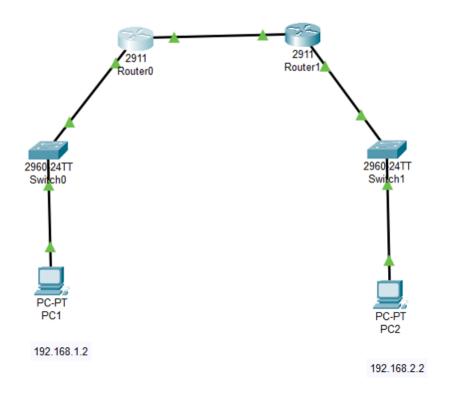
Q2. Manually configure static routes on a router to direct packets to different subnets. Use the ip route command and verify connectivity using ping and traceroute.

Simple network with two routers to enable communication between different subnets.



Router0 (Interfaces)

192.168.1.1/24 (Connected to PC1)

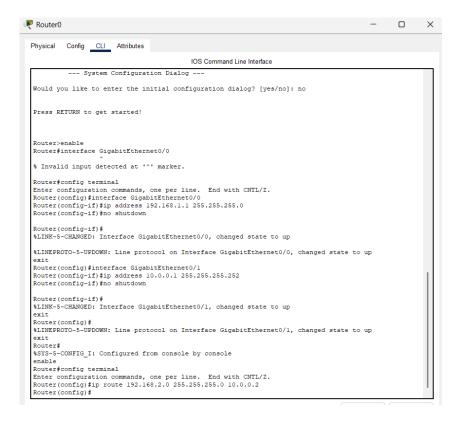
10.0.0.1/30 (Connected to Router1)

Router1 (Interfaces)

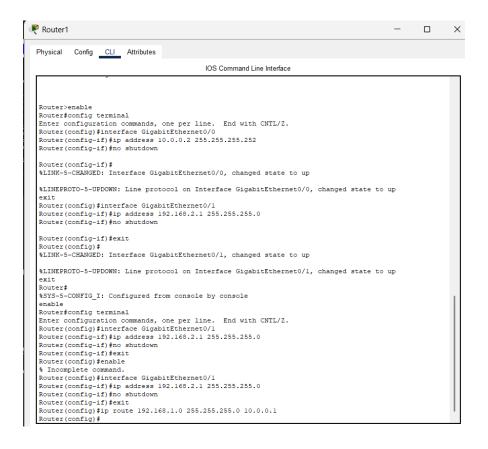
10.0.0.2/30 (Connected to Router0)

192.168.2.1/24 (Connected to PC2)

Router 0:



Router 1:

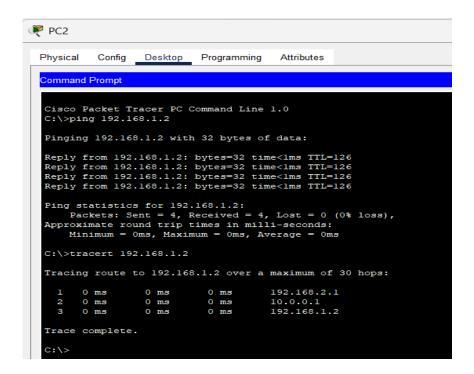


Since routers do not automatically know about each other's networks, we manually added static routes.

Router0: ip route 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.0.2

Router1: ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.0.1

```
₽C1
  Physical
                   Config
                               Desktop Programming
                                                                       Attributes
    Command Prompt
   C:\>ping 192.168.2.2
   Pinging 192.168.2.2 with 32 bytes of data:
   Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126 Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126 Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126 Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
   Ping statistics for 192.168.2.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
   C:\>tracert 192.168.2.2
    Tracing route to 192.168.2.2 over a maximum of 30 hops:
                             0 ms 3 ms
0 ms 0 ms
0 ms 1 ms
                                                                    192.168.1.1
              0 ms
0 ms
                                                             10.0.0.2
192.168.2.2
    Trace complete.
```



Static routing was successfully configured, allowing communication between two different subnets.

Ping and traceroute results confirm that packets travel correctly between the devices.