

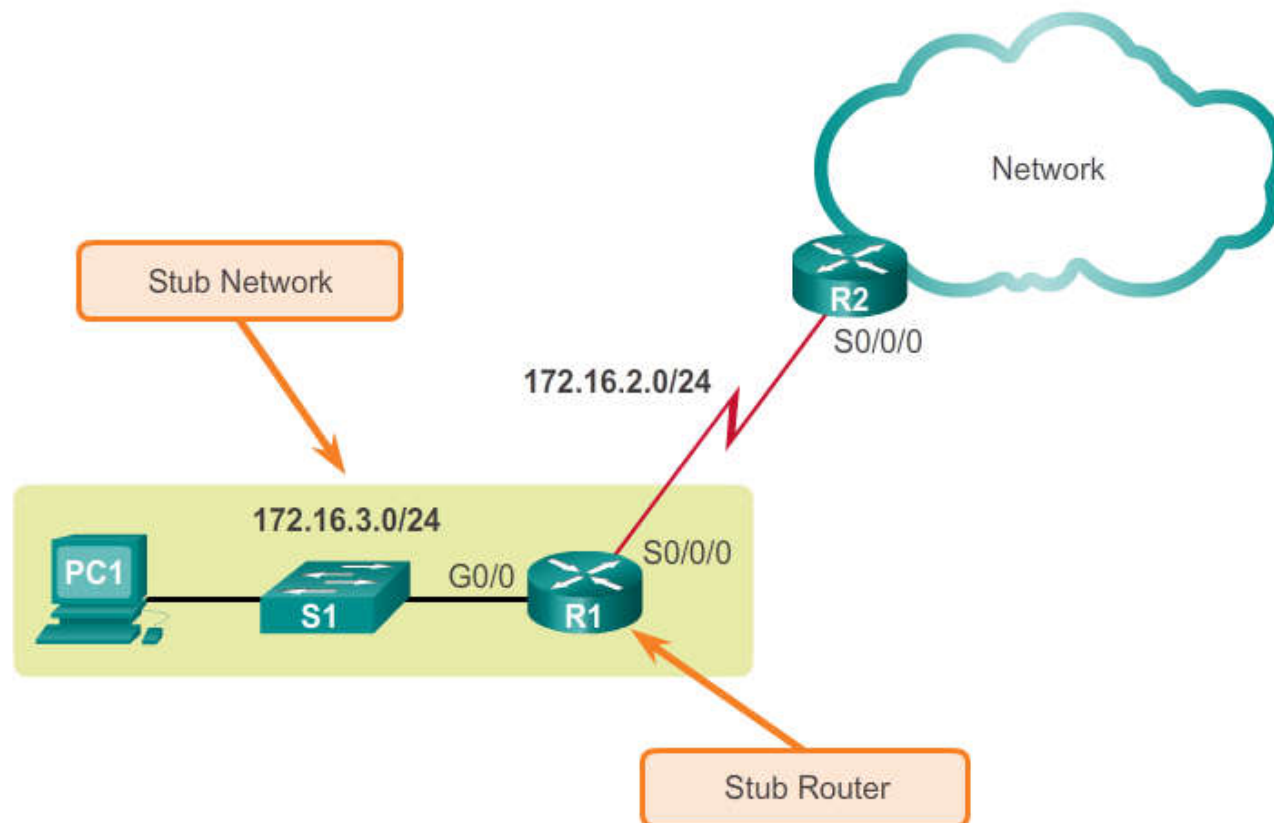
REDES DE COMPUTADORES

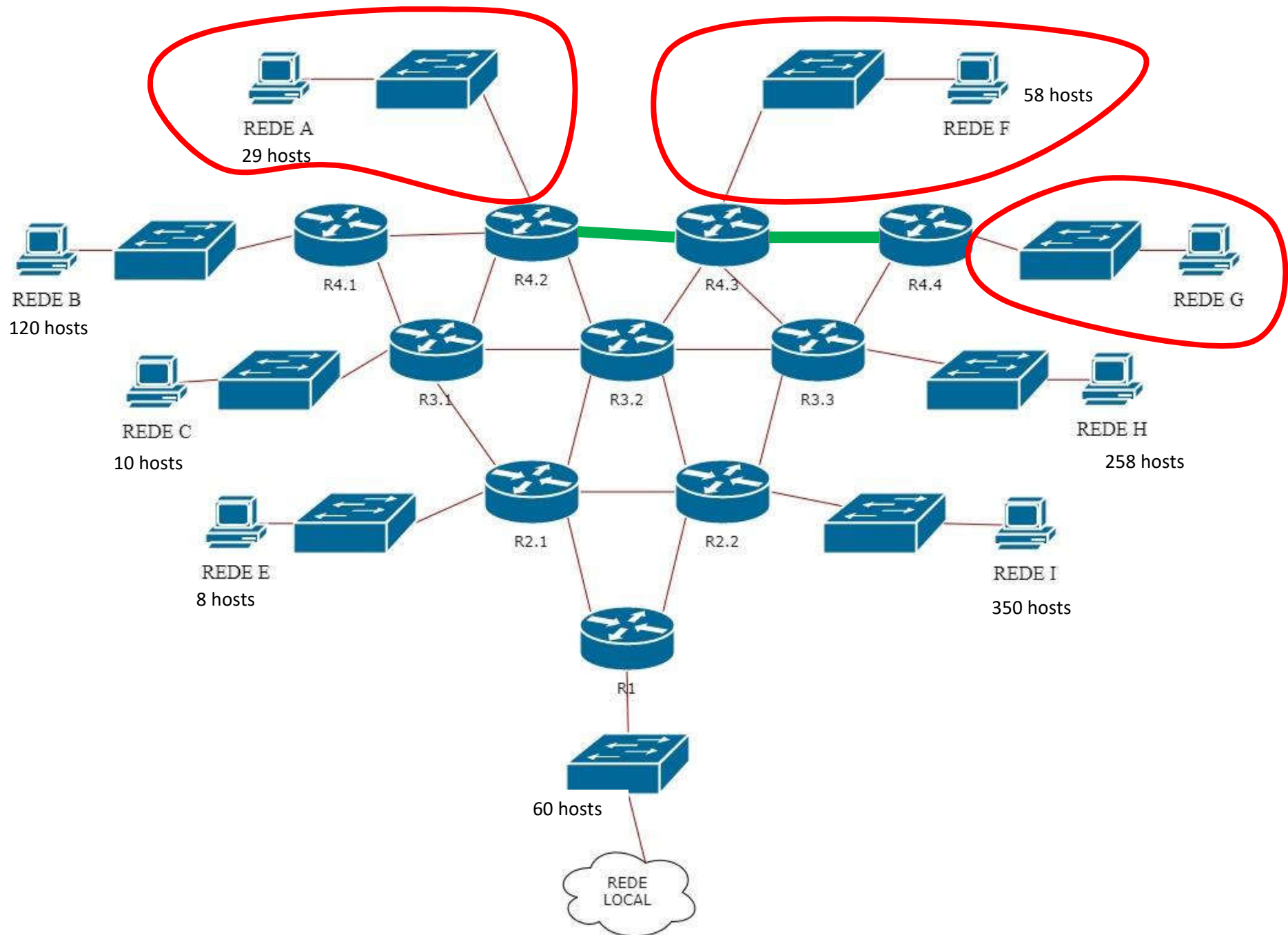
Mário Antunes

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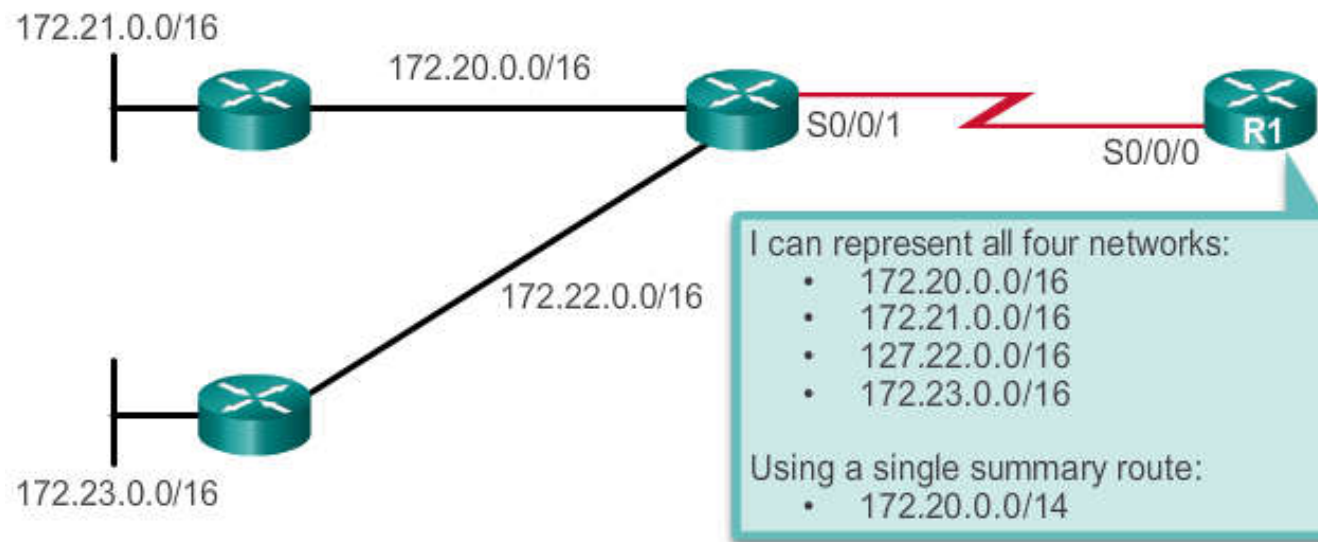
Novembro de 2018

Noção de rede “stub”

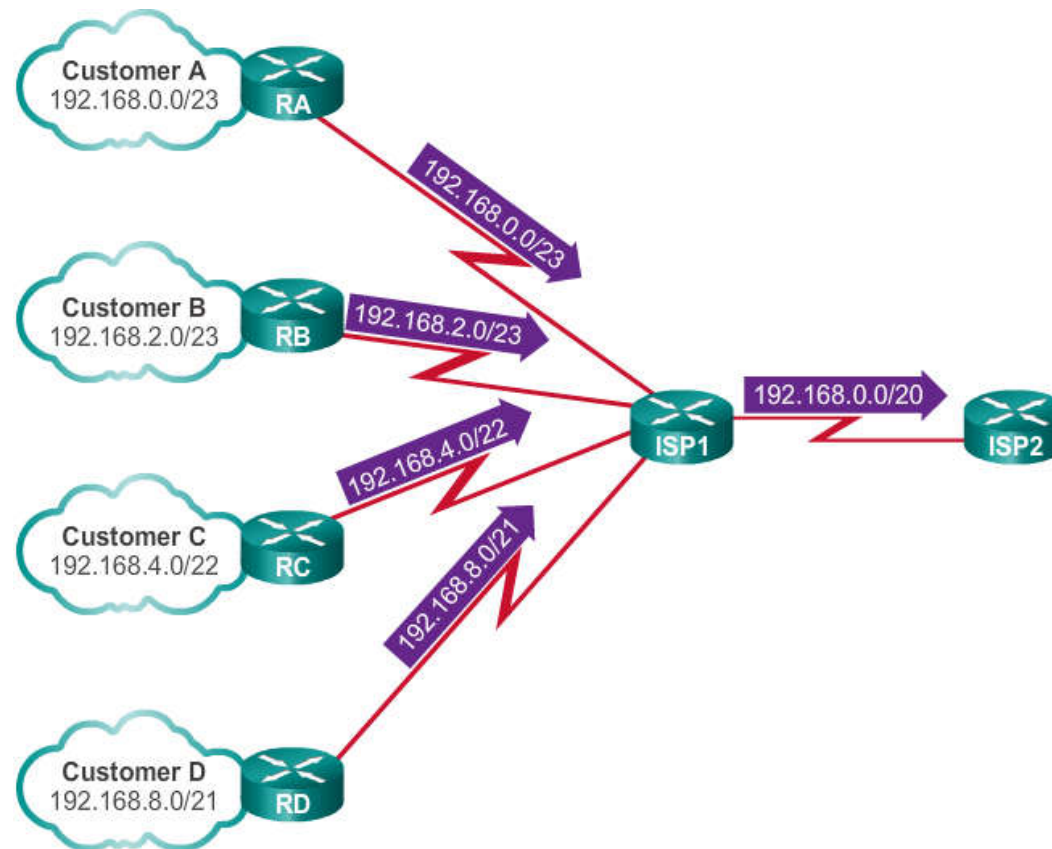


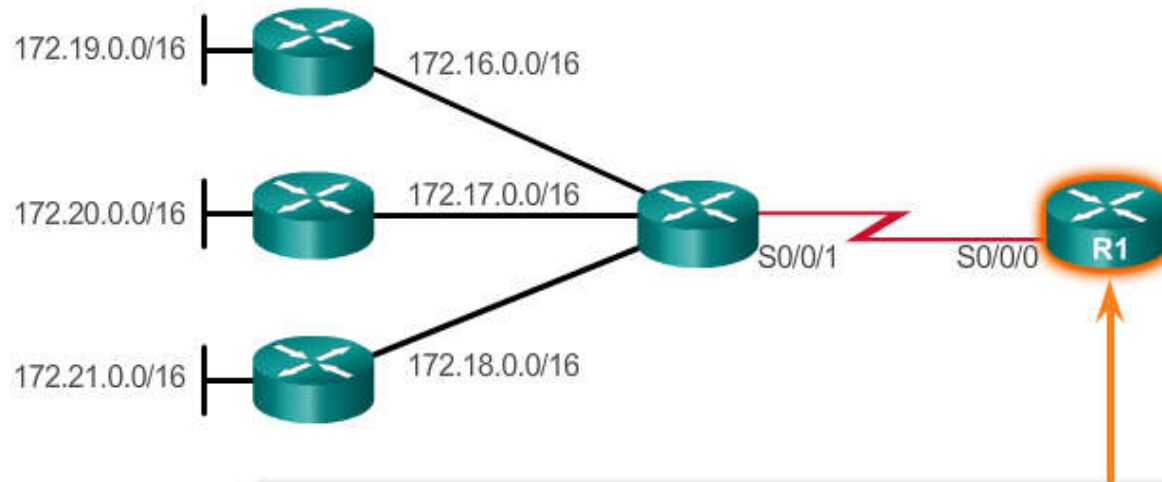


Sumarização de rota estática



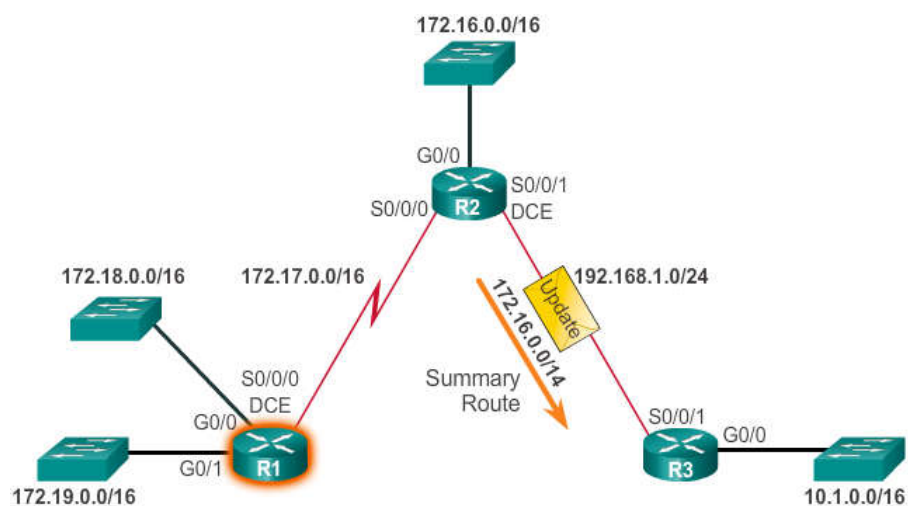
CIDR e sumarização de rotas





```

R1(config)#no ip route 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0 s0/0/0
R1(config)#no ip route 172.17.0.0 255.255.0.0 s0/0/0
R1(config)#no ip route 172.18.0.0 255.255.0.0 s0/0/0
R1(config)#no ip route 172.19.0.0 255.255.0.0 s0/0/0
R1(config)#no ip route 172.20.0.0 255.255.0.0 s0/0/0
R1(config)#no ip route 172.21.0.0 255.255.0.0 s0/0/0
R1(config)#
R1(config)#ip route 172.16.0.0 255.248.0.0 s0/0/0
R1(config)#
  
```

Step 1: List networks in binary format.

172.20.0.0	10101100	. 00010100	. 00000000	. 00000000
172.21.0.0	10101100	. 00010101	. 00000000	. 00000000
172.22.0.0	10101100	. 00010110	. 00000000	. 00000000
172.23.0.0	10101100	. 00010111	. 00000000	. 00000000

Step 2: Count the number of far-left matching bits to determine the mask.

Answer: 14 matching bits = /14 or 255.252.0.0

Step 3: Copy the matching bits and add zero bits to determine the network address.

10101100	. 00010100	. 00000000	. 00000000
Copy		Add zero bits	

Answer: 172.20.0.0

