

实 验 报 告

课程名称：计算机网络

实验名称：静态路由配置实验

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一、实验目的及要求

- 了解网络路由工作原理。
- 学习静态路由配置方法

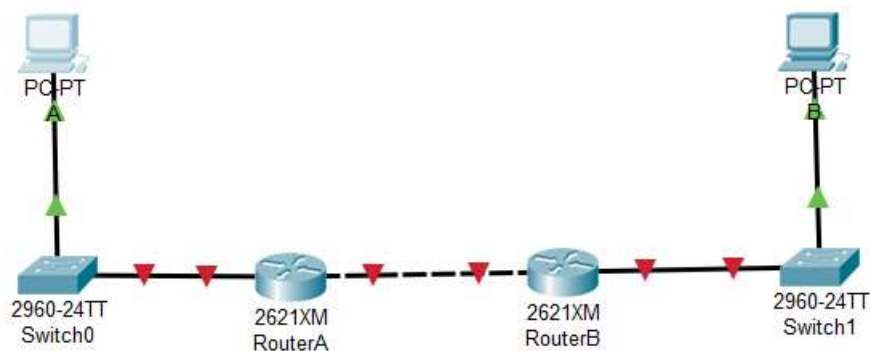
二、实验设备

- 装有网卡的 PC 机，PC 上安装 Windows 操作系统；
- Cisco 交换机 29XX 系列；
- Cisco 路由器 26XX 系列；
- Console 电缆，以及相应的接口转换器。

三、实验步骤和结果

步骤 1：网关配置

1. 用网线按照静态路由实验拓扑 1 连接工作站 A、路由器 A、路由器 B、工作站



2. 配置工作站 IP 地址、子网掩码、网关地址。

工作站 A:

A

PhysicalConfigDesktopProgrammingAttributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0

Bluetooth

FastEthernet0

Port Status

☒ On

Bandwidth

☒ 100 Mbps

☐ 10 Mbps

Duplex

☐ Half Duplex

☒ Full Duplex

MAC Address0004 9A10.6139

IP Configuration

☐ DHCP

☒ Static

IP Address192.168.1.1

Subnet Mask255.255.255.0

IPv6 Configuration

☐ DHCP

☐ Auto Config

☒ Static

IPv6 Address

Link Local Address:FE80::204:9AFF:FE10:6139

☐ Top

A

PhysicalConfigDesktopProgrammingAttributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0

Bluetooth

Global Settings

Display NameA

InterfacesFastEthernet0

Gateway/DNS IPv4

☐ DHCP

☒ Static

Gateway192.168.1.254

DNS Server

Gateway/DNS IPv6

☐ DHCP

☐ Auto Config

☒ Static

IPv6 Gateway

IPv6 DNS Server

☐ Top

工作站 B:

The screenshot shows a configuration window for workstation B. The left sidebar has a tree view with 'GLOBAL' expanded, containing 'Settings', 'Algorithm Settings', and 'INTERFACE'. Under 'INTERFACE', 'FastEthernet0' is selected. The main panel is titled 'FastEthernet0' and contains the following settings:

- Port Status: ☒ On
- Bandwidth: ☒ 100 Mbps, ☐ 10 Mbps, ☒ Auto
- Duplex: ☐ Half Duplex, ☒ Full Duplex, ☒ Auto
- MAC Address: 0010.119D.B880
- IP Configuration: ☐ DHCP, ☒ Static
 - IP Address: 192.168.2.1
 - Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- IPv6 Configuration: ☐ DHCP, ☐ Auto Config, ☒ Static
 - IPv6 Address: (empty field)
 - Link Local Address: FE80::210:11FF:FE9D:B880

At the bottom left, there is a 'Top' button.

The screenshot shows the 'Global Settings' window for workstation B. The left sidebar is the same as the previous window. The main panel is titled 'Global Settings' and contains the following settings:

- Display Name: B
- Interfaces: FastEthernet0 (dropdown menu)
- Gateway/DNS IPv4: ☐ DHCP, ☒ Static
 - Gateway: 192.168.2.254
 - DNS Server: (empty field)
- Gateway/DNS IPv6: ☐ DHCP, ☐ Auto Config, ☒ Static
 - IPv6 Gateway: (empty field)
 - IPv6 DNS Server: (empty field)

At the bottom left, there is a 'Top' button.

3. 配置路由器 A 接口 IP 地址、子网掩码

```
Router(config-if)#interface FastEthernet 0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.254 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
```

4. 配置路由器 B 接口 IP 地址、子网掩码

```
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.2.254 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0,
changed state to up
```

5. 检查网络的连通状态

工作站 A

```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.254

Pinging 192.168.1.254 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.254: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.254: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.254: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.254: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.254:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.2.1

Pinging 192.168.2.1 with 32 bytes of data:

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

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

工作站 B:

```
C:\>ping 192.168.2.254

Pinging 192.168.2.254 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.2.254: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.2.254: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.2.254: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.2.254: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.254:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.1.1

Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:

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

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

步骤 2: 静态路由实验拓扑 1 路由配置

1. 检查路由器 A 和路由器 B 的路由信息

路 由 器 A	<pre>Router#show ip route Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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 C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0</pre>
路 由 器 B	<pre>Router#show ip route Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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 C 192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0</pre>

2. 配置路由器 A 到路由器 B 之间网络。

路由器 A 的 Fa0/1 端口 IP

```
Router(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/1
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
```

路由器 B 的 Fa0/1 端口 IP

```
Router(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/1
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.3.2 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1,
changed state to up
```

3. 检查路由器 A 到路由器 B 之间网络。

路由器 A:

```
Router#ping 192.168.3.2

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.3.2, timeout is 2
seconds:
.!!!!
Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0
ms
```

路由器 B:

```
Router#ping 192.168.3.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.3.1, timeout is 2
seconds:
!!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/1/3
ms
```

4. 检查路由器 A 和路由器 B 的路由信息。

路由器 A:


```

Router#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

C     192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C     192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1

```

路由器 B:

```

Router#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

C     192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C     192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1

```

5. 配置路由器 A 的路由信息。

路由器 A:

```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.3.2
Router(config)#

```

路由器 B:

```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.3.1
Router(config)#|

```

6. 检查路由器 A 和路由器 B 的路由信息。

路由器 A:


```

Router#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

C    192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
S    192.168.2.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.3.2
C    192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1

```

路由器 B:

```

Router#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

S    192.168.1.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.3.1
C    192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C    192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1

```

7. 检查网络的连通状态

工作站 A:

```

C:\>ping 192.168.2.1

Pinging 192.168.2.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 13ms, Average = 6ms

```

工作站 B:

```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.1

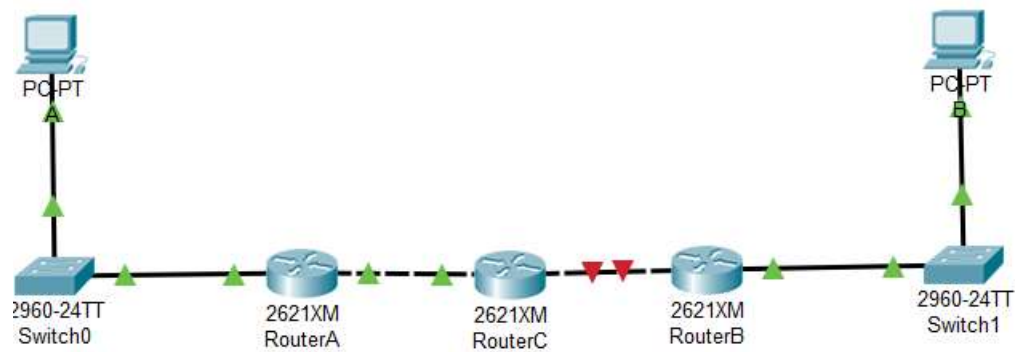
Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=126

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 = 12ms, Average = 6ms
```

步骤 3：静态路由实验拓扑 2 路由配置

1. 进行连接



2. 配置路由器 C

```
Router(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.3.2 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0,
changed state to up

Router(config-if)#interface FastEthernet 0/1
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1,
changed state to up
```

配置路由器 B

```
Router(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/1
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.4.2 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
```

3. 配置路由表

路由器 A	Router#configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. Router(config)#ip route 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.3.2 Router(config)#
路由器 B	Router(config-if)#exit Router(config)#ip route 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.4.2 Router(config)#ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.3.1 Router(config-if)#exit
路由器 C	Router(config)#ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.4.1

4. 验证结果:

主机 A	<pre>C:\>ping 192.168.2.1 Pinging 192.168.2.1 with 32 bytes of data: Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125 Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time=14ms TTL=125 Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time=14ms TTL=125 Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=125 Ping statistics for 192.168.2.1: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 14ms, Average = 10ms</pre>
主机 B	<pre>Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0 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=125 Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=125 Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=125 Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=125 Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 13ms, Average = 9ms C:\></pre>

四、实验结果分析总结

步骤 1:

工作站 A	<pre>C:\>ping 192.168.1.254 Pinging 192.168.1.254 with 32 bytes of data: Reply from 192.168.1.254: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=255 Reply from 192.168.1.254: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=255 Reply from 192.168.1.254: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255 Reply from 192.168.1.254: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255 Ping statistics for 192.168.1.254: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 0ms C:\>ping 192.168.2.1 Pinging 192.168.2.1 with 32 bytes of data: Request timed out. Request timed out. Request timed out. Request timed out. Ping statistics for 192.168.2.1: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),</pre>
工作站 B	<pre>C:\>ping 192.168.2.254 Pinging 192.168.2.254 with 32 bytes of data: Reply from 192.168.2.254: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255 Reply from 192.168.2.254: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255 Reply from 192.168.2.254: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255 Reply from 192.168.2.254: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255 Ping statistics for 192.168.2.254: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms C:\>ping 192.168.1.1 Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data: Request timed out. Request timed out. Request timed out. Request timed out. Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),</pre>

可见网络内部是联通的。

步骤 2:

配置前的路由表

路 由 器 A	<pre>Router#show ip route Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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 C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0</pre>
路 由 器 B	<pre>Router#show ip route Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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 C 192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0</pre>

配置 AB 之间网络后的路由表

路 由 器 A	<pre>Router#show ip route Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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 C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0 C 192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1</pre>
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路由器B	<pre>Router#show ip route Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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 C 192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0 C 192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1</pre>
------	--

全部配置完成的路由表：

路由器A	<pre>Router#show ip route Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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 C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0 S 192.168.2.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.3.2 C 192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1 ~ . .</pre>
路由器B	<pre>Router#show ip route Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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 S 192.168.1.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.3.1 C 192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0 C 192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1</pre>

网络联通状态：

工作站 A	<pre>C:\>ping 192.168.2.1 Pinging 192.168.2.1 with 32 bytes of data: Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126 Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126 Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=126 Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=126 Ping statistics for 192.168.2.1: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 13ms, Average = 6ms</pre>
工作站 B	<pre>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=126 Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=126 Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=126 Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=126 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 = 12ms, Average = 6ms</pre>

可见必须配置路由表之后，主级 A 与主级 B 之间才能联通。要不然
路由器不知道改向哪里转发。

步骤 3:

最终结果

主机 A	<pre>C:\>ping 192.168.2.1 Pinging 192.168.2.1 with 32 bytes of data: Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125 Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time=14ms TTL=125 Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time=14ms TTL=125 Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=125 Ping statistics for 192.168.2.1: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 14ms, Average = 10ms</pre>
------	---

主级 B

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
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=125
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 13ms, Average = 9ms

C:\>
```