TP 7- Route statique résumée et route par défaut

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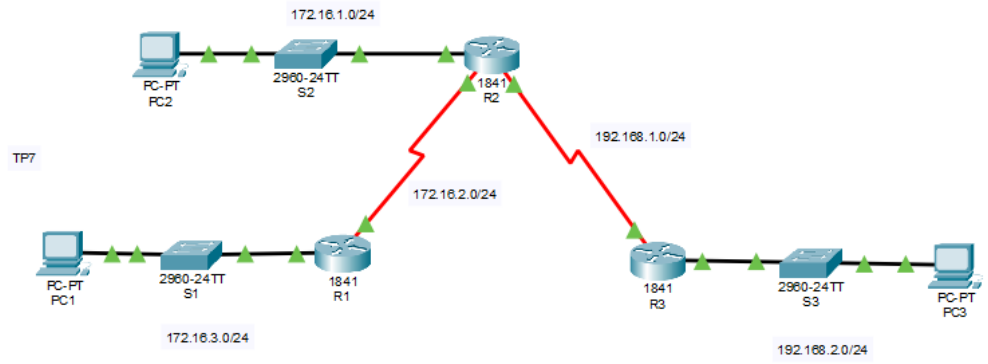
→ On ouvre le fichier Packet Tracer TP7.pka. On ferme la fenêtre PT Activity.



Il n'y a pas de protocole de routage dynamique activé sur les routeurs de la simulation.

Les configurations IP des différentes interfaces sont les suivantes :

PT Activity: 00:31:11

2.6.2 : Configuration d'une route par défaut

Périphérique	Interface	Adresse IP	Masque de sous-réseau	Passerelle par défaut
R1	Fa0/0	172.16.3.1	255.255.255.0	N/D
	S0/0/0	172.16.2.1	255.255.255.0	N/D
R2	Fa0/0	172.16.1.1	255.255.255.0	N/D
	S0/0/0	172.16.2.2	255.255.255.0	N/D
	S0/0/1	192.168.1.2	255.255.255.0	N/D
R3	Fa0/0	192.168.2.1	255.255.255.0	N/D
	S0/0/1	192.168.1.1	255.255.255.0	N/D
PC1	Carte réseau	172.16.3.10	255.255.255.0	172.16.3.1
PC2	Carte réseau	172.16.1.10	255.255.255.0	172.16.1.1
PC3	Carte réseau	192.168.2.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.1

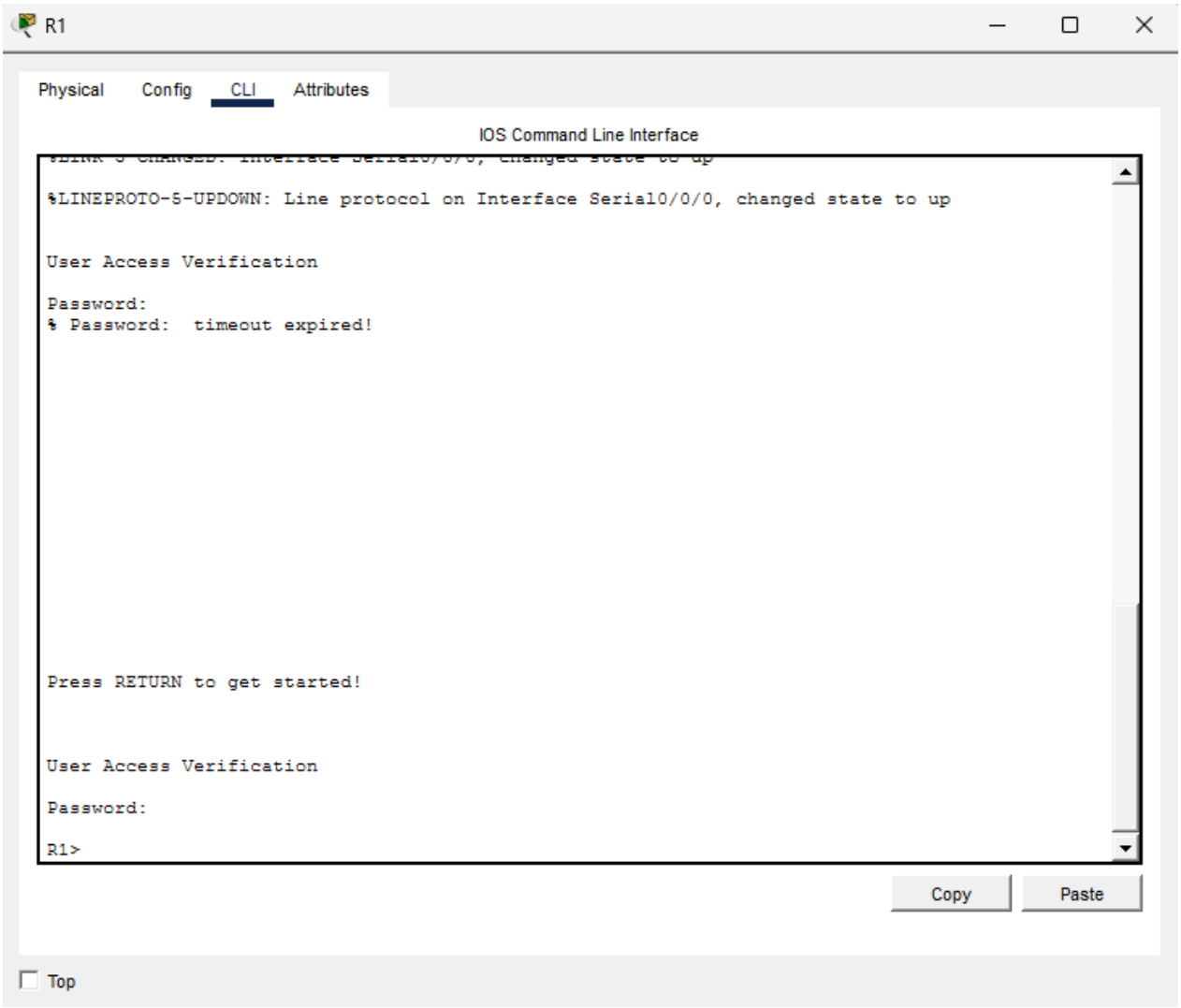
1. Examen des routes statiques

Etape 1 : consultation de la configuration

On procéde comme suit pour chacun des trois routeurs :

• On se connecte au routeur en utilisant le mot de passe cisco. On passe en mode d'exécution privilégié (commande enable ou en) en utilisant le mot de passe class.

- On vas dans routeur (ici 1) puis on selectionne CLI c'est ici que le mot de passe est demandé.



```
R1>enable
Password:
R1#
```

• On entre la commande show running-config (sh run) pour consulter la configuration actuelle du routage statique

```
R1#show running-config
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 931 bytes
!
version 12.3
no service timestamps log datetime msec
no service timestamps debug datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname R1
!
!
!
enable secret 5 $1$.3RO$VLUOdBF2OqNBn0EjQBvR./
!
!
!
!
!
!
ip cef
no ipv6 cef
!
spanning-tree mode pvst
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 172.16.3.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 no ip address
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 shutdown
!
interface Serial0/0/0
 ip address 172.16.2.1 255.255.255.0
 clock rate 64000
!
interface Serial0/0/1
 no ip address
 clock rate 2000000
!
interface Vlan1
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
```

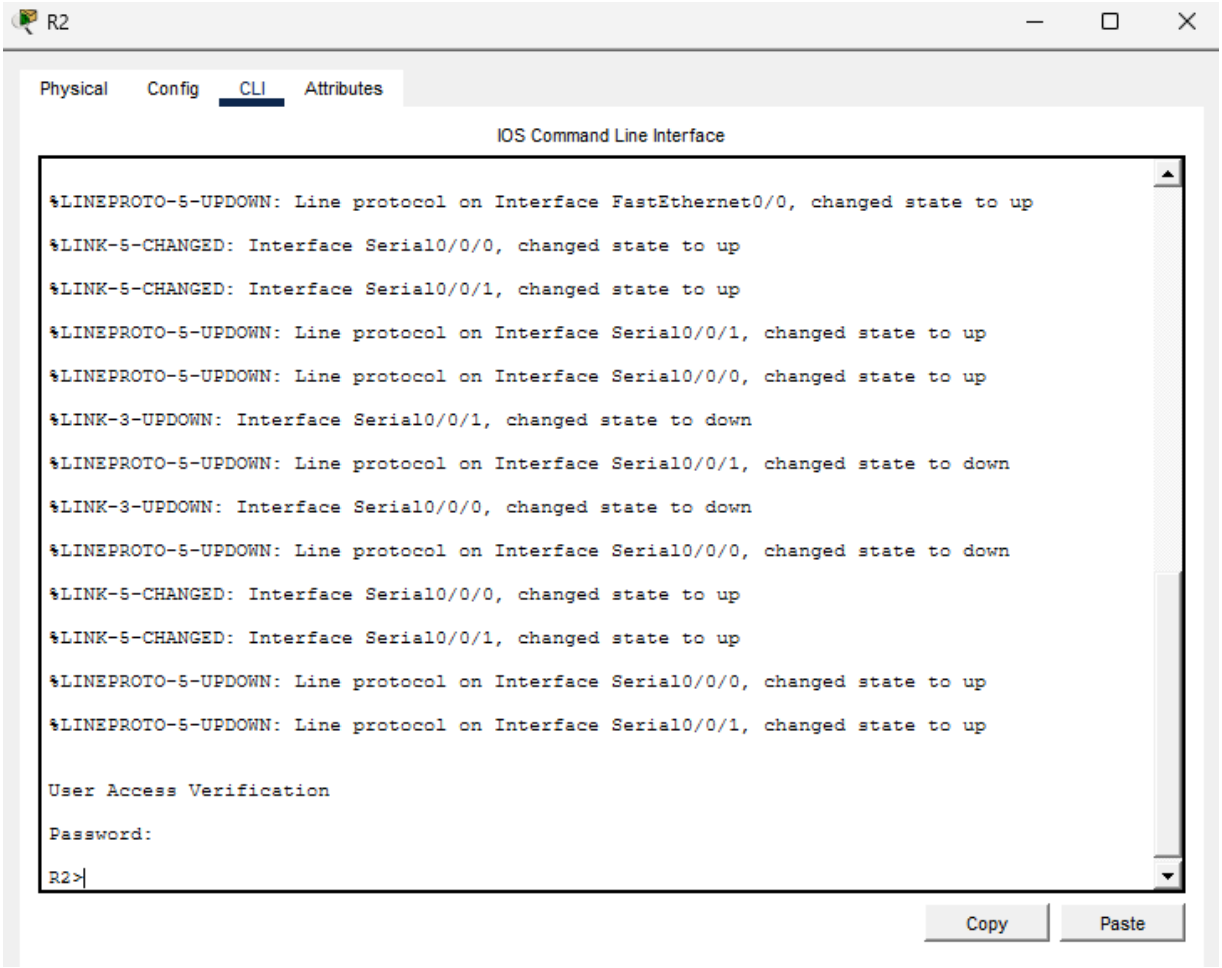
```
ip classless
ip route 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.2.2
ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.2.2
ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.2.2
!
ip flow-export version 9
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
line con 0
 password cisco
 login
!
line aux 0
!
line vty 0 4
 password cisco
 login
!
!
!
end


R1#
```

• On entre la commande show ip route pour afficher la table de routage . Chaque routeur comprend des routes statiques vers chaque réseau distant.

```
R1#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

     172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 3 subnets
S       172.16.1.0 [1/0] via 172.16.2.2
C       172.16.2.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C       172.16.3.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
S    192.168.1.0/24 [1/0] via 172.16.2.2
S    192.168.2.0/24 [1/0] via 172.16.2.2

R1#
```

On fait la même chose pour le routeur 2.

• On se connecte au routeur en utilisant le mot de passe cisco. On passe en mode d'exécution privilégié (commande enable ou en) en utilisant le mot de passe class.




```
R2>enable
Password:
R2#
```

• On entre la commande show running-config (sh run) pour consulter la configuration actuelle du routage statique .

```
R2#sh run
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 945 bytes
!
version 12.3
no service timestamps log datetime msec
no service timestamps debug datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname R2
!
!
!
enable secret 5 $1$PCsi$wSNWHdMCJ/OFjFu1aGztP0
!
!
!
!
!
!
ip cef
no ipv6 cef
 --More-- |
```

```
spanning-tree mode pvst
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 mac-address 0007.eca7.1511
 ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 mac-address 0001.42dd.a220
 no ip address
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 shutdown
!
interface Serial0/0/0
 ip address 172.16.2.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface Serial0/0/1
 ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
 clock rate 64000
!
interface Vlan1
 no ip address
 shutdown
```

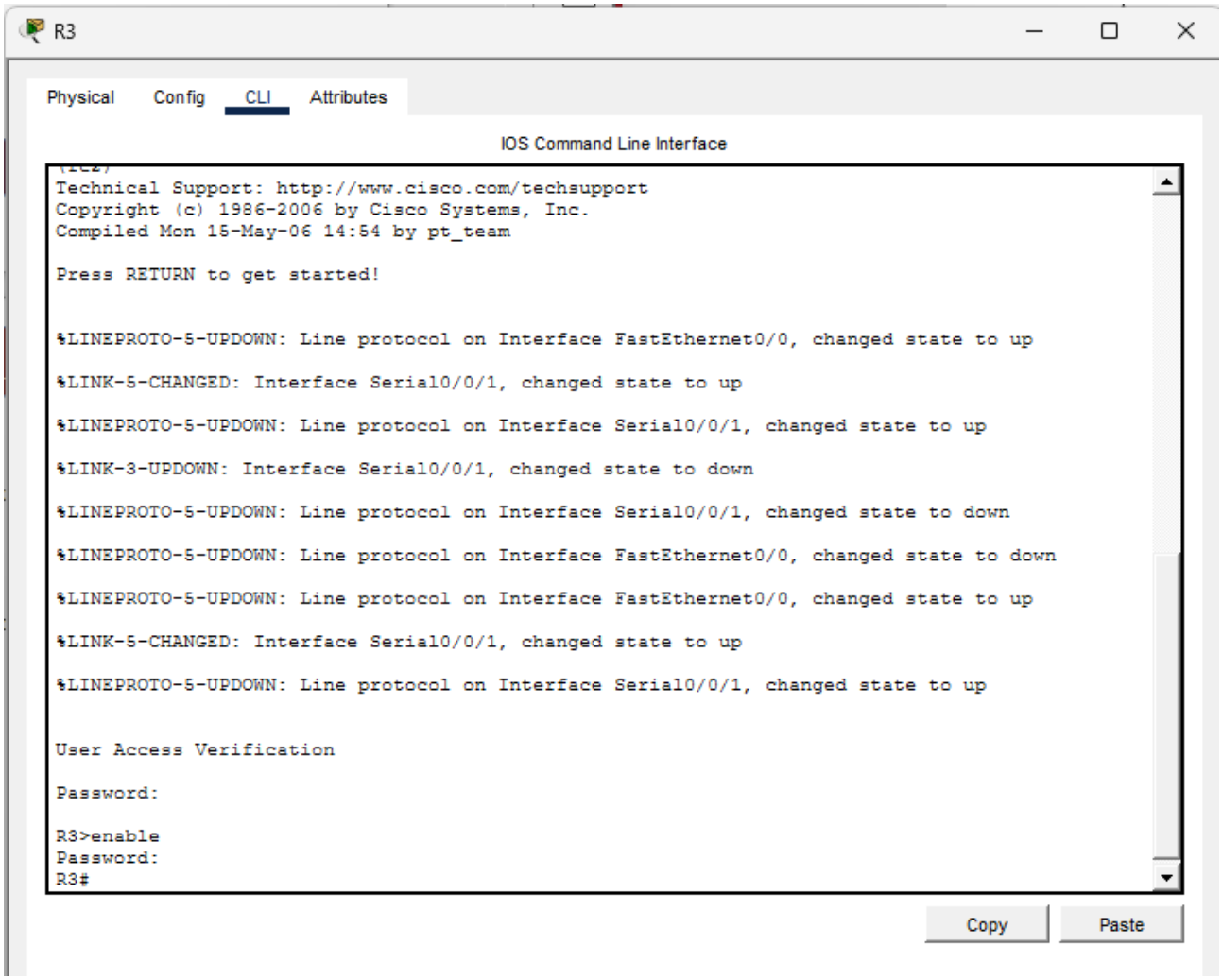
```
ip classless
ip route 172.16.3.0 255.255.255.0 Serial0/0/0
ip route 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 Serial0/0/1
!
ip flow-export version 9
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
line con 0
 password cisco
 login
!
line aux 0
!
line vty 0 4
 password cisco
 login
!
!
!
end


R2#
```

• On entre la commande show ip route pour afficher la table de routage . Chaque routeur comprend des routes statiques vers chaque réseau distant.

```
R2#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

     172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 3 subnets
C       172.16.1.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C       172.16.2.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
S       172.16.3.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C    192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
S    192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

R2#
```

On fait la même chose pour le routeur 3.

• On se connecte au routeur en utilisant le mot de passe ***cisco***. On passe en mode d'exécution privilégié (commande enable ou en) en utilisant le mot de passe ***class.***



• On entre la commande show running-config (sh run) pour consulter la configuration actuelle du routage statique .

```
R3#sh run
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 972 bytes
!
version 12.3
no service timestamps log datetime msec
no service timestamps debug datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname R3
!
!
!
enable secret 5 $1$PCsi$wSNWHdMCJ/OFjFu1aGztP0
!
!
!
!
!
!
ip cef
no ipv6 cef
 --More--
```

```
spanning-tree mode pvst
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 mac-address 0003.e472.7a36
 ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 mac-address 0006.2a91.d285
 no ip address
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 shutdown
!
interface Serial0/0/0
 no ip address
 clock rate 2000000
!
interface Serial0/0/1
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan1
 no ip address
 shutdown
```

```
ip classless
ip route 172.16.3.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.2
ip route 172.16.2.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.2
ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.2
!
ip flow-export version 9
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
line con 0
 password cisco
 login
!
line aux 0
!
line vty 0 4
 password cisco
 login
!
!
!
end


R3#
```

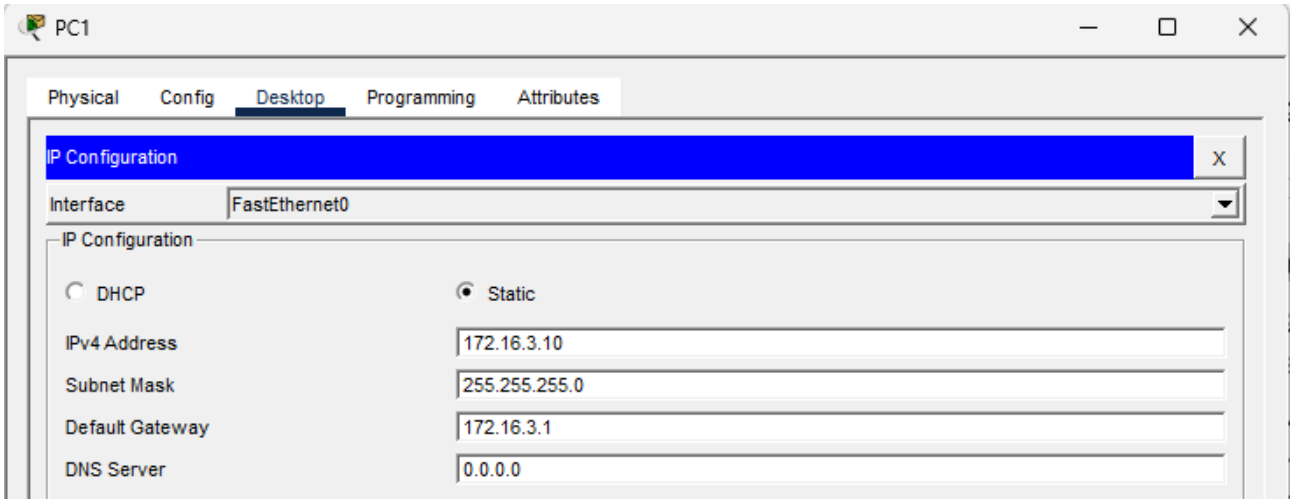
• On entre la commande show ip route pour afficher la table de routage . Chaque routeur comprend des routes statiques vers chaque réseau distant.

```
R3#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

     172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 3 subnets
S       172.16.1.0 [1/0] via 192.168.1.2
S       172.16.2.0 [1/0] via 192.168.1.2
S       172.16.3.0 [1/0] via 192.168.1.2
C    192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C    192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

R3#
```

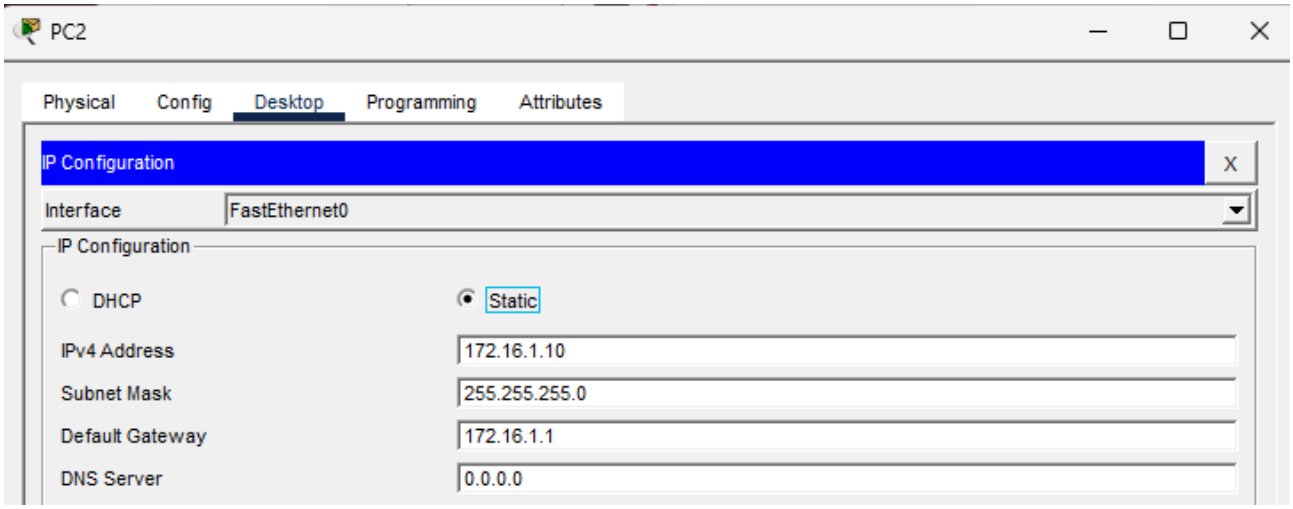
Etape 2 : vérification de la connectivité

A partir de l'invite de commandes sur les trois ordinateurs, on effectue un test ping des deux autres ordinateurs . Tout les pings fonctionnent.

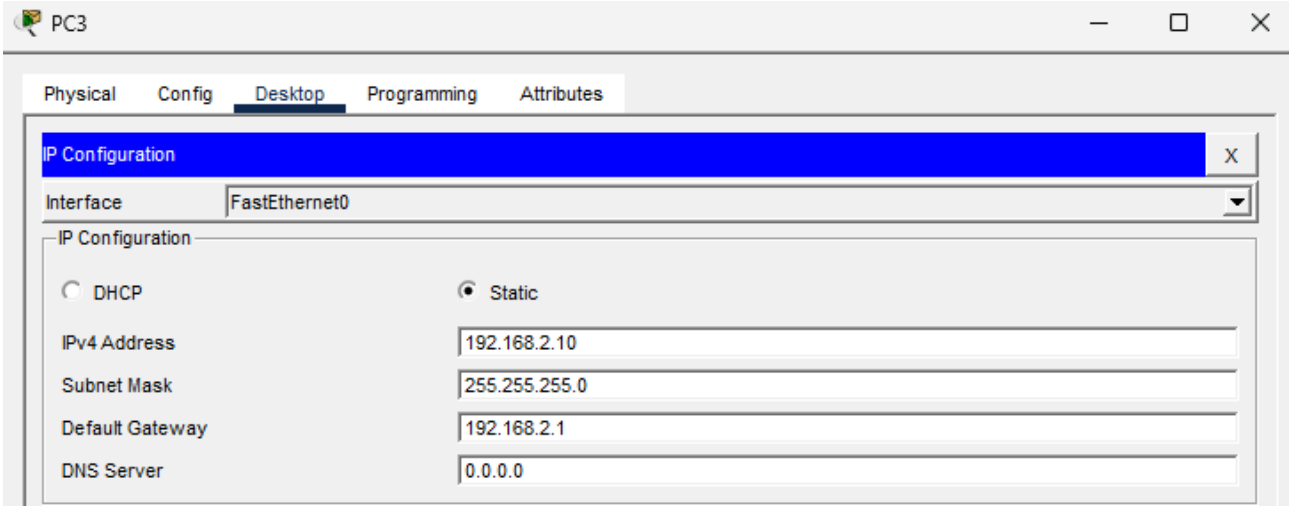
@ip ordinateur 1 :172.16.3.10



@ip ordinateur 2 :172.16.1.10



@ip ordinateur 3 :192.168.2.10



Test ping a partir de l'ordinateur 1 :

- ping du pc2

```
C:\>ping 172.16.1.10

Pinging 172.16.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.16.1.10: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.16.1.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.16.1.10: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.16.1.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 172.16.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 8ms, Average = 3ms

C:\>
```

- ping du pc3

```
C:\>ping 192.168.2.10

Pinging 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=14ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 14ms, Average = 5ms

C:\>
```

Test ping a partir de l'ordinateur 2 :

- ping du pc1

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 172.16.3.10

Pinging 172.16.3.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.16.3.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.16.3.10: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.16.3.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.16.3.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 172.16.3.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 4ms, Average = 2ms

C:\>
```

-ping du pc3

```
C:\>ping 192.168.2.10

Pinging 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 4ms, Average = 2ms

C:\>
```

Test ping a partir de l'ordinateur 3 :

- ping du pc1

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 172.16.3.10

Pinging 172.16.3.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.16.3.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 172.16.3.10: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=125
Reply from 172.16.3.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 172.16.3.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 172.16.3.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 8ms, Average = 3ms

C:\>
```

- ping du pc2

```
C:\>ping 172.16.1.10

Pinging 172.16.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.16.1.10: bytes=32 time=9ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.16.1.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.16.1.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.16.1.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 172.16.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 9ms, Average = 3ms

C:\>
```

2. Résumé des routes statiques (routeur R3)

Etape 1 : remplacement des routes statiques existantes par une route résumée (agrégée)

On passe en mode Configuration globale sur le routeur R3 et entre les commandes suivantes :

```
R3#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#
```

• R3(config)#no ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.2

• R3(config)#no ip route 172.16.2.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.2

• R3(config)#no ip route 172.16.3.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.2

• R3(config)#ip route 172.16.0.0 255.255.252.0 192.168.1.2

```
R3(config)#no ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.2
R3(config)#no ip route 172.16.2.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.2
R3(config)#no ip route 172.16.3.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.2
R3(config)#ip route 172.16.0.0 255.255.252.0 192.168.1.2
R3(config)#
```

Etape 2 : enregistrement des configurations mises à jour

Sur le routeur R3, on quitte le mode de configuration à l'aide de la combinaison de touches Ctrl+z. On enregistre la configuration en exécutant la commande copy run start (copy running-config startup-config).

```
R3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
R3#
```

Etape 3 : consultation de la configuration

Sur le routeur R3 :

• On entre la commande sh run (show running-config) pour vérifier la nouvelle configuration du routage statique.

```
R3#sh run
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 878 bytes
!
version 12.3
no service timestamps log datetime msec
no service timestamps debug datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname R3
!
!
!
enable secret 5 $1$PCsi$wSNWHdMCJ/OFjFu1aGztP0
!
!
!
!
!
!
ip cef
no ipv6 cef
 --More--
```

```
no ipv6 cef
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
spanning-tree mode pvst
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 mac-address 0003.e472.7a36
 ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 mac-address 0006.2a91.d285
 no ip address
 duplex auto
 speed auto
```

```
 shutdown
!
ip classless
ip route 172.16.0.0 255.255.252.0 192.168.1.2
!
ip flow-export version 9
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
line con 0
 password cisco
 login
!
line aux 0
!
line vty 0 4
 password cisco
 login
!
!
!
end


R3#
```

• On entre la commande show ip route pour afficher la table de routage modifiée. Une seule route statique accède à chaque réseau distant .

```
R3#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

     172.16.0.0/22 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S       172.16.0.0 [1/0] via 192.168.1.2
C    192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C    192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

R3#
```

Etape 4 : vérification de la connectivité

A partir de l'invite de commandes sur PC3, on effectue un test ping des deux autres ordinateurs. Tous les tests ping doivent aboutir .

Pc2 :

```
C:\>ping 172.16.1.10

Pinging 172.16.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.16.1.10: bytes=32 time=9ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.16.1.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.16.1.10: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.16.1.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 172.16.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 9ms, Average = 3ms

C:\>
```

Pc1 :

```
C:\>ping 172.16.3.10

Pinging 172.16.3.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.16.3.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 172.16.3.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 172.16.3.10: bytes=32 time=9ms TTL=125
Reply from 172.16.3.10: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 172.16.3.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 9ms, Average = 4ms

C:\>
```

3. Configuration d'un réseau d'extrémité (routeur R1)

Etape 1 : remplacement des routes statiques existantes par une route par défaut

On passe en mode de configuration globale sur le routeur R1 et on entre les commandes suivantes :

```
Password:

R1>enable
Password:
R1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#
```

• R1(config)#no ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.2.2

• R1(config)#no ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.2.2

• R1(config)#no ip route 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.2.2

• R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.2.2

```
R1(config)#no ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.2.2
R1(config)#no ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.2.2
R1(config)#no ip route 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.2.2
R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.2.2
R1(config)#
```

Etape 2 : enregistrement des configurations mises à jour

Sur le routeur R1, on quitte le mode de configuration à l'aide de la combinaison de touches Ctrl+z. On enregistre la configuration en exécutant la commande copy run start.

```
R1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
R1#
```

Etape 3 : consultation de la configuration Sur le routeur R1 :

• On entre la commande show running-config pour vérifier la nouvelle configuration du routage statique .

```
R1#show running-config
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 828 bytes
!
version 12.3
no service timestamps log datetime msec
no service timestamps debug datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname R1
!
!
!
enable secret 5 $1$.3RO$VLUOdBF2OqNBn0EjQBvR./
!
!
!
!
!
!
ip cef
no ipv6 cef
```

```
spanning-tree mode pvst
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 172.16.3.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 no ip address
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 shutdown
!
interface Serial0/0/0
 ip address 172.16.2.1 255.255.255.0
 clock rate 64000
!
interface Serial0/0/1
 no ip address
 clock rate 2000000
!
interface Vlan1
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
ip classless
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.2.2
!
```

```
ip flow-export version 9
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
line con 0
 password cisco
 login
!
line aux 0
!
line vty 0 4
 password cisco
 login
!
!
!
end

R1#
```

• On entre la commande show ip route pour afficher la table de routage modifiée. Une seule route statique par défaut accède à chaque réseau distant .

```
R1#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 172.16.2.2 to network 0.0.0.0

     172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C       172.16.2.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C       172.16.3.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
S*   0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 172.16.2.2

R1#
```

Etape 4 : vérification de la connectivité A partir de l'invite de commandes sur PC1, on effectue un test ping des deux autres ordinateurs. En principe, tous les tests ping doivent aboutir .

Pc3 :

```
C:\>ping 192.168.2.10

Pinging 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 2ms

C:\>
```

Pc2 :

```
C:\>ping 172.16.1.10

Pinging 172.16.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.16.1.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.16.1.10: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.16.1.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 172.16.1.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 172.16.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 3ms, Average = 1ms

C:\>
```