

CIDR: Ejemplos

Area de Ingeniería Telemática
<http://www.tlm.unavarra.es>

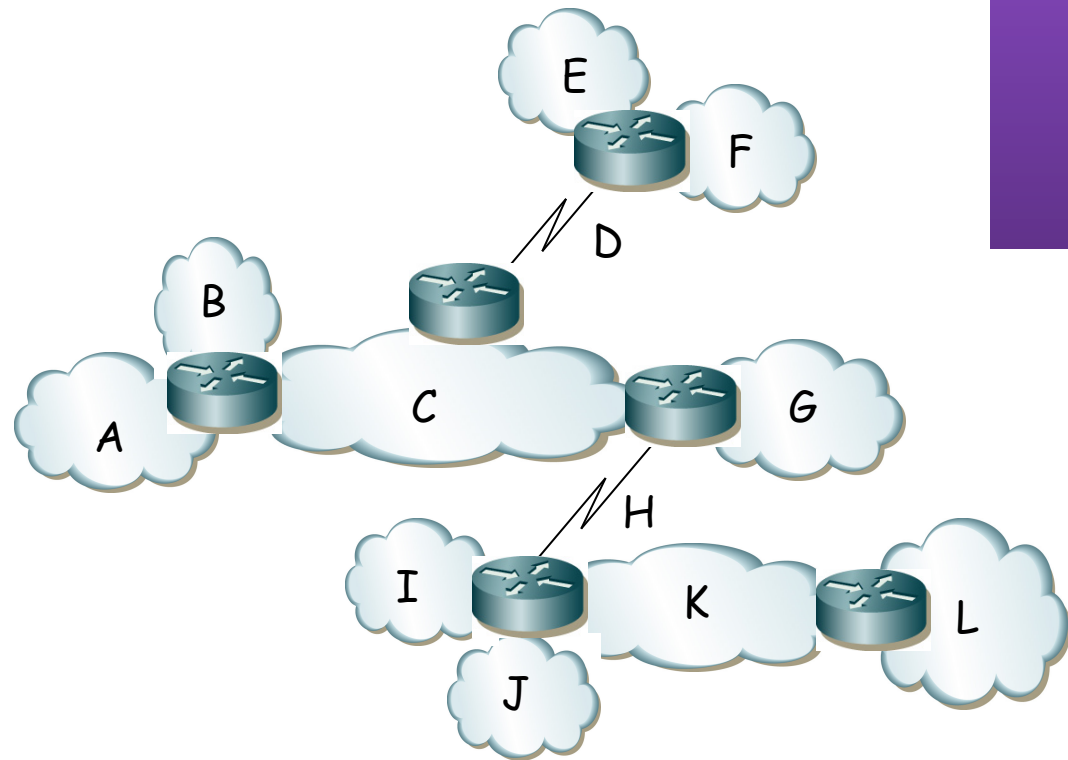
Arquitectura de Redes, Sistemas y Servicios
3º Ingeniería de Telecomunicación

Temario

1. Introducción
2. Arquitecturas de protocolos
3. **Conmutación de paquetes**
 - Arquitectura de protocolos para LANs
 - Ethernet
 - LANs IEEE 802.11 (WiFi)
 - ATM
 - **Protocolos de Internet**
 - Internetworking
 - **Direccionamiento**
 - Fragmentación e ICMP. IP en LAN
4. Conmutación de circuitos
5. Tecnologías
6. Control de acceso al medio en redes de área local
7. Servicios de Internet

Ejemplo (2)

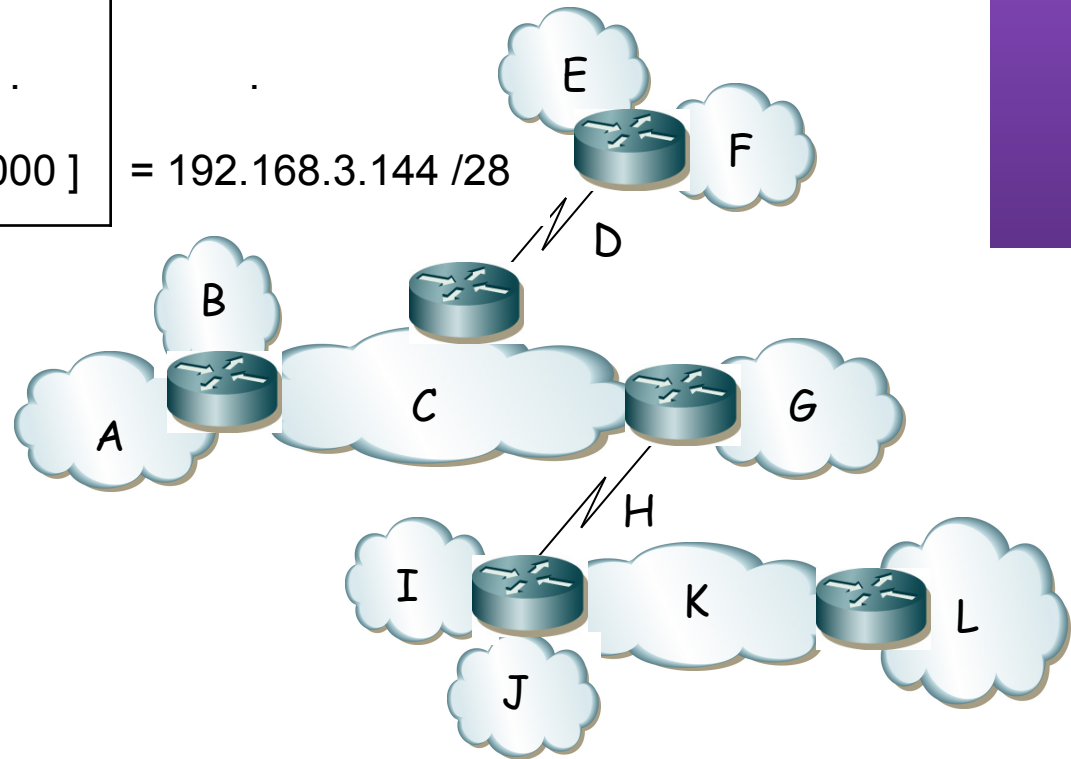
- Máscaras de longitud variable (VLSM o CIDR)
- Red D y H no van a necesitar más de 2 direcciones
- 10 redes de 10 hosts



Ejemplo (2)

- 10 redes de 10 hosts

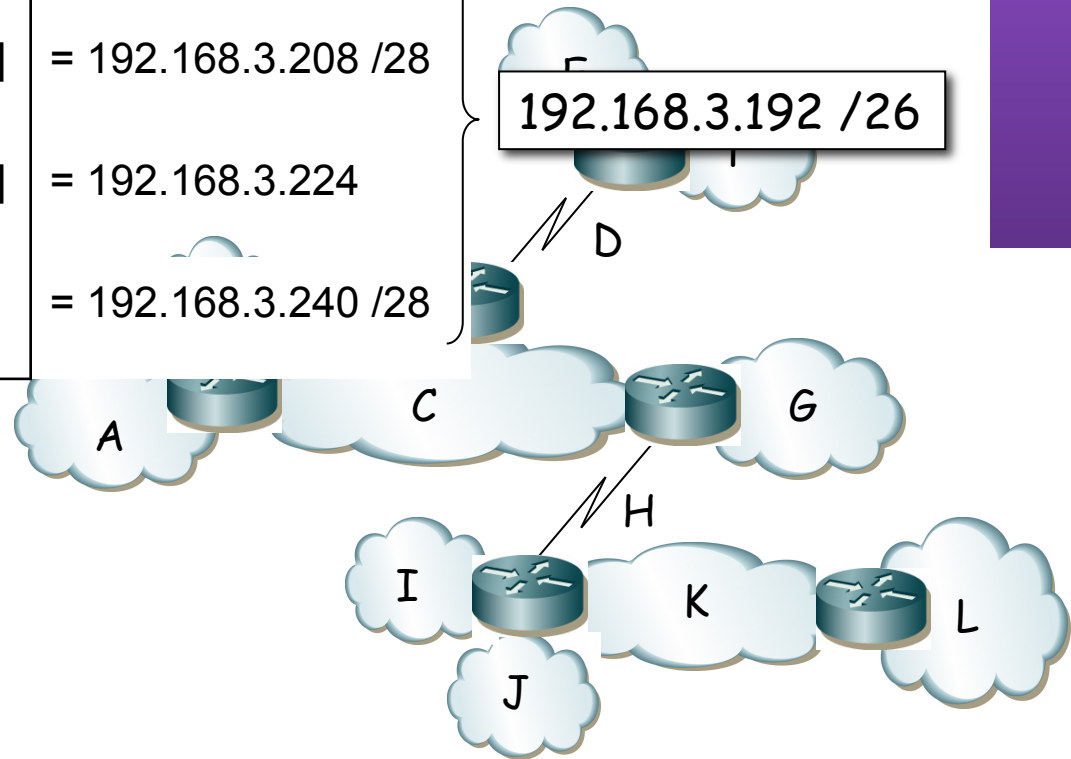
A	192.168.3	.	[0000]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.0 /28
B	192.168.3	.	[0001]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.16 /28
C	192.168.3	.	[0010]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.32 /28
.
.
L	192.168.3	.	[1001]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.144 /28



Ejemplo (2)

- Libres:

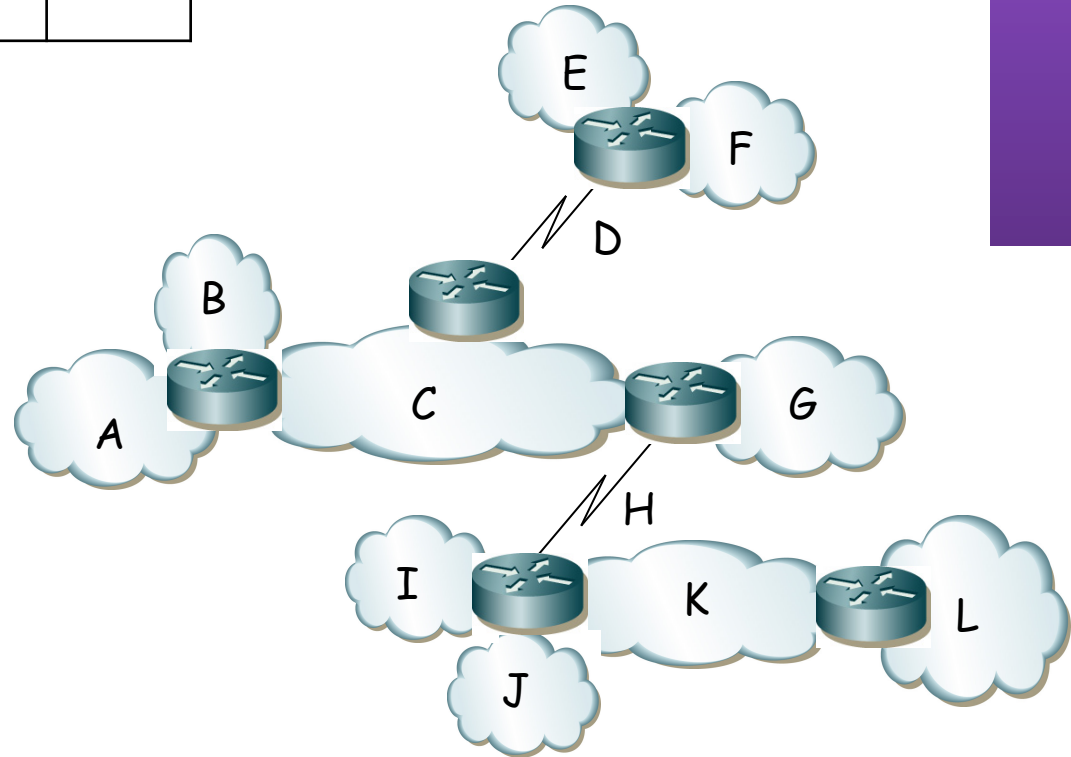
192.168.3	.	[1010]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.160 /28	} 192.168.3.160 /27
192.168.3	.	[1011]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.176 /28	
192.168.3	.	[1100]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.192 /28	} 192.168.3.192 /26
192.168.3	.	[1101]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.208 /28	
192.168.3	.	[1110]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.224	
192.168.3	.	[1111]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.240 /28	



Ejemplo (2)

- 2 redes de 2 hosts
- 2 hosts (+2) → $2^2=4$, 2 bits para el host-id
- Por ejemplo dentro de 192.168.3.160 /27

D	192.168.3	.	[101]	[000]	[00]	= 192.168.3.160 /30
H	192.168.3	.	[101]	[001]	[00]	= 192.168.3.164 /30



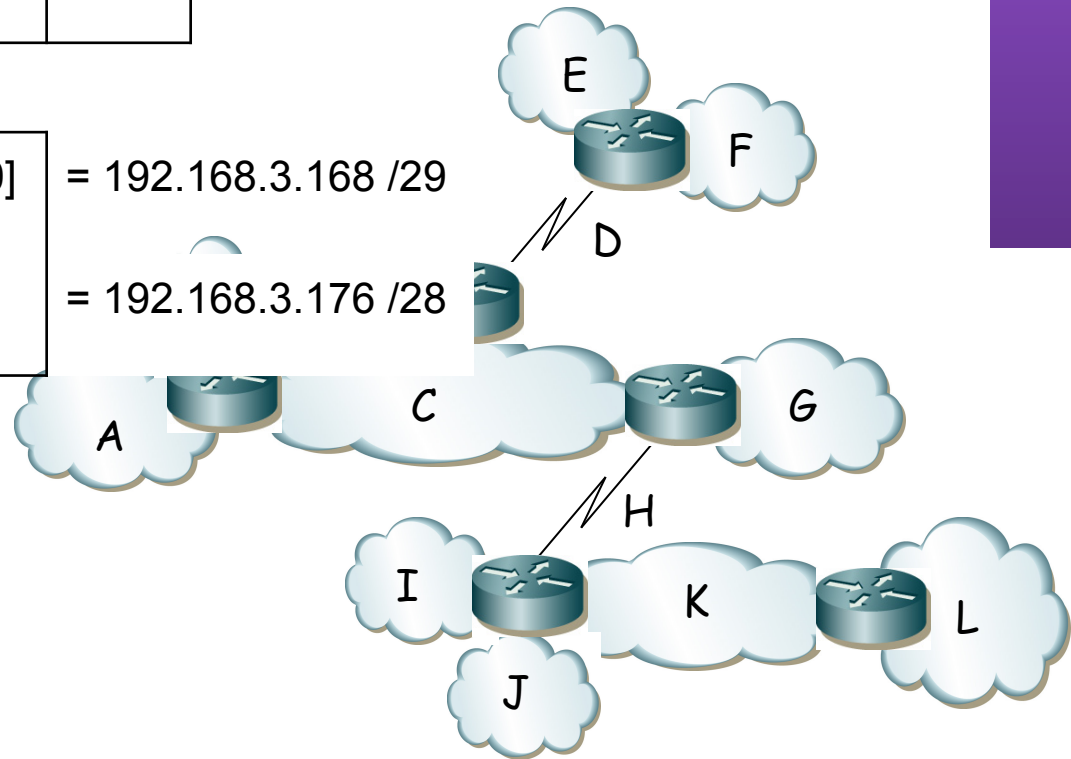
Ejemplo (2)

- 2 redes de 2 hosts
- 2 hosts (+2) → $2^2=4$, 2 bits para el host-id
- Por ejemplo dentro de 192.168.3.160 /27

D	192.168.3	.	[101]	[000]	[00]	= 192.168.3.160 /30
H	192.168.3	.	[101]	[001]	[00]	= 192.168.3.164 /30

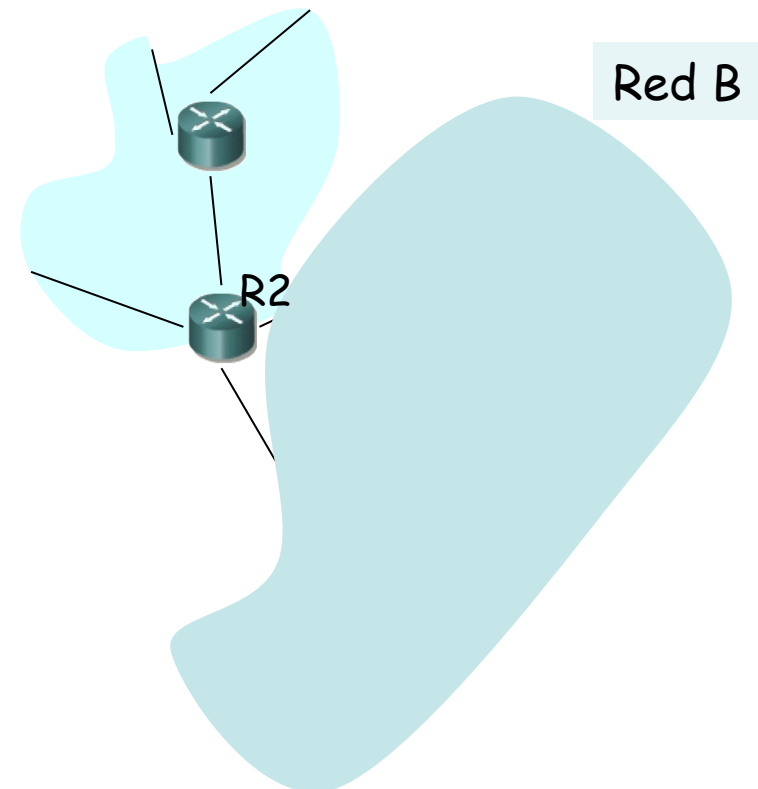
Libres en 192.168.3.160 /27:

192.168.3	.	[101]	[0 1]	[000]	= 192.168.3.168 /29
192.168.3	.	[101]	[1]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.176 /28



Ejemplo (2)

- Supongamos que nuestra red tiene asignado el espacio de direcciones 193.65.72.0/22
- Queremos subdividir nuestro espacio de direcciones en 3 redes (...)

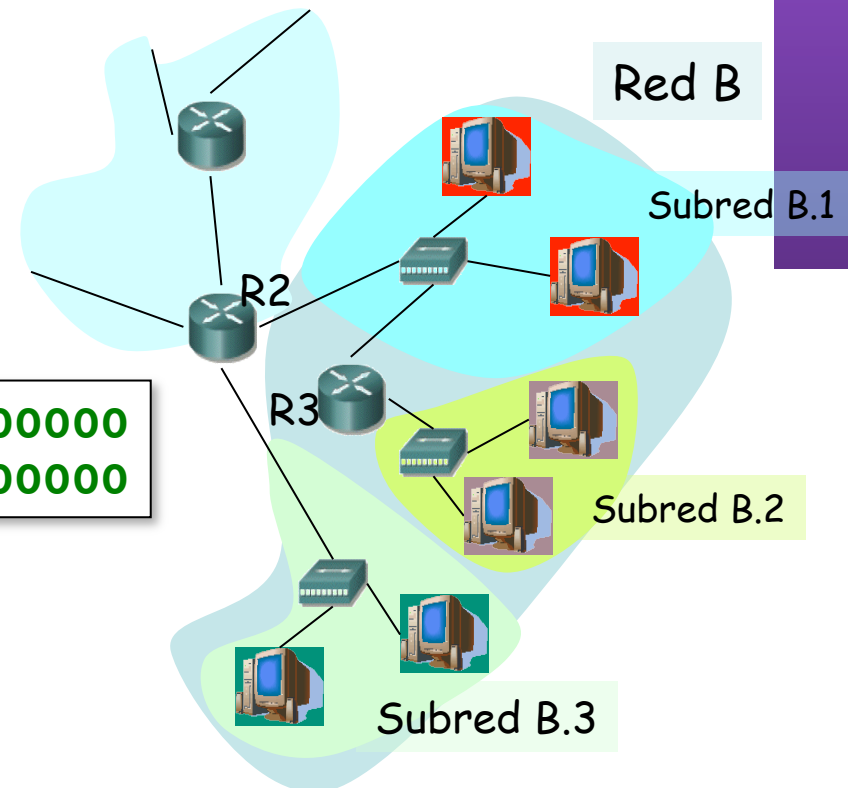


Ejemplo (2)

- Supongamos que nuestra red tiene asignado el espacio de direcciones 193.65.72.0/22
- Queremos subdividir nuestro espacio de direcciones en 3 redes (...)
- La subred B.1 tendrá 320 hosts
- La subred B.2 85 hosts
- La subred B.3 113 hosts

Mask=

11000001	01000001	01001000	00000000
11111111	11111111	11111100	00000000

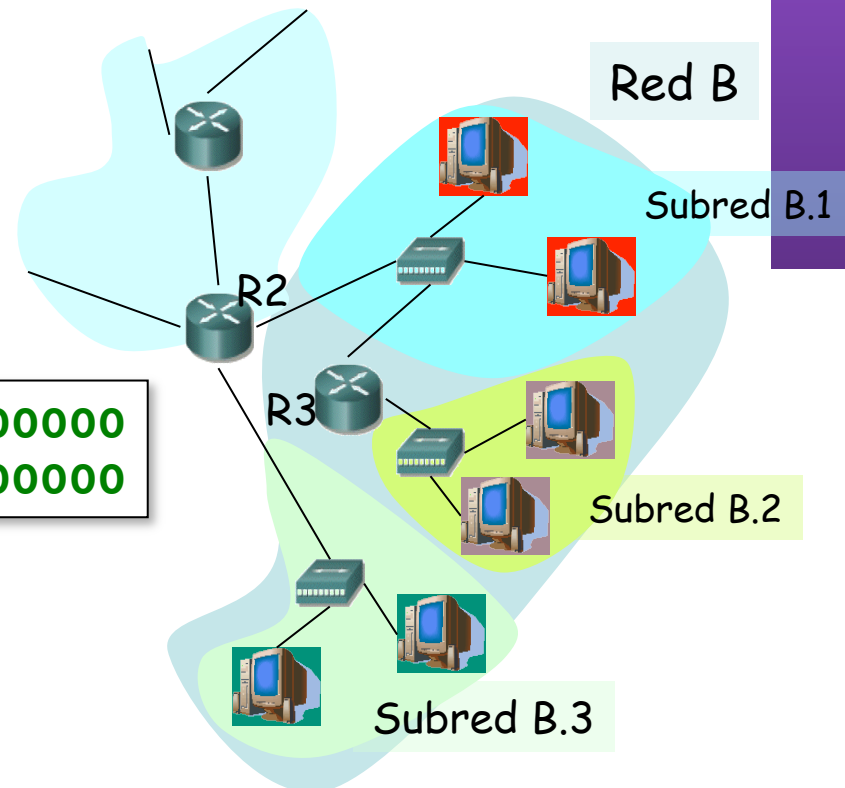


Ejemplo (2)

- Supongamos que nuestra red tiene asignado el espacio de direcciones 193.65.72.0/22
- Queremos subdividir nuestro espacio de direcciones en 3 redes (...)
- La subred B.1 tendrá 320 hosts
- La subred B.2 85 hosts
- La subred B.3 113 hosts
- Subred B.1:
 - $2^8 < 320 < 2^9$
 - 9 bits en el host-ID (...)

Mask=

11000001	01000001	01001000	00000000
11111111	11111111	11111100	00000000

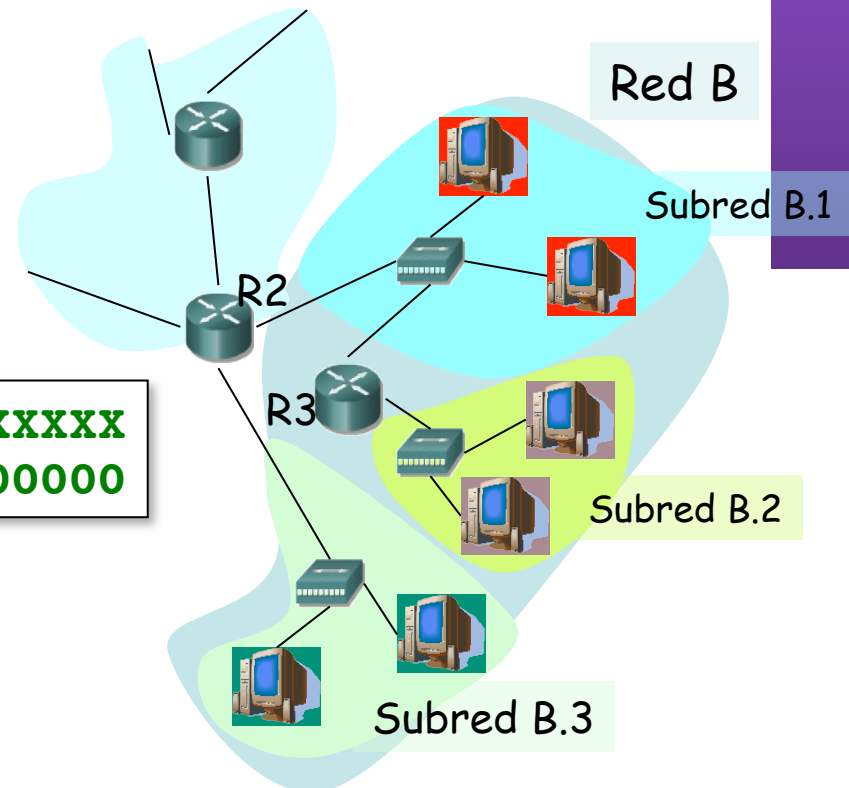


Ejemplo (2)

- Supongamos que nuestra red tiene asignado el espacio de direcciones 193.65.72.0/22
- Queremos subdividir nuestro espacio de direcciones en 3 redes (...)
- La subred B.1 tendrá 320 hosts
- La subred B.2 85 hosts
- La subred B.3 113 hosts
- Subred B.1:
 - $2^8 < 320 < 2^9$
 - 9 bits en el host-ID (...)

```
Mask= 11000001 01000001 0100100X XXXXXXXX
       11111111 11111111 11111110 00000000
```

- 193.65.72.0/23

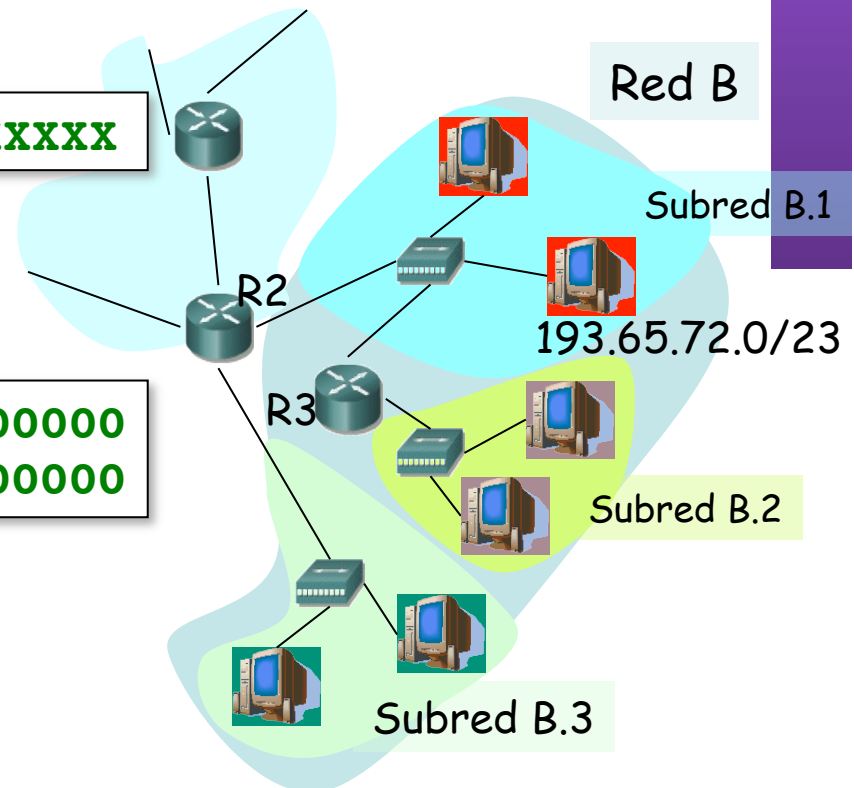


Ejemplo (2)

- Supongamos que nuestra red tiene asignado el espacio de direcciones 193.65.72.0/22
- Queremos subdividir nuestro espacio de direcciones en 3 redes (...)
- La subred B.1 tendrá 320 hosts
- La subred B.2 85 hosts
- La subred B.3 113 hosts
- Subred B.2:
 - $2^6 < 85 < 2^7$
 - 7 bits en el host-ID (...)

B.1 0x xxxxxxxx

Mask= 11000001 01000001 01001000 00000000
 11111111 11111111 11111100 00000000



Ejemplo (2)

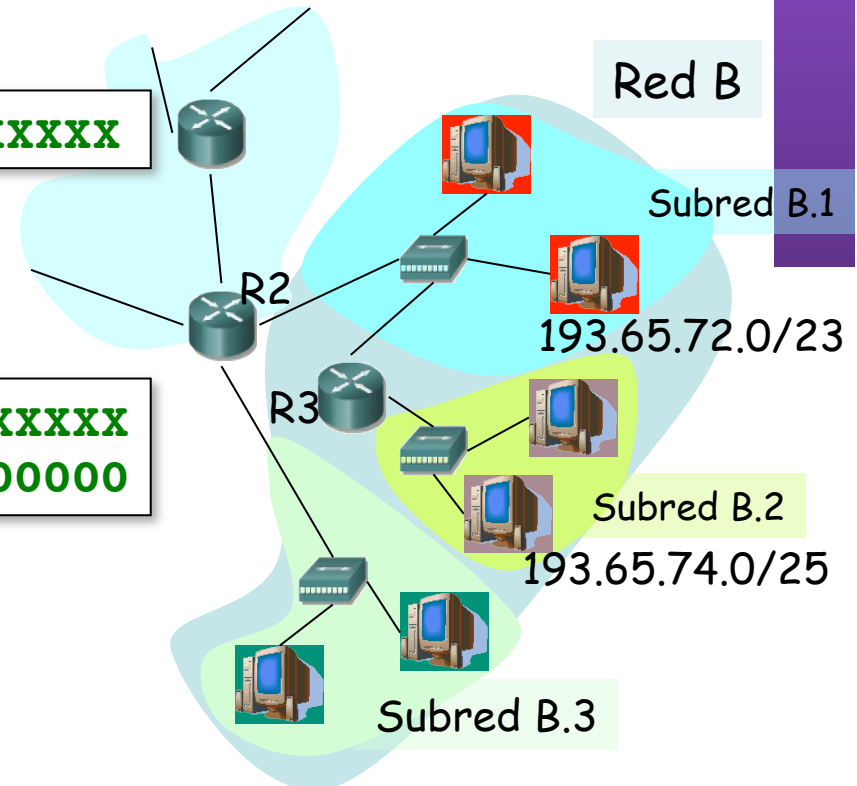
- Supongamos que nuestra red tiene asignado el espacio de direcciones 193.65.72.0/22
- Queremos subdividir nuestro espacio de direcciones en 3 redes (...)
- La subred B.1 tendrá 320 hosts
- La subred B.2 85 hosts
- La subred B.3 113 hosts

B.1 0x xxxxxxxx

- Subred B.2:
 - $2^6 < 85 < 2^7$
 - 7 bits en el host-ID (...)

Mask= **11000001 01000001 01001010 0xxxxxxx**
11111111 11111111 11111111 10000000

- 193.65.74.0/25

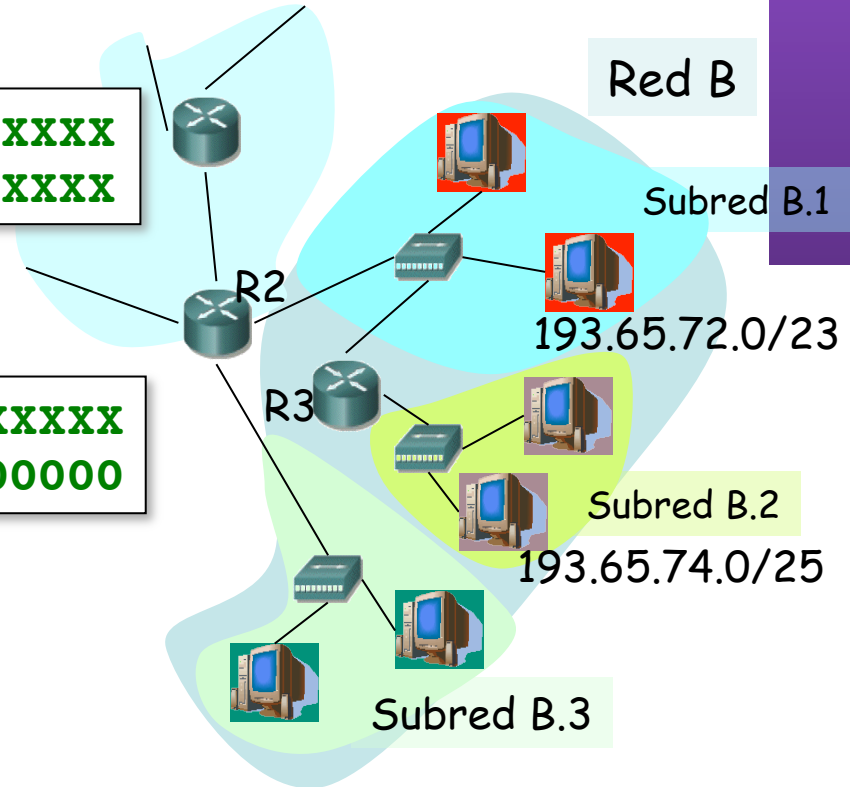


Ejemplo (2)

- Supongamos que nuestra red tiene asignado el espacio de direcciones 193.65.72.0/22
- Queremos subdividir nuestro espacio de direcciones en 3 redes (...)
- La subred B.1 tendrá 320 hosts
- La subred B.2 85 hosts
- La subred B.3 113 hosts
- Subred B.3:
 - $2^6 < 113 < 2^7$
 - 7 bits en el host-ID (...)

B.1 0x XXXXXXXX
 B.2 10 0XXXXXXX

Mask= 11000001 01000001 01001000 0XXXXXXX
 11111111 11111111 11111100 00000000



Mask=

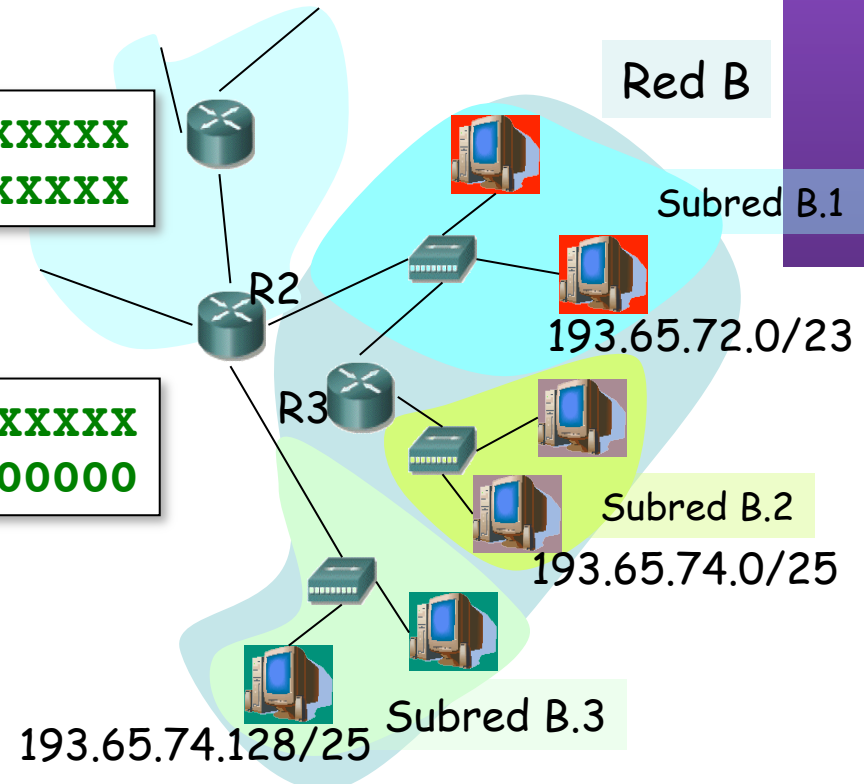
Ejemplo (2)

- Supongamos que nuestra red tiene asignado el espacio de direcciones 193.65.72.0/22
- Queremos subdividir nuestro espacio de direcciones en 3 redes (...)
- La subred B.1 tendrá 320 hosts
- La subred B.2 85 hosts
- La subred B.3 113 hosts
- Subred B.3:
 - $2^6 < 113 < 2^7$
 - 7 bits en el host-ID

B.1 0x XXXXXXXX
 B.2 10 OXXXXXXXX

Mask= 11000001 01000001 01001010 1XXXXXXXX
 11111111 11111111 11111111 10000000

- 193.65.74.128/25

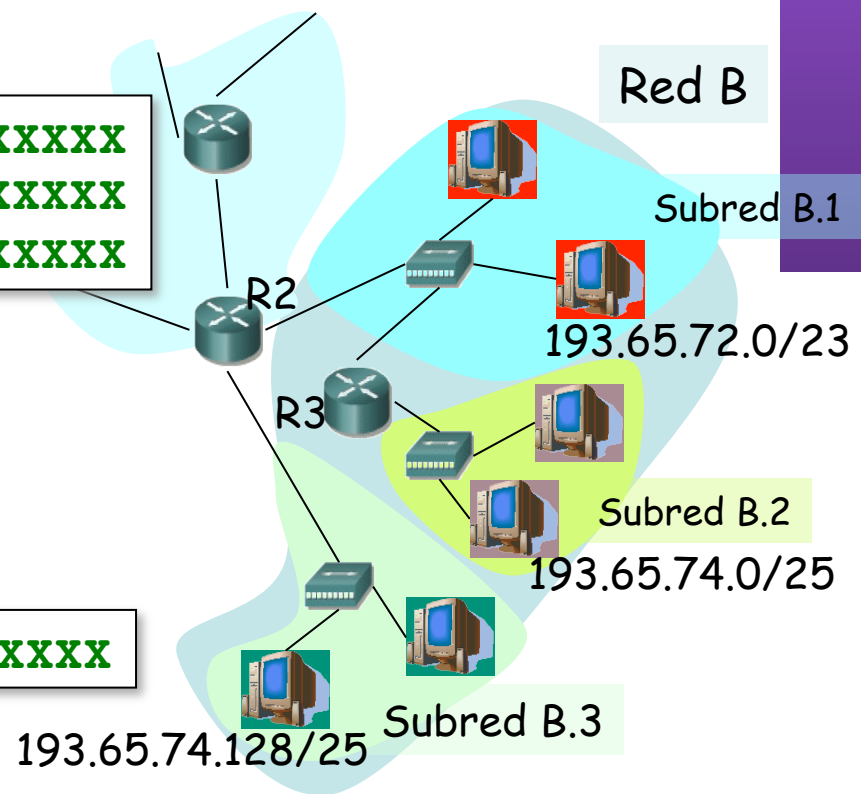


Ejemplo (2)

- Supongamos que nuestra red tiene asignado el espacio de direcciones 193.65.72.0/22
- Queremos subdividir nuestro espacio de direcciones en 3 redes (...)
- La subred B.1 tendrá 320 hosts
- La subred B.2 85 hosts
- La subred B.3 113 hosts
- B.1: 193.65.72.0/23
- B.2: 193.65.74.0/25
- B.3: 193.65.74.128/25
- No hay intersecciones
- Queda libre:
 - 193.65.75.0/24

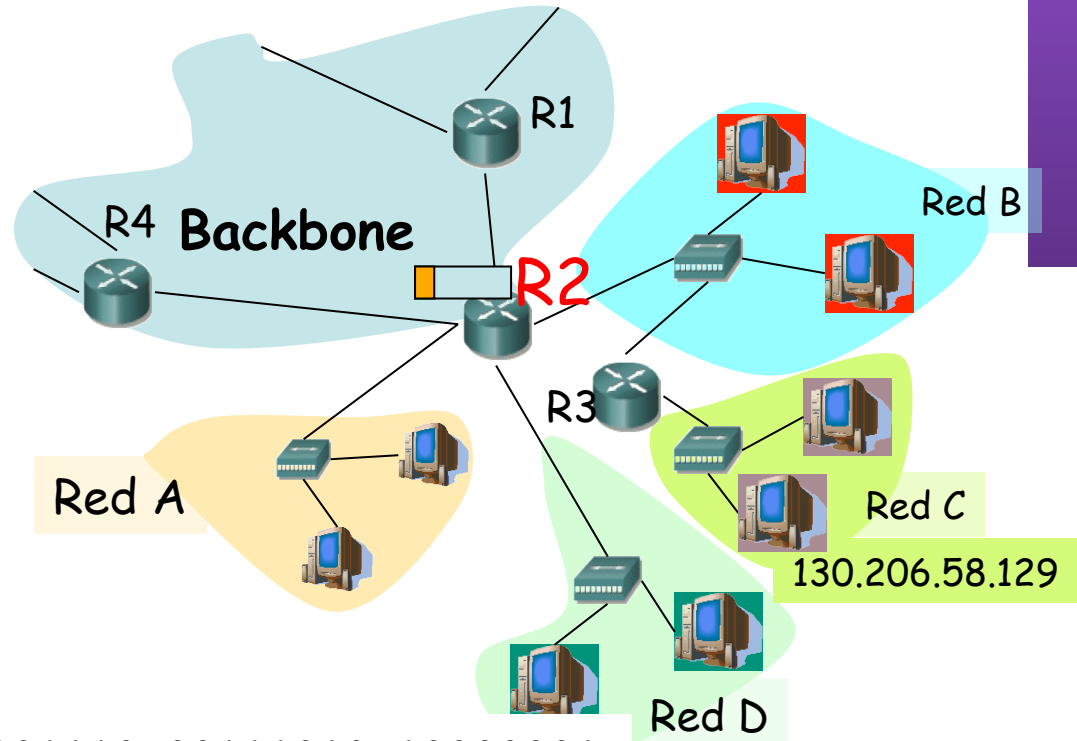
B.1	0X	XXXXXXXXXX
B.2	10	0XXXXXXXXX
B.3	10	1XXXXXXXXX

Libre 11 XXXXXXXXX



Ejemplo (3): $IP_d = 130.206.58.129$

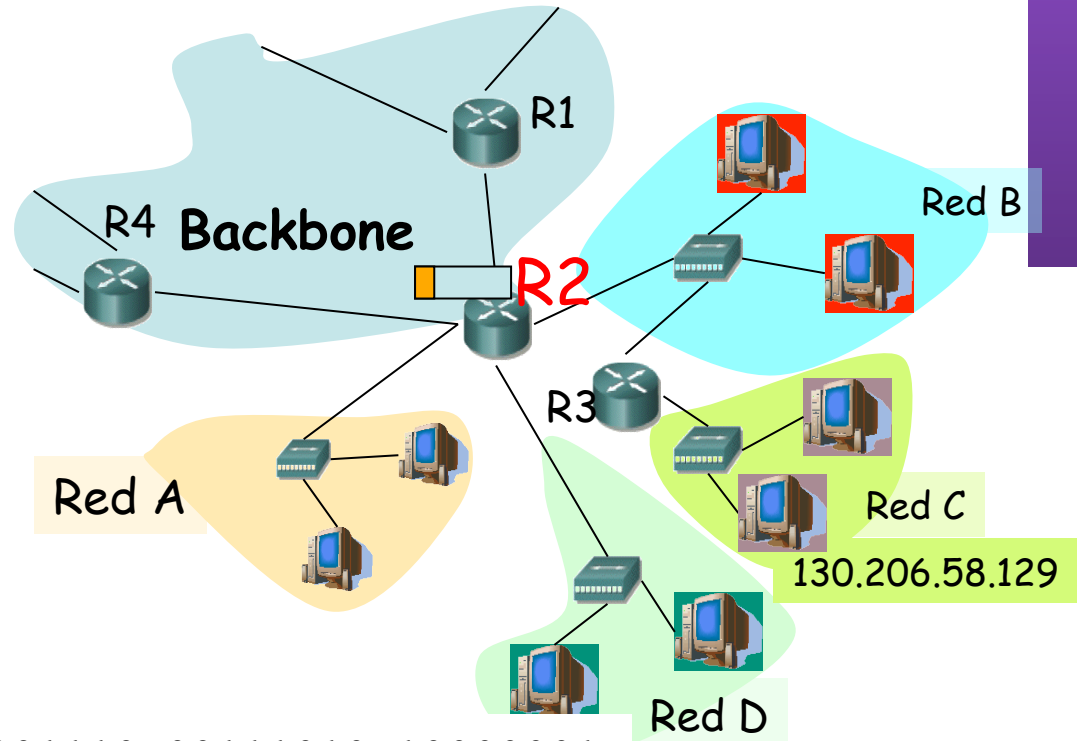
Destino	Next-hop	if
130.206.16.0/20	-	1
130.206.56.0/21	130.206.16.1 (R3)	1
130.206.64.0/18	-	2
201.24.16.0/23	-	3
201.0.0.0/10	10.50.44.1 (R4)	4
0.0.0.0/0	10.50.43.13 (R1)	0



$130.206.58.129 = 1000010 \ 11001110 \ 00111010 \ 1000001$

Ejemplo (3): $IP_d = 130.206.58.129$

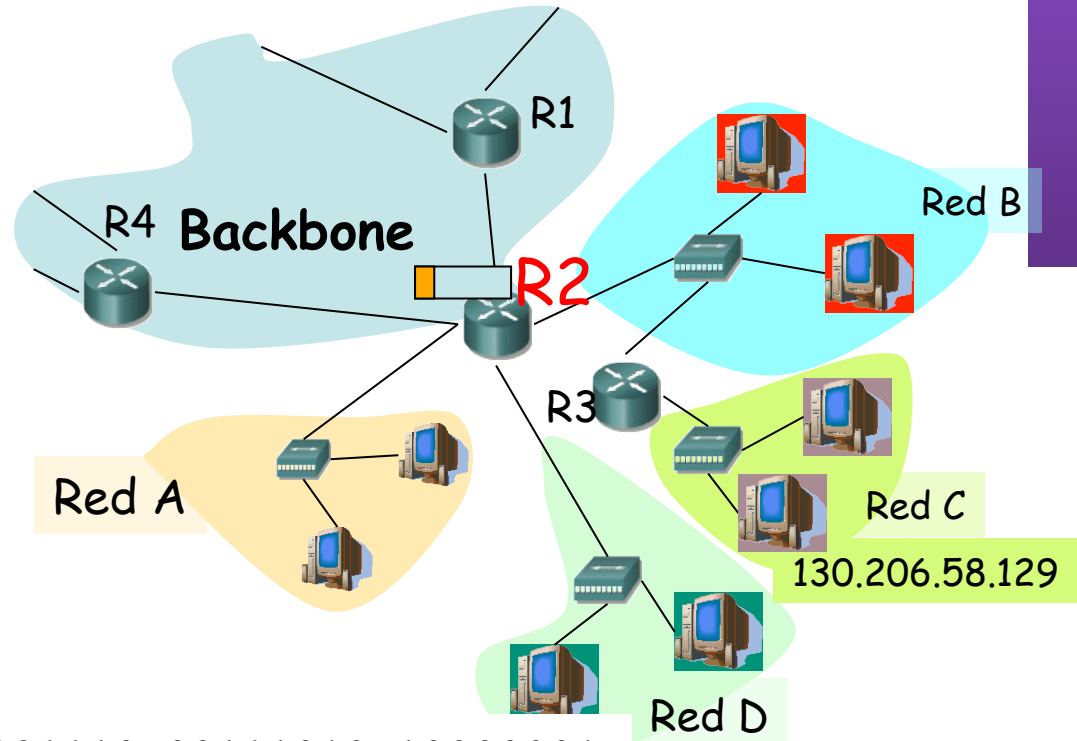
$IP_d =$	Destino	Next-hop	if
10000010 11001110 00111010 10000001	130.206.16.0/20	-	1
10000010 11001110 00010000 00000000	130.206.56.0/21	130.206.16.1 (R3)	1
10000010 11001110 00111000 00000000	130.206.64.0/18	-	2
11001001 00011000 00010000 00000000	201.24.16.0/23	-	3
10000010 00000000 00000000 00000000	201.0.0.0/10	10.50.44.1 (R4)	4
00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	0.0.0.0/0	10.50.43.13 (R1)	0



$130.206.58.129 = 10000010 \ 11001110 \ 00111010 \ 10000001$

Ejemplo (3): $IP_d = 130.206.58.129$

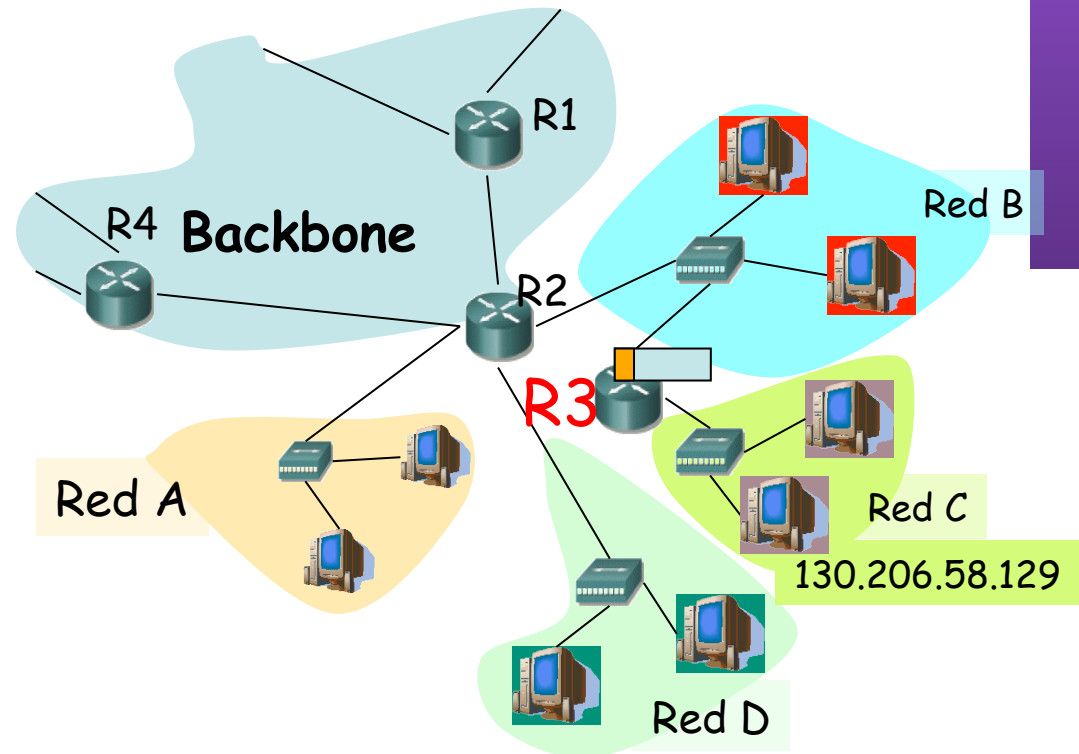
$IP_d =$	Destino	Next-hop	if
10000010 11001110 00111010 10000001	130.206.16.0/20	-	1
10000010 11001110 00010000 00000000	130.206.56.0/21	130.206.16.1 (R3)	1
10000010 11001110 00111000 00000000	130.206.64.0/18	-	2
11001001 00011000 00010000 00000000	201.24.16.0/23	-	3
10000010 00000000 00000000 00000000	201.0.0.0/10	10.50.44.1 (R4)	4
00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	0.0.0.0/0	10.50.43.13 (R1)	0



$130.206.58.129 = 10000010 \ 11001110 \ 00111010 \ 10000001$

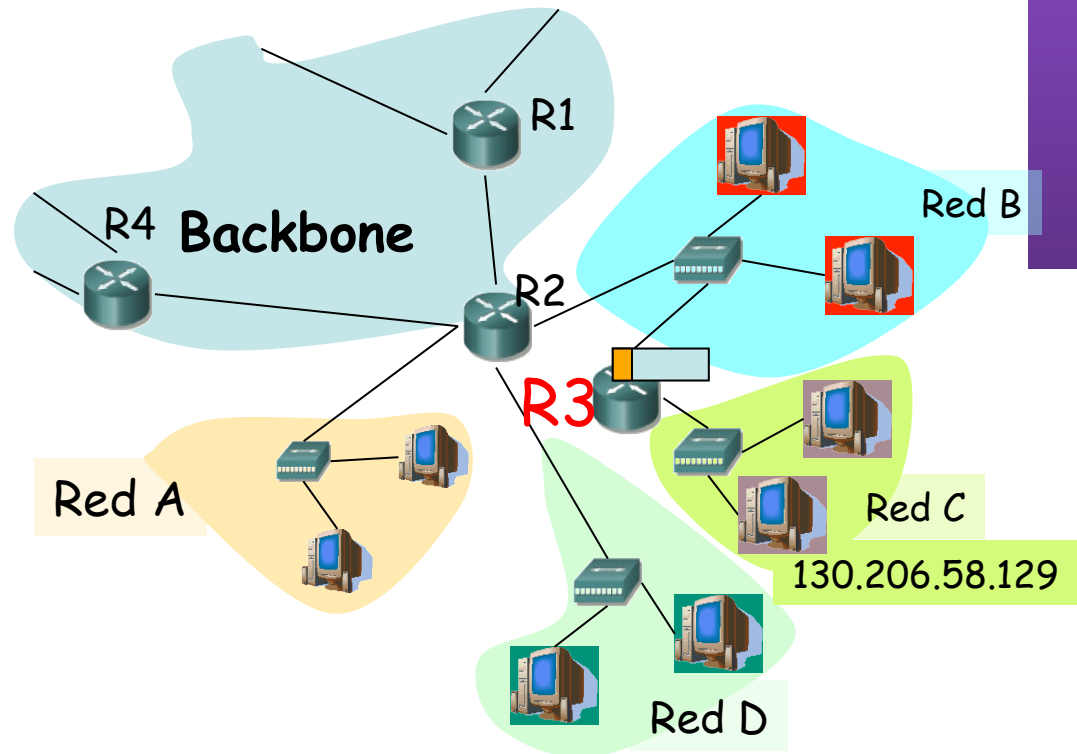
Ejemplo (3): $IP_d = 130.206.58.129$

Destino	Next-hop	if
130.206.16.0/20	-	0
130.206.56.0/21	-	1
0.0.0.0/0	130.206.16.2 (R2)	0



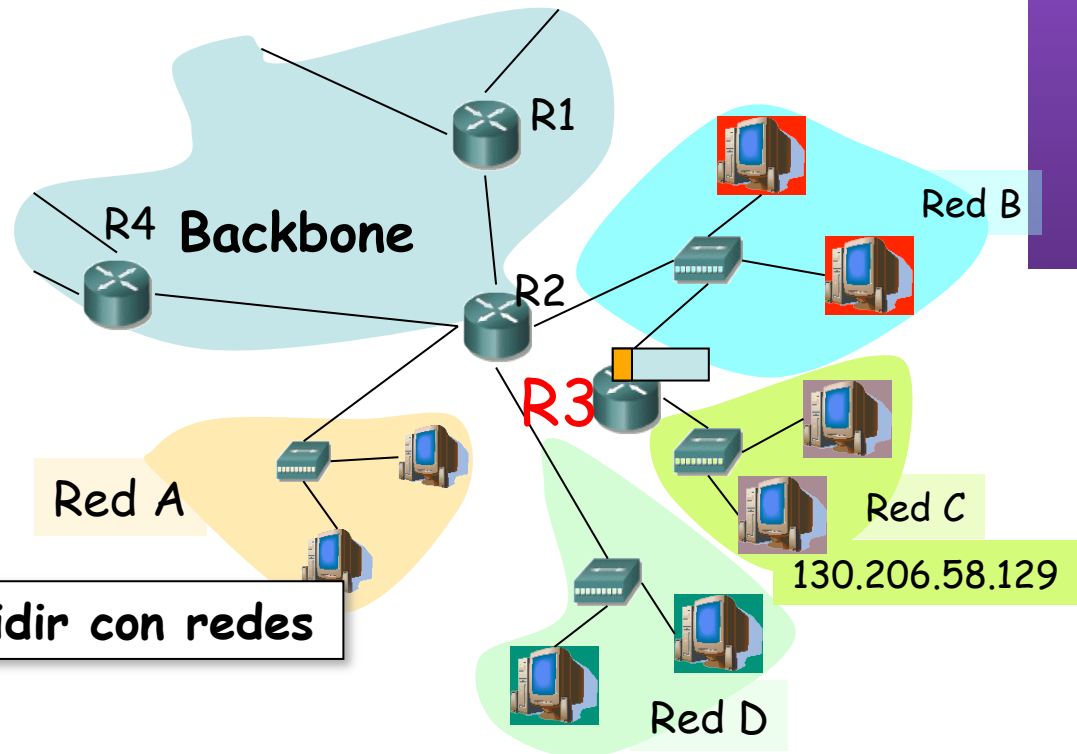
Ejemplo (3): $IP_d = 130.206.58.129$

$IP_d =$	Destino	Next-hop	if
10000010 11001110 00111010 10000001	130.206.16.0/20	-	0
10000010 11001110 00010000 00000000	130.206.56.0/21	-	1
00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	0.0.0.0/0	130.206.16.2 (R2)	0



Ejemplo (3): $IP_d = 130.206.58.129$

$IP_d =$	Destino	Next-hop	if
10000010 11001110 00111010 10000001	130.206.16.0/20	-	0
10000010 11001110 00010000 00000000	130.206.56.0/21	-	1
00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	0.0.0.0/0	130.206.16.2 (R2)	0



Las rutas no necesitan coincidir con redes

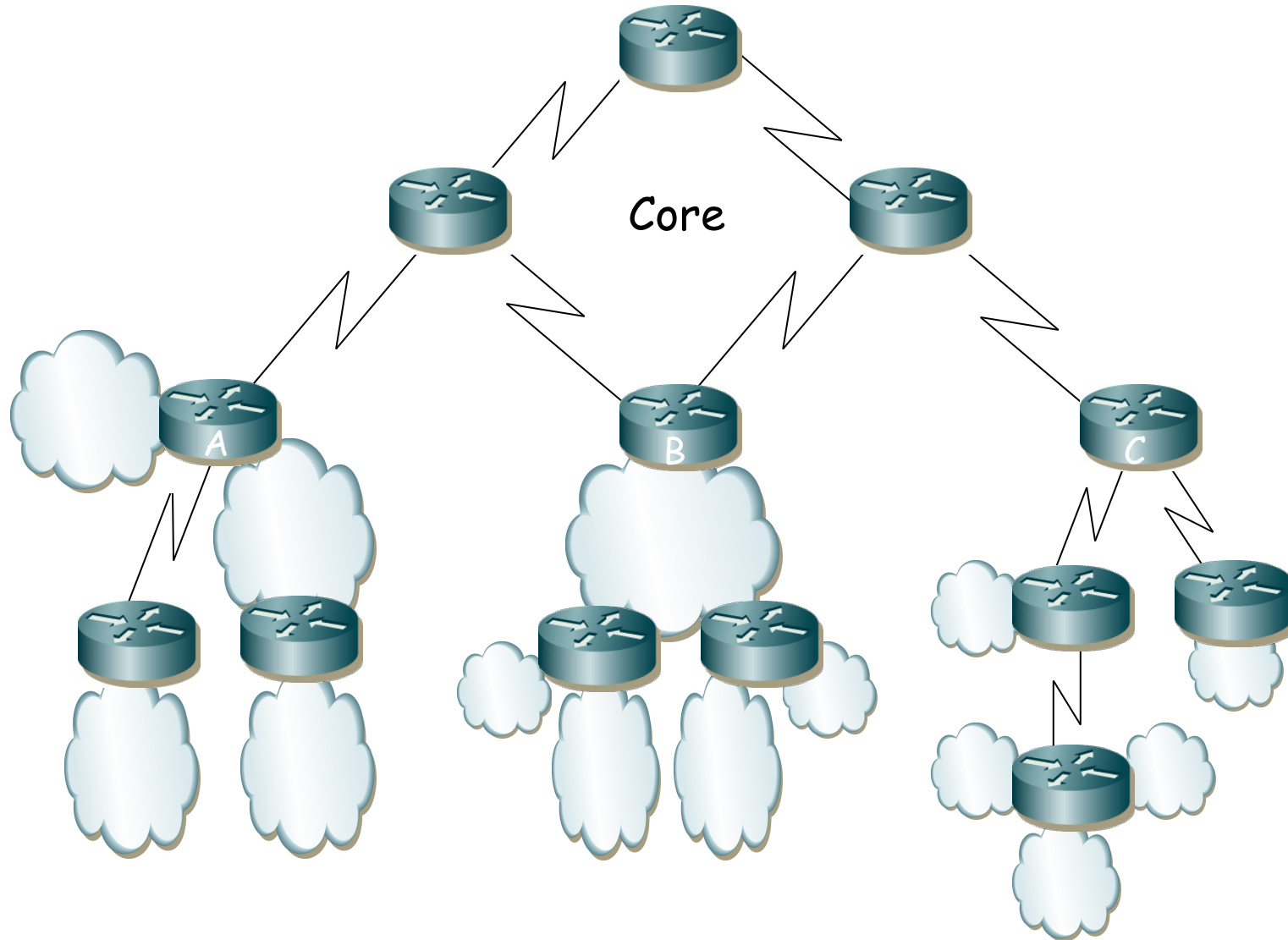
Ejercicio

- Dada la red 130.206.128.0/22 cree tres subredes para 500 hosts, 200 y 64 hosts

5 minutos

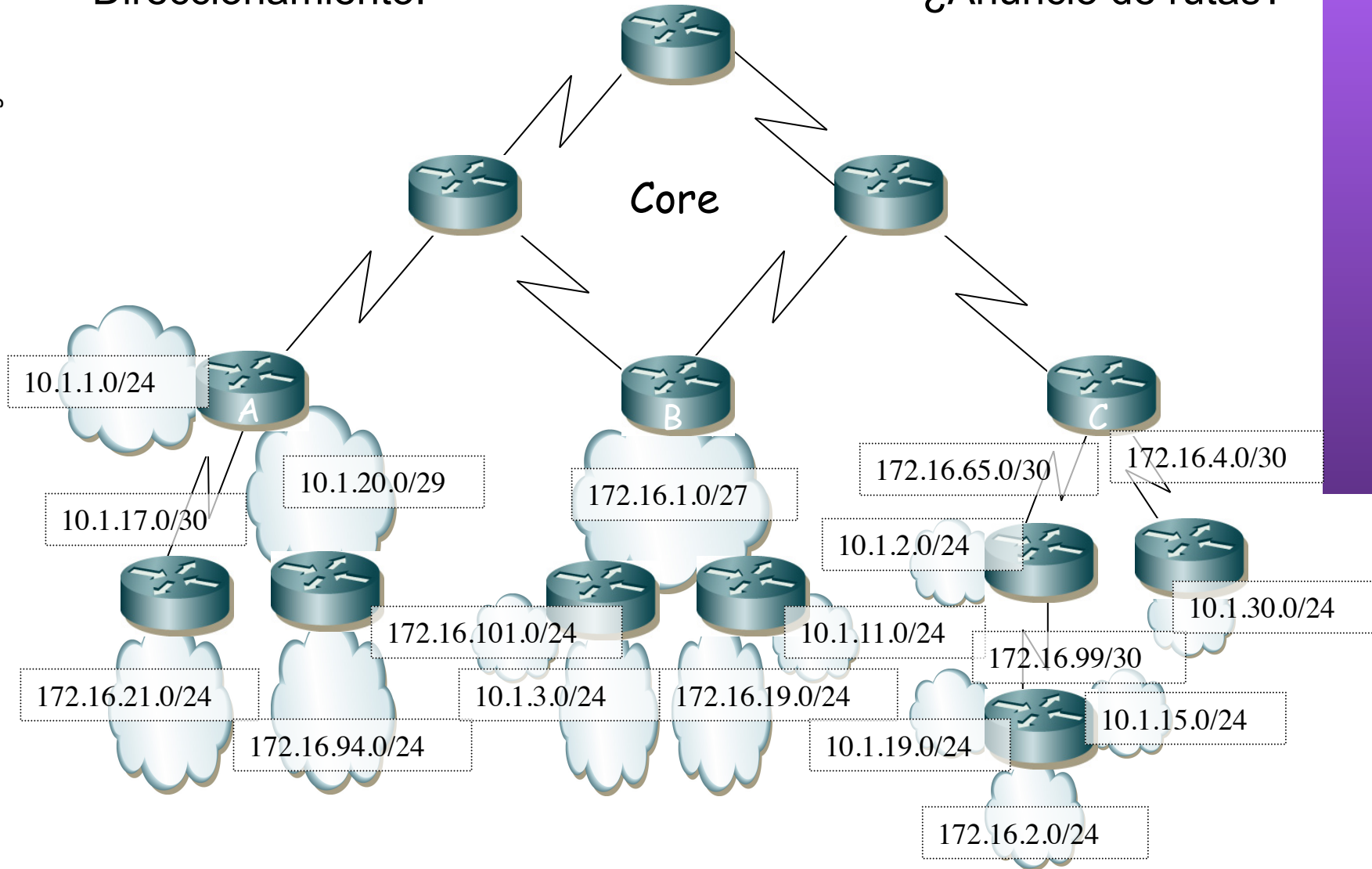


Ejemplo: Resúmenes



Ejemplo: Resúmenes

- Direccionamiento:
- ¿Anuncio de rutas?

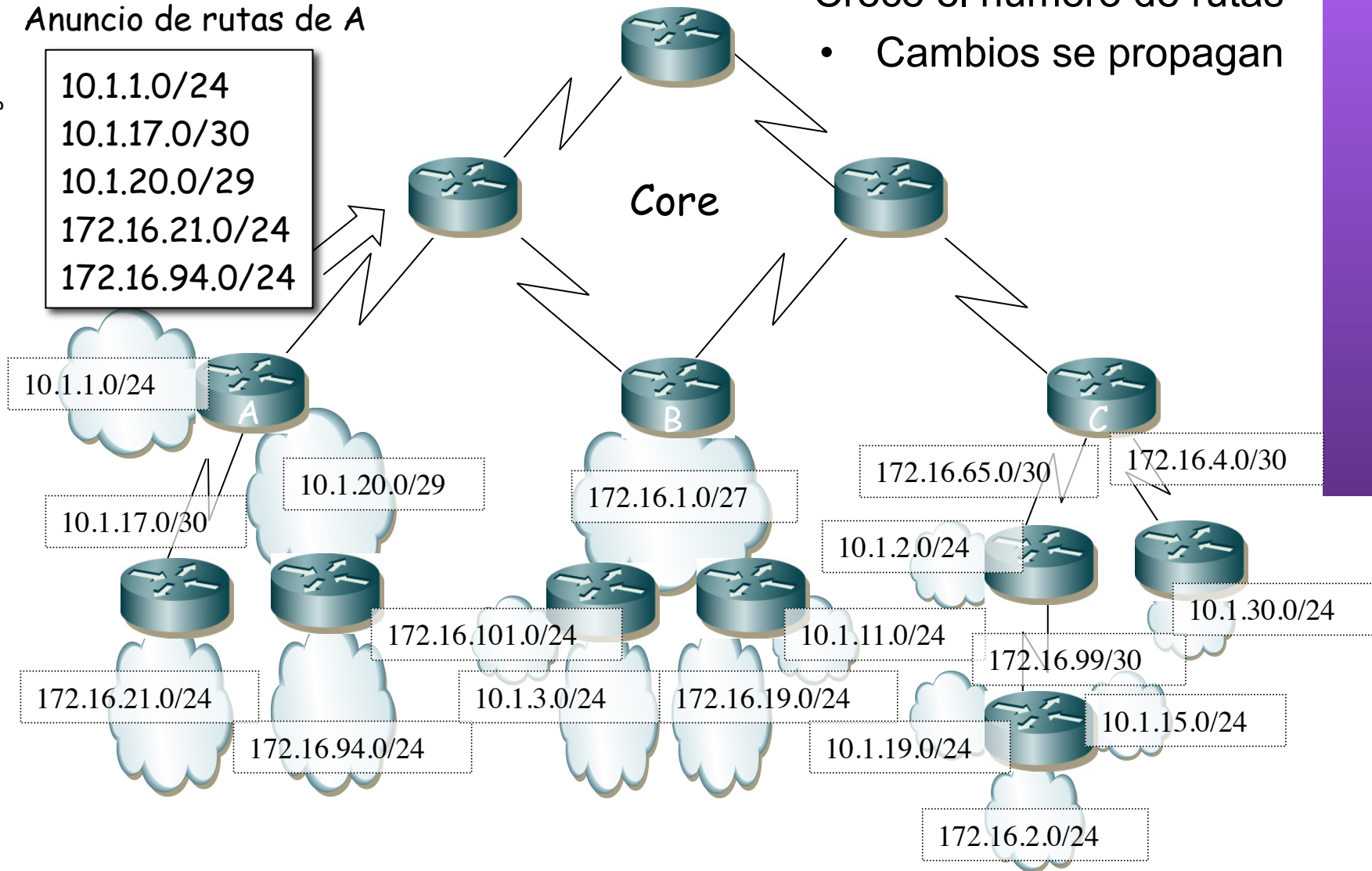


Ejemplo: Resúmenes

- Crece el número de rutas
- Cambios se propagan

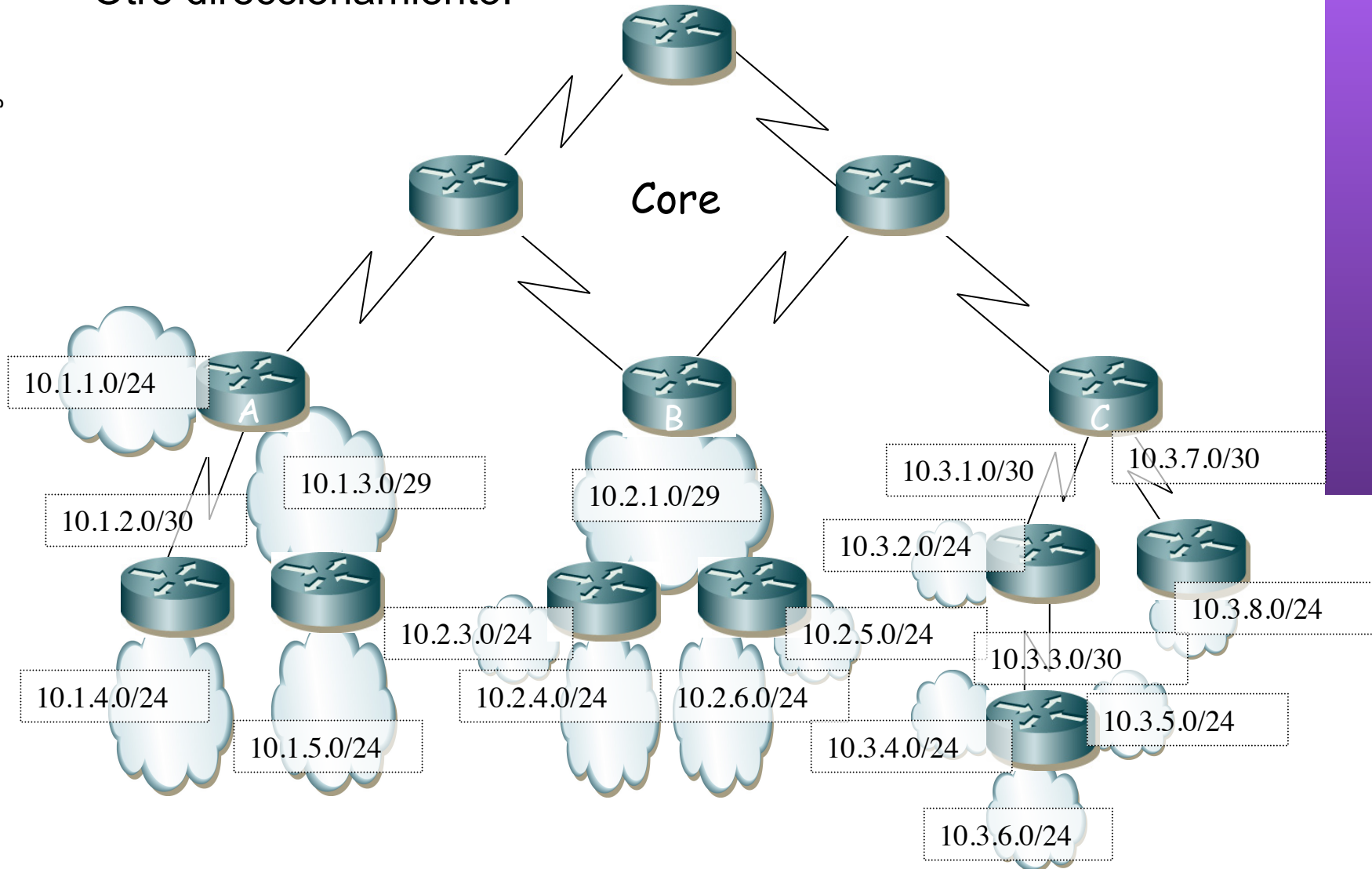
Anuncio de rutas de A

10.1.1.0/24
 10.1.17.0/30
 10.1.20.0/29
 172.16.21.0/24
 172.16.94.0/24



Ejemplo: Resúmenes

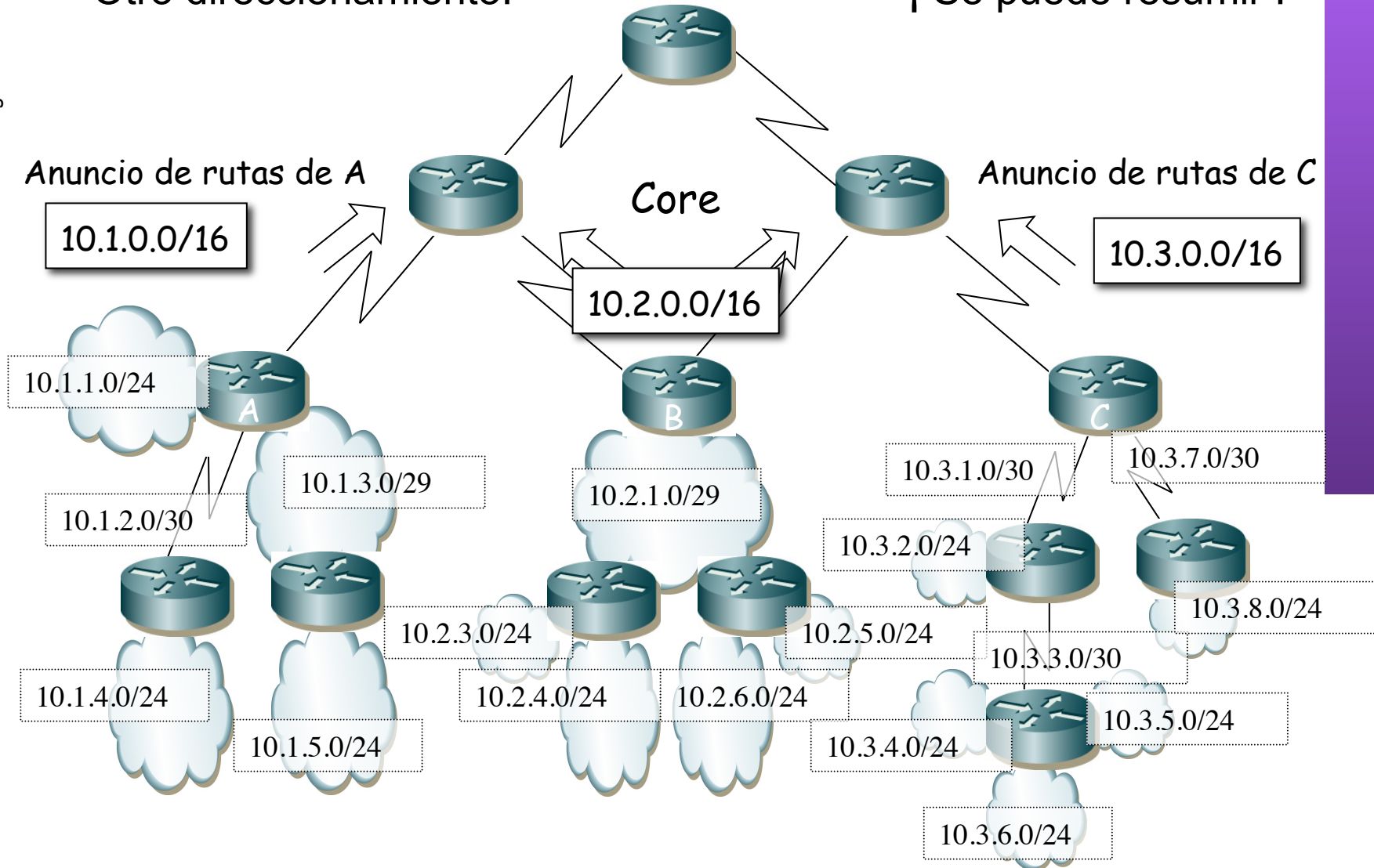
- Otro direccionamiento:



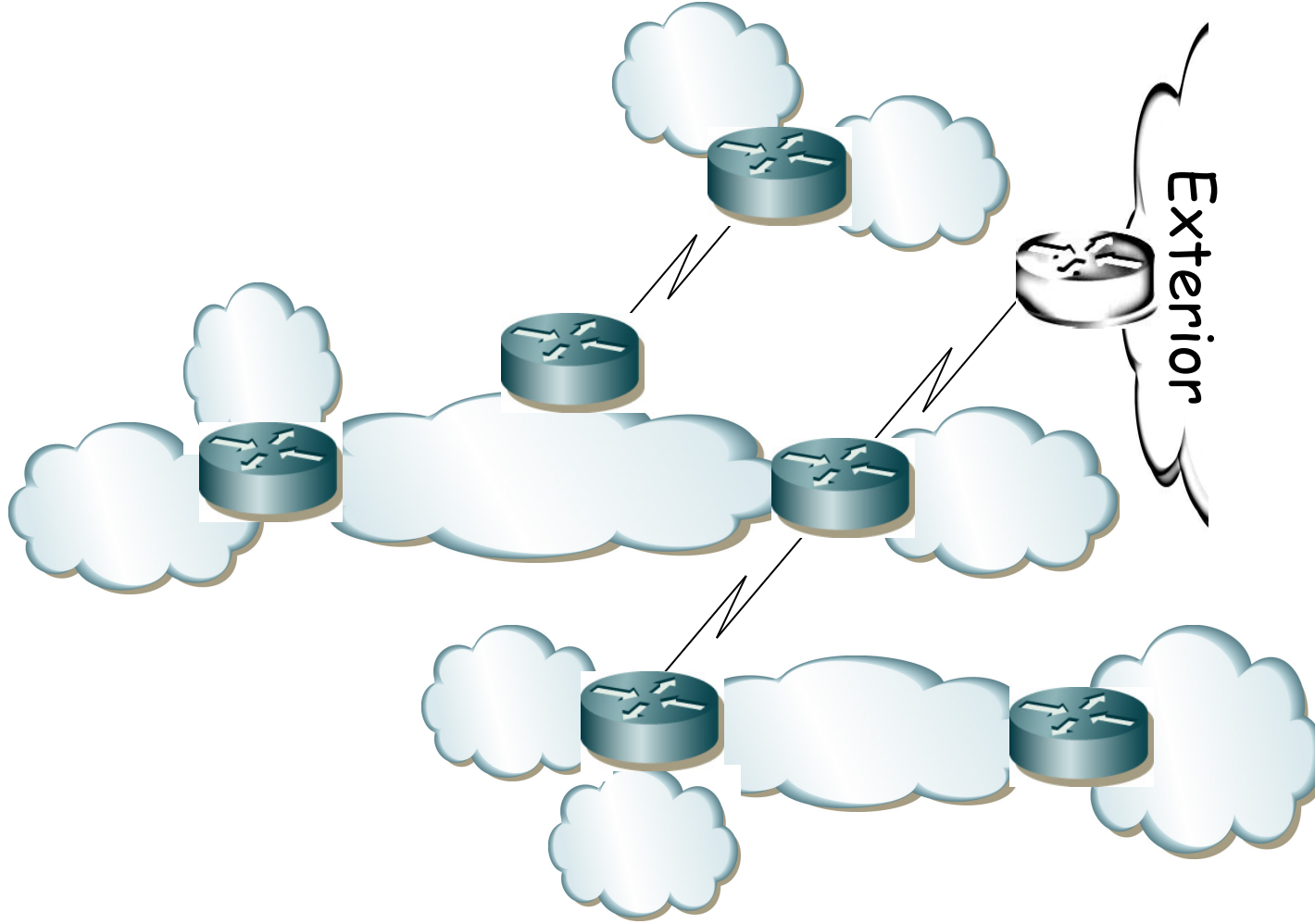
Ejemplo: Resúmenes

- Otro direccionamiento:

- ¡ Se puede resumir !

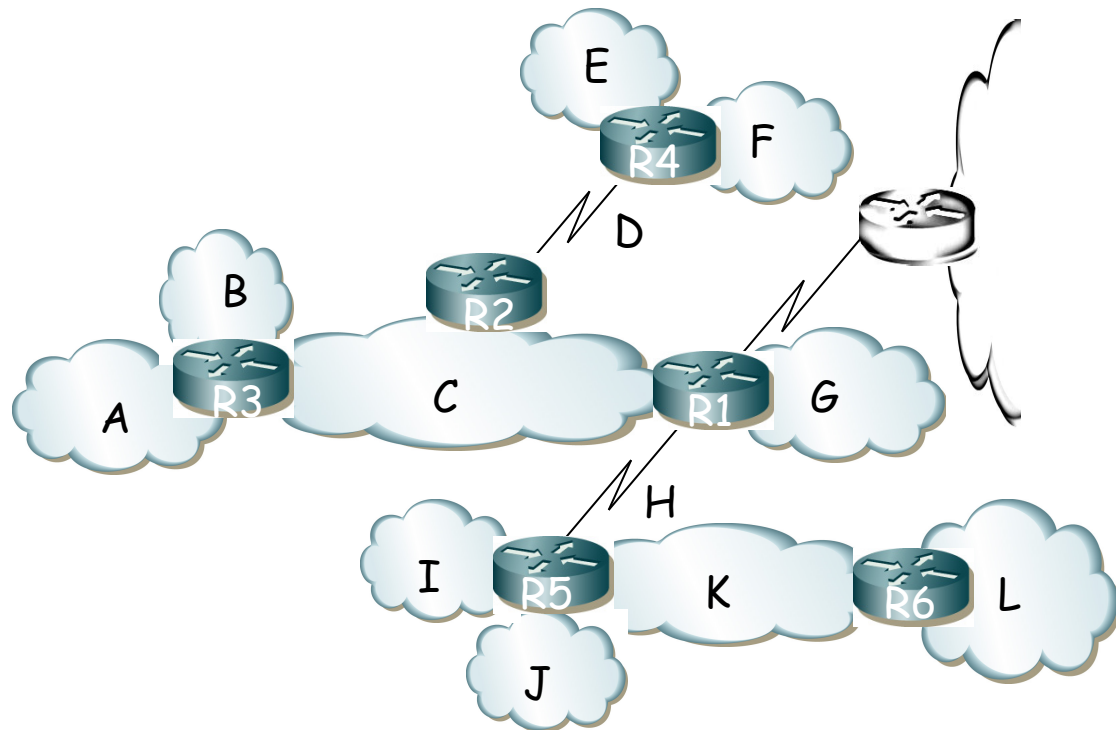


Ejemplo (4)



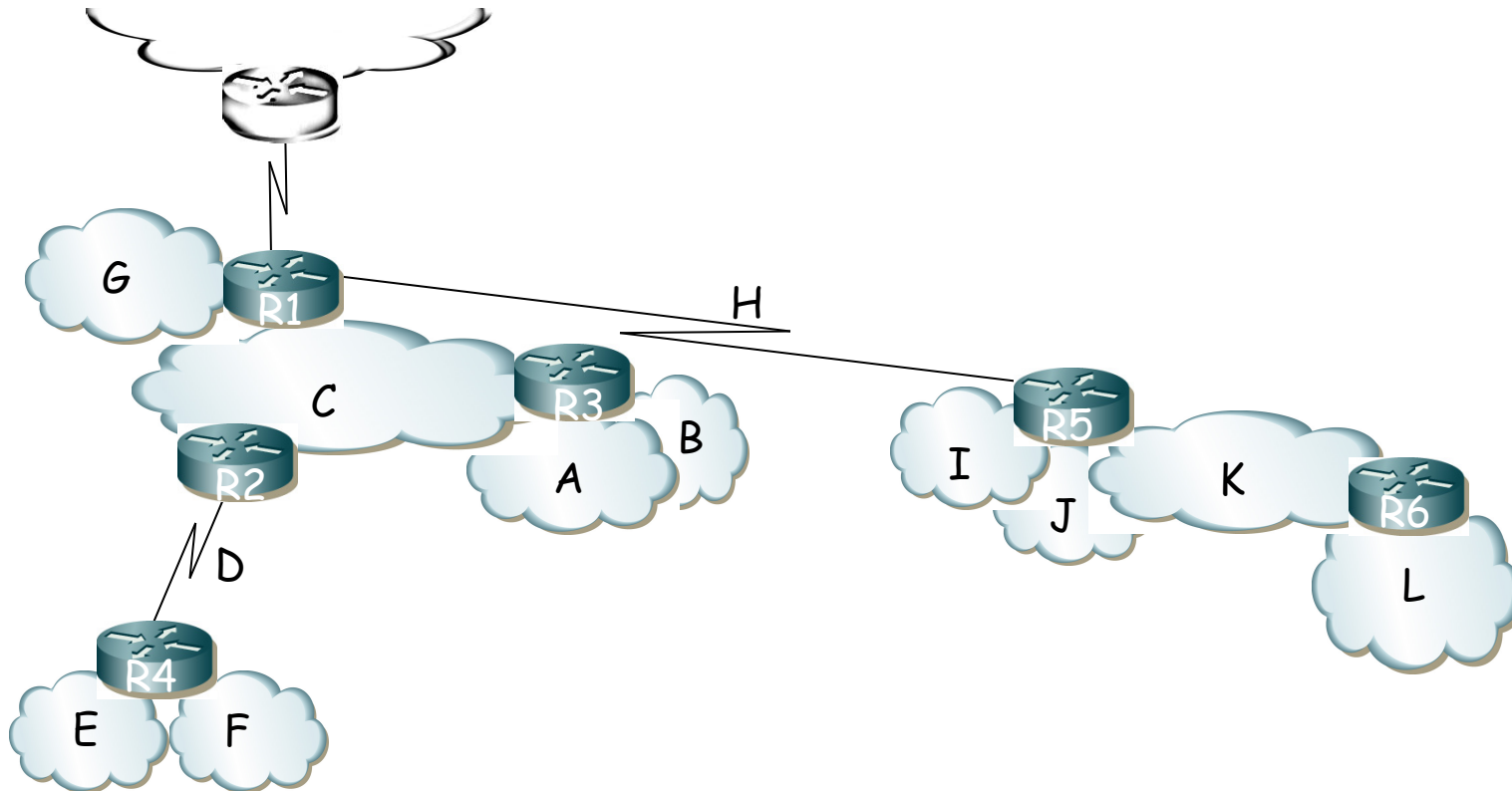
Ejemplo (4)

- 12 Subredes
- Máximo 10 hosts por red
- Red 192.168.3.0/24
- Que se pueda resumir



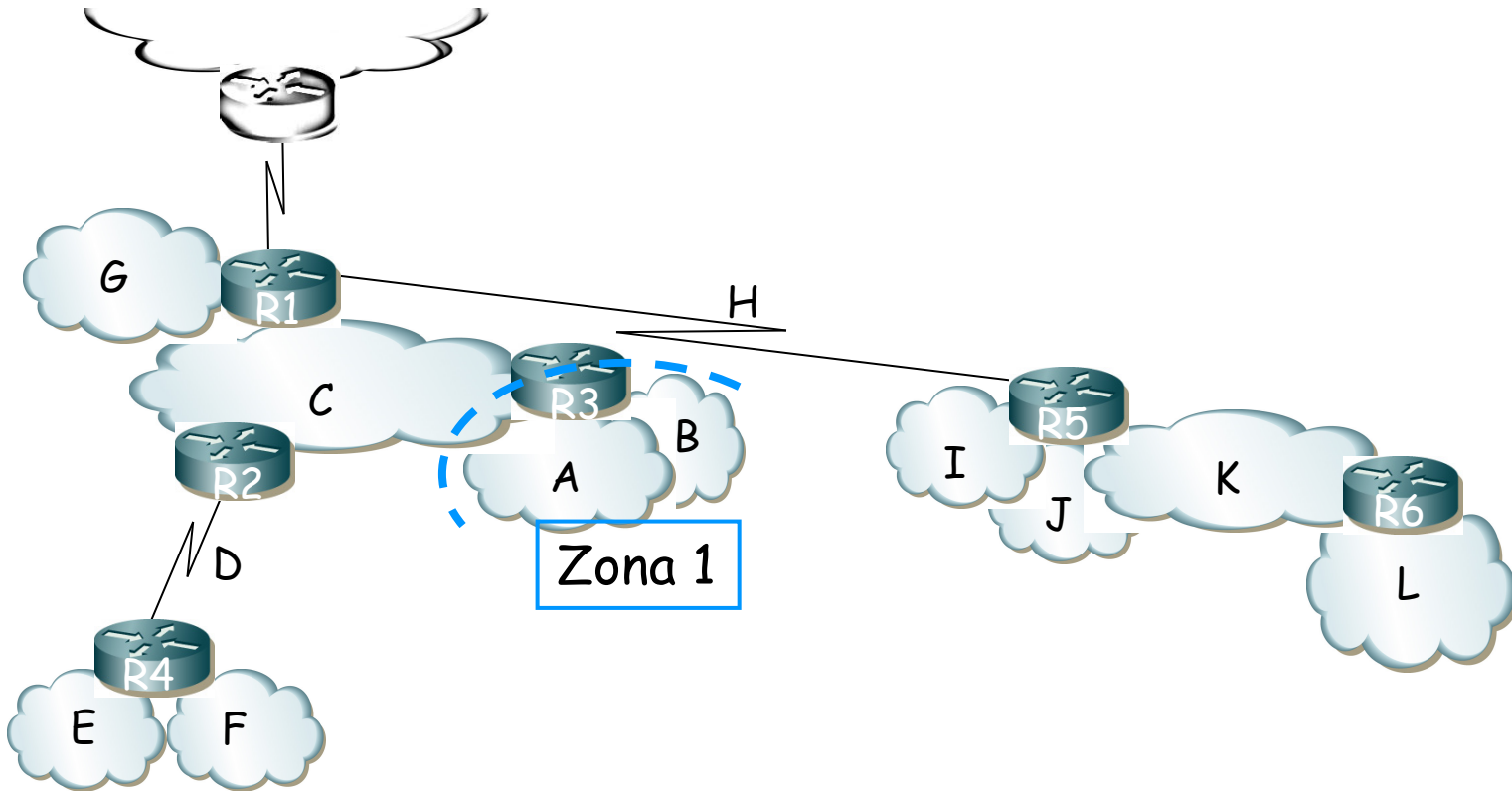
Ejemplo (4)

- Redibujando la topología:



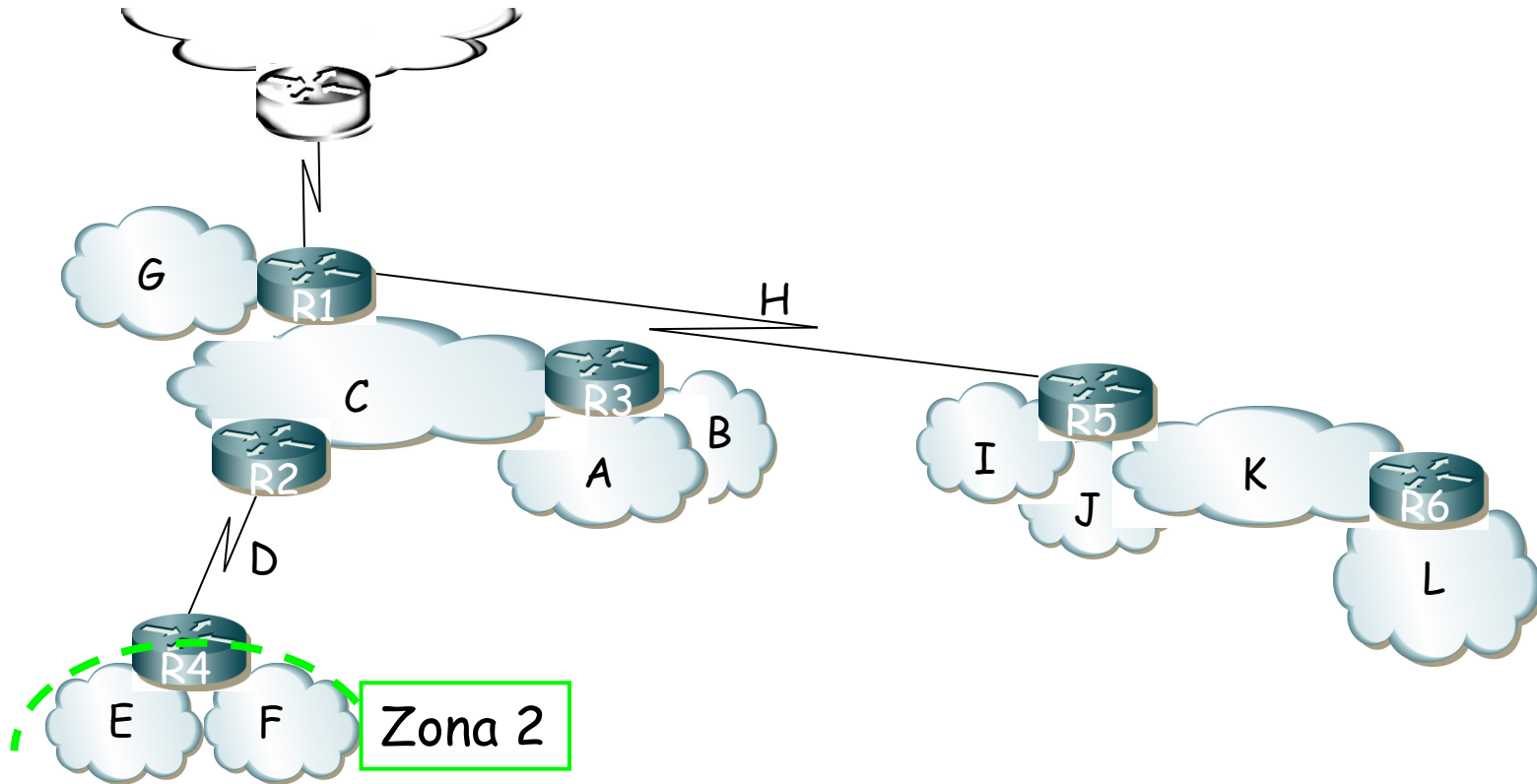
Ejemplo (4)

A	192.168.3	.	[000]	[0]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.0 /28	} Zona 1: 192.168.3.0 /27
B	192.168.3	.	[000]	[1]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.16 /28	



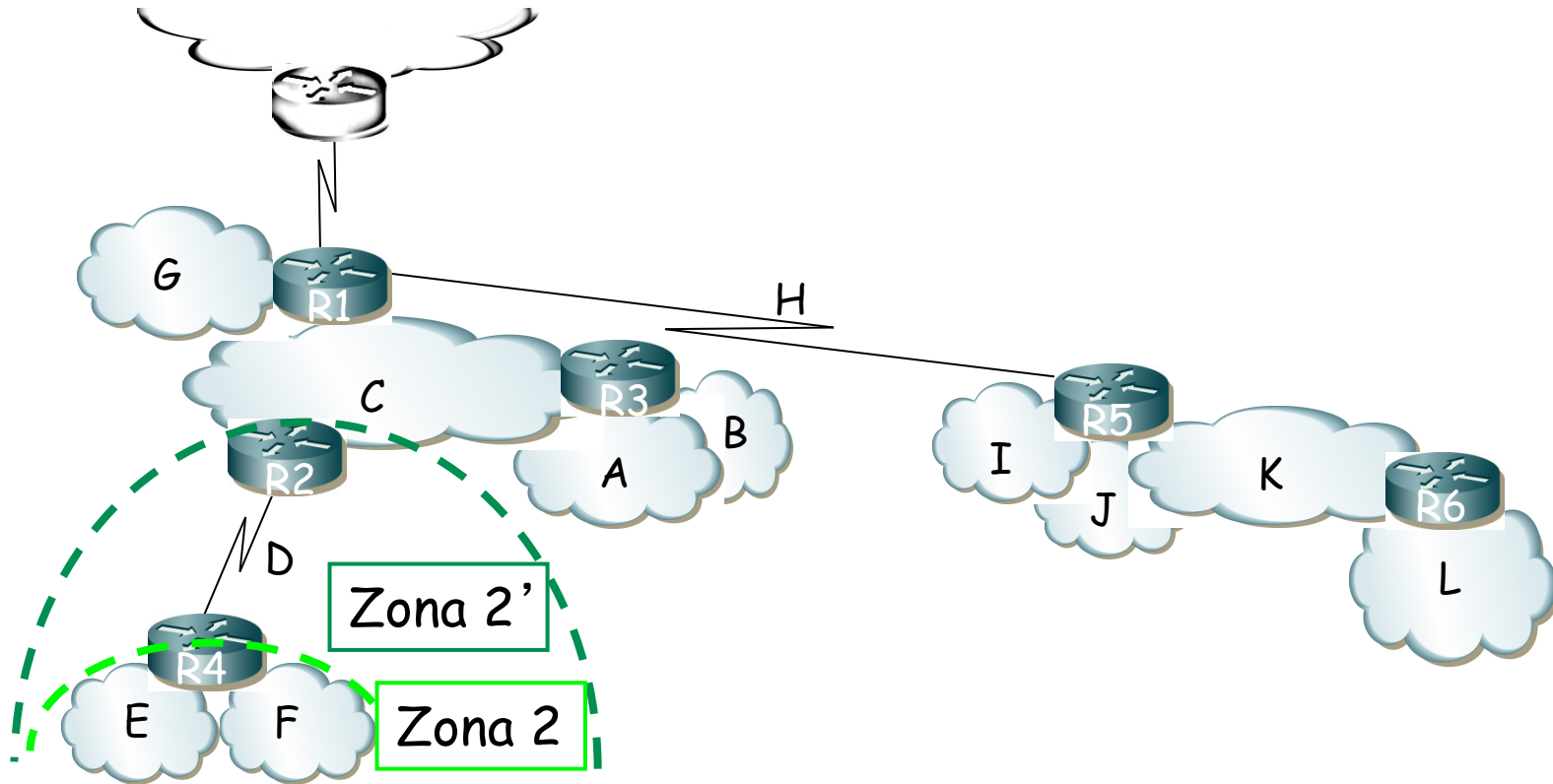
Ejemplo (4)

E	192.168.3	[010]	[0]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.64 /28	} Zona 2: 192.168.3.64 /27
F	192.168.3	[010]	[1]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.80 /28	



Ejemplo (4)

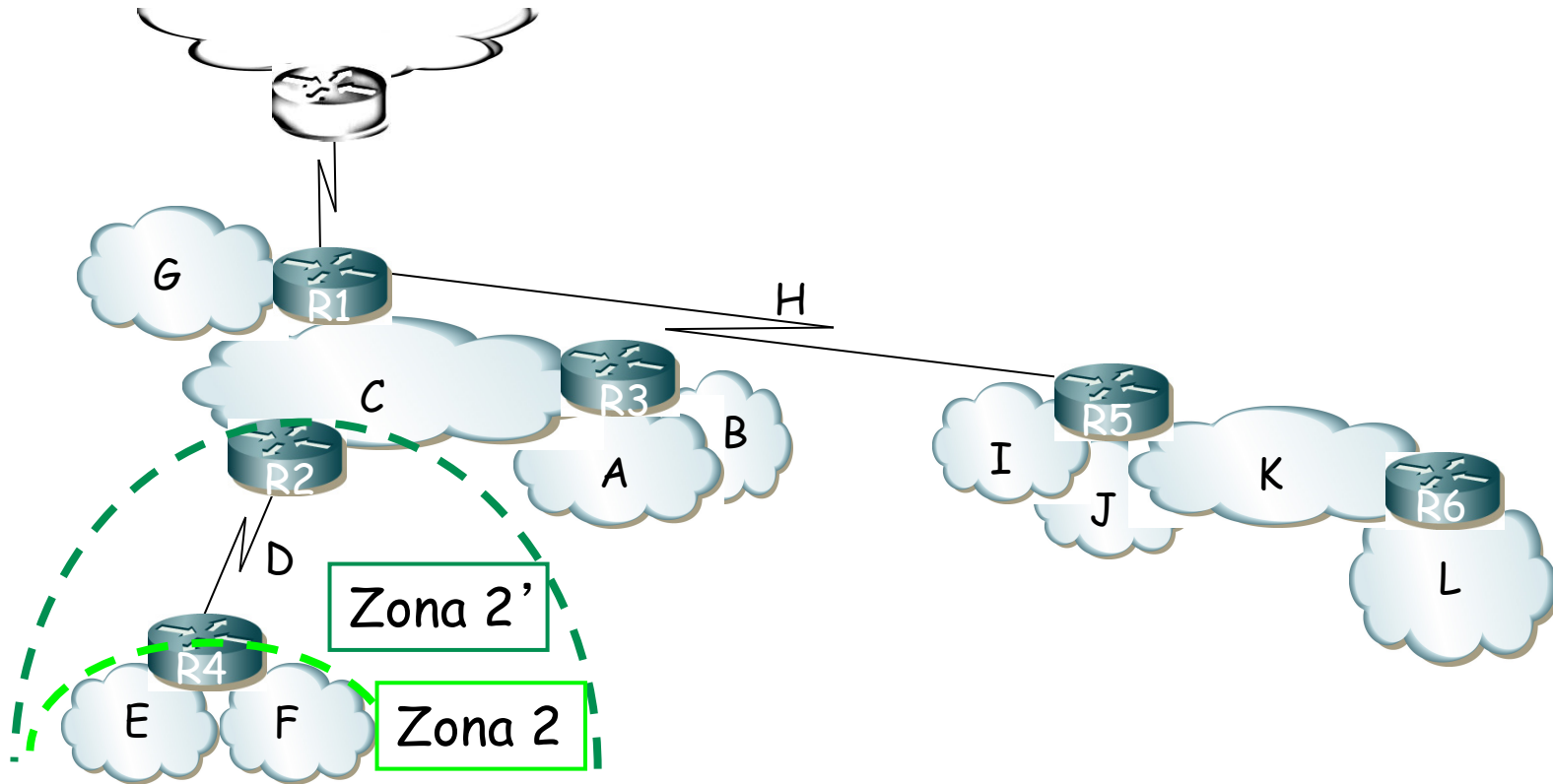
Zona 2 $\boxed{192.168.3} \cdot \boxed{[010]} \boxed{[00000]} = 192.168.3.64 /27$



Ejemplo (4)

Zona 2 $192.168.3 \cdot [010] [00000] = 192.168.3.64 / 27$

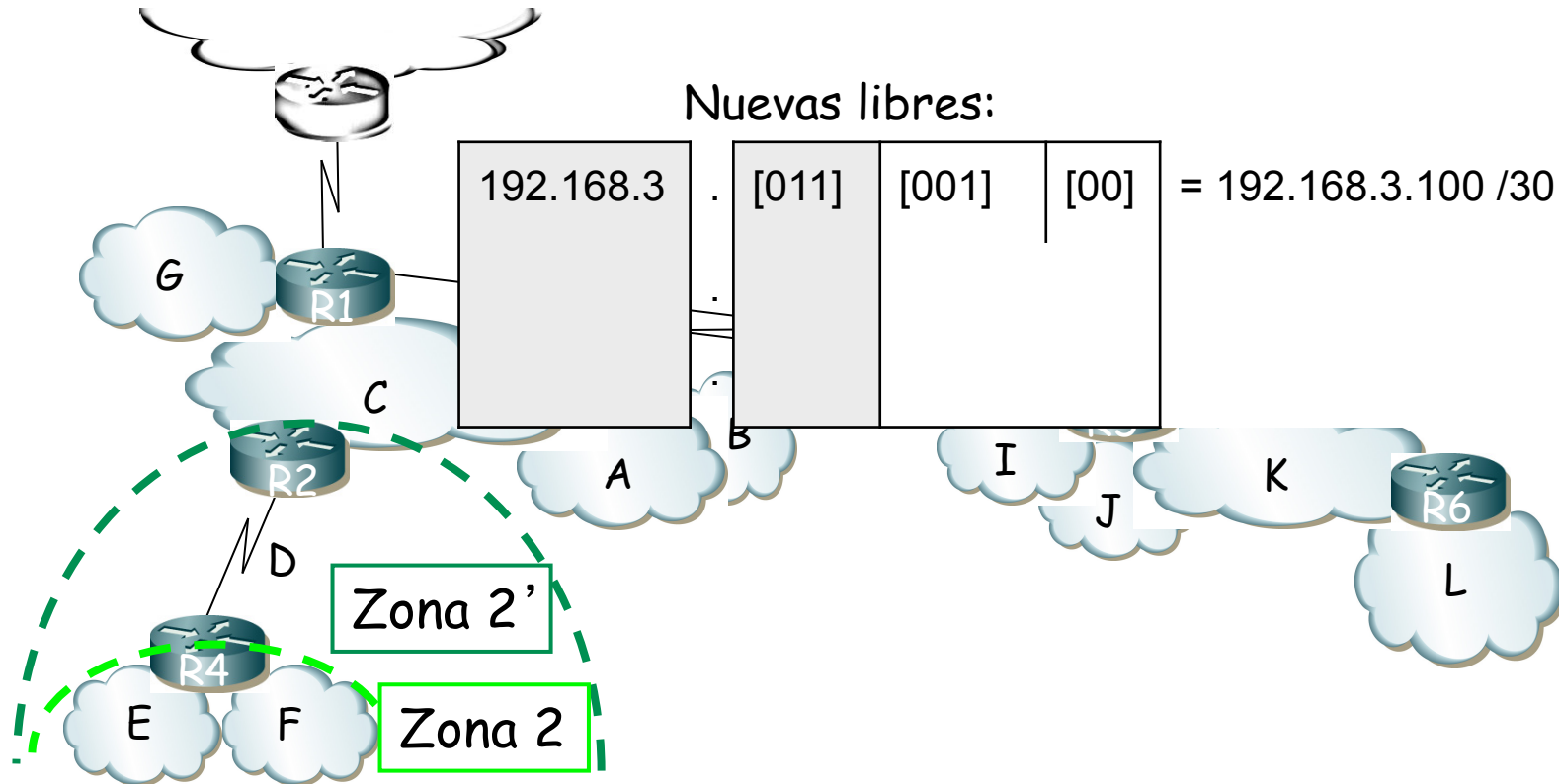
D $192.168.3 \cdot [011] [000] [00] = 192.168.3.96 / 30$



Ejemplo (4)

Zona 2 $192.168.3 \cdot [010] [00000] = 192.168.3.64 / 27$

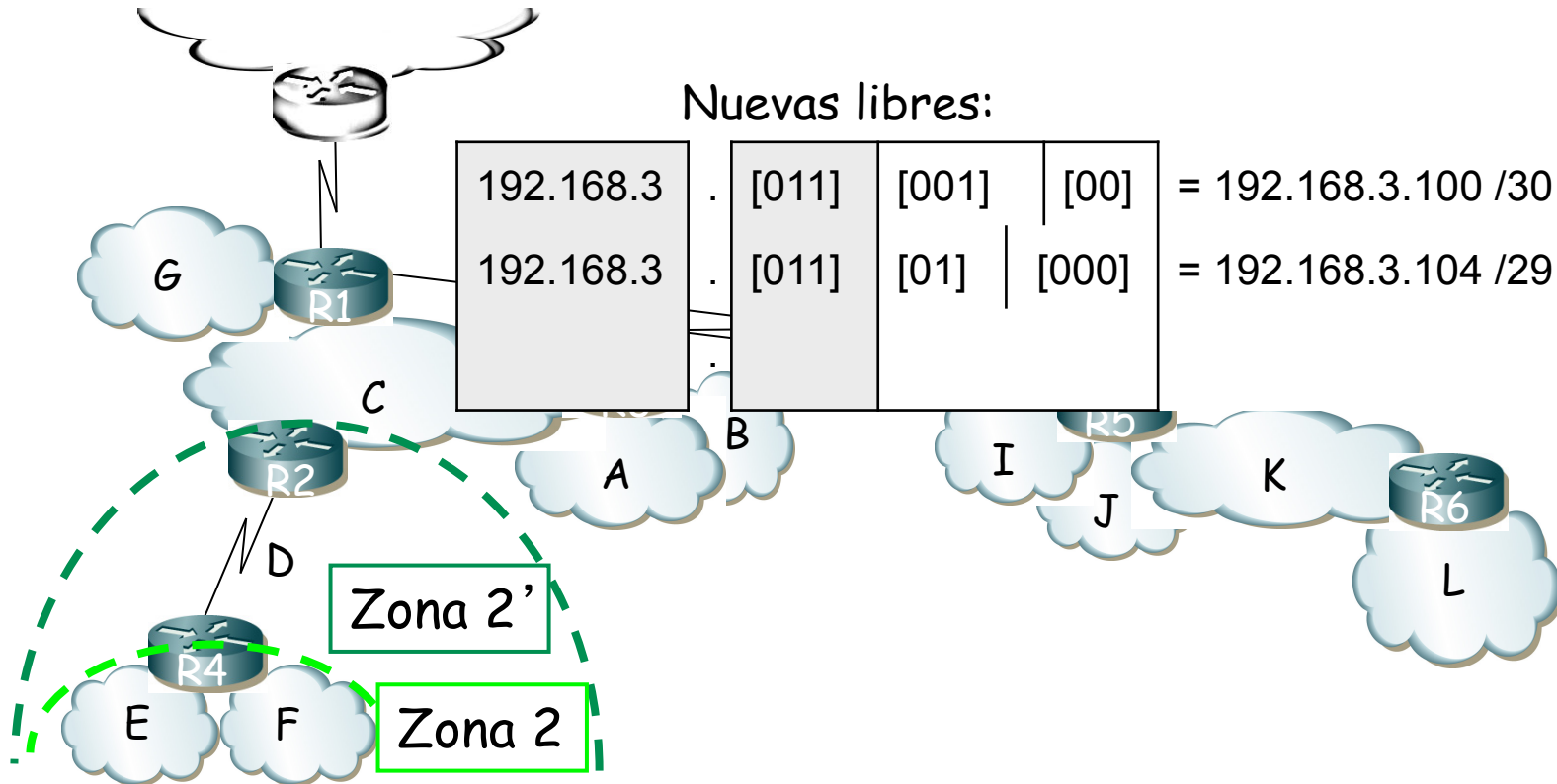
D $192.168.3 \cdot [011] [000] [00] = 192.168.3.96 / 30$



Ejemplo (4)

Zona 2 $192.168.3 \cdot [010] [0000] = 192.168.3.64 /27$

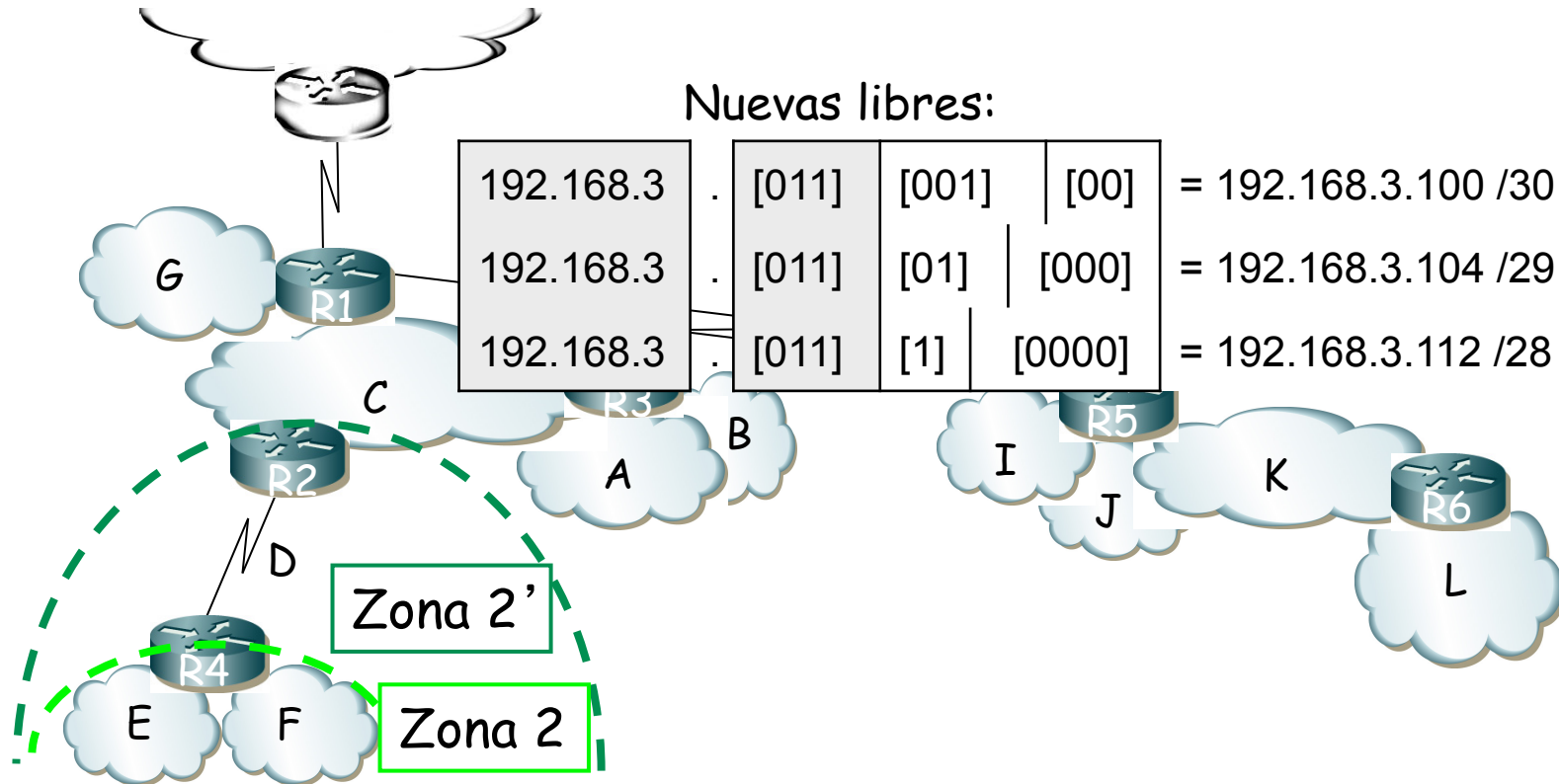
D $192.168.3 \cdot [011] [000] [00] = 192.168.3.96 /30$



Ejemplo (4)

Zona 2 $192.168.3 \cdot [010] [0000] = 192.168.3.64 /27$

D $192.168.3 \cdot [011] [000] [00] = 192.168.3.96 /30$



Ejemplo (4)

ARQUITECTURA DE REDES,
 SISTEMAS Y SERVICIOS
 Área de Ingeniería Telemática

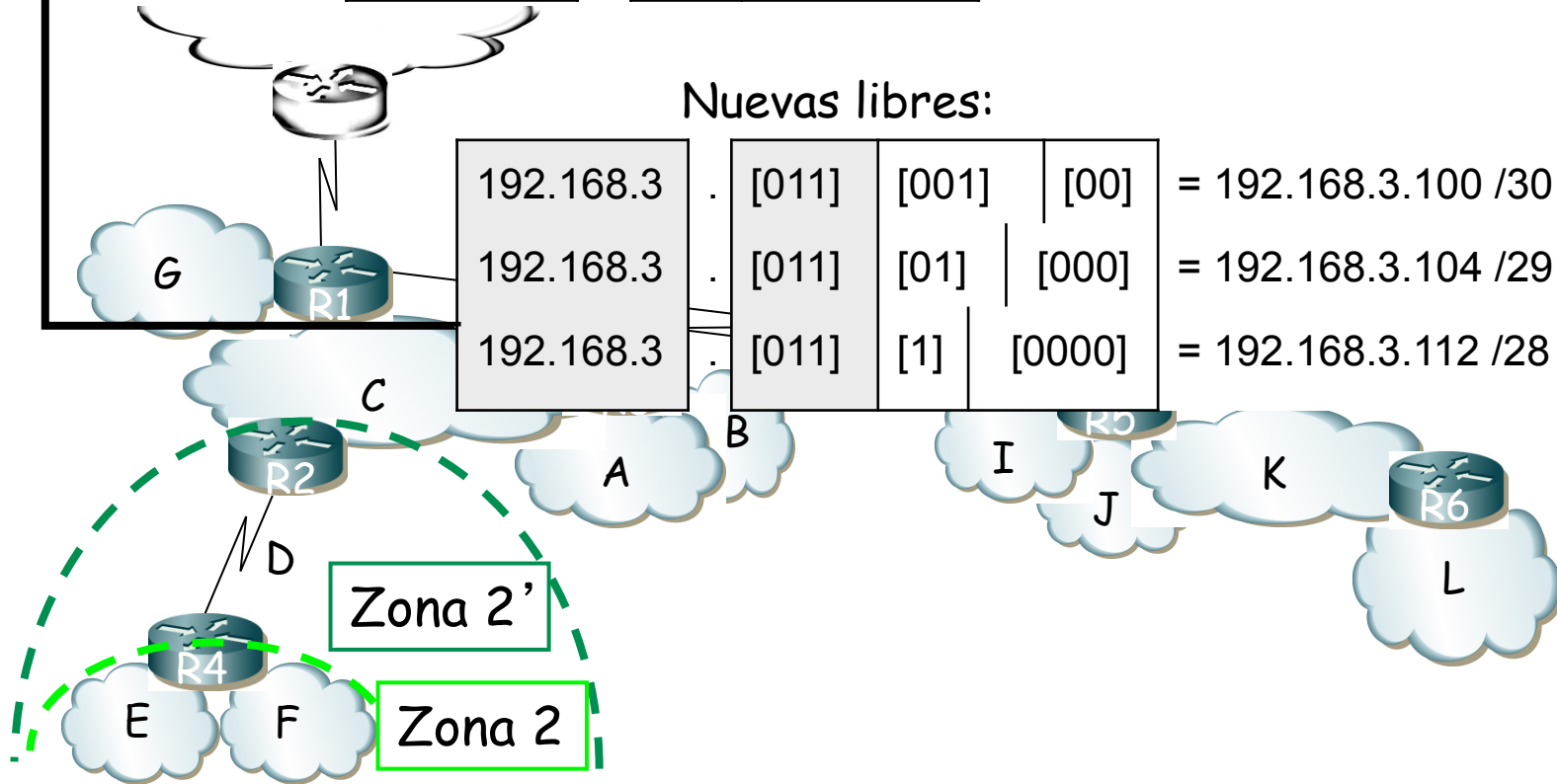
Zona 2 $192.168.3 \cdot [010] [00000] = 192.168.3.64 /27$

$192.168.3 \cdot [011] [000] [00] = 192.168.3.96 /30$

Zona2' $192.168.3 \cdot [01] [000000] = 192.168.3.64 /26$

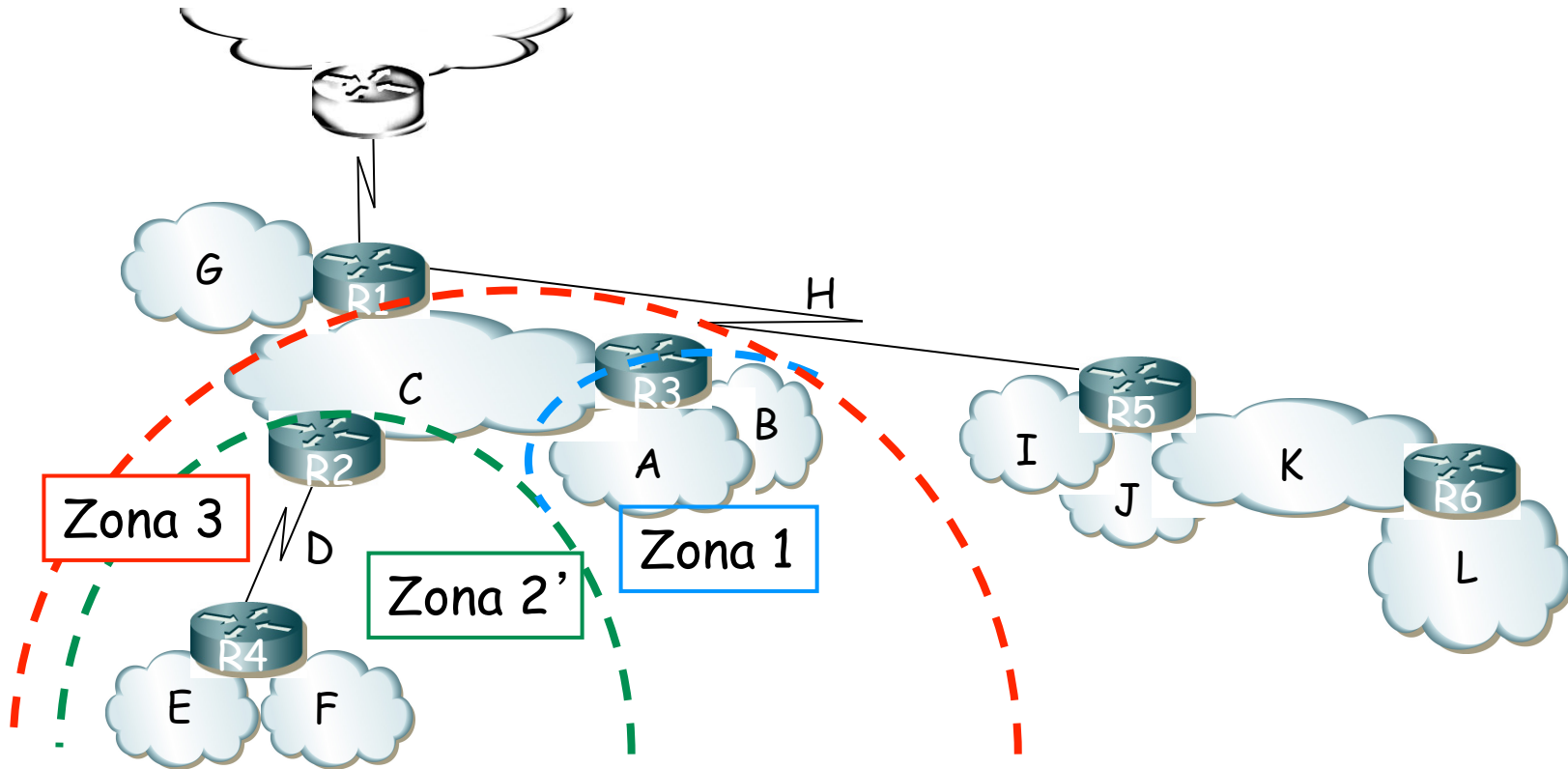
Nuevas libres:

192.168.3	[011]	[001]	[00]	= 192.168.3.100 /30
192.168.3	[011]	[01]	[000]	= 192.168.3.104 /29
192.168.3	[011]	[1]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.112 /28



Ejemplo (4)

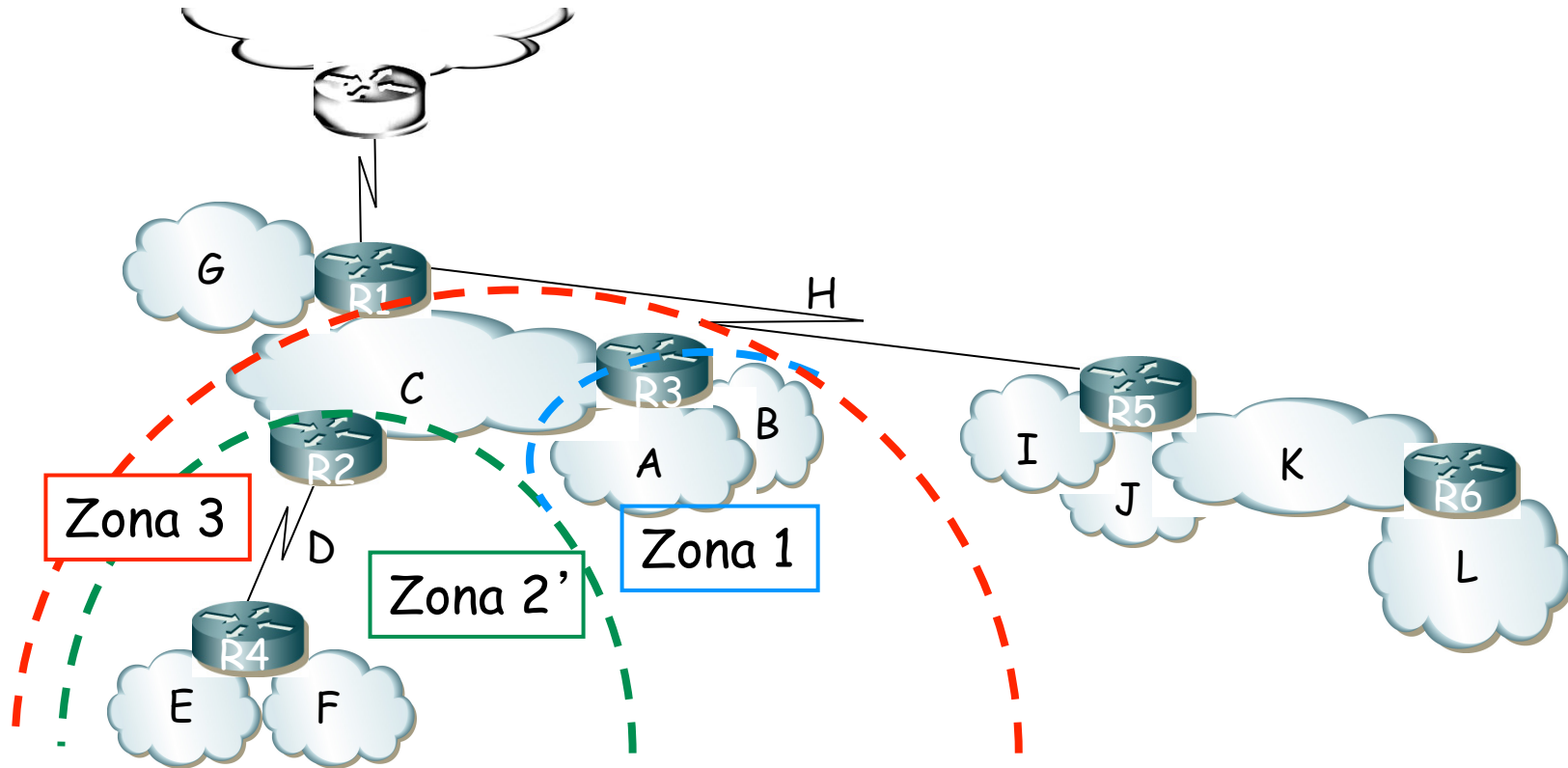
Zona 1	192.168.3	.	[000]		[00000]	= 192.168.3.0 /27
Zona2'	192.168.3	.	[01]		[000000]	= 192.168.3.64 /26



Ejemplo (4)

Zona 1	192.168.3	.	[000]		[00000]	= 192.168.3.0 /27
Zona2'	192.168.3	.	[01]		[000000]	= 192.168.3.64 /26

C	192.168.3	.	[001]	[0]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.32 /28
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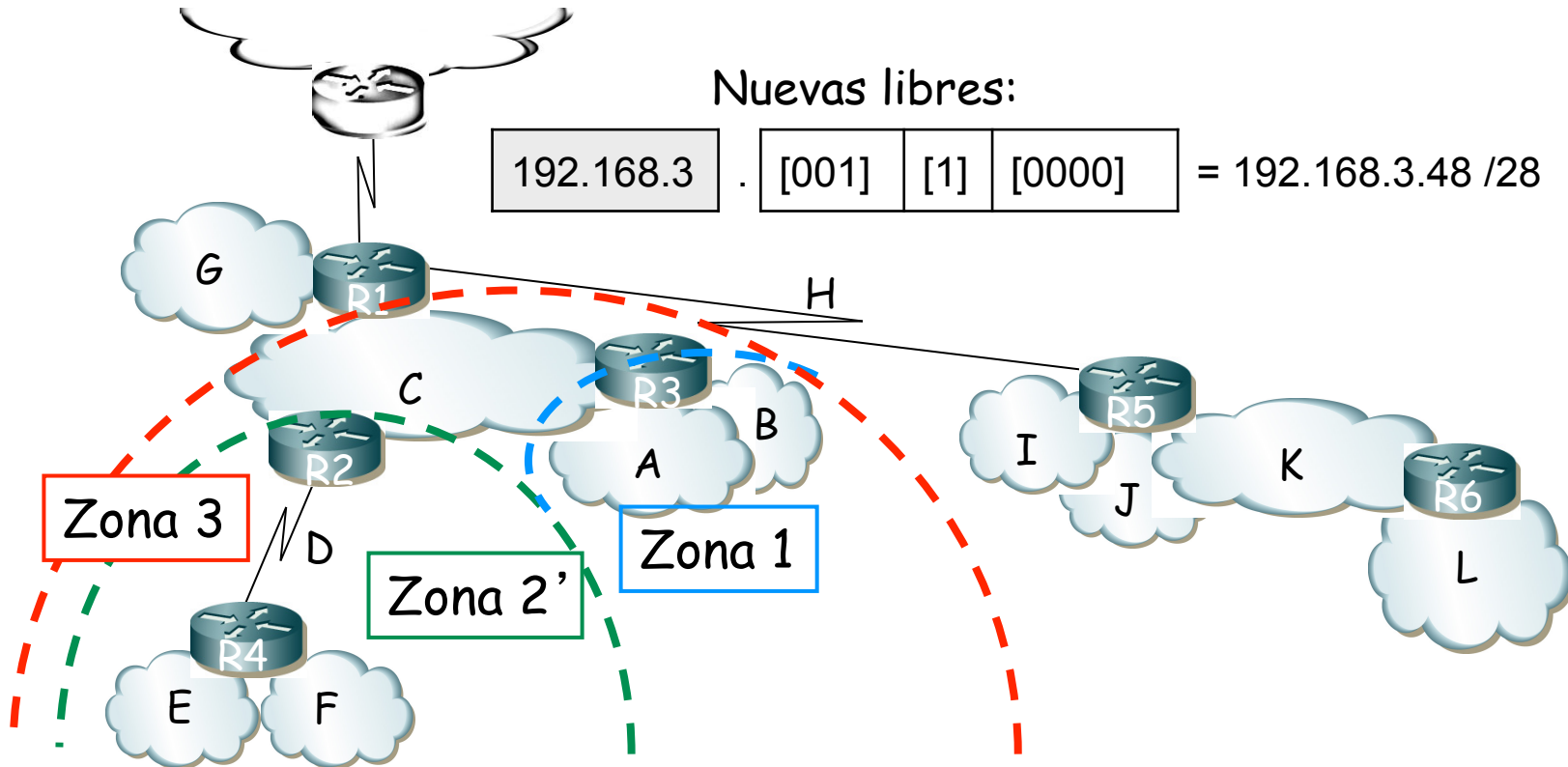
Ejemplo (4)

Zona 1 192.168.3 . [000] | [00000] = 192.168.3.0 /27
 Zona2' 192.168.3 . [01] | [000000] = 192.168.3.64 /26

C 192.168.3 . [001] | [0] | [0000] = 192.168.3.32 /28

Nuevas libres:

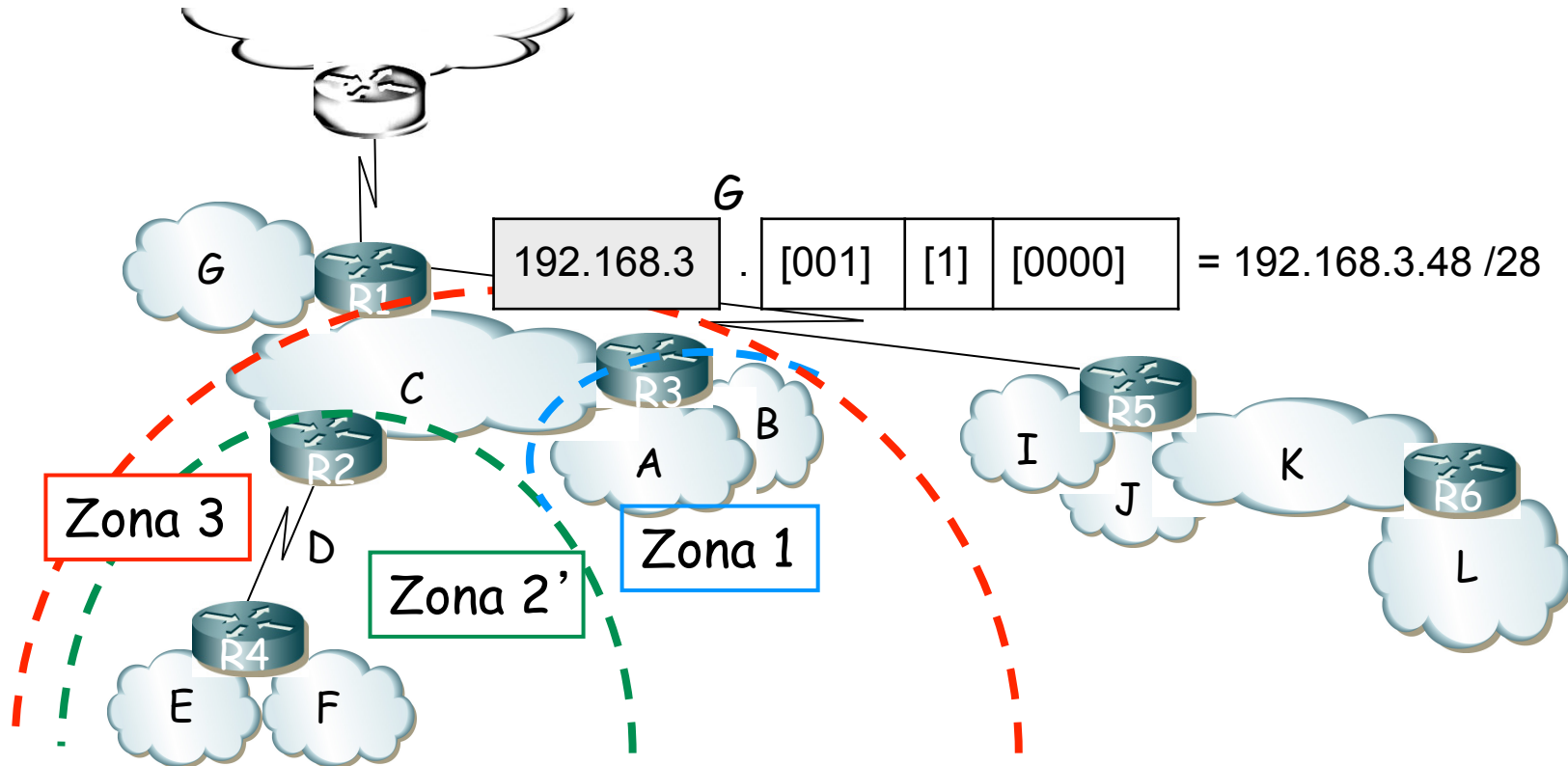
192.168.3 . [001] | [1] | [0000] = 192.168.3.48 /28



Ejemplo (4)

Zona 1 192.168.3 . [000] | [00000] = 192.168.3.0 /27
 Zona2' 192.168.3 . [01] | [000000] = 192.168.3.64 /26

C 192.168.3 . [001] | [0] | [0000] = 192.168.3.32 /28



Ejemplo (4)

ARQUITECTURA DE REDES,
 SISTEMAS Y SERVICIOS
 Área de Ingeniería Telemática

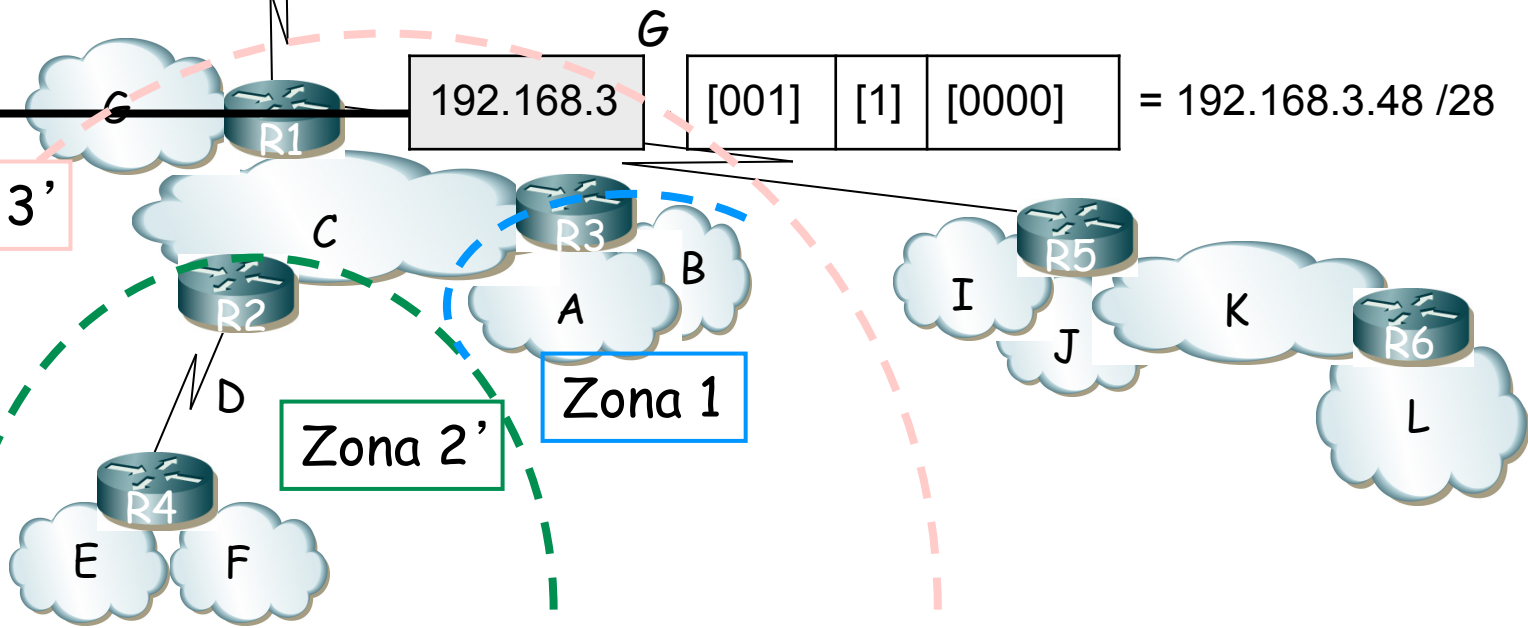
Zona 1	192.168.3	[000]	[00000]	= 192.168.3.0 /27
Zona2'	192.168.3	[01]	[000000]	= 192.168.3.64 /26

C	192.168.3	[001]	[0]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.32 /28
---	-----------	-------	-----	--------	--------------------

Zona3'	192.168.3	[0]	[0000000]	= 192.168.3.0 /25
--------	-----------	-----	-----------	-------------------

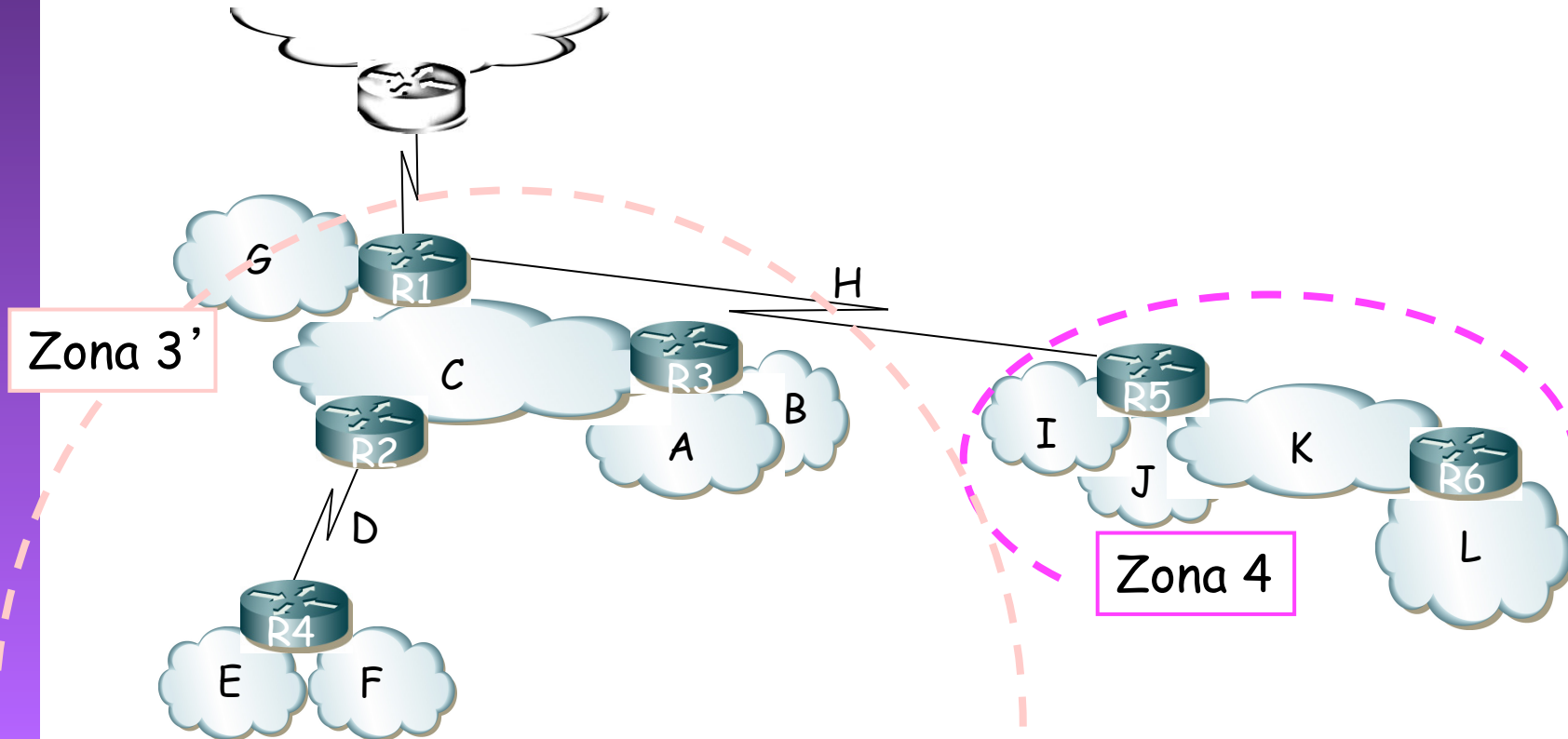
G	192.168.3	[001]	[1]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.48 /28
---	-----------	-------	-----	--------	--------------------

Zona 3'



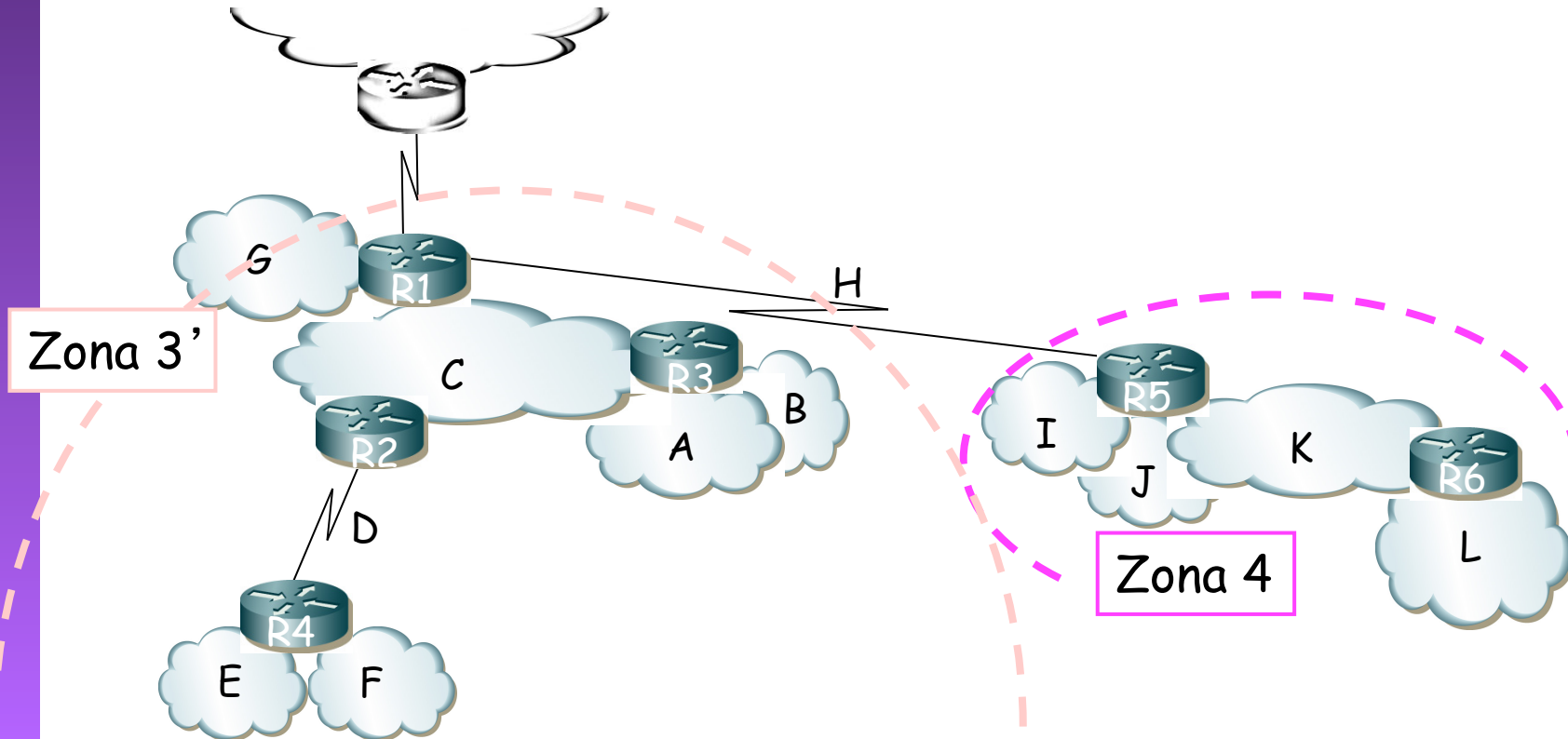
Ejemplo (4)

$$\text{Zona3}' \quad \boxed{192.168.3} \cdot \boxed{[0]} \boxed{[0000000]} = 192.168.3.0 \quad /25$$



Ejemplo (4)

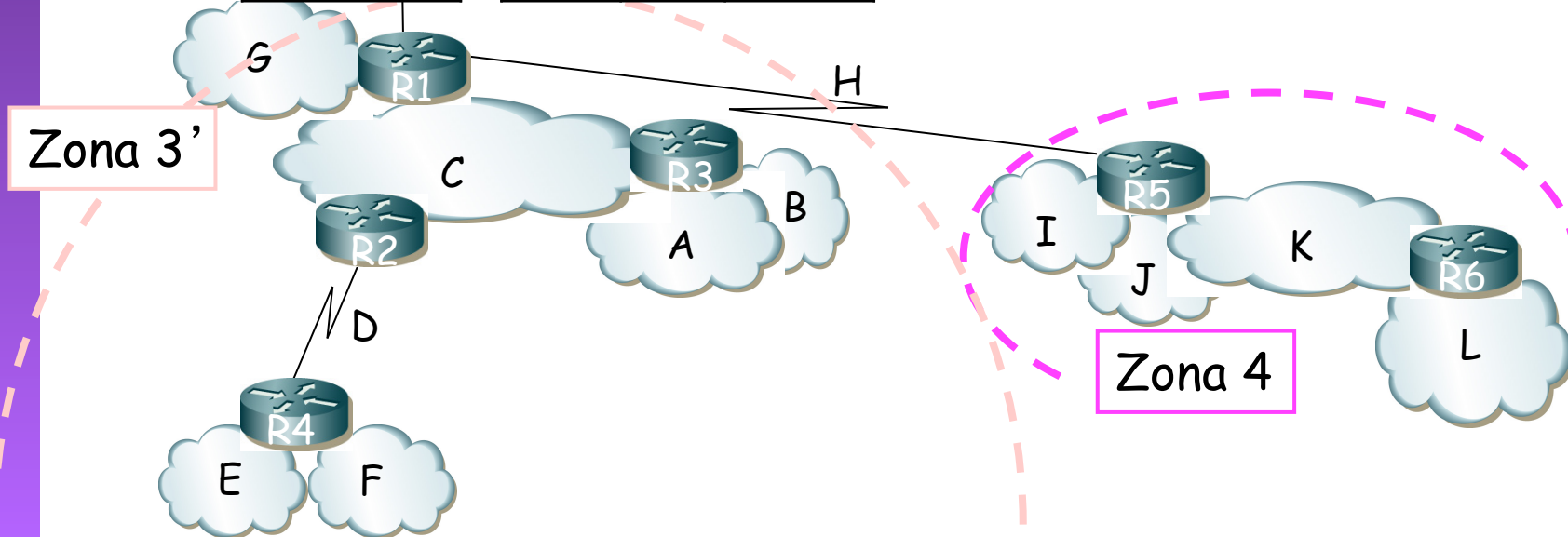
Zona3'	192.168.3	.	[0]		[0000000]	= 192.168.3.0 /25
Zona 4	192.168.3	.	[10]		[0000000]	= 192.168.3.128 /26



Ejemplo (4)

Zona3'	192.168.3	[0]	[0000000]	= 192.168.3.0 /25
Zona 4	192.168.3	[10]	[000000]	= 192.168.3.128 /26

I	192.168.3	[10]	[00]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.128 /28
J	192.168.3	[10]	[01]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.136 /28
K	192.168.3	[10]	[10]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.144 /28
L	192.168.3	[10]	[11]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.152 /28

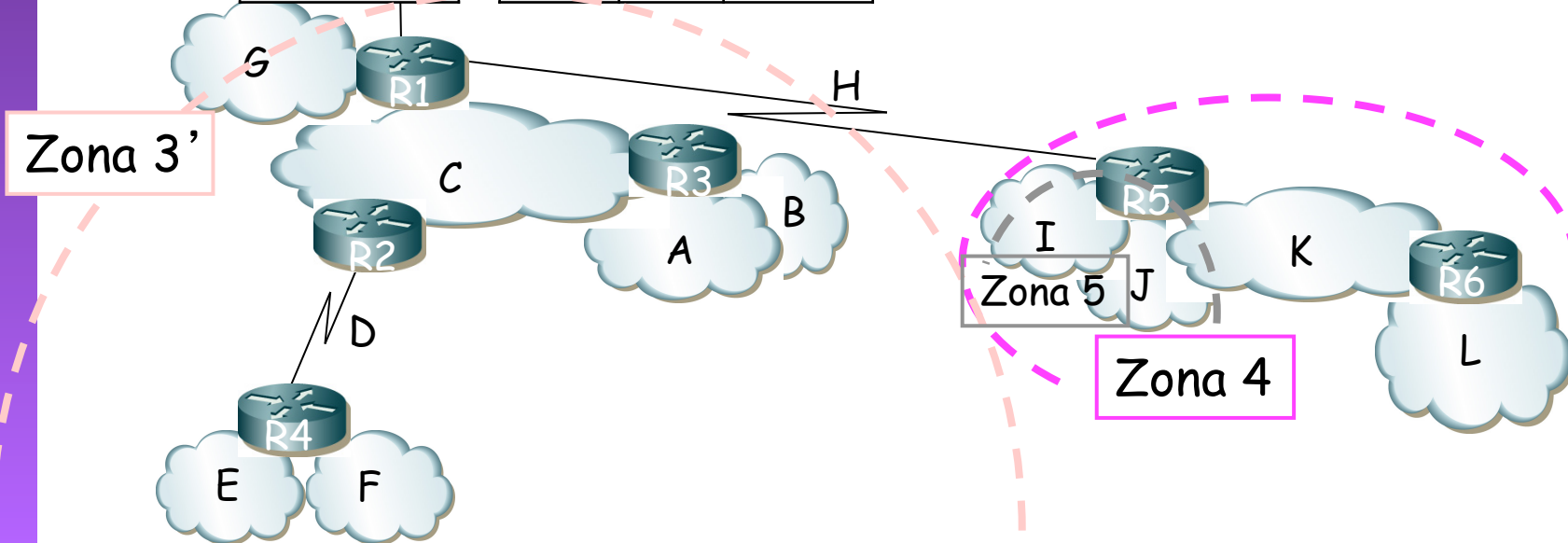


Ejemplo (4)

Zona3'	192.168.3	[0]	[0000000]	= 192.168.3.0 /25
Zona 4	192.168.3	[10]	[000000]	= 192.168.3.128 /26

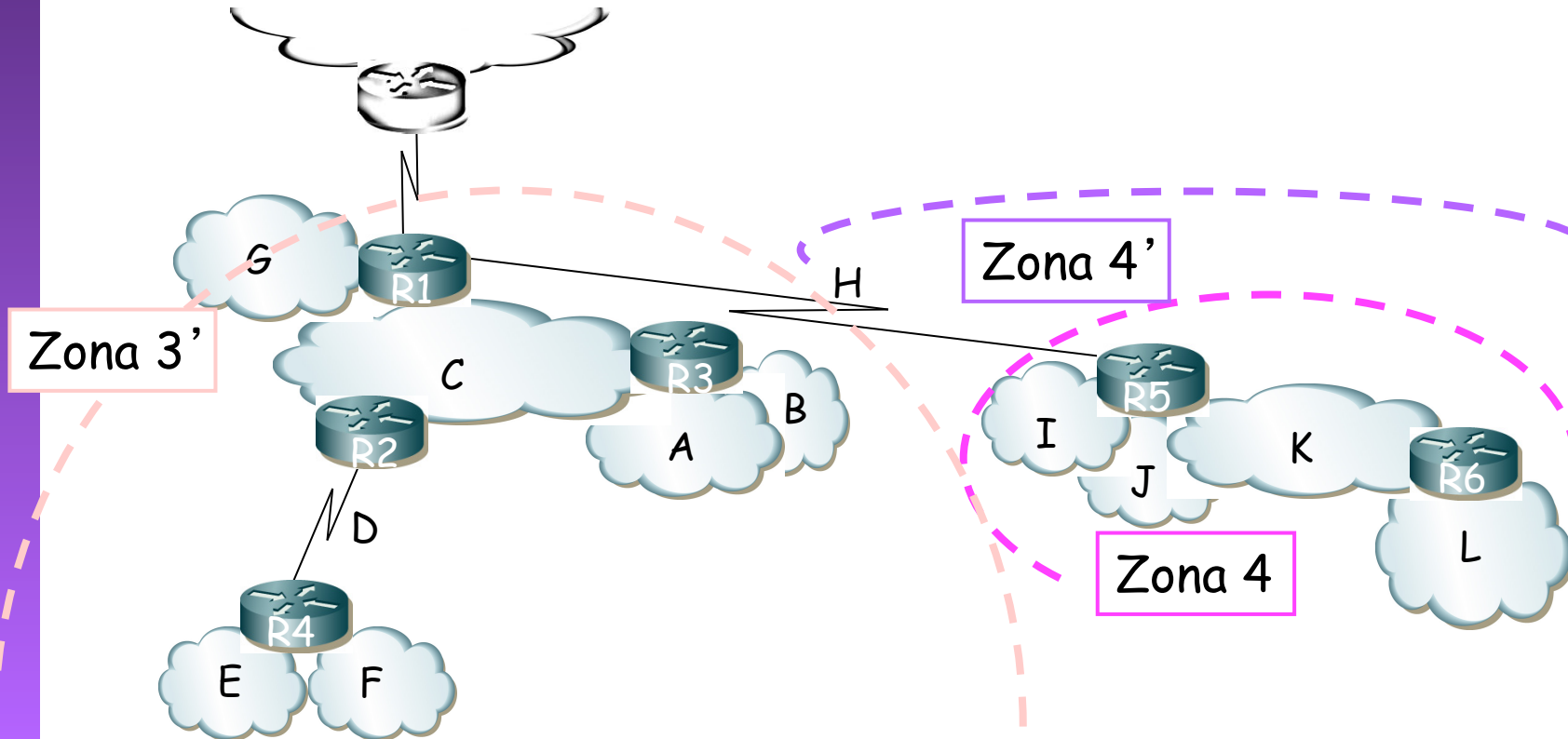
I	192.168.3	[10]	[00]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.128 /28
J	192.168.3	[10]	[01]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.136 /28
K	192.168.3	[10]	[10]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.144 /28
L	192.168.3	[10]	[11]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.152 /28

Zona 5:
 192.168.3.128 /27



Ejemplo (4)

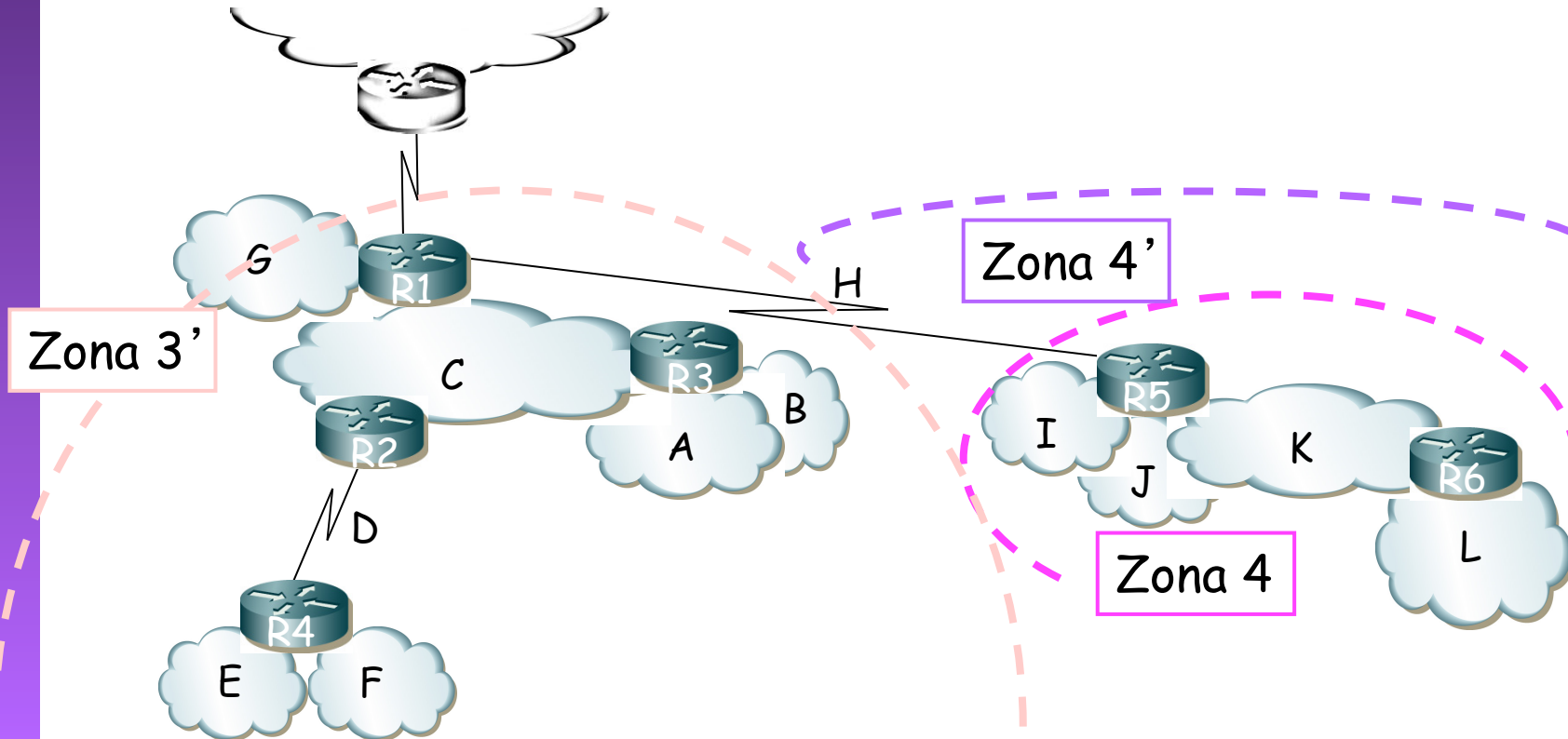
Zona3'	192.168.3	.	[0]		[0000000]	= 192.168.3.0 /25
Zona 4	192.168.3	.	[10]		[0000000]	= 192.168.3.128 /26



Ejemplo (4)

Zona3'	192.168.3	.	[0]	[0000000]	= 192.168.3.0 /25
Zona 4	192.168.3	.	[10]	[0000000]	= 192.168.3.128 /26

H	192.168.3	.	[11]	[0000]	[00]	= 192.168.3.192 /30
---	-----------	---	------	--------	------	---------------------



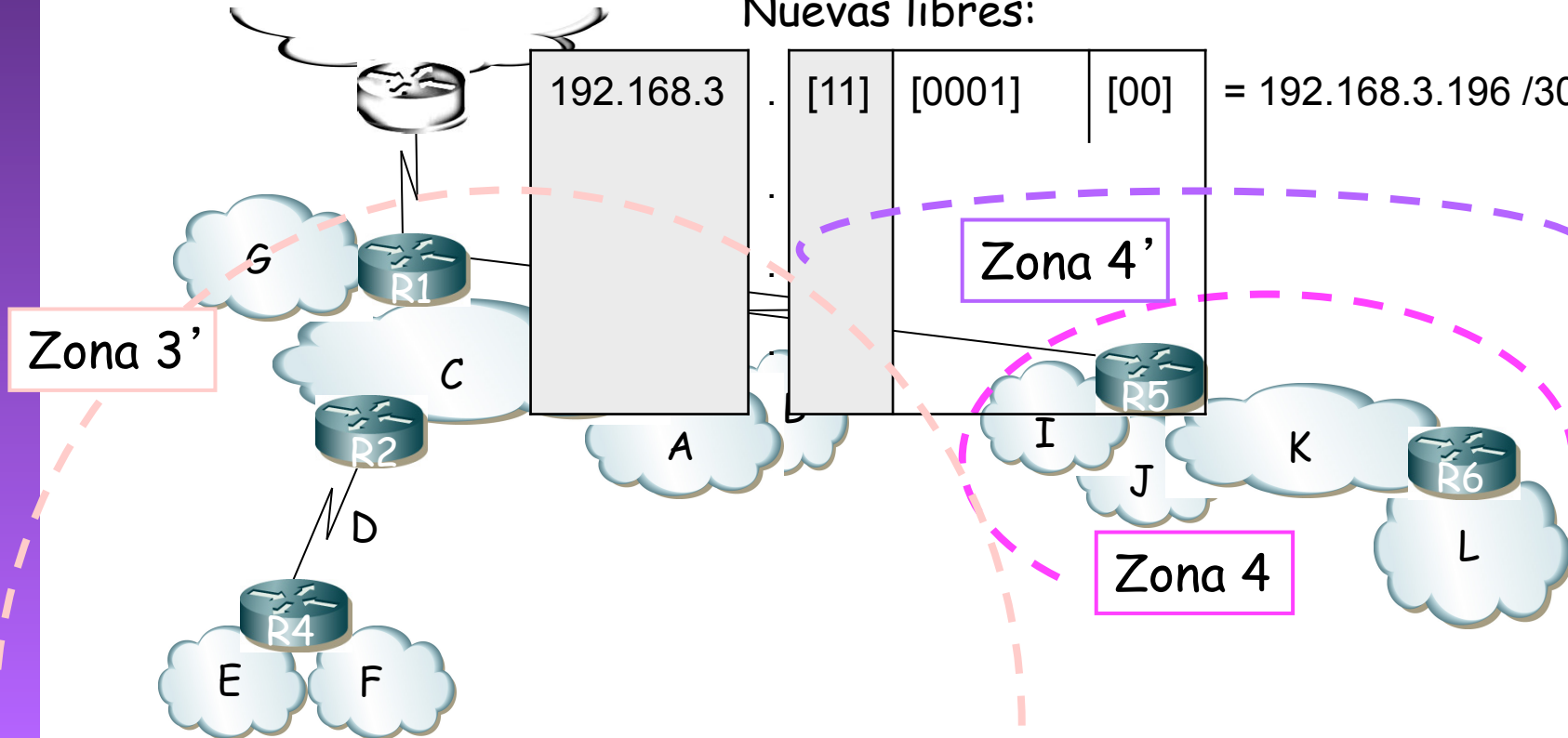
Ejemplo (4)

Zona3' $192.168.3 \cdot [0] \mid [0000000] = 192.168.3.0 /25$
 Zona 4 $192.168.3 \cdot [10] \mid [000000] = 192.168.3.128 /26$

H $192.168.3 \cdot [11] \mid [0000] \mid [00] = 192.168.3.192 /30$

Nuevas libres:

$192.168.3 \cdot [11] \mid [0001] \mid [00] = 192.168.3.196 /30$



Ejemplo (4)

Zona3'	192.168.3	[0]	[0000000]	= 192.168.3.0 /25
Zona 4	192.168.3	[10]	[000000]	= 192.168.3.128 /26

H	192.168.3	[11]	[0000]	[00]	= 192.168.3.192 /30
---	-----------	------	--------	------	---------------------

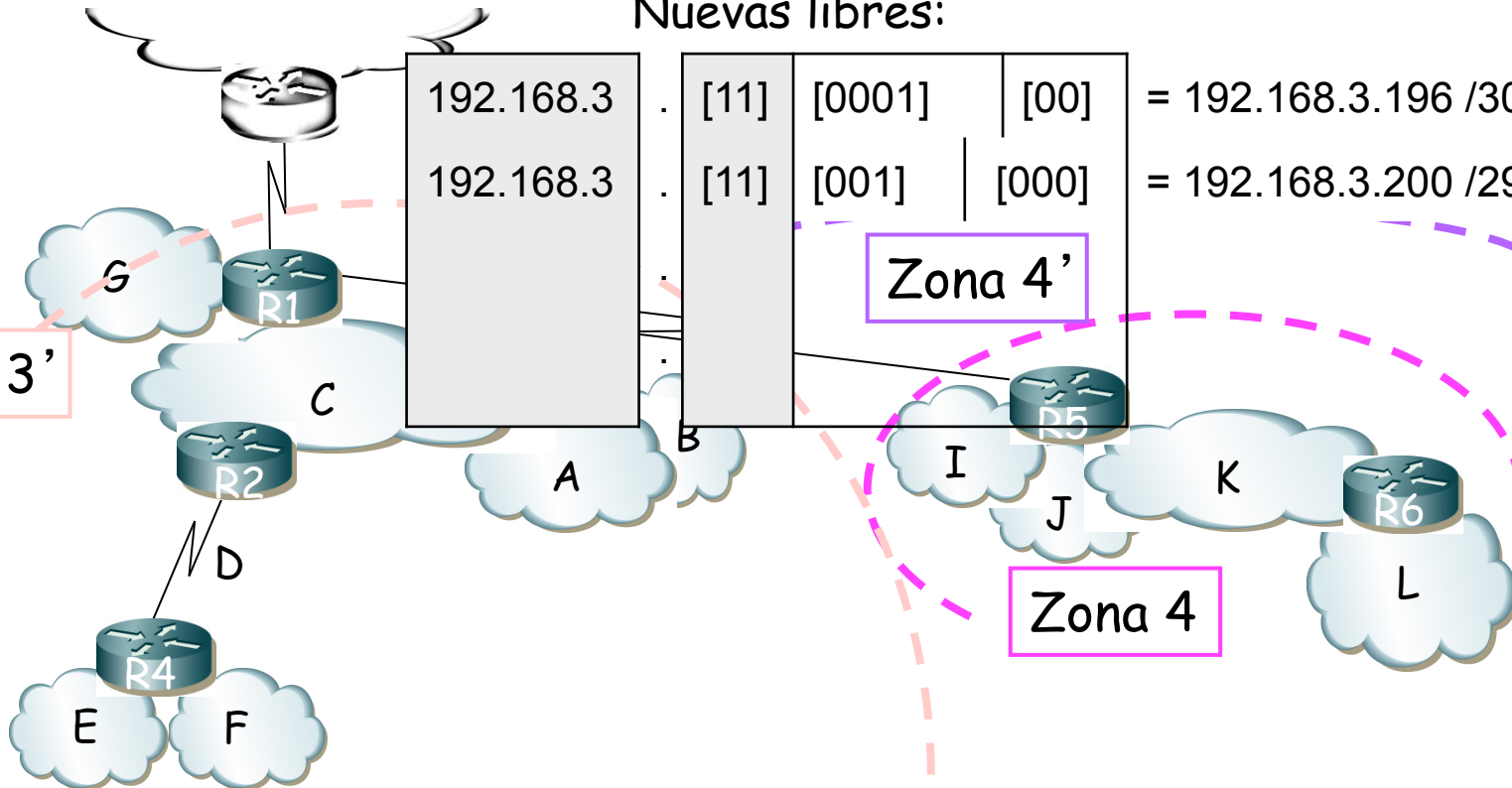
Nuevas libres:

192.168.3	[11]	[0001]	[00]	= 192.168.3.196 /30
192.168.3	[11]	[001]	[000]	= 192.168.3.200 /29

Zona 3'

Zona 4'

Zona 4



Ejemplo (4)

Zona3' $192.168.3 \cdot [0] \mid [0000000] = 192.168.3.0 /25$
 Zona 4 $192.168.3 \cdot [10] \mid [000000] = 192.168.3.128 /26$

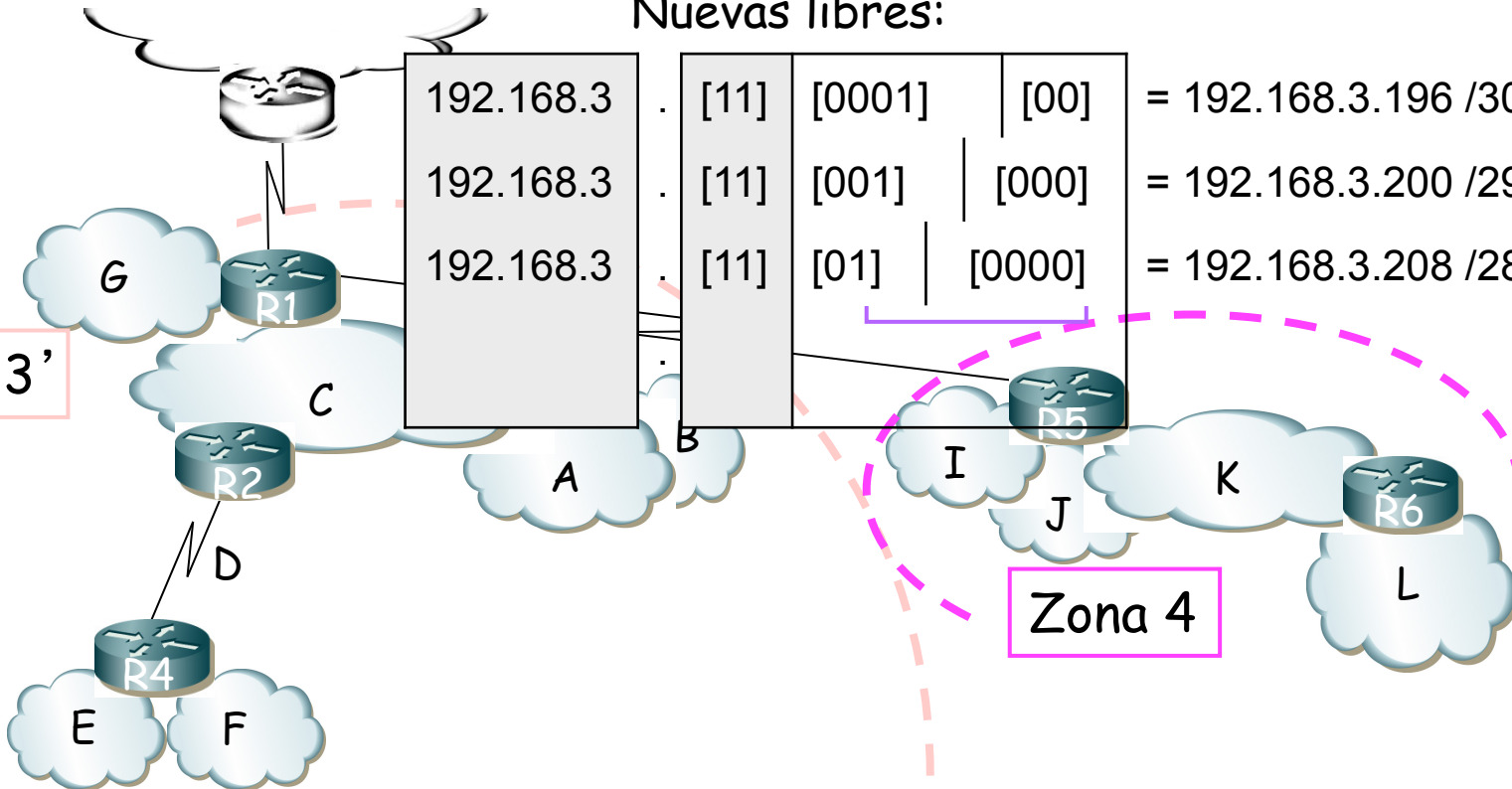
H $192.168.3 \cdot [11] \mid [0000] \mid [00] = 192.168.3.192 /30$

Nuevas libres:

$192.168.3 \cdot [11] \mid [0001] \mid [00] = 192.168.3.196 /30$
 $192.168.3 \cdot [11] \mid [001] \mid [000] = 192.168.3.200 /29$
 $192.168.3 \cdot [11] \mid [01] \mid [0000] = 192.168.3.208 /28$

Zona 3'

Zona 4



Ejemplo (4)

Zona3'	192.168.3	.	[0]		[0000000]	= 192.168.3.0 /25
Zona 4	192.168.3	.	[10]		[0000000]	= 192.168.3.128 /26

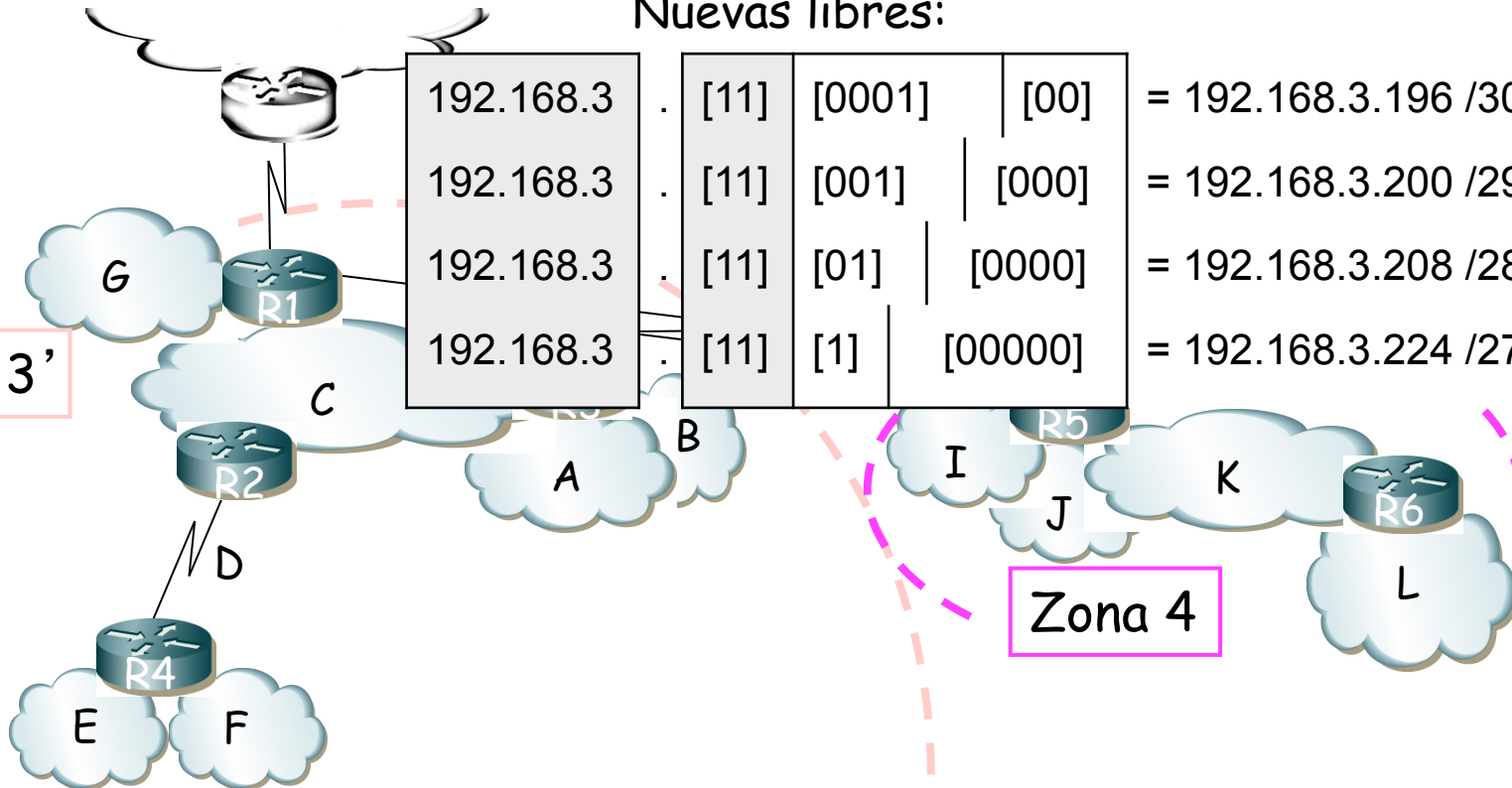
H	192.168.3	.	[11]	[0000]	[00]	= 192.168.3.192 /30
---	-----------	---	------	--------	------	---------------------

Nuevas libres:

192.168.3	.	[11]	[0001]		[00]	= 192.168.3.196 /30
192.168.3	.	[11]	[001]		[000]	= 192.168.3.200 /29
192.168.3	.	[11]	[01]		[0000]	= 192.168.3.208 /28
192.168.3	.	[11]	[1]		[00000]	= 192.168.3.224 /27

Zona 3'

Zona 4



Ejemplo (4)

Zona 3'

192 168 3

 .

[0]	[0000000]
-----	-------------

 = 192 168 3 0 /25

Zona 4

192.168.3

 .

[10]	[000000]
------	------------

 = 192.168.3.128 /26

H

192.168.3

 .

[11]	[0000]	[00]
------	--------	------

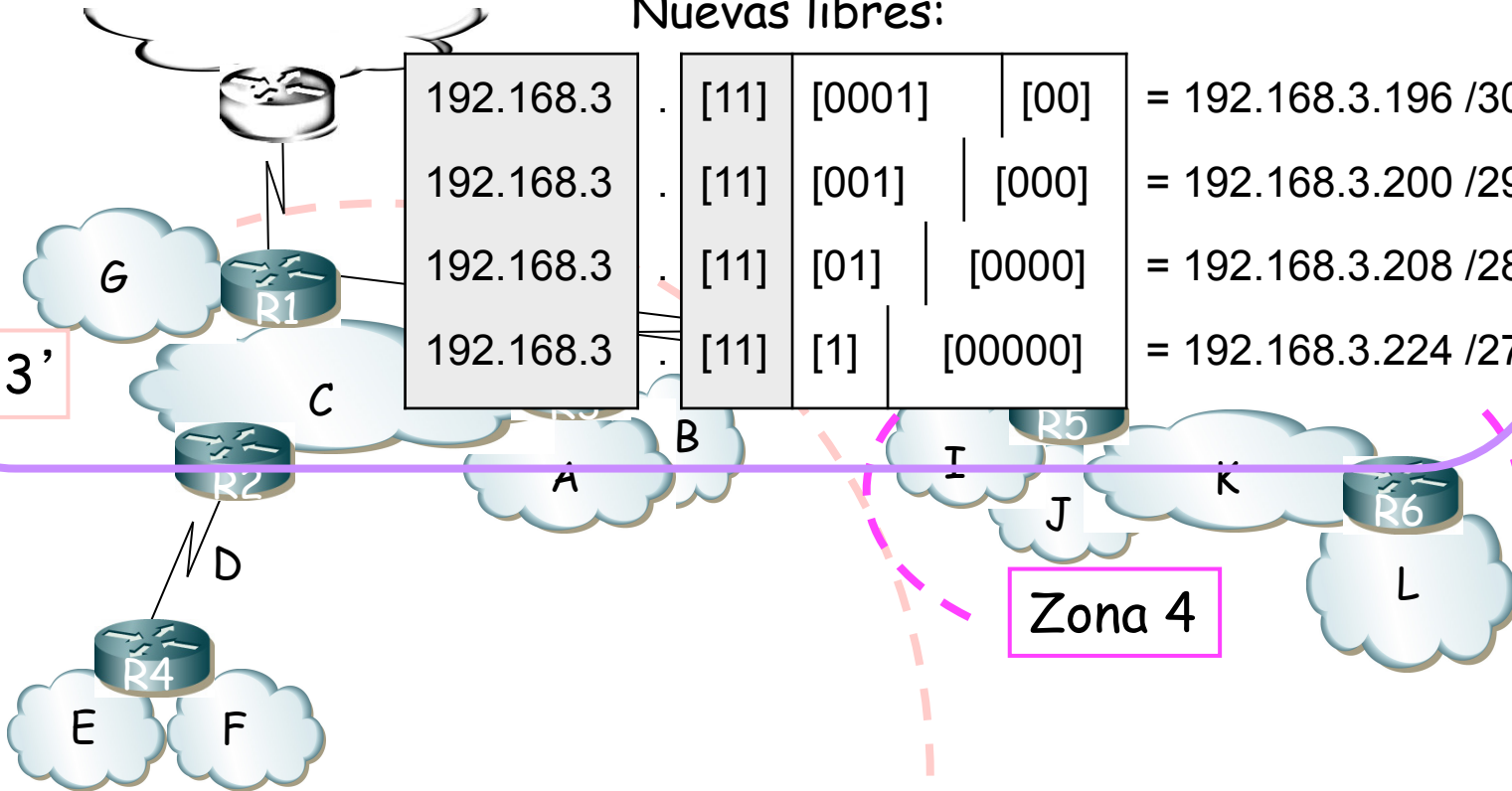
 = 192.168.3.192 /30

Nuevas libres:

192.168.3	[11]	[0001]	[00]	= 192.168.3.196 /30
192.168.3	[11]	[001]	[000]	= 192.168.3.200 /29
192.168.3	[11]	[01]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.208 /28
192.168.3	[11]	[1]	[00000]	= 192.168.3.224 /27

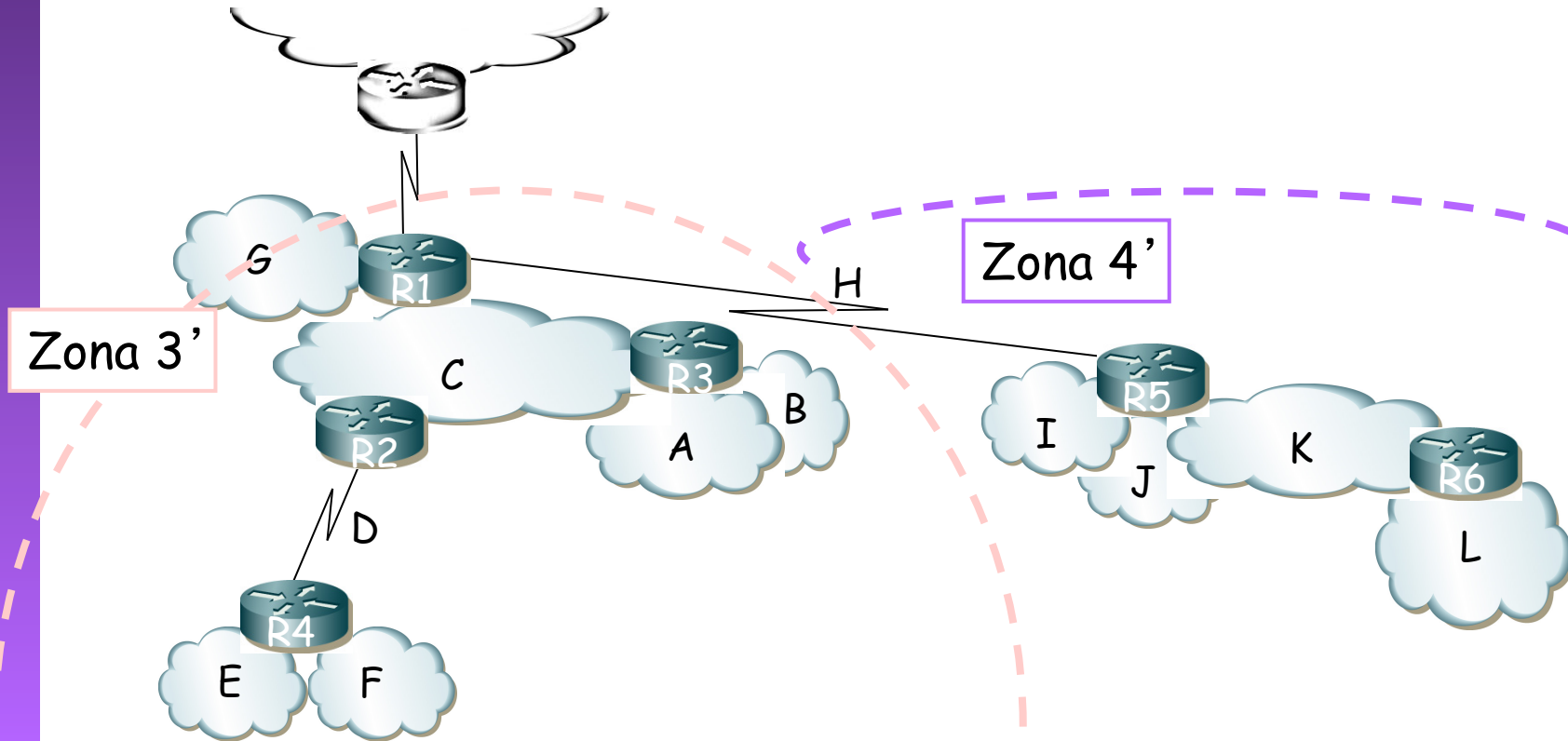
Zona 3'

Zona 4



Ejemplo (4)

Zona3'	192.168.3	.	[0]	[0000000]	= 192.168.3.0 /25
Zona4'	192.168.3	.	[1]	[0000000]	= 192.168.3.128 /25

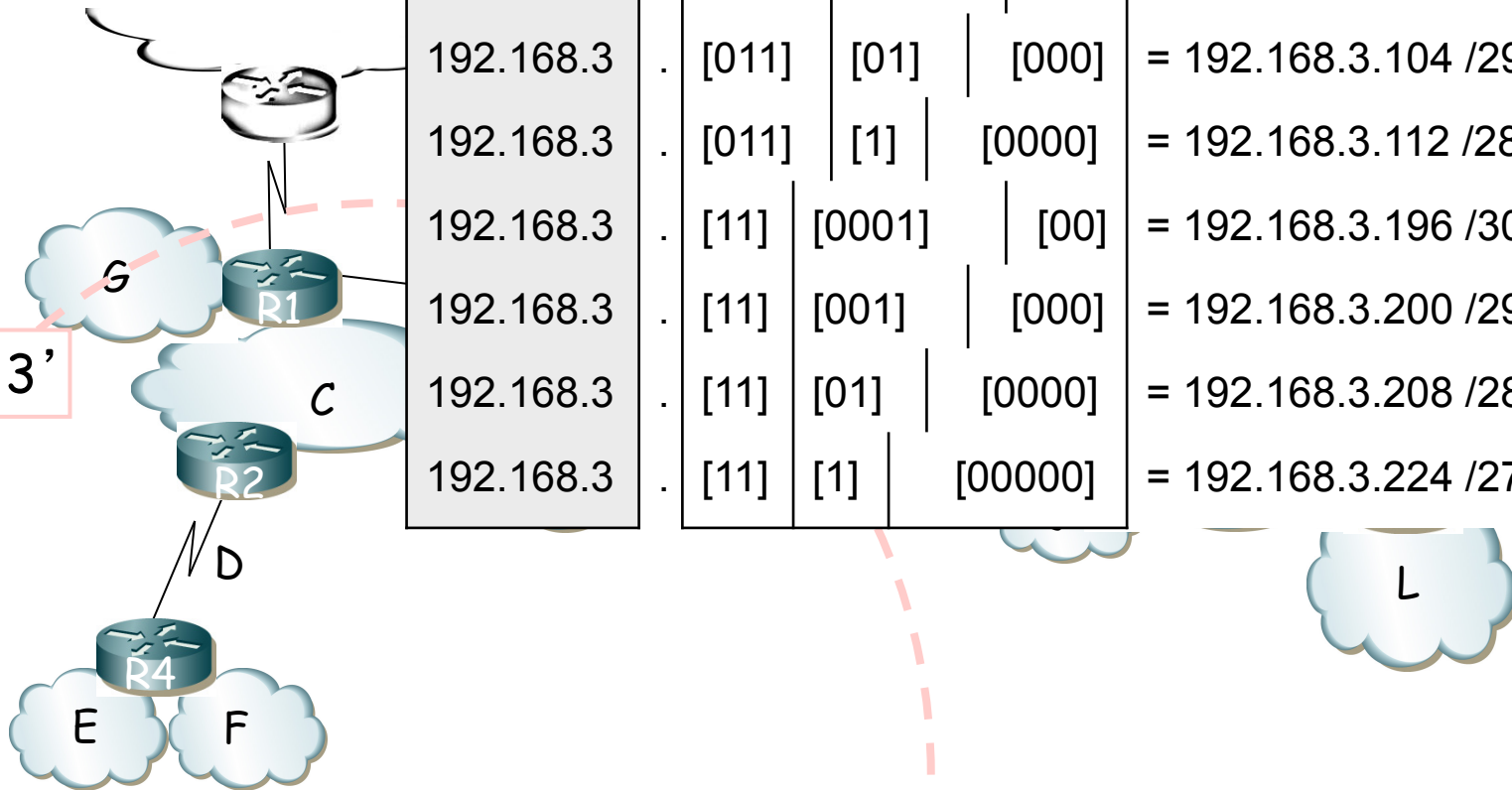


Ejemplo (4)

Zona3'	192.168.3	.	[0]	[0000000]	= 192.168.3.0 /25
Zona4'	192.168.3	.	[1]	[0000000]	= 192.168.3.128 /25

Libres totales:

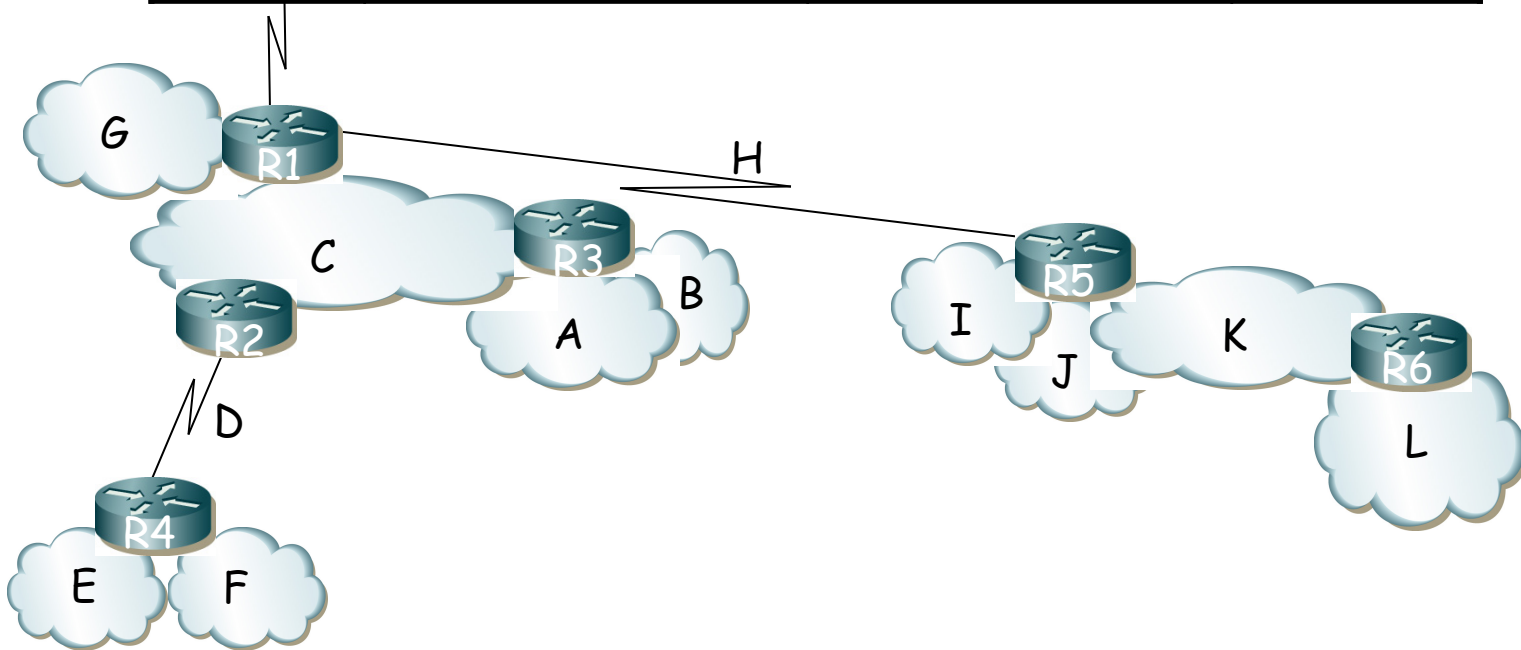
192.168.3	.	[011]	[001]	[00]	= 192.168.3.100 /30
192.168.3	.	[011]	[01]	[000]	= 192.168.3.104 /29
192.168.3	.	[011]	[1]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.112 /28
192.168.3	.	[11]	[0001]	[00]	= 192.168.3.196 /30
192.168.3	.	[11]	[001]	[000]	= 192.168.3.200 /29
192.168.3	.	[11]	[01]	[0000]	= 192.168.3.208 /28
192.168.3	.	[11]	[1]	[00000]	= 192.168.3.224 /27



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R1:

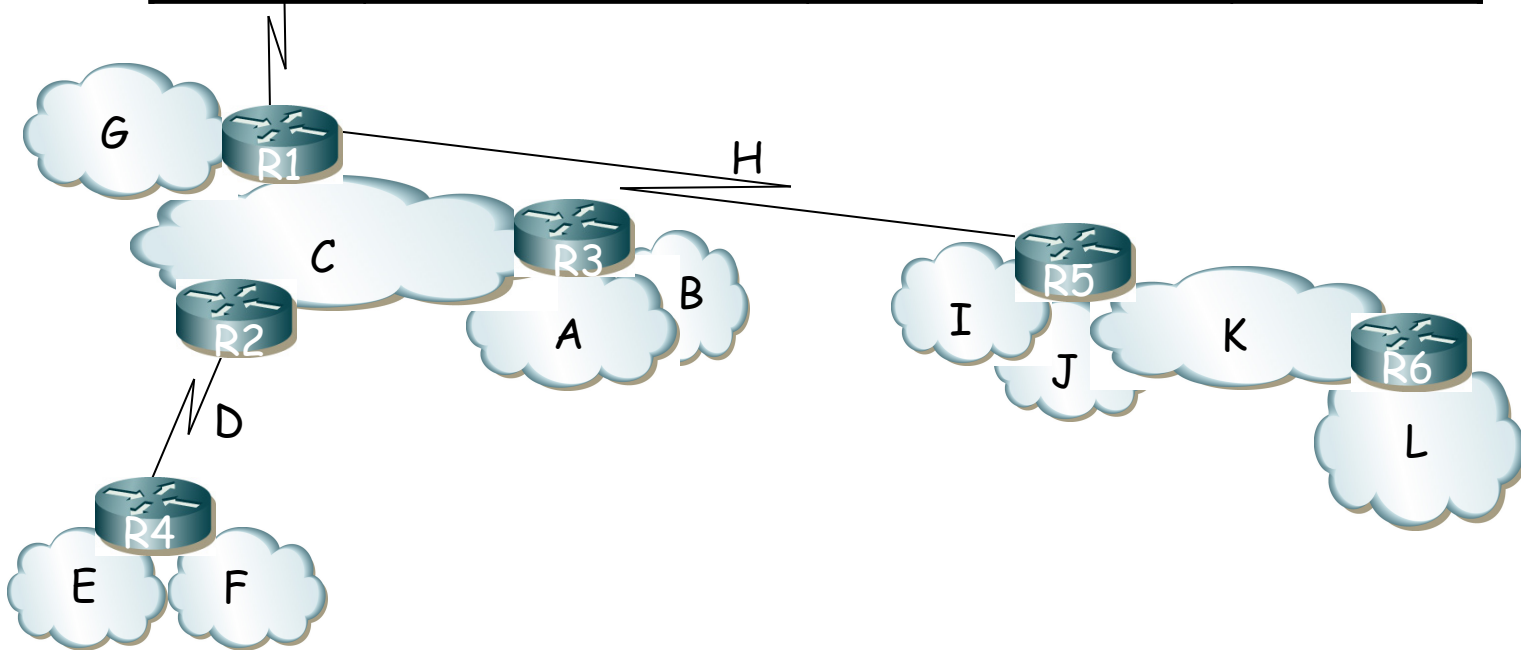
Destino	Next-hop	Interfaz



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R1:

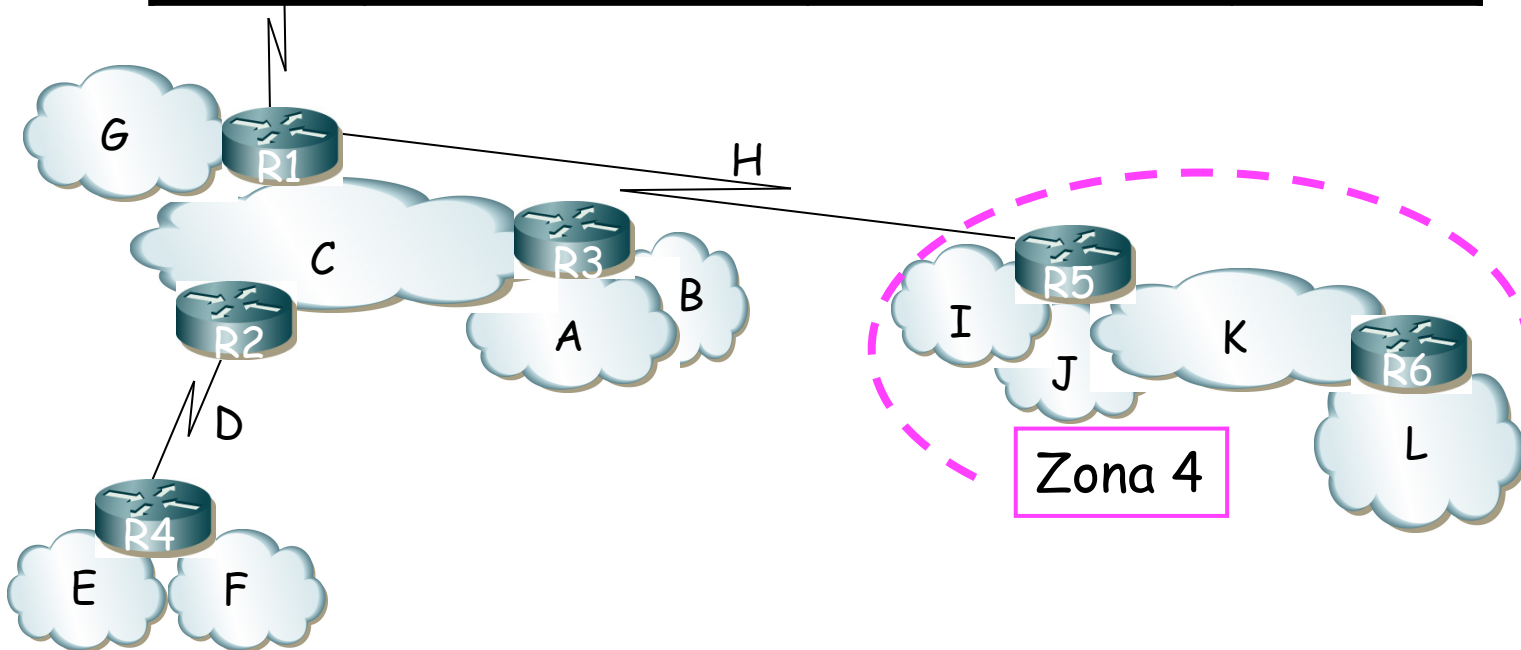
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red C	192.168.3.32 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR1RedC
Red G	192.168.3.48 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR1RedG
Red H	192.168.3.192 /30	(dir.connected)	ifR1RedH



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R1:

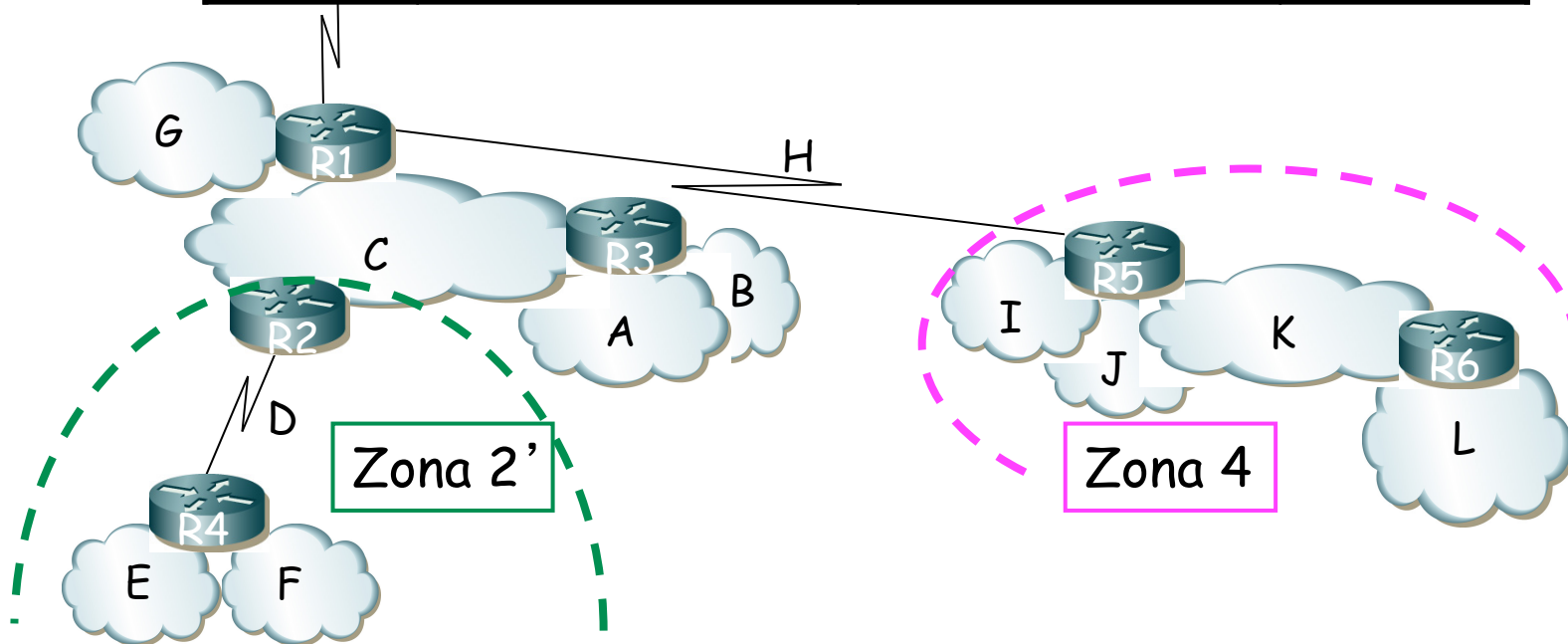
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red C	192.168.3.32 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR1RedC
Red G	192.168.3.48 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR1RedG
Red H	192.168.3.192 /30	(dir.connected)	ifR1RedH
Zona 4	192.168.3.128 /26	IPR5ifRedH	ifR1RedH



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R1:

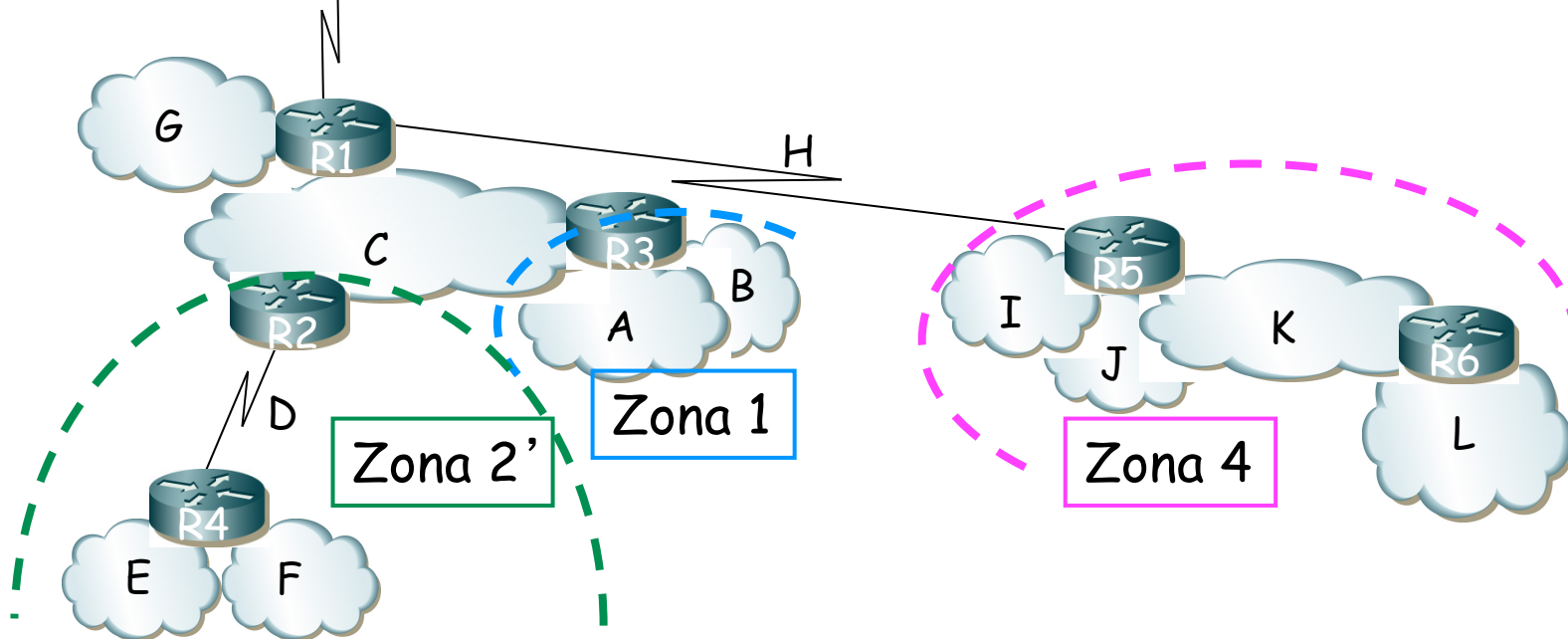
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red C	192.168.3.32 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR1RedC
Red G	192.168.3.48 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR1RedG
Red H	192.168.3.192 /30	(dir.connected)	ifR1RedH
Zona 4	192.168.3.128 /26	IPR5ifRedH	ifR1RedH
Zona 2'	192.168.3.64 /26	IPR2ifRedC	ifR1RedC



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R1:

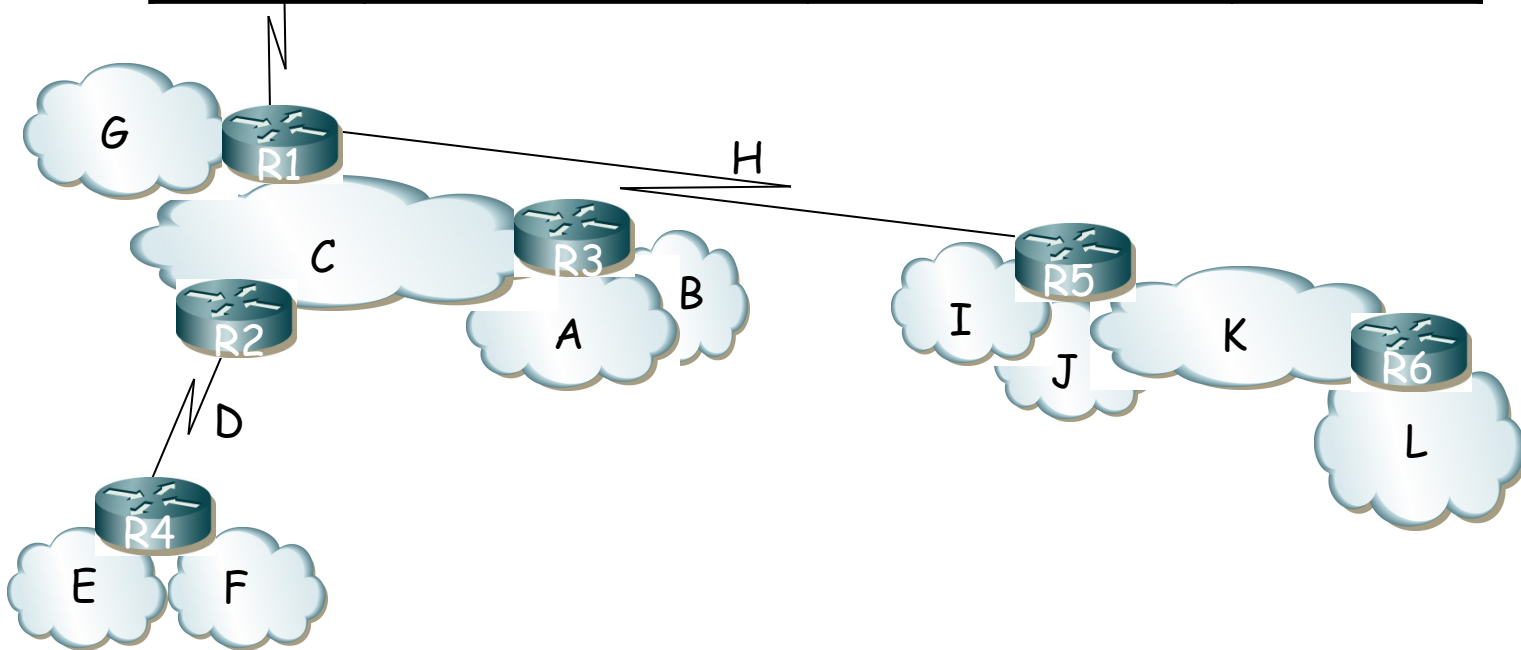
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red C	192.168.3.32 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR1RedC
Red G	192.168.3.48 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR1RedG
Red H	192.168.3.192 /30	(dir.connected)	ifR1RedH
Zona 4	192.168.3.128 /26	IPR5ifRedH	ifR1RedH
Zona 2'	192.168.3.64 /26	IPR2ifRedC	ifR1RedC
Zona 1	192.168.3.0 /27	IPR3ifRedC	ifR1RedC



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R5:

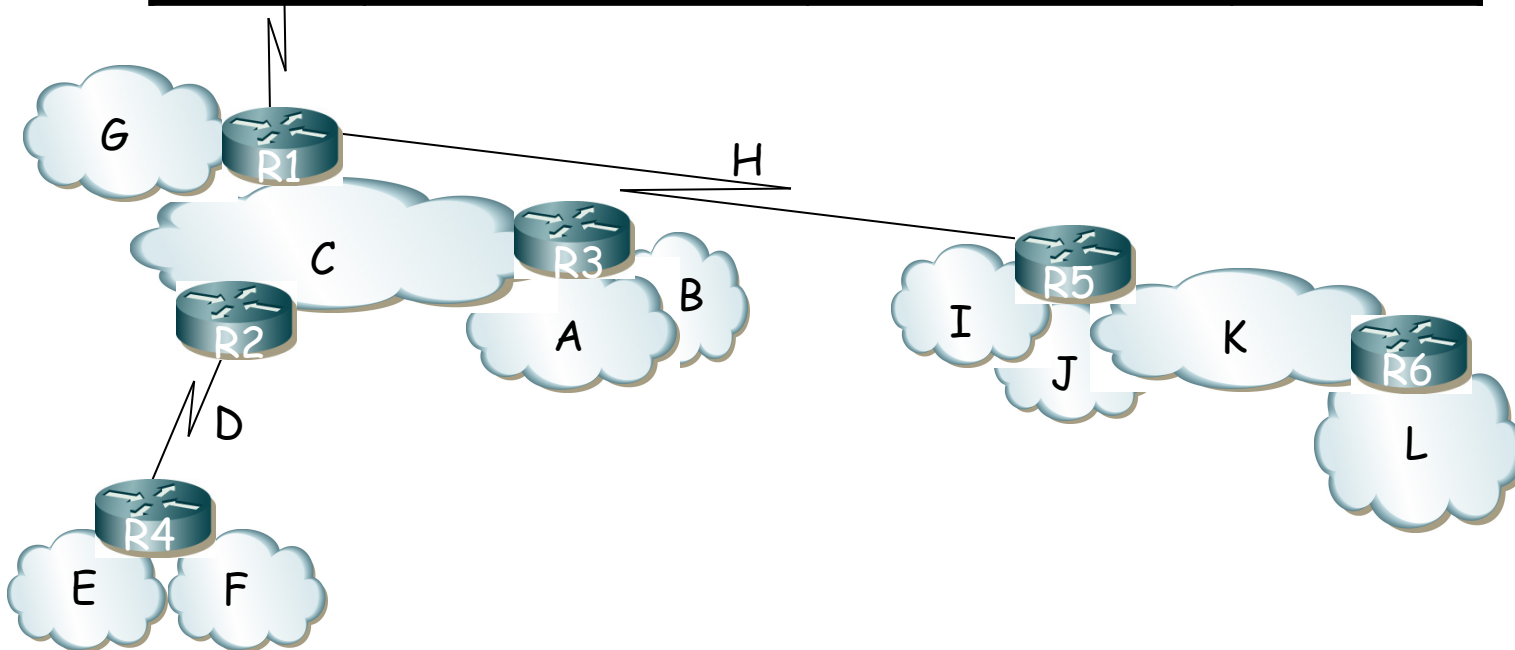
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R5:

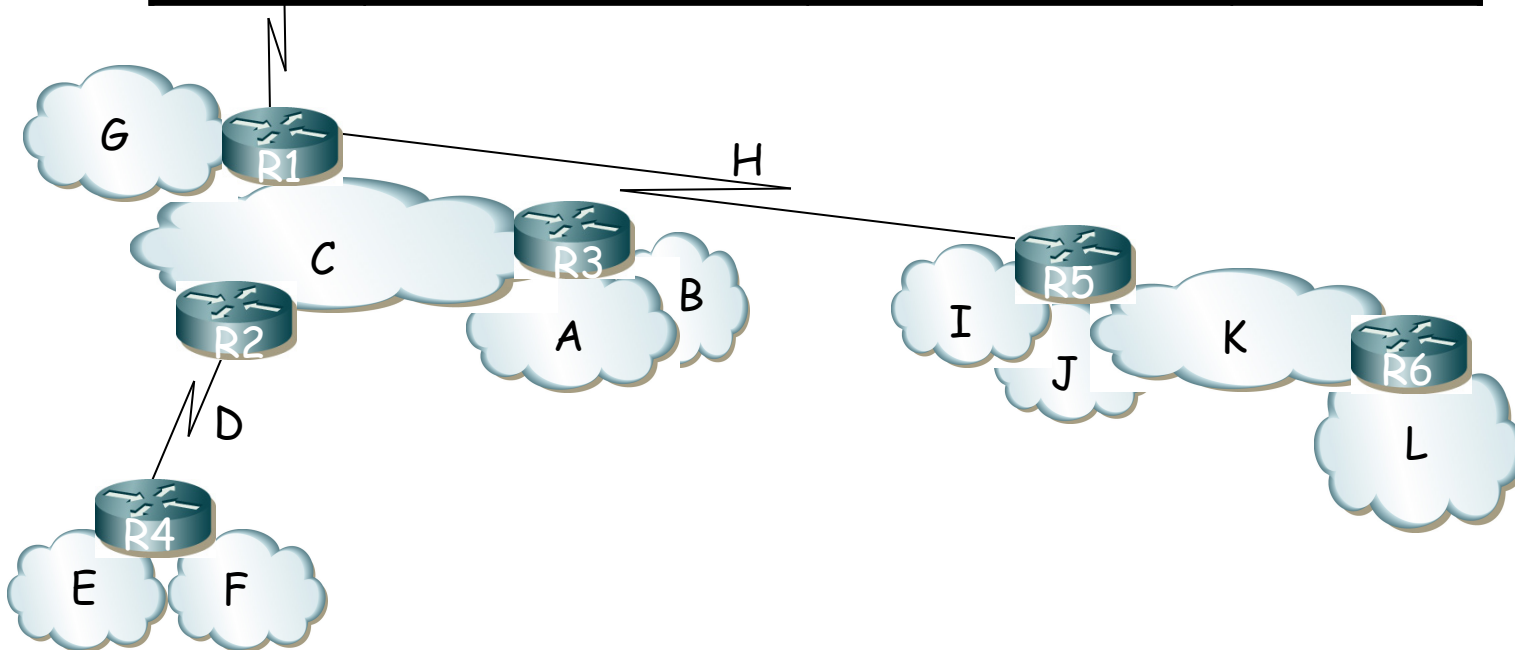
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red I	192.168.3.128 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR5RedI
Red J	192.168.3.136 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR5RedJ
Red K	192.168.3.136 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR5RedK
Red H	192.168.3.192 /30	(dir.connected)	ifR5RedH



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R5:

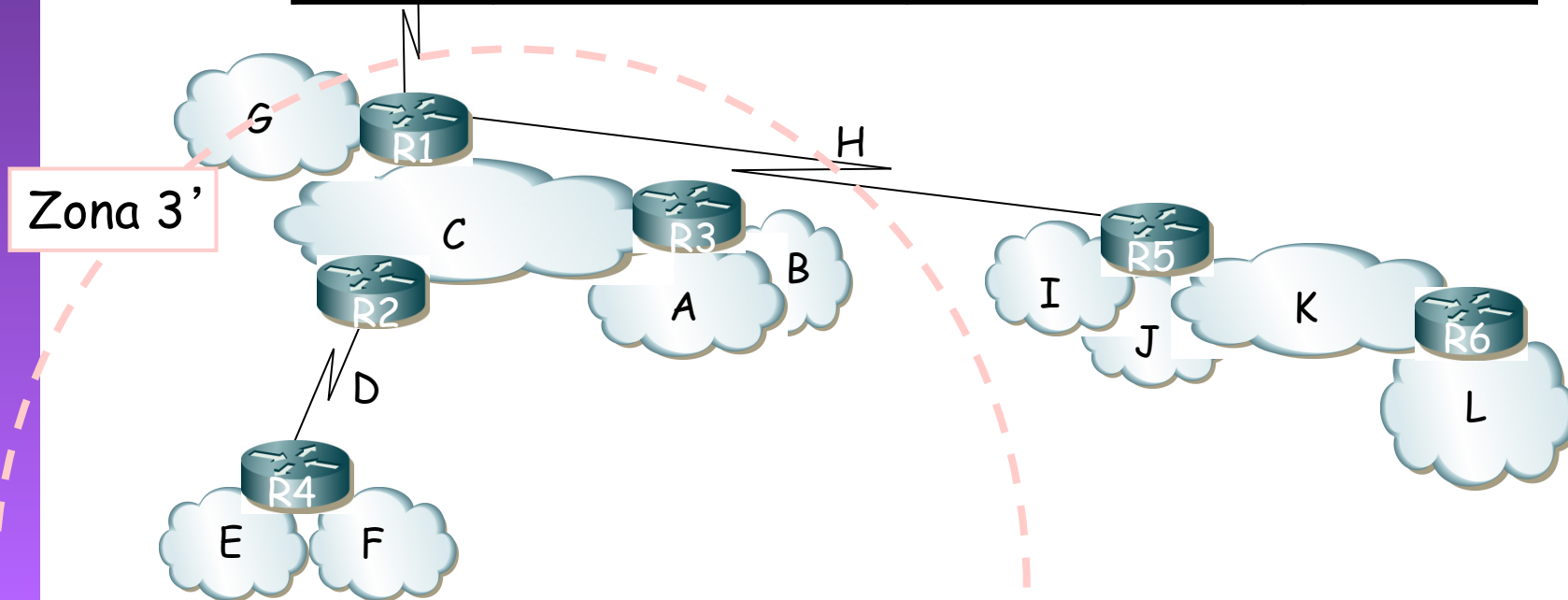
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red I	192.168.3.128 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR5RedI
Red J	192.168.3.136 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR5RedJ
Red K	192.168.3.136 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR5RedK
Red H	192.168.3.192 /30	(dir.connected)	ifR5RedH
Red L	192.168.3.152 /28	IPR6ifRedK	ifR5RedK



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R5:

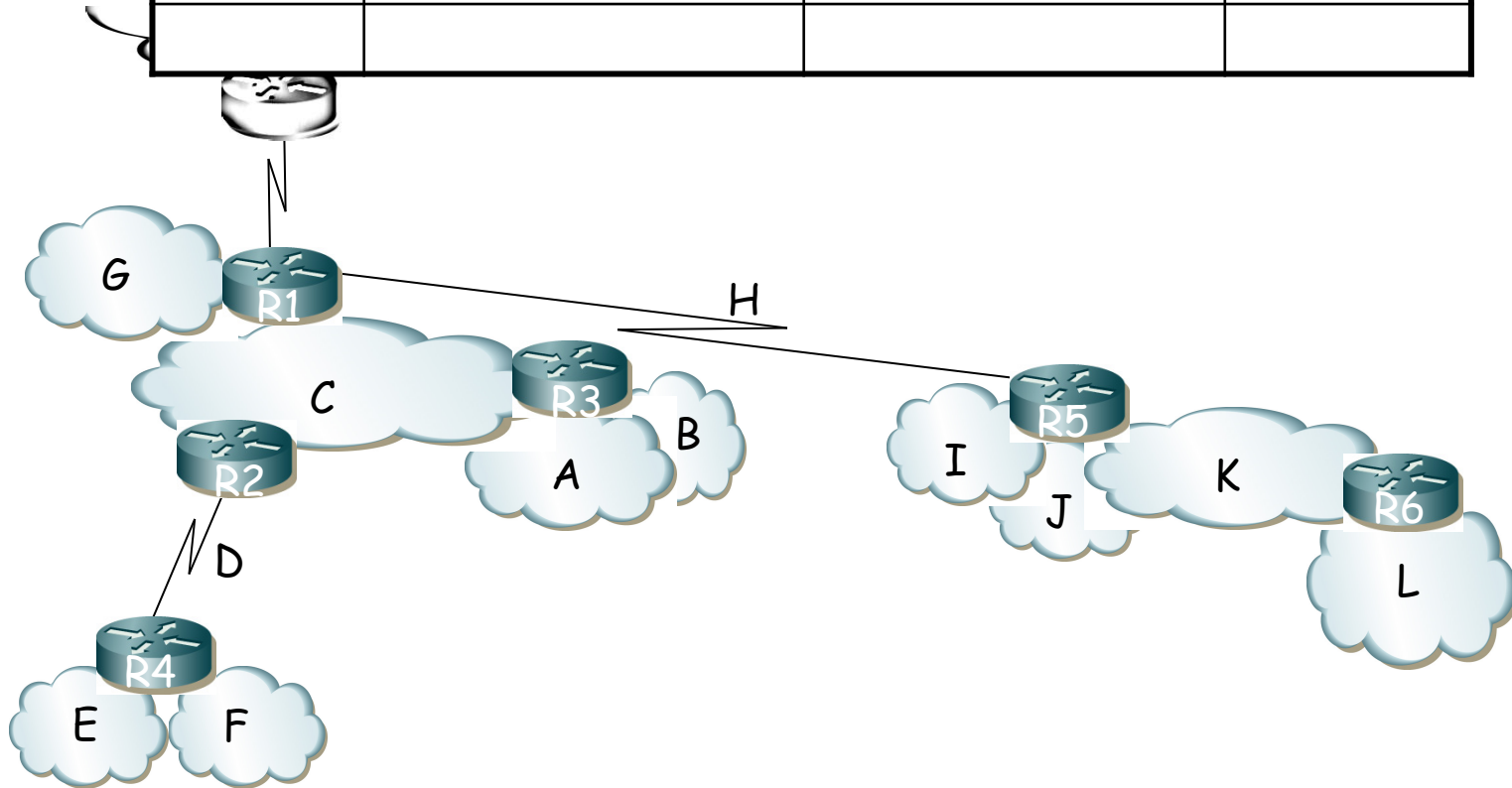
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red I	192.168.3.128 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR5RedI
Red J	192.168.3.136 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR5RedJ
Red K	192.168.3.136 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR5RedK
Red H	192.168.3.192 /30	(dir.connected)	ifR5RedH
Red L	192.168.3.152 /28	IPR6ifRedK	ifR5RedK
Zona 3'	192.168.3.0 /25	IPR1ifRedH	ifR5RedH



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R6:

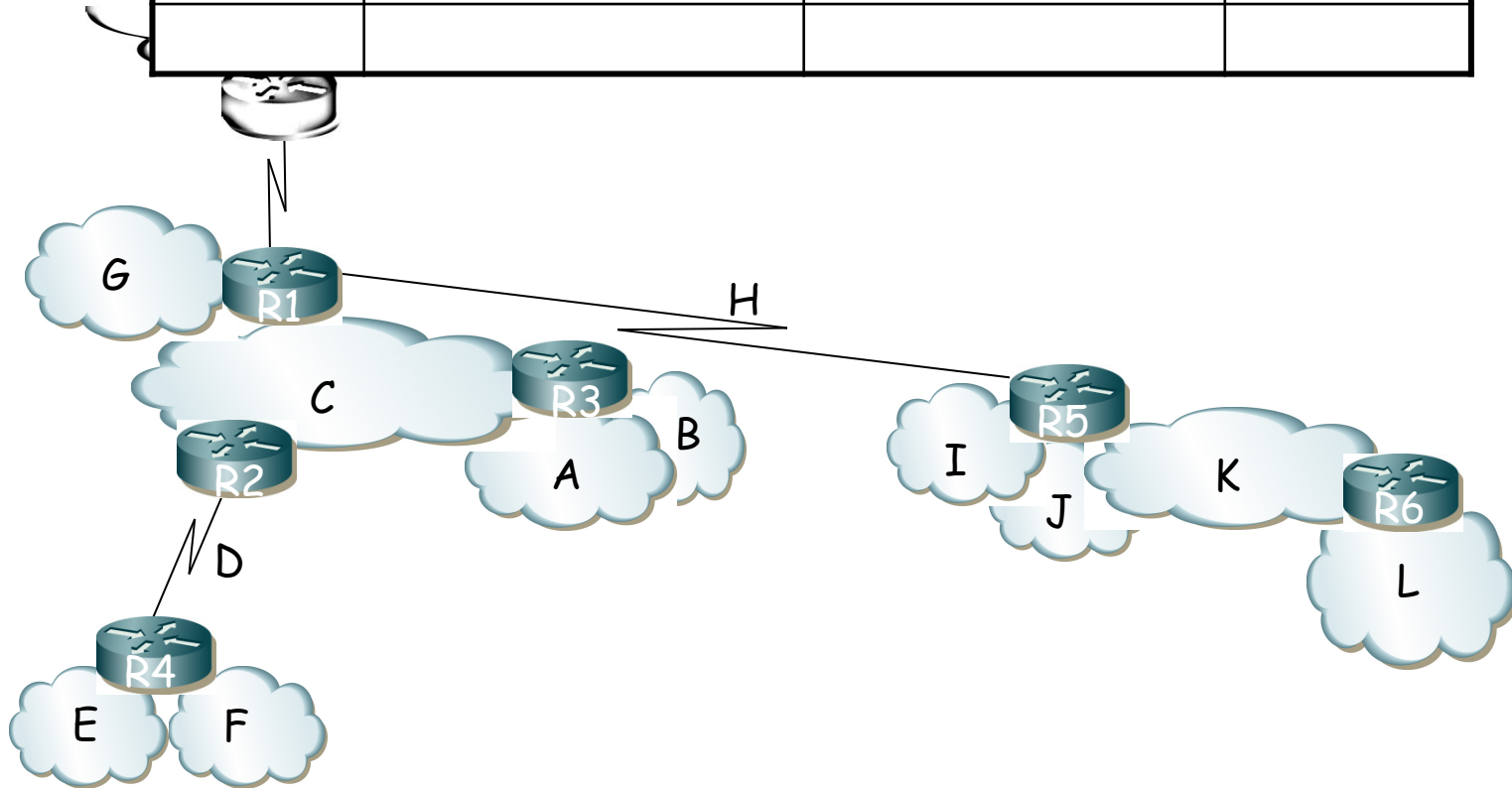
Destino	Next-hop	Interfaz



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R6:

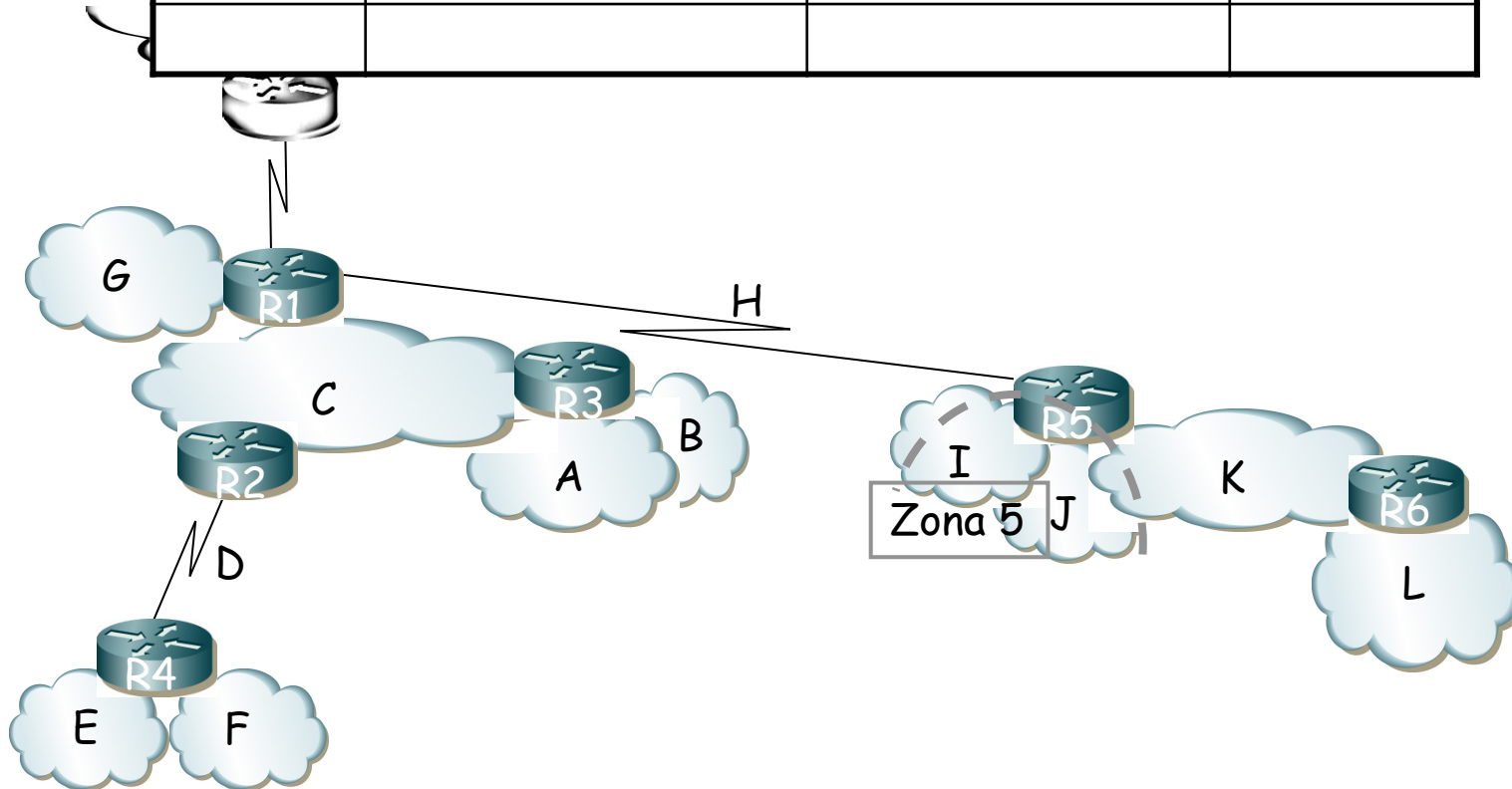
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red K	192.168.3.136 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR6RedK
Red L	192.168.3.152 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR6RedL



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R6:

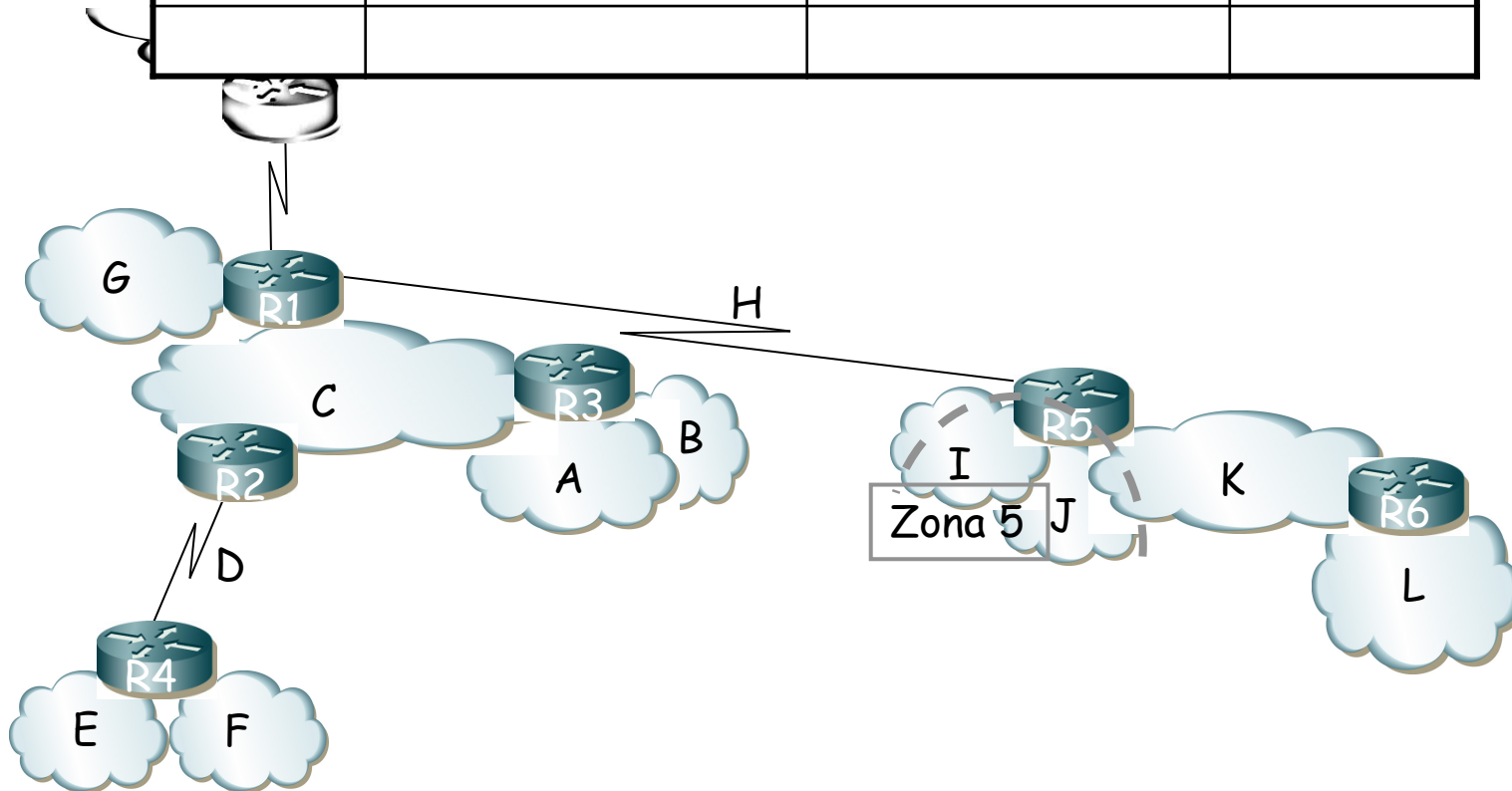
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red K	192.168.3.136 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR6RedK
Red L	192.168.3.152 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR6RedL
Zona 5	192.168.3.128 /27	IPR5ifRedK	ifR6RedK



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R6:

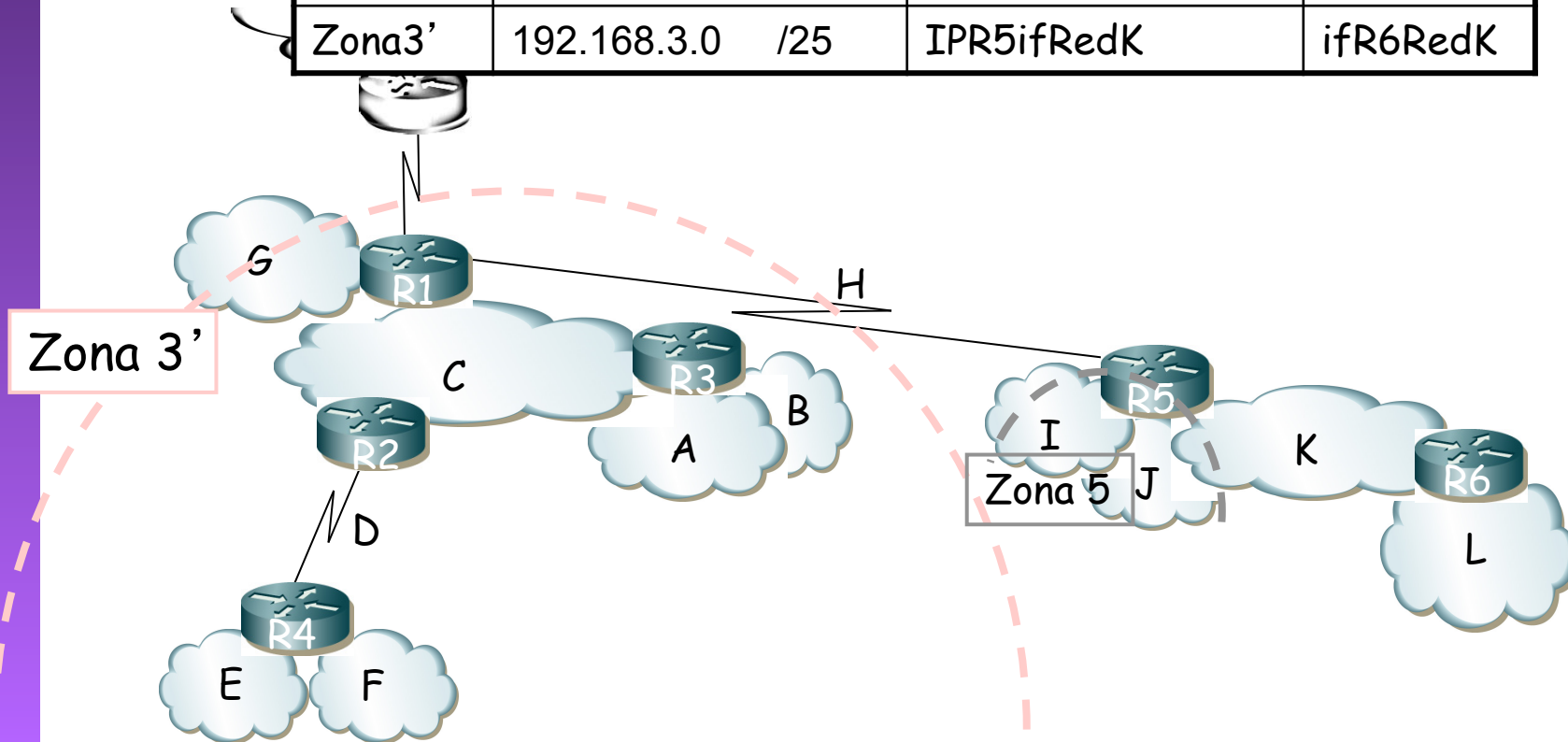
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red K	192.168.3.136 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR6RedK
Red L	192.168.3.152 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR6RedL
Zona 5	192.168.3.128 /27	IPR5ifRedK	ifR6RedK
Red H	192.168.3.192 /30	IPR5ifRedK	ifR6RedK



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R6:

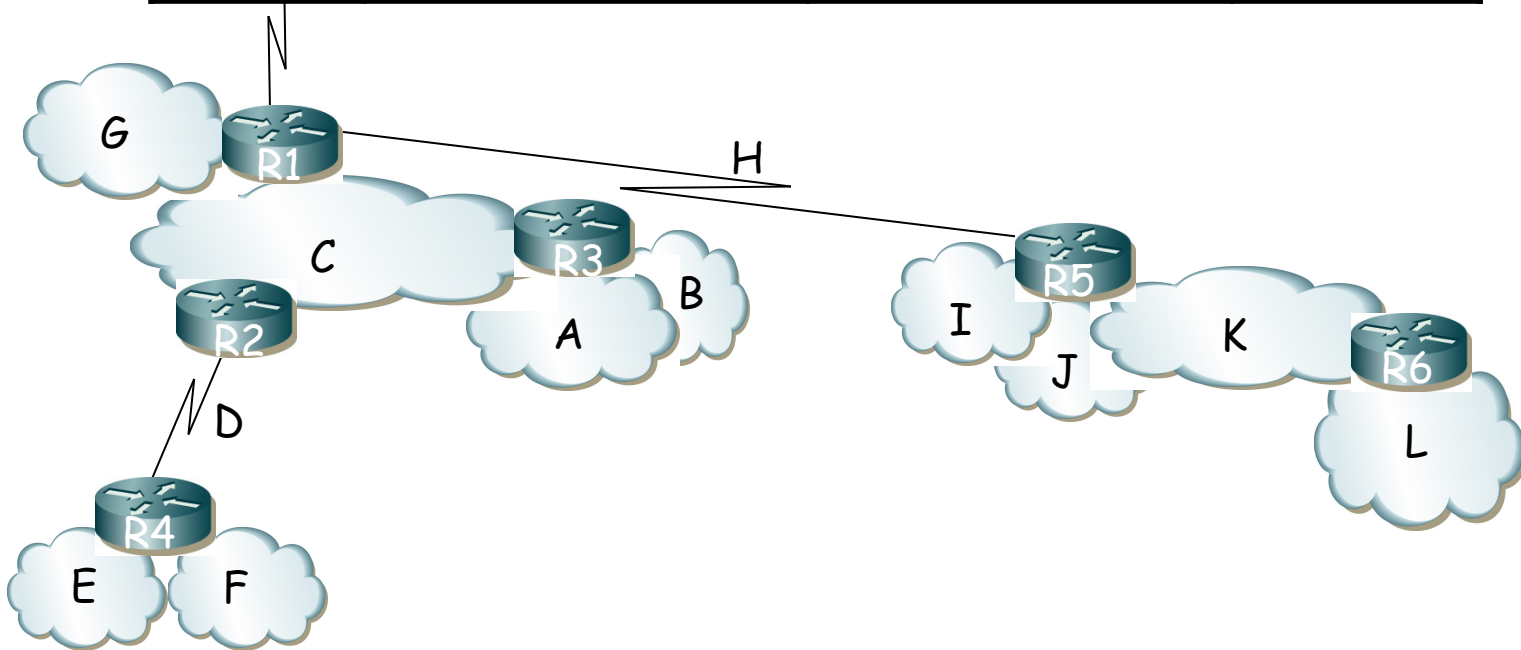
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red K	192.168.3.136 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR6RedK
Red L	192.168.3.152 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR6RedL
Zona 5	192.168.3.128 /27	IPR5ifRedK	ifR6RedK
Red H	192.168.3.192 /30	IPR5ifRedK	ifR6RedK
Zona3'	192.168.3.0 /25	IPR5ifRedK	ifR6RedK



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R3:

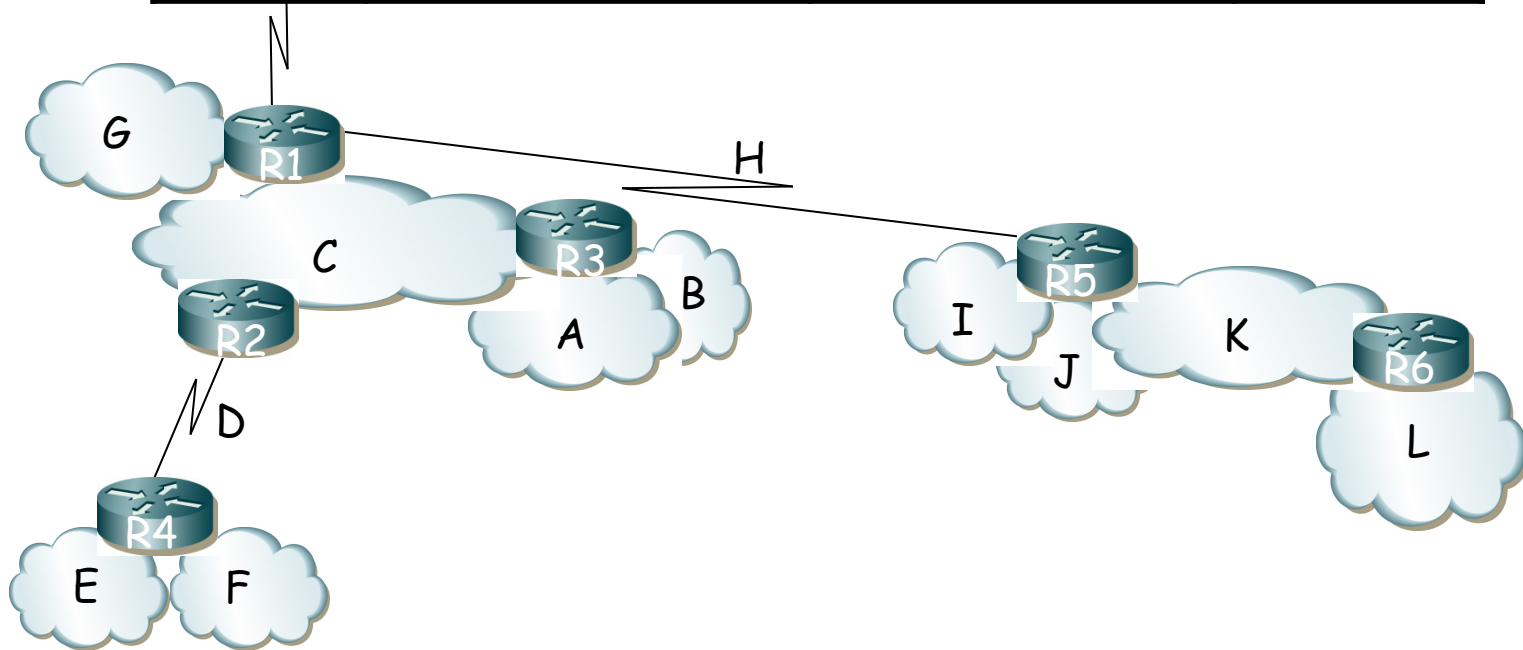
Destino	Next-hop	Interfaz



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R3:

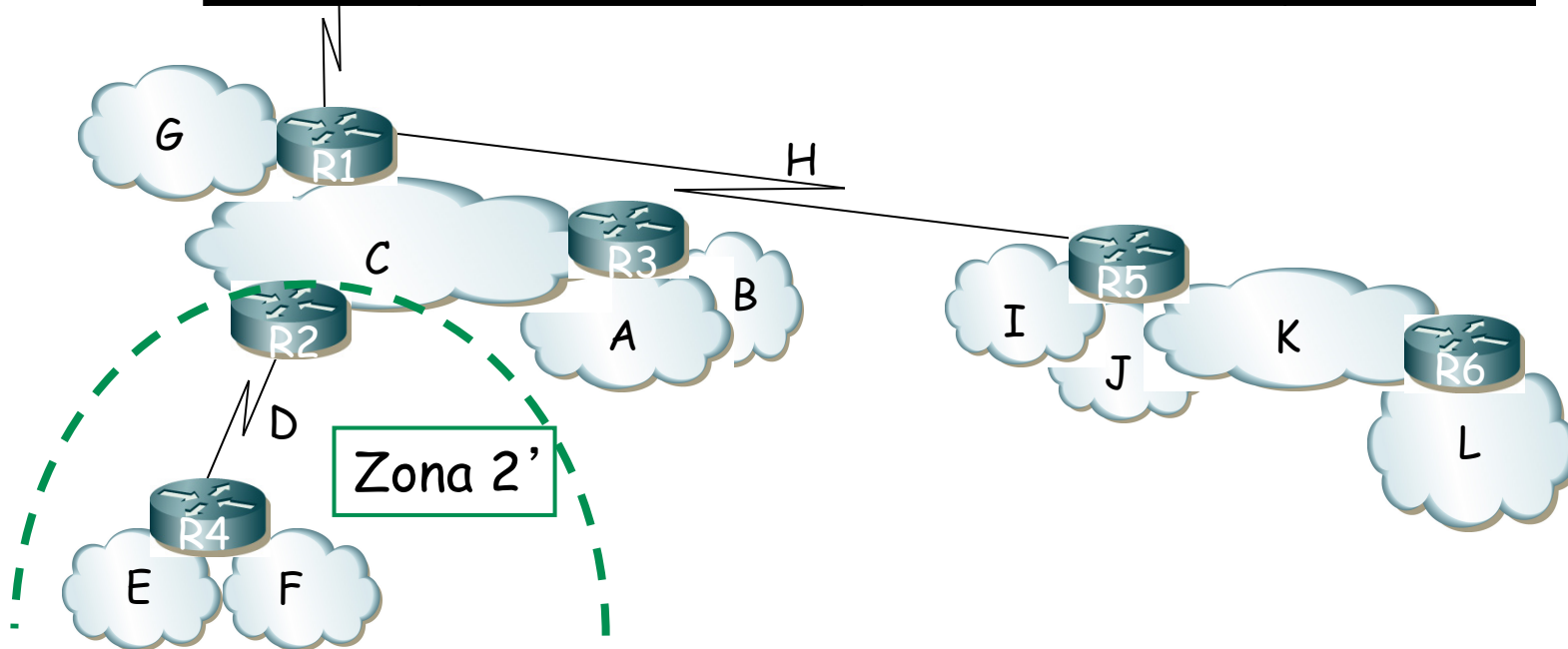
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red A	192.168.3.0 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR3RedA
Red B	192.168.3.16 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR3RedB
Red C	192.168.3.32 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR3RedC



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R3:

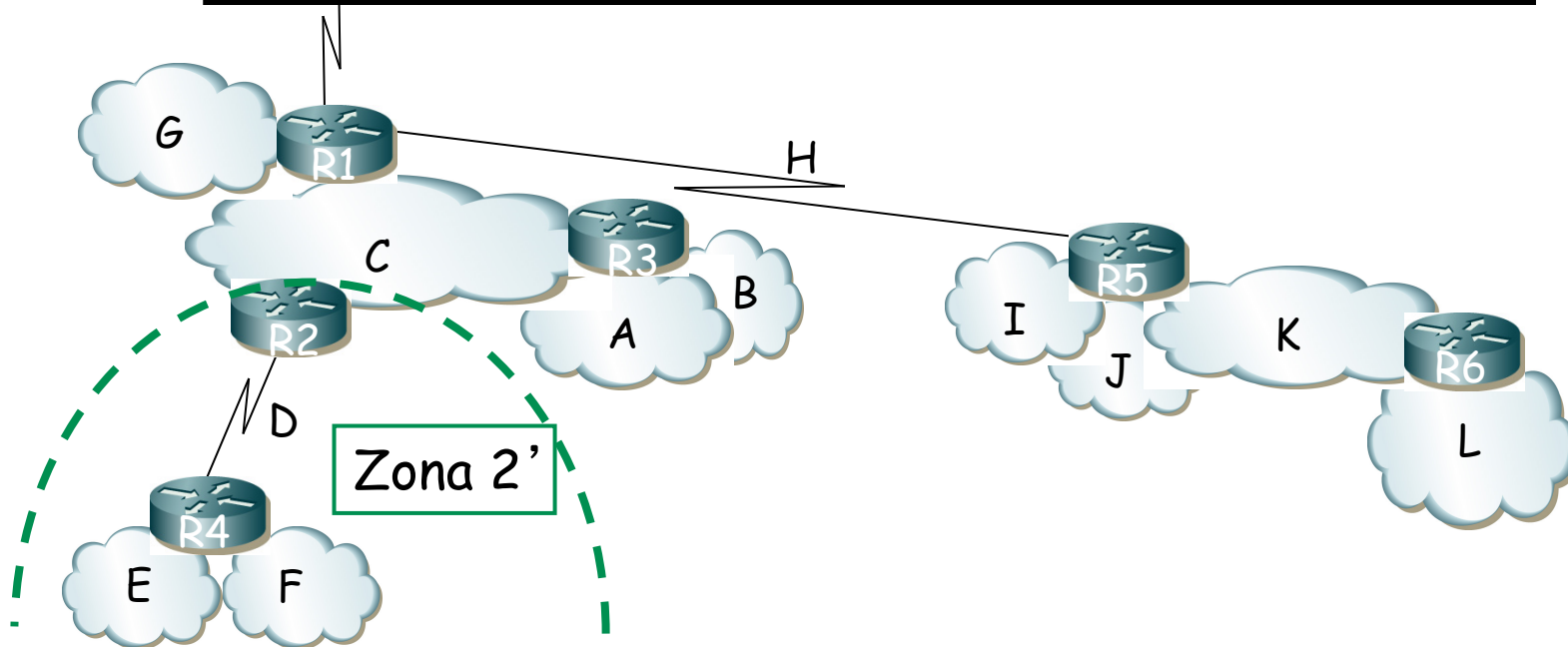
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red A	192.168.3.0 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR3RedA
Red B	192.168.3.16 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR3RedB
Red C	192.168.3.32 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR3RedC
Zona2'	192.168.3.64 /26	IPR2ifRedC	ifR3RedC



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R3:

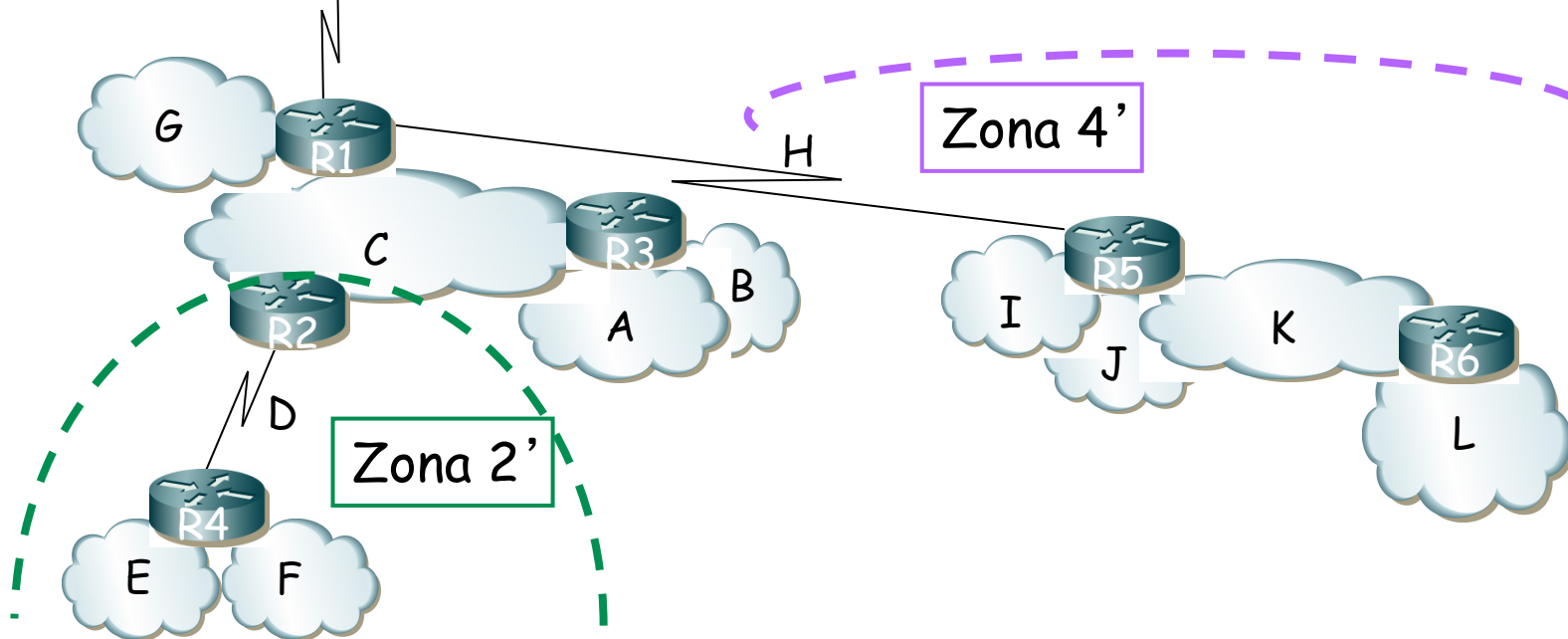
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red A	192.168.3.0 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR3RedA
Red B	192.168.3.16 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR3RedB
Red C	192.168.3.32 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR3RedC
Zona2'	192.168.3.64 /26	IPR2ifRedC	ifR3RedC
Red G	192.168.3.48 /28	IPR1ifRedC	ifR3RedC



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R3:

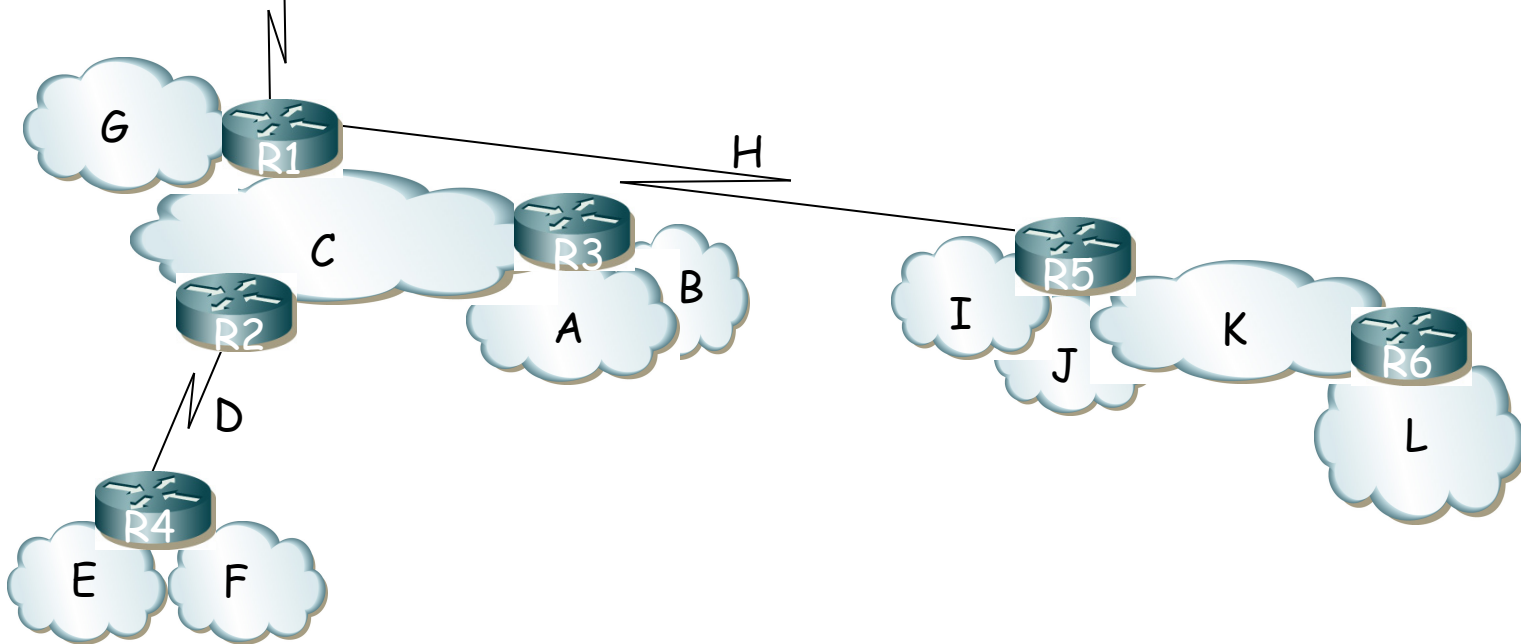
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red A	192.168.3.0 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR3RedA
Red B	192.168.3.16 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR3RedB
Red C	192.168.3.32 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR3RedC
Zona2'	192.168.3.64 /26	IPR2ifRedC	ifR3RedC
Red G	192.168.3.48 /28	IPR1ifRedC	ifR3RedC
Zona4'	192.168.3.128 /25	IPR1ifRedC	ifR3RedC



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R2:

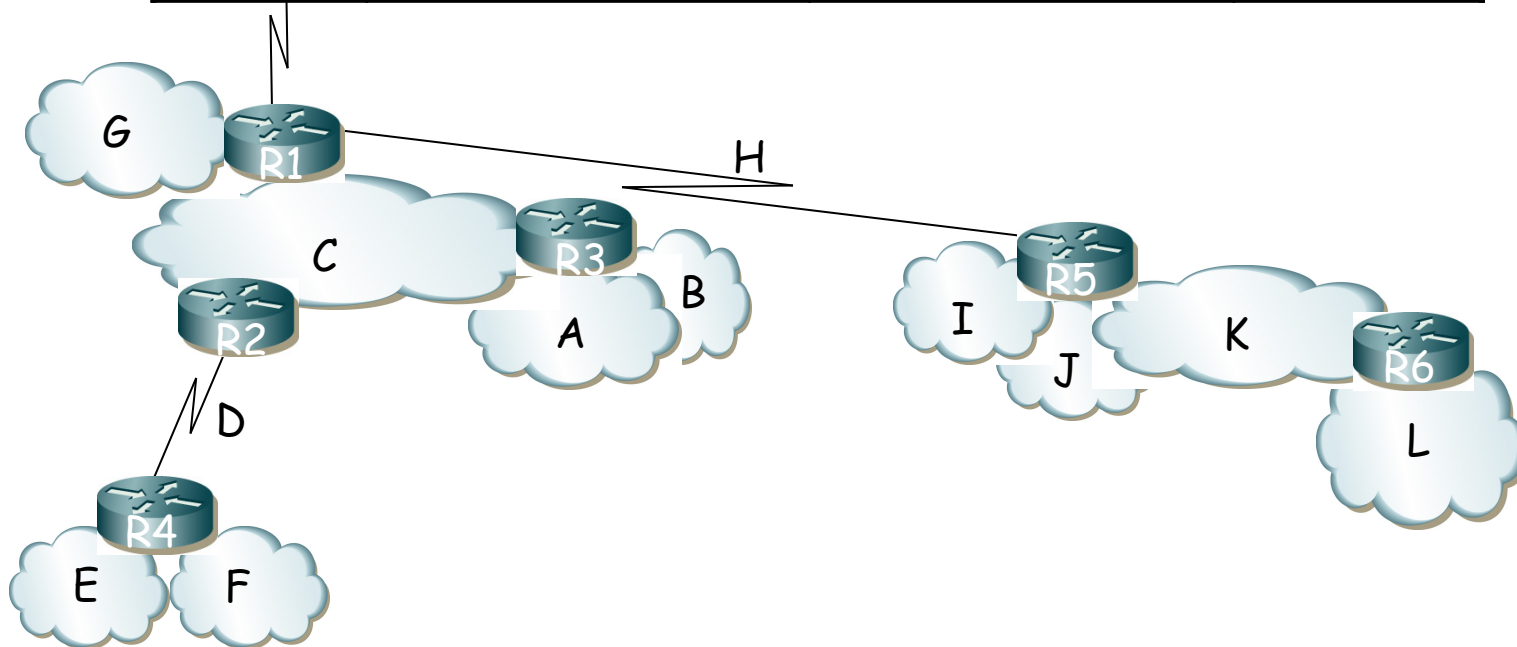
Destino	Next-hop	Interfaz



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R2:

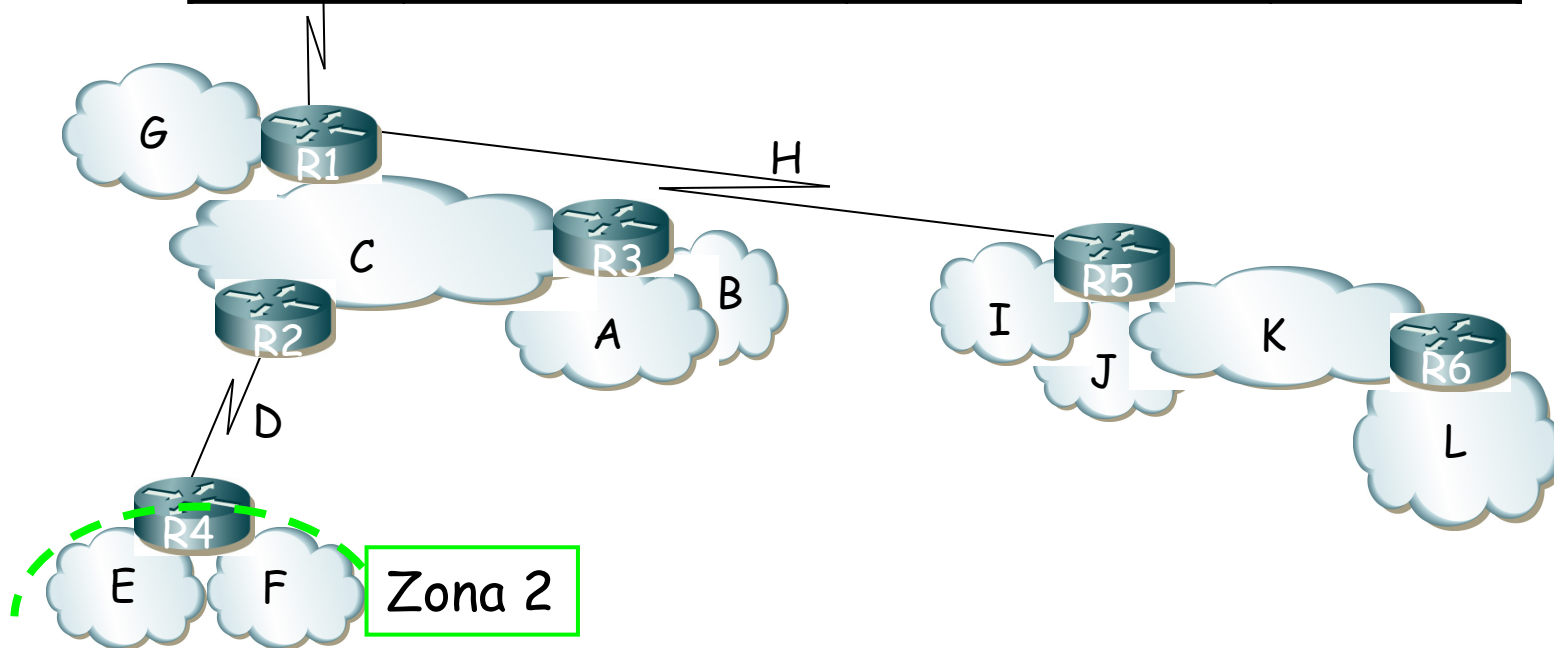
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red D	192.168.3.96 /30	(dir.connected)	ifR2RedD
Red C	192.168.3.32 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR2RedC



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R2:

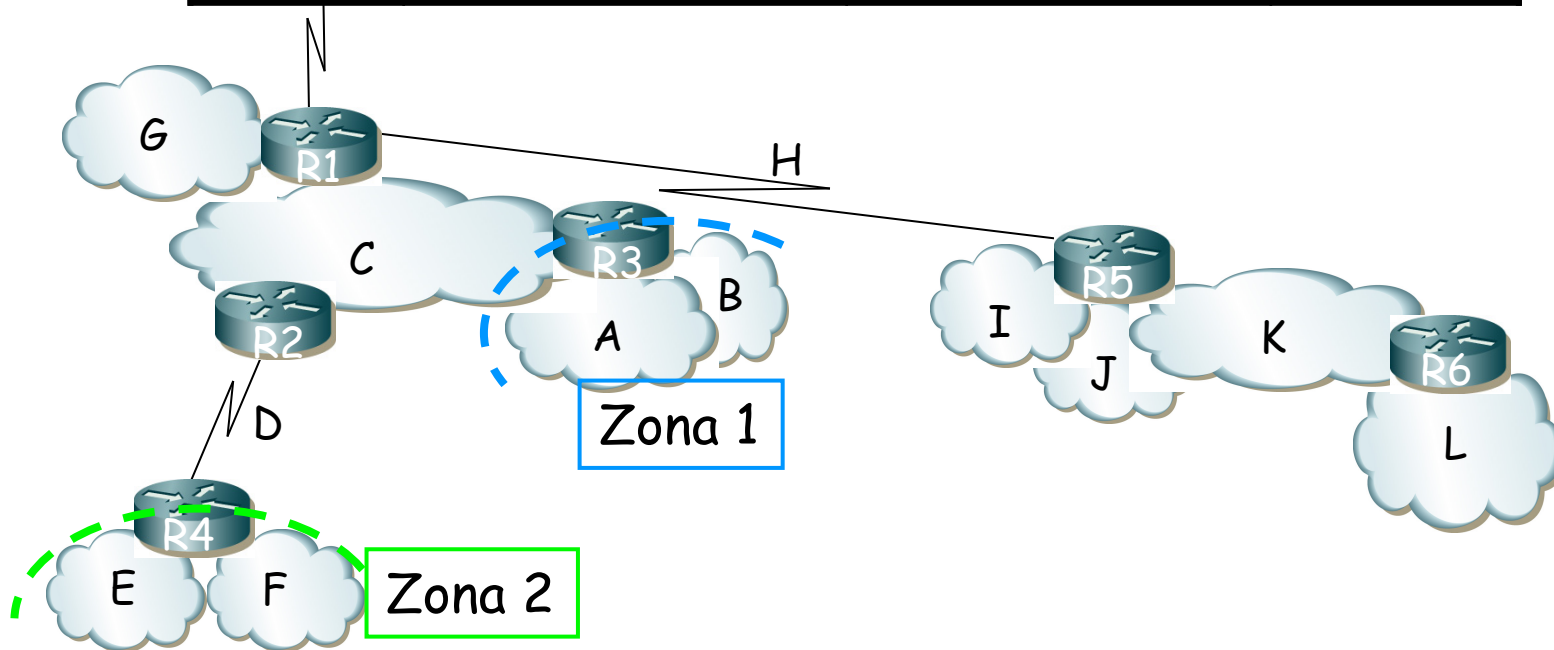
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red D	192.168.3.96 /30	(dir.connected)	ifR2RedD
Red C	192.168.3.32 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR2RedC
Zona 2	192.168.3.64 /27	IPR4ifRedD	ifR2RedD



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R2:

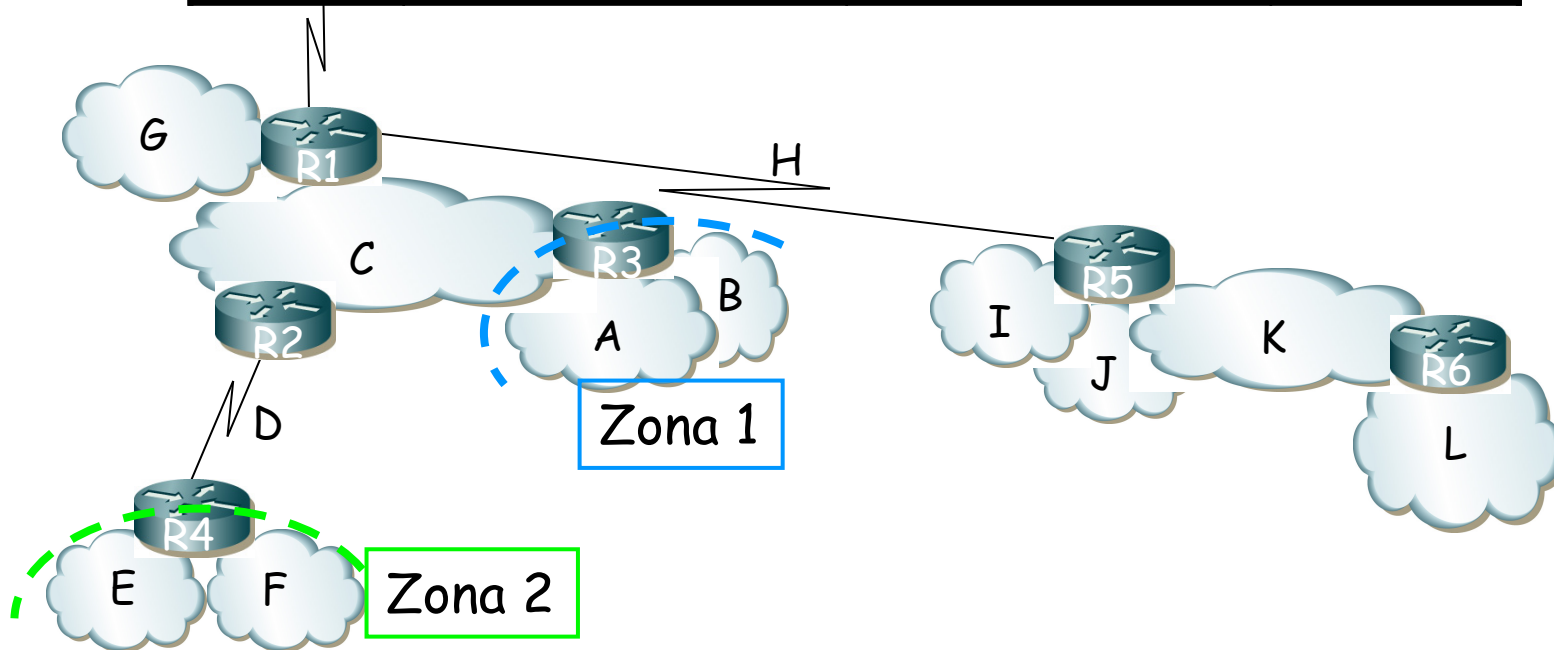
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red D	192.168.3.96 /30	(dir.connected)	ifR2RedD
Red C	192.168.3.32 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR2RedC
Zona 2	192.168.3.64 /27	IPR4ifRedD	ifR2RedD
Zona 1	192.168.3.0 /27	IPR3ifRedC	ifR2RedC



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R2:

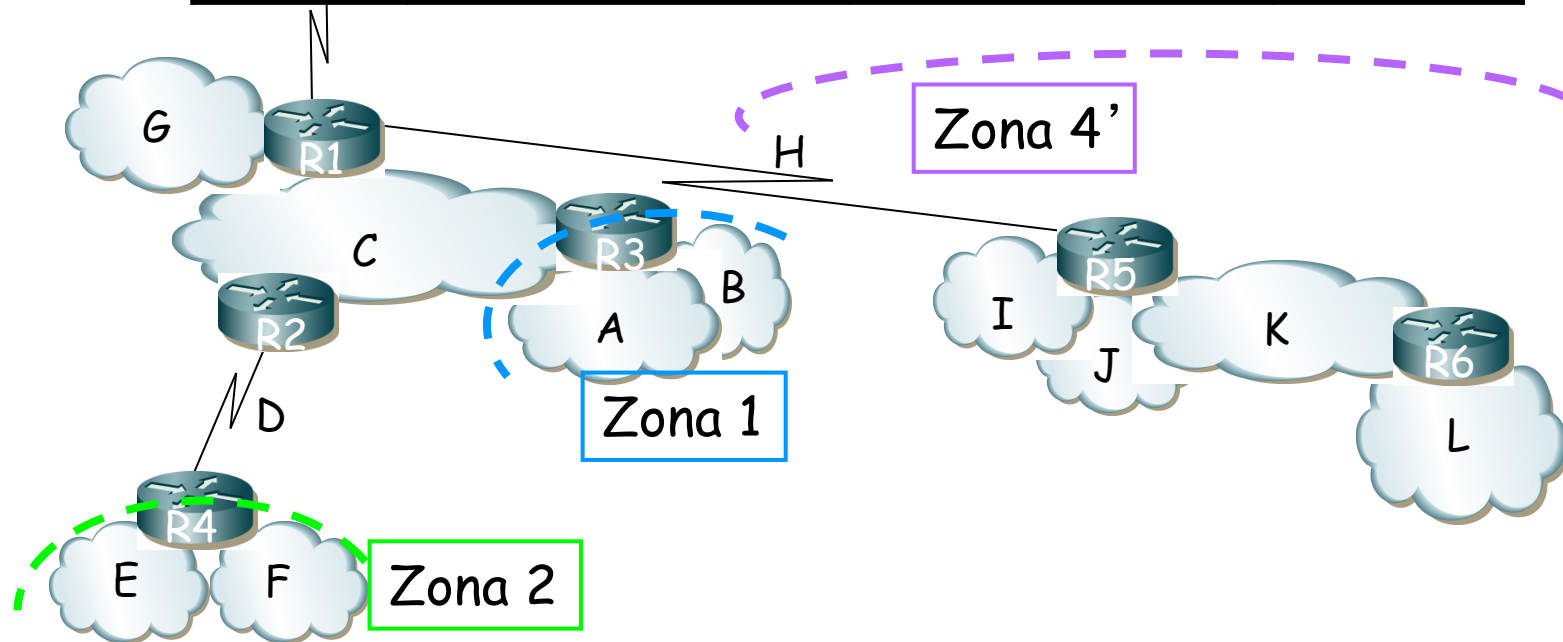
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red D	192.168.3.96 /30	(dir.connected)	ifR2RedD
Red C	192.168.3.32 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR2RedC
Zona 2	192.168.3.64 /27	IPR4ifRedD	ifR2RedD
Zona 1	192.168.3.0 /27	IPR3ifRedC	ifR2RedC
Red G	192.168.3.48 /28	IPR1ifRedC	ifR2RedC



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R2:

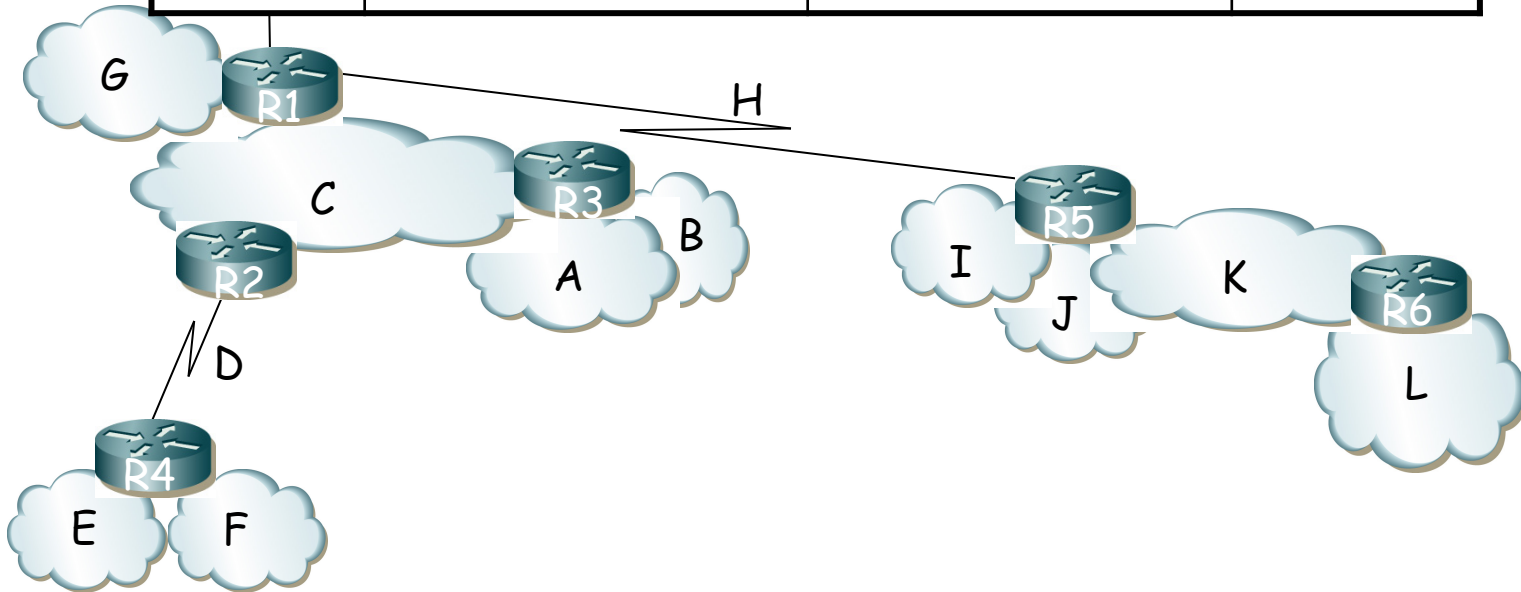
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red D	192.168.3.96 /30	(dir.connected)	ifR2RedD
Red C	192.168.3.32 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR2RedC
Zona 2	192.168.3.64 /27	IPR4ifRedD	ifR2RedD
Zona 1	192.168.3.0 /27	IPR3ifRedC	ifR2RedC
Red G	192.168.3.48 /28	IPR1ifRedC	ifR2RedC
Zona4'	192.168.3.128 /25	IPR1ifRedC	ifR2RedC



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R4:

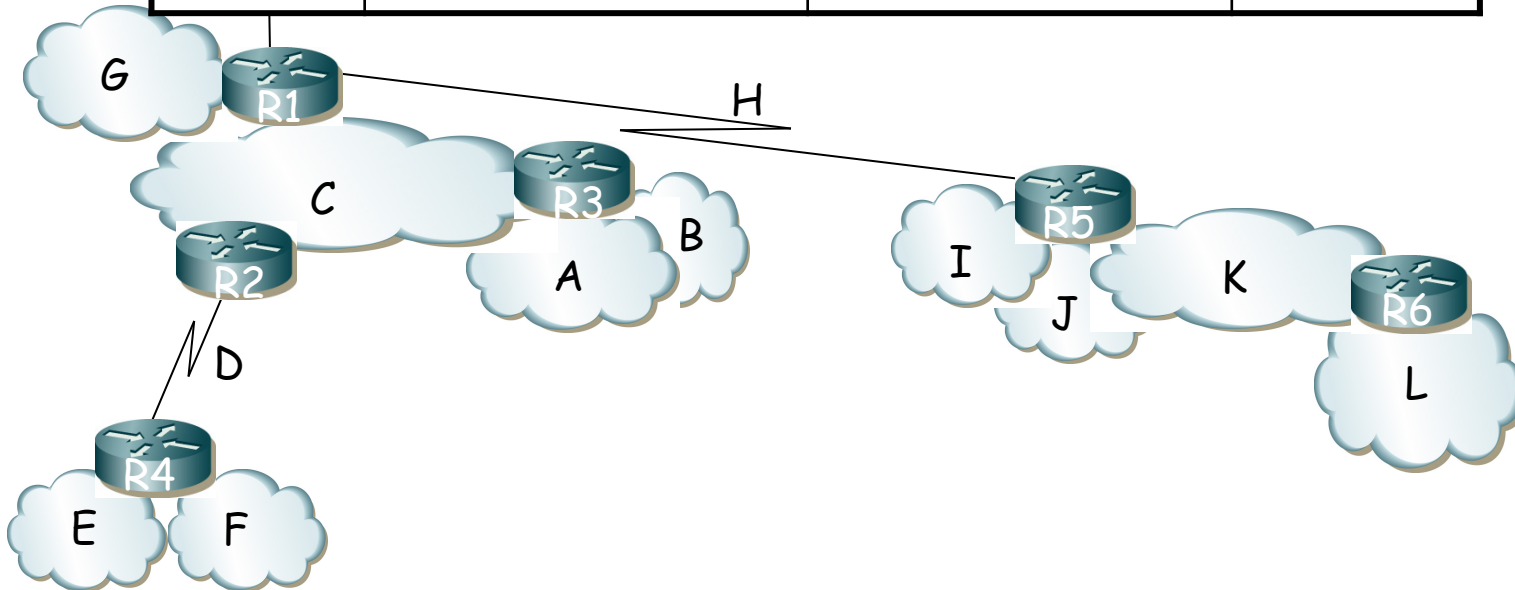
Destino	Next-hop	Interfaz



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R4:

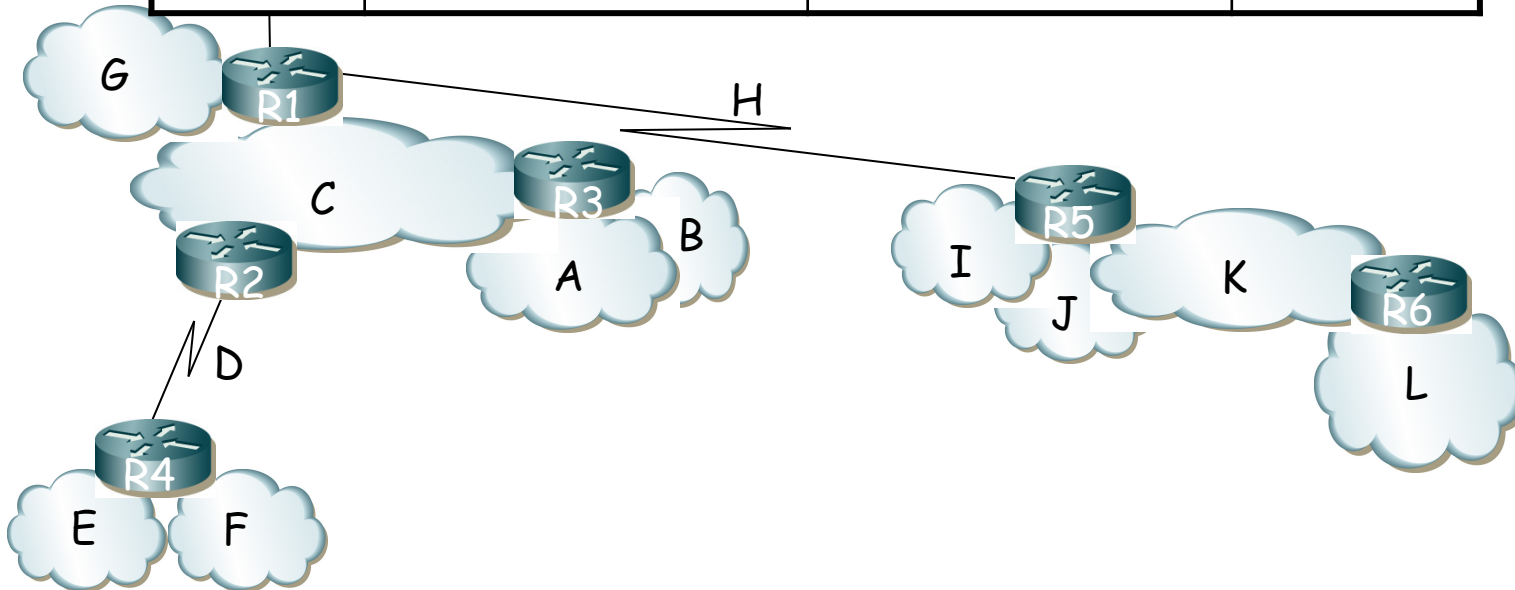
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red D	192.168.3.96 /30	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedD
Red E	192.168.3.64 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedE
Red F	192.168.3.80 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedF



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R4:

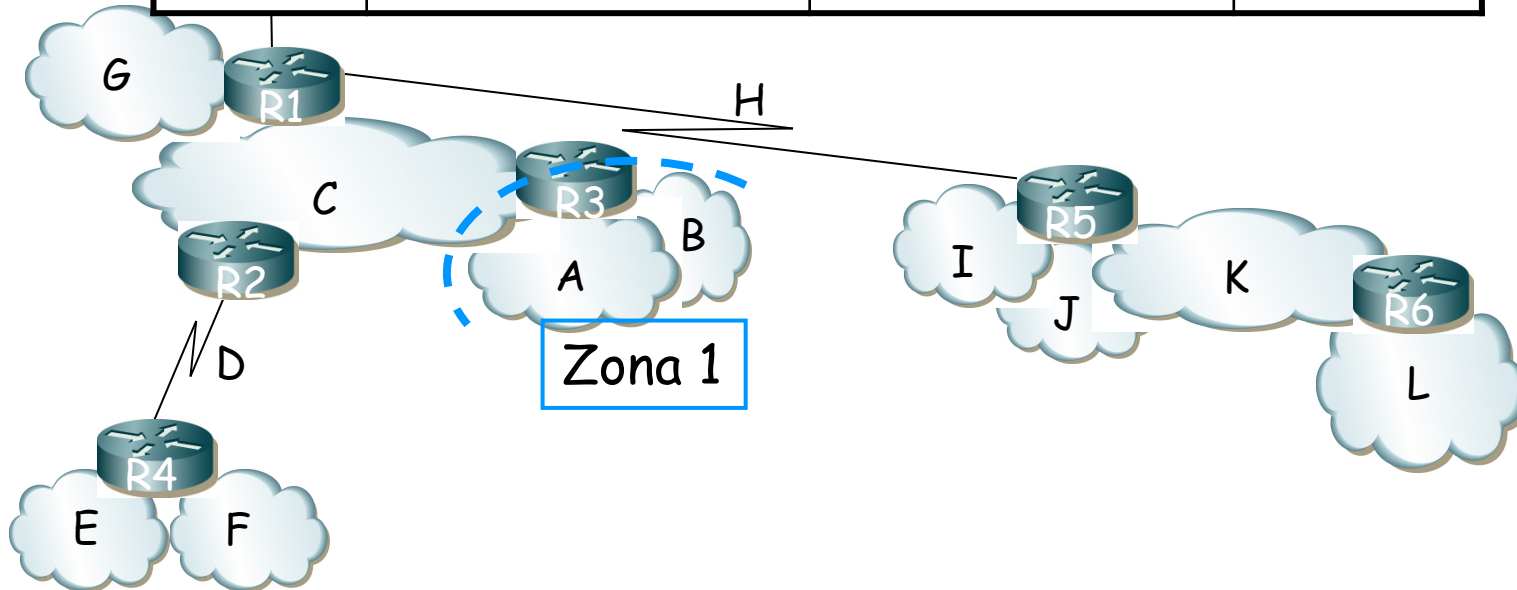
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red D	192.168.3.96 /30	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedD
Red E	192.168.3.64 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedE
Red F	192.168.3.80 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedF
Red C	192.168.3.32 /28	IPR2ifRedD	ifR4RedD



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R4:

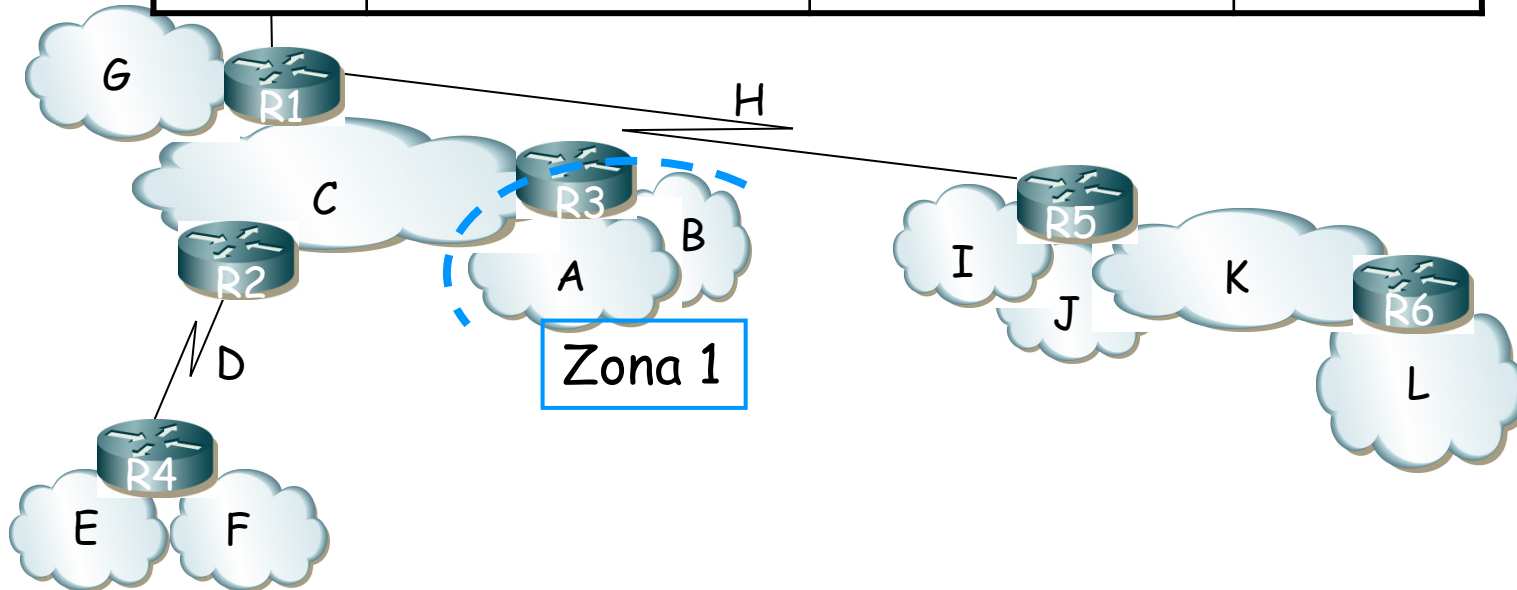
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red D	192.168.3.96 /30	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedD
Red E	192.168.3.64 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedE
Red F	192.168.3.80 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedF
Red C	192.168.3.32 /28	IPR2ifRedD	ifR4RedD
Zona 1	192.168.3.0 /27	IPR2ifRedD	ifR4RedD



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R4:

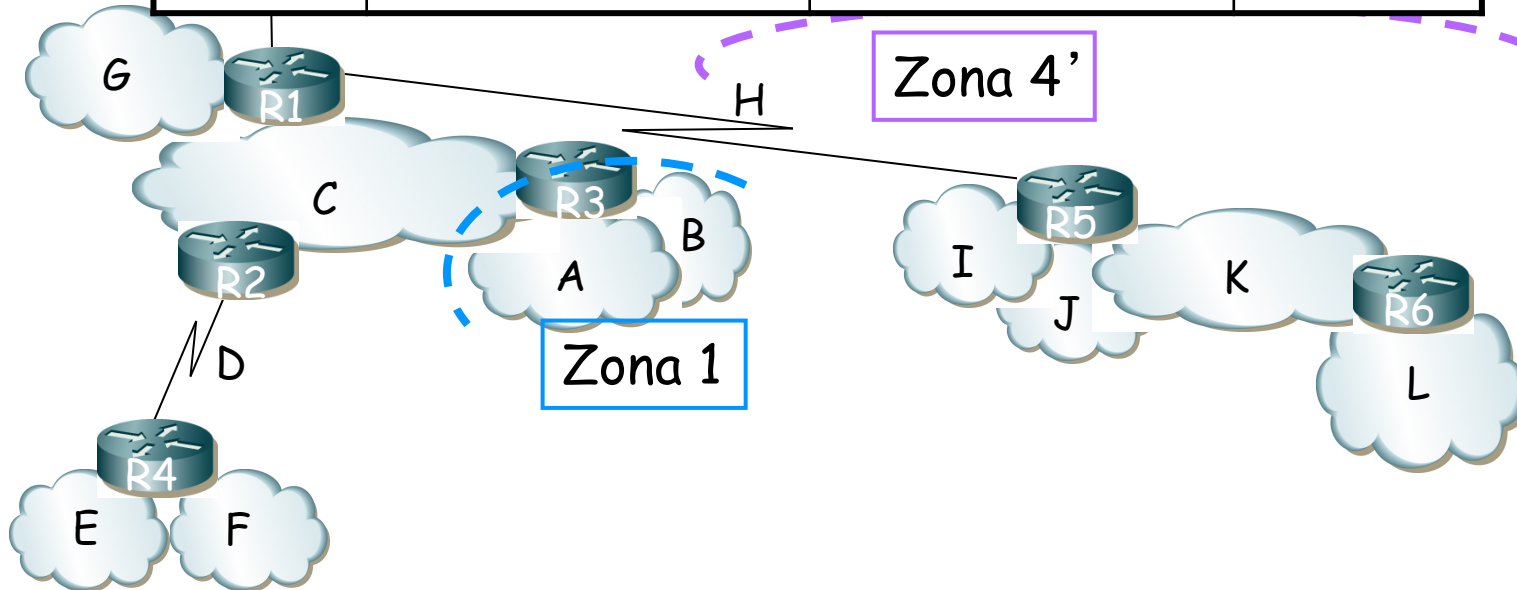
Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red D	192.168.3.96 /30	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedD
Red E	192.168.3.64 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedE
Red F	192.168.3.80 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedF
Red C	192.168.3.32 /28	IPR2ifRedD	ifR4RedD
Zona 1	192.168.3.0 /27	IPR2ifRedD	ifR4RedD
Red G	192.168.3.48 /28	IPR2ifRedD	ifR4RedD



Ejemplo (4)

Tabla de rutas de R4:

Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red D	192.168.3.96 /30	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedD
Red E	192.168.3.64 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedE
Red F	192.168.3.80 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedF
Red C	192.168.3.32 /28	IPR2ifRedD	ifR4RedD
Zona 1	192.168.3.0 /27	IPR2ifRedD	ifR4RedD
Red G	192.168.3.48 /28	IPR2ifRedD	ifR4RedD
Zona4'	192.168.3.128 /25	IPR2ifRedD	ifR4RedD

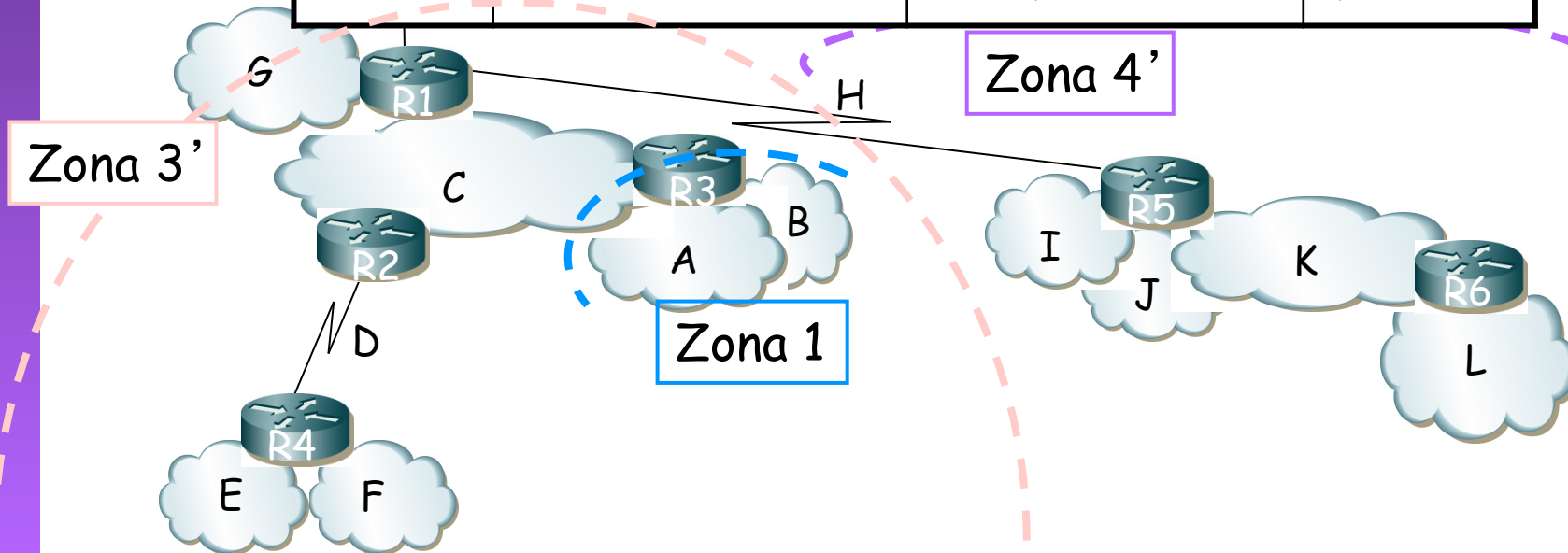


Ejemplo (4)

Mejora 1

Tabla de rutas de R4:

Destino	Next-hop	Interfaz	
Red D	192.168.3.96 /30	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedD
Red E	192.168.3.64 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedE
Red F	192.168.3.80 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedF
Red C	192.168.3.32 /28	IPR2ifRedD	ifR4RedD
Zona 1	192.168.3.0 /27	IPR2ifRedD	ifR4RedD
Red G	192.168.3.48 /28	IPR2ifRedD	ifR4RedD
Zona4'	192.168.3.128 /25	IPR2ifRedD	ifR4RedD

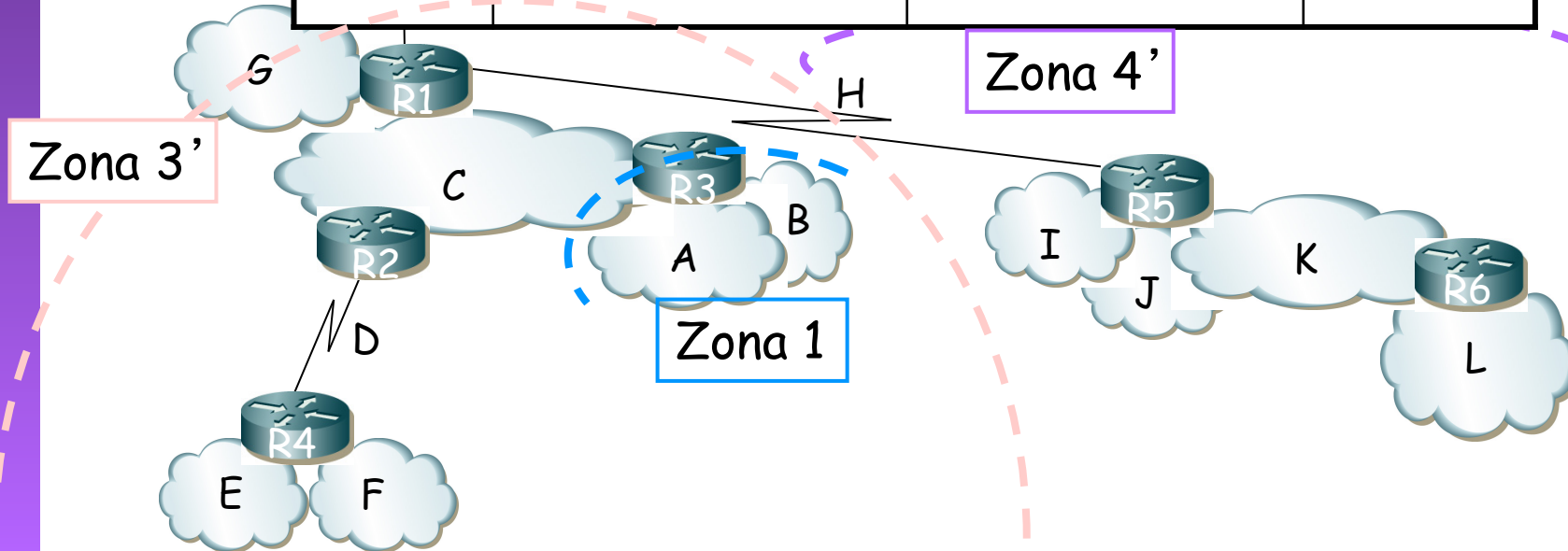


Ejemplo (4)

Mejora 1

Tabla de rutas de R4:

Destino	Next-hop	Interfaz	
Red D	192.168.3.96 /30	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedD
Red E	192.168.3.64 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedE
Red F	192.168.3.80 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedF
Zona3'	192.168.3.0 /25	IPR2ifRedD	ifR4RedD
Zona4'	192.168.3.128 /25	IPR2ifRedD	ifR4RedD

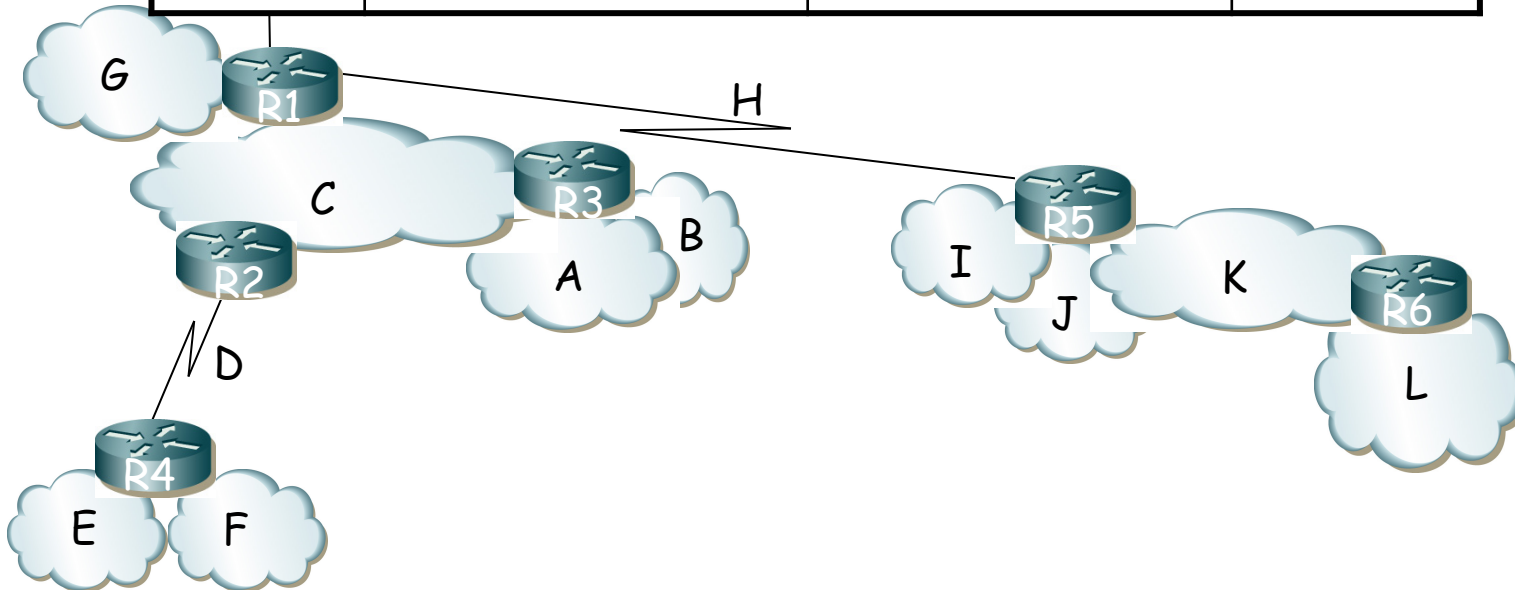


Ejemplo (4)

Mejora 2

Tabla de rutas de R4:

Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red D	192.168.3.96 /30	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedD
Red E	192.168.3.64 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedE
Red F	192.168.3.80 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedF
Red	192.168.3.0 /24	IPR2ifRedD	ifR4RedD

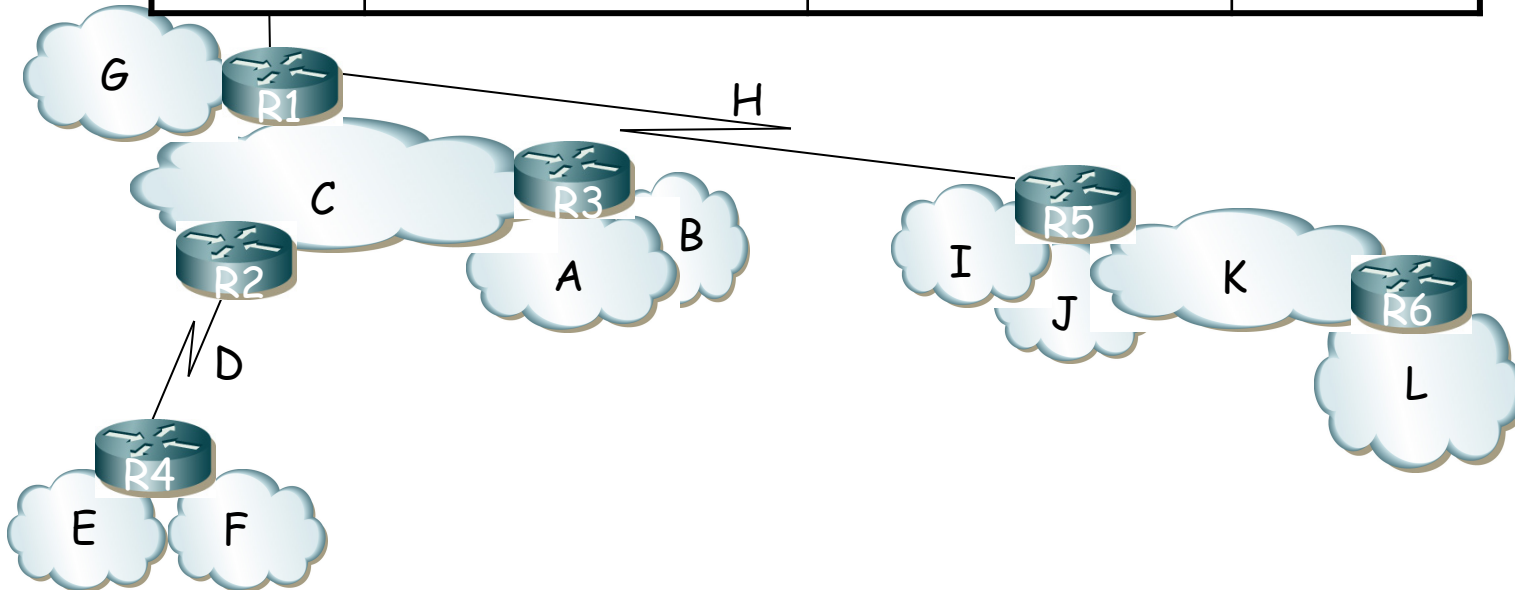


Ejemplo (4)

Mejora 3

Tabla de rutas de R4:

Destino		Next-hop	Interfaz
Red D	192.168.3.96 /30	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedD
Red E	192.168.3.64 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedE
Red F	192.168.3.80 /28	(dir.connected)	ifR4RedF
(def.)	0.0.0.0 /0	IPR2ifRedD	ifR4RedD



CIDR

Permite:

- Asignar **redes más ajustadas** al tamaño necesario
- Bloque puede estar en cualquier rango disponible (**ignora clases**)

Necesita:

- Rutas deben emplear máscara
- El protocolo de enrutamiento debe transportar las máscaras
- Debería hacerse un reparto manteniendo jerarquía

Regional Internet

Registries (RIR):

- RIPE NCC (www.ripe.net)
Europa, Oriente Medio, Asia Central, África norecuatorial
- ARIN (www.arin.net)
América, parte del Caribe y África subecuatorial
- APNIC (www.apnic.net)
Asia y Pacífico
- LACNIC (www.lacnic.net)
América Latina y Caribe

Resumen

- Más flexibilidad en el tamaño de las redes empleando la máscara de subred
- Asignar espacios de direcciones más ajustados a las necesidades
- CIDR ignora el significado de las clases A, B y C
- Resumir varias rutas en una sola siempre que tengan un prefijo común
- Reducir con ello los tamaños de las tablas de rutas