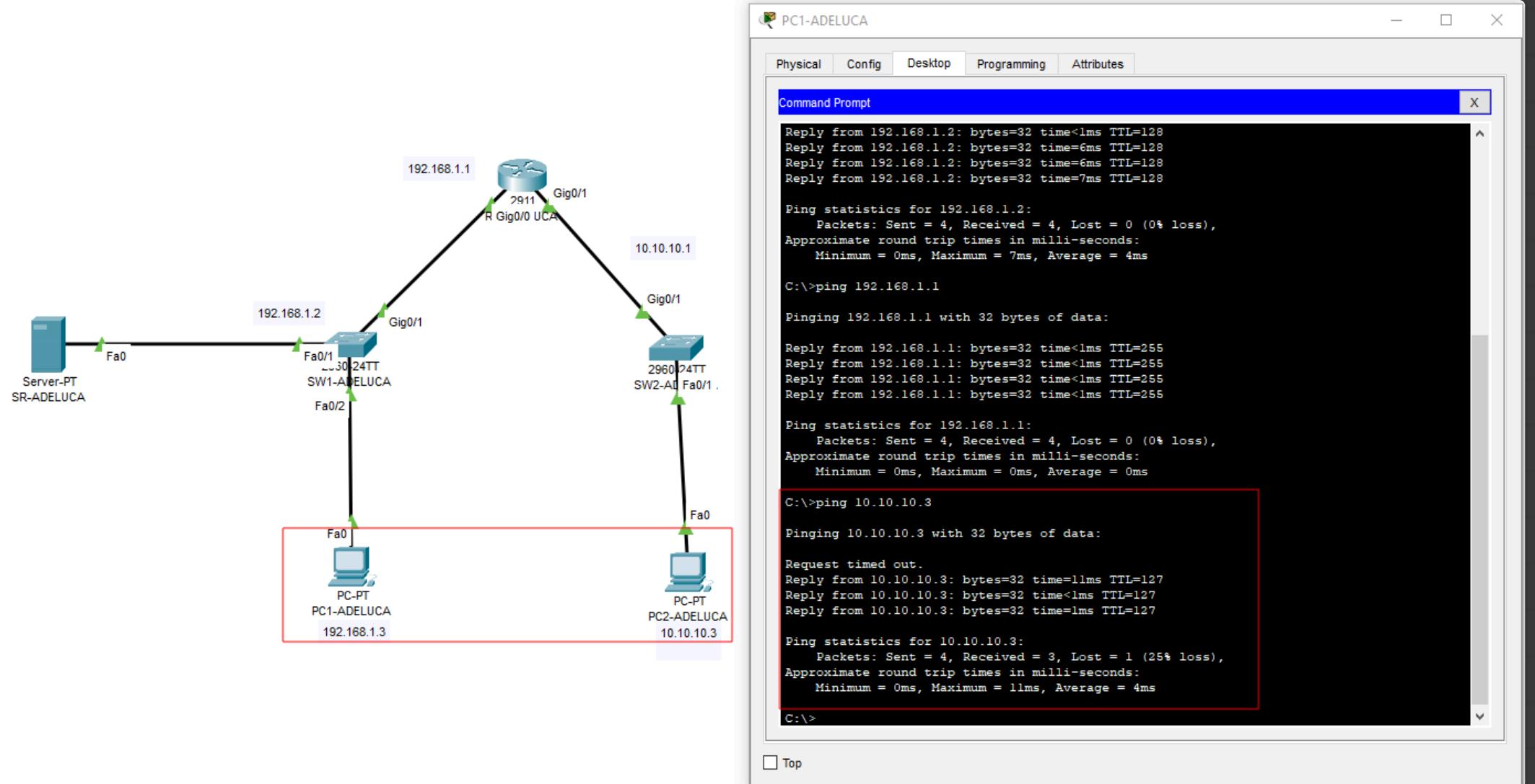
PC1 a SW1



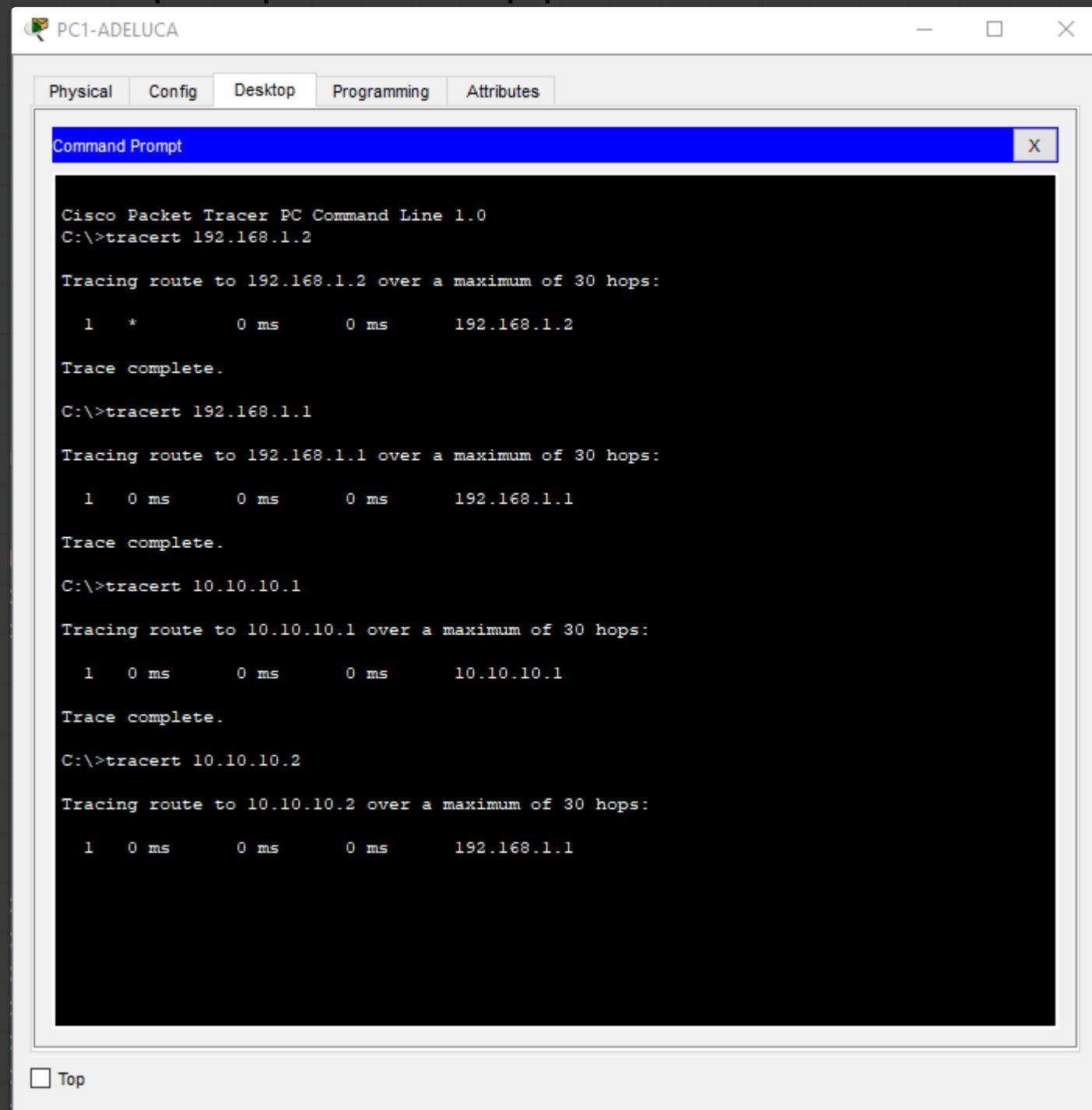
PC1 a R1



PC1 a PC2



- Usar tracert para comprobar la ruta de los paquetes.



The screenshot shows a window titled "Command Prompt" from the Cisco Packet Tracer software. The window displays the output of several "tracert" commands. The first command, "tracert 192.168.1.2", shows a single hop to the destination. Subsequent commands for 192.168.1.1, 10.10.10.1, and 10.10.10.2 also show a single hop, indicating they are local hosts. The "Top" button at the bottom left is highlighted.

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>tracert 192.168.1.2

Tracing route to 192.168.1.2 over a maximum of 30 hops:
  1  *         0 ms         0 ms      192.168.1.2

Trace complete.

C:\>tracert 192.168.1.1

Tracing route to 192.168.1.1 over a maximum of 30 hops:
  1  0 ms         0 ms         0 ms      192.168.1.1

Trace complete.

C:\>tracert 10.10.10.1

Tracing route to 10.10.10.1 over a maximum of 30 hops:
  1  0 ms         0 ms         0 ms      10.10.10.1

Trace complete.

C:\>tracert 10.10.10.2

Tracing route to 10.10.10.2 over a maximum of 30 hops:
  1  0 ms         0 ms         0 ms      192.168.1.1
```

Probar seguridad de acceso:

- Intentar acceso SSH con credenciales correctas e incorrectas.
- Comprobar que Telnet esté bloqueado.

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt

X

Password:

```
R1ADELUCA#  
R1ADELUCA#exit
```

```
[Connection to 192.168.1.1 closed by foreign host]  
C:\>ssh -l ADeluca 192.168.1.2
```

Password:

```
SW1ADELUCA#exit
```

```
[Connection to 192.168.1.2 closed by foreign host]  
C:\>ssh -l ADeluca 10.10.10.2
```

Password:

```
SW1ADeluca>exit
```

```
[Connection to 10.10.10.2 closed by foreign host]  
C:\>telnet 192.168.1.1  
Trying 192.168.1.1 ...Open
```

```
[Connection to 192.168.1.1 closed by foreign host]  
C:\>telnet 192.168.1.2  
Trying 192.168.1.2 ...Open
```

```
[Connection to 192.168.1.2 closed by foreign host]  
C:\>telnet 10.10.10.2  
Trying 10.10.10.2 ...Open
```

```
[Connection to 10.10.10.2 closed by foreign host]  
C:\>
```

Top

La conexión debería ser rechazada o expirar.

- Comprobar seguridad en puertos:

PC1-ADELUCA

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt X

```
Trace complete.

C:\>tracert 192.168.1.1

Tracing route to 192.168.1.1 over a maximum of 30 hops:
  1  0 ms      0 ms      0 ms      192.168.1.1

Trace complete.

C:\>tracert 10.10.10.1

Tracing route to 10.10.10.1 over a maximum of 30 hops:
  1  0 ms      0 ms      0 ms      10.10.10.1

Trace complete.

C:\>tracert 10.10.10.2

Tracing route to 10.10.10.2 over a maximum of 30 hops:
  1  0 ms      0 ms      0 ms      192.168.1.1
  2  *          *          0 ms      10.10.10.2

Trace complete.

C:\>ssh -l ADeluca
Invalid Command.

C:\>ssh -l ADeluca 192.168.1.2
Password:

De PC1 a SW1

SW1ADELUCA>enable
Password:
SW1ADELUCA#
```

Top

PC1-ADELUCA

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt X

```
Trace complete.

C:\>tracert 10.10.10.2

Tracing route to 10.10.10.2 over a maximum of 30 hops:

 1  0 ms      0 ms      0 ms      192.168.1.1
 2  *          *          0 ms      10.10.10.2

Trace complete.

C:\>ssh -l ADeluca
Invalid Command.

C:\>ssh -l ADeluca 192.168.1.2

Password:

SW1ADELUCA>enable
Password:
SW1ADELUCA#
SW1ADELUCA#exit

[Connection to 192.168.1.2 closed by foreign host]
C:\>ssh -l ADeluca 192.168.1.1

Password:
% Login invalid

Password:

RIADELUCA#enable
RIADELUCA#
```

Top

- Conectar un dispositivo no autorizado y verificar si el puerto lo bloquea.

Monitorear IPS:

- Usar show ip ips interfaces para ver el estado del IPS.
- Revisar los eventos de seguridad generados.

Conclusión y Preguntas de Reflexión

Preguntas de Reflexión:

1. ¿Cuáles son los beneficios de utilizar SSH en administración de redes?

SSH cifra toda la sesión de administración, previniendo que la información sea leída por alguien que capture el tráfico. También asegura que los datos transmitidos no sean modificados en tránsito. Nos proporciona mecanismos de autenticación más fuertes (contraseñas, claves públicas/privadas) para verificar la identidad tanto del usuario como del servidor (dispositivo de red), protegiendo contra suplantación.

2. ¿Cómo puede un atacante explotar puertos abiertos en un switch y cómo lo mitigamos con port-security?

Conectando su propio dispositivo (laptop) a un puerto de switch activo y no asegurado en un área física accesible (sala de reuniones, punto de red en pared) para obtener acceso a la red local. Inundando el switch con tramas Ethernet que contienen direcciones MAC de origen falsas. Si la tabla CAM (MAC Address Table) del switch se llena, este puede empezar a comportarse como un hub, reenviando todo el tráfico por todos los puertos, permitiendo al atacante capturar tráfico de otros usuarios (sniffing). Otra de las opciones es conectándose a un puerto abierto, un atacante puede ejecutar un servidor DHCP falso para asignar IPs mal configuradas (ej., con un gateway o DNS malicioso) o agotar las direcciones IP del servidor DHCP legítimo.

3. ¿Qué impacto tiene un IPS en la seguridad de la red y cuáles son sus limitaciones?

- Positivo:

Un IPS puede identificar patrones de tráfico asociados con ataques conocidos (virus, gusanos, exploits, escaneos) basados en firmas y, si está configurado para prevenir, puede bloquear activamente ese tráfico antes de que alcance su objetivo. A su vez proporciona información sobre los tipos de ataques que intentan ingresar a la red. Mientras que los firewalls suelen operar basados en puertos, protocolos e IPs, un IPS inspecciona el contenido del tráfico (inspección profunda de paquetes - DPI) buscando amenazas dentro de tráfico permitido por el firewall.

- Limitaciones:

Principalmente efectivo contra amenazas conocidas para las cuales existe una firma. Los ataques nuevos o desconocidos (Zero-Day) pueden pasar desapercibidos hasta que se cree y distribuya una nueva firma. Tampoco puede inspeccionar el contenido del tráfico cifrado (HTTPS, SSH, VPNs) a menos que se implementen soluciones de descifrado (como SSL Decryption/Inspection), lo cual añade complejidad y sobrecarga. Una inspección profunda de paquetes consume recursos significativos (CPU, memoria), puede impactar el rendimiento del dispositivo donde se ejecuta (router, firewall) y potencialmente convertirse en un cuello de botella. El IPS puede no

detectar un ataque real, ya sea por falta de firma, evasión por parte del atacante, o configuración inadecuada. Para finalizar requiere actualizaciones constantes de las firmas y del software para mantenerse efectivo.