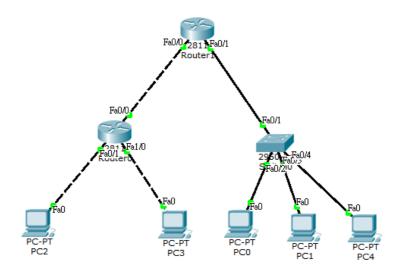
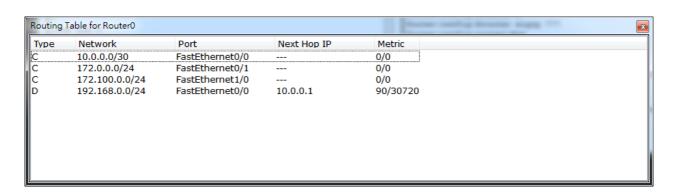
## Router 運行方式



藉由此實驗題,來了解和學習Router的功能以及特性。

1. 學習路由器很簡單。首先,先把路由器假想成各地區的郵局,而郵局會收錄自己所管轄區域大大小小的路,也會和其它郵局交換得到對方有的地址(此例子如同路由器中的路由協定)(圖一,Type欄位中的C為直接連接,D為路由交換所取得)。



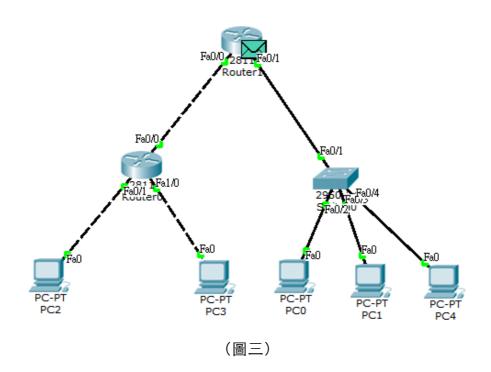
(圖一)

2. 當電腦要傳送封包至不同網段地方時,就必須藉由路由器找尋到達目的地的路徑, 所以這時必須設定 Defult Geteway,也就是當前網段端口的路由器IP(圖二)。

(圖二)

IP Configuration X	
IP Configuration  DHCP  Static	
IP Address	192.168.0.3
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	192.168.0.254
DNS Server	

3. 隨意網段 ping 其它網段的電腦,當封包到達路由器,路由器就會按照路由表來找 尋到達目的地的路徑。但如果沒有在表中,就會丟棄封包。(圖三)



4. 第一次 ping 沒有回應是因為沒設定 Default Gateway,而設定完畢後,就能夠正常到達目的地。(圖四)

```
PC4
 Physical
          Config
                  Desktop
                             Custom Interface
  Command Prompt
  PC>ping 172.0.0.1
  Pinging 172.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:
  Request timed out.
  Request timed out.
  Request timed out.
  Request timed out.
  Ping statistics for 172.0.0.1:
      Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
  PC>ping 172.0.0.1
  Pinging 172.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:
  Reply from 172.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=126
  Reply from 172.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=126
  Reply from 172.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=126
  Reply from 172.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
  Ping statistics for 172.0.0.1:
      Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
  Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
      Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
  PC>
```

(圖四)