Camada Enlace

(Introdução)

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https://luizsantos.github.io/

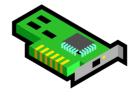


Modelo TCP/IP

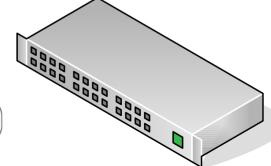
Aplicação

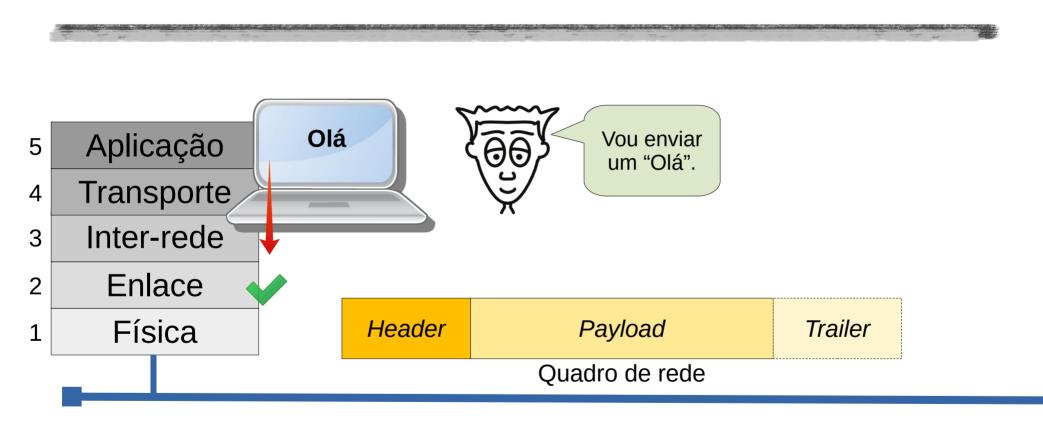
- Transporte
- Inter-rede
- ² Enlace
 - Física

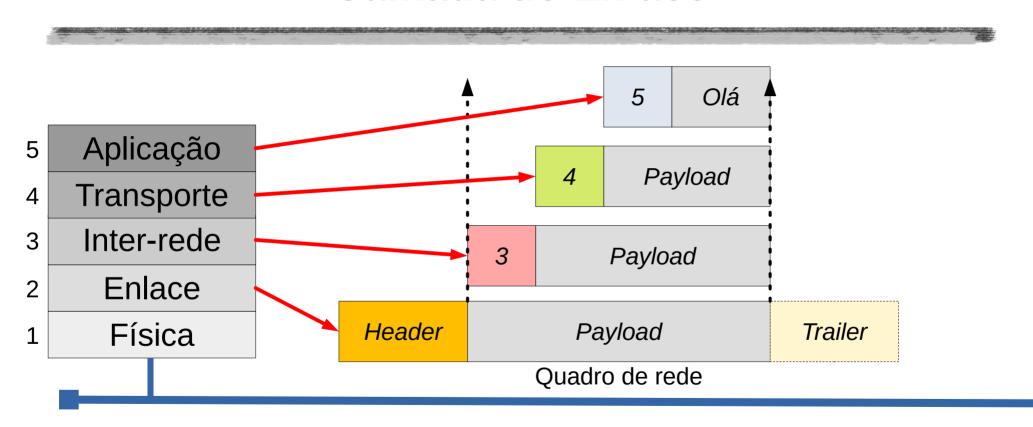
- Detecção de erros;
- Controle de acesso ao meio;
- Endereçamento físico;
- Impedir que hosts mais rápidos inundem de informações hosts mais lentos.



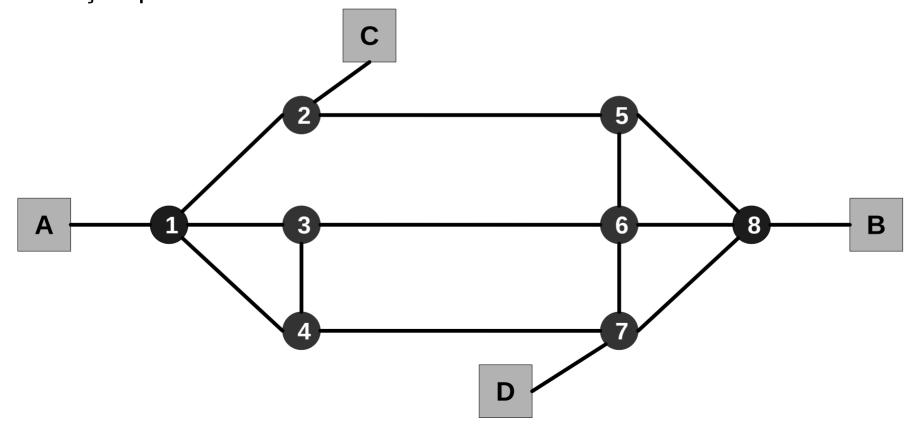


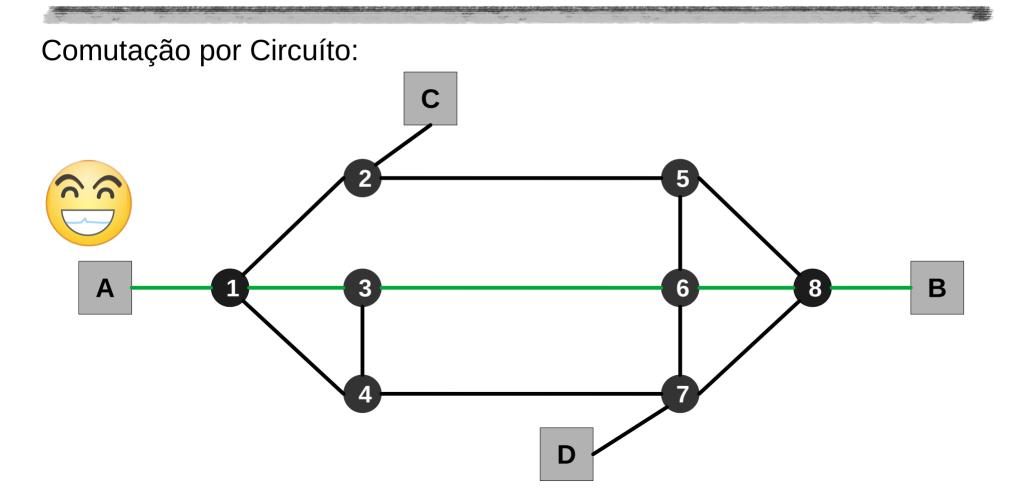


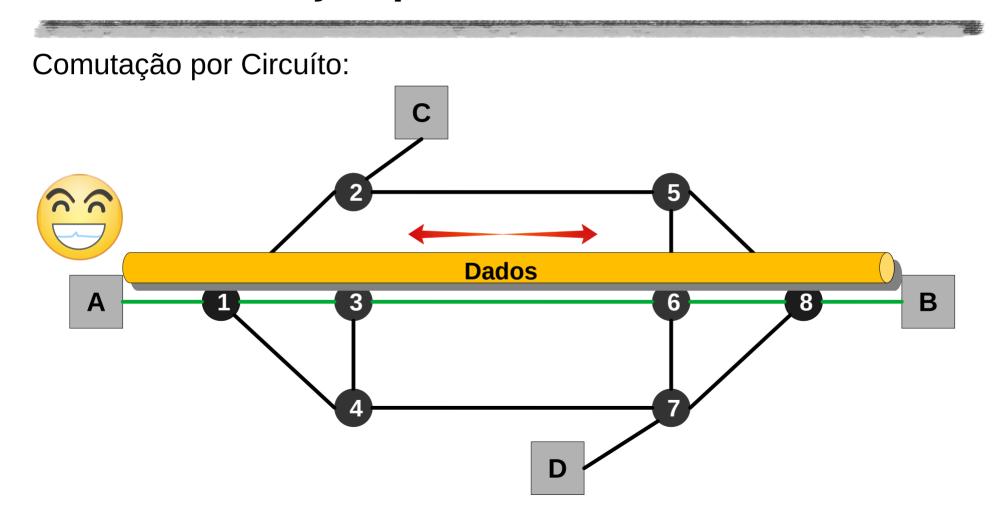


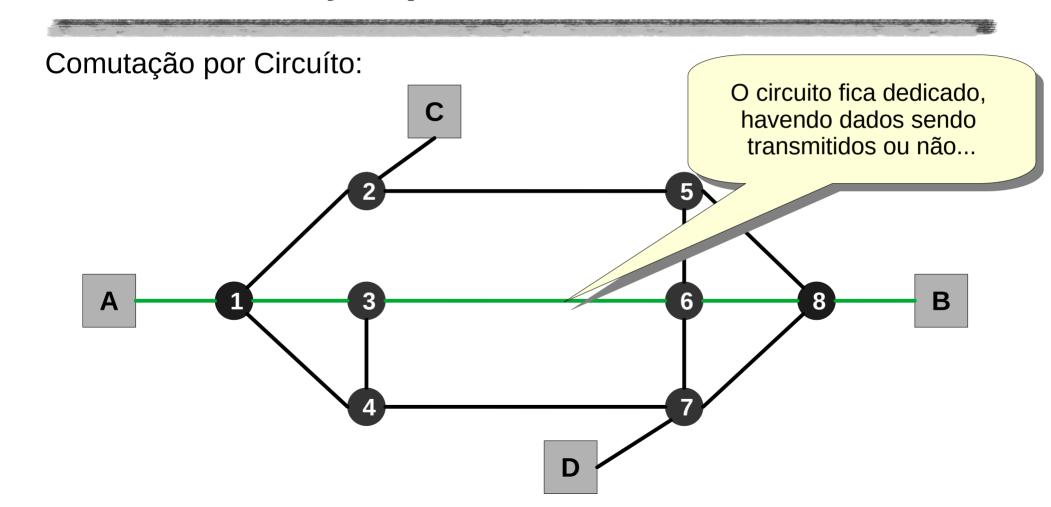


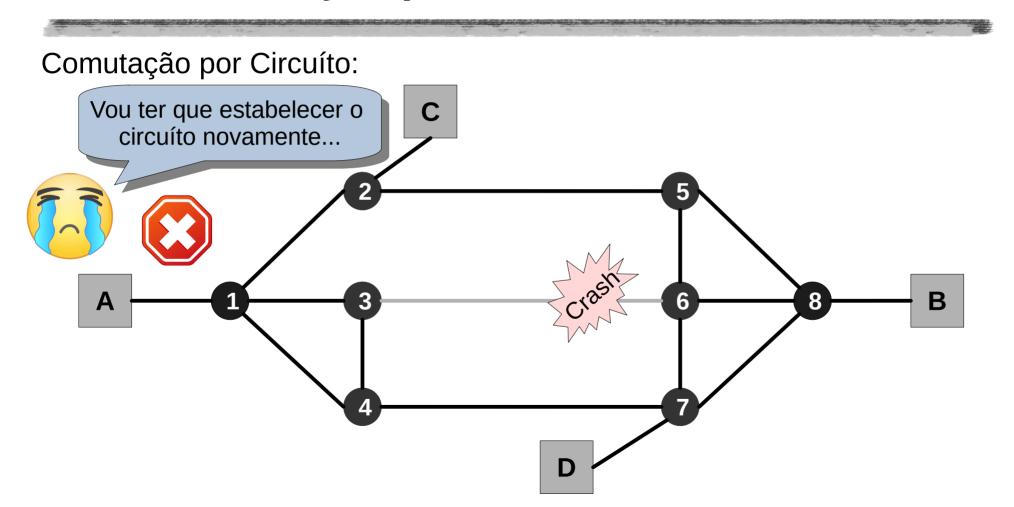
Comutação por Circuíto:

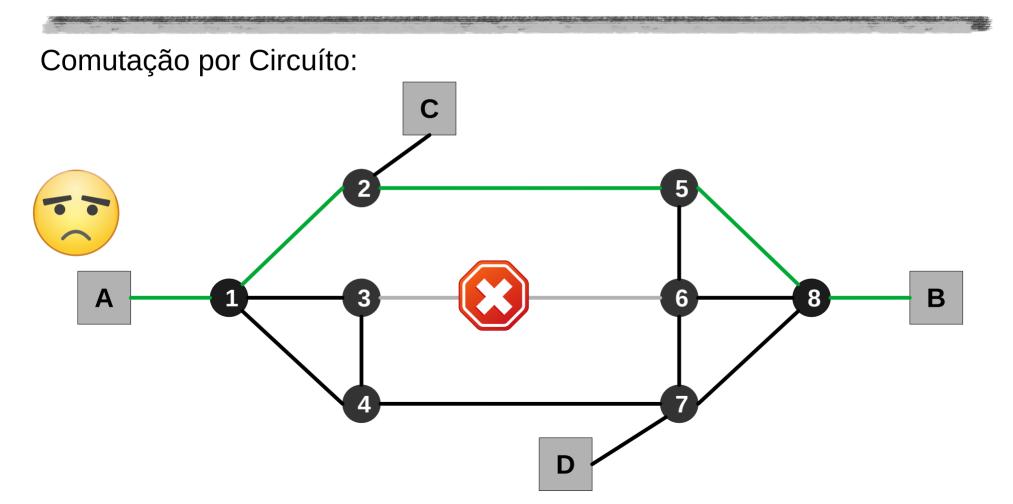


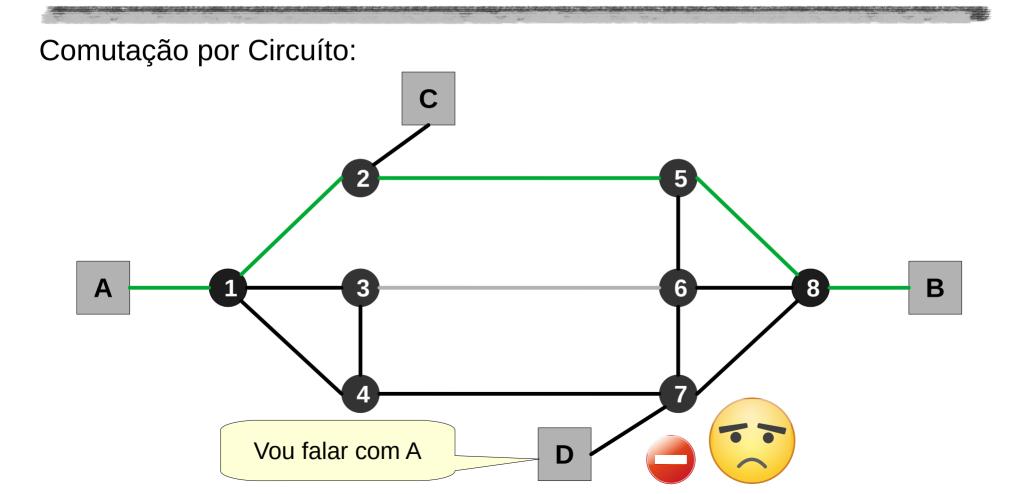


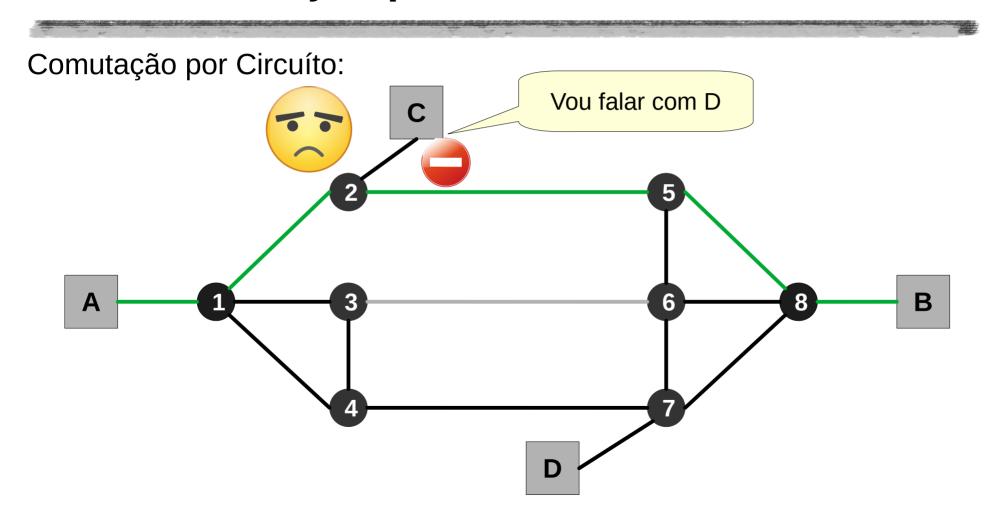


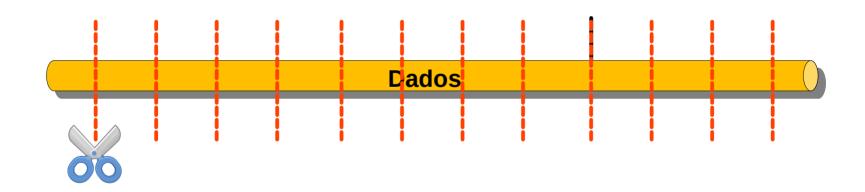


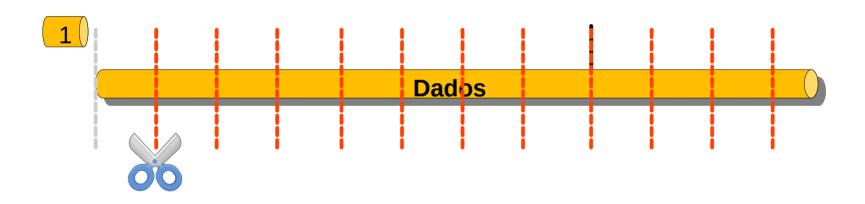


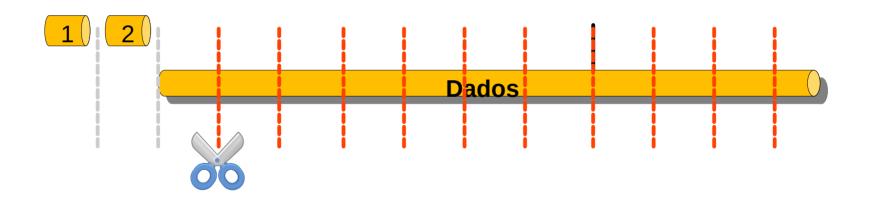


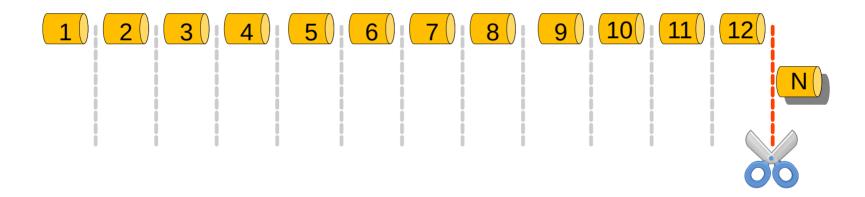


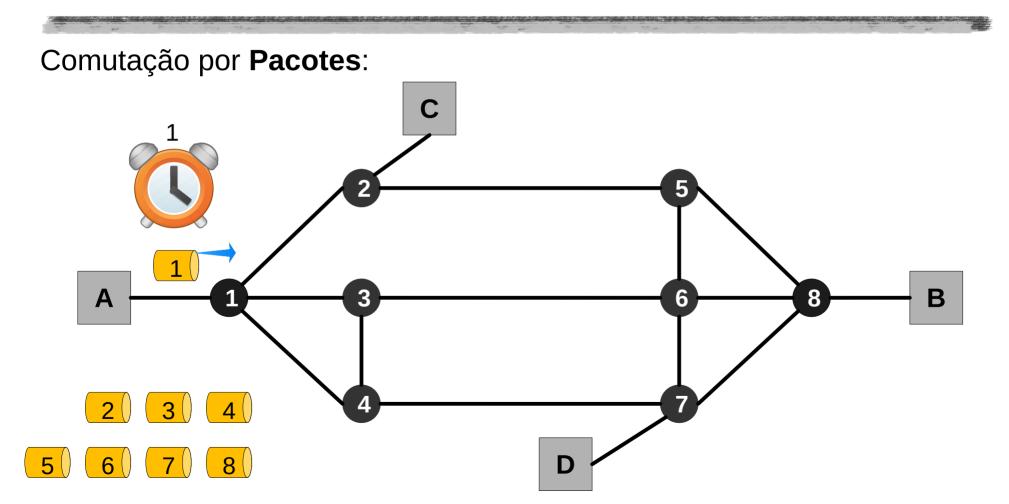


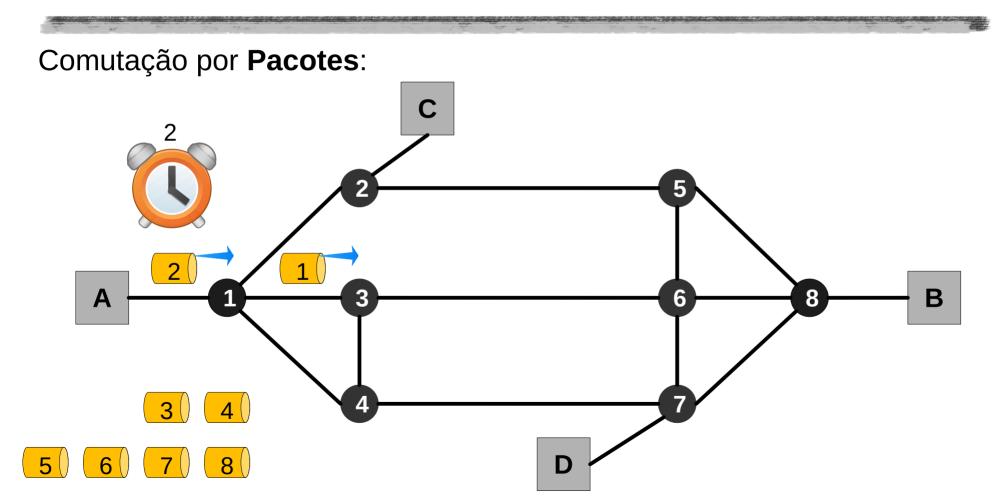


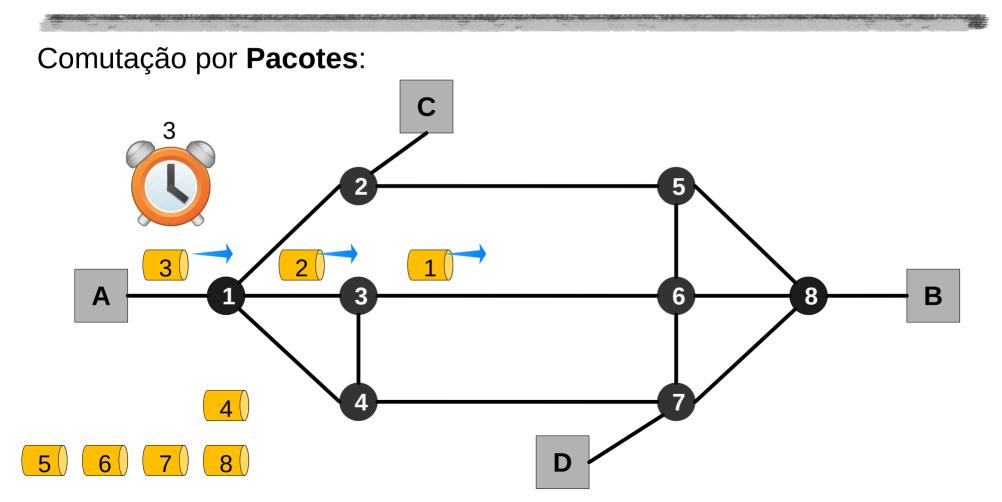


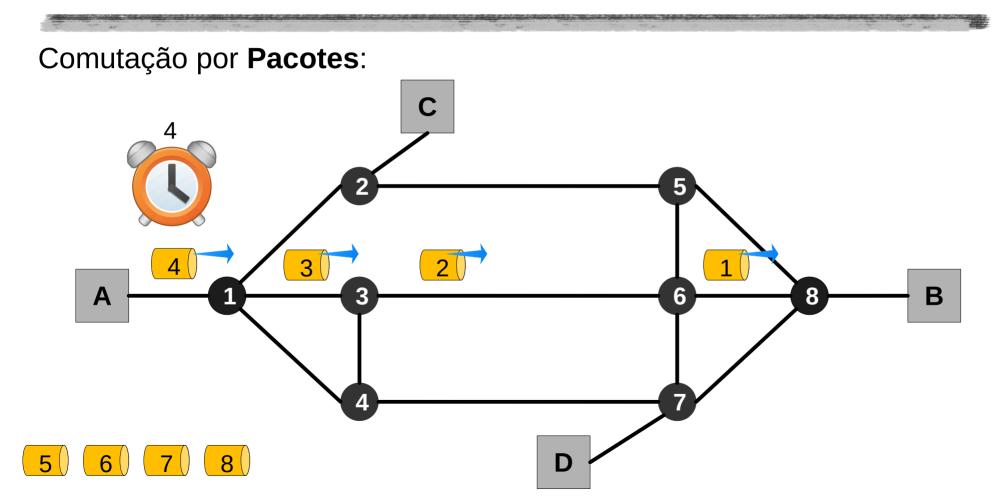


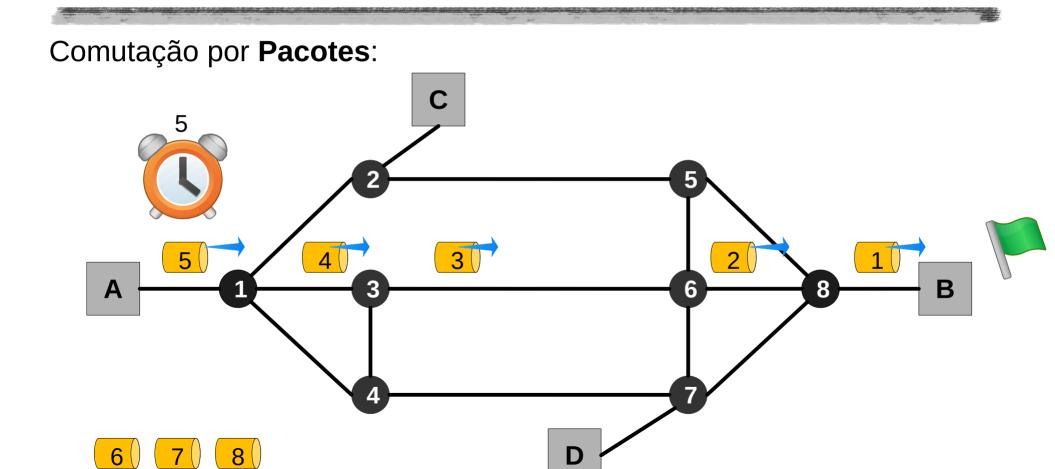


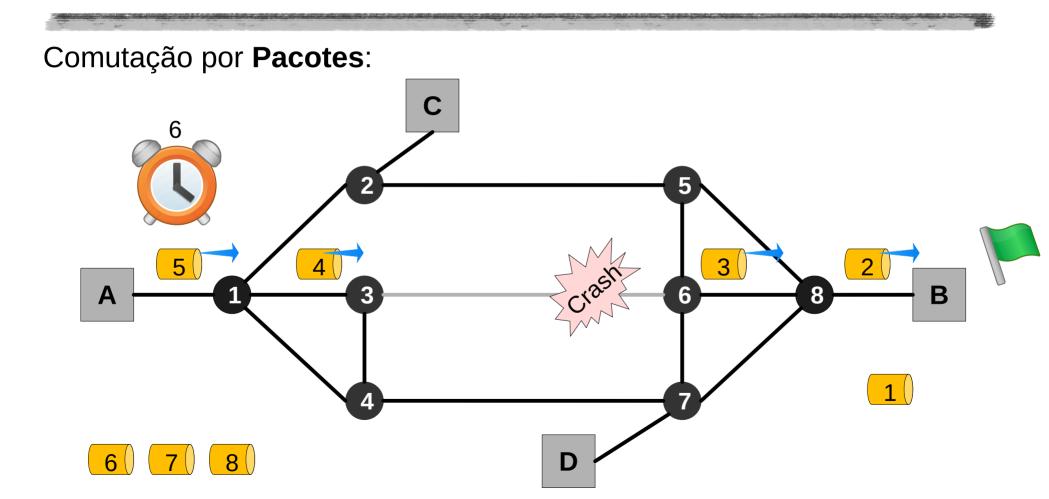


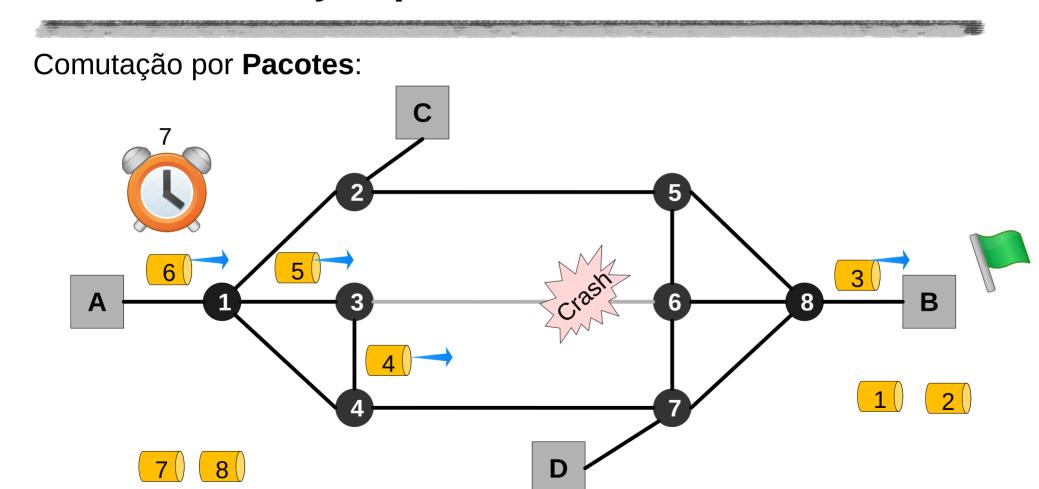


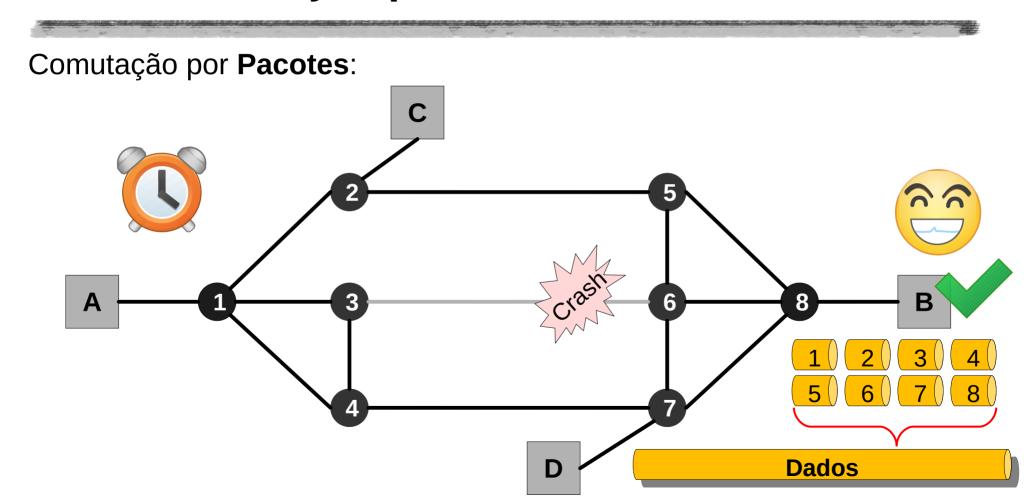


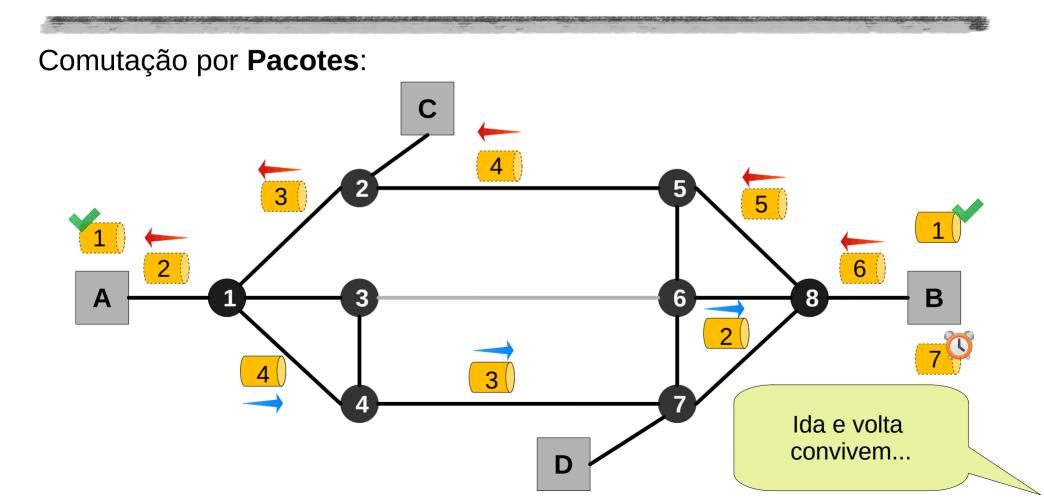


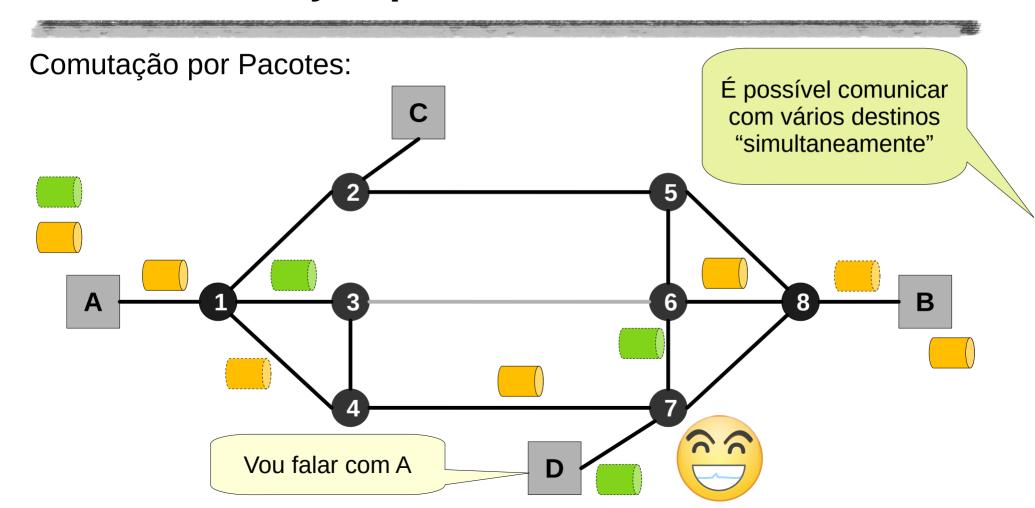


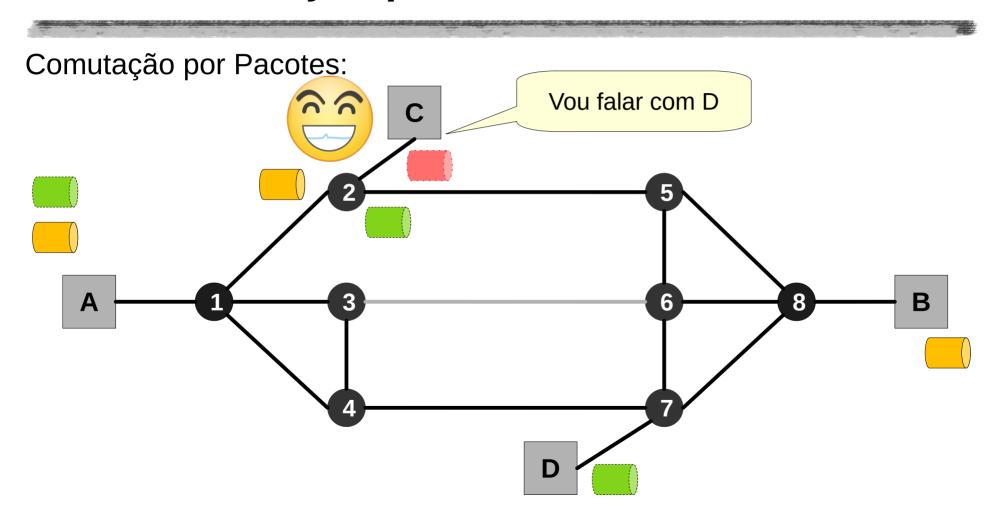












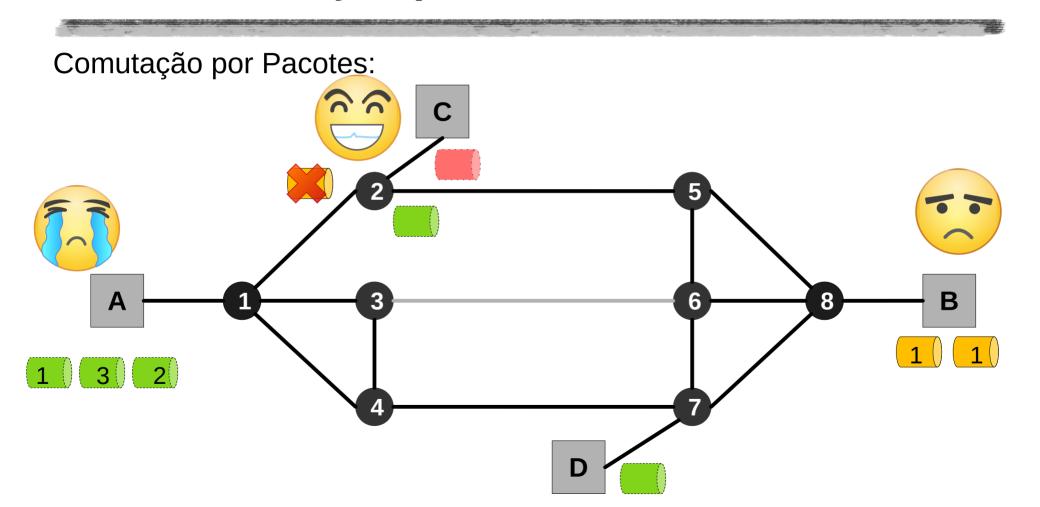
Entendi... comutação por pacote é muito melhor!!!

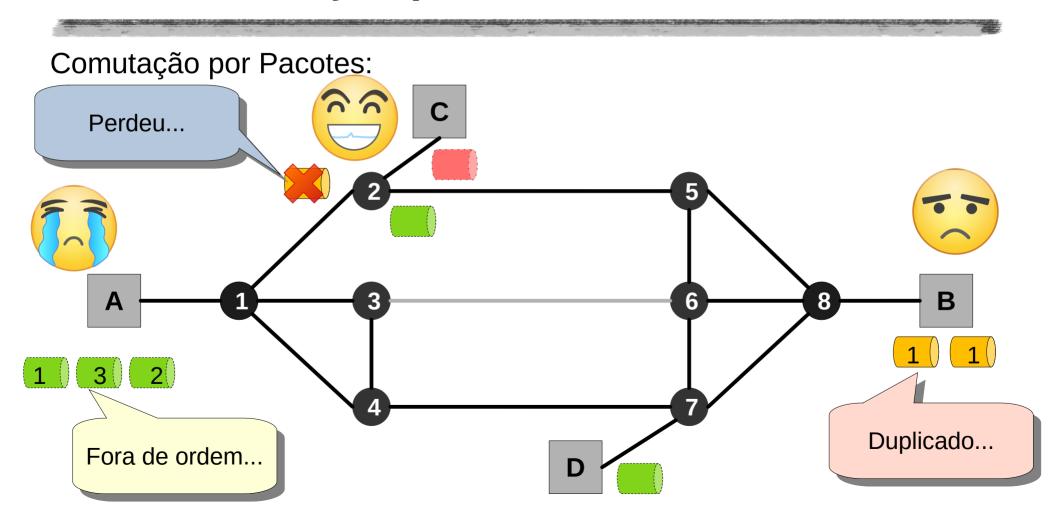


Entendi... comutação por pacote é muito melhor!!!

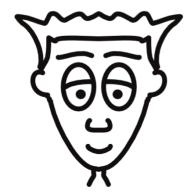


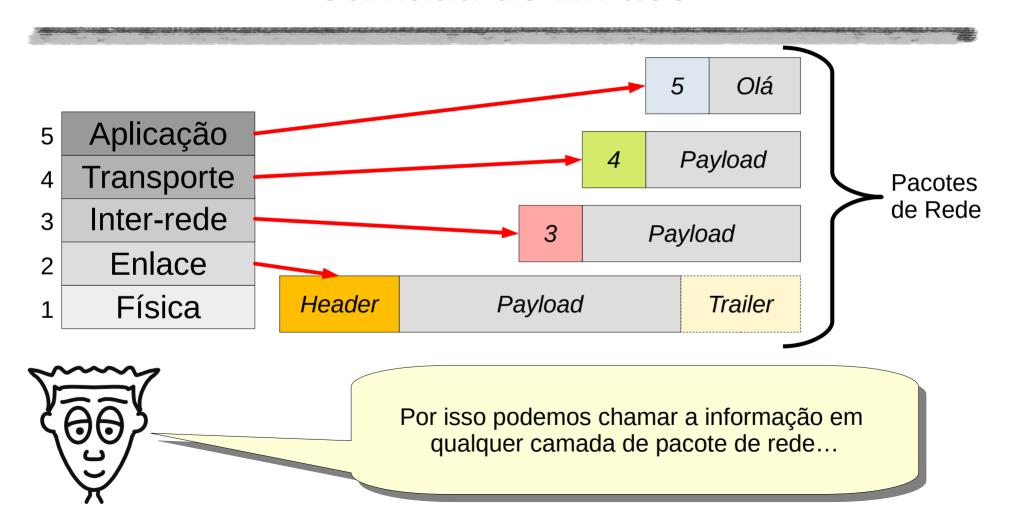
Tudo na vida tem vantagens e desvantagens!

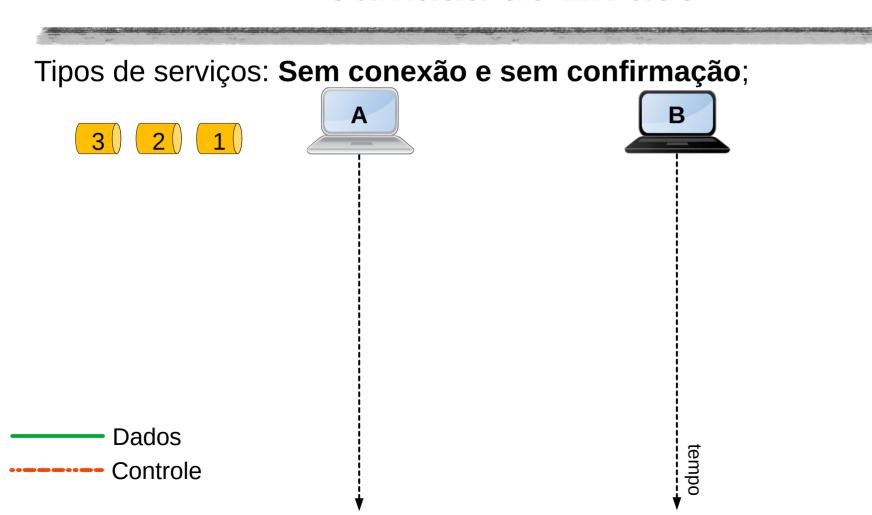


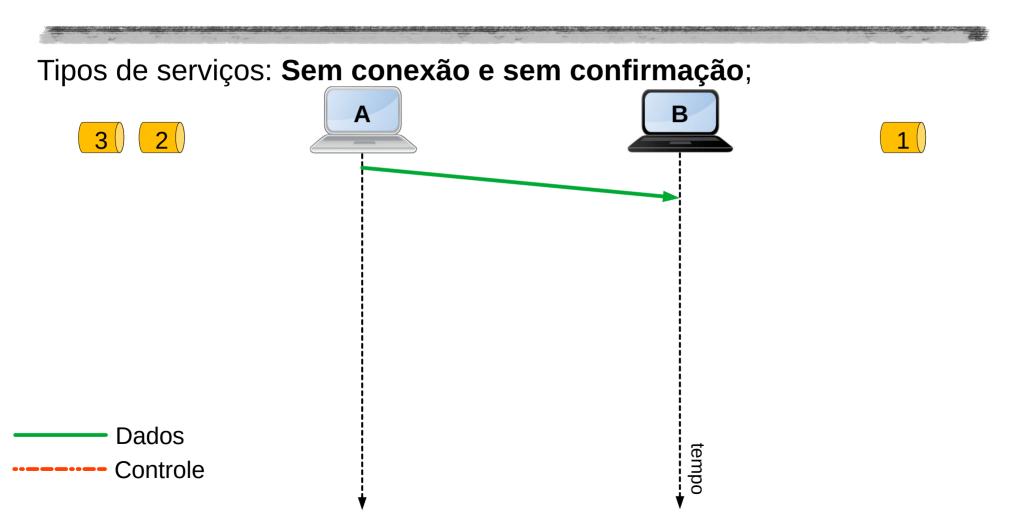


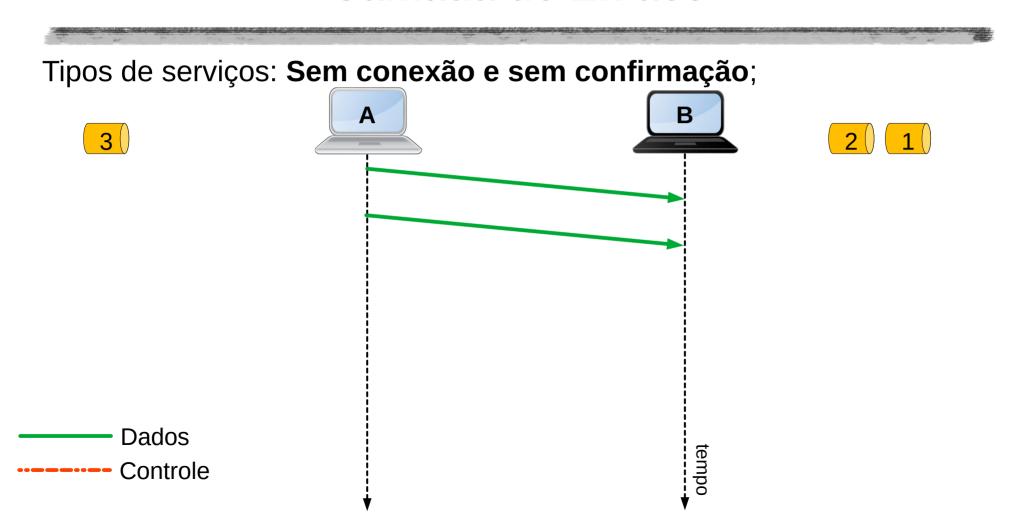
Okay, tanto comutação por pacotes quanto circuíto possui **vantagens e devantagens**, mas **redes de computadores** normalmente **utilizam comutação por pacotes**!

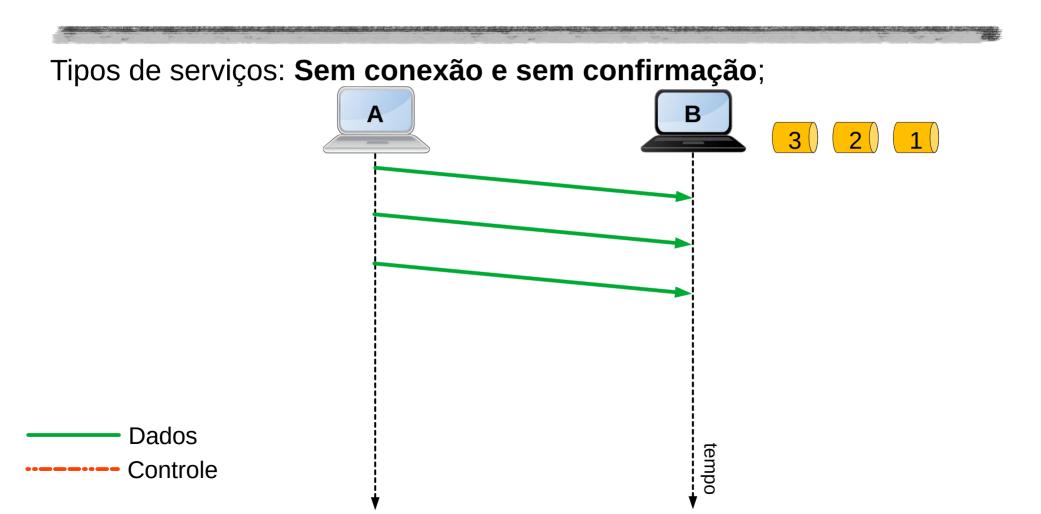


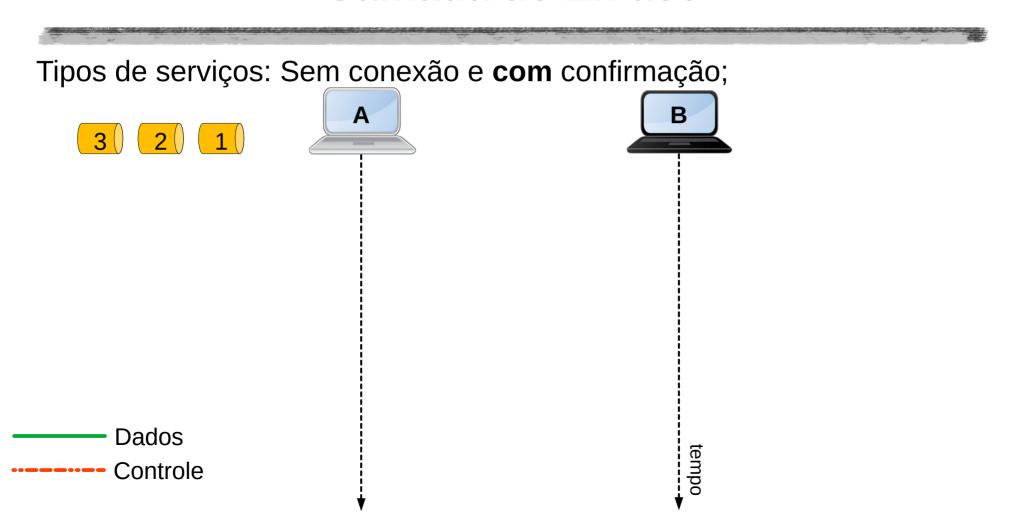


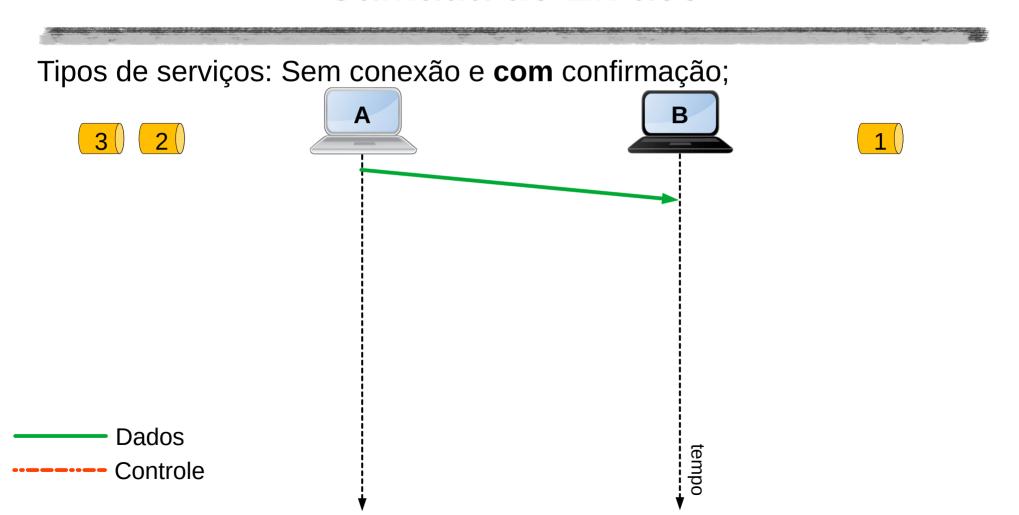


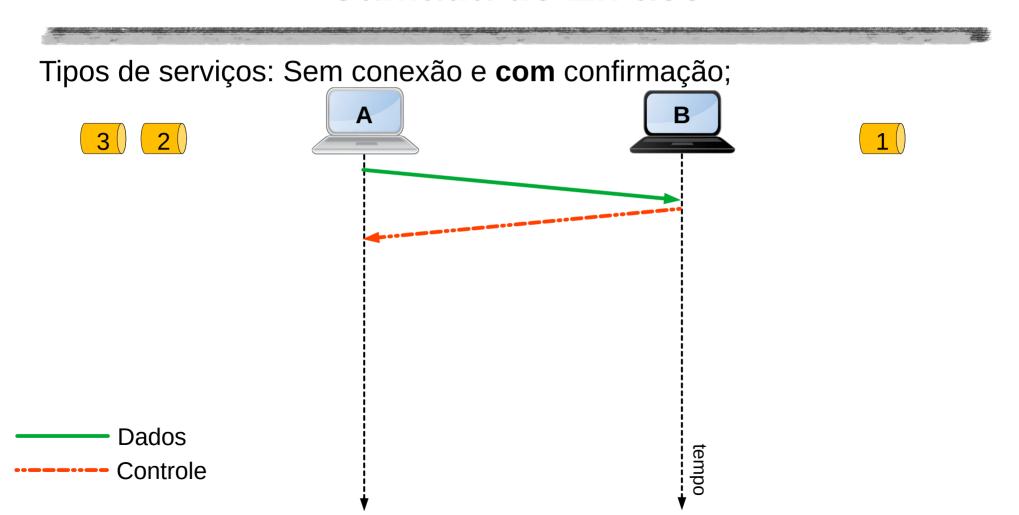


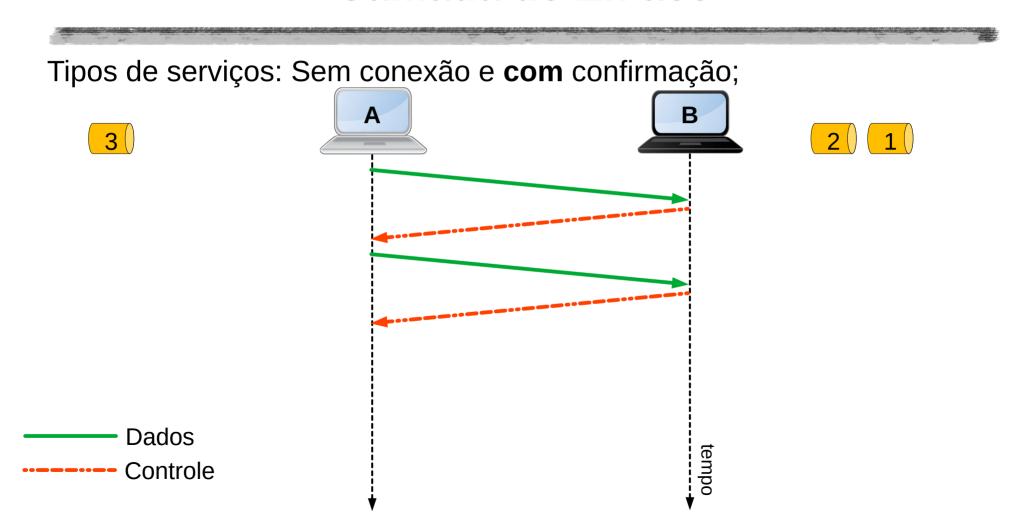


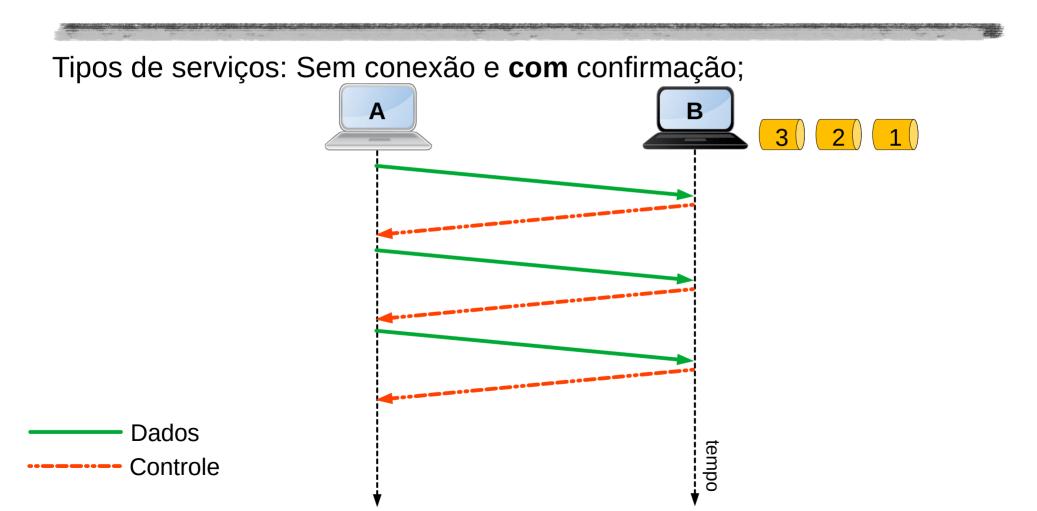


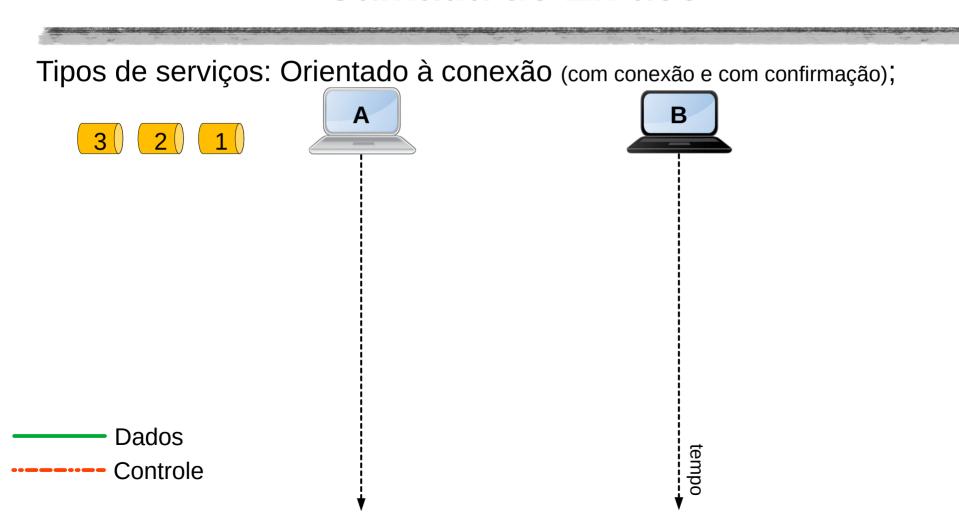


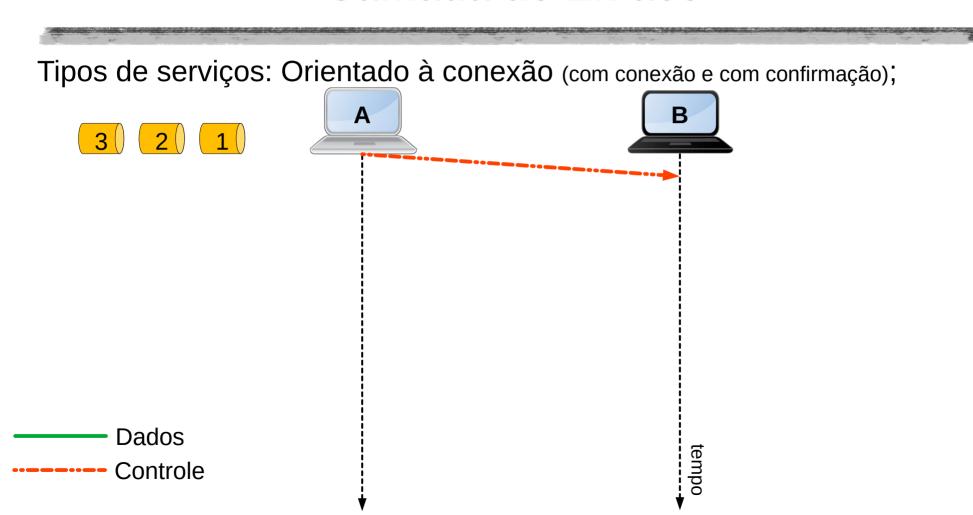


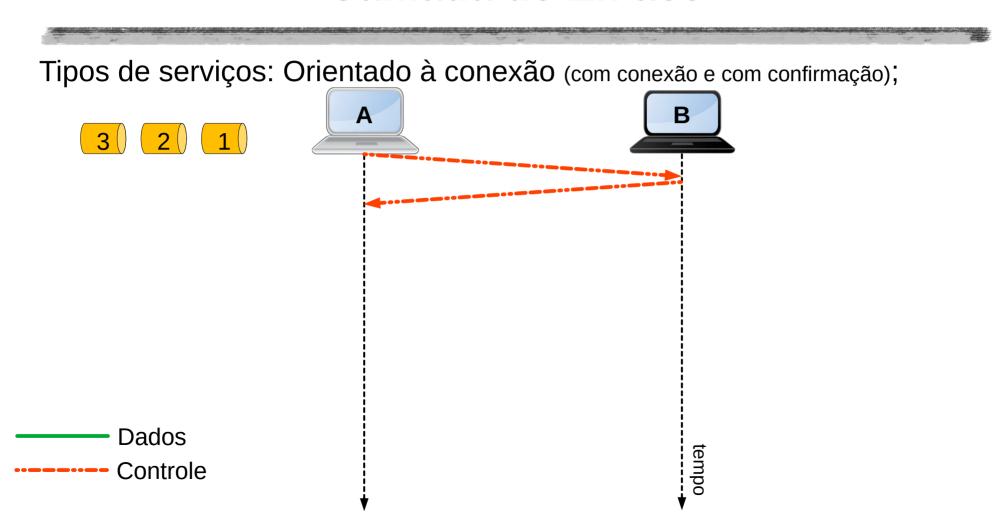


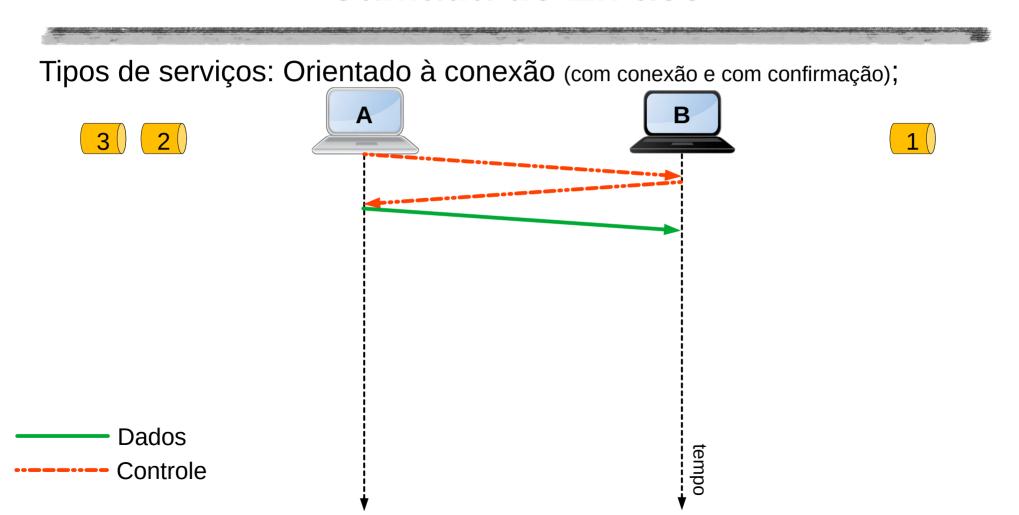


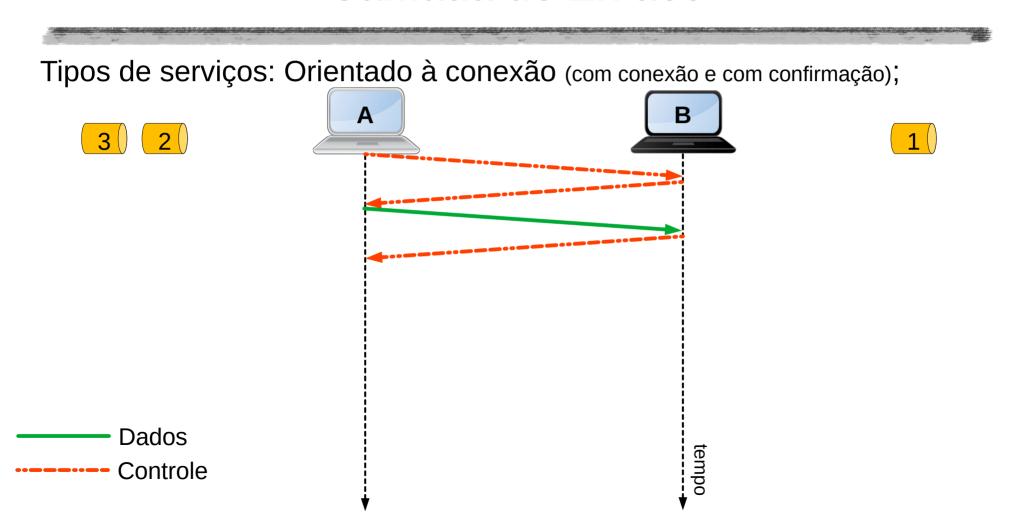


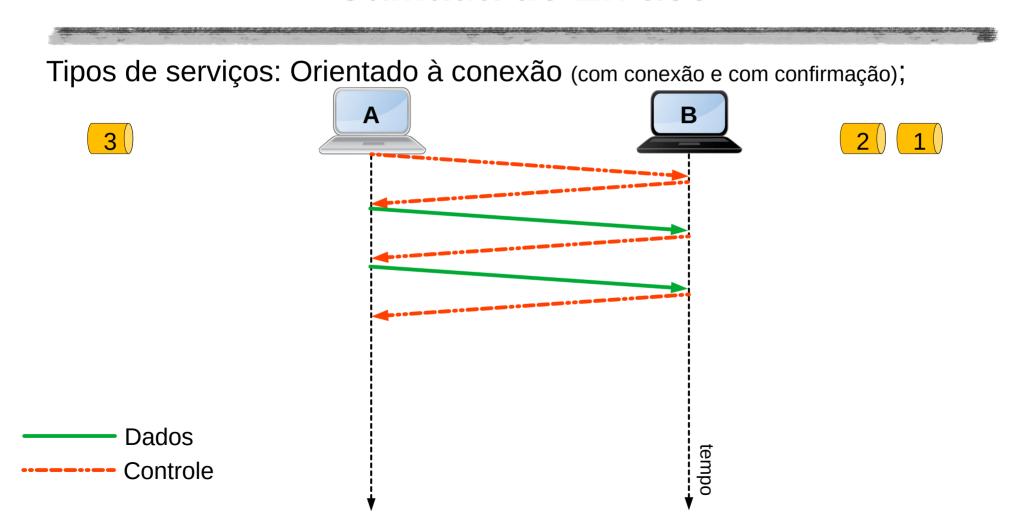


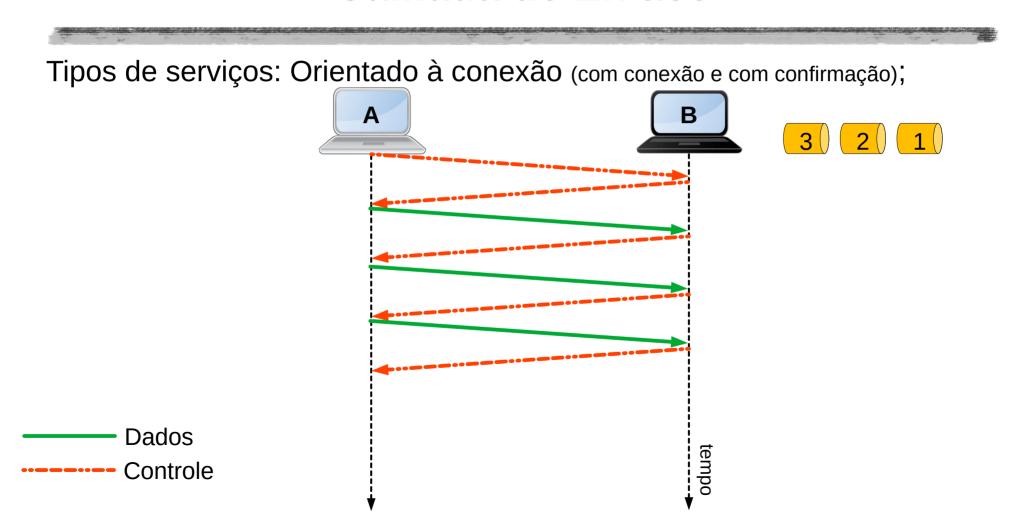


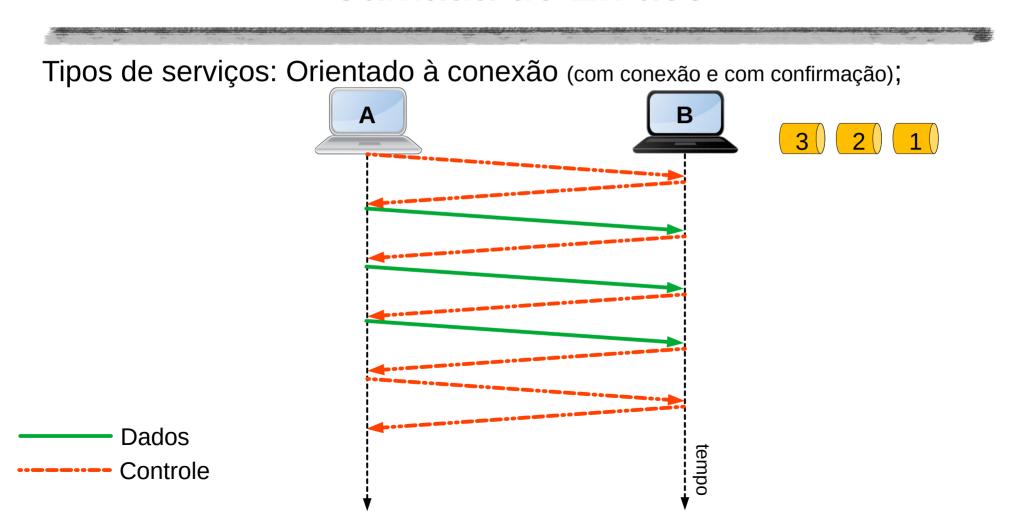






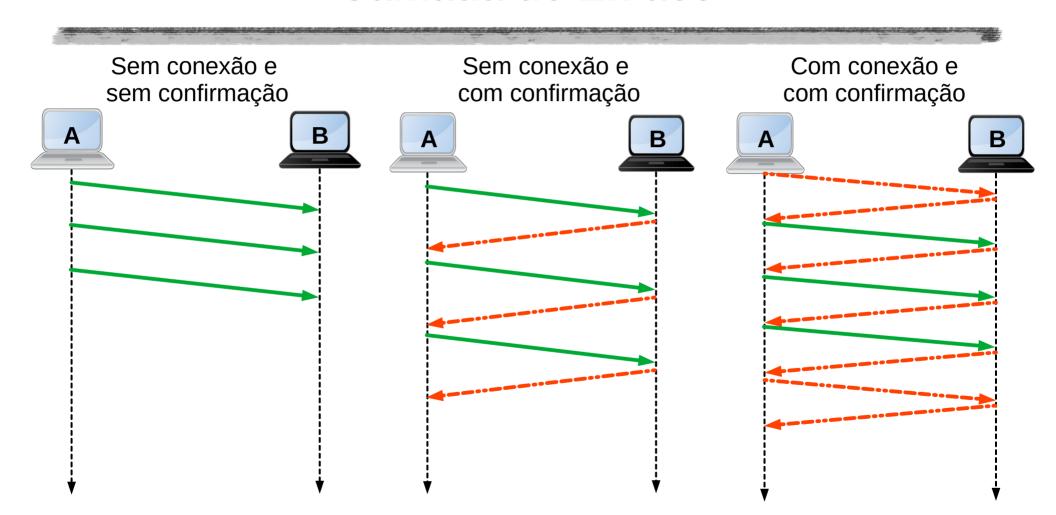


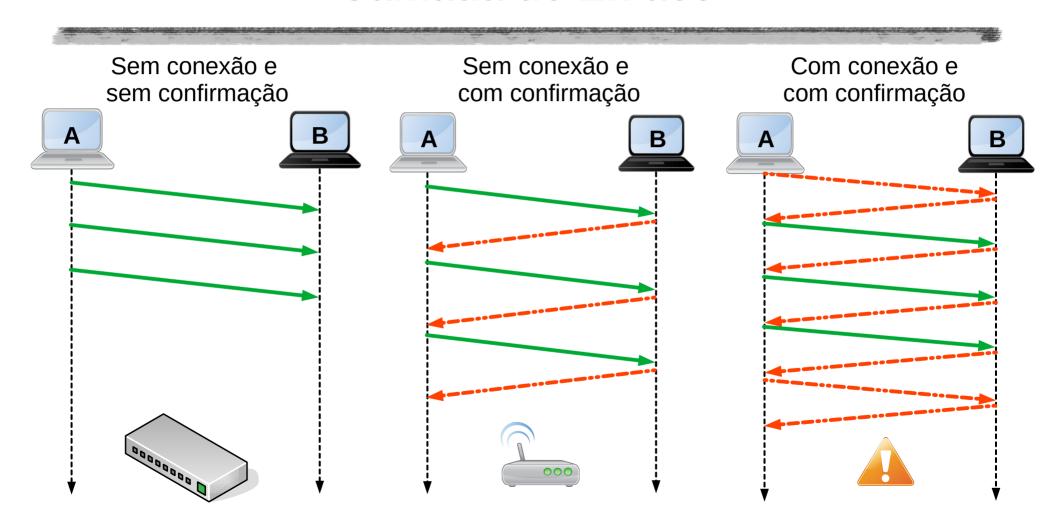




Qual é o método mais utilizado? (vantagens/desvantagens)

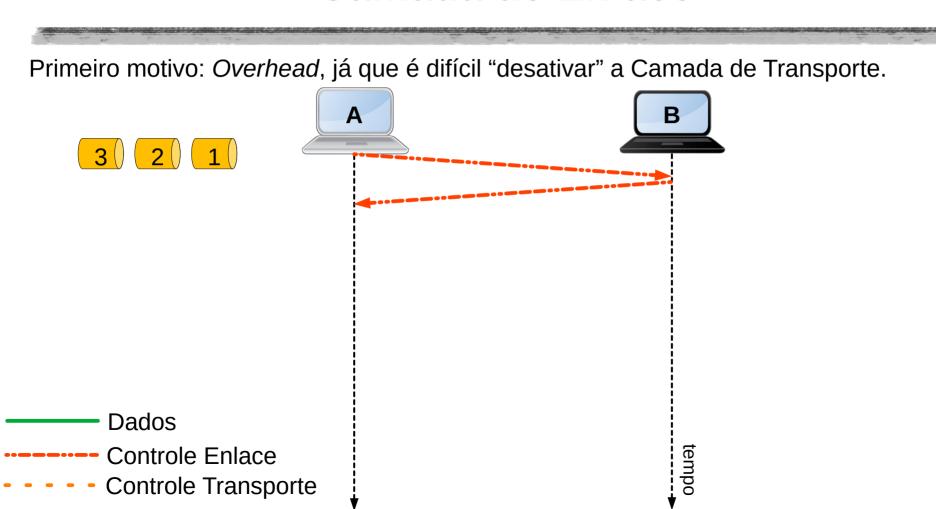


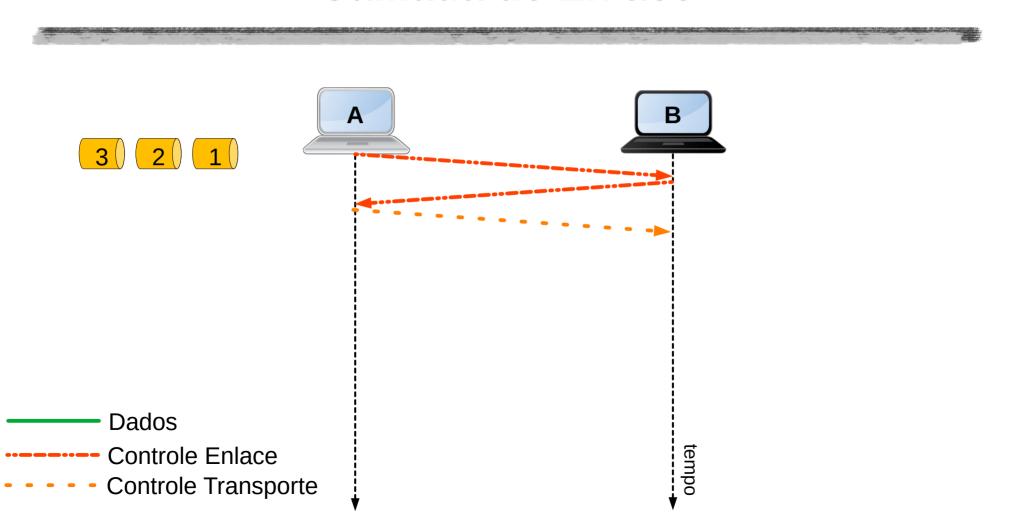


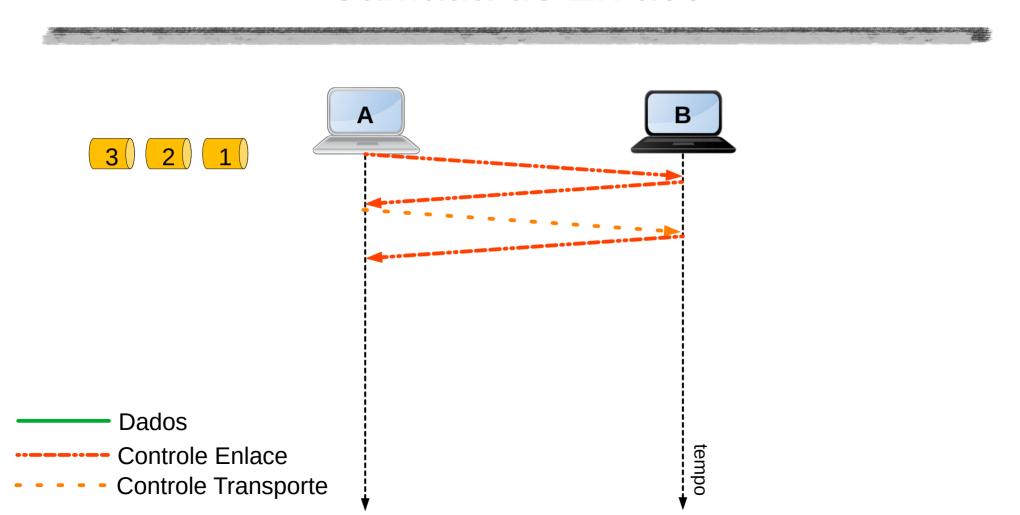


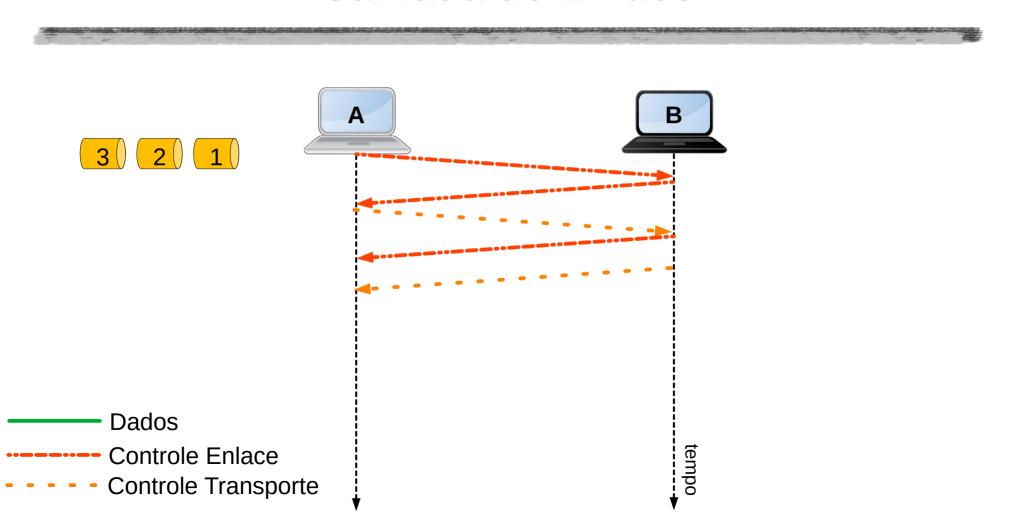
Não entendi o motivo da Camada de Enlace normalmente não ser orientado à conexão!!!

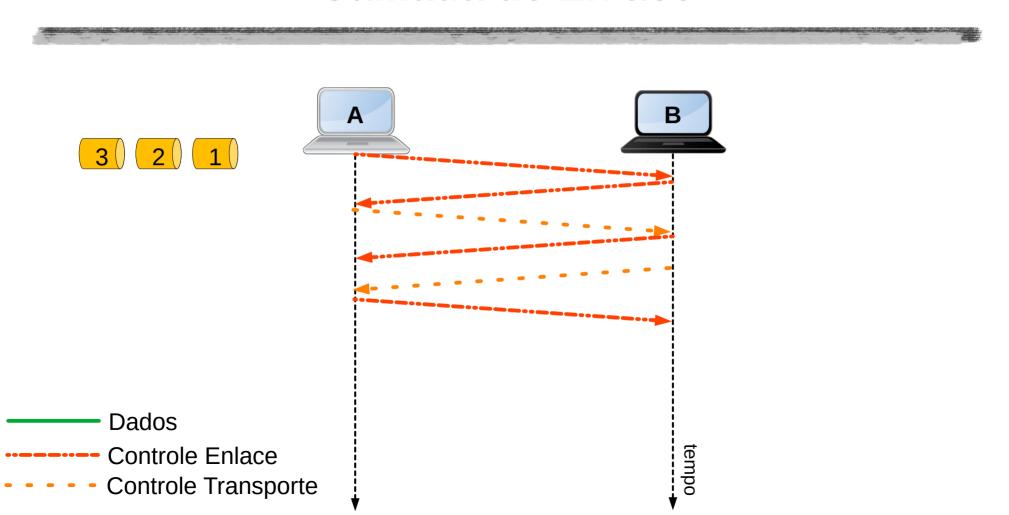


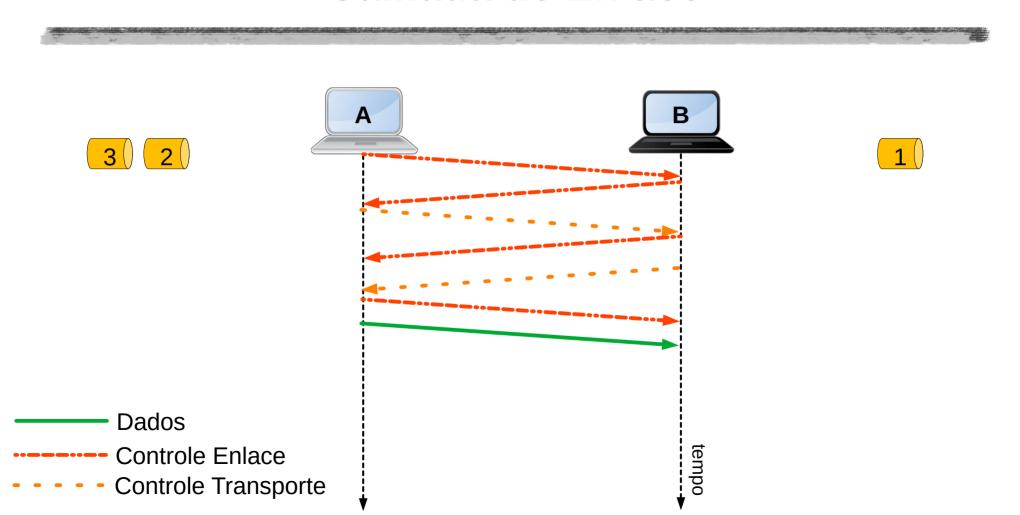


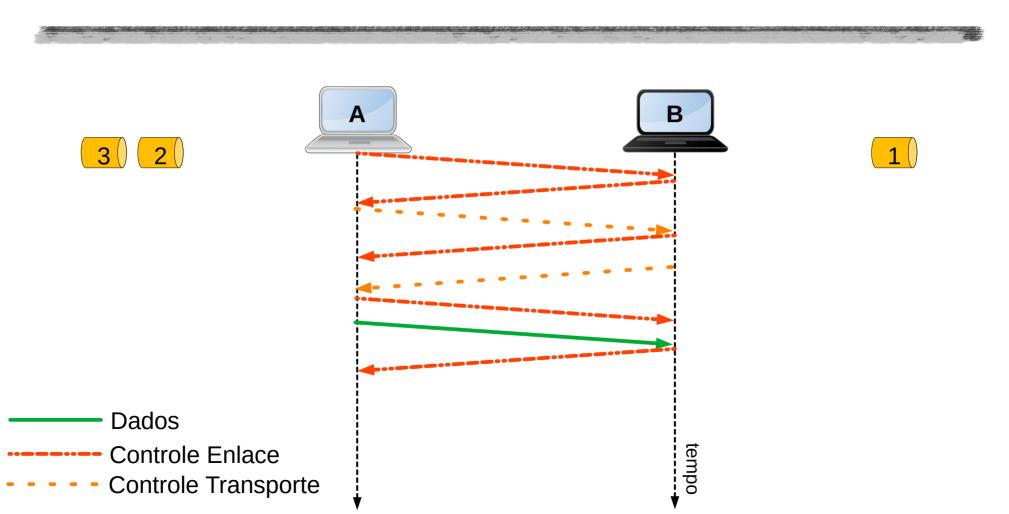


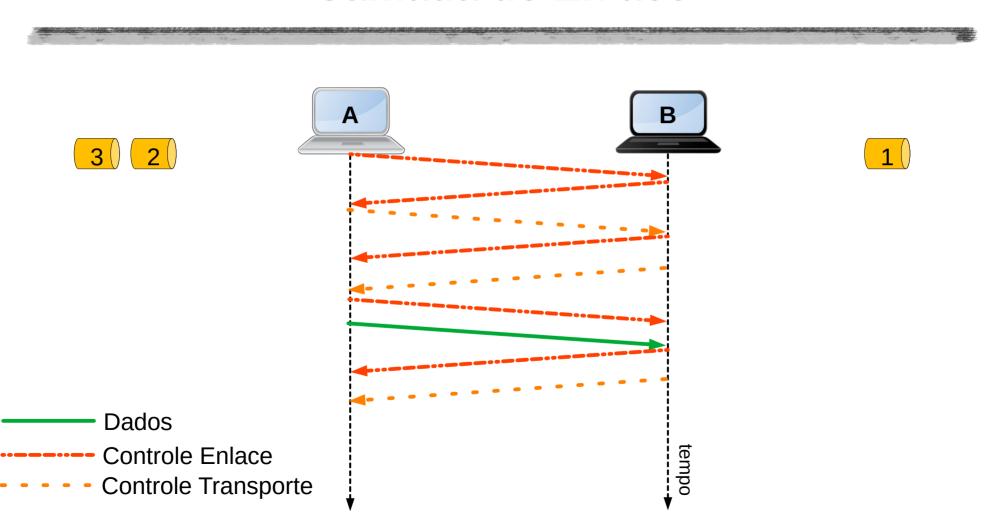


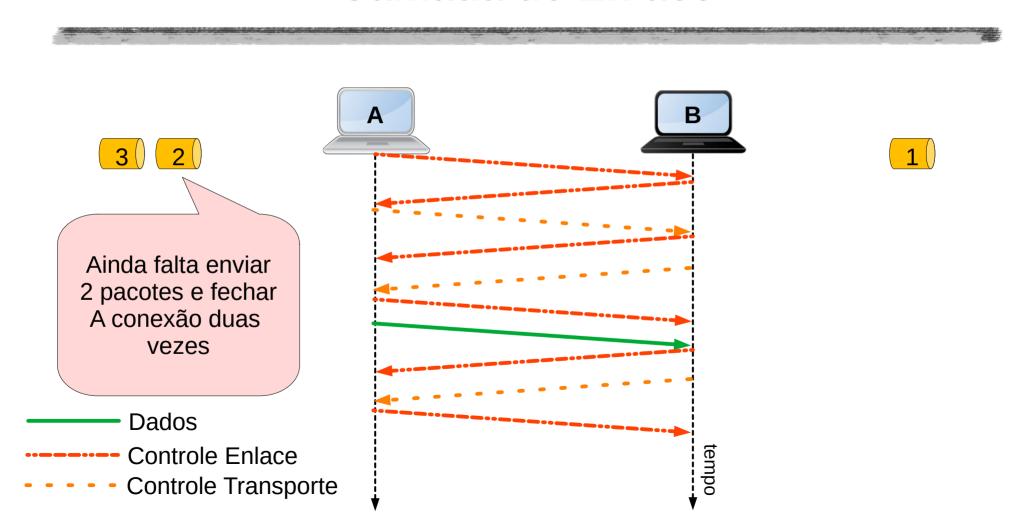


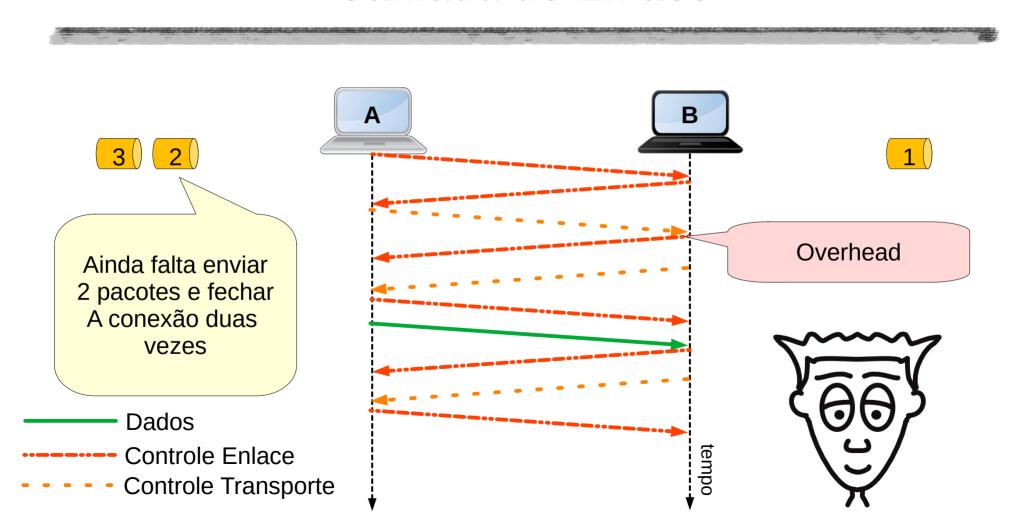






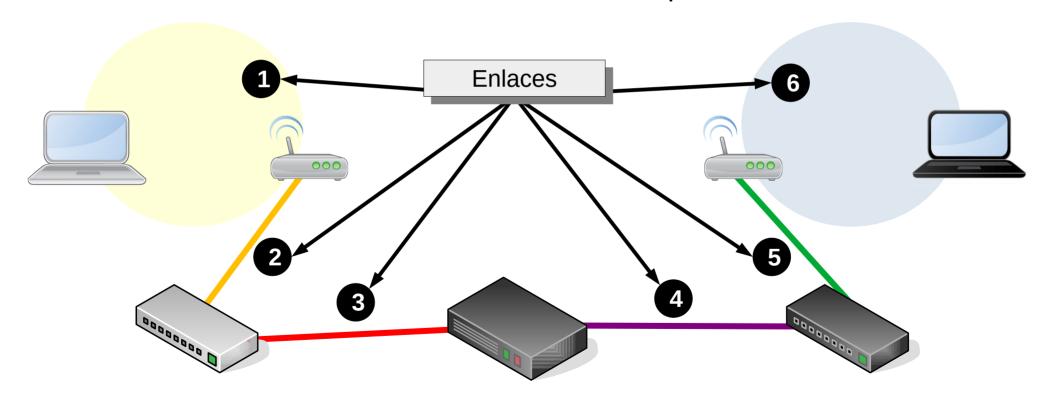






Outro motivo: Não dá para garantir que os enlaces serão iguais até o fim. Quantos enlaces tem nesta rede? 000 000

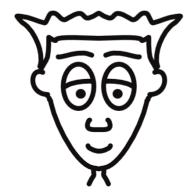
Outro motivo da existência da Camada de Transporte:



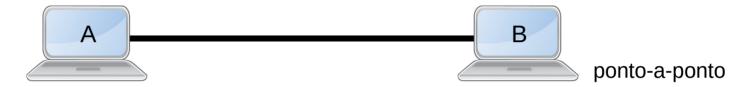
Entendi...

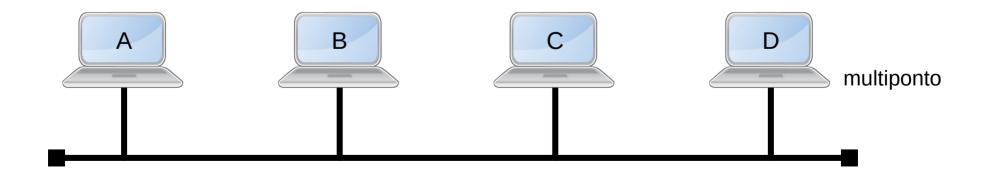
A Camada de Transporte garante "**conexão fim-a-fim**", independente do enlace de rede!

Além disso, usando orientado à conexão no enlace, é provável que eu cause *overhead* desnecessariamente...



Tipos de enlace de rede: ponto-a-ponto e multiponto:

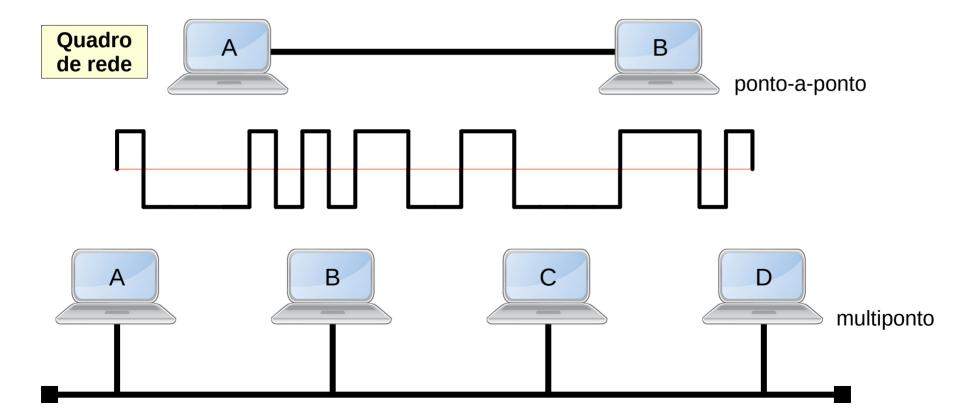




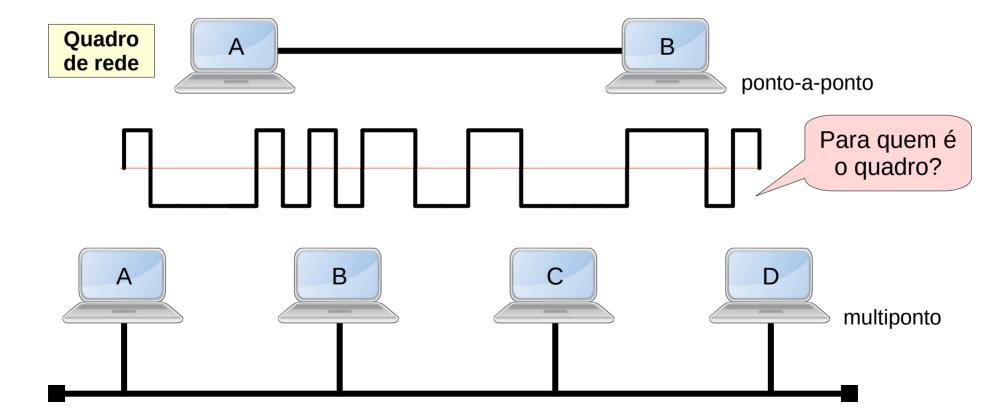
Mas o que isso interfere no enlace?

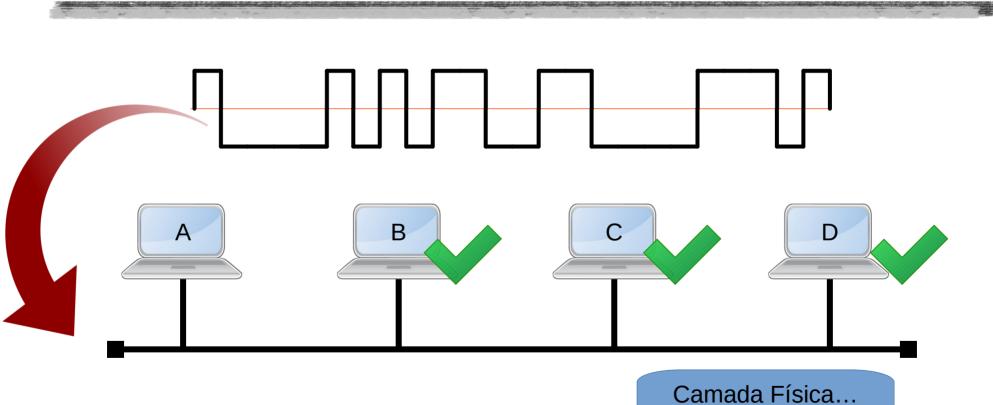


Tipos de enlace de rede: ponto-a-ponto e multiponto:

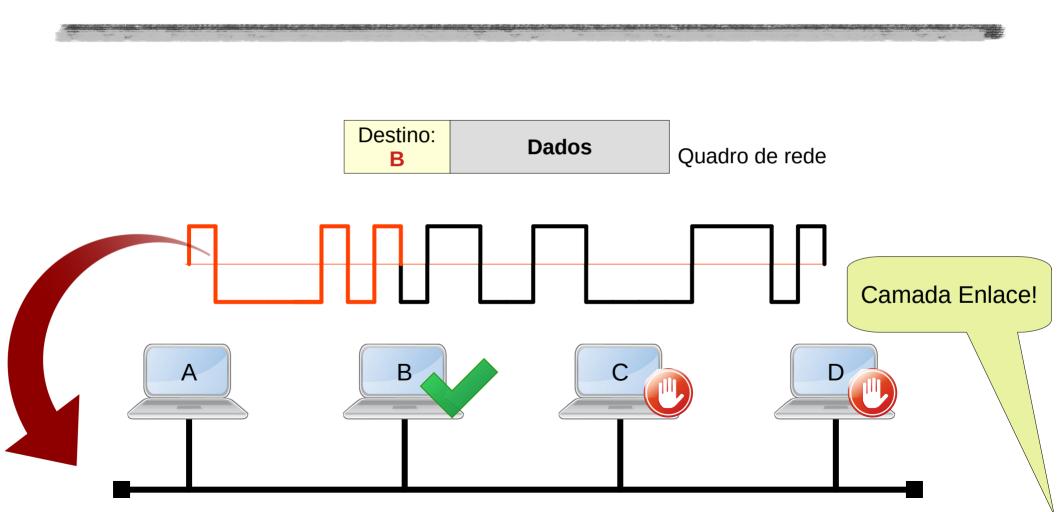


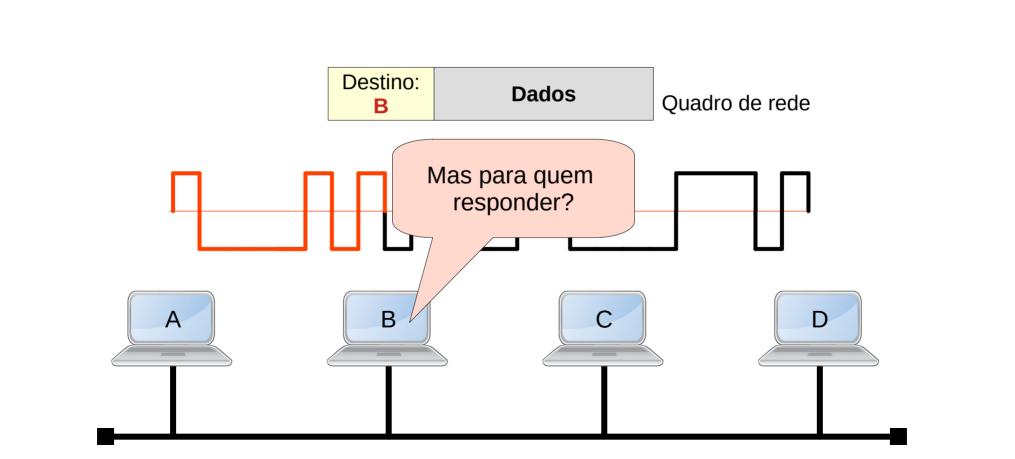
Tipos de enlace de rede: ponto-a-ponto e multiponto:

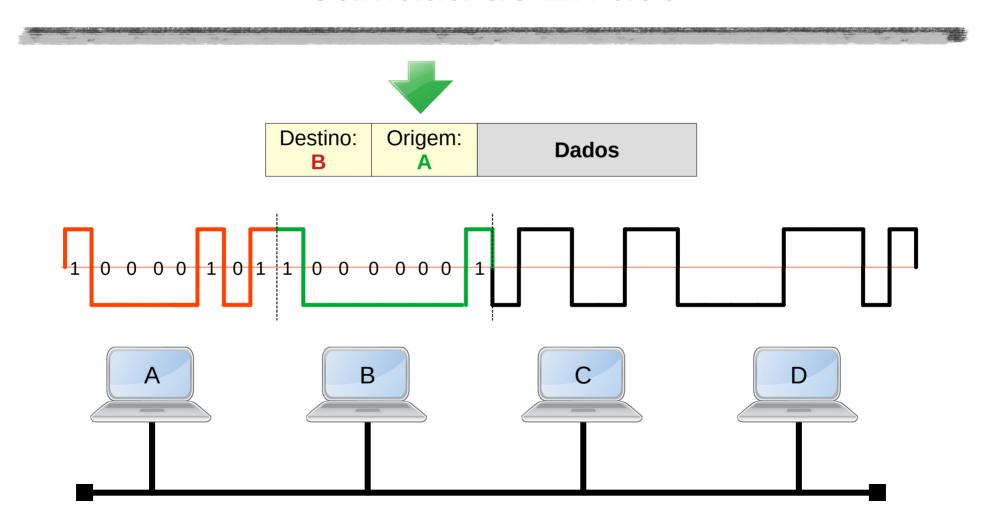




Camada Física...
Todos recebem!



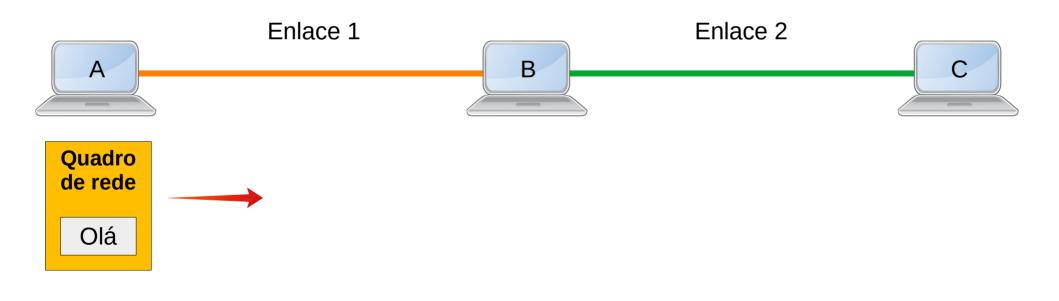


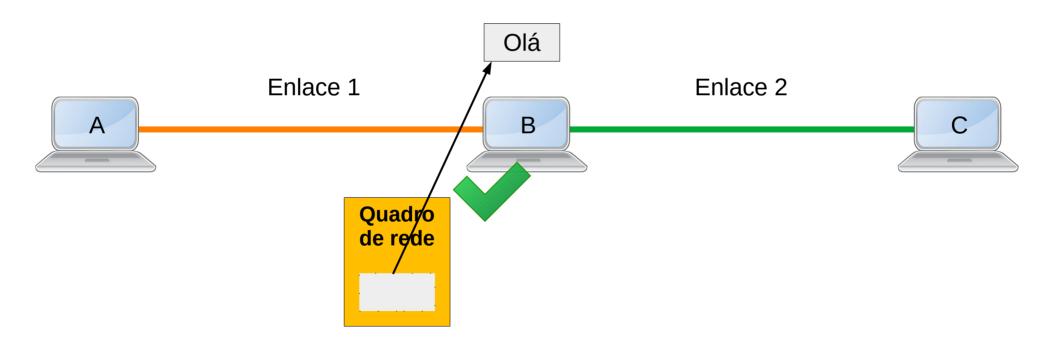


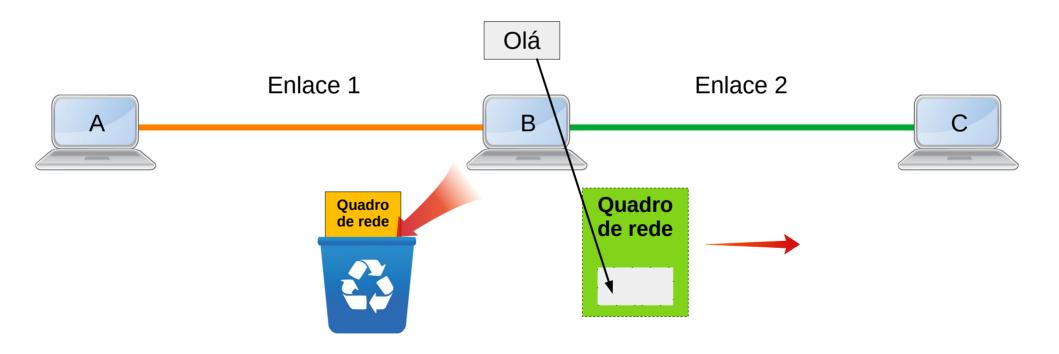
Hum... enlaces ponto-a-ponto possuem características diferentes do multiponto!

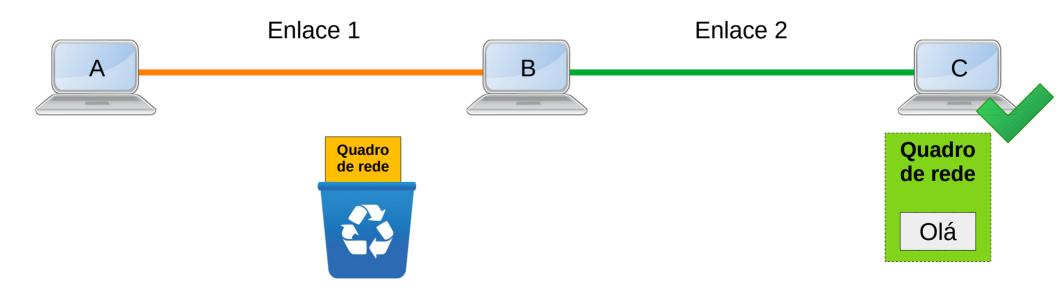
Mas tem como conectar mais que duas máquinas em uma rede ponto-a-ponto?

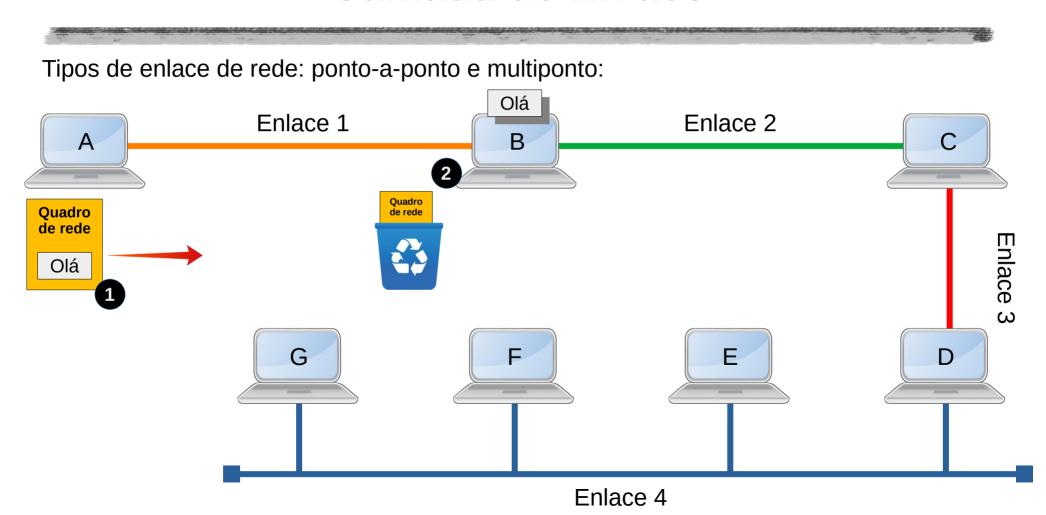


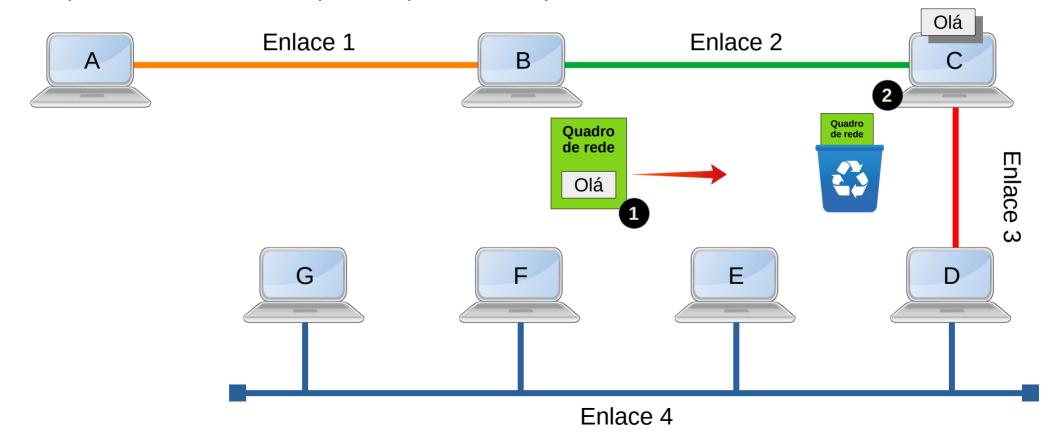


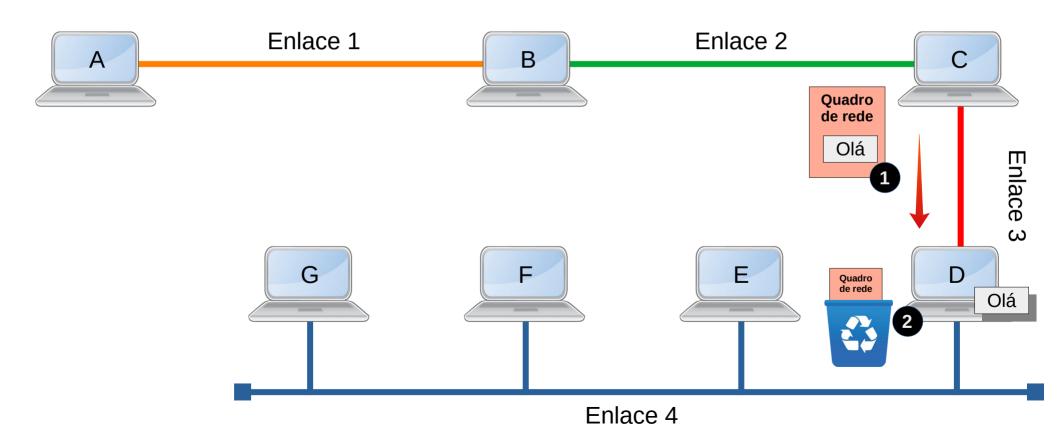


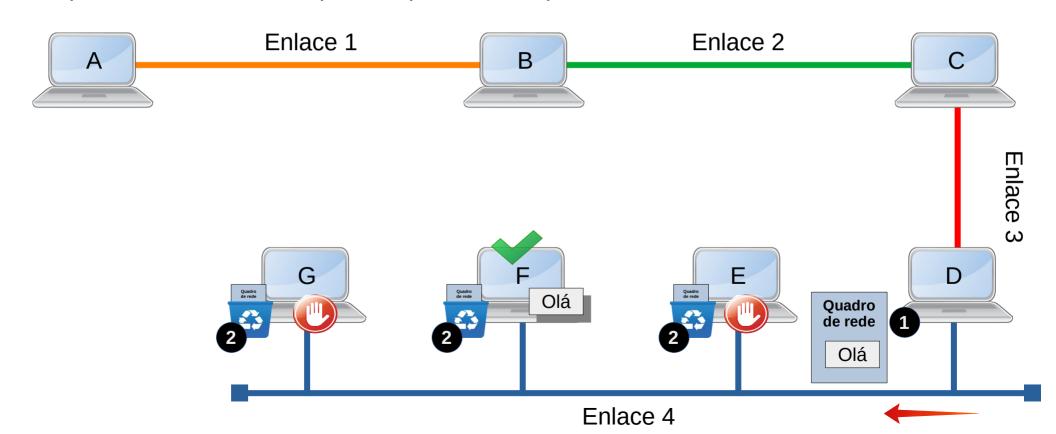




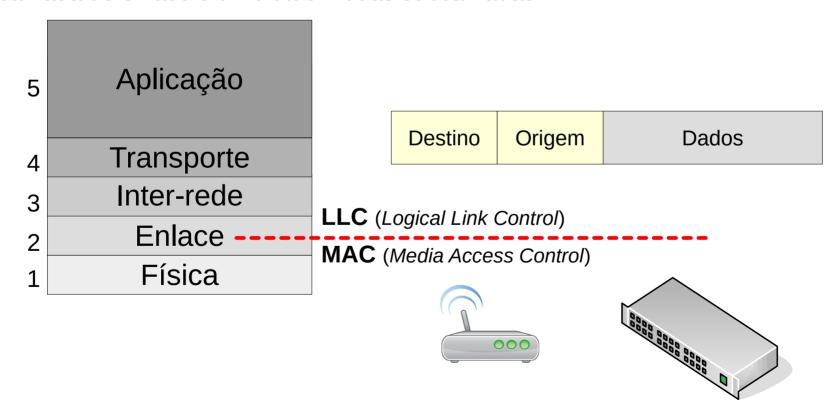








Como há vários tipos de enlaces e muitas tecnologias/problemas diferentes para tratar, a camada de enlace é dividida em duas subcamadas:



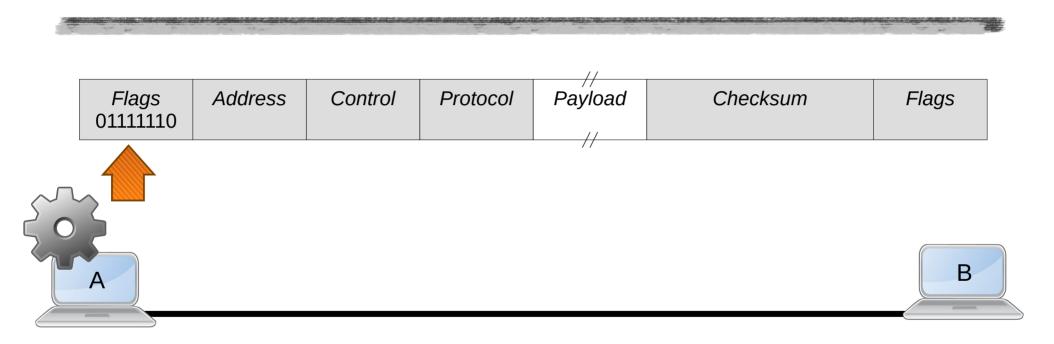
Protocolos Ponto-a-ponto

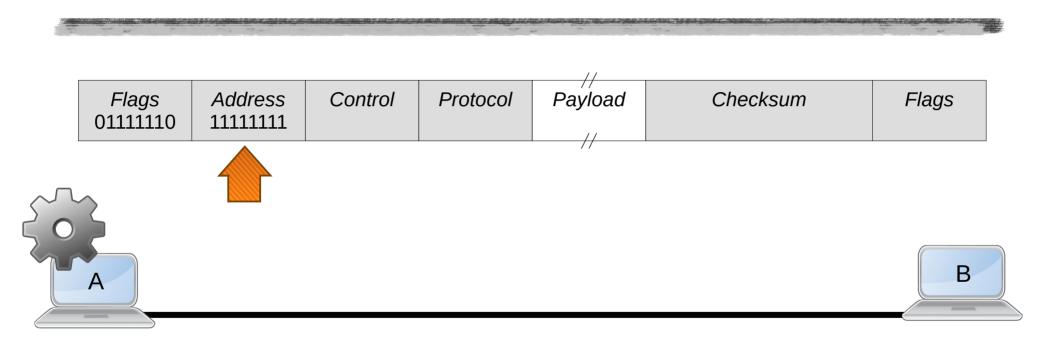
Protocolos indicados para enlaces de longa distância (MANs e WANs). Há vários protocolos desses:

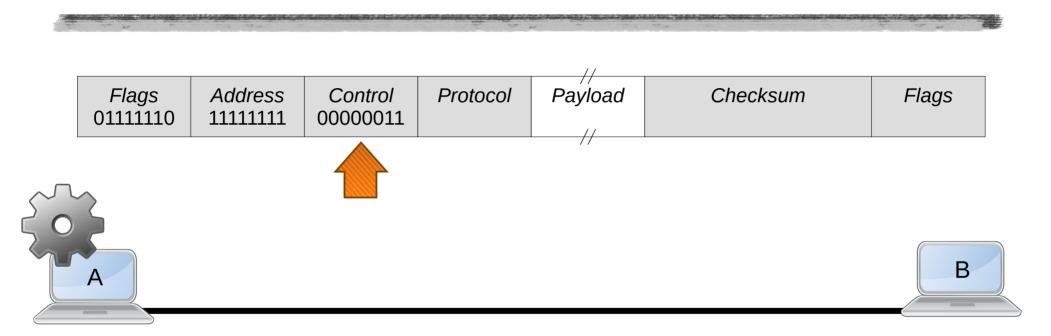
- SDLC (Synchronous Data Link Control);
 - ADCCP (Advanced Data Communication Control Procedure) ANSI;
 - HDLC (High-level Data Link Control) ISO;
 - LAP (Link Access Procedure);
 - PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol).

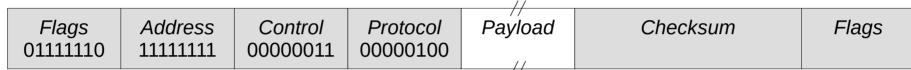
Bytes	1	1	1	1 ou 2	Variável //	2 ou 4	1
	Flags 01111110	Address 11111111	Control 00000011	Protocol	Payload	Checksum	Flags 01111110
					//		

Quadro PPP







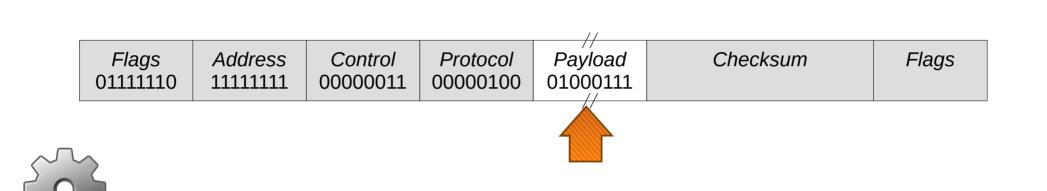






В

В



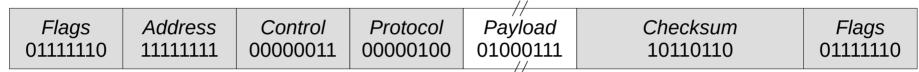
|--|



Address + Control + Protocol + Payload =



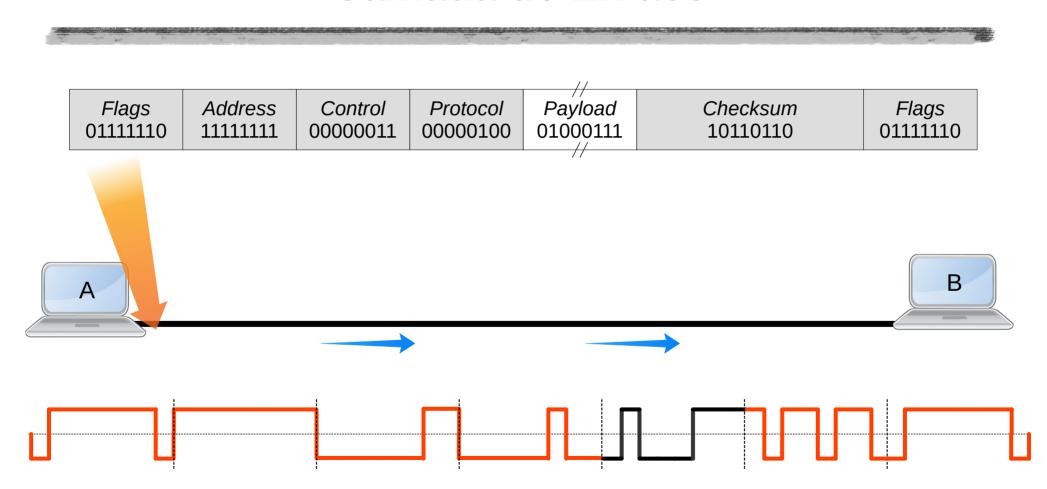
В

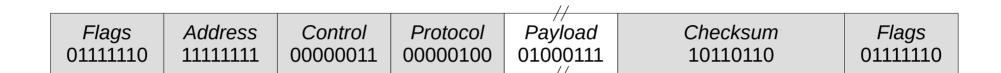


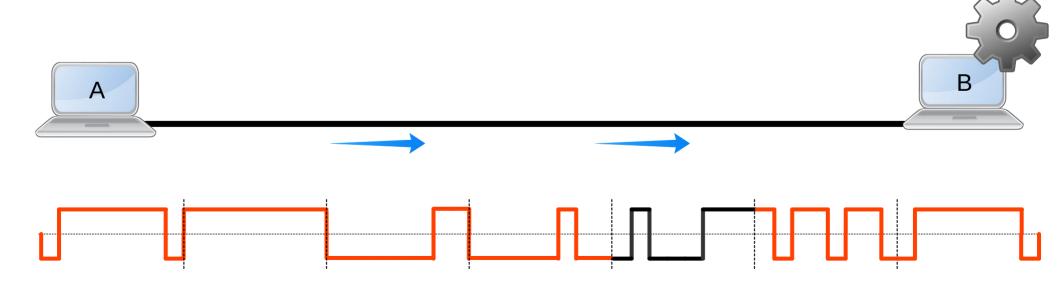


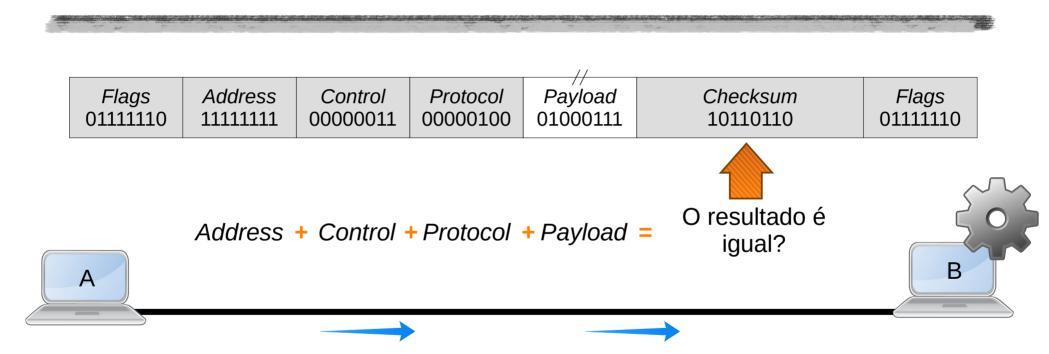


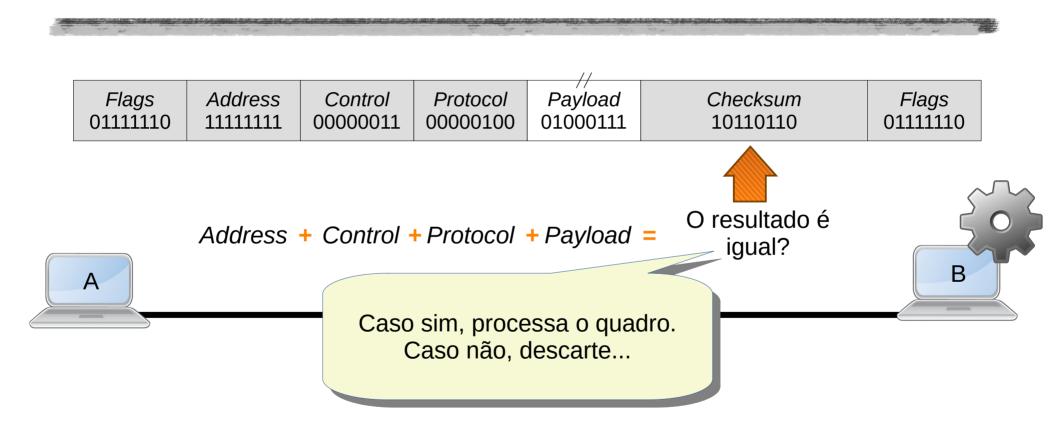
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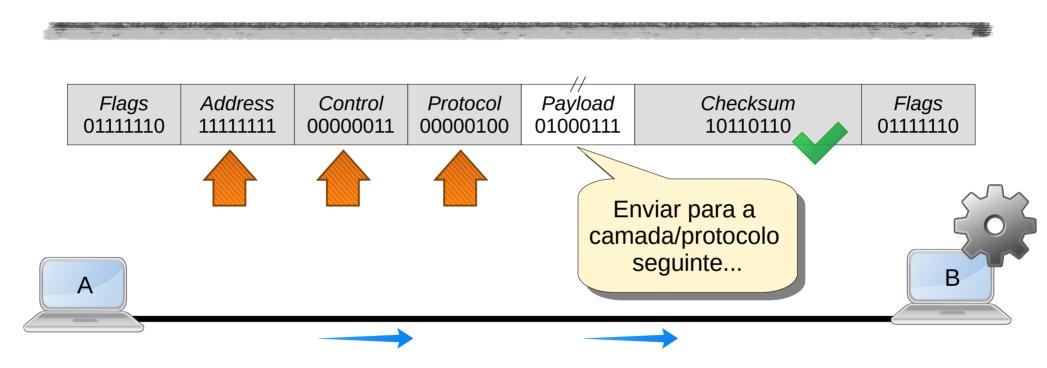






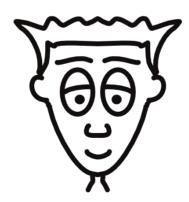






Conclusão:

A Camada de Enlace trata dos erros da Camada Física e começa a dar "inteligência" para a rede.



Próximas aulas de enlace: Ethernet, WiFi, Switching e VLAN.

Obrigado!!!

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Links e referencias na descrição do vídeo