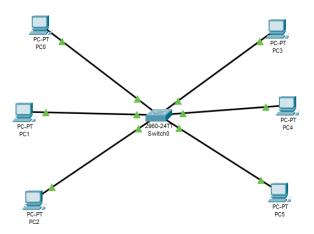
Строим сеть из 6 ПК и одного коммутатора



Настраиваем статические ір-адреса слева 192.168.0.х справа 192.168.1.х

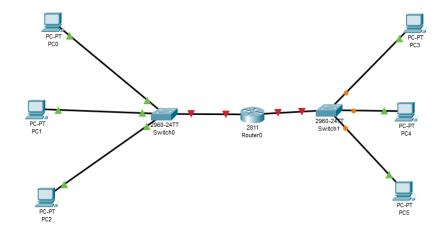
Теперь пингуем адреса

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.2
Pinging 192.168.1.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.2:
     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=5ms 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 = 5ms, Average = 1ms
```

Как видно адреса из 192.168.0.х не могут взаимодействовать с адресами 192.168.1.х. Это происходит из-за того, что они находятся в разных подсетях и не видят друг друга.

Решение:

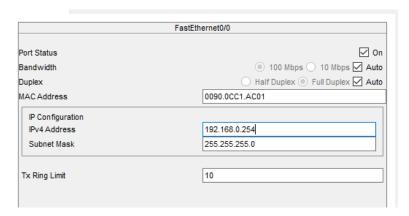
Разбиваем сеть на две части с коммутатором и соединяем их маршрутизатором



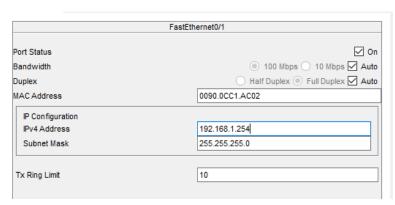
Включаем порты



Настраиваем левый порт



И правый



В консоли роутера проверяем правую и левую сторону

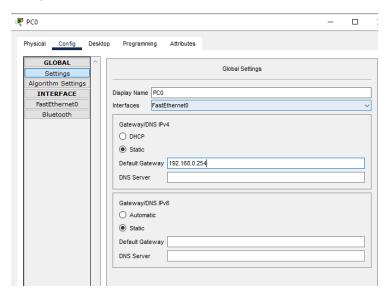
Левая

```
Router#ping 192.168.0.0
Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.0.0, timeout is 2 seconds:
Reply to request 0 from 192.168.0.1, 0 ms
Reply to request 0 from 192.168.0.2, 0 ms
Reply to request 0 from 192.168.0.3, 0 ms
Reply to request 1 from 192.168.0.1, 0 ms
Reply to request 1 from 192.168.0.2, 0 ms
Reply to request 1 from 192.168.0.3, 0 ms
Reply to request 2 from 192.168.0.1, 0 ms
Reply to request 2 from 192.168.0.2, 0 ms
Reply to request 2 from 192.168.0.3, 0 ms
Reply to request 3 from 192.168.0.1, 0 ms
Reply to request 3 from 192.168.0.2, 0 ms
Reply to request 3 from 192.168.0.3, 0 ms
Reply to request 4 from 192.168.0.1, 0 ms
Reply to request 4 from 192.168.0.2, 0 ms
Reply to request 4 from 192.168.0.3, 0 ms
Router#ping 192.168.1.0
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.0, timeout is 2 seconds:
Reply to request 0 from 192.168.1.1, 0 ms
Reply to request 0 from 192.168.1.2, 0 ms
Reply to request 0 from 192.168.1.3, 0 ms
Reply to request 1 from 192.168.1.1, 0 ms
Reply to request 1 from 192.168.1.2, 0 ms
Reply to request 1 from 192.168.1.3, 0 ms
Reply to request 2 from 192.168.1.1, 0 ms
Reply to request 2 from 192.168.1.2, 0 ms
Reply to request 2 from 192.168.1.3, 0 ms
Reply to request 3 from 192.168.1.1, 0 ms
Reply to request 3 from 192.168.1.2, 0 ms
Reply to request 3 from 192.168.1.3, 0 ms
Reply to request 4 from 192.168.1.1, 0 ms
Reply to request 4 from 192.168.1.2, 0 ms
Reply to request 4 from 192.168.1.3, 0 ms
```

Команда show ip route отображает все известные и подключенные маршруты к роутеру. Так можно узнать какие адреса ему достпуны.

Настраиваем шлюз для ПК



И для всех остальных

С РСО пингуем другие РС

```
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
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 192.168.1.2
Pinging 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.2:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms</pre>
```

Все работает