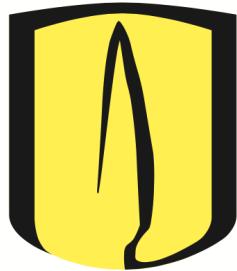


**Universidad de los Andes**

**Departamento de Ingeniería de Sistemas**



**Laboratorio #5: Administracion de switches y Vlans**

**ISIS3204 - Infraestructura de Comunicaciones**

**Grupo 3:**

Juan Esteban Quiroga - 202013216

Juan Manuel Rodriguez - 202013372

Andres Felipe Ortiz - 201727662

**2025-20**

# Contents

<b>1 Configuración de Capa 3 (Enrutamiento)</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 Verificación de Subinterfaces . . . . .	3
1.2 Tabla de Enrutamiento . . . . .	3
<b>2 Configuración de VLANs y Puertos de Acceso</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 VLANs en Switch 1 (Estudiantes) . . . . .	3
2.2 VLANs en Switch 2 (Docentes) . . . . .	4
2.3 VLANs en Switch 3 (Administrativos) . . . . .	4
<b>3 Verificación de Enlaces Troncales (Trunking)</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4 Estado Físico de las Interfaces</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>5 Pruebas de Conectividad Base (Ping)</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>6 Resolución del Cuestionario y Análisis de Fallos</b>	<b>9</b>
6.1 Pregunta 1: Análisis de Tablas ARP . . . . .	9
6.2 Pregunta 2: Inconsistencia de Puerto (Trunk vs Access) . . . . .	10
6.3 Pregunta 3: Segmentación Incorrecta (Máscara /25) . . . . .	11
6.4 Pregunta 4: Listas de Control de Acceso (ACL) . . . . .	12
6.5 Pregunta 5: Inconsistencia de VLAN Nativa . . . . .	14

# 1 Configuración de Capa 3 (Enrutamiento)

La interconexión entre las VLANs 5, 10 y 15 se logró mediante una única interfaz física en el Router R1, la cual fue subdividida en subinterfaces lógicas para actuar como *Default Gateway* de cada segmento.

## 1.1 Verificación de Subinterfaces

El comando `show ip interface brief` permite validar que las subinterfaces G0/0.5, G0/0.10 y G0/0.15 han sido creadas exitosamente y poseen las direcciones IP correctas según la tabla de direccionamiento.

Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Protocol
GigabitEthernet0/0	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
GigabitEthernet0/0.5	192.168.5.1	YES	manual	up	up
GigabitEthernet0/0.10	192.168.10.1	YES	manual	up	up
GigabitEthernet0/0.15	192.168.15.1	YES	manual	up	up

Figure 1: Estado de las subinterfaces en R1.

## 1.2 Tabla de Enrutamiento

Se verifica que el router ha instalado las rutas conectadas (*Connected*) para las redes 192.168.5.0/24, 192.168.10.0/24 y 192.168.15.0/24, lo que garantiza su capacidad para reenviar paquetes entre estos destinos.

```
Router#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, 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

  192.168.5.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.5.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.5
L        192.168.5.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.5
  192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.10
L        192.168.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.10
  192.168.15.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.15.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.15
L        192.168.15.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.15
```

Figure 2: Tabla de enrutamiento IPv4 en R1.

# 2 Configuración de VLANs y Puertos de Acceso

En la capa de acceso, se configuró la base de datos de VLANs en los tres switches y se asignaron los puertos a los usuarios finales para asegurar la segmentación del dominio de broadcast.

## 2.1 VLANs en Switch 1 (Estudiantes)

Se confirma que el puerto Fa0/5 está asignado correctamente a la VLAN 5.

```
Switch#show vlan brief
```

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	Fa0/3, Fa0/4, Fa0/6, Fa0/7 Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10, Fa0/11 Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15 Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19 Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/23 Fa0/24, Gig0/1, Gig0/2
5	Estudiantes	active	Fa0/5
10	Docentes	active	
15	Administrativos	active	
1002	fdmi-default	active	
1003	token-ring-default	active	
1004	fdmnet-default	active	
1005	trnet-default	active	

Figure 3: Base de datos VLAN en S1.

## 2.2 VLANs en Switch 2 (Docentes)

Se valida la asignación del puerto Fa0/10 a la VLAN 10.

```
Switch#show vlan brief
```

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	Fa0/3, Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6 Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/11 Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/1 Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/1 Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/2 Fa0/24, Gig0/1, Gig0/2
5	Estudiantes	active	
10	Docentes	active	Fa0/10
15	Administrativos	active	
1002	fdmi-default	active	
1003	token-ring-default	active	
1004	fdmnet-default	active	

Figure 4: Base de datos VLAN en S2.

## 2.3 VLANs en Switch 3 (Administrativos)

Se verifica que el puerto Fa0/15 pertenece a la VLAN 15.

```
Switch#show vlan brief
```

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	Fa0/2, Fa0/3, Fa0/4, Fa0/5 Fa0/6, Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9 Fa0/10, Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13 Fa0/14, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18 Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22 Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Gig0/1, Gig0/2
5	Estudiantes	active	
10	Docentes	active	
15	Administrativos	active	Fa0/15
1002	fdmi-default	active	
1003	token-ring-default	active	
1004	fdmnet-default	active	
1005	trnet-default	active	

Figure 5: Base de datos VLAN en S3.

### 3 Verificación de Enlaces Troncales (Trunking)

Para transportar el tráfico de múltiples VLANs entre switches y hacia el router, se configuraron los puertos de *uplink* en modo Trunk con encapsulación 802.1Q.

```
Switch#show interfaces trunk
Port      Mode       Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Fa0/1     on        802.1q        trunking    1
Fa0/2     on        802.1q        trunking    1
```

Figure 6: Interfaces Trunk en S1 (Conexión a Router y S2).

```
Switch#show interfaces trunk
Port      Mode       Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Fa0/1     on        802.1q        trunking    1
Fa0/2     on        802.1q        trunking    1
```

Figure 7: Interfaces Trunk en S2 (Puente central).

```
Switch#show interfaces trunk
Port      Mode       Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Fa0/1     on        802.1q        trunking    1
```

Figure 8: Interfaces Trunk en S3 (Conexión a S2).

### 4 Estado Físico de las Interfaces

Se realizó una inspección del estado físico de los puertos (`show interfaces status`) para confirmar la consistencia entre el diseño lógico y el cableado. Se observa claramente la diferencia entre los puertos etiquetados como **trunk** y los puertos de acceso asignados a VLANs específicas.

```
Switch#show interfaces status
Port      Name      Status      Vlan      Duplex  Speed Type
Fa0/1          connected   trunk    a-full   a-100  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/2          connected   trunk    a-full   a-100  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/3          notconnect  1        auto     auto   10/100BaseTX
Fa0/4          notconnect  1        auto     auto   10/100BaseTX
Fa0/5          connected   5        a-full   a-100  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/6          notconnect  1        auto     auto   10/100BaseTX
Fa0/7          notconnect  1        auto     auto   10/100BaseTX
Fa0/8          notconnect  1        auto     auto   10/100BaseTX
Fa0/9          notconnect  1        auto     auto   10/100BaseTX
Fa0/10         notconnect  1        auto     auto   10/100BaseTX
Fa0/11         notconnect  1        auto     auto   10/100BaseTX
Fa0/12         notconnect  1        auto     auto   10/100BaseTX
Fa0/13         notconnect  1        auto     auto   10/100BaseTX
Fa0/14         notconnect  1        auto     auto   10/100BaseTX
Fa0/15         notconnect  1        auto     auto   10/100BaseTX
Fa0/16         notconnect  1        auto     auto   10/100BaseTX
Fa0/17         notconnect  1        auto     auto   10/100BaseTX
Fa0/18         notconnect  1        auto     auto   10/100BaseTX
Fa0/19         notconnect  1        auto     auto   10/100BaseTX
Fa0/20         notconnect  1        auto     auto   10/100BaseTX
Fa0/21         notconnect  1        auto     auto   10/100BaseTX
```

Figure 9: Estado de puertos en S1.

```

Switch#show interface status
Port      Name        Status      Vlan      Duplex     Speed   Type
Fa0/1      connected   trunk     a-full    a-100    10/100BaseTX
Fa0/2      connected   trunk     a-full    a-100    10/100BaseTX
Fa0/3      notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/4      notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/5      notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/6      notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/7      notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/8      notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/9      notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/10     connected   10        a-full   a-100    10/100BaseTX
Fa0/11     notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/12     notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/13     notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/14     notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/15     notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/16     notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/17     notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/18     notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/19     notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/20     notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/21     notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX

```

**Figure 10:** Estado de puertos en S2.

```

Switch#show interfaces status
Port      Name        Status      Vlan      Duplex     Speed   Type
Fa0/1      connected   trunk     a-full   a-100    10/100BaseTX
Fa0/2      notconnect  trunk     auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/3      notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/4      notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/5      notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/6      notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/7      notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/8      notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/9      notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/10     notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/11     notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/12     notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/13     notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/14     notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/15     connected   15        a-full   a-100    10/100BaseTX
Fa0/16     notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/17     notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/18     notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/19     notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/20     notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX
Fa0/21     notconnect  1         auto     auto     10/100BaseTX

```

**Figure 11:** Estado de puertos en S3.

## 5 Pruebas de Conectividad Base (Ping)

Antes de introducir modificaciones o restricciones de seguridad, se ejecutaron pruebas de conectividad ICMP (Ping) para certificar el funcionamiento correcto del enrutamiento inter-VLAN.

```

C:\>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection: (default port)

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix..:
    Link-local IPv6 Address.....: FE80::260:70FF:FEC9:A876
    IPv6 Address.....: ::
    IPv4 Address.....: 192.168.5.31
    Subnet Mask.....: 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway.....: ::
                           192.168.5.1

Bluetooth Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix..:
    Link-local IPv6 Address.....: ::
    IPv6 Address.....: ::
    IPv4 Address.....: 0.0.0.0
    Subnet Mask.....: 0.0.0.0
    Default Gateway.....: ::
                           0.0.0.0

C:\>ping 192.168.10.31

Pinging 192.168.10.31 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.10.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.10.31: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.10.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.10.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.10.31:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 13ms, Average = 3ms

C:\>ping 192.168.15.31

Pinging 192.168.15.31 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.15.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.15.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.15.31: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.15.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.15.31:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 2ms

```

**Figure 12:** Ping exitoso desde VLAN 5 hacia VLANs 10 y 15.

```
C:\>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection: (default port)

Connection-specific DNS Suffix...:
Link-local IPv6 Address.....: FE80::20A:41FF:FE03:E1AB
IPv6 Address.....: ::
IPv4 Address.....: 192.168.10.31
Subnet Mask.....: 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway.....: ::
                           192.168.10.1

Bluetooth Connection:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix...:
Link-local IPv6 Address.....: ::
IPv6 Address.....: ::
IPv4 Address.....: 0.0.0.0
Subnet Mask.....: 0.0.0.0
Default Gateway.....: ::
                           0.0.0.0

C:\>ping 192.168.5.31

Pinging 192.168.5.31 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.5.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.5.31:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.15.31

Pinging 192.168.15.31 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.15.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.15.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.15.31: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.15.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.15.31:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 12ms, Average = 3ms
```

**Figure 13:** Ping exitoso desde VLAN 10 (Bidireccionalidad confirmada).

```

C:\>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection: (default port)

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix...:
    Link-local IPv6 Address.....: FE80::260:70FF:FE00:387C
    IPv6 Address.....: :::
    IPv4 Address.....: 192.168.15.31
    Subnet Mask.....: 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway.....: :::
                           192.168.15.1

Bluetooth Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix...:
    Link-local IPv6 Address.....: :::
    IPv6 Address.....: :::
    IPv4 Address.....: 0.0.0.0
    Subnet Mask.....: 0.0.0.0
    Default Gateway.....: :::
                           0.0.0.0

C:\>ping 192.168.5.31

Pinging 192.168.5.31 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.5.31: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.5.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.5.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.5.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.5.31:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 12ms, Average = 3ms

C:\>ping 192.168.10.31

Pinging 192.168.10.31 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.10.31: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.10.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.10.31: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.10.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.10.31:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 11ms, Average = 3ms

```

**Figure 14:** Ping exitoso desde VLAN 15.

## 6 Resolución del Cuestionario y Análisis de Fallos

Esta sección aborda las preguntas planteadas en la guía de laboratorio. Se realizaron modificaciones controladas en la configuración para provocar fallos, documentando el comportamiento técnico de la red y las causas raíz de cada problema.

### 6.1 Pregunta 1: Análisis de Tablas ARP

**Pregunta:** Realice pings de todo, revise tablas ARP y analícelas. ¿Qué observa?

**Análisis:** Al examinar las tablas ARP de PC-A (VLAN 5) y PC-B (VLAN 10), se evidencia un hecho fundamental de la arquitectura *Router-on-a-Stick*:

- PC-A resuelve su Gateway (192.168.5.1) a la MAC 0090.0ce5.6501.

- PC-B resuelve su Gateway (192.168.10.1) a la MAC 0090.0ce5.6501.

A pesar de estar en redes IP diferentes, ambas PCs aprenden la **misma dirección MAC**. Esto ocurre porque todas las subinterfaces lógicas comparten el mismo puerto físico (G0/0) del router.

C:\>arp -a	Internet Address	Physical Address	Type
	192.168.5.1	0090.0ce5.6501	dynamic

Figure 15: Tabla ARP PC-A.

C:\>arp -a	Internet Address	Physical Address	Type
	192.168.10.1	0090.0ce5.6501	dynamic

Figure 16: Tabla ARP PC-B.

## 6.2 Pregunta 2: Inconsistencia de Puerto (Trunk vs Access)

**Pregunta:** ¿Qué ocurriría si accidentalmente asignaras el comando `switchport access vlan 5` en un puerto que actualmente es troncal?

**Respuesta:** Se modificó el puerto de interconexión en el switch a modo acceso.

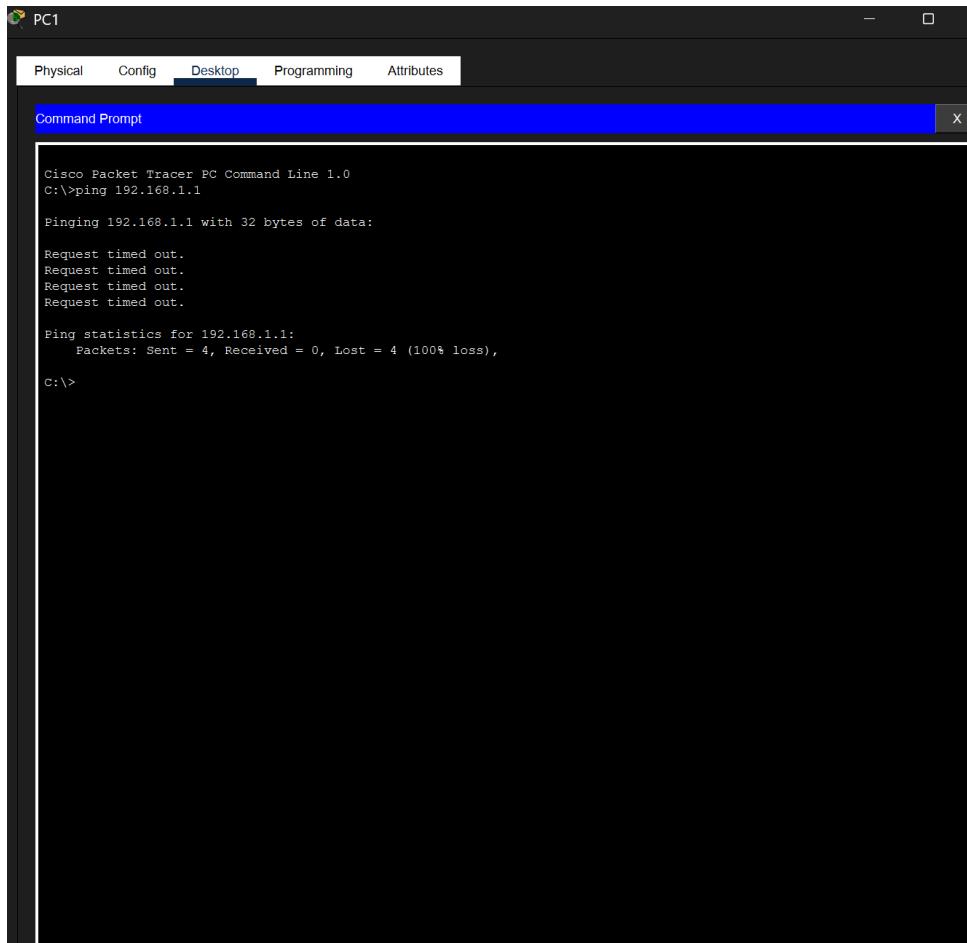
1. **Detección del Error:** El switch detectó inmediatamente una inconsistencia de tipo *PVID Error* (%SPANTREE-2-RECV\_PVID\_ERR), como se muestra en la **Figura 17**. Esto sucede porque el puerto recibe tramas etiquetadas (802.1Q) cuando está configurado para esperar tramas sin etiqueta.
2. **Impacto:** La conectividad se pierde totalmente (**Figura 18**). El puerto bloquea el tráfico para proteger la estabilidad de la red, aislando las VLANs 10 y 15.

```

Switch>enable
Switch#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#interface f0/1
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch(config-if)#%SPANTREE-2-RECV_PVID_ERR: Received 802.1Q BPDU on non trunk FastEthernet0/1 VLAN1.
%SPANTREE-2-BLOCK_PVID_LOCAL: Blocking FastEthernet0/1 on VLAN0001. Inconsistent port type.

```

Figure 17: Mensaje de error en consola: Inconsistencia de PVID.



The screenshot shows a Cisco Packet Tracer interface titled "PC1". At the top, there are tabs: Physical, Config, Desktop, Programming, and Attributes. The "Desktop" tab is selected. Below the tabs is a toolbar with icons for Command Prompt, Network, and File. A window titled "Command Prompt" is open, showing the following text:

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.1

Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

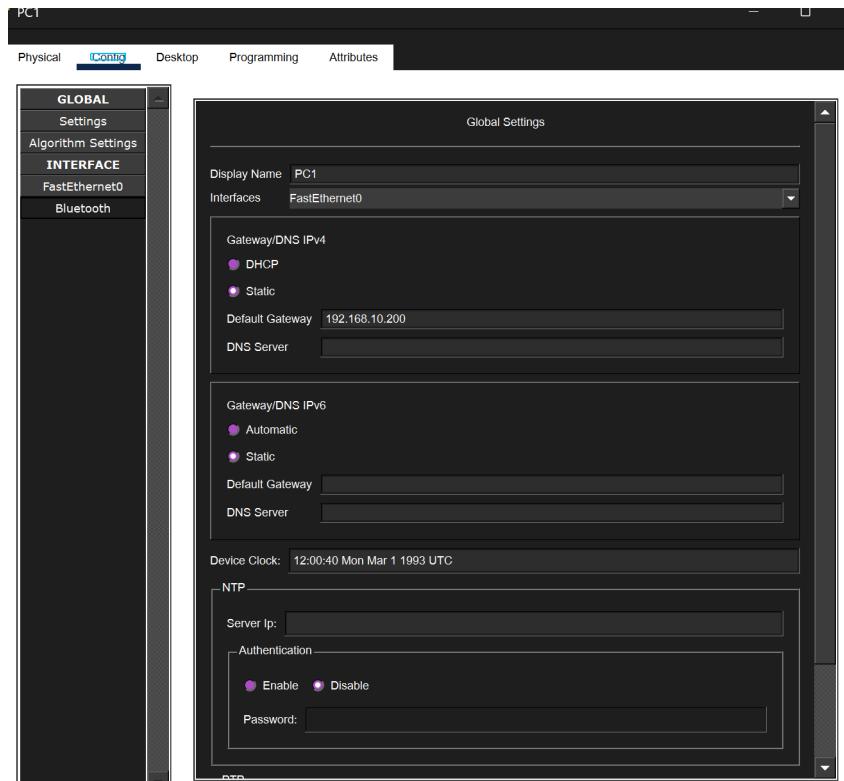
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\>
```

Figure 18: Ping fallido (Timeout) tras romper el enlace troncal.

### 6.3 Pregunta 3: Segmentación Incorrecta (Máscara /25)

**Pregunta:** Si en R1 se cambia la máscara a /25. ¿Qué PCs dejarían de funcionar y por qué?

**Respuesta:** Al configurar la máscara 255.255.255.128 (/25) en el Gateway, el rango válido de la subred se reduce a las IPs de la .1 a la .126. Cualquier PC con una dirección IP superior a .126 (como la 192.168.10.200 usada en la prueba) queda fuera del segmento lógico del router. **Resultado:** Como se ve en la [Figura 20](#), la PC .200 no puede comunicarse con el Gateway porque el router considera que esa IP pertenece a una red remota no conectada.



**Figure 19:** Host configurado con IP .200 (Fuera de rango).

```
C:\>ping 192.168.10.1
Pinging 192.168.10.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 192.168.10.1:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

```

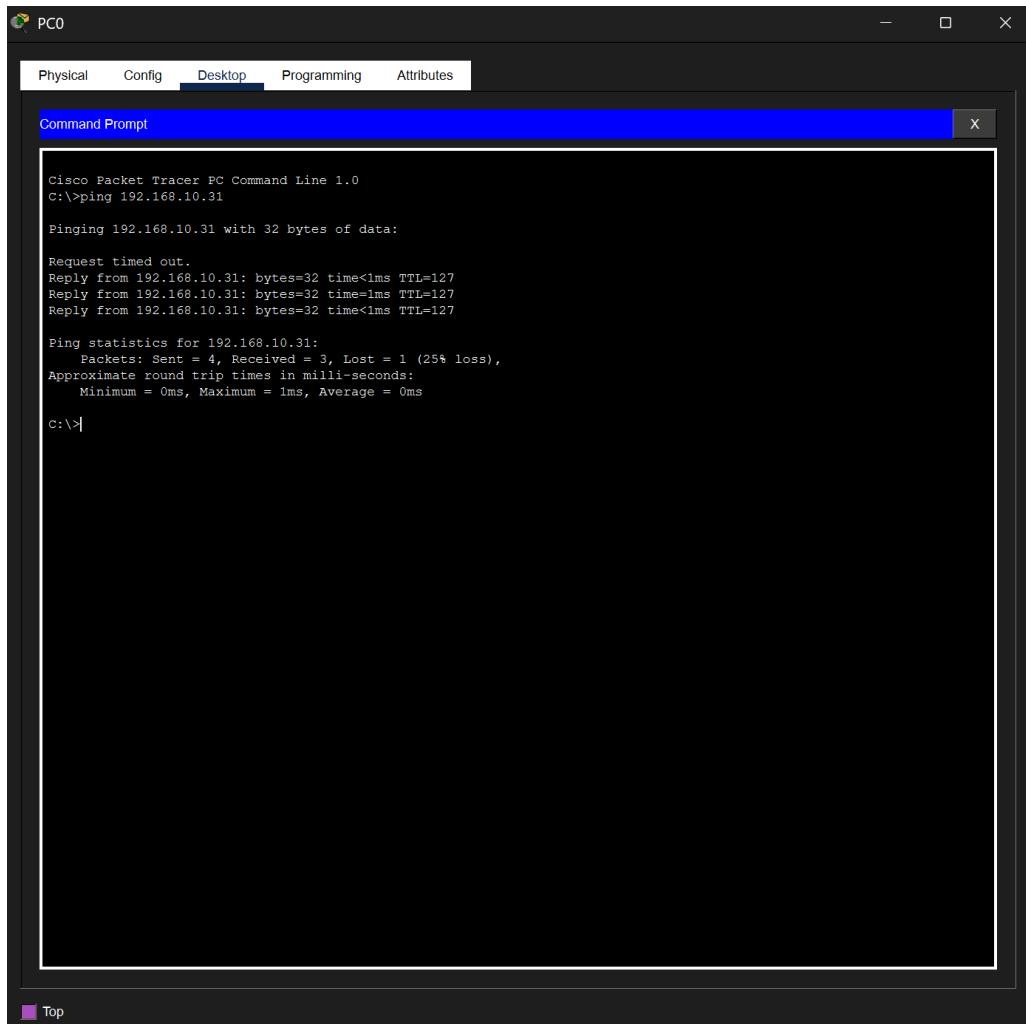
**Figure 20:** Pérdida de conectividad hacia el Gateway.

#### 6.4 Pregunta 4: Listas de Control de Acceso (ACL)

**Pregunta:** Cree una ACL que permita a VLAN 5 comunicarse con VLAN 10, pero bloquee la VLAN 10 hacia la VLAN 5.

**Implementación:** Se aplicó la ACL 101 en R1 denegando el tráfico ICMP Echo desde la red 10 hacia la 5. **Evidencia:**

- **Tráfico Permitido:** El ping desde VLAN 5 fluye normalmente ([Figura 21](#)).
- **Tráfico Bloqueado:** El ping iniciado desde VLAN 10 es rechazado explícitamente por el router (`Destination host unreachable`), confirmando la efectividad de la política de seguridad ([Figura 22](#)).



The screenshot shows a Cisco Packet Tracer interface titled "PC0". The top menu bar includes "Physical", "Config", "Desktop" (which is selected), "Programming", and "Attributes". Below the menu is a "Command Prompt" window with a blue header bar containing the title and a close button. The main area of the window displays the following command and its output:

```
cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.10.31

Pinging 192.168.10.31 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.10.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.10.31: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.10.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.10.31:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

c:\>
```

Figure 21: Ping Exitoso (VLAN 5 hacia 10).

```

Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection:(default port)
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix..:
  Link-local IPv6 Address.....: FE80::20A:41FF:FE03:E1AB
  IPv6 Address.....: :::
  IPv4 Address.....: 192.168.10.31
  Subnet Mask.....: 255.255.255.0
  Default Gateway.....: :::
                           192.168.10.1

Bluetooth Connection:
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix..:
  Link-local IPv6 Address.....: :::
  IPv6 Address.....: :::
  IPv4 Address.....: 0.0.0.0
  Subnet Mask.....: 0.0.0.0
  Default Gateway.....: :::
                           0.0.0.0

C:\>ping 192.168.5.31

Pinging 192.168.5.31 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.10.1: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 192.168.5.31:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
c:\>

```

**Figure 22:** Ping Bloqueado por ACL (VLAN 10 hacia 5).

## 6.5 Pregunta 5: Inconsistencia de VLAN Nativa

**Pregunta:** Cambie la encapsulación a dot1Q 10 native. Determine qué pasa.

**Análisis:** Se configuró la VLAN 10 como Nativa en el Router, pero se dejó la VLAN 1 como Nativa en el Switch. **Consecuencia (VLAN Leaking):** El tráfico que el router envía a la VLAN 10 viaja sin etiqueta. El switch recibe este tráfico y lo asigna a su propia VLAN nativa (VLAN 1). Esto provoca que los paquetes se entreguen a la red incorrecta y nunca lleguen al destinatario original en la VLAN 10. La **Figura 23** confirma el aislamiento total del host debido a este desajuste de configuración.

```

Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.10.1

Pinging 192.168.10.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 192.168.10.1:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

```

**Figure 23:** Fallo de conectividad por Native VLAN Mismatch.

## References

- [1] Computer Networking, a top-down approach. James Kurose, Keith Ross. Addison-Wesley, 6th ed.