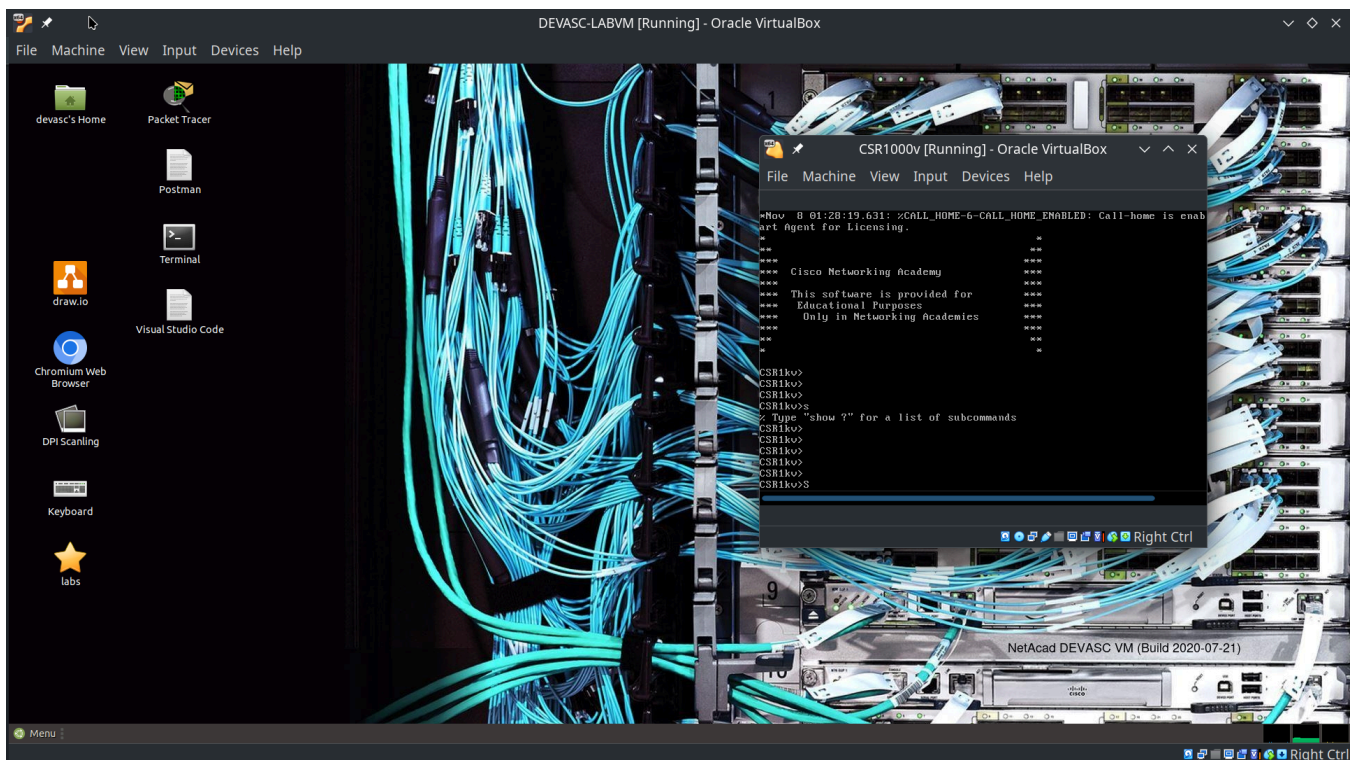


# Laboratorio 11: .

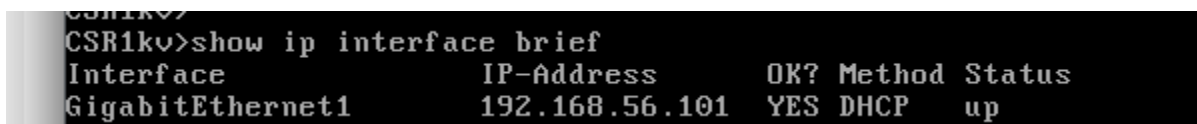
Sergio Sebastian Pezo Jimenez - 20224087G

## Inicializamos nuestras dos máquinas virtuales protagonistas

La DEVASC VM y la CSR1000V.



Verificamos conexión en la CSR1000v VM



Ahora desde nuestra DEVASC VM, confirmamos que nos podemos conectar nuestro router

```
devasc@labvm: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
devasc@labvm:~$ ping -c 5 192.168.56.101  
PING 192.168.56.101 (192.168.56.101) 56(84) bytes of data.  
64 bytes from 192.168.56.101: icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=1.95 ms  
64 bytes from 192.168.56.101: icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.387 ms  
64 bytes from 192.168.56.101: icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=0.492 ms  
64 bytes from 192.168.56.101: icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=0.469 ms  
^C  
--- 192.168.56.101 ping statistics ---  
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3034ms  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.387/0.824/1.950/0.650 ms  
devasc@labvm:~$
```

Una vez confirmado, nos conectamos por ssh:

```
devasc@labvm: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
devasc@labvm:~$ ssh cisco@192.168.56.101  
The authenticity of host '192.168.56.101 (192.168.56.101)' can't be established.  
RSA key fingerprint is SHA256:PID5sgKlseI4DpGBB/5o9jiPLEzAnFAB2QNRcN7Wcq4.  
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes  
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.56.101' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.  
Password:  
Password:  
Password:  
  
*                               *  
**                             **  
***                           ***  
*** Cisco Networking Academy ***  
***                             ***  
*** This software is provided for ***  
*** Educational Purposes ***  
*** Only in Networking Academies ***  
***                             ***  
**                             **  
*                               *  
  
CSR1kv#S
```

## Usamos NETCONF Session to Gather Information

Revisamos sin NETCONF esta corriendo en la CRS100V

```
CSR1kv#show platform software yang-management process
confd                : Running
nesd                  : Running
syncfd                : Running
ncsshd                : Running
dmiauthd              : Running
nginx                 : Running
ndbmand               : Running
pubd                  : Running
```

Ahora si accederemos al NETCONF process a travez de SSH

```
<capability>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:UDP-MIB?module=UDP-MIB-20</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:VPN-TC-STD-MIB?module=vision=2005-11-15</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0?module=ietf-netconf</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-with-defaults?module=ietf-netconf-with-defaults&revision=2011-06-01</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:notification:1.1</capability>
</capabilities>
<session-id>25</session-id></hello>]]>]]>
```

## Verificamos si realmente nos conectamos

```
CSR1kv#show netconf-yang sessions
R: Global-lock on running datastore
C: Global-lock on candidate datastore
S: Global-lock on startup datastore

Number of sessions : 1
```

session-id	transport	username	source-host	global-lock
25	netconf-ssh	cisco	192.168.56.102	None

## Cerramos sesión

```
CSR1kv#show netconf-yang sessions
There are no active sessions
```

## Conclusiones

1. Se logró iniciar las máquinas virtuales.
2. Se logró conectarse a NETCONF mediante ssh.