

Практическая работа 12

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1.Используем ping для следующий ip:

192.168.0.3 // 192.168.1.3 // 192.168.0.2 // 192.169.0.3

```
Command Prompt
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.0.3

Pinging 192.168.0.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.1.3

Pinging 192.168.1.3 with 32 bytes of data:

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

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>ping 192.168.0.2

Pinging 192.168.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.169.0.3

Pinging 192.169.0.3 with 32 bytes of data:

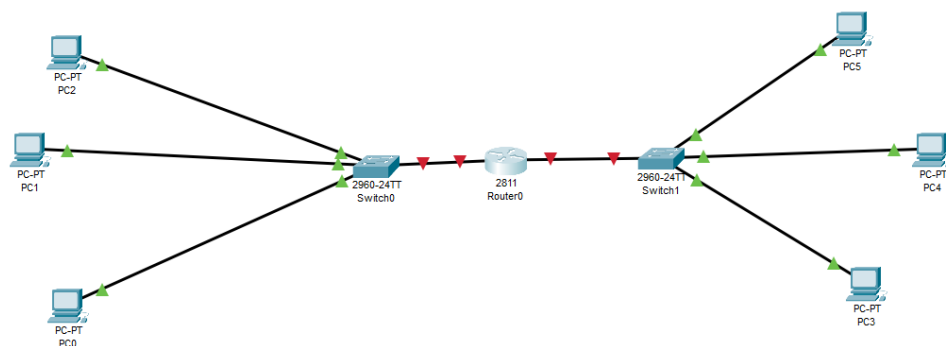
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 192.169.0.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>
```

Отправляли мы их из PC0, содержащий ip 192.168.0.1. Как видим если ip 192.169.x.x или 192.168.1, то пинги не получаются устройствами с соответствующими ip.

2. Настраиваем ip у роутера и создаем новое подключение



3. Используем команду show ip route в роутере

```
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

Router#
```

Нам показываются различные коды, которые могут помочь при работе с роутером

4. Настраиваем шлюзы для левых и правых устройств (по отношению от расположения от роутера) и проверяем командой ping (отправим пинг из "левого" компа, с ip 192.168.0.1)

Gateway/DNS IPv4

☐ DHCP

☒ Static

Default Gateway

DNS Server

Gateway/DNS IPv4

☐ DHCP

☒ Static

Default Gateway

DNS Server

```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.1

Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>
```