Endereçamento IP

(Parte 3 - Classless)

Prof. Dr. Luiz Arthur Feitosa dos Santos



luiz.arthur.feitosa.santos@gmail.com

https://luizsantos.github.io/



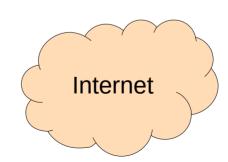
Modelo TCP/IP

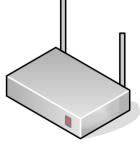
Aplicação Transporte Inter-rede **Enlace Física**

• Endereçamento e roteamento.

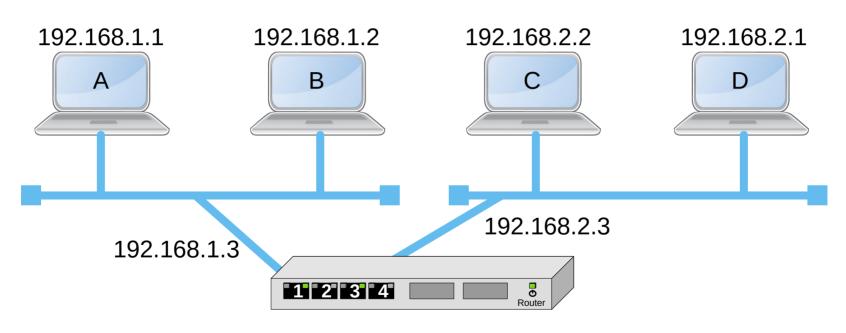


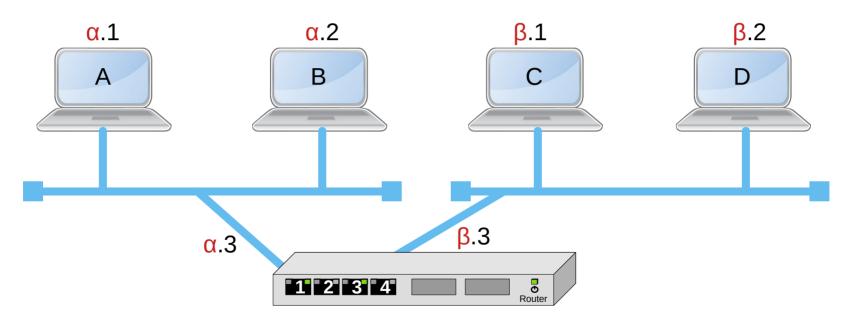


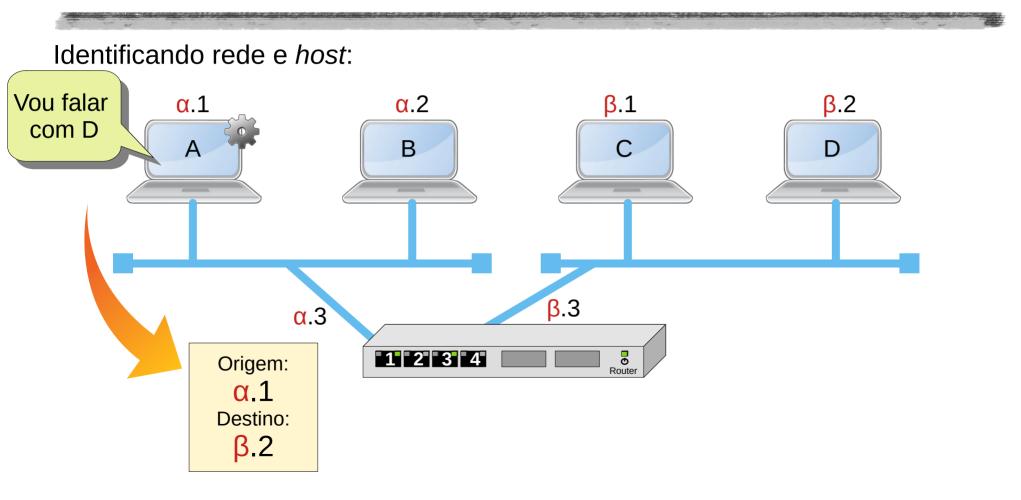


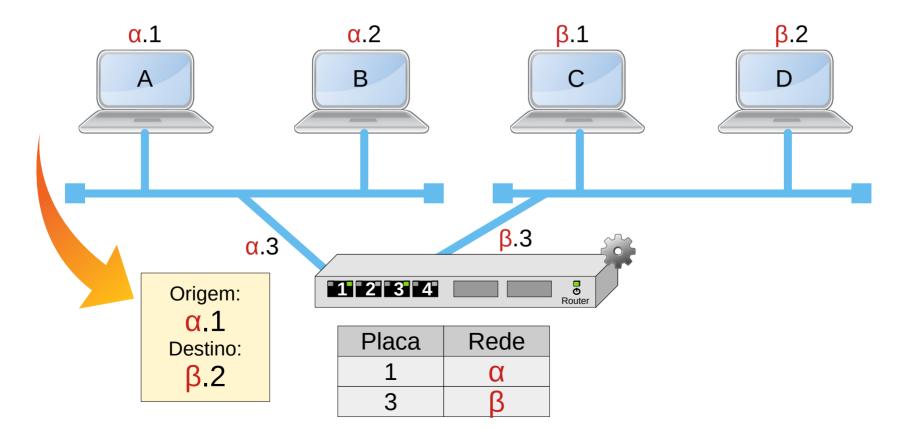


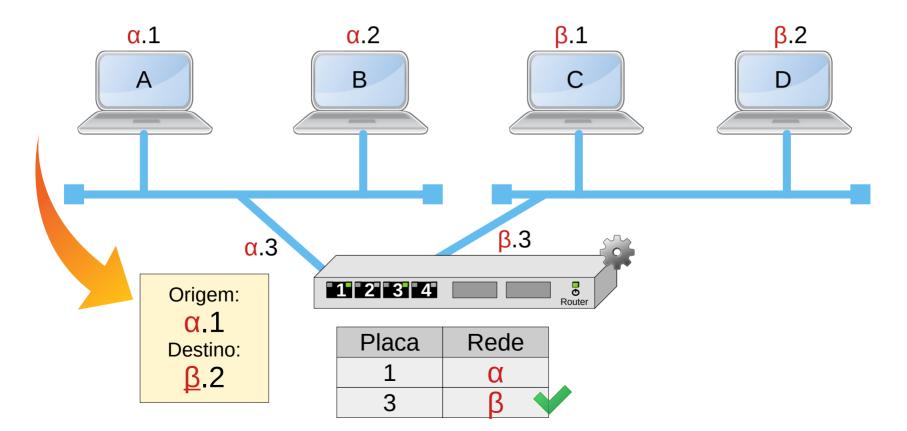


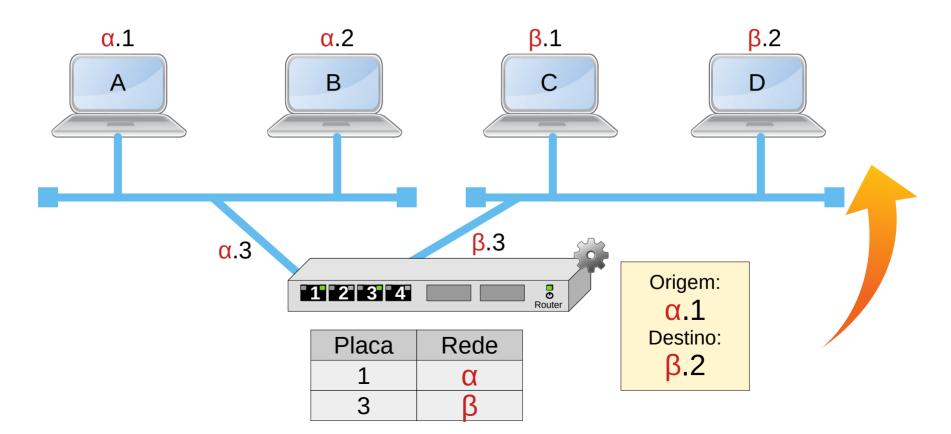


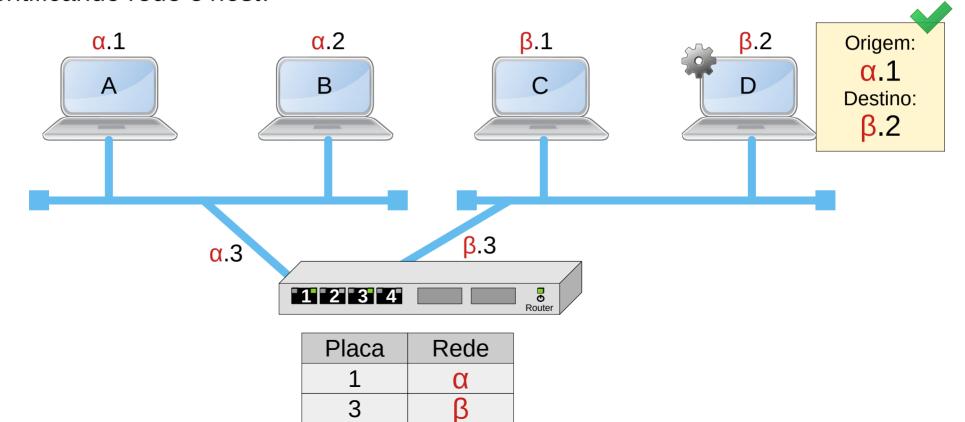












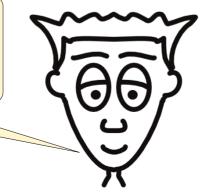
Endereçamento IP

(classless)

Classful

Classe	1's bits	Rede	Host	Faixa IPs
А	0	8	24	0 .0.0.0 – 127 .255.255.255
В	10	16	16	128 .0.0.0 – 191 .255.255.255
С	110	24	8	192 .0.0.0 – 223 .255.255.255

Mas já estou sabendo que atualmente não é mais o *Classful*...



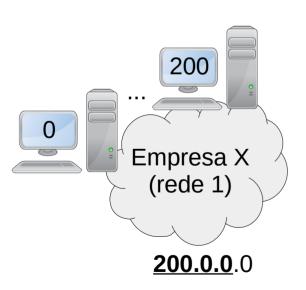
Por que mudou?

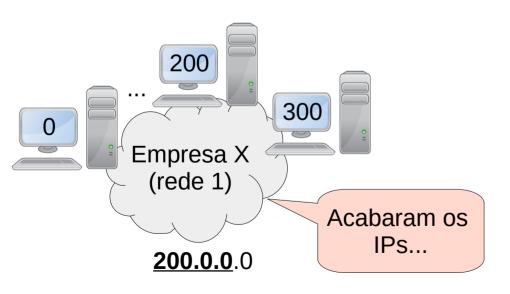


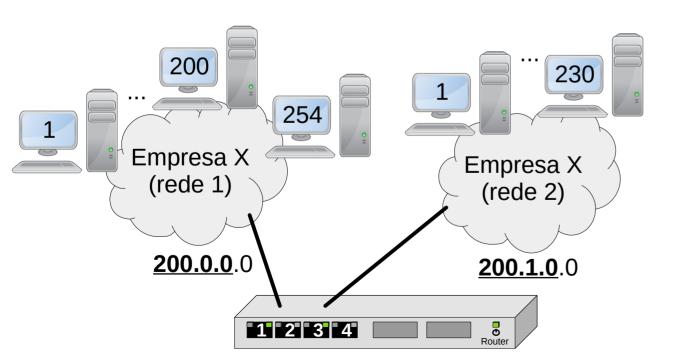
Por que mudou?

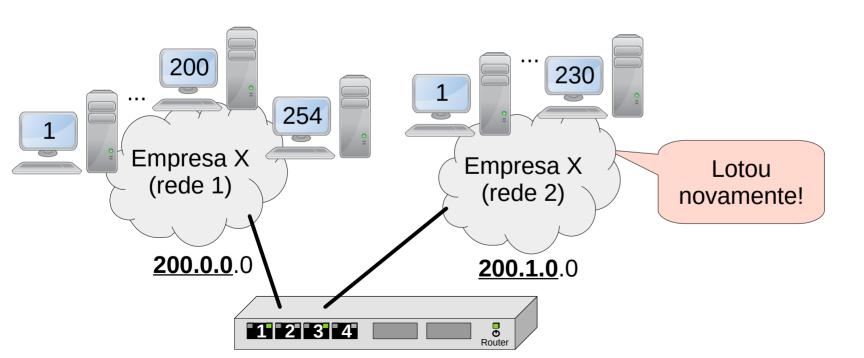


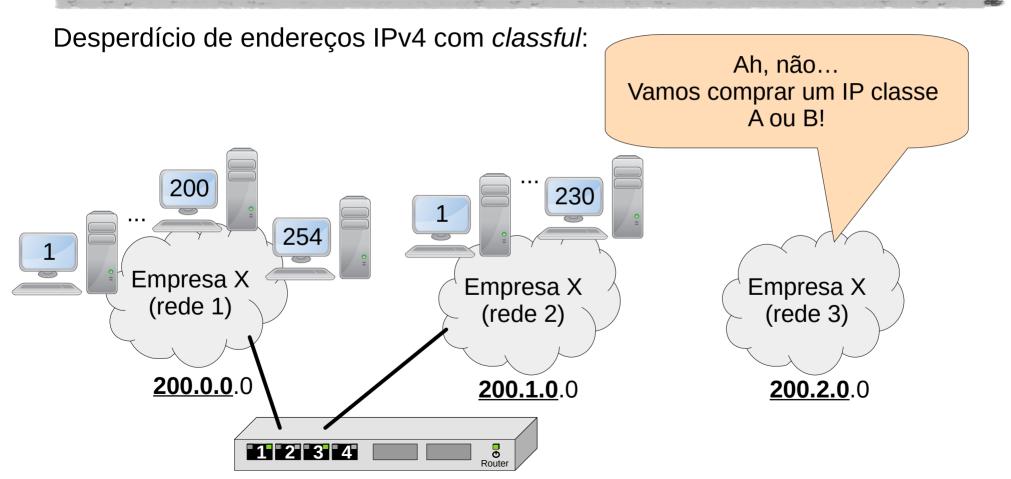
Mudou devido a falta de IPs válidos na Internet...



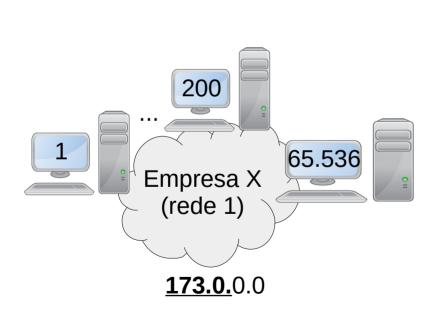




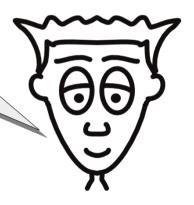




Desperdício de endereços IPv4 com *classful*:



Verdade, uma rede com 65.536 *host*s é muito grande/desperdício. Imagina uma classe A



Então sai o *classful* e entra o *classless*, com máscara de rede!

Classe	1's bits	Rede	Host	Faixa IPs
Α	0	8	4	0 .0.0.0 – 127 .255.255.255
В	10	1		128 .0.0.0 – 191 .255.255.255
С	110	24		192 .0.0.0 – 223 .255.255.255

Máscara aqui também?



Máscara aqui também?



Calma...

No *classless* os IPs não têm mais classe, ou seja, não é mais os primeiros bits do IP que dizem qual parte do IP representa rede e *host*.

Agora o que dita qual parte do IP é rede ou host é a máscara de rede.



Então, hoje em dia é de extrema importância para o profissional de rede, saber como funciona a máscara de rede!

Tá mas o que é a máscara?



A máscara possui 32 bits tal como o IP, que também são divididos em quatro octetos. Exemplo:

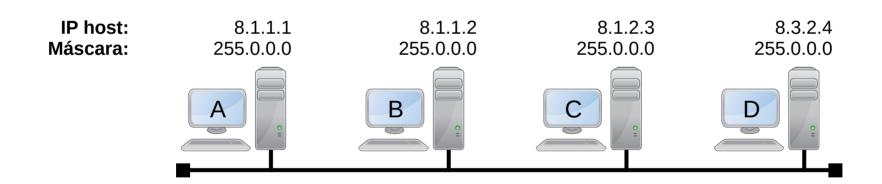
255.255.0.0

Cada bit da máscara faz referencia direta ao bit do IP, que esta máscara é aplicada.

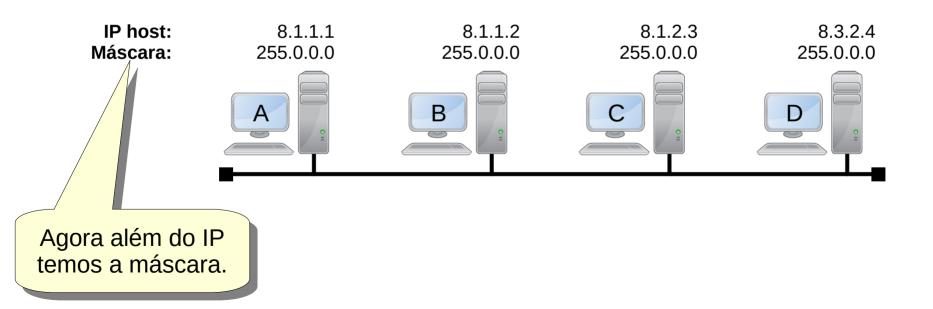
Agora com a máscara, para identificar rede/host no IP, a regra é:

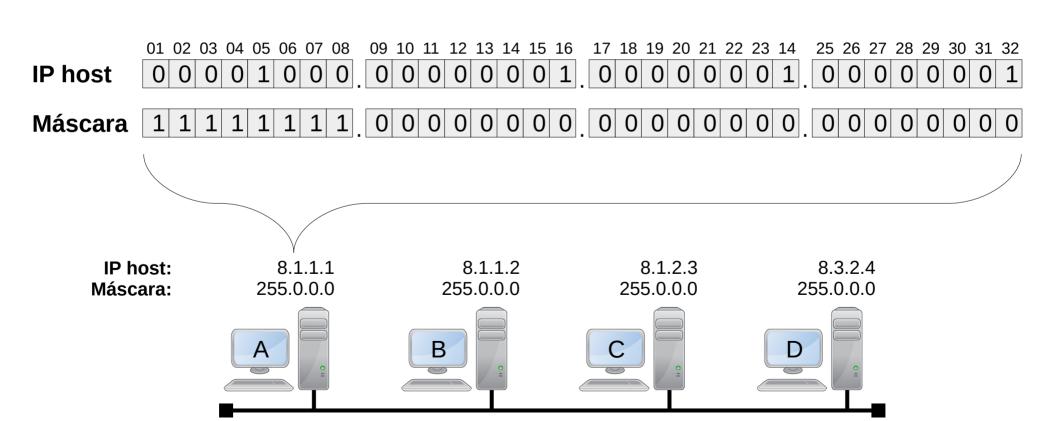
- Bit 1 (um) na máscara, indica que o bit equivalente no IP é rede.
- Bit 0 (zero) indicam que o bit equivalente no IP é host.
- Atenção, não pode intercalar zeros e uns na máscara!

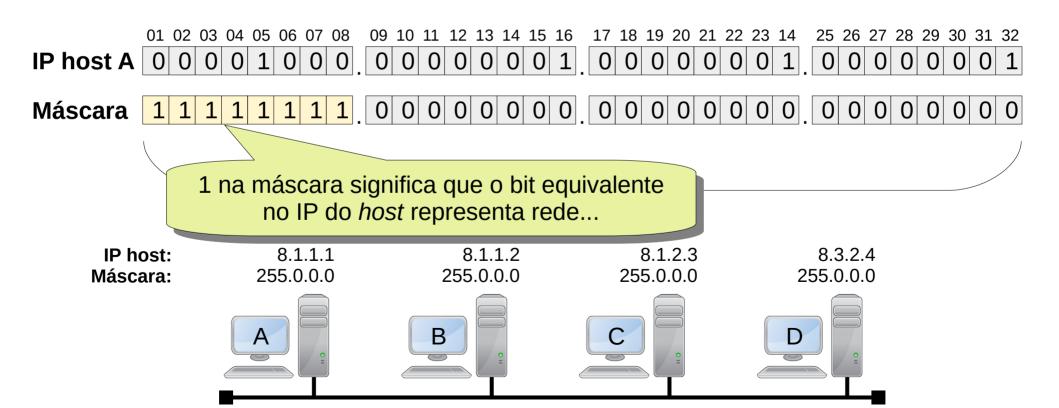
Exemplo 1:

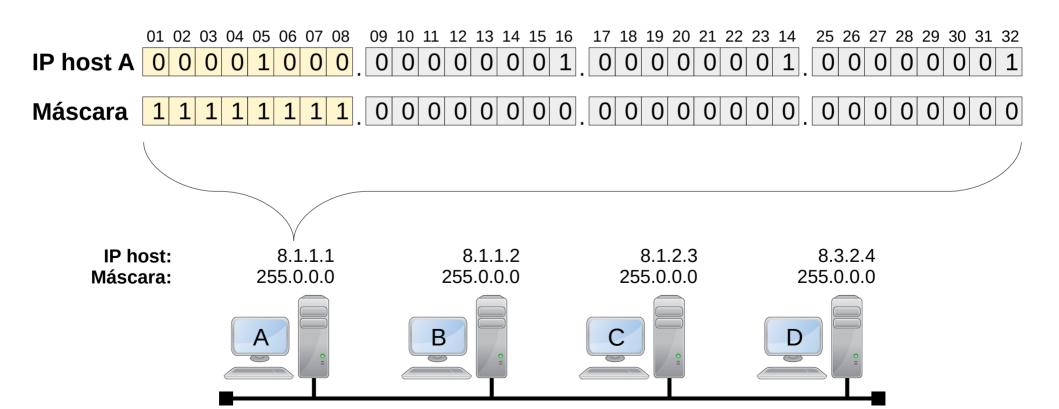


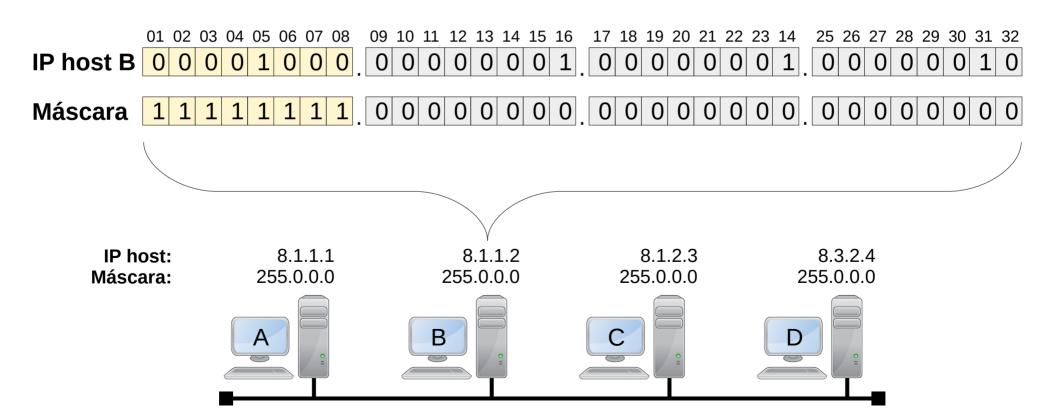
Exemplo 1:

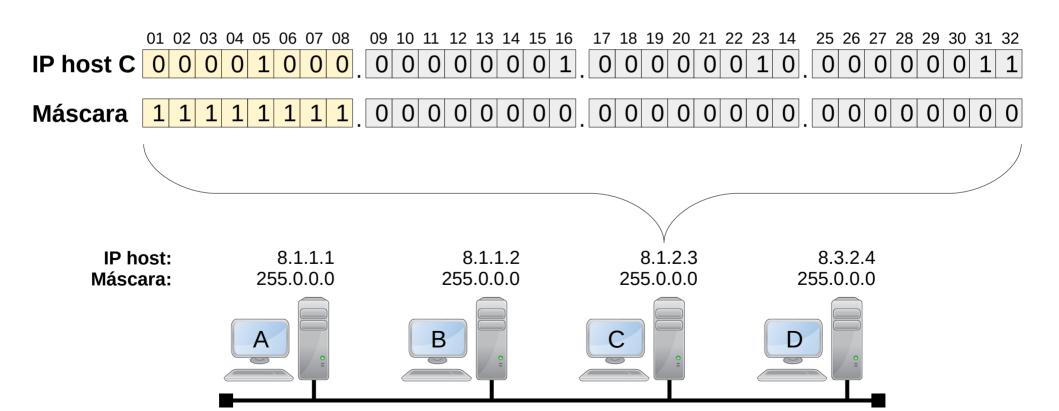


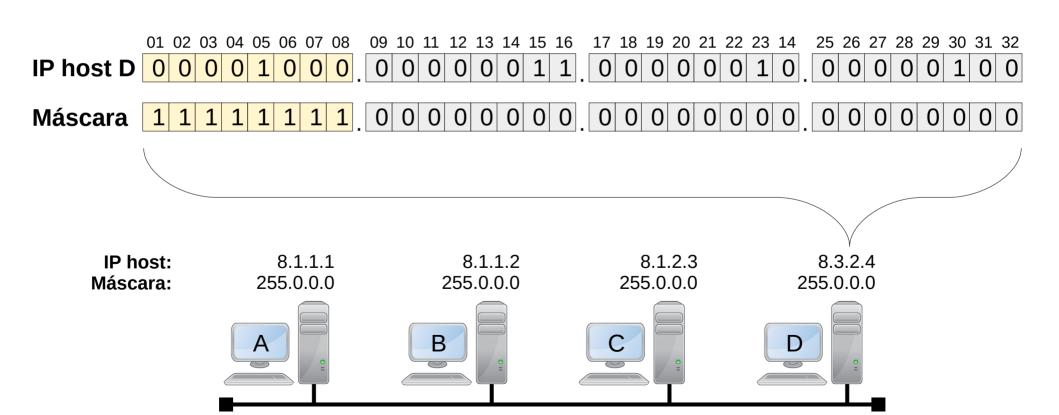


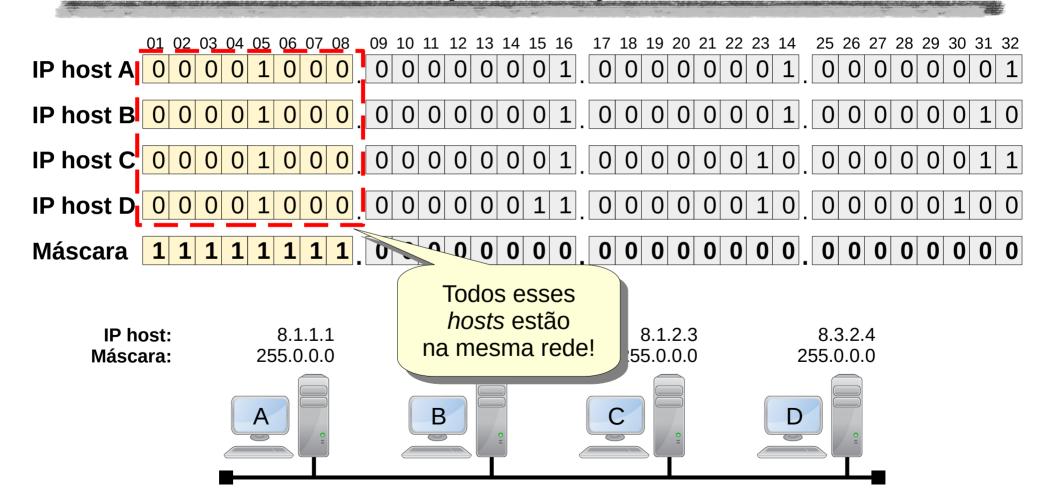


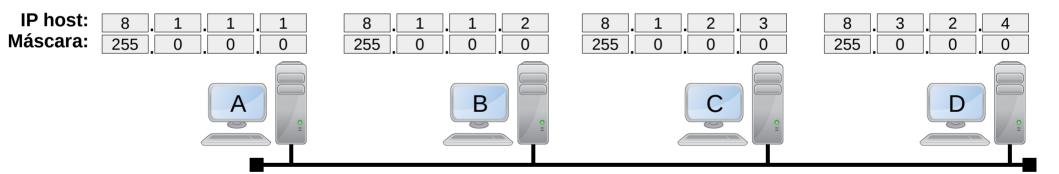


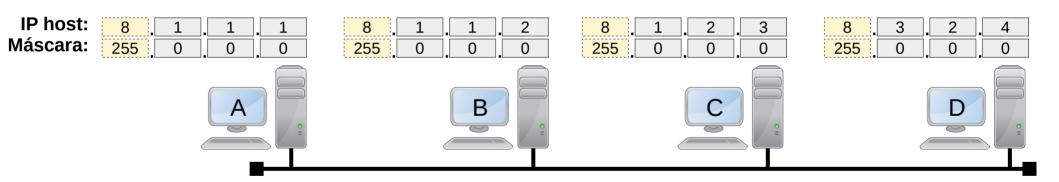










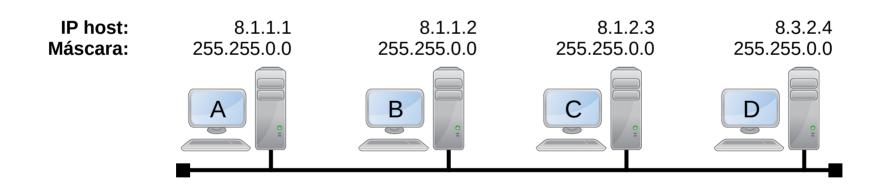


Neste caso, todos os *host*s possuem o mesmo "endereço de rede", que é 8. Ou seja, trocam informações diretamente entre eles (sem outras configurações).

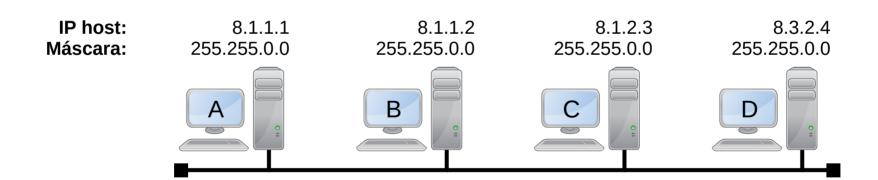
Ah, a máscara é isso? Mas qual é a diferença do *classful*? Não vi nada diferente...



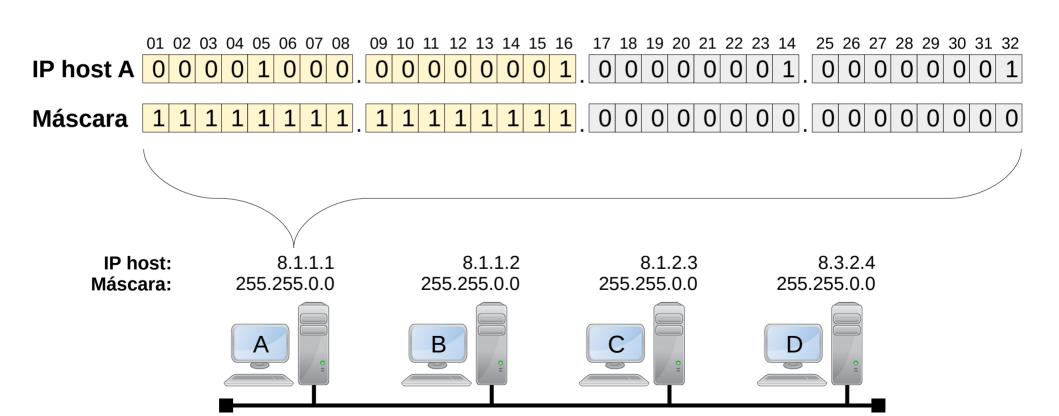
Exemplo 2:

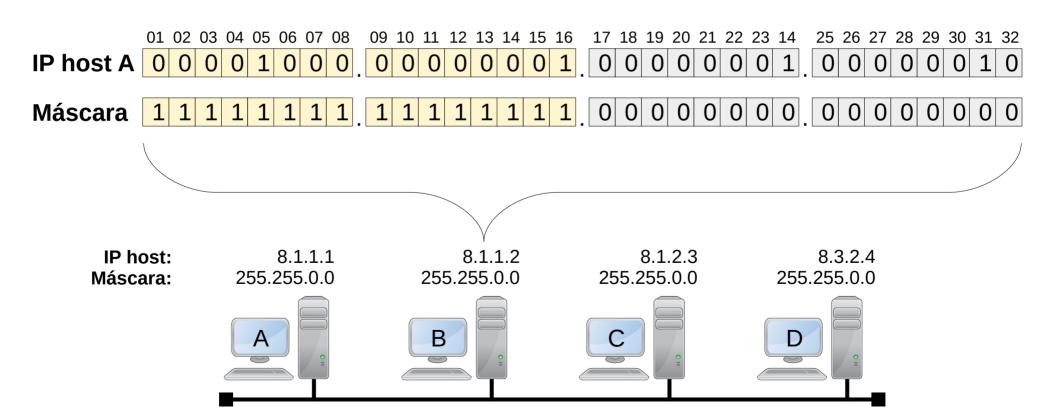


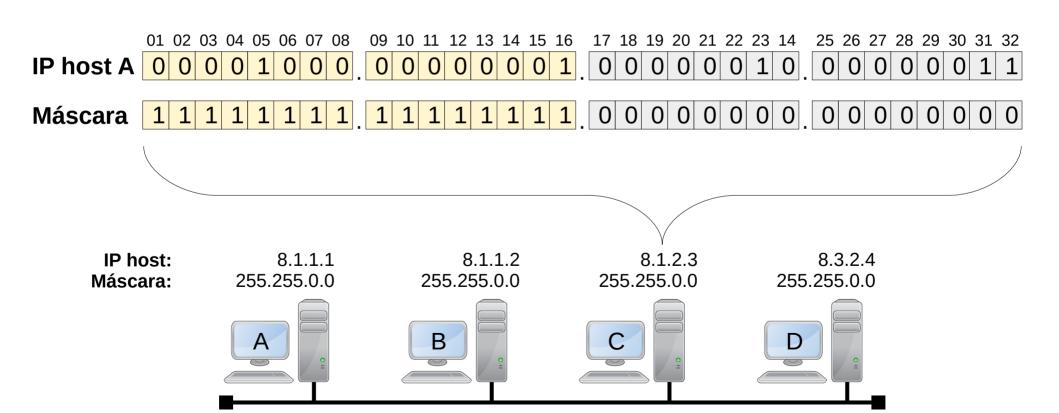
Exemplo 2:

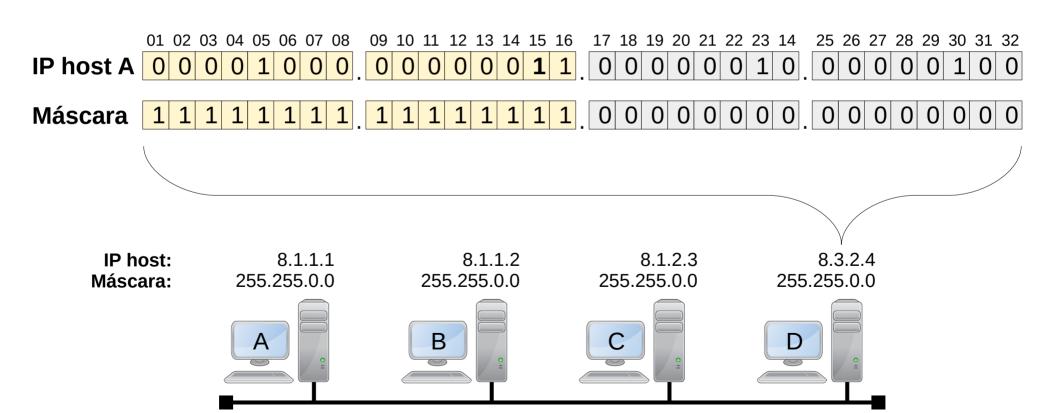


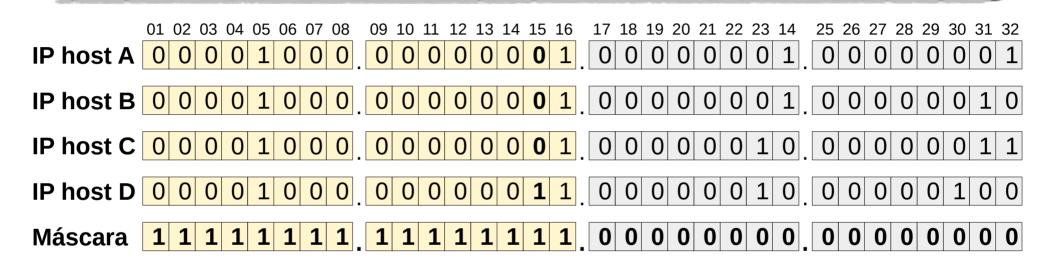
Neste exemplo, os IPs dos *hosts* continuam o mesmo, mas as máscaras foram alteradas!

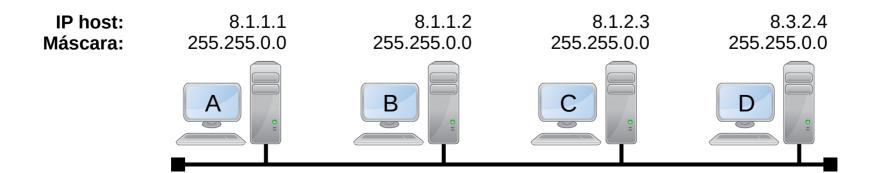


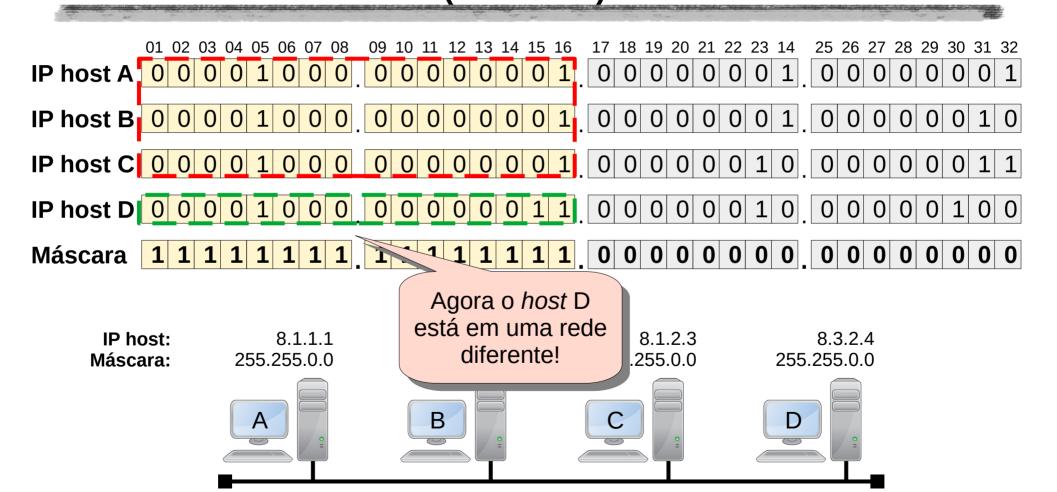


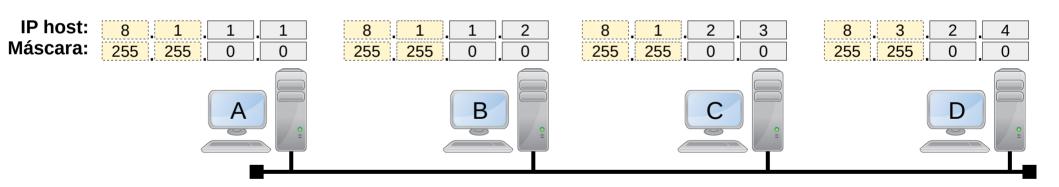












Agora temos duas redes: 8.1 e 8.3

Ah, agora eu vi a diferença do endereçamento com a máscara! Sem mudar o IP conseguimos dividir a rede em duas... Redes 8.1 e 8.3



Ah, agora eu vi a diferença do endereçamento com a máscara! Sem mudar o IP conseguimos dividir a rede em duas...

Redes 8.1 e 8.3



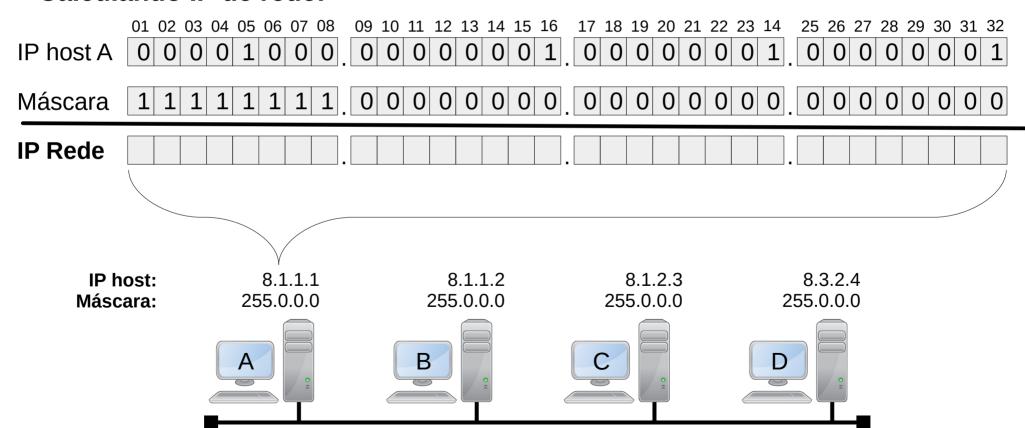
Sim, mas o profissional de redes não iria chamar de rede 8.1 e 8.3... (IP da rede)

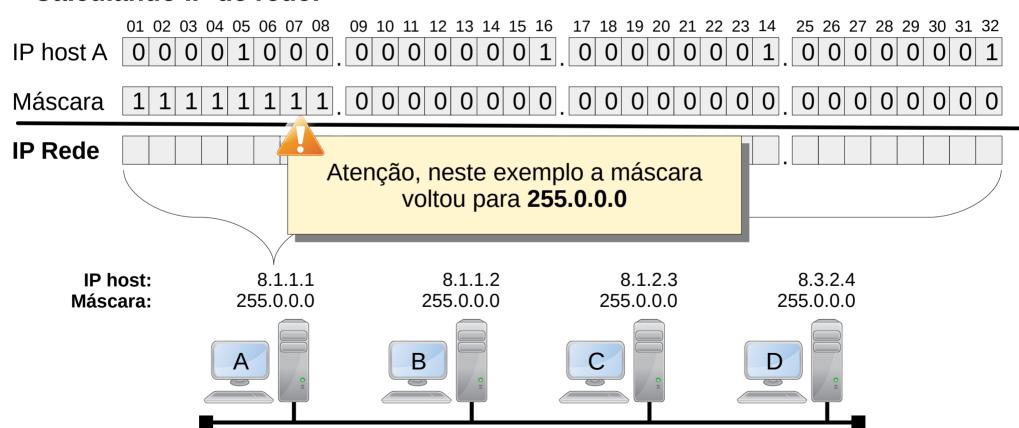
Endereço IP de rede e IP de *broadcast*:

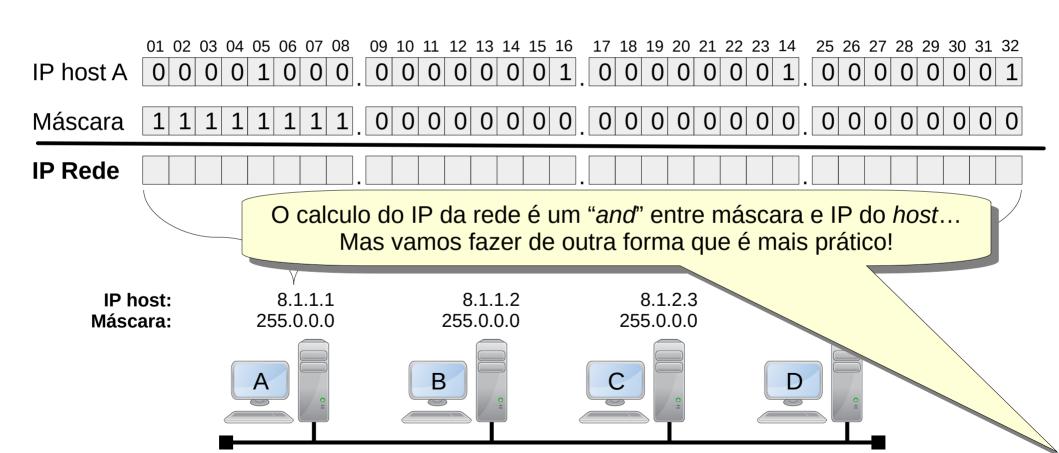
Antes de prosseguir, estamos nos referindo as redes como 8, 8.1 e 8.3, mas temos o **endereço IP da rede**, que é utilizado para identificar a rede. Tal endereço é o primeiro/menor IP de cada rede.

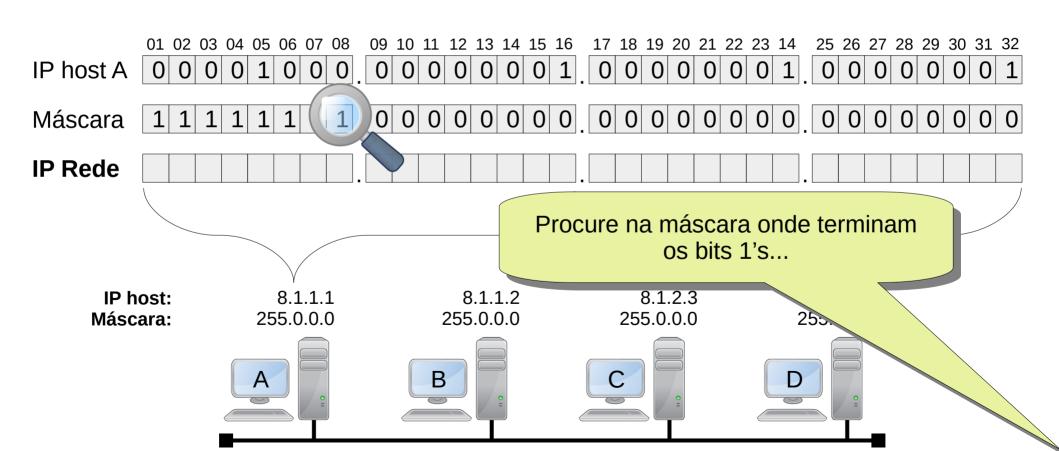
Já o **endereço IP de** *broadcast*, é o último/maior IP de cada rede. O IP de *broadcast* é utilizado para enviar uma mesma mensagem para todos *hosts* daquela rede.

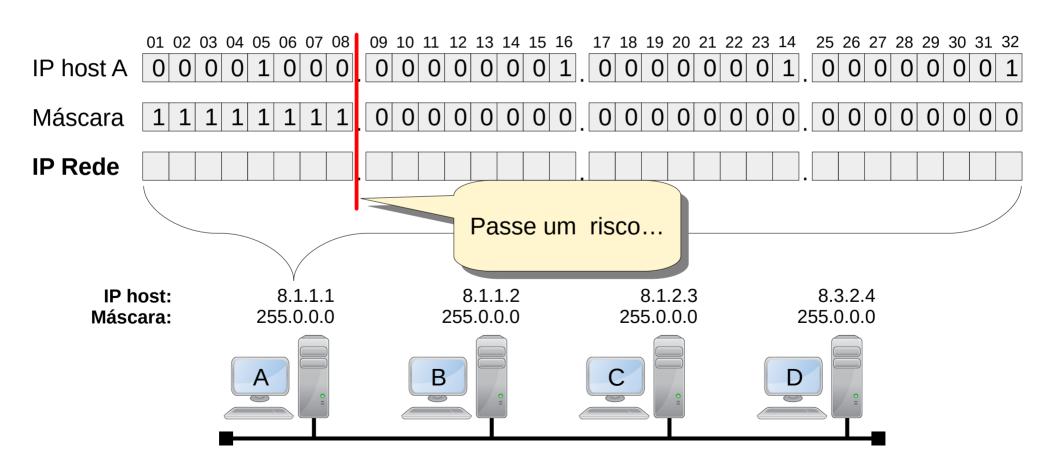
Tanto o IP de *broadcast* quanto o IP da rede **são IPs reservados** em toda rede, ou seja, *hosts* não podem utilizar tais endereços.

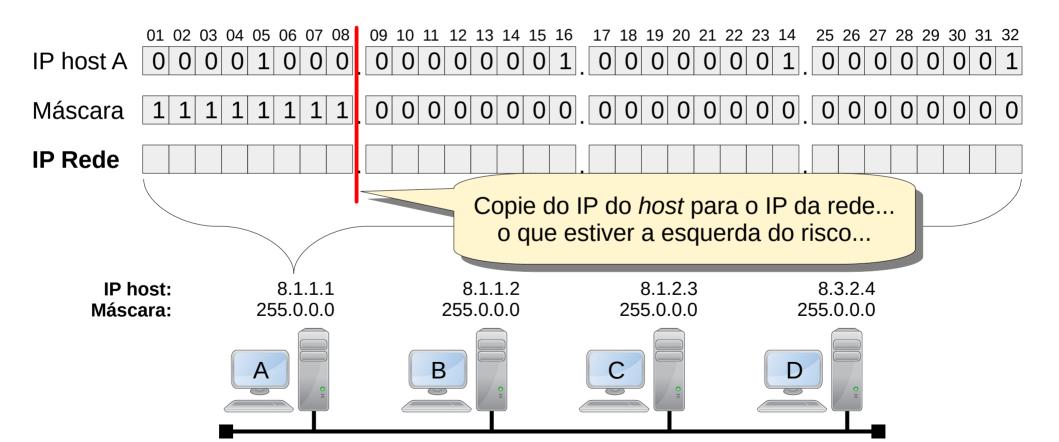


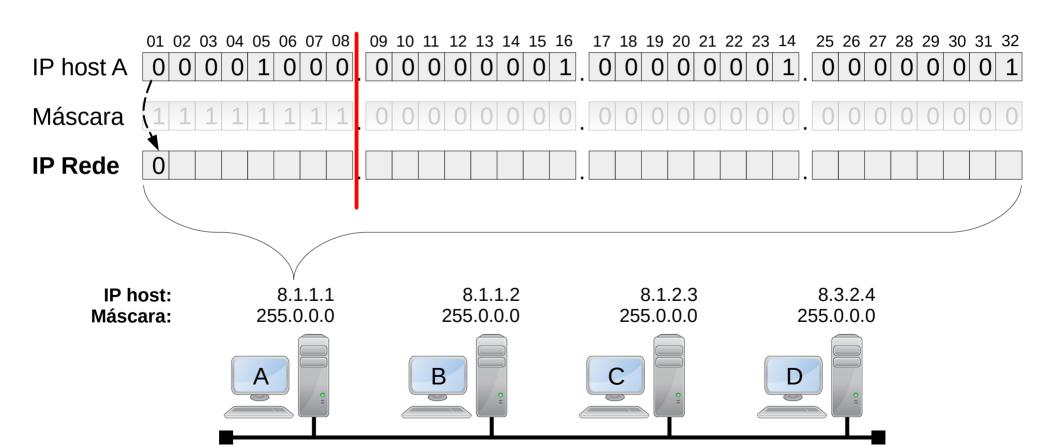


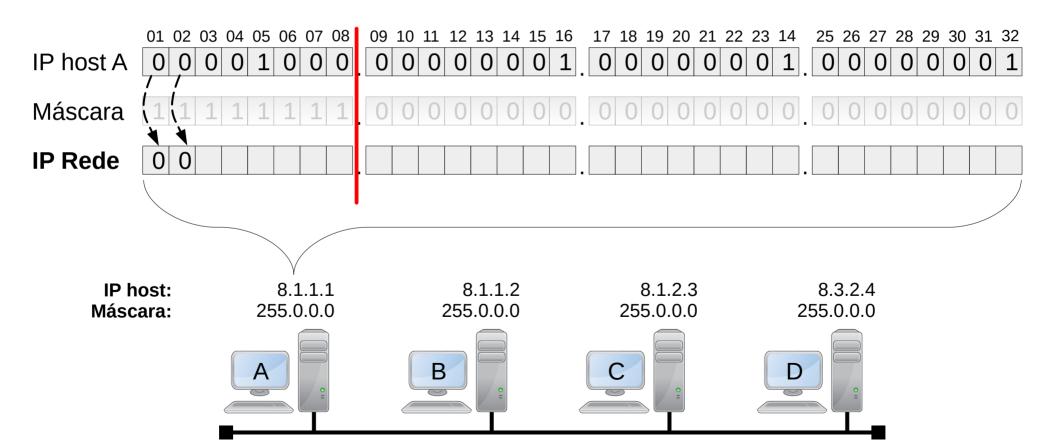


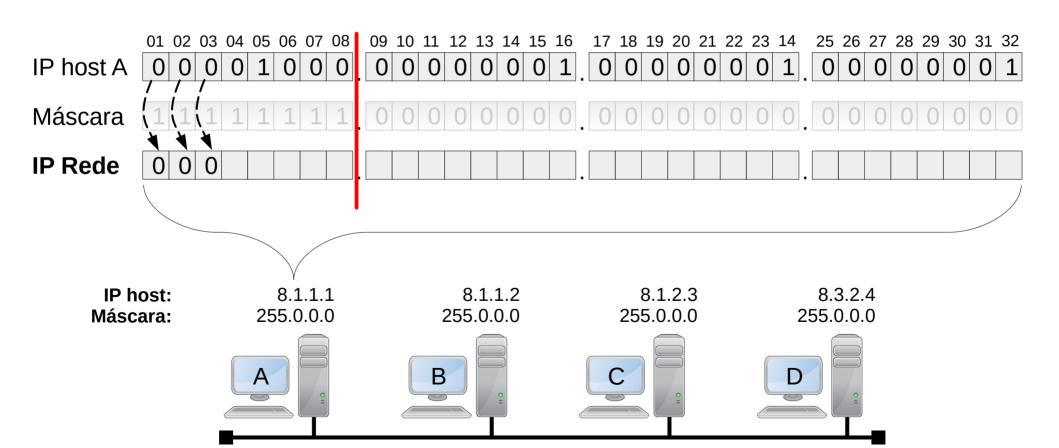


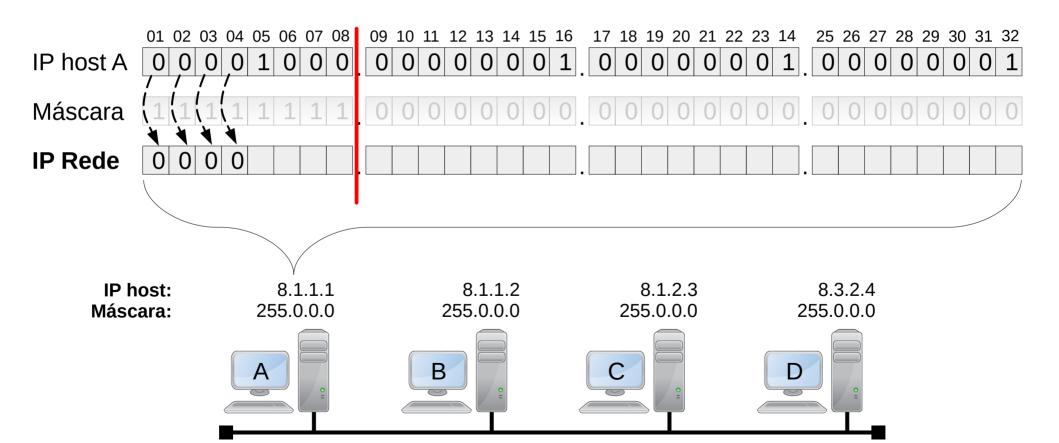


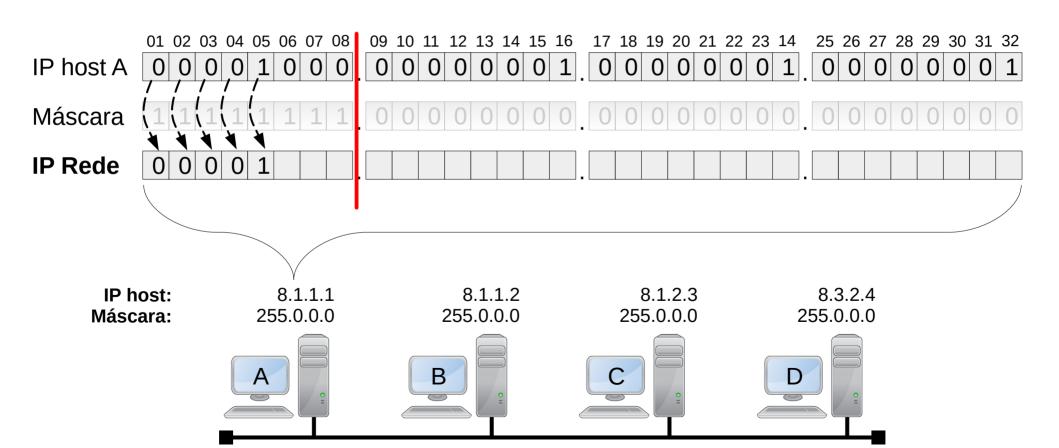


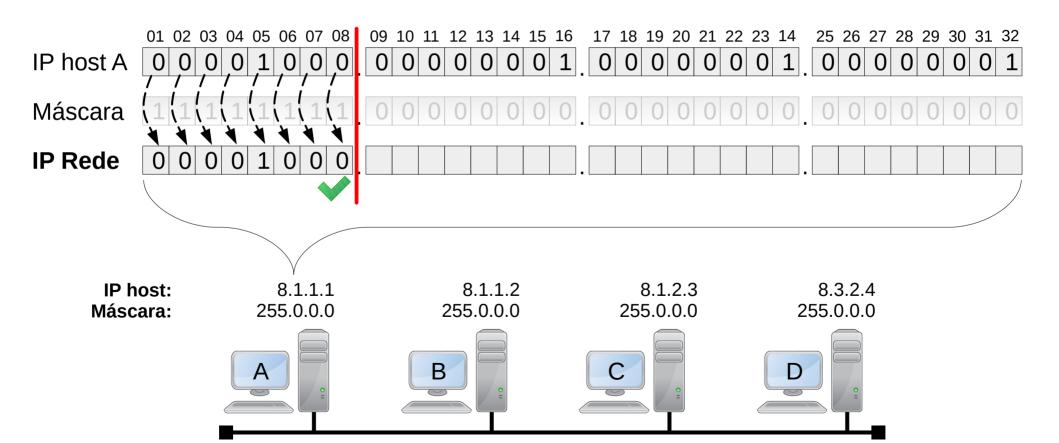


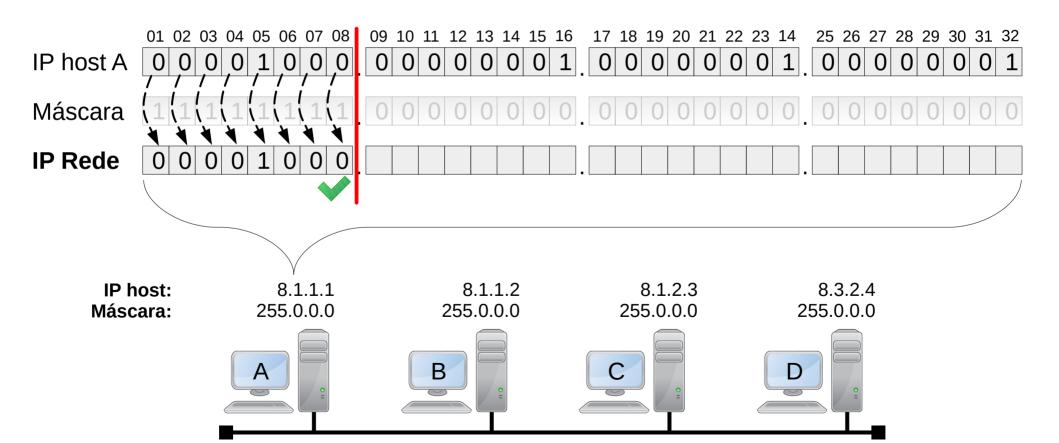


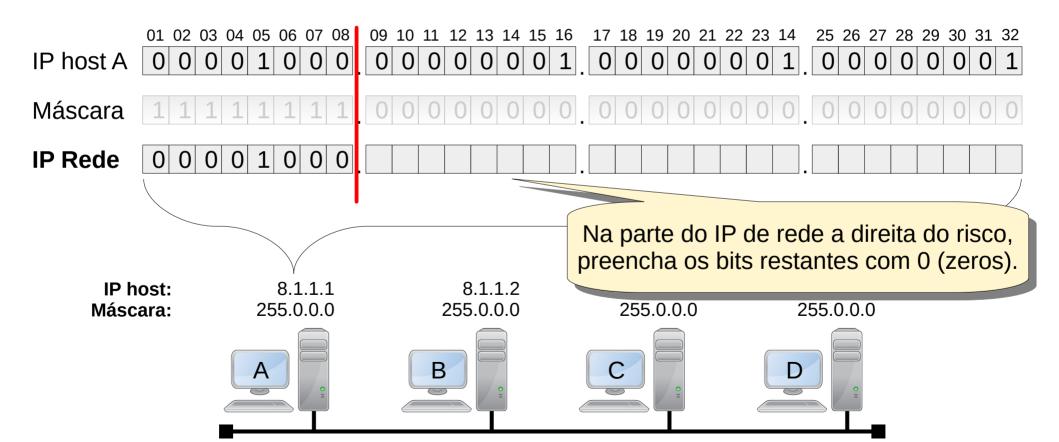


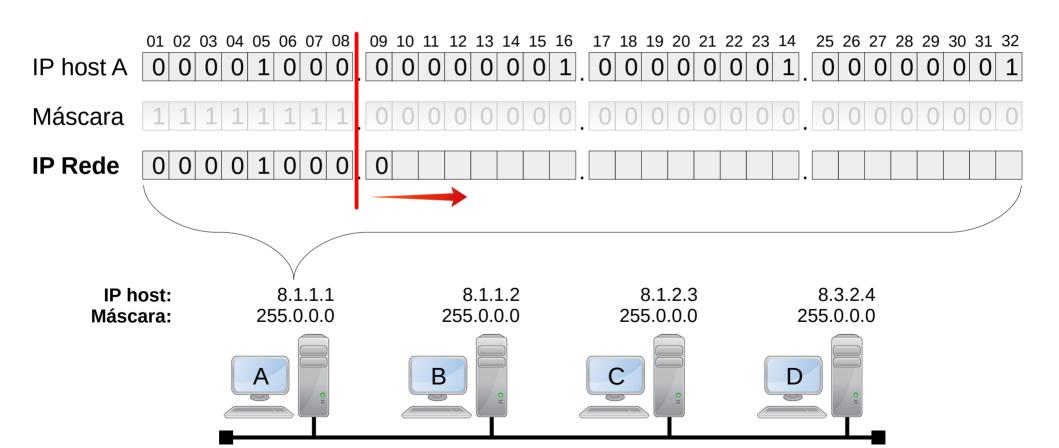


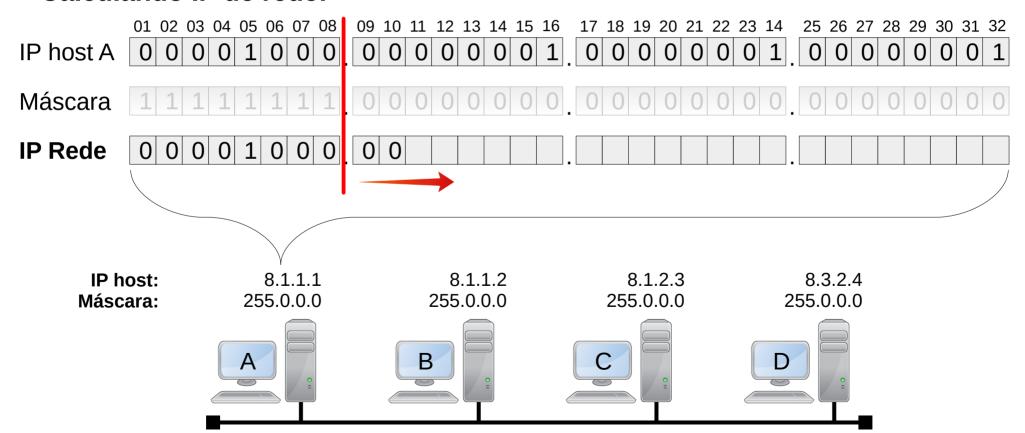


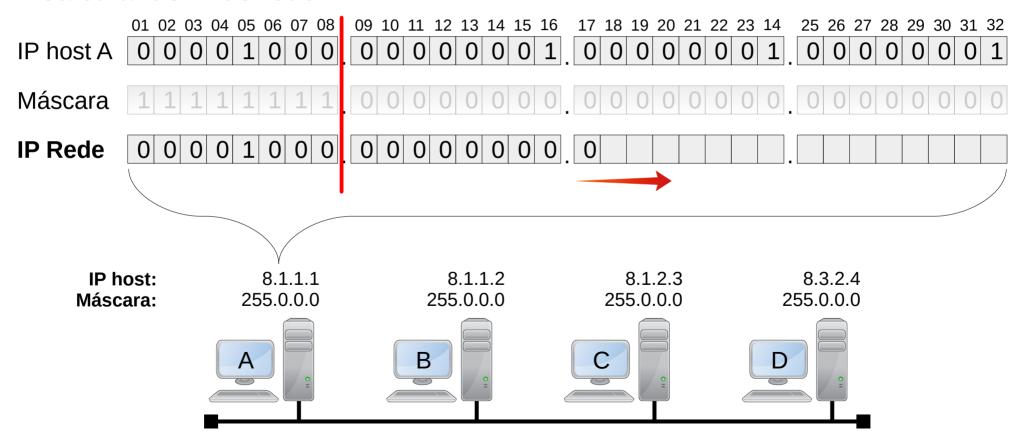


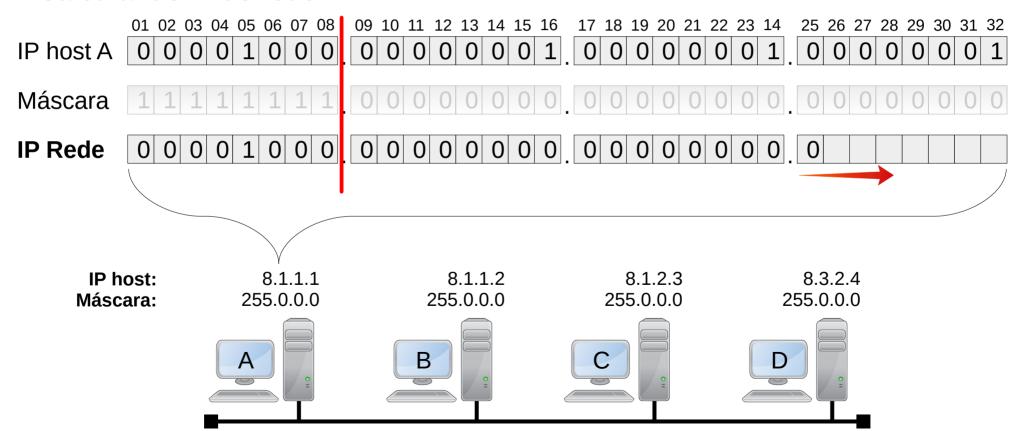


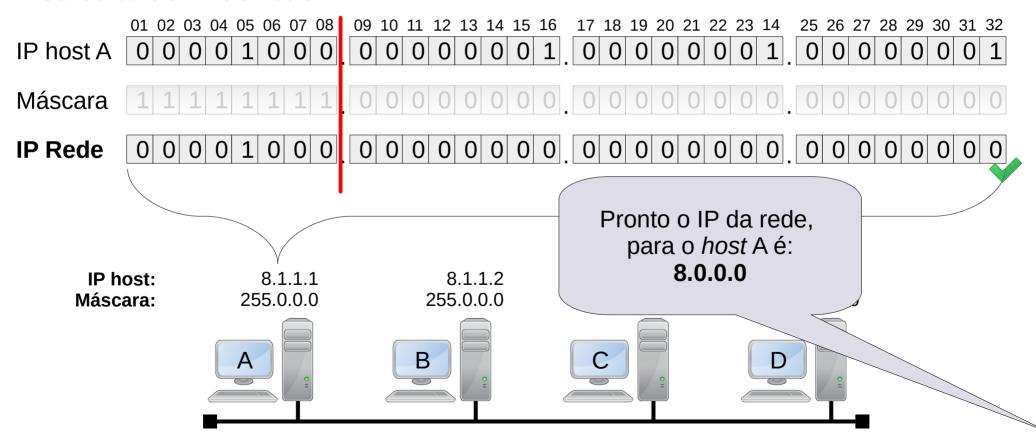


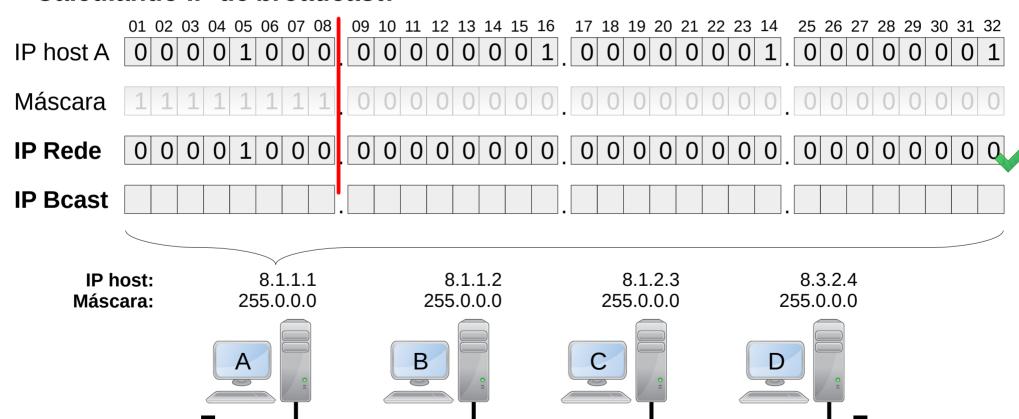


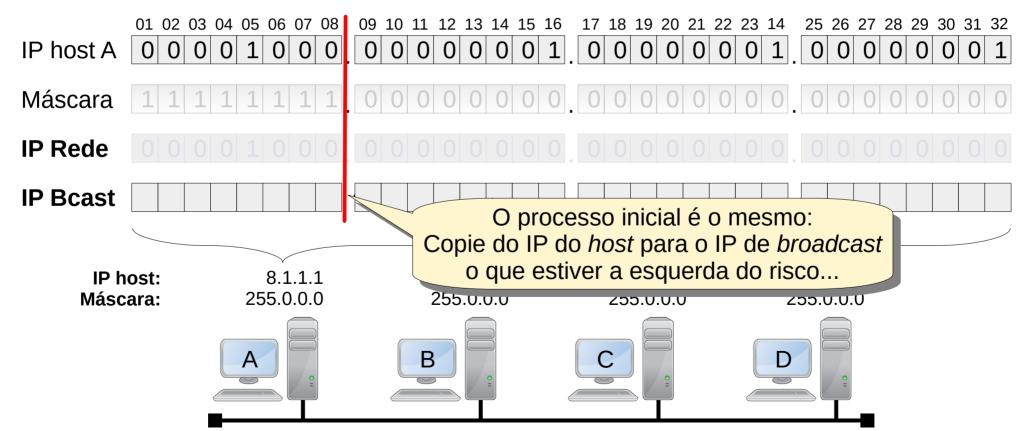


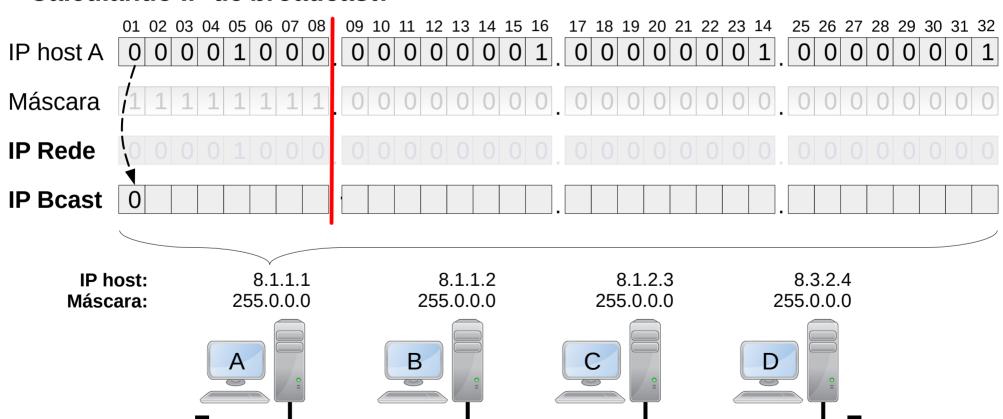


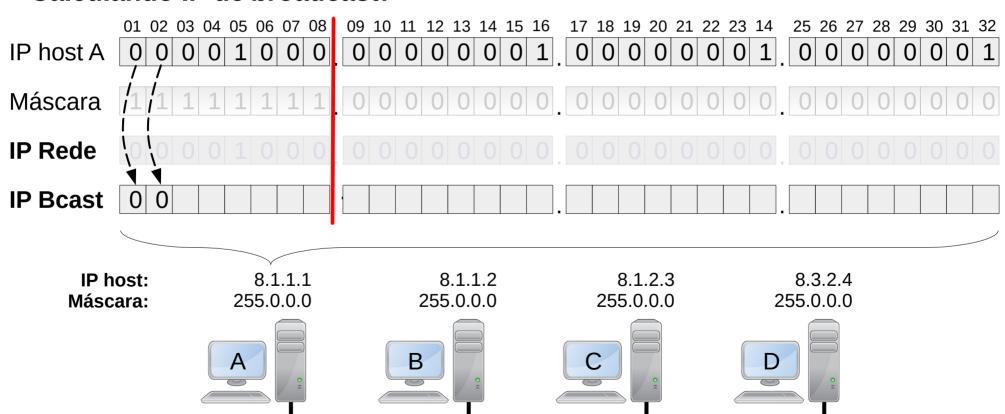


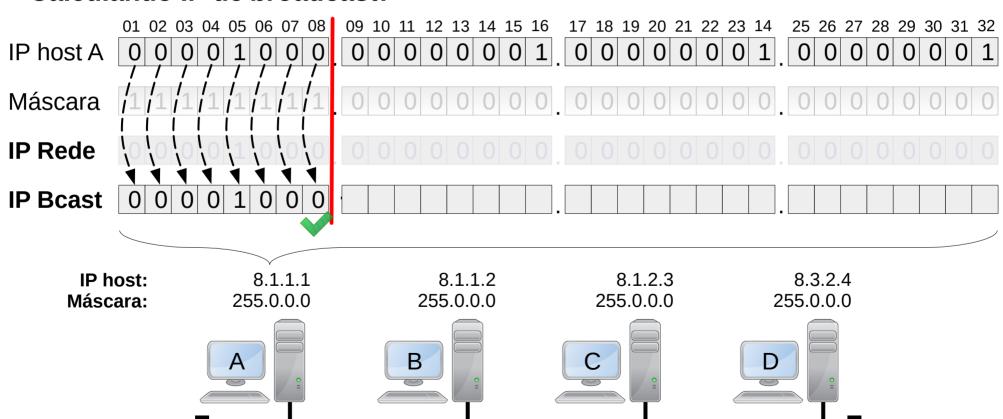


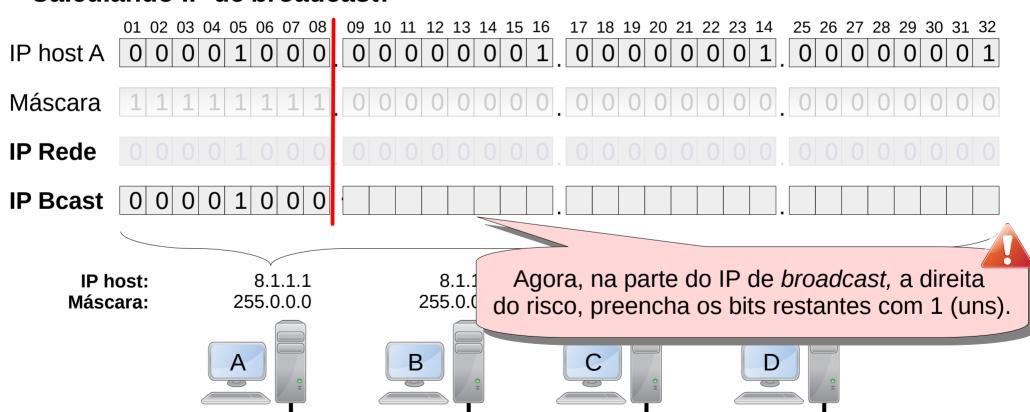


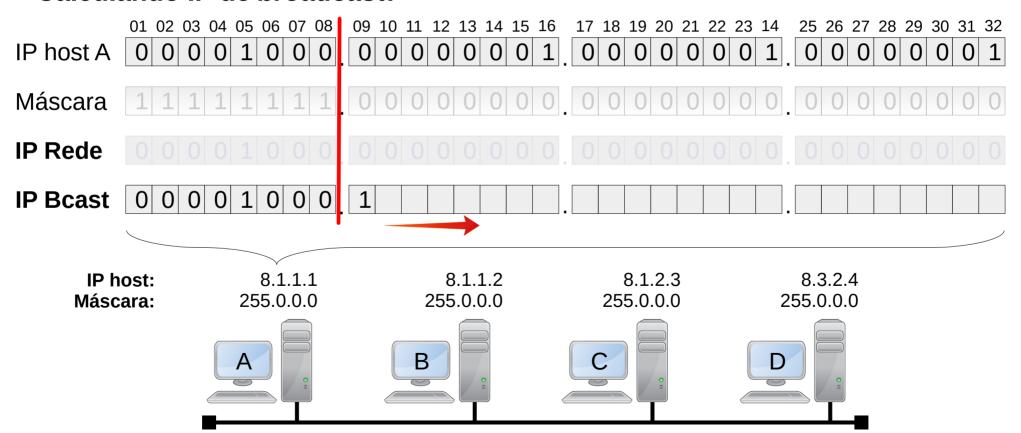


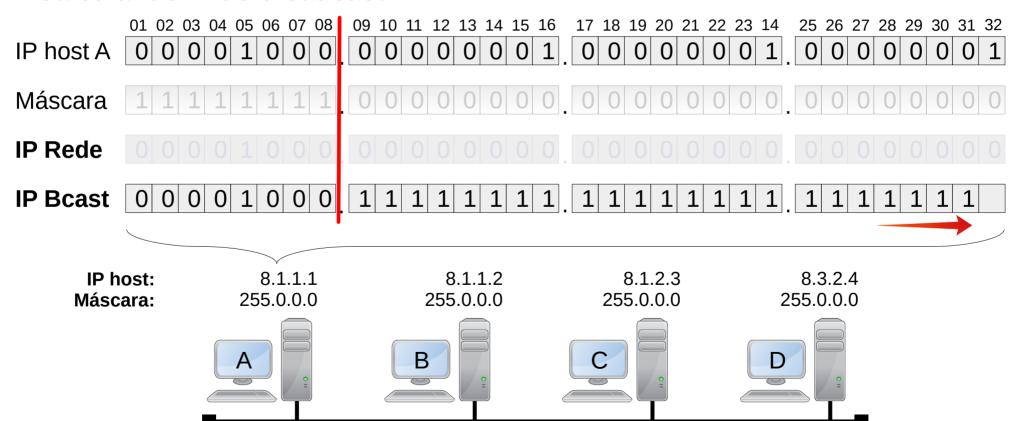


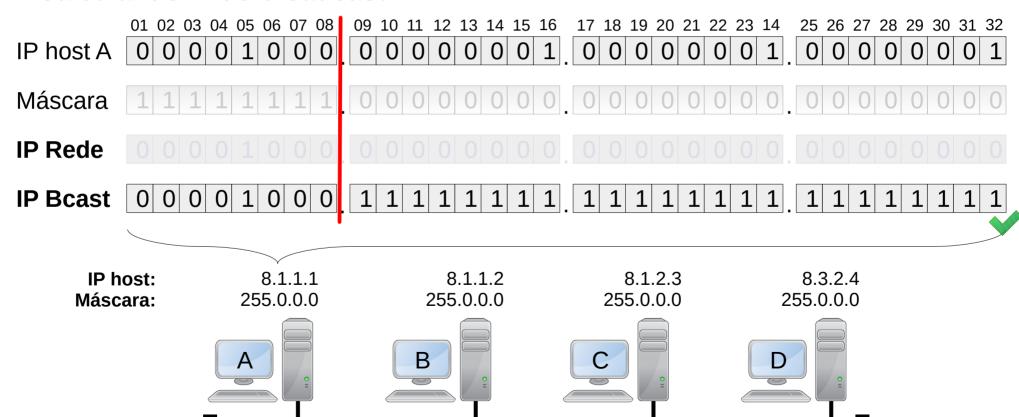


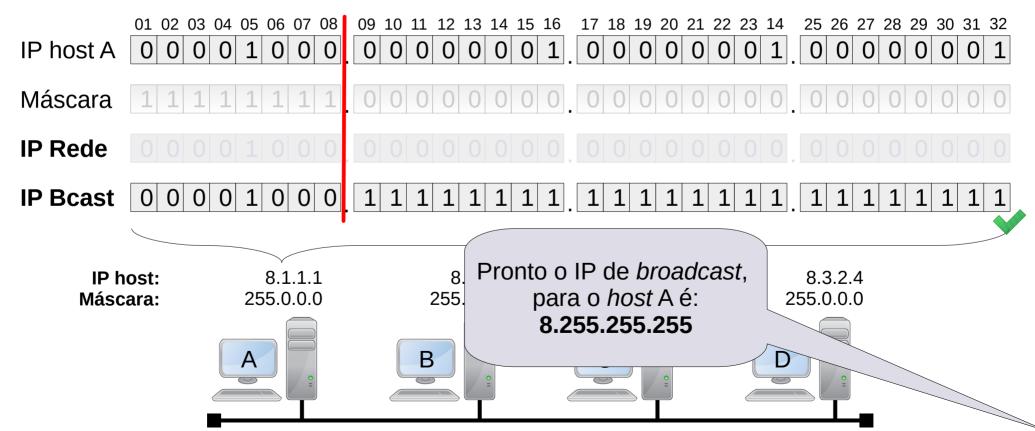


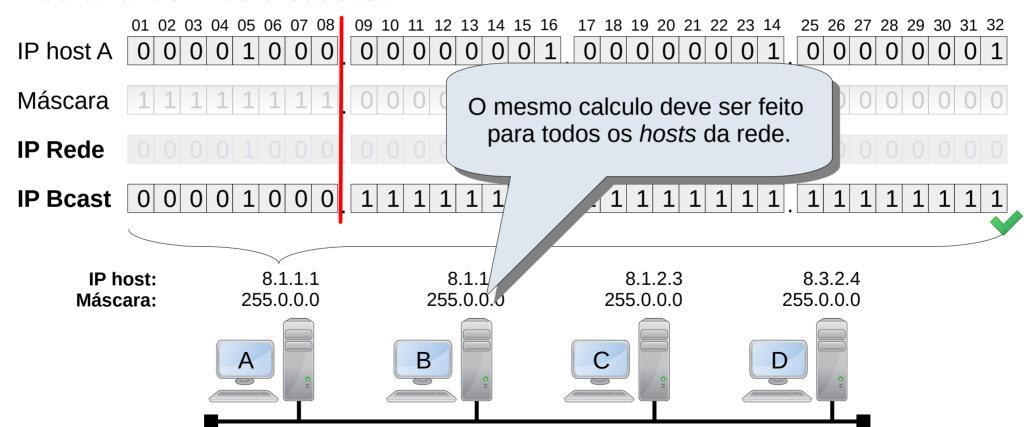


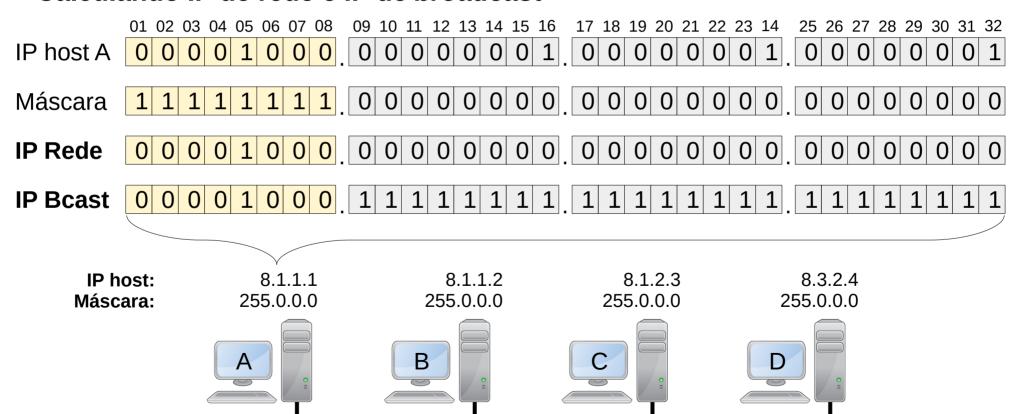












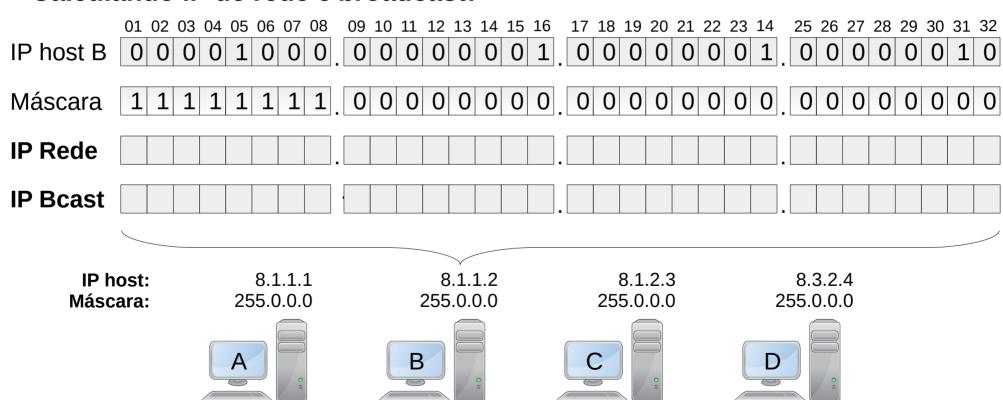
Para todos os *hosts*? Isso vai levar muito tempo...

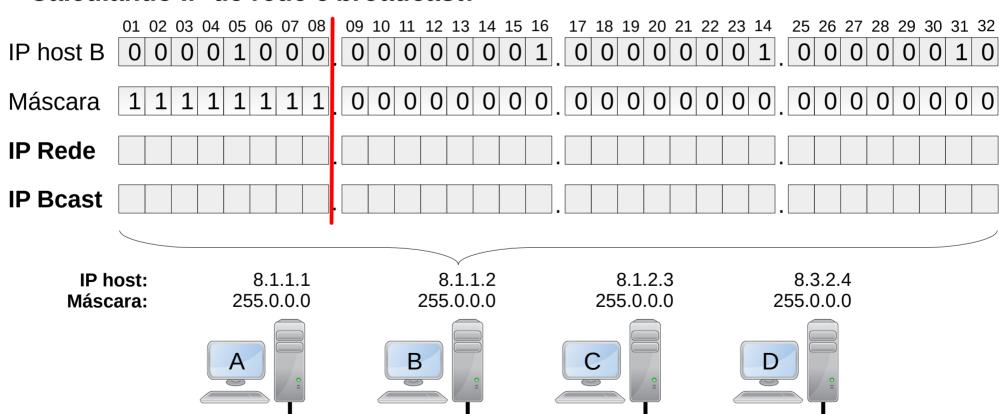


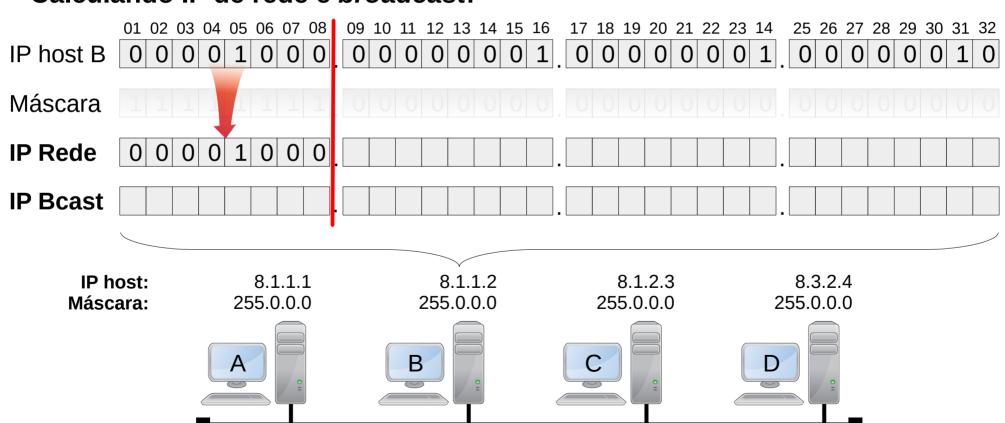
Para todos os *hosts*? Isso vai levar muito tempo...

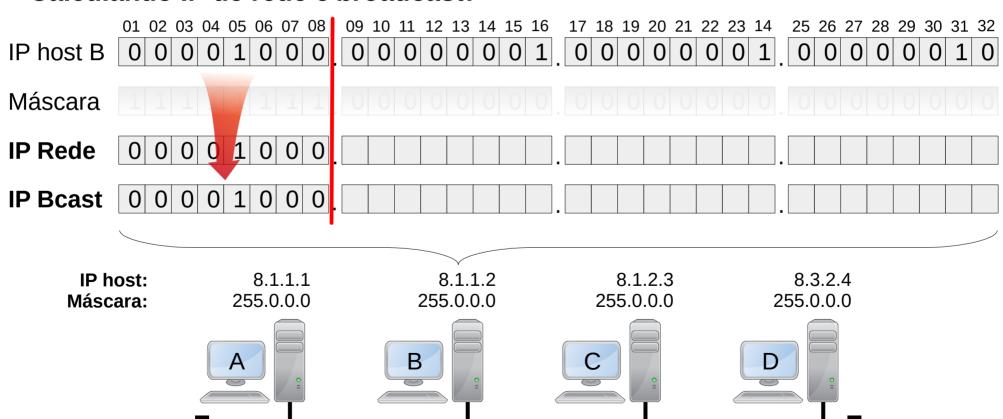


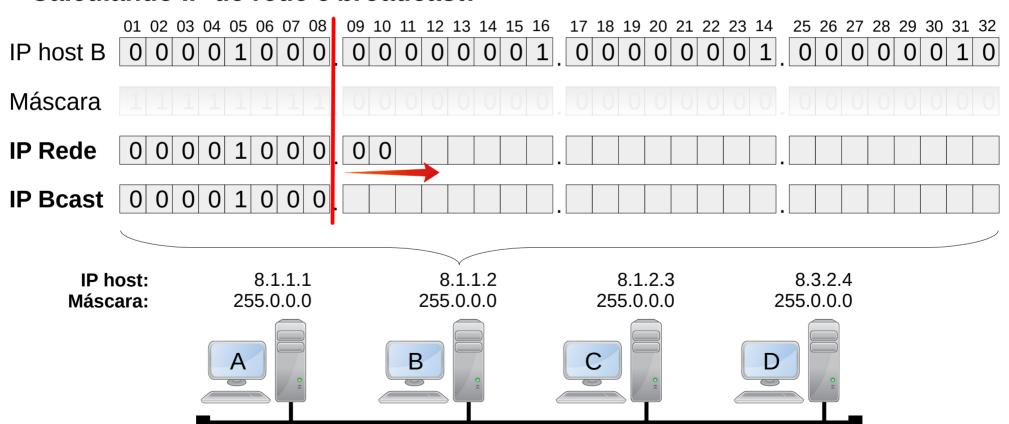
Calma, com a prática isso fica bem rápido!

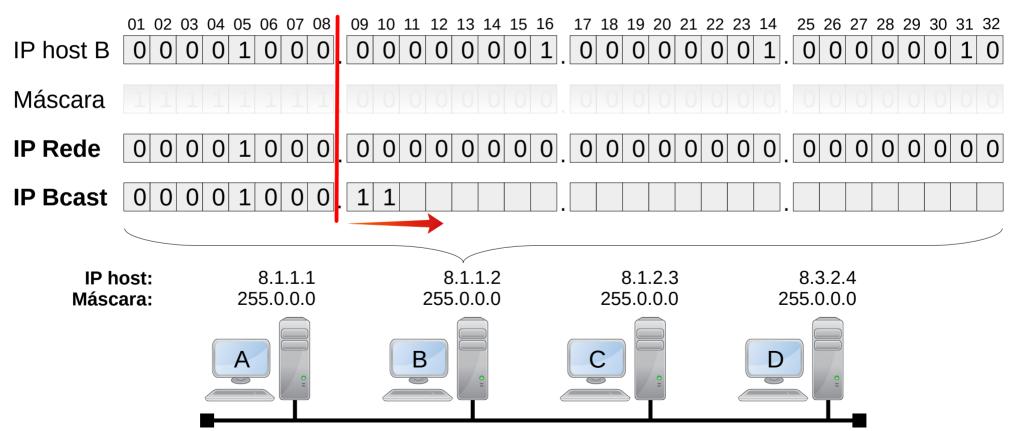


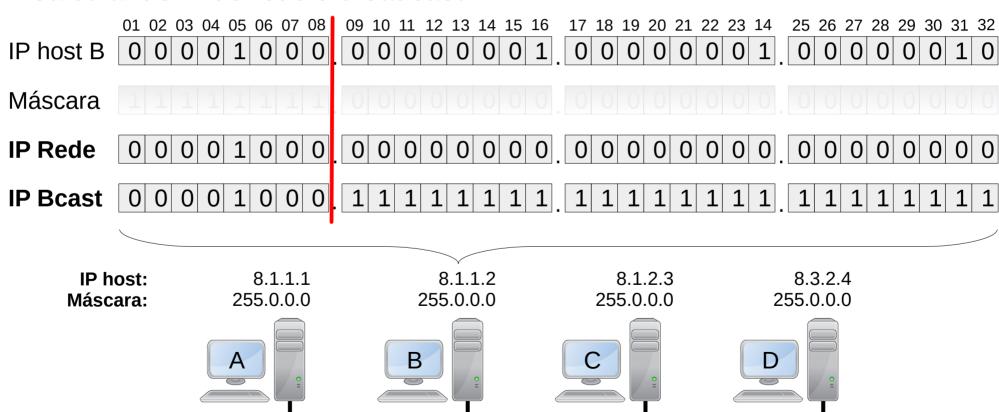


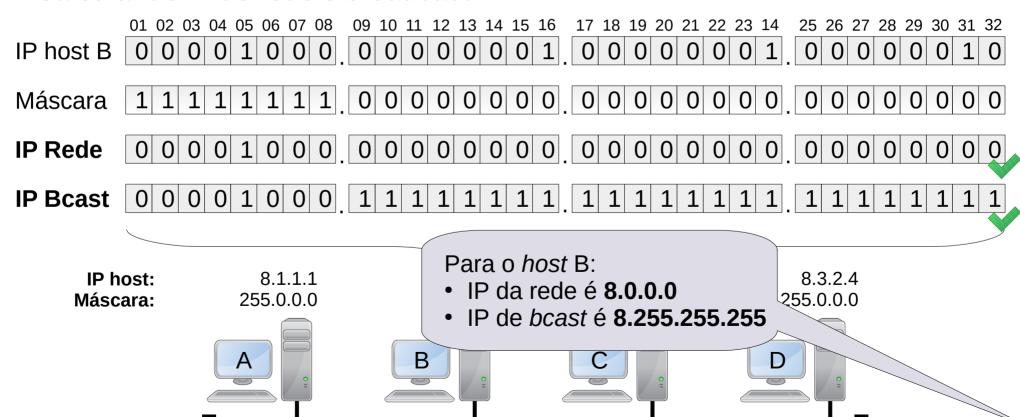


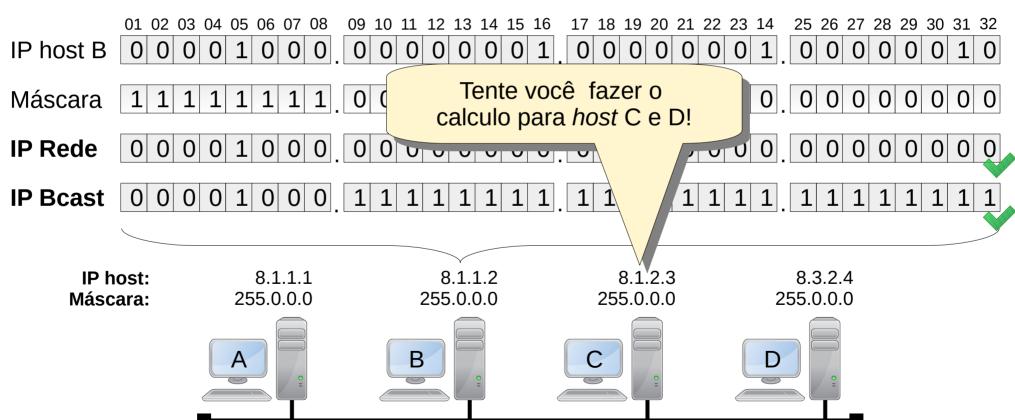












Fiz aqui e deu o mesmo para os dois *hosts*:

- IP de rede, **8.0.0.0**;
- IP de *broadcast*, **8.255.255.255**,

Está certo?



Fiz aqui e deu o mesmo para os dois *hosts*:

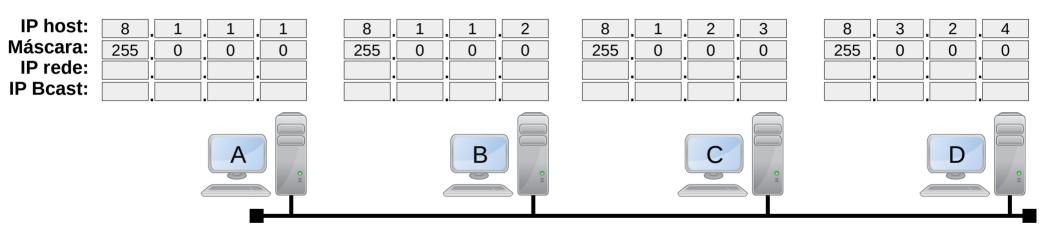
- IP de rede, **8.0.0.0**;
- IP de *broadcast*, **8.255.255.255**,

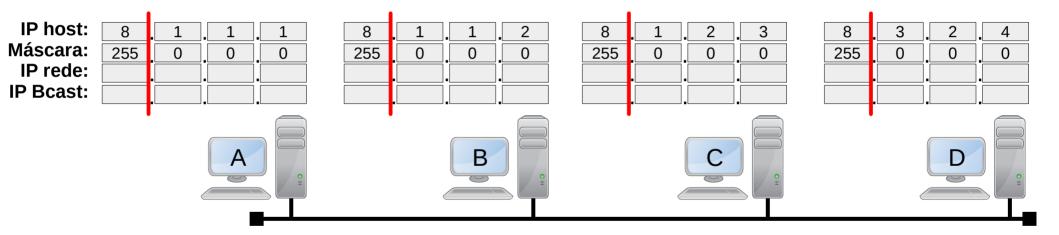
Está certo?

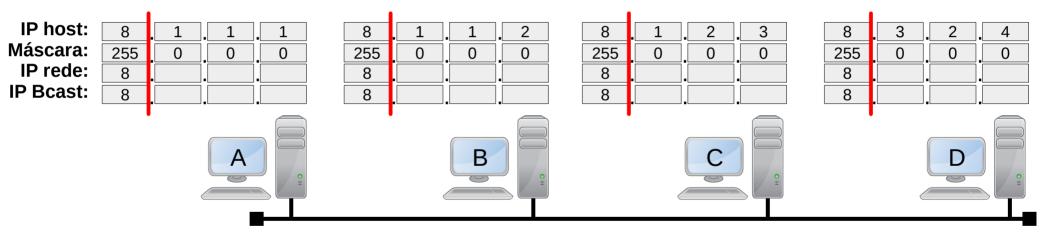


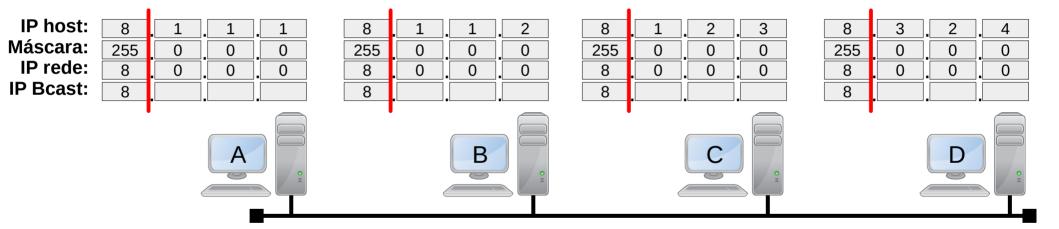
Está certo!
É necessário notar que todos possuem o mesmo IP de rede, logo estão na mesma rede...
Dá para fazer isso facilmente só usando o IP em decimal...

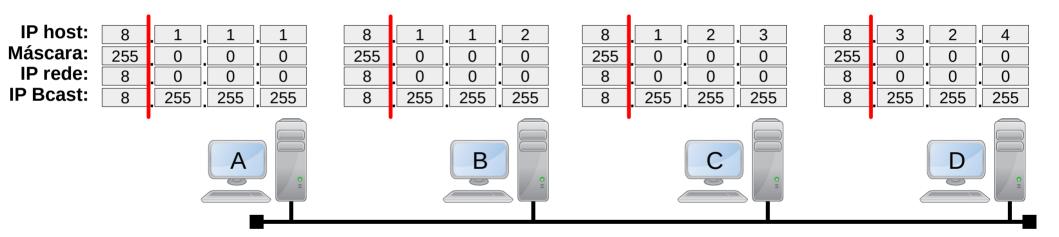
Calculando IP de rede e *broadcast* com IP decimal e máscara 255.0.0.0:



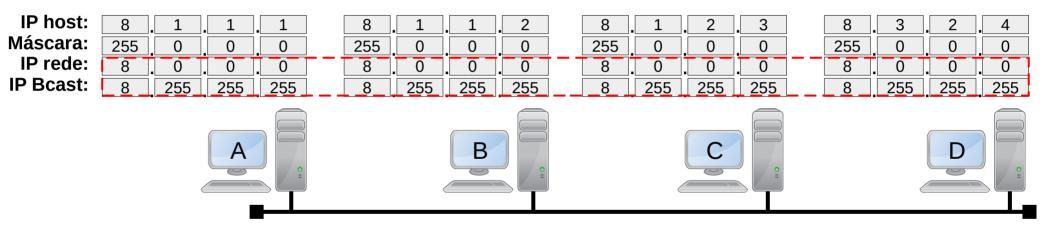






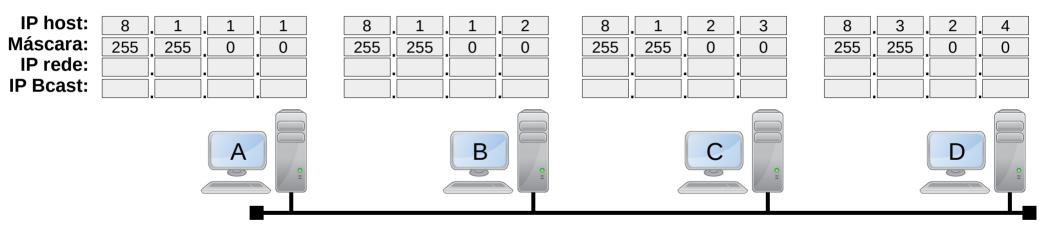


Todos estão na mesma rede 8.0.0.0, logo possuem o mesmo IP de broadcast 8.255.255.255



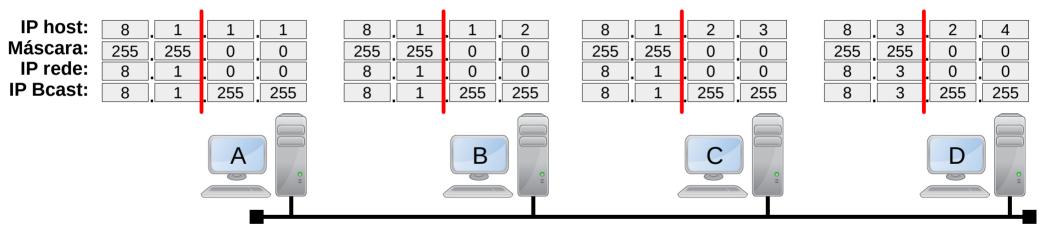
Todos estão na mesma rede 8.0.0.0, logo possuem o mesmo IP de *broadcast* 8.255.255.255

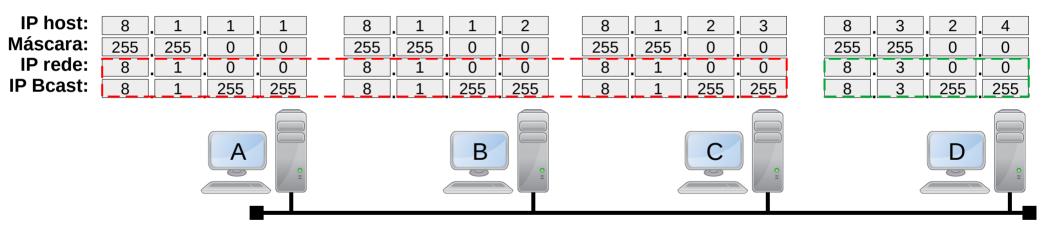
Calculando IP de rede e *broadcast* com IP decimal e máscara **255.255.0.0**:



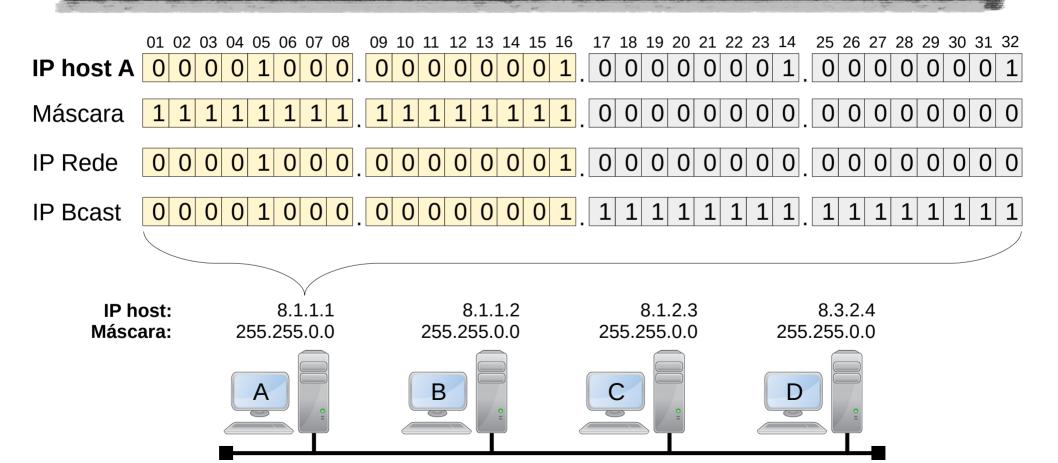
Atenção, mudando da máscara 255.0.0.0 para **255.255.0.0**

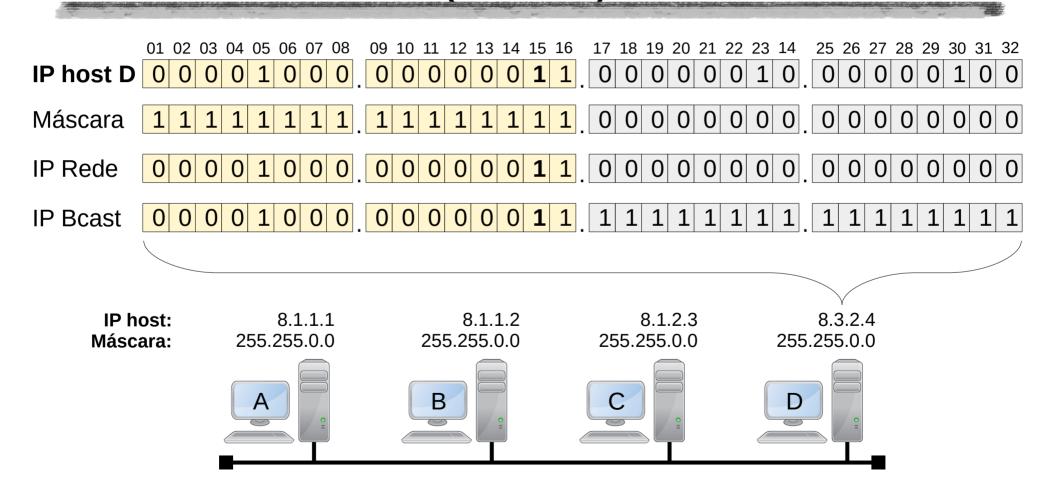
100

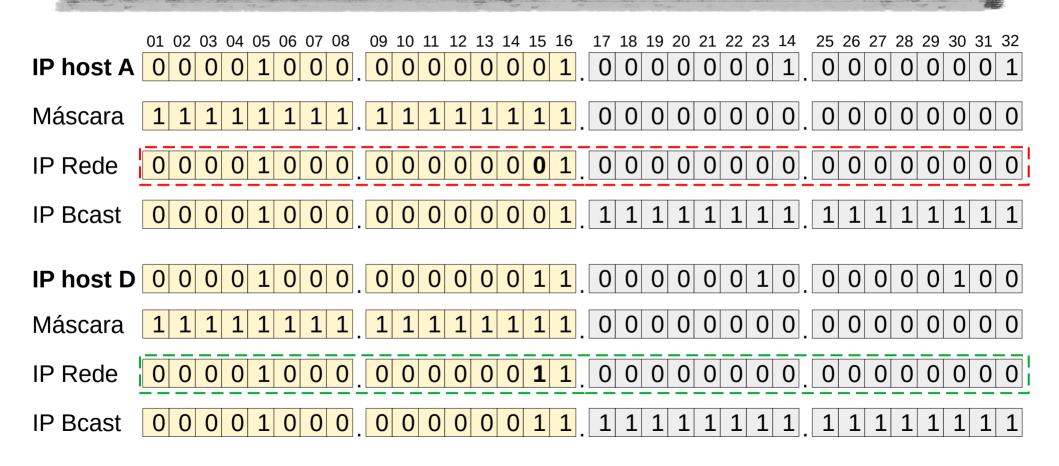


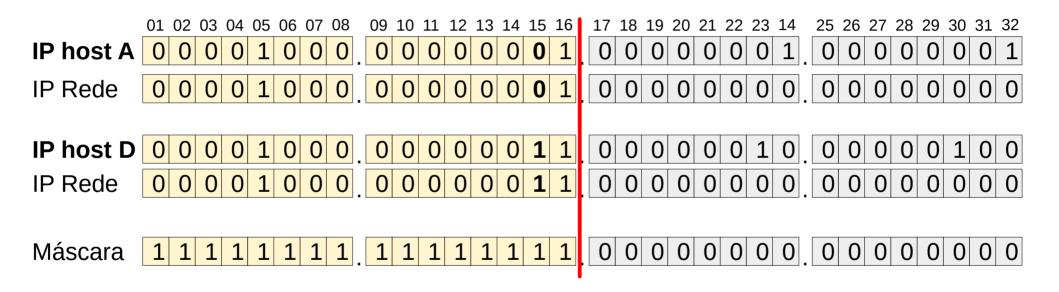


Temos duas redes: 8.1.0.0 e 8.3.0.0









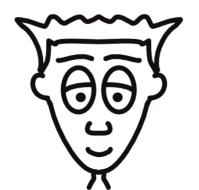
Antes a máscara 255.0.0.0, deixava todo mundo na rede 8.0.0.0.

Já com a máscara **255.255.0.0**, os mesmos IPs criaram duas redes: 8.1.0.0 e 8.3.0.0.



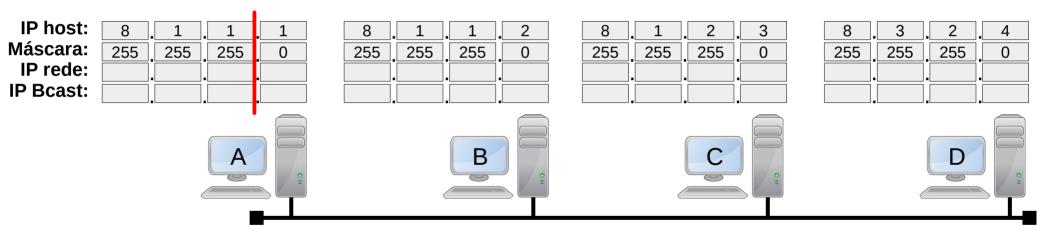
Antes a máscara 255.0.0.0, deixava todo mundo na rede 8.0.0.0.

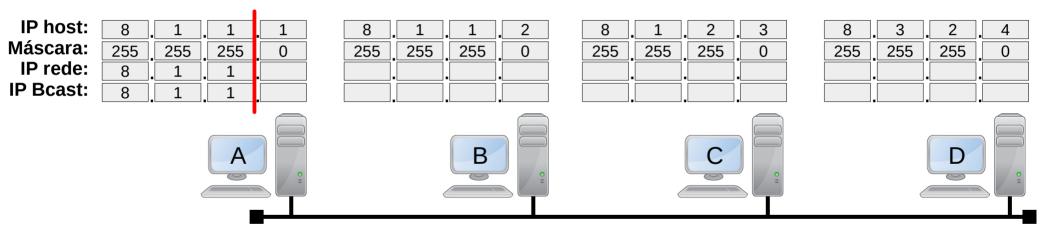
Já com a máscara **255.255.0.0**, os mesmos IPs criaram duas redes: 8.1.0.0 e 8.3.0.0.

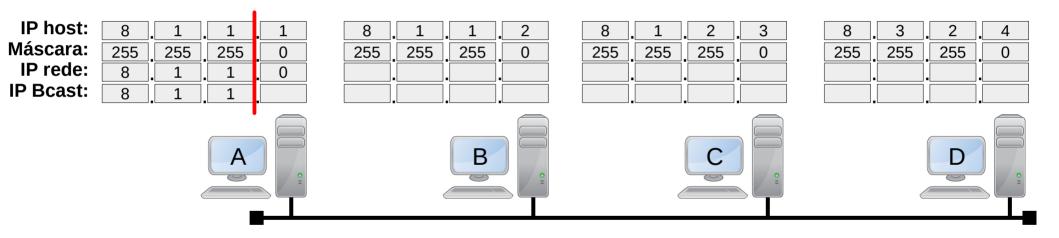


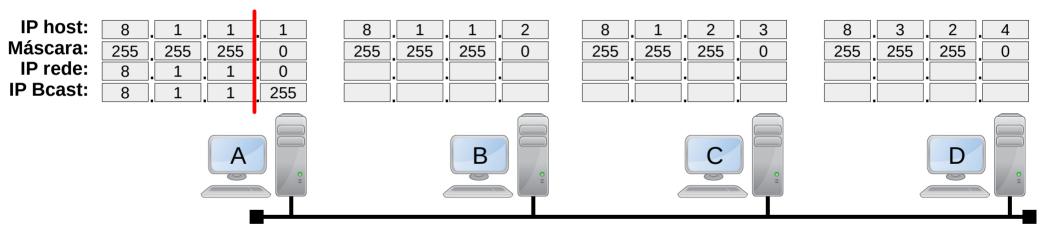
Agora tente fazer com a máscara 255.255.255.0

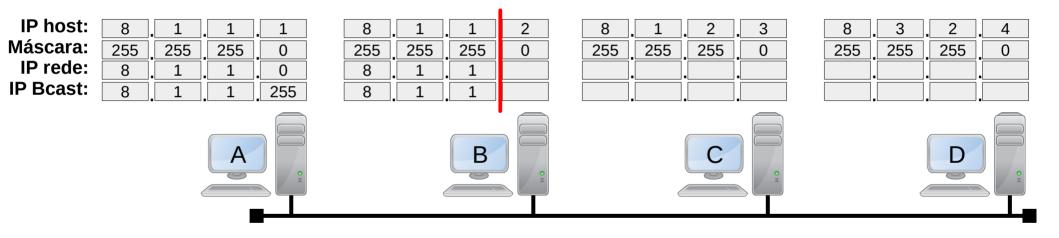
Calculando IP de rede e *broadcast* com IP decimal e máscara **255.255.255.0**:

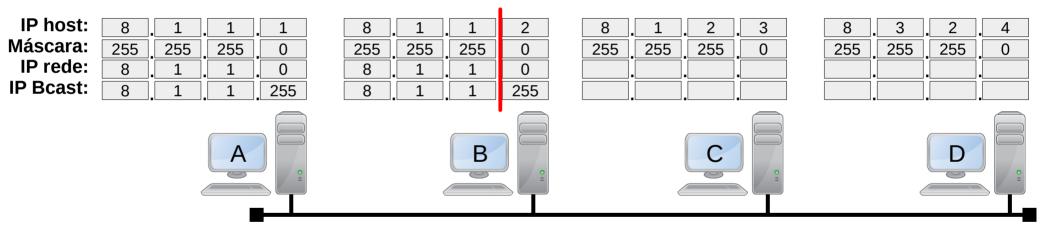


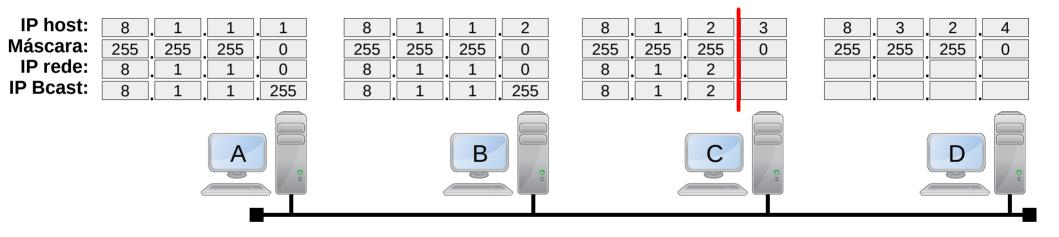


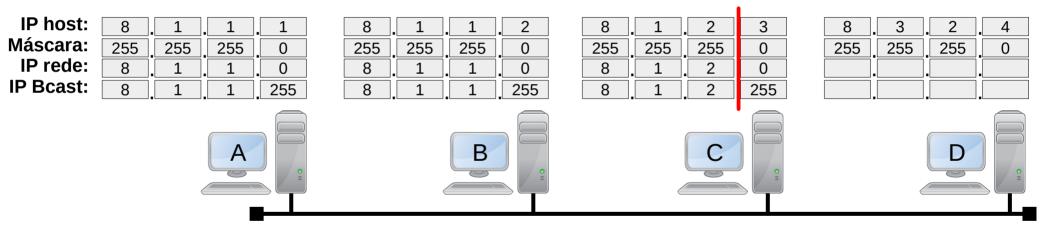


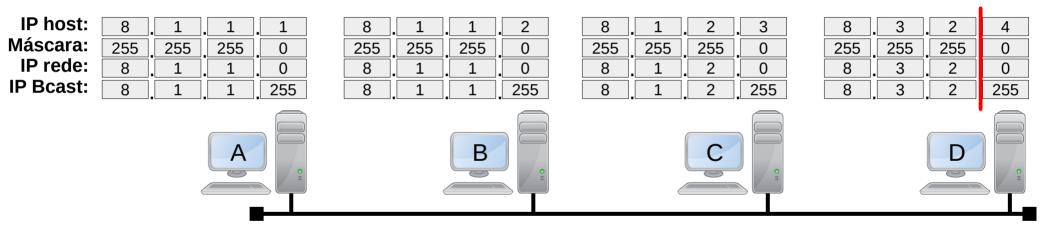


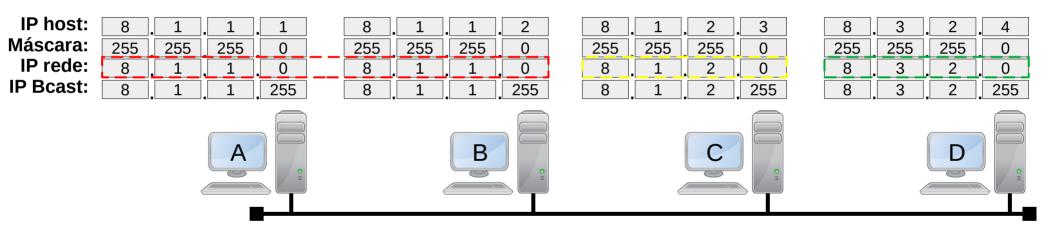










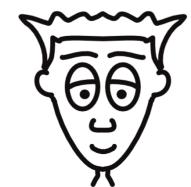


Agora com a máscara 255.255.25.0, temos três redes:

8.1.1.0

8.1.2.0

8.3.2.0

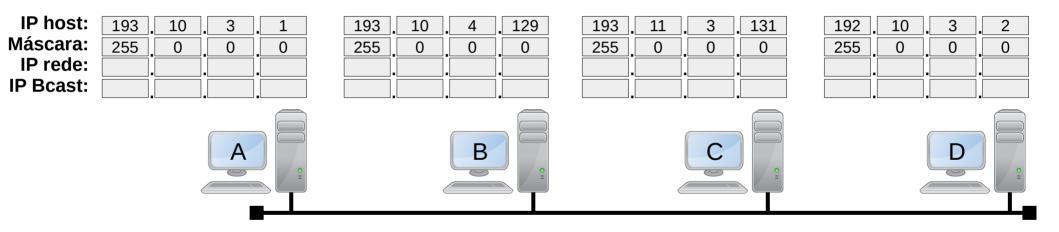


As máscaras utilizadas até agora lembram o antigo sistema de classes:

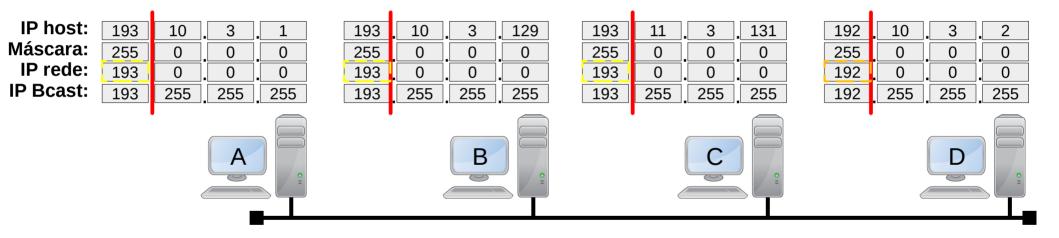
Máscara	Classe*	Rede	Host
255.0.0.0	Α	8	24
255.255.0.0	В	16	16
255.255.255.0	С	24	8

^{*} Máscaras não têm classe (classless). Então, é possível utilizar IPs classe A com máscaras que lembram o antigo padrão classe C. Também, é possível utilizar máscaras que fogem totalmente da ideia proposta pelas classes. Esse é o poder da máscara!

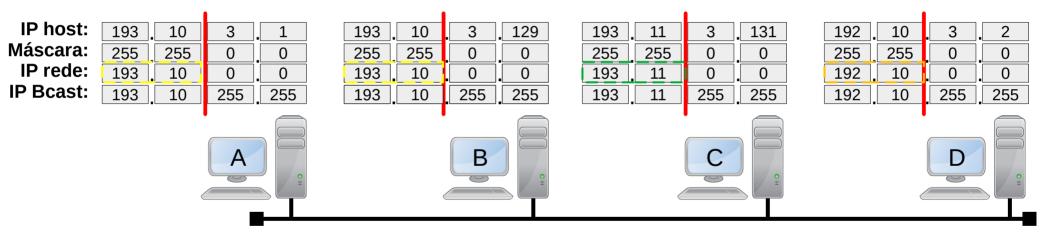
IP classe C com máscara classe A:



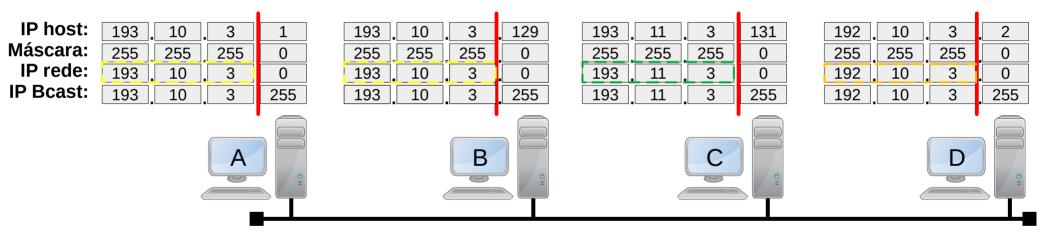
IP classe C com máscara classe A:



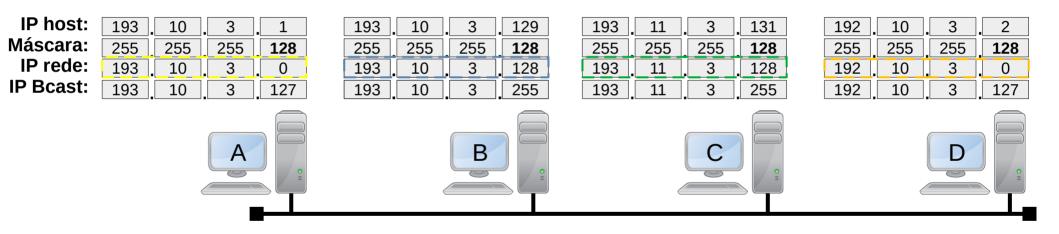
IP classe C com máscara classe B:



IP classe C com máscara classe C:



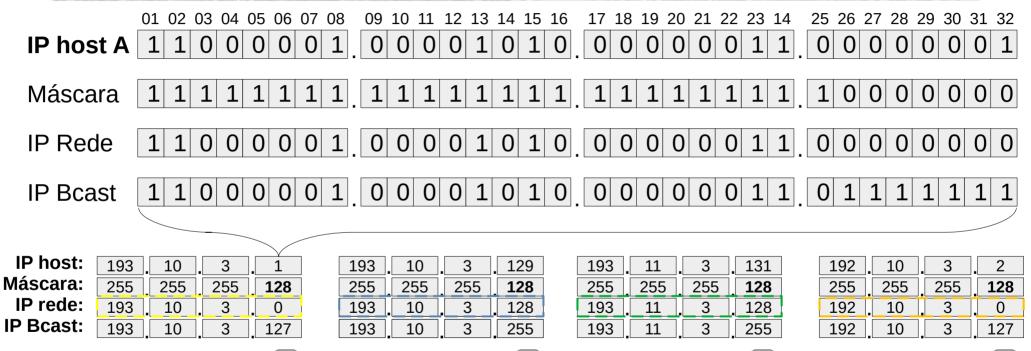
IP classe C com máscara que não lembra nenhuma classe:



Mais heim?

Máscara 255.255.255.128?



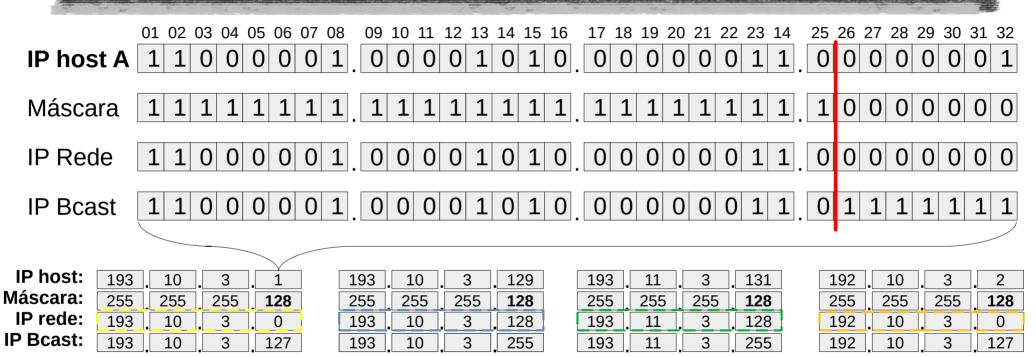










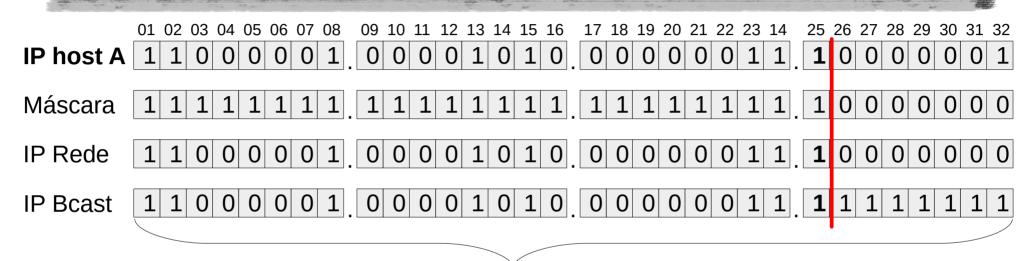


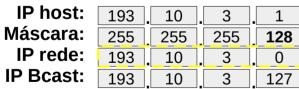












193	10	. 3	129
255	255	255	128
193	10	3	128
193	10	3	255

193	11	. 3	. 131
255	255	255	128
193	11	. 3	128
193	11	3	255

192	. 10	. 3	2
255	255	255	128
192	10	. 3	0
192	10	3	127









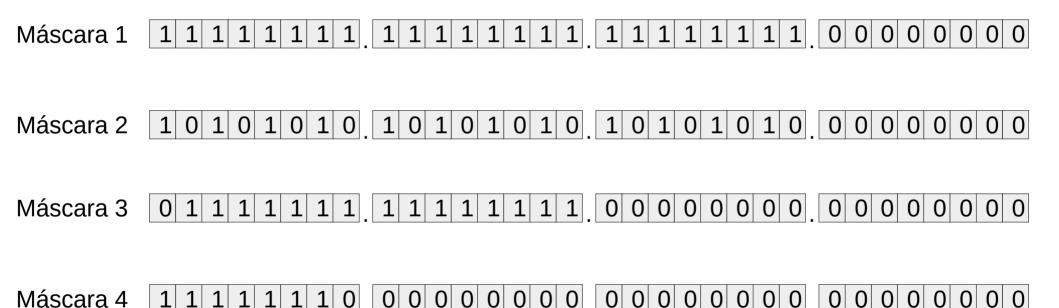
Quer dizer que eu posso usar outros Números que não 255 e 0, nos octetos da máscara?



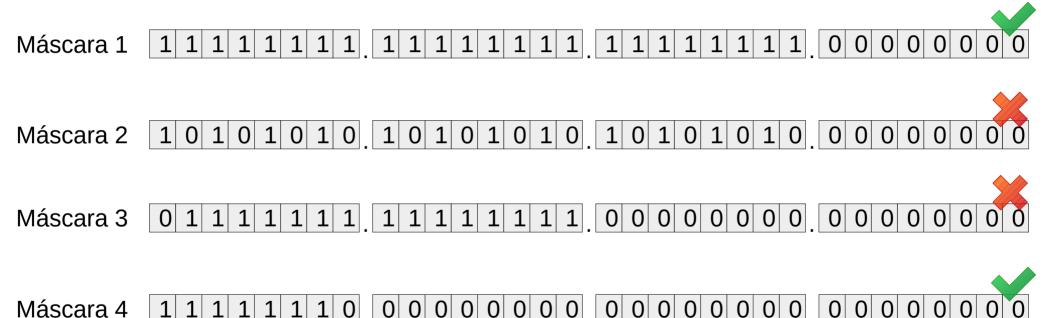
Quer dizer que eu posso usar outros Números que não 255 e 0, nos octetos da máscara?

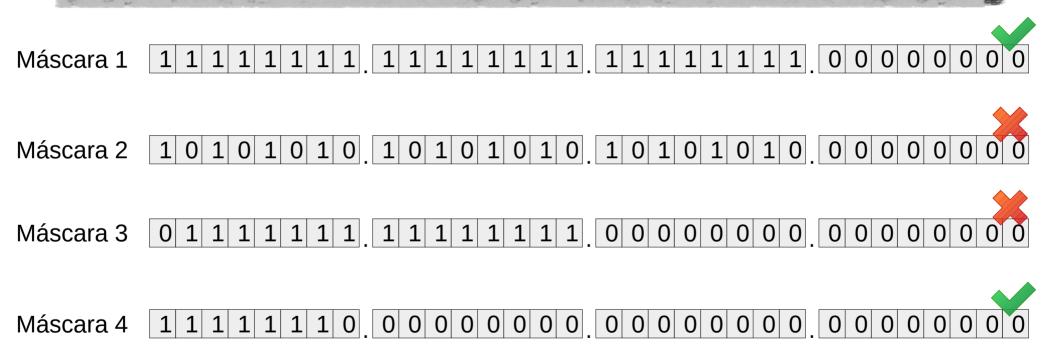


Sim mas lembre que não pode intercalar uns e zeros...

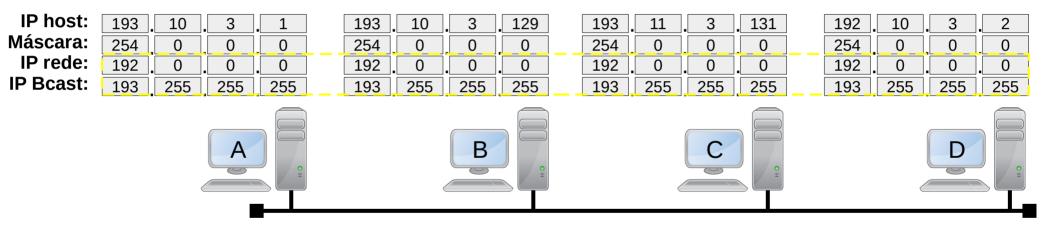


Quais máscaras são válidas?

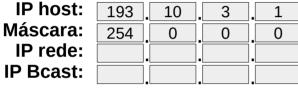


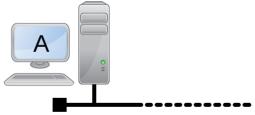


Como ficará a rede anterior se aplicarmos a máscara 4?



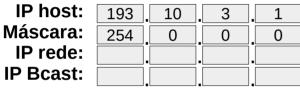
IP classe C com máscara 254.0.0.0:

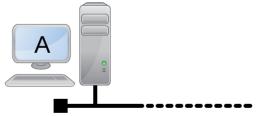




Uma forma mais rápida de calcular...

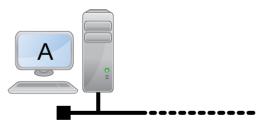
IP classe C com máscara 254.0.0.0:

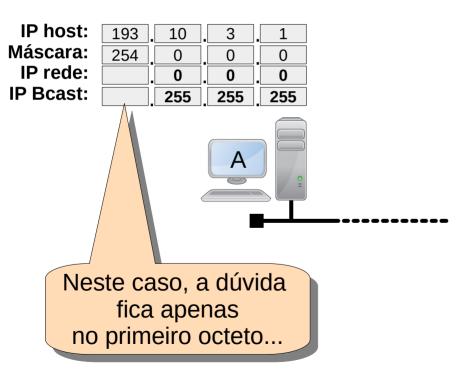


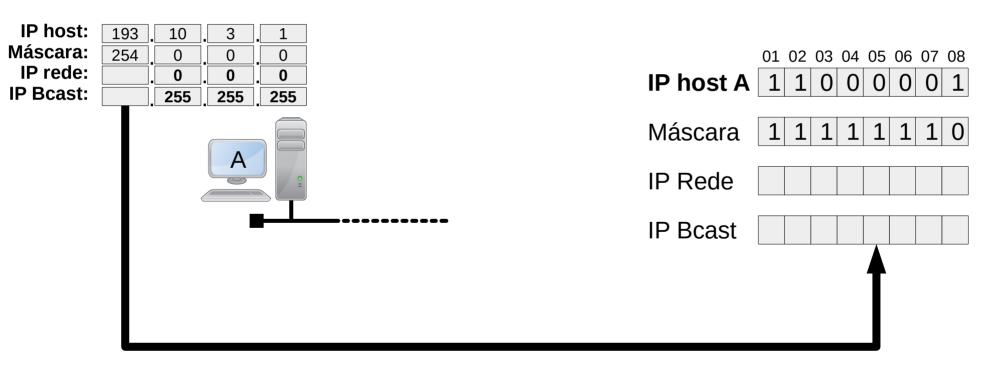


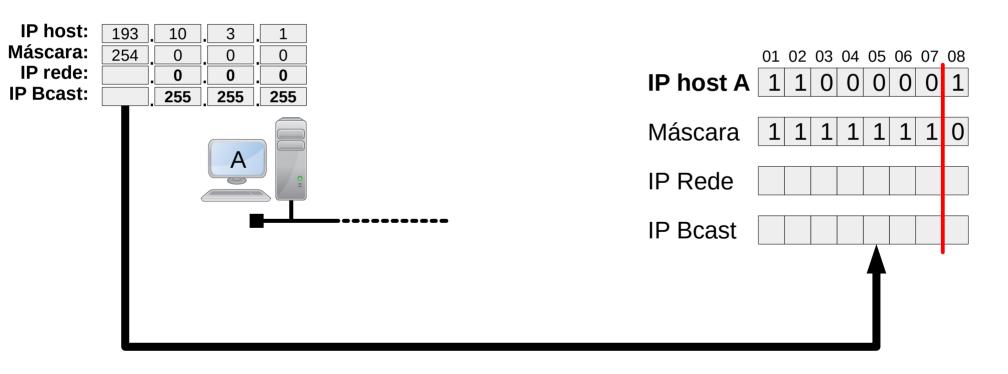
Sabemos que os três últimos octetos são *host...*

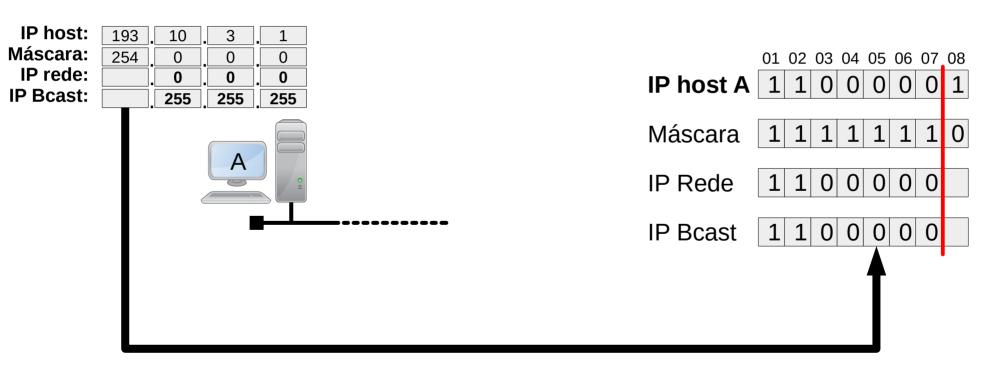
IP Bcast: 255 255 2	
IP rede:	0
Máscara : 254 0 0 0	0
IP host: 193 . 10 . 3 .	1

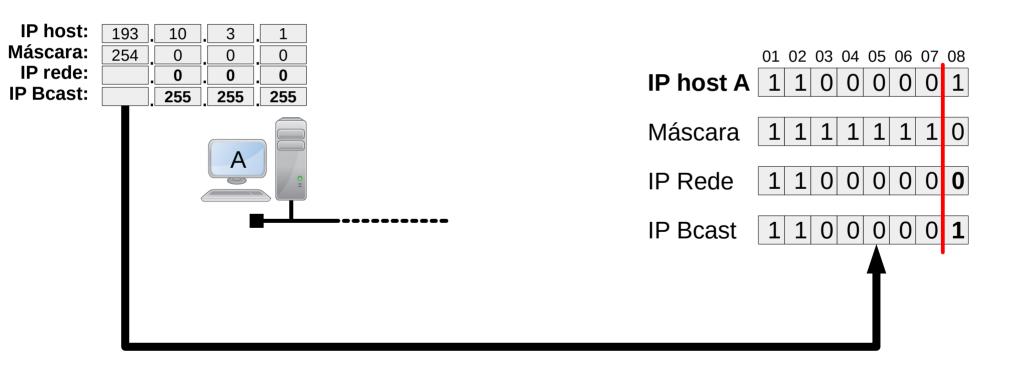


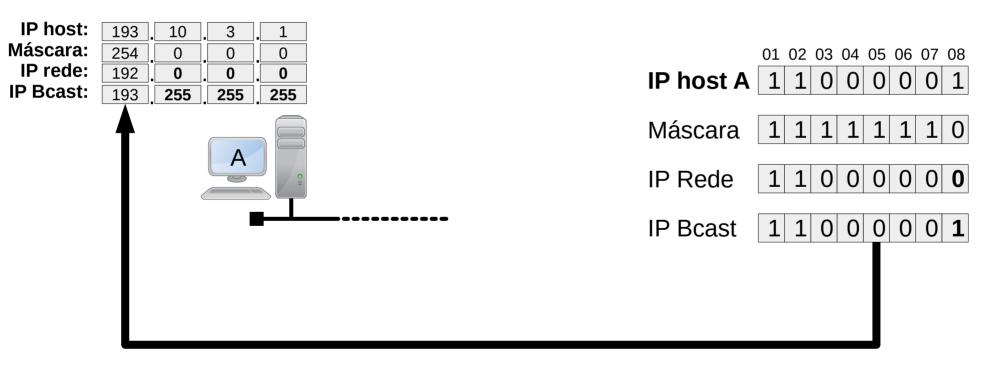


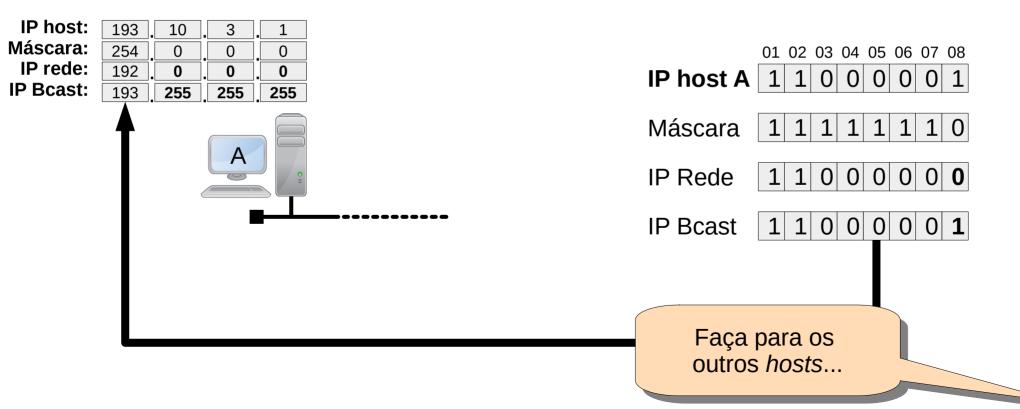








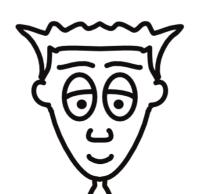




Entendi, como funciona a máscara (*classless*), mas ainda não entendi muito bem como ela ajuda no problema de desperdício de IPs...



Entendi, como funciona a máscara (*classless*), mas ainda não entendi muito bem como ela ajuda no problema de desperdício de IPs...



Vamos deixar para a próxima aula...

Ainda tem muita coisa:

- Notação CIDR;
- Calcular quantidade de hosts;
 - Endereços reservados...

Conclusão

Temos que treinar para saber como usar máscara de rede, principalmente para extrair/identificar o endereço IP de rede e broadcast...



Obrigado!!!

Prof. Dr. Luiz Arthur Feitosa dos Santos



luiz.arthur.feitosa.santos@gmail.com

https://luizsantos.github.io/

Links e referencias na descrição do vídeo