



Universidad de Murcia
FACULTAD DE INFORMÁTICA

GRADO EN INGENIERÍA INFORMÁTICA, CURSO 24/25

Arquitectura de Redes

MEMORIA DE LA PRÁCTICA FINAL

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1. Introducción

En este proyecto se aborda la colaboración entre dos organizaciones para la gestión y configuración de sus redes, con un enfoque en la interconexión mediante los protocolos RIP y OSPF, que serán implementados en cada organización respectivamente. El propósito principal es diseñar, implementar y analizar el funcionamiento de estas redes para garantizar una comunicación eficiente entre ambas entidades.

Se aplicarán los conocimientos adquiridos sobre los protocolos RIP y OSPF, incluyendo configuraciones avanzadas como áreas *stub* y *totally stub* para optimizar el tráfico en OSPF, así como la utilización de interfaces pasivas para mejorar la eficiencia de las redes.

A lo largo del desarrollo del proyecto, se documentará el esquema de direccionamiento IP para ambas organizaciones, las configuraciones de las interfaces y la resolución de las cuestiones planteadas, además de las conclusiones obtenidas.

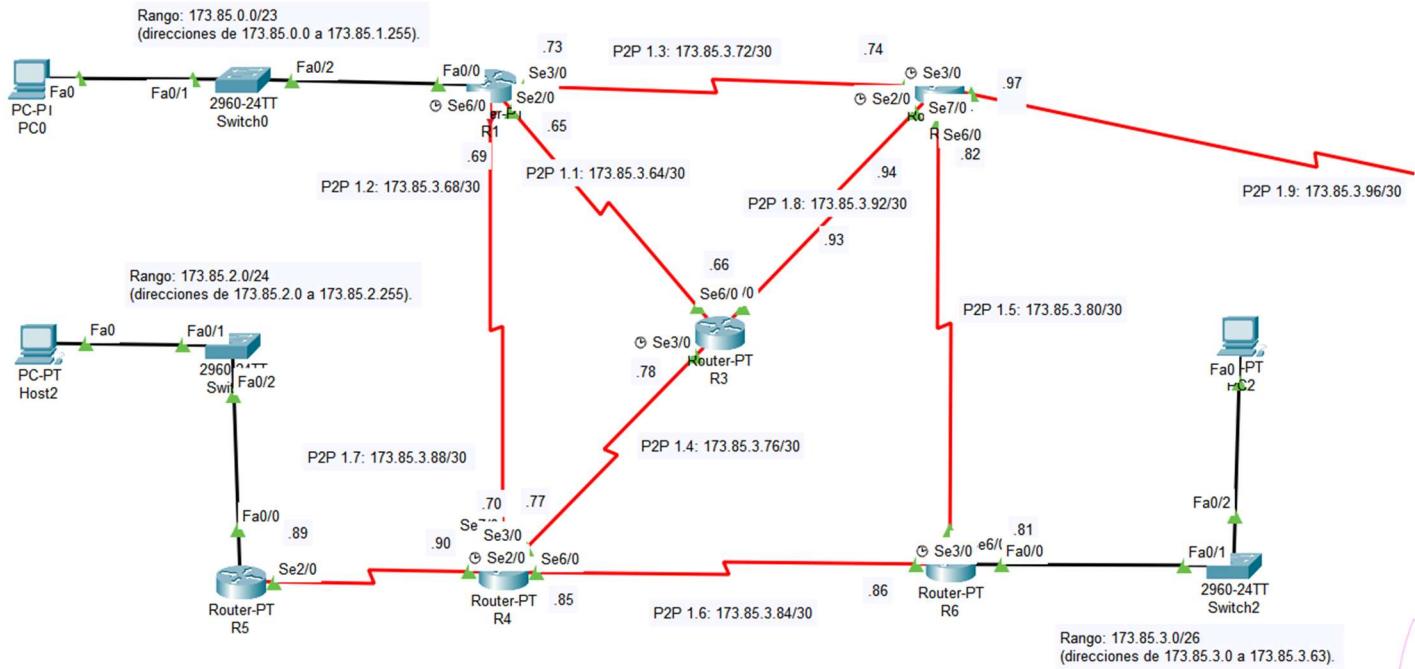
En cuanto a la infraestructura, las Redes de Área Local (LAN) se implementarán utilizando tecnología Fast Ethernet con una velocidad de 100 Mbps, mientras que las conexiones de Red de Área Extensa (WAN) estarán basadas en enlaces punto a punto (P2P) con líneas dedicadas de tipo serie.

La asignación de direcciones IP es la siguiente:

- La organización A tiene asignado el rango 173.85.0.0/20.
- La organización B tiene asignado el rango 173.85.16.0/20.

2. Direccionamiento.

1.1. Organización A.



Asignación de LANs (redes más grandes)

- LAN 1.1 (500 hosts):**
 - Necesita al menos 512 direcciones (2^9).
 - Máscara: /23 (255.255.254.0).
 - Rango: 173.85.0.0/23 (direcciones de 173.85.0.0 a 173.85.1.255).
- LAN 1.2 (130 hosts):**
 - Necesita al menos 256 direcciones (2^8).
 - Máscara: /24 (255.255.255.0).
 - Rango: 173.85.2.0/24 (direcciones de 173.85.2.0 a 173.85.2.255).
- LAN 1.3 (58 hosts):**
 - Necesita al menos 64 direcciones (2^6).
 - Máscara: /26 (255.255.255.192).
 - Rango: 173.85.3.0/26 (direcciones de 173.85.3.0 a 173.85.3.63).

Ejemplo de un comando en Cisco Packet Tracer:

```
LAN 1 router 1
Router(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 173.85.0.1 255.255.254.0
```

Asignación de Enlaces P2P (redes pequeñas)

1. **P2P 1.1:** 173.85.3.64/30 (direcciones de 173.85.3.64 a 173.85.3.67)
2. **P2P 1.2:** 173.85.3.68/30 (direcciones de 173.85.3.68 a 173.85.3.71)
3. **P2P 1.3:** 173.85.3.72/30 (direcciones de 173.85.3.72 a 173.85.3.75)
4. **P2P 1.4:** 173.85.3.76/30 (direcciones de 173.85.3.76 a 173.85.3.79)
5. **P2P 1.5:** 173.85.3.80/30 (direcciones de 173.85.3.80 a 173.85.3.83)
6. **P2P 1.6:** 173.85.3.84/30 (direcciones de 173.85.3.84 a 173.85.3.87)
7. **P2P 1.7:** 173.85.3.88/30 (direcciones de 173.85.3.88 a 173.85.3.91)
8. **P2P 1.8:** 173.85.3.92/30 (direcciones de 173.85.3.92 a 173.85.3.95)
9. **P2P 1.9:** 173.85.3.96/30 (direcciones de 173.85.3.96 a 173.85.3.99)

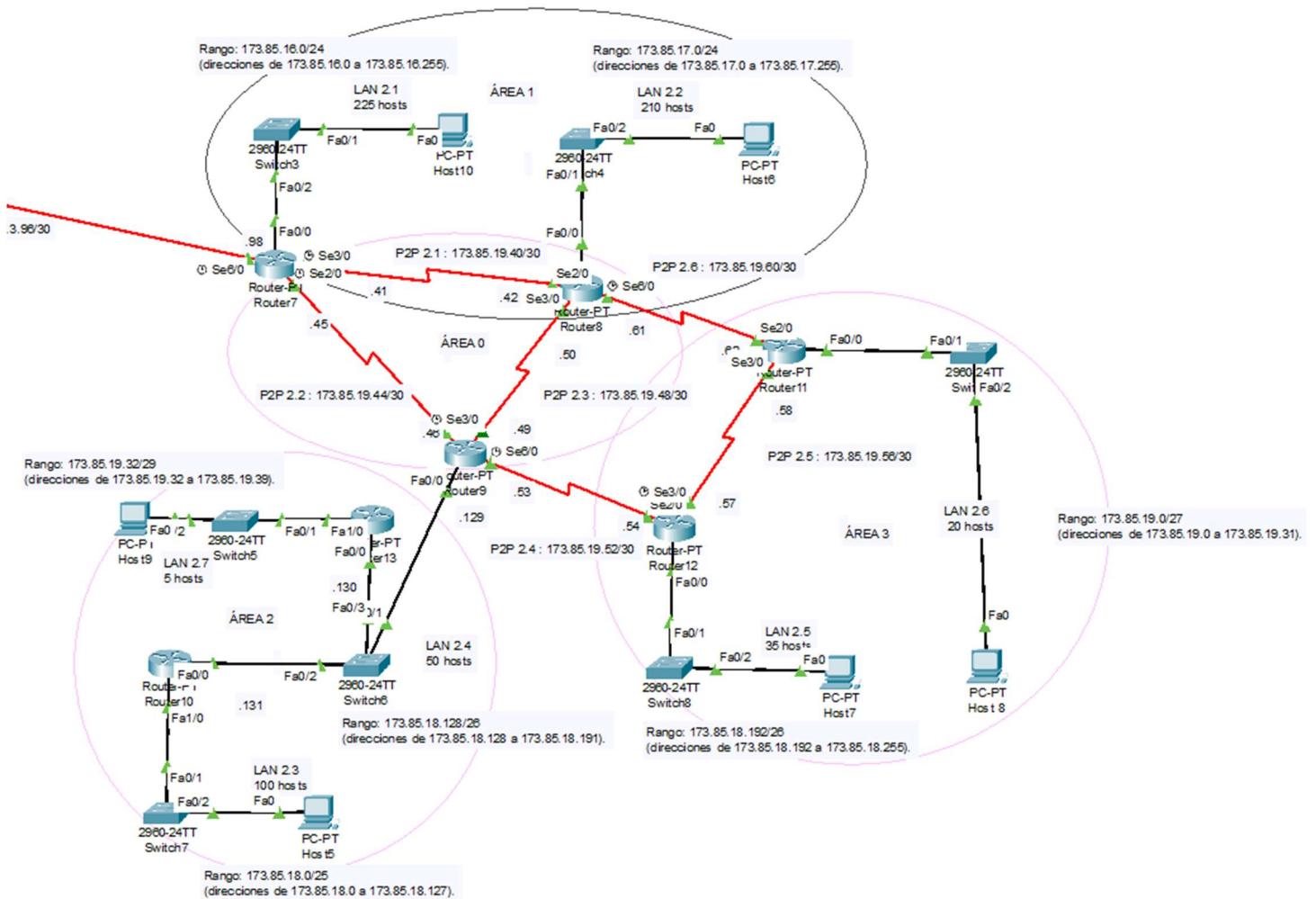
Ejemplo de un enrutamiento tipo RIP en Cisco Packet Tracer:

```
P2P 1.2 router 4
Router(config)#interface Serial3/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 173.85.3.70 255.255.255.252
```

Ejemplo de un enrutamiento tipo RIP en Cisco Packet Tracer:

```
Router(config)#router rip
Router(config-router)#network 173.85.0.0
```

1.2. Organización B.



Asignación de LANs (redes más grandes)

1. LAN 2.1 (225 hosts)

- Necesita al menos 256 direcciones (2^8).
- Máscara: /24 (255.255.255.0).
- Rango: 173.85.16.0/24 (direcciones de 173.85.16.0 a 173.85.16.255).

2. LAN 2.2 (210 hosts)

- Necesita al menos 256 direcciones (2^8).
- Máscara: /24 (255.255.255.0).
- Rango: 173.85.17.0/24 (direcciones de 173.85.17.0 a 173.85.17.255).

3. LAN 2.3 (100 hosts)

- Necesita al menos 128 direcciones (2^7).
- Máscara: /25 (255.255.255.128).
- Rango: 173.85.18.0/25 (direcciones de 173.85.18.0 a 173.85.18.127).

4. LAN 2.4 (50 hosts)

- Necesita al menos 64 direcciones (2^6).
- Máscara: /26 (255.255.255.192).
- Rango: 173.85.18.128/26 (direcciones de 173.85.18.128 a 173.85.18.191).

5. LAN 2.5 (35 hosts)

- Necesita al menos 64 direcciones (2^6).
- Máscara: /26 (255.255.255.192).
- Rango: 173.85.18.192/26 (direcciones de 173.85.18.192 a 173.85.18.255).

6. LAN 2.6 (20 hosts)

- Necesita al menos 32 direcciones (2^5).
- Máscara: /27 (255.255.255.224).
- Rango: 173.85.19.0/27 (direcciones de 173.85.19.0 a 173.85.19.31).

7. LAN 2.7 (5 hosts)

- Necesita al menos 8 direcciones (2^3).
- Máscara: /29 (255.255.255.248).
- Rango: 173.85.19.32/29 (direcciones de 173.85.19.32 a 173.85.19.39).
-

Asignación de Enlaces P2P (redes pequeñas)

1. **P2P 2.1:** 173.85.19.40/30 (direcciones de 173.85.19.40 a 173.85.19.43)
2. **P2P 2.2:** 173.85.19.44/30 (direcciones de 173.85.19.44 a 173.85.19.47)
3. **P2P 2.3:** 173.85.19.48/30 (direcciones de 173.85.19.48 a 173.85.19.51)
4. **P2P 2.4:** 173.85.19.52/30 (direcciones de 173.85.19.52 a 173.85.19.55)
5. **P2P 2.5:** 173.85.19.56/30 (direcciones de 173.85.19.56 a 173.85.19.59)
6. **P2P 2.6:** 173.85.19.60/30 (direcciones de 173.85.19.60 a 173.85.19.63)

Ejemplo de un enrutamiento de tipo OSPF en Cisco Packet tracer:

ROUTER8

```
Router(config)#router ospf 100
Router(config-router)#network 173.85.19.40 255.255.255.252 area 0
Router(config-router)#network 173.85.19.48 255.255.255.252 area 0
Router(config-router)#network 173.85.17.0 255.255.255.0 area 1
Router(config-router)#network 173.85.19.60 255.255.255.252 area 3
```

3. Cuestiones organización A.

- a) Muestre las tablas de rutas de R4 (en la figura Router4, pero por simplificar el enunciado usaremos “R”, en lugar de “Router”) y comente los aspectos más relevantes. ¿Cuál es el camino óptimo para alcanzar la interfaz de R2 que conecta con la Organización B (P2P 1.9)? ¿Por qué? ¿Cuántas alternativas hay para alcanzarlo según la tabla de rutas? ¿Cuáles son y por qué?

Con el comando “*show ip route*” en el router R4, podemos ver todos los caminos posibles:

```
173.85.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 12 subnets, 4 masks
R 173.85.0.0/23 [120/1] via 173.85.3.69, 00:00:23, Serial7/0
R 173.85.2.0/24 [120/1] via 173.85.3.89, 00:00:04, Serial2/0
R 173.85.3.0/26 [120/1] via 173.85.3.86, 00:00:23, Serial6/0
R 173.85.3.64/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.69, 00:00:23, Serial7/0
               [120/1] via 173.85.3.78, 00:00:17, Serial3/0
C 173.85.3.68/30 is directly connected, Serial7/0
R 173.85.3.72/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.69, 00:00:23, Serial7/0
C 173.85.3.76/30 is directly connected, Serial3/0
R 173.85.3.80/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.86, 00:00:23, Serial6/0
C 173.85.3.84/30 is directly connected, Serial6/0
C 173.85.3.88/30 is directly connected, Serial2/0
R 173.85.3.92/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.78, 00:00:17, Serial3/0
R 173.85.3.96/30 [120/2] via 173.85.3.69, 00:00:23, Serial7/0
               [120/2] via 173.85.3.86, 00:00:23, Serial6/0
               [120/2] via 173.85.3.78, 00:00:17, Serial3/0
```

Como podemos ver en la última línea del comando, el camino óptimo para alcanzar la interfaz del R2 es R1, con IP 173.85.3.69 (Serial7/0).

Según la tabla de rutas las alternativas son R6 IP 173.85.3.89 (Serial6/0) y R3 IP 173.85.3.78 (Serial3/0). Están son igual de optimas que la primera, ya que las 3 tienen el mismo coste.

Existen estas rutas alternativas para realizar un balance de carga o tener alternativas en caso de que caiga un camino. Esto lo veremos más en detalle en el apartado c).

- b) Utilizando información de las tablas de rutas y capturas del tráfico RIP en la red (Packet Tracer y/o salida de debug de los routers Cisco), explique el funcionamiento de split horizon sobre algún enlace de la red.

Vamos a utilizar los routers R4 y R6 para explicar el funcionamiento.

Siendo la siguiente la tabla de rutas del router R4, vemos que R6, con ip 173.85.3.86, está directamente conectado a R4:

Se ha utilizado el comando `show ip route` en el router R4:

```
173.85.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 11 subnets, 4 masks
R 173.85.0.0/23 [120/2] via 173.85.3.78, 00:00:20, Serial3/0
R 173.85.2.0/24 [120/1] via 173.85.3.89, 00:00:22, Serial2/0
R 173.85.3.0/26 [120/1] via 173.85.3.86, 00:00:24, Serial6/0
R 173.85.3.64/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.78, 00:00:20, Serial3/0
R 173.85.3.72/30 [120/2] via 173.85.3.78, 00:00:20, Serial3/0
[120/2] via 173.85.3.86, 00:00:24, Serial6/0
C 173.85.3.76/30 is directly connected, Serial3/0
R 173.85.3.80/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.86, 00:00:24, Serial6/0
C 173.85.3.84/30 is directly connected, Serial6/0
C 173.85.3.88/30 is directly connected, Serial2/0
R 173.85.3.92/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.78, 00:00:20, Serial3/0
R 173.85.3.96/30 [120/2] via 173.85.3.78, 00:00:20, Serial3/0
[120/2] via 173.85.3.86, 00:00:24, Serial6/0
```

En las siguientes capturas, podemos observar cómo R4 recibe de R6 información sobre las rutas, para saber si necesita actualizar su tabla de enrutamiento.

El uso del Split Horizon asegura que R4 no envíe esas mismas rutas de vuelta a R6, ya que fueron aprendidas a través de esa interfaz. Esto evita la formación de bucles en la red y optimiza el enrutamiento.

PDU Information at Device: R4

OSI Model Inbound PDU Details

At Device: R4 Source: R6 Destination: 224.0.0.9	In Layers Layer 7: RIP Version: 2, Command: 2 Layer6 Layer5 Layer 4: UDP Src Port: 520, Dst Port: 520 Layer 3: IP Header Src. IP: 173.85.3.86, Dest. IP: 224.0.0.9 Layer 2: HDLC Frame HDLC Layer 1: Port Serial6/0	Out Layers Layer7 Layer6 Layer5 Layer4 Layer3 Layer2 Layer1
---	---	---

1. The device receives a RIP RESPONSE.
2. The device examines all of the routes in the received RIP RESPONSE.
3. The device examines the route 173.85.3.0/26.
4. This route already exists in the RIP database. The device examines it to check if it needs to be updated.
5. The device examines the route 173.85.3.72/30.
6. This route already exists in the RIP database. The device examines it to check if it needs to be updated.
7. The device examines the route 173.85.3.80/30.
8. This route already exists in the RIP database. The device examines it to check if it needs to be updated.
9. The device examines the route 173.85.3.92/30.
10. This route already exists in the RIP database. The device examines it to check if it needs to be updated.
11. The device examines the route 173.85.3.96/30.
12. This route already exists in the RIP database. The device examines it to check if it needs to be updated.

PDU Information at Device: R6

OSI Model Inbound PDU Details

At Device: R6	Source: R4	Destination: 224.0.0.9
In Layers		Out Layers
Layer 7: RIP Version: 2, Command: 2		Layer7
Layer6		Layer6
Layer5		Layer5
Layer 4: UDP Src Port: 520, Dst Port: 520		Layer4
Layer 3: IP Header Src. IP: 173.85.3.85, Dest. IP: 224.0.0.9		Layer3
Layer 2: HDLC Frame HDLC		Layer2
Layer 1: Port Serial3/0		Layer1

1. The device receives a RIP RESPONSE.
 2. The device examines all of the routes in the received RIP RESPONSE.
 3. The device examines the route 173.85.0.0/23.
 4. This route already exists in the RIP database. The device examines it to check if it needs to be updated.
 5. The device examines the route 173.85.2.0/24.
 6. This route already exists in the RIP database. The device examines it to check if it needs to be updated.
 7. The device examines the route 173.85.3.64/30.
 8. This route already exists in the RIP database. The device examines it to check if it needs to be updated.
 9. The device examines the route 173.85.3.68/30.
 10. This route already exists in the RIP database. The device examines it to check if it needs to be updated.
 11. The device examines the route 173.85.3.72/30.
 12. This route already exists in the RIP database. The device examines it to check if it needs to be updated.
 13. The device examines the route 173.85.3.76/30.
 14. This route already exists in the RIP database. The device examines it to check if it needs to be updated.
 15. The device examines the route 173.85.3.88/30.
 16. This route already exists in the RIP database. The device examines it to check if it needs to be updated.
 17. The device examines the route 173.85.3.92/30.
 18. This route already exists in the RIP database. The device examines it to check if it needs to be updated.

Como podemos ver en estas capturas de los paquetes de tipo RIP en los routers tanto R4 como R6, no se reenvían las rutas que han sido aprendidas por la interfaz de R6 para que no se creen ni bucles ni ciclos.

- c) Empleando el comando tracert, muestre la ruta que sigue el tráfico desde el Host2 hasta la interfaz de R2 que conecta con la Organización B. Con la simulación en marcha, desactive en R4 la interfaz de salida hacia R2. Utilizando información de las tablas de rutas y capturas del tráfico RIP en la red (Cisco Packet Tracer y/o salida de debug de los routers Cisco), explique en detalle cómo RIP converge a una nueva solución para alcanzar R2. Céntrese únicamente en los routers R4 y R2. Indique, en caso de que aplique, el funcionamiento sobre este escenario y el uso de las técnicas triggered updates y poison reverse

La salida del comando “tracert” en el Host 2, nos dice que pasa por R5, R4, R1 y R2, por orden.

```
C:\>tracert 173.85.3.97

Tracing route to 173.85.3.97 over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1  4 ms      4 ms      4 ms      173.85.2.1
  2  6 ms      6 ms      6 ms      173.85.3.90
  3  8 ms      8 ms      8 ms      173.85.3.69
  4  10 ms     10 ms     10 ms     173.85.3.97

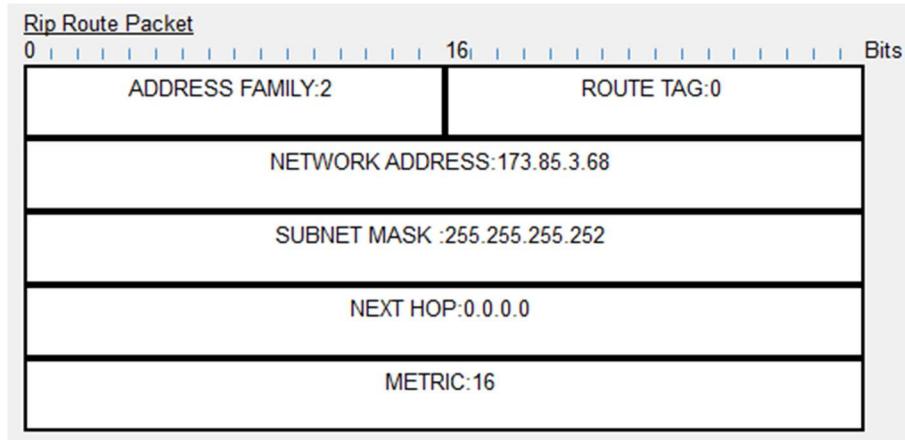
Trace complete.
```

Observando la tabla de rutas de R4, hemos desconectado la interfaz con R1:

```
R 173.85.3.88/30 [120/2] via 173.85.3.81, 00:00:03, Serial6/0  
[120/2] via 173.85.3.93, 00:00:16, Serial2/0
```

```
173.85.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 12 subnets, 4 masks  
R 173.85.0.0/23 [120/1] via 173.85.3.73, 00:00:11, Serial3/0  
R 173.85.2.0/24 [120/3] via 173.85.3.81, 00:00:03, Serial6/0  
[120/3] via 173.85.3.93, 00:00:16, Serial2/0  
R 173.85.3.0/26 [120/1] via 173.85.3.81, 00:00:03, Serial6/0  
R 173.85.3.64/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.73, 00:00:11, Serial3/0  
[120/1] via 173.85.3.93, 00:00:16, Serial2/0  
R 173.85.3.68/30 is possibly down, routing via 173.85.3.73, Serial3/0  
C 173.85.3.72/30 is directly connected, Serial3/0  
R 173.85.3.76/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.93, 00:00:16, Serial2/0  
C 173.85.3.80/30 is directly connected, Serial6/0  
R 173.85.3.84/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.81, 00:00:03, Serial6/0  
R 173.85.3.88/30 [120/2] via 173.85.3.81, 00:00:03, Serial6/0  
[120/2] via 173.85.3.93, 00:00:16, Serial2/0  
C 173.85.3.92/30 is directly connected, Serial2/0  
C 173.85.3.96/30 is directly connected, Serial7/0
```

Vemos que METRIC coge el valor 16, esto en RIP significa que es inalcanzable. (Poisson reverse)



La información se ha actualizado y R4 envía a los demás routers un *triggered update*, ya que se ha actualizado la tabla de rutas:

PDU Information at Device: R4

OSI Model Outbound PDU Details

At Device: R4 Source: R4 Destination: 224.0.0.9	
In Layers	Out Layers
Layer7	Layer 7: RIP Version: 2, Command: 2
Layer6	Layer6
Layer5	Layer5
Layer4	Layer 4: UDP Src Port: 520, Dst Port: 520
Layer3	Layer 3: IP Header Src. IP: 173.85.3.85, Dest. IP: 224.0.0.9
Layer2	Layer 2: HDLC Frame HDLC
Layer1	Layer 1: Port(s): Serial6/0

1. One or multiple routes have been updated in the RIP database. The device sends a triggered update to Serial6/0.

PDU Information at Device: R4

OSI Model Outbound PDU Details

At Device: R4 Source: R4 Destination: 224.0.0.9	
In Layers	Out Layers
Layer7	Layer 7: RIP Version: 2, Command: 2
Layer6	Layer6
Layer5	Layer5
Layer4	Layer 4: UDP Src Port: 520, Dst Port: 520
Layer3	Layer 3: IP Header Src. IP: 173.85.3.77, Dest. IP: 224.0.0.9
Layer2	Layer 2: HDLC Frame HDLC
Layer1	Layer 1: Port(s): Serial3/0

1. One or multiple routes have been updated in the RIP database. The device sends a triggered update to Serial3/0.

PDU Information at Device: R4

OSI Model Outbound PDU Details

At Device: R4 Source: R4 Destination: 224.0.0.9	
In Layers	Out Layers
Layer7	Layer 7: RIP Version: 2, Command: 2
Layer6	Layer6
Layer5	Layer5
Layer4	Layer 4: UDP Src Port: 520, Dst Port: 520
Layer3	Layer 3: IP Header Src. IP: 173.85.3.90, Dest. IP: 224.0.0.9
Layer2	Layer 2: HDLC Frame HDLC
Layer1	Layer 1: Port(s): Serial2/0

1. One or multiple routes have been updated in the RIP database. The device sends a triggered update to Serial2/0.

Hemos vuelto a utilizar el comando *tracert* en el Host 2. Ahora podemos ver la nueva ruta que utilizará para enviar un paquete:

```
C:\>tracert 173.85.3.97

Tracing route to 173.85.3.97 over a maximum of 30 hops:

 1  4 ms      4 ms      4 ms      173.85.2.1
 2  6 ms      6 ms      6 ms      173.85.3.90
 3  8 ms      8 ms      8 ms      173.85.3.86
 4  10 ms     10 ms     10 ms     173.85.3.97

Trace complete.
```

Primero irá por R5, R4, R6 y finalmente llega a R2. Esto confirma que la técnica Poisson reverse ha funcionado, informando de la ruta no alcanzable y utilizando otra ruta alternativa.

4. Cuestiones Organización B.

- a) Realice un traceroute entre R10 y el Host6. Justifica el camino que siguen los paquetes.

```
Router#traceroute 173.85.17.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 173.85.17.2

 1  173.85.18.129  14 msec  0 msec  0 msec
 2  173.85.19.50  11 msec  6 msec  8 msec
 3  173.85.17.2   8 msec   0 msec  0 msec
Router#
```

Los paquetes irán por la ruta óptima, siendo esta la de igual o menor coste, por lo que la configuración es la correcta.

- b) Des habilite ahora la interfaz del router R9 que conecta con el R8. Espere a que la red converja de nuevo. A continuación, realiza el traceroute de nuevo entre R10 y Host6 y justifica el camino que ahora siguen los paquetes. Cuando termine este ejercicio, vuela a activar la interfaz desactivada.

```
Router#traceroute 173.85.17.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 173.85.17.2

 1  173.85.18.129  0 msec   0 msec  0 msec
 2  173.85.19.45   0 msec   11 msec  5 msec
 3  173.85.19.42   17 msec  15 msec  2 msec
 4  173.85.17.2    2 msec   6 msec  0 msec
```

Tras desactivar la interfaz router R9, se ha recalculado la tabla de rutas. Ahora el camino es R10-R9-R7-R8

- c) Realice la configuración necesaria para que R10 y R13 se conviertan en Designated Router (DR) y Backup Designated Router (BDR), respectivamente, de la LAN 2.4. Muestre que efectivamente se ha realizado el cambio.

Que un router sea DR o BDR va ligado a la prioridad que tienen sus interfaces, por defecto se encuentran en 1, así que para poder convertirlos tenemos que cambiar sus prioridades, para ello usaremos los siguientes comandos en el router 10 y el 13 respectivamente:

```
Router(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/0
Router(config-if)#ip ospf priority 200
```

```
Router(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/0
Router(config-if)#ip ospf priority 100
```

Ahora mostraremos la interfaz para demostrar esta transformación:

```
Router#show ip ospf interface

FastEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is 173.85.18.130/26, Area 2
Process ID 100, Router ID 173.85.19.33, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State BDR, Priority 100
Designated Router (ID) 173.85.18.131, Interface address 173.85.18.131
Backup Designated Router (ID) 173.85.19.33, Interface address 173.85.18.130
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 00:00:02
Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor Count is 2, Adjacent neighbor count is 2
Adjacent with neighbor 173.85.18.131 (Designated Router)
Adjacent with neighbor 173.85.19.53
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
FastEthernet1/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is 173.85.19.33/29, Area 2
Process ID 100, Router ID 173.85.19.33, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 173.85.19.33, Interface address 173.85.19.33
--More--
```

Como podemos ver estos se han configurado de forma correcta.

d) Muestre las tablas de rutas de R11 y comente los aspectos más relevantes.

```
Router#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

```
173.85.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 13 subnets, 6 masks
O IA 173.85.16.0/24 [110/129] via 173.85.19.61, 00:02:24, Serial2/0
O IA 173.85.17.0/24 [110/65] via 173.85.19.61, 00:02:39, Serial2/0
O IA 173.85.18.0/25 [110/130] via 173.85.19.57, 00:02:14, Serial3/0
[110/130] via 173.85.19.61, 00:02:14, Serial2/0
O IA 173.85.18.128/26 [110/129] via 173.85.19.57, 00:02:39, Serial3/0
[110/129] via 173.85.19.61, 00:02:24, Serial2/0
O 173.85.18.192/26 [110/65] via 173.85.19.57, 00:02:39, Serial3/0
C 173.85.19.0/27 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O IA 173.85.19.32/29 [110/130] via 173.85.19.57, 00:02:04, Serial3/0
[110/130] via 173.85.19.61, 00:01:54, Serial2/0
O IA 173.85.19.40/30 [110/128] via 173.85.19.61, 00:02:39, Serial2/0
O IA 173.85.19.44/30 [110/192] via 173.85.19.57, 00:02:39, Serial3/0
[110/192] via 173.85.19.61, 00:02:39, Serial2/0
O IA 173.85.19.48/30 [110/128] via 173.85.19.61, 00:02:39, Serial2/0
O 173.85.19.52/30 [110/128] via 173.85.19.57, 00:02:39, Serial3/0
C 173.85.19.56/30 is directly connected, Serial3/0
C 173.85.19.60/30 is directly connected, Serial2/0
```

Las rutas marcadas por O son las de dentro del área OSPF, P2P 2.4 y LAN 2.5. Las rutas marcadas por O IA son las que se encuentran fuera del área del router conectadas por OSPF, es decir todas las subredes de la organización B. Y por último se encuentran las C que son las directamente conectadas al router.

- e) Realice la configuración necesaria para que el área 3 sea una stub area. Analizando las tablas de rutas que considere relevantes, ¿qué diferencias observa con respecto a la configuración anterior? ¿Por qué?

Para configurar el área 3 como stub área tenemos que escribir en la CLI el siguiente comando en todos los routers de esta área.

```
Router(config)#router ospf 100
Router(config-router)#area 3 stub
```

R11:

```
Router#show ip ospf
Routing Process "ospf 100" with ID 173.85.19.62
Supports only single TOS(TOS0) routes
Supports opaque LSA
SPF schedule delay 5 secs, Hold time between two SPFs 10 secs
Minimum LSA interval 5 secs. Minimum LSA arrival 1 secs
Number of external LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
Number of opaque AS LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
Number of DCbitless external and opaque AS LSA 0
Number of DoNotAge external and opaque AS LSA 0
Number of areas in this router is 1. 0 normal 1 stub 0 nssa
External flood list length 0
Area 3
    Number of interfaces in this area is 3
    It is a stub area
    Area has no authentication
    SPF algorithm executed 5 times
    Area ranges are
        Number of LSA 26. Checksum Sum 0x0e899d
        Number of opaque link LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
        Number of DCbitless LSA 0
        Number of indication LSA 0
        Number of DoNotAge LSA 0
    Flood list length 0
```

R12:

```
Router#show ip ospf
Routing Process "ospf 100" with ID 173.85.19.57
Supports only single TOS(TOS0) routes
Supports opaque LSA
SPF schedule delay 5 secs, Hold time between two SPFs 10 secs
Minimum LSA interval 5 secs. Minimum LSA arrival 1 secs
Number of external LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
Number of opaque AS LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
Number of DCbitless external and opaque AS LSA 0
Number of DoNotAge external and opaque AS LSA 0
Number of areas in this router is 1. 0 normal 1 stub 0 nssa
External flood list length 0
Area 3
    Number of interfaces in this area is 3
    It is a stub area
    Area has no authentication
    SPF algorithm executed 4 times
    Area ranges are
        Number of LSA 26. Checksum Sum 0x0e899d
        Number of opaque link LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
        Number of DCbitless LSA 0
        Number of indication LSA 0
        Number of DoNotAge LSA 0
    Flood list length 0
```

En estas capturas vemos como efectivamente es una stub area.

R11:

```
Router#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 173.85.19.61 to network 0.0.0.0

  173.85.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 13 subnets, 6 masks
O IA    173.85.16.0/24 [110/129] via 173.85.19.61, 00:00:47, Serial2/0
O IA    173.85.17.0/24 [110/65] via 173.85.19.61, 00:00:47, Serial2/0
O IA    173.85.18.0/25 [110/130] via 173.85.19.57, 00:00:12, Serial3/0
                  [110/130] via 173.85.19.61, 00:00:02, Serial2/0
O IA    173.85.18.128/26 [110/129] via 173.85.19.57, 00:00:47, Serial3/0
                  [110/129] via 173.85.19.61, 00:00:32, Serial2/0
O     173.85.18.192/26 [110/65] via 173.85.19.57, 00:00:47, Serial3/0
C     173.85.19.0/27 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O IA    173.85.19.32/29 [110/130] via 173.85.19.57, 00:00:12, Serial3/0
                  [110/130] via 173.85.19.61, 00:00:02, Serial2/0
O IA    173.85.19.40/30 [110/128] via 173.85.19.61, 00:00:47, Serial2/0
O IA    173.85.19.44/30 [110/192] via 173.85.19.57, 00:00:47, Serial3/0
                  [110/192] via 173.85.19.61, 00:00:47, Serial2/0
O IA    173.85.19.48/30 [110/128] via 173.85.19.61, 00:00:47, Serial2/0
O     173.85.19.52/30 [110/128] via 173.85.19.57, 00:00:47, Serial3/0
C     173.85.19.56/30 is directly connected, Serial3/0
C     173.85.19.60/30 is directly connected, Serial2/0
O*IA 0.0.0.0/0 [110/65] via 173.85.19.61, 00:00:47, Serial2/0
```

R12:

```
Router#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 173.85.19.53 to network 0.0.0.0

  173.85.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 13 subnets, 6 masks
O IA    173.85.16.0/24 [110/129] via 173.85.19.53, 00:01:28, Serial2/0
O IA    173.85.17.0/24 [110/129] via 173.85.19.58, 00:01:28, Serial3/0
                  [110/129] via 173.85.19.53, 00:00:58, Serial2/0
O IA    173.85.18.0/25 [110/66] via 173.85.19.53, 00:00:58, Serial2/0
O IA    173.85.18.128/26 [110/65] via 173.85.19.53, 00:01:28, Serial2/0
C     173.85.18.192/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O     173.85.19.0/27 [110/65] via 173.85.19.58, 00:01:28, Serial3/0
O IA    173.85.19.32/29 [110/66] via 173.85.19.53, 00:00:58, Serial2/0
O IA    173.85.19.40/30 [110/192] via 173.85.19.53, 00:01:28, Serial2/0
                  [110/192] via 173.85.19.58, 00:01:28, Serial3/0
O IA    173.85.19.44/30 [110/128] via 173.85.19.53, 00:01:28, Serial2/0
O IA    173.85.19.48/30 [110/128] via 173.85.19.53, 00:01:28, Serial2/0
C     173.85.19.52/30 is directly connected, Serial2/0
C     173.85.19.56/30 is directly connected, Serial3/0
O     173.85.19.60/30 [110/128] via 173.85.19.58, 00:01:28, Serial3/0
O*IA 0.0.0.0/0 [110/65] via 173.85.19.53, 00:01:28, Serial2/0
```

Vemos como han cambiado sus tablas de rutas, donde al final de la tabla hay una ruta por defecto hacia R8, tomando el rol de ABR y actuando como intermediario entre el resto de la red y el Área 3.

f) Muestre las tablas de rutas de R10 y comente los aspectos más relevantes. ¿Cuál es el camino óptimo para alcanzar R12?

Tabla de rutas de R10:

```
Router#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

173.85.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 13 subnets, 6 masks
O IA 173.85.16.0/24 [110/66] via 173.85.18.129, 00:01:57, FastEthernet0/0
O IA 173.85.17.0/24 [110/66] via 173.85.18.129, 00:01:57, FastEthernet0/0
C 173.85.18.0/25 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
C 173.85.18.128/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O IA 173.85.18.192/26 [110/66] via 173.85.18.129, 00:01:57, FastEthernet0/0
O IA 173.85.19.0/27 [110/130] via 173.85.18.129, 00:01:57, FastEthernet0/0
O 173.85.19.32/29 [110/2] via 173.85.18.130, 00:01:57, FastEthernet0/0
O IA 173.85.19.40/30 [110/129] via 173.85.18.129, 00:01:57, FastEthernet0/0
O IA 173.85.19.44/30 [110/65] via 173.85.18.129, 00:01:57, FastEthernet0/0
O IA 173.85.19.48/30 [110/65] via 173.85.18.129, 00:01:57, FastEthernet0/0
O IA 173.85.19.52/30 [110/65] via 173.85.18.129, 00:01:57, FastEthernet0/0
O IA 173.85.19.56/30 [110/129] via 173.85.18.129, 00:01:57, FastEthernet0/0
O IA 173.85.19.60/30 [110/129] via 173.85.18.129, 00:01:57, FastEthernet0/0
```

Observando la tabla de rutas, podemos observar que, el camino óptimo hasta R12 (173.85.19.54) es: Comenzando desde R10 (FastEthernet0/0) a R9 (173.85.18.129) y finalmente, R12.

Verificaremos con un *traceroute* desde R10:

```
Router#traceroute 173.85.19.54
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 173.85.19.54

 1  173.85.18.129    0 msec      0 msec      0 msec
 2  173.85.19.54    1 msec      1 msec      7 msec
Router#
```

- g) Realice la configuración necesaria para que el área 2 sea una totally stub area. Analizando las tablas de rutas que considere relevantes, demuestre que se trata de una totally stub área. ¿Qué diferencias observa con respecto a la configuración anterior? ¿Por qué?**

Utilizaremos los siguientes comandos en los routers R13 y R10

```
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#router ospf 100
Router(config-router)#area 2 stub
```

En R9, al ser el ASBR, haremos:

```
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#router ospf 100
Router(config-router)#area 2 stub no-summary
```

Es la mayor diferencia con la configuración anterior, pues este router resumirá las rutas del área 2.

Tabla de rutas R13:

```
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 173.85.18.129 to network 0.0.0.0

  173.85.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
O    173.85.18.0/25 [110/2] via 173.85.18.131, 00:07:06, FastEthernet0/0
C    173.85.18.128/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C    173.85.19.32/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
O*IA 0.0.0.0/0 [110/2] via 173.85.18.129, 00:07:06, FastEthernet0/0
```

Tabla de rutas R10:

```
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 173.85.18.129 to network 0.0.0.0

  173.85.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
C    173.85.18.0/25 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
C    173.85.18.128/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O    173.85.19.32/29 [110/2] via 173.85.18.130, 00:06:42, FastEthernet0/0
O*IA 0.0.0.0/0 [110/2] via 173.85.18.129, 00:06:42, FastEthernet0/0
```

h) Realice la configuración necesaria para que el camino óptimo entre R10 y R12 (a la interfaz de la LAN 2.5) pase a través de R8 y R11.

Como podemos ver en las siguientes capturas, hemos aumentado el coste a 255 de la interfaz que conecta R9 con R12, ahora, los paquetes pasarán por R8 y R11, ya que será la nueva ruta óptima.

R12:

```
Router#show ip ospf interface Serial 2/0

Serial2/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 173.85.19.54/30, Area 3
  Process ID 100, Router ID 173.85.19.57, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 255
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT,
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    Hello due in 00:00:06
  Index 3/3, flood queue length 0
  Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
  Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
  Neighbor Count is 1 , Adjacent neighbor count is 1
    Adjacent with neighbor 173.85.19.53
  Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
Router#
```

R9:

```
Router#show ip ospf interface Serial 6/0

Serial6/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 173.85.19.53/30, Area 3
  Process ID 100, Router ID 173.85.19.53, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 255
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT,
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    Hello due in 00:00:06
  Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
  Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
  Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
  Neighbor Count is 1 , Adjacent neighbor count is 1
    Adjacent with neighbor 173.85.19.57
  Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
Router#
```

Para mostrar que los paquetes van por la nueva ruta óptima, hemos hecho un *traceroute* a R12:

```
Router#traceroute 173.85.19.57
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 173.85.19.57

  1  173.85.18.129    0 msec    0 msec    0 msec
  2  173.85.19.50    1 msec   14 msec   14 msec
  3  173.85.19.62   21 msec   14 msec   21 msec
  4  173.85.19.57   36 msec    4 msec    8 msec
Router#
```

- i) Utilizando la herramienta Cisco Packet Tracer capture tráfico OSPF para mostrar al menos cuatro tipos de LSAs diferentes que se intercambian los routers del escenario e indique su propósito.

Hemos ejecutado el comando `show ip ospf database` y hemos obtenido la siguiente información:

```
Router#show ip ospf database
      OSPF Router with ID (173.85.19.53) (Process ID 100)

      Router Link States (Area 0)

      Link ID          ADV Router      Age       Seq#      Checksum Link count
      173.85.19.53    173.85.19.53  564       0x80000005 0x00b037 4
      173.85.19.45    173.85.19.45  564       0x80000006 0x00ffffd 4
      173.85.19.61    173.85.19.61  556       0x80000005 0x00de08 4

      Summary Net Link States (Area 0)
      Link ID          ADV Router      Age       Seq#      Checksum
      173.85.19.52    173.85.19.53  570       0x80000001 0x003f8d
      173.85.16.0     173.85.19.45  561       0x80000001 0x00b651
      173.85.19.60    173.85.19.61  560       0x80000001 0x00413b
      173.85.17.0     173.85.19.61  560       0x80000002 0x0049ac
      173.85.18.128   173.85.19.53  555       0x80000002 0x00edcd
      173.85.19.0     173.85.19.61  545       0x80000003 0x00f8d8
      173.85.19.56    173.85.19.61  545       0x80000004 0x00e557
      173.85.18.192   173.85.19.61  545       0x80000005 0x003ab5
      173.85.18.0     173.85.19.53  525       0x80000003 0x007901
      173.85.19.32    173.85.19.53  505       0x80000004 0x00fdel

      Router Link States (Area 2)

      Link ID          ADV Router      Age       Seq#      Checksum Link count
      173.85.19.53    173.85.19.53  535       0x80000006 0x004940 1
      173.85.18.131   173.85.18.131  535       0x80000004 0x003811 2
      173.85.19.33    173.85.19.33  535       0x80000006 0x004e23 2

      Net Link States (Area 2)
      Link ID          ADV Router      Age       Seq#      Checksum
      173.85.18.131   173.85.18.131  530       0x80000002 0x00d139

      Summary Net Link States (Area 2)
      Link ID          ADV Router      Age       Seq#      Checksum
      0.0.0.0          173.85.19.53  570       0x80000001 0x00090a

      Router Link States (Area 3)

      Link ID          ADV Router      Age       Seq#      Checksum Link count
      173.85.19.53    173.85.19.53  565       0x80000004 0x00ebde 2
      173.85.19.61    173.85.19.61  565       0x80000004 0x00ca5a 2
      173.85.19.57    173.85.19.57  560       0x80000006 0x00bad4 5
      173.85.19.62    173.85.19.62  555       0x80000006 0x004c44 5
```

Summary Net Link States (Area 3)					
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	
0.0.0.0	173.85.19.53	570	0x80000001	0x00090a	
0.0.0.0	173.85.19.61	570	0x80000001	0x00d832	
173.85.17.0	173.85.19.61	560	0x80000002	0x0049ac	
173.85.18.128	173.85.19.53	555	0x80000002	0x00edcd	
173.85.19.48	173.85.19.53	555	0x80000003	0x00e5a8	
173.85.19.44	173.85.19.53	555	0x80000004	0x000c85	
173.85.19.40	173.85.19.53	555	0x80000005	0x00b49f	
173.85.16.0	173.85.19.53	555	0x80000006	0x00febb	
173.85.19.60	173.85.19.53	555	0x80000007	0x00e756	
173.85.17.0	173.85.19.53	555	0x80000008	0x00efc7	
173.85.19.40	173.85.19.61	550	0x80000003	0x000688	
173.85.19.48	173.85.19.61	550	0x80000004	0x00b3d1	
173.85.19.44	173.85.19.61	550	0x80000005	0x005ceb	
173.85.19.52	173.85.19.61	550	0x80000006	0x0086f8	
173.85.16.0	173.85.19.61	550	0x80000007	0x00cce4	
173.85.18.128	173.85.19.61	550	0x80000008	0x003439	
173.85.18.0	173.85.19.53	525	0x80000009	0x006d07	
173.85.19.0	173.85.19.53	525	0x8000000a	0x009df4	
173.85.19.56	173.85.19.53	525	0x8000000b	0x008b72	
173.85.18.192	173.85.19.53	525	0x8000000c	0x00ded1	
173.85.18.0	173.85.19.61	520	0x80000009	0x00bf6c	
173.85.19.32	173.85.19.53	505	0x8000000d	0x00ebea	
173.85.19.32	173.85.19.61	500	0x8000000a	0x00444d	
Type-5 AS External Link States					
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Tag
173.85.3.96	173.85.19.45	574	0x80000001	0x00b5af	0
173.85.0.0	173.85.19.45	566	0x80000001	0x00a71f	0
173.85.2.0	173.85.19.45	566	0x80000001	0x00962d	0
173.85.3.0	173.85.19.45	566	0x80000001	0x0010f1	0
173.85.3.64	173.85.19.45	566	0x80000001	0x00f68e	0
173.85.3.68	173.85.19.45	566	0x80000001	0x00ceb2	0
173.85.3.72	173.85.19.45	566	0x80000001	0x00a6d6	0
173.85.3.76	173.85.19.45	566	0x80000001	0x007efa	0
173.85.3.80	173.85.19.45	566	0x80000001	0x00561f	0
173.85.3.84	173.85.19.45	566	0x80000001	0x002e43	0
173.85.3.88	173.85.19.45	566	0x80000001	0x000667	0
173.85.3.92	173.85.19.45	566	0x80000001	0x00dd8b	0

Observamos los siguientes tipos de LSAs:

- LSA Tipo 1 (Router Link States): Proporciona información detallada sobre el estado de las interfaces y enlaces de un router dentro de un área OSPF. Es fundamental para el cálculo de las rutas en una red OSPF.
- LSA Tipo 3 (Summary Net Link States): Utilizado para comunicar información resumida de redes entre diferentes áreas OSPF. Su propósito principal es reducir la cantidad de información detallada que se debe propagar entre áreas, lo que mejora la escalabilidad de la red.
- LSA Tipo 4 (Summary ASB Link States): Se utiliza para informar a un área OSPF sobre cómo alcanzar un ASBR (Autonomous System Boundary Router), es decir, un router que conecta la red OSPF con otro sistema autónomo, como otro protocolo de enrutamiento.

- LSA Tipo 5 (AS External Link States): Se utiliza para anunciar redes externas al sistema autónomo OSPF, como las rutas de otro protocolo de enrutamiento (por ejemplo, BGP o RIP) o rutas estáticas que se redistribuyen en OSPF.

5. Interconexión y redistribución de rutas

a) Muestre las tablas de rutas de los routers R2 y R7 y coméntelas en detalle.

Tabla de rutas de R2:

```

Router#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

      173.85.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 25 subnets, 7 masks
R        173.85.0.0/23 [120/1] via 173.85.3.73, 00:00:26, Serial3/0
R        173.85.2.0/24 [120/3] via 173.85.3.73, 00:00:26, Serial3/0
          [120/3] via 173.85.3.93, 00:00:22, Serial2/0
          [120/3] via 173.85.3.81, 00:00:01, Serial6/0
R        173.85.3.0/26 [120/1] via 173.85.3.81, 00:00:01, Serial6/0
R        173.85.3.64/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.73, 00:00:26, Serial3/0
          [120/1] via 173.85.3.93, 00:00:22, Serial2/0
R        173.85.3.68/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.73, 00:00:26, Serial3/0
C        173.85.3.72/30 is directly connected, Serial3/0
R        173.85.3.76/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.93, 00:00:22, Serial2/0
C        173.85.3.80/30 is directly connected, Serial6/0
R        173.85.3.84/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.81, 00:00:01, Serial6/0
R        173.85.3.88/30 [120/2] via 173.85.3.93, 00:00:22, Serial2/0
          [120/2] via 173.85.3.73, 00:00:26, Serial3/0
          [120/2] via 173.85.3.81, 00:00:01, Serial6/0
C        173.85.3.92/30 is directly connected, Serial2/0
C        173.85.3.96/30 is directly connected, Serial7/0
R        173.85.16.0/24 [120/1] via 173.85.3.98, 00:00:25, Serial17/0
R        173.85.17.0/24 [120/1] via 173.85.3.98, 00:00:25, Serial17/0
R        173.85.18.0/25 [120/1] via 173.85.3.98, 00:00:25, Serial17/0
R        173.85.18.128/26 [120/1] via 173.85.3.98, 00:00:25, Serial17/0
R        173.85.18.192/26 [120/1] via 173.85.3.98, 00:00:25, Serial17/0
R        173.85.19.0/27 [120/1] via 173.85.3.98, 00:00:25, Serial17/0
R        173.85.19.32/29 [120/1] via 173.85.3.98, 00:00:25, Serial17/0
R        173.85.19.40/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.98, 00:00:25, Serial17/0
R        173.85.19.44/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.98, 00:00:25, Serial17/0
R        173.85.19.48/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.98, 00:00:25, Serial17/0
R        173.85.19.52/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.98, 00:00:25, Serial17/0
R        173.85.19.56/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.98, 00:00:25, Serial17/0
R        173.85.19.60/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.98, 00:00:25, Serial17/0

```

Además de las correspondientes subredes de la Organización A ahora aparecen las de la Organización B, a las cuales se puede llegar mediante la interfaz Serial 7/0, ya que es la que se conecta con R7, el ASBR de la Organización B. Las conoce mediante RIP.

Tabla de rutas de R7:

```
Router#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

  173.85.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 25 subnets, 7 masks
R    173.85.0.0/23 [120/2] via 173.85.3.97, 00:00:08, Serial6/0
R    173.85.2.0/24 [120/4] via 173.85.3.97, 00:00:08, Serial6/0
R    173.85.3.0/26 [120/2] via 173.85.3.97, 00:00:08, Serial6/0
R    173.85.3.64/30 [120/2] via 173.85.3.97, 00:00:08, Serial6/0
R    173.85.3.68/30 [120/2] via 173.85.3.97, 00:00:08, Serial6/0
R    173.85.3.72/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.97, 00:00:08, Serial6/0
R    173.85.3.76/30 [120/2] via 173.85.3.97, 00:00:08, Serial6/0
R    173.85.3.80/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.97, 00:00:08, Serial6/0
R    173.85.3.84/30 [120/2] via 173.85.3.97, 00:00:08, Serial6/0
R    173.85.3.88/30 [120/3] via 173.85.3.97, 00:00:08, Serial6/0
R    173.85.3.92/30 [120/1] via 173.85.3.97, 00:00:08, Serial6/0
C    173.85.3.96/30 is directly connected, Serial6/0
C    173.85.16.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O  IA  173.85.17.0/24 [110/65] via 173.85.19.42, 00:02:47, Serial3/0
O  IA  173.85.18.0/25 [110/66] via 173.85.19.46, 00:02:37, Serial2/0
O  IA  173.85.18.128/26 [110/65] via 173.85.19.46, 00:02:47, Serial2/0
O  IA  173.85.18.192/26 [110/193] via 173.85.19.42, 00:02:47, Serial3/0
O  IA  173.85.19.0/27 [110/129] via 173.85.19.42, 00:02:47, Serial3/0
O  IA  173.85.19.32/29 [110/66] via 173.85.19.46, 00:02:27, Serial2/0
C    173.85.19.40/30 is directly connected, Serial3/0
C    173.85.19.44/30 is directly connected, Serial2/0
O    173.85.19.48/30 [110/128] via 173.85.19.42, 00:02:47, Serial3/0
                  [110/128] via 173.85.19.46, 00:02:47, Serial2/0
O  IA  173.85.19.52/30 [110/319] via 173.85.19.46, 00:02:47, Serial2/0
O  IA  173.85.19.56/30 [110/192] via 173.85.19.42, 00:02:47, Serial3/0
O  IA  173.85.19.60/30 [110/128] via 173.85.19.42, 00:02:47, Serial3/0
```

Se ha conectado a la Organización A mediante el Serial6/0.

- b) Realice un traceroute del Host2 al Host8. Explica y justifica el camino que se sigue. Indique cómo es posible que el R3, que utiliza un protocolo de enrutamiento intra-dominio, puede obtener información de otro SA distinto que utiliza un protocolo de enrutamiento intra-dominio diferente.**

```
Tracing route to 173.85.19.2 over a maximum of 30 hops:
  1  8 ms      0 ms      0 ms      173.85.2.1
  2  1 ms      10 ms     17 ms     173.85.3.90
  3  10 ms     1 ms      0 ms      173.85.3.69
  4  26 ms     1 ms      27 ms     173.85.3.94
  5  3 ms       1 ms      7 ms      173.85.3.98
  6  29 ms     1 ms      0 ms      173.85.19.42
  7  11 ms      4 ms      39 ms     173.85.19.62
  8  *          14 ms     11 ms     173.85.19.2

Trace complete.
```

R3 puede obtener información de otro SA mediante la redistribución de rutas entre los protocolos intra-dominio. La redistribución de rutas permite que un router como comparta y traduzca las rutas aprendidas en un protocolo de enrutamiento (como RIP) hacia otro protocolo (como OSPF). Esto asegura que diferentes sistemas autónomos (SA), incluso si usan protocolos de enrutamiento distintos, puedan intercambiar información y trabajar de manera conjunta.

- c) Tras la redistribución consulte las tablas de rutas de los routers del Área 2 para demostrar que se trata de una totally stub área. ¿Qué sucede con la tabla de rutas? ¿Por qué?**

R13

```
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 173.85.18.129 to network 0.0.0.0

  173.85.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
O    173.85.18.0/25 [110/2] via 173.85.18.131, 00:07:06, FastEthernet0/0
C    173.85.18.128/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C    173.85.19.32/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
O*IA 0.0.0.0/0 [110/2] via 173.85.18.129, 00:07:06, FastEthernet0/0
```

R10

```
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 173.85.18.129 to network 0.0.0.0

  173.85.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
C        173.85.18.0/25 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
C        173.85.18.128/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O        173.85.19.32/29 [110/2] via 173.85.18.130, 00:06:42, FastEthernet0/0
O*IA 0.0.0.0/0 [110/2] via 173.85.18.129, 00:06:42, FastEthernet0/0
```

R9

```
Router#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

  173.85.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 25 subnets, 7 masks
O E2    173.85.0.0/23 [110/200] via 173.85.19.45, 00:35:02, Serial2/0
O E2    173.85.2.0/24 [110/200] via 173.85.19.45, 00:35:02, Serial2/0
O E2    173.85.3.0/26 [110/200] via 173.85.19.45, 00:35:02, Serial2/0
O E2    173.85.3.64/30 [110/200] via 173.85.19.45, 00:35:02, Serial2/0
O E2    173.85.3.68/30 [110/200] via 173.85.19.45, 00:35:02, Serial2/0
O E2    173.85.3.72/30 [110/200] via 173.85.19.45, 00:35:02, Serial2/0
O E2    173.85.3.76/30 [110/200] via 173.85.19.45, 00:35:02, Serial2/0
O E2    173.85.3.80/30 [110/200] via 173.85.19.45, 00:35:02, Serial2/0
O E2    173.85.3.84/30 [110/200] via 173.85.19.45, 00:35:02, Serial2/0
O E2    173.85.3.88/30 [110/200] via 173.85.19.45, 00:35:02, Serial2/0
O E2    173.85.3.92/30 [110/200] via 173.85.19.45, 00:35:02, Serial2/0
O E2    173.85.3.96/30 [110/200] via 173.85.19.45, 00:35:02, Serial2/0
O IA    173.85.16.0/24 [110/65] via 173.85.19.45, 00:35:02, Serial2/0
O IA    173.85.17.0/24 [110/65] via 173.85.19.50, 00:35:02, Serial3/0
O        173.85.18.0/25 [110/2] via 173.85.18.131, 00:34:37, FastEthernet0/0
C        173.85.18.128/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O        173.85.18.192/26 [110/256] via 173.85.19.54, 00:34:52, Serial6/0
O        173.85.19.0/27 [110/320] via 173.85.19.54, 00:34:52, Serial6/0
O        173.85.19.32/29 [110/2] via 173.85.18.130, 00:34:27, FastEthernet0/0
O        173.85.19.40/30 [110/128] via 173.85.19.50, 00:35:02, Serial3/0
                           [110/128] via 173.85.19.45, 00:35:02, Serial2/0
C        173.85.19.44/30 is directly connected, Serial2/0
C        173.85.19.48/30 is directly connected, Serial3/0
C        173.85.19.52/30 is directly connected, Serial6/0
O        173.85.19.56/30 [110/319] via 173.85.19.54, 00:34:52, Serial6/0
O IA    173.85.19.60/30 [110/128] via 173.85.19.50, 00:35:02, Serial3/0
```

R10 y R13 se mantienen igual que antes de realizar la interconexión de las organizaciones, en el R9 se han añadido nuevas subredes. Las que están marcadas por “O E2” son subredes conectadas por OSPF.

d) Consulte también las tablas de rutas de los routers del Área 3 y explique por qué se trata de un área stub. ¿Qué ocurriría en el caso de que no fuera stub? ¿Por qué?

A diferencia del Área 2, en un área Stub solo se bloquean las rutas externas al sistema autónomo (SA), permitiendo la propagación de LSAs de tipo 1, 2 y 3. Si el área no estuviera configurada como Stub, las tablas de enrutamiento serían más extensas, mostrando los destinos alcanzables de otro SA.

R11

```
Router#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 173.85.19.61 to network 0.0.0.0

  173.85.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 13 subnets, 6 masks
O  IA    173.85.16.0/24 [110/129] via 173.85.19.61, 00:16:24, Serial2/0
O  IA    173.85.17.0/24 [110/65] via 173.85.19.61, 00:16:39, Serial2/0
O  IA    173.85.18.0/25 [110/130] via 173.85.19.61, 00:16:14, Serial2/0
O  IA    173.85.18.128/26 [110/129] via 173.85.19.61, 00:16:24, Serial12/0
O  173.85.18.192/26 [110/65] via 173.85.19.57, 00:16:49, Serial3/0
C    173.85.19.0/27 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O  IA    173.85.19.32/29 [110/130] via 173.85.19.61, 00:16:04, Serial12/0
O  IA    173.85.19.40/30 [110/128] via 173.85.19.61, 00:16:24, Serial12/0
O  IA    173.85.19.44/30 [110/192] via 173.85.19.61, 00:16:24, Serial12/0
O  IA    173.85.19.48/30 [110/128] via 173.85.19.61, 00:16:24, Serial12/0
O  173.85.19.52/30 [110/319] via 173.85.19.57, 00:16:49, Serial3/0
C    173.85.19.56/30 is directly connected, Serial3/0
C    173.85.19.60/30 is directly connected, Serial2/0
O*IA 0.0.0.0/0 [110/65] via 173.85.19.61, 00:16:49, Serial2/0
```

R12

```
Router#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 173.85.19.58 to network 0.0.0.0

  173.85.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 13 subnets, 6 masks
O  IA    173.85.16.0/24 [110/193] via 173.85.19.58, 00:16:47, Serial3/0
O  IA    173.85.17.0/24 [110/129] via 173.85.19.58, 00:17:07, Serial3/0
O  IA    173.85.18.0/25 [110/194] via 173.85.19.58, 00:16:37, Serial3/0
O  IA    173.85.18.128/26 [110/193] via 173.85.19.58, 00:16:47, Serial3/0
C    173.85.18.192/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O  173.85.19.0/27 [110/65] via 173.85.19.58, 00:17:17, Serial3/0
O  IA    173.85.19.32/29 [110/194] via 173.85.19.58, 00:16:27, Serial3/0
O  IA    173.85.19.40/30 [110/192] via 173.85.19.58, 00:16:47, Serial3/0
O  IA    173.85.19.44/30 [110/256] via 173.85.19.58, 00:16:47, Serial3/0
O  IA    173.85.19.48/30 [110/192] via 173.85.19.58, 00:16:47, Serial3/0
C    173.85.19.52/30 is directly connected, Serial12/0
C    173.85.19.56/30 is directly connected, Serial13/0
O  173.85.19.60/30 [110/128] via 173.85.19.58, 00:17:17, Serial3/0
O*IA 0.0.0.0/0 [110/129] via 173.85.19.58, 00:17:07, Serial3/0
```

Verificamos que es un area Stub con el siguiente comando:

```
Router#show ip ospf
Routing Process "ospf 100" with ID 173.85.19.57
Supports only single TOS(TOS0) routes
Supports opaque LSA
SPF schedule delay 5 secs, Hold time between two SPFs 10 secs
Minimum LSA interval 5 secs. Minimum LSA arrival 1 secs
Number of external LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
Number of opaque AS LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
Number of DCbitless external and opaque AS LSA 0
Number of DoNotAge external and opaque AS LSA 0
Number of areas in this router is 1. 0 normal 1 stub 0 nssa
External flood list length 0
Area 3
    Number of interfaces in this area is 3
    It is a stub area
    Area has no authentication
    SPF algorithm executed 7 times
    Area ranges are
    Number of LSA 27. Checksum Sum 0x1056e3
    Number of opaque link LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
    Number of DCbitless LSA 0
    Number of indication LSA 0
    Number of DoNotAge LSA 0
```

6. Conclusión

Con este trabajo hemos aprendido sobre los diversos protocolos de enrutamiento, como pueden ser RIP y OSPF, sobre cómo crear organizaciones, sobre direccionamiento y sobre cómo interconectar 2 redes con diferentes protocolos de enrutamiento. De RIP hemos visto sus diferentes características, como pueden ser el poison reverse, o el triggered update, además de su configuración en un entorno real. De OSPF hemos utilizado conceptos como los routers ABR o los ASBR, las áreas especiales como las Totally Stub o las Stub. Y sobre todo hemos aprendido a dominar un entorno muy útil como el de Cisco Packet Tracer.

En cuanto a la práctica, hemos dedicado un total de 35 horas, de las cuales 20 han sido en el laboratorio aproximadamente y 15 fuera de ellos. La práctica es sencilla de implementar, pero hay que tener en cuenta que Cisco Packet Tracer da lugar a muchos errores, y que a la hora de tener uno tienes que depurar mucho para lograr encontrar el causante. Por lo demás sirve para afianzar conceptos vistos en la teoría y ayuda a verlos aplicados a un caso real.