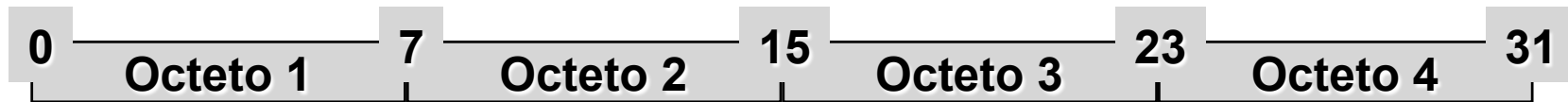


# **Protocolo ARP**

## **Address Resolution Protocol**

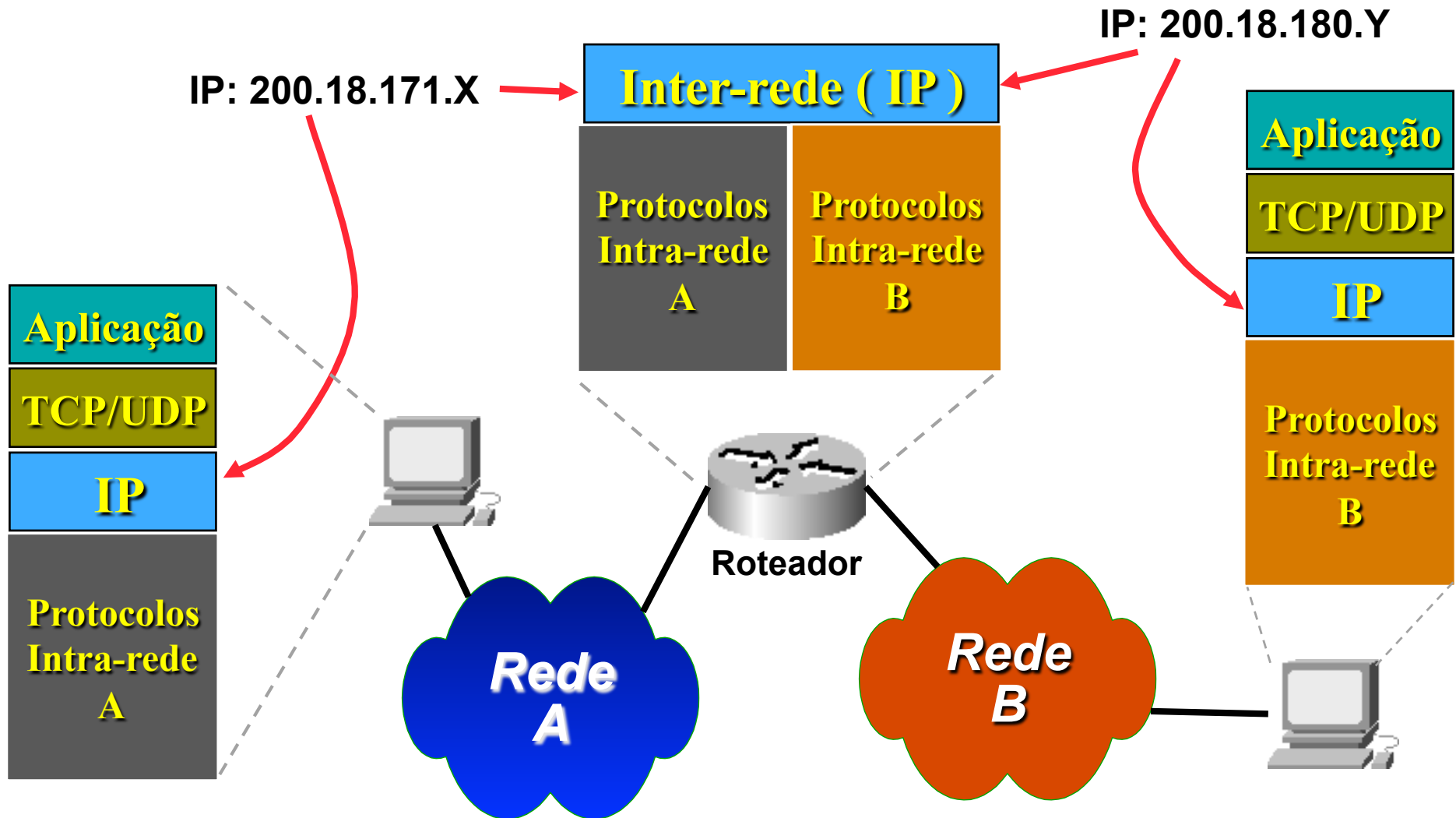
**Profa. Débora Christina Muchaluat Saade**  
**debora@midia.com.uff.br**

# Campos do datagrama IP



VERS	HLEN	SERVICE TYPE	TOTAL LENGTH	
IDENTIFICATION		FLAGS	FRAGMENT OFFSET	
TIME TO LIVE	PROTOCOL		HEADER CHECKSUM	
<b>SOURCE IP ADDRESS</b>				
<b>DESTINATION IP ADDRESS</b>				
IP OPTIONS (IF ANY)			PADDING	
DATA ...				

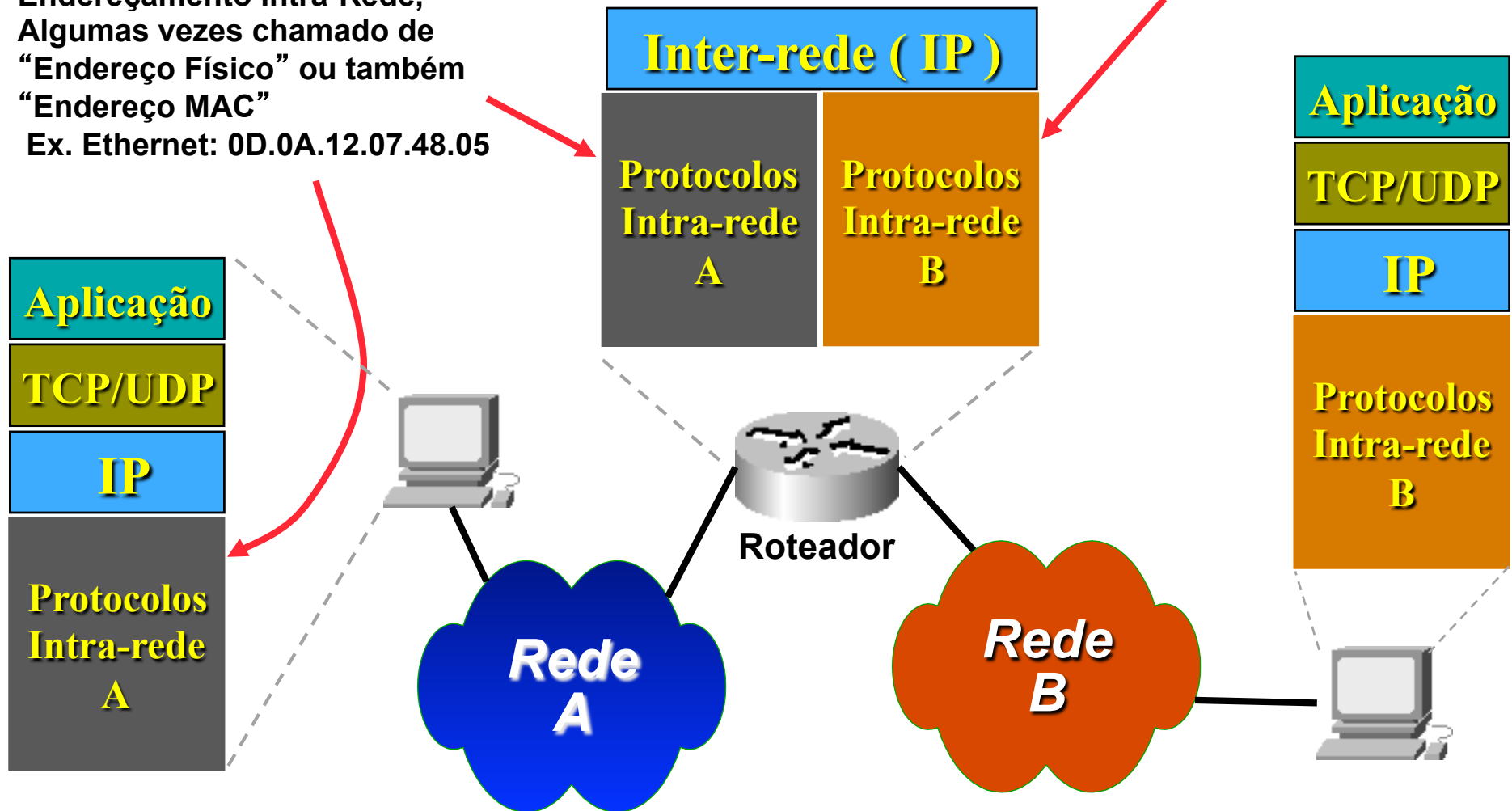
# Entrega de Pacotes IP



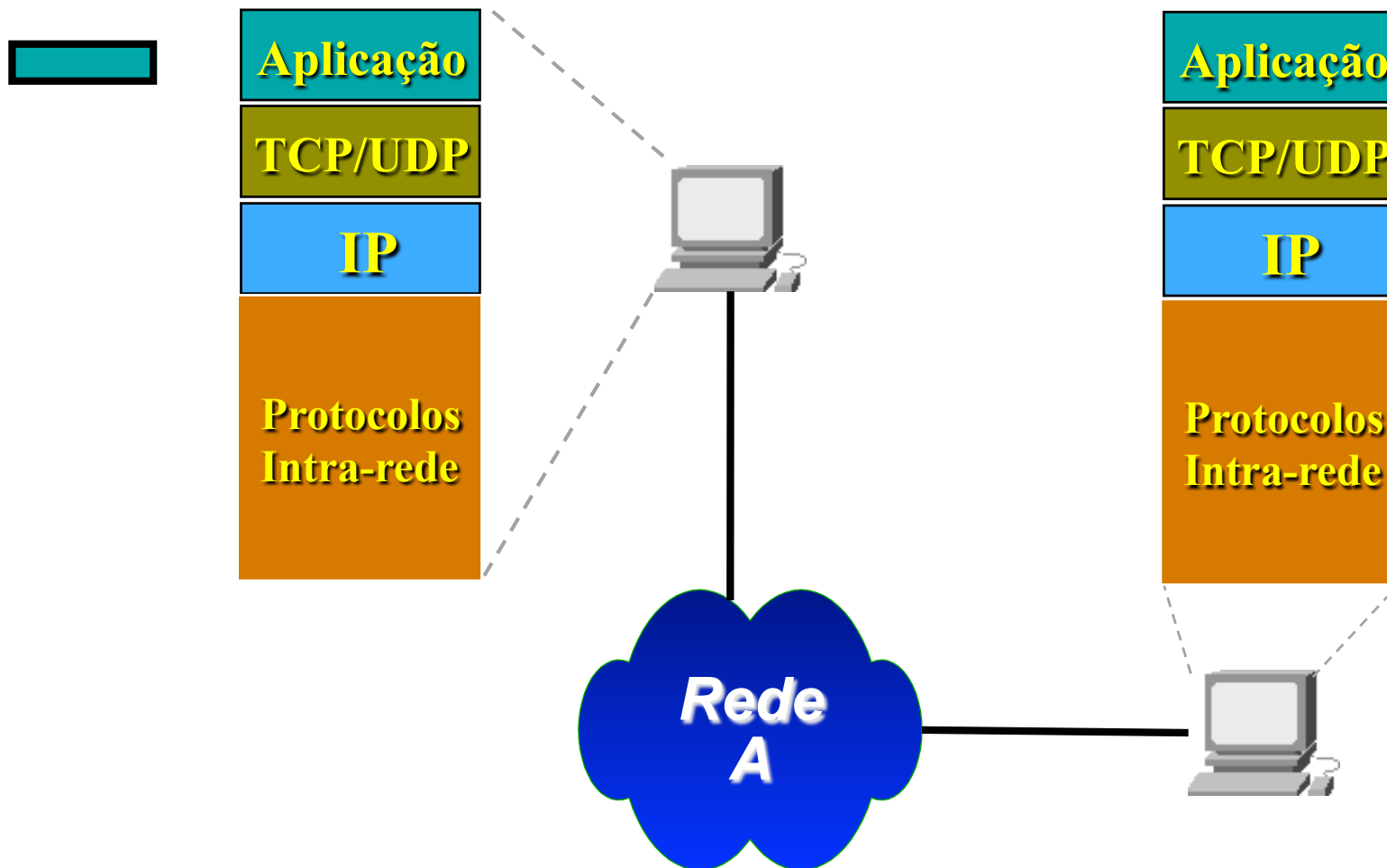
# Entrega de Pacotes IP

Endereçamento Intra-Rede,  
Algumas vezes chamado de  
“Endereço Físico” ou também  
“Endereço MAC”  
Ex. Ethernet: 0D.0A.12.07.48.05

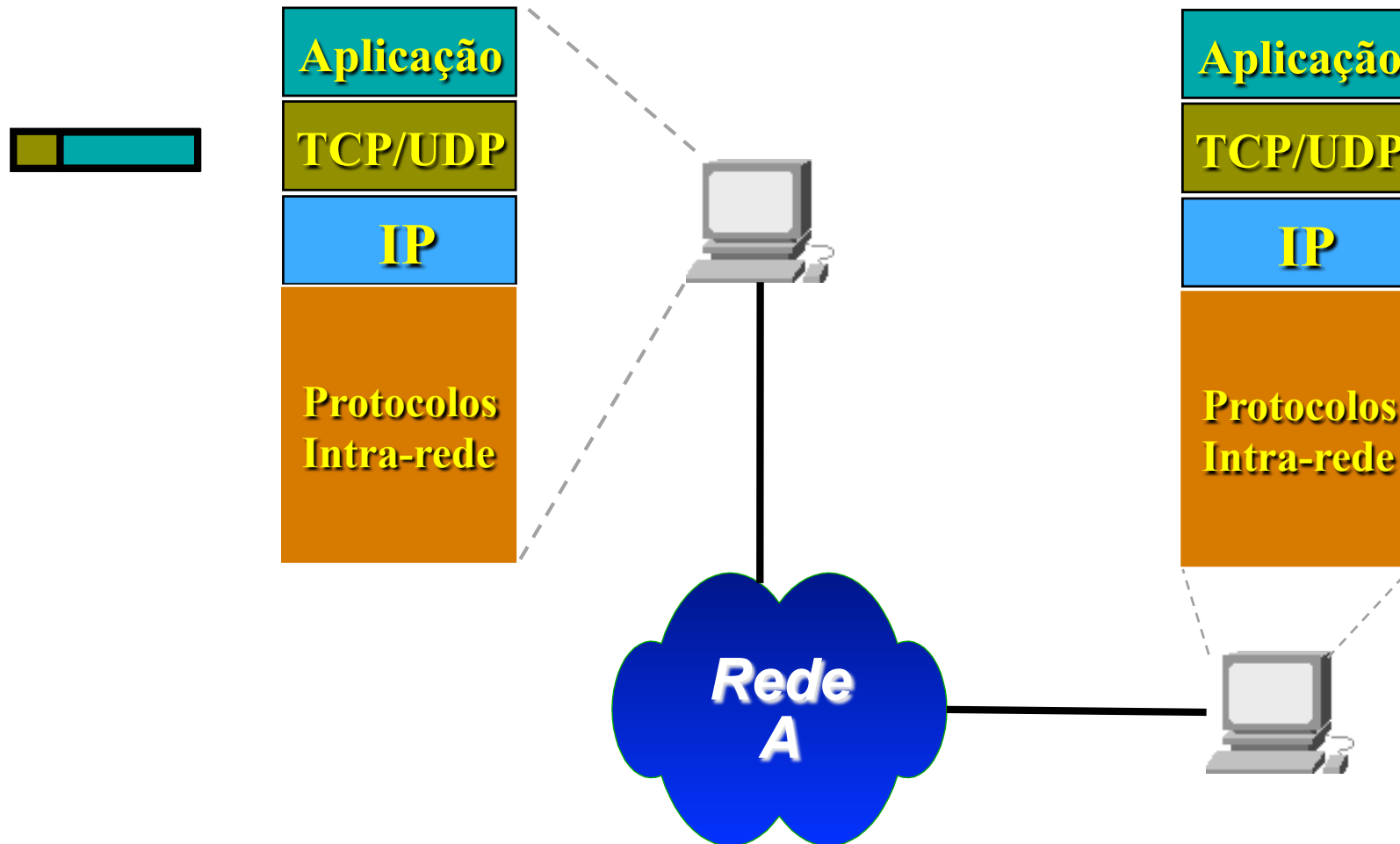
Ex. ATM: 47.0091.8100.0000.200c.1001. 0800.200c.1001.01



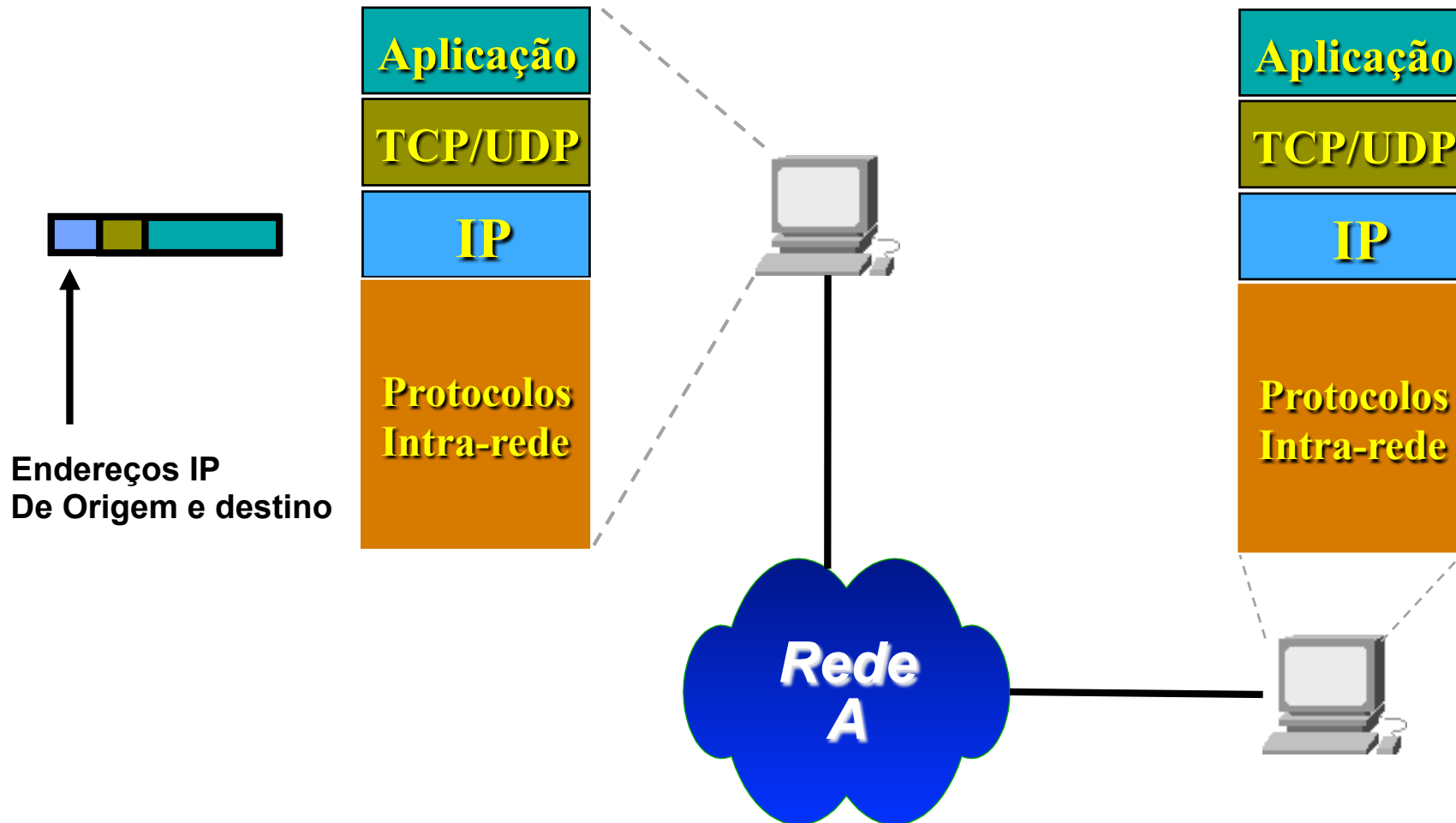
# Entrega de Pacotes IP



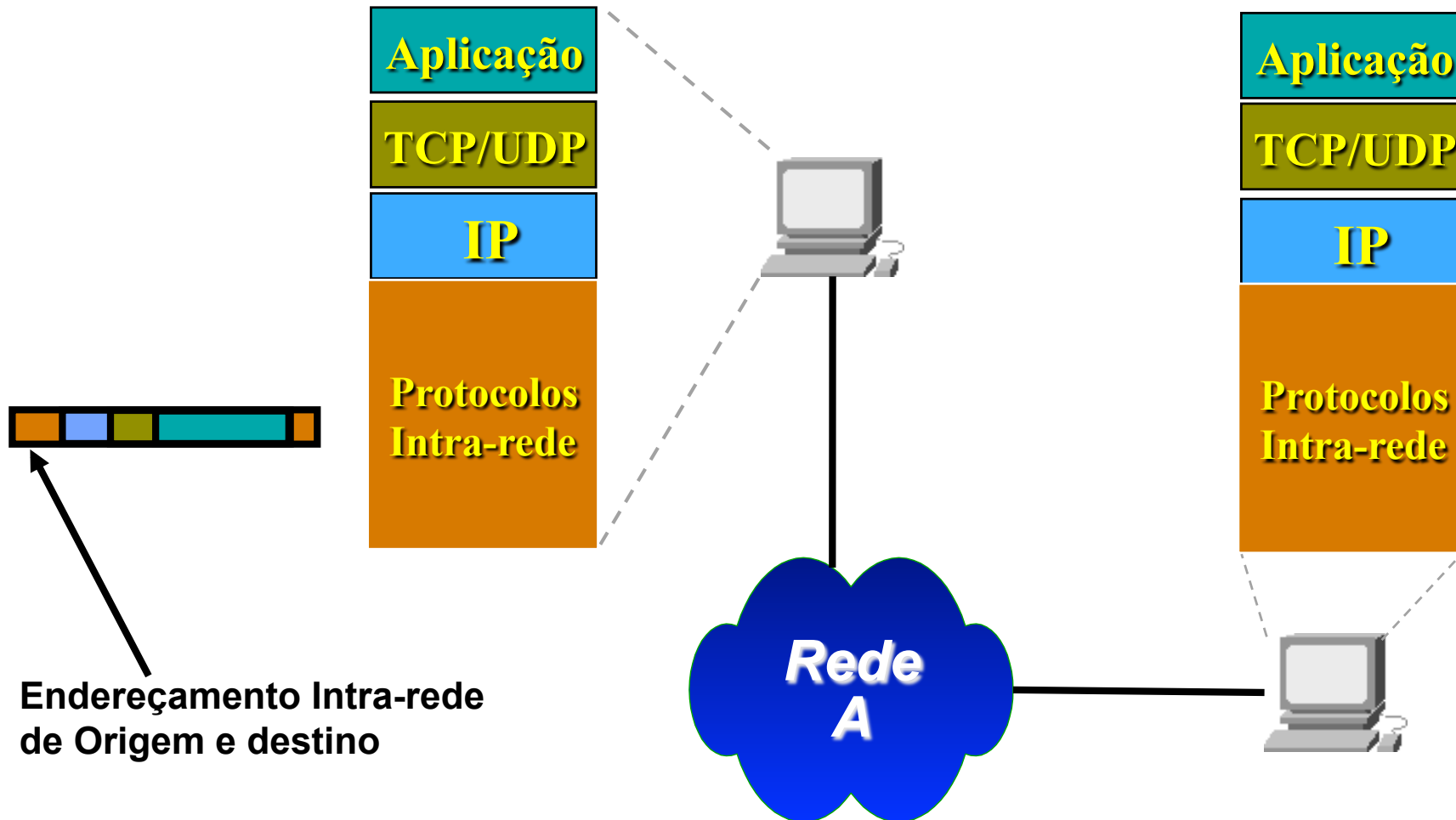
# Entrega de Pacotes IP



# Entrega de Pacotes IP

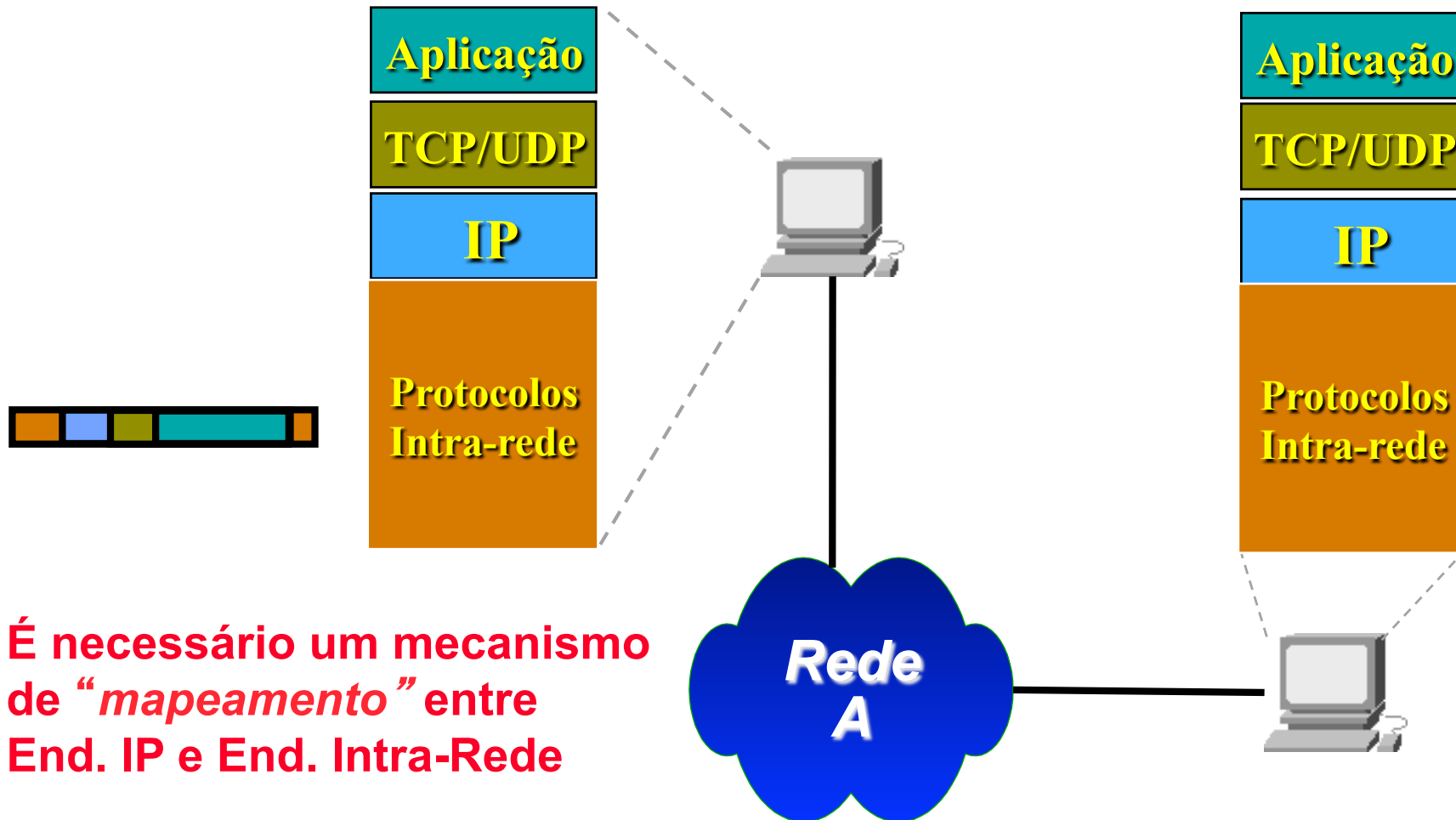


# Entrega de Pacotes IP

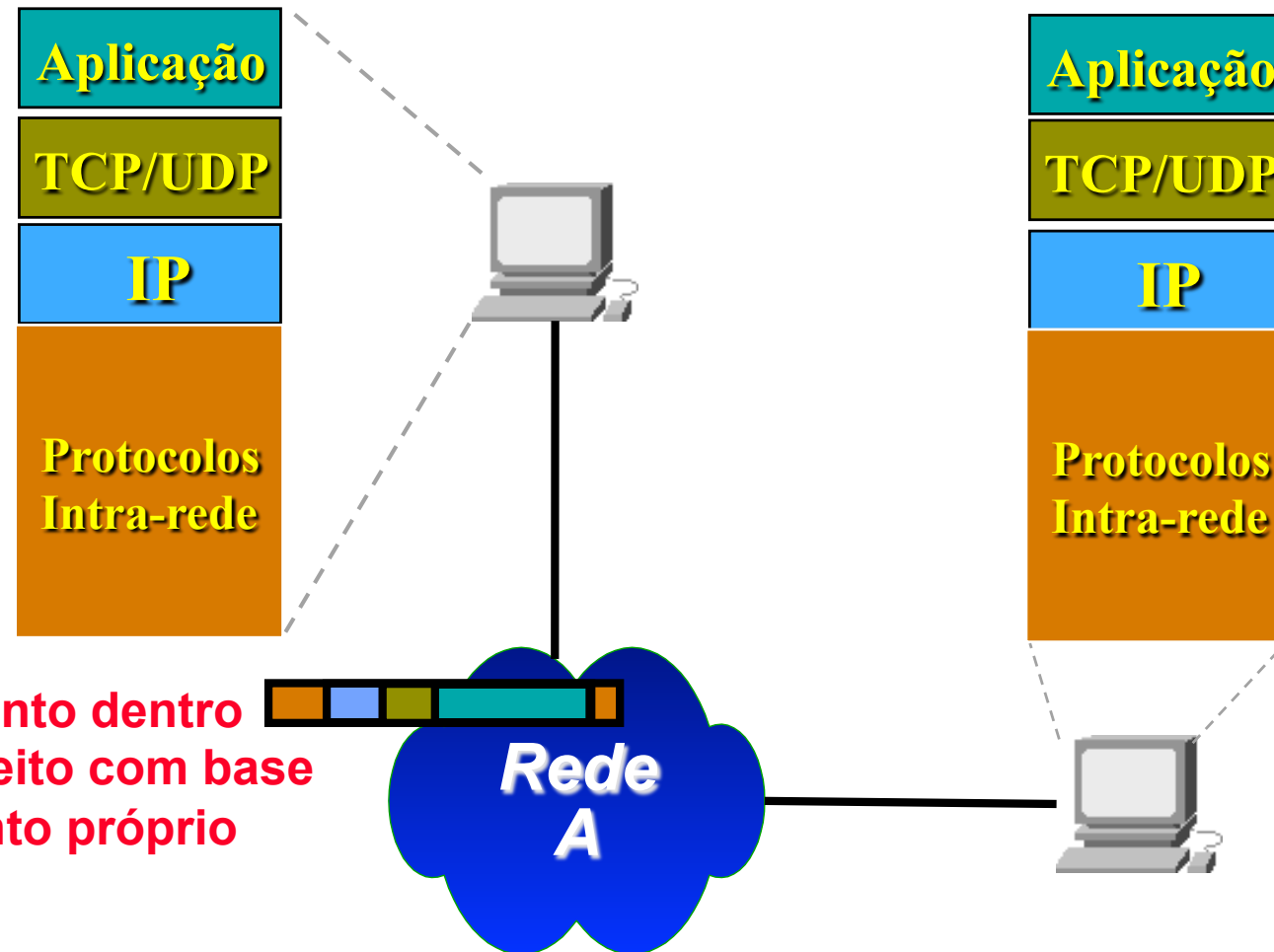




# Entrega de Pacotes IP



# Entrega de Pacotes IP



O Encaminhamento dentro de cada rede é feito com base no endereçamento próprio daquela rede.

# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)

➔ Realiza o mapeamento entre Endereço IP e Endereço Intra-Rede

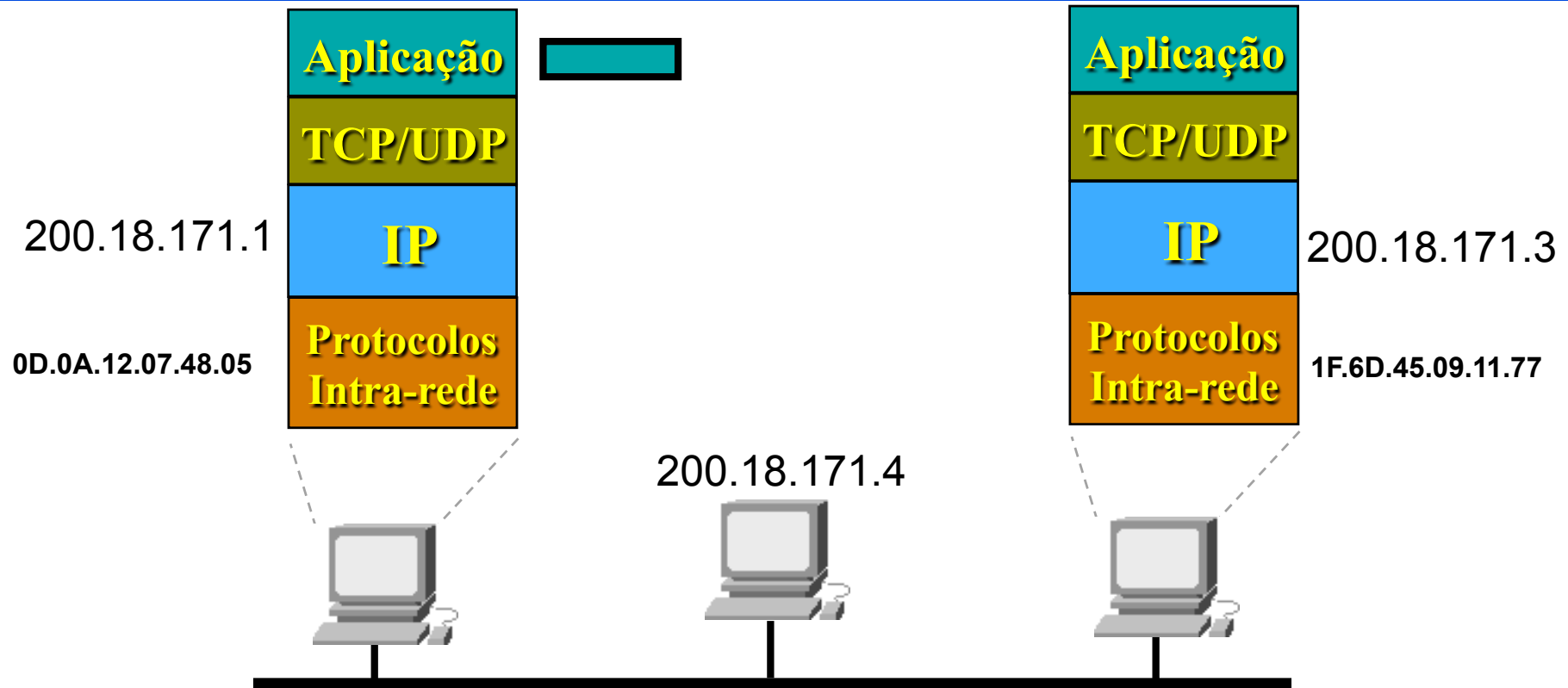
- *Mapeamento de endereços IP em endereços MAC Ethernet, Token-Ring, FDDI, ATM, etc...*
- *Efetuada por meio de uma tabela ARP em cada máquina que é construída dinamicamente*

➔ É um protocolo que faz a interface entre a camada Inter-Rede e a camada Intra-Rede

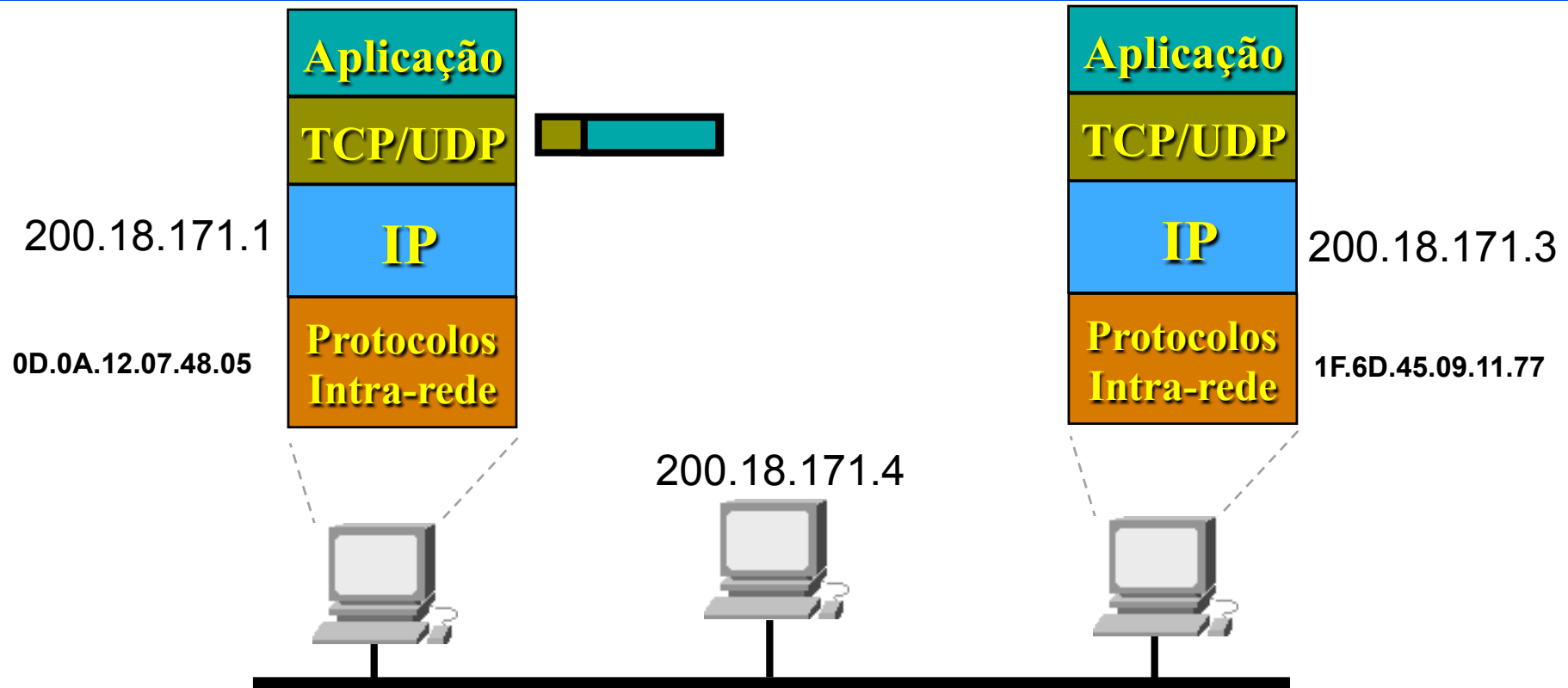


# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)

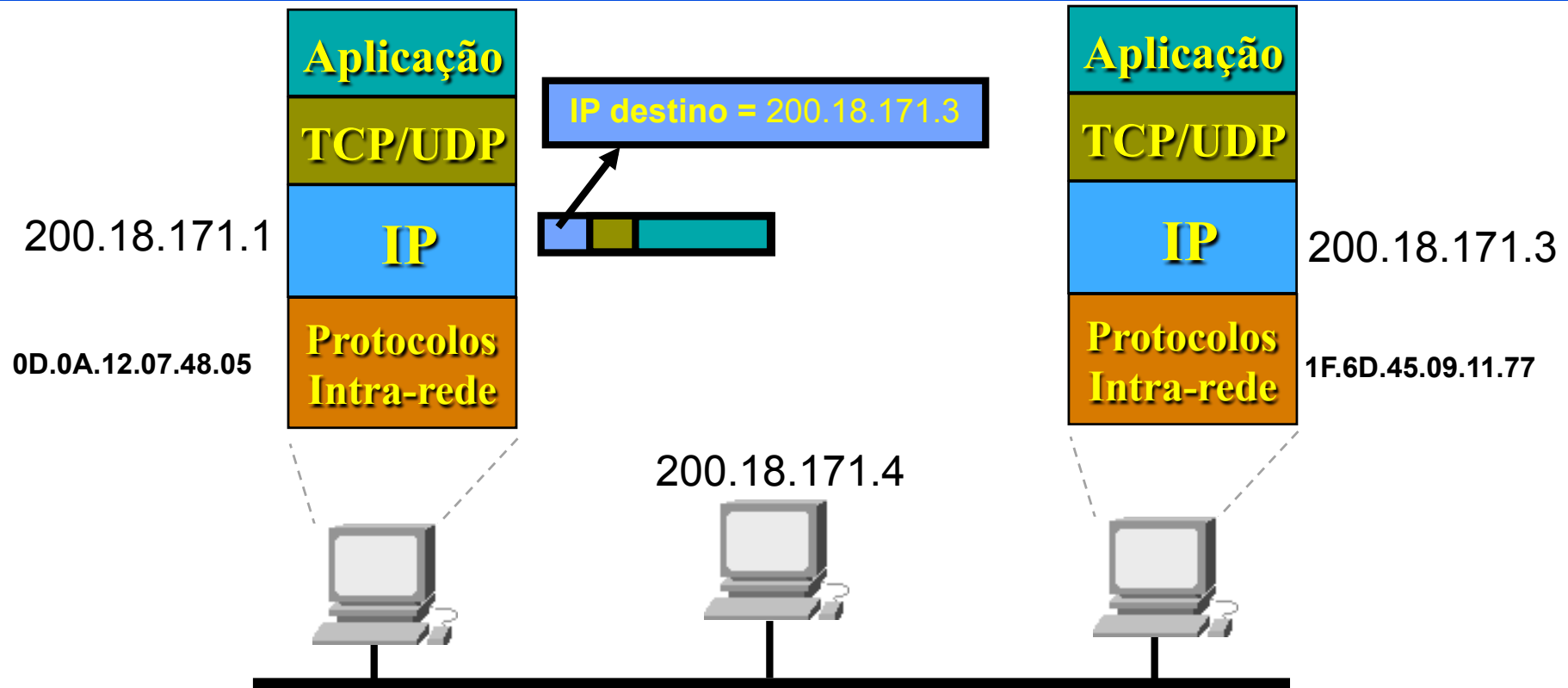
*Redes de Computadores II*



# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)

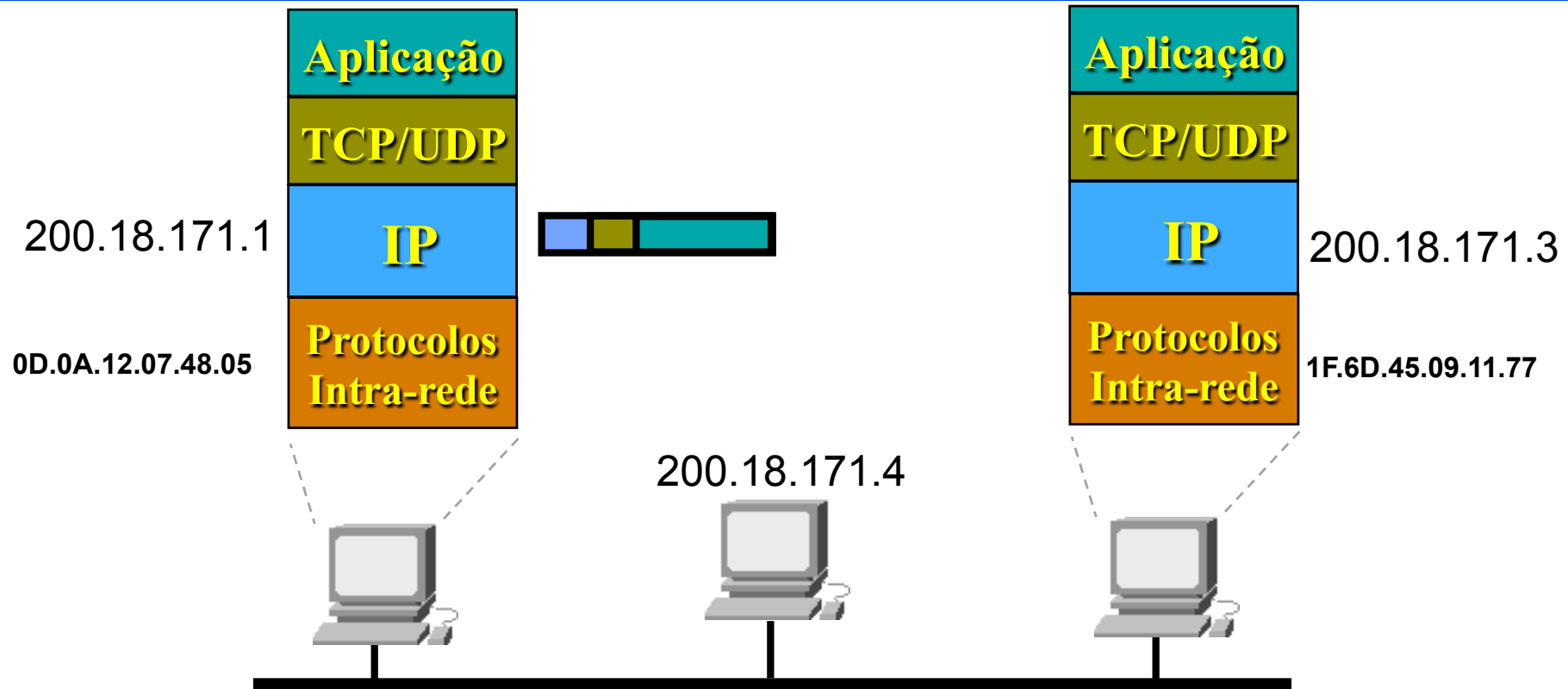


# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)



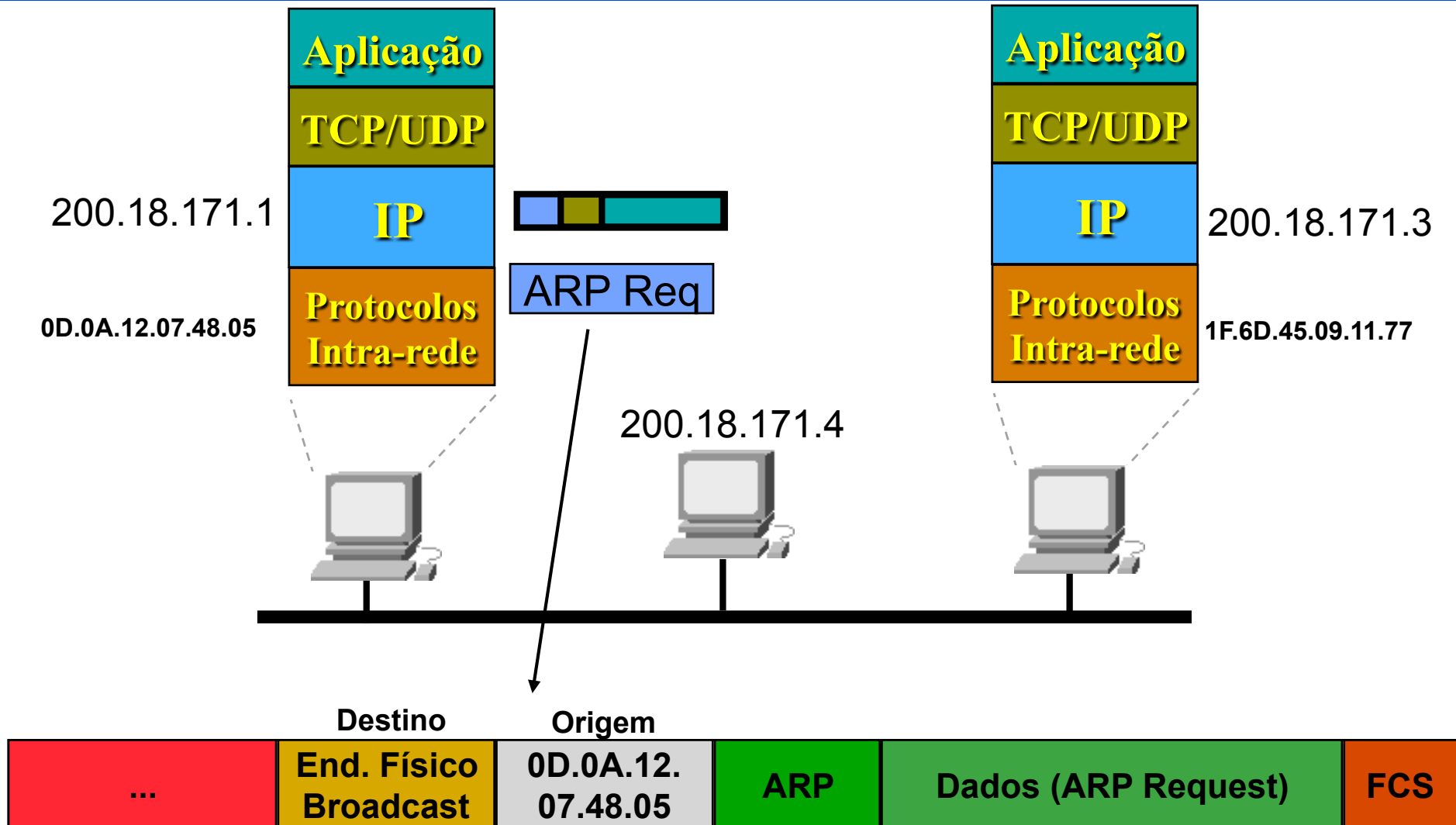
# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)

*Redes de Computadores II*



Destino está na mesma rede IP (200.18.171.0)  
Como enviar para esta máquina ? Qual o MAC Destino ?  
A mensagem fica esperando e o protocolo ARP é acionado.

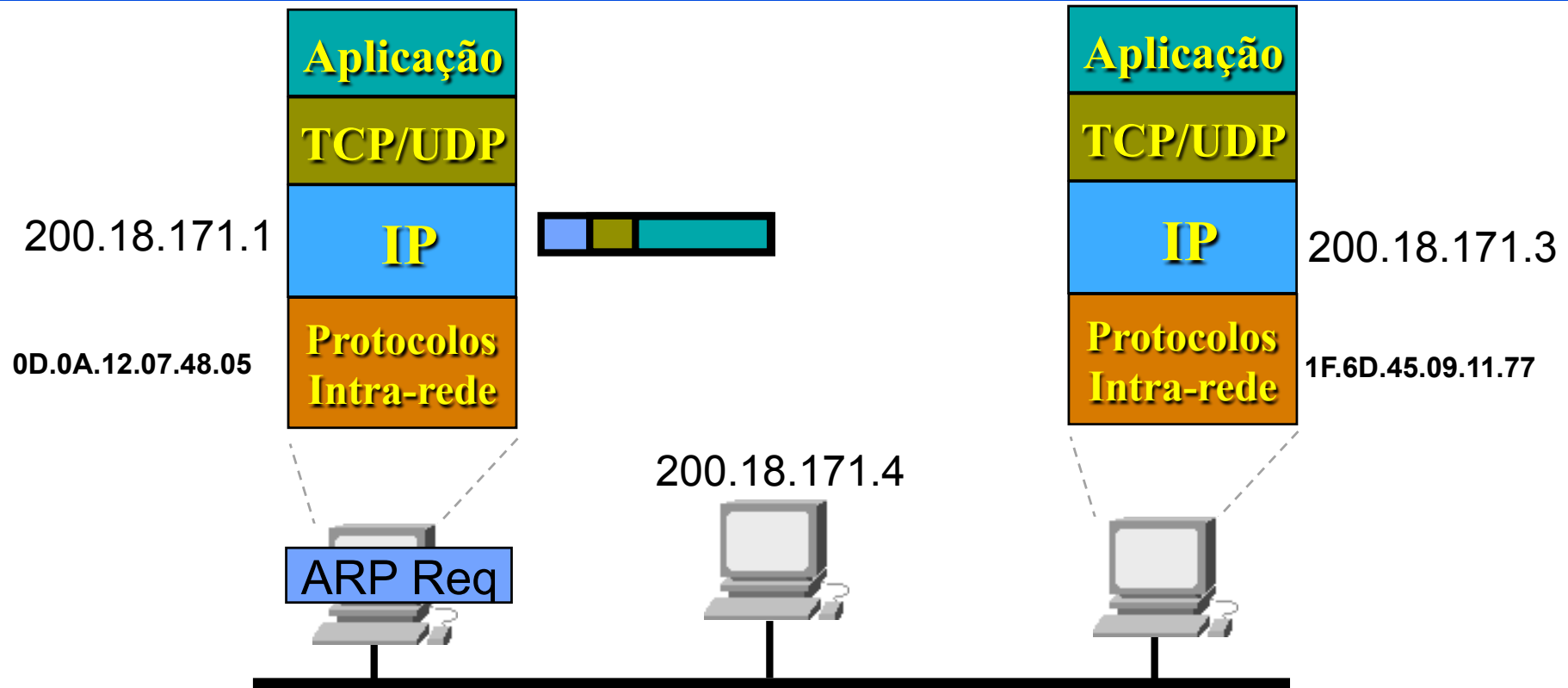
# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)



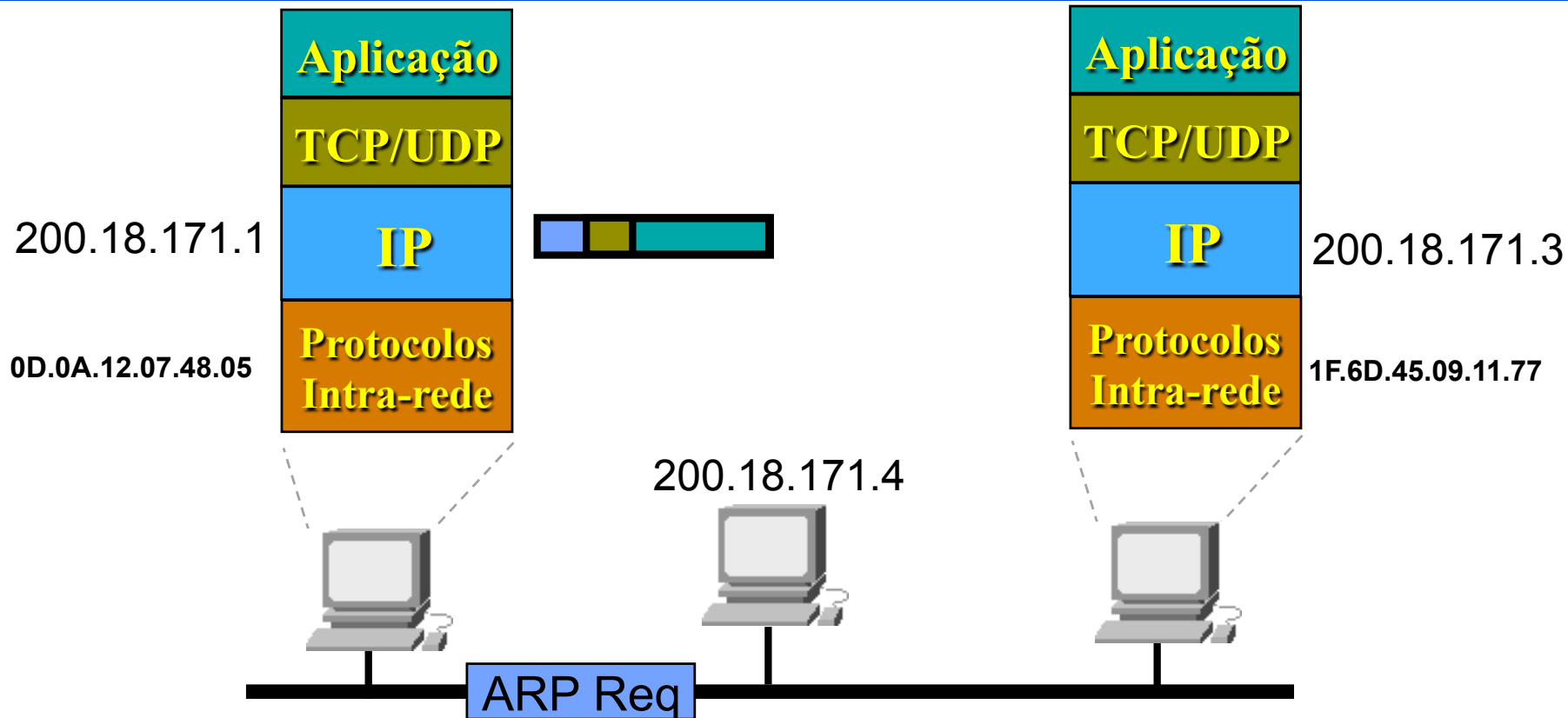


# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)

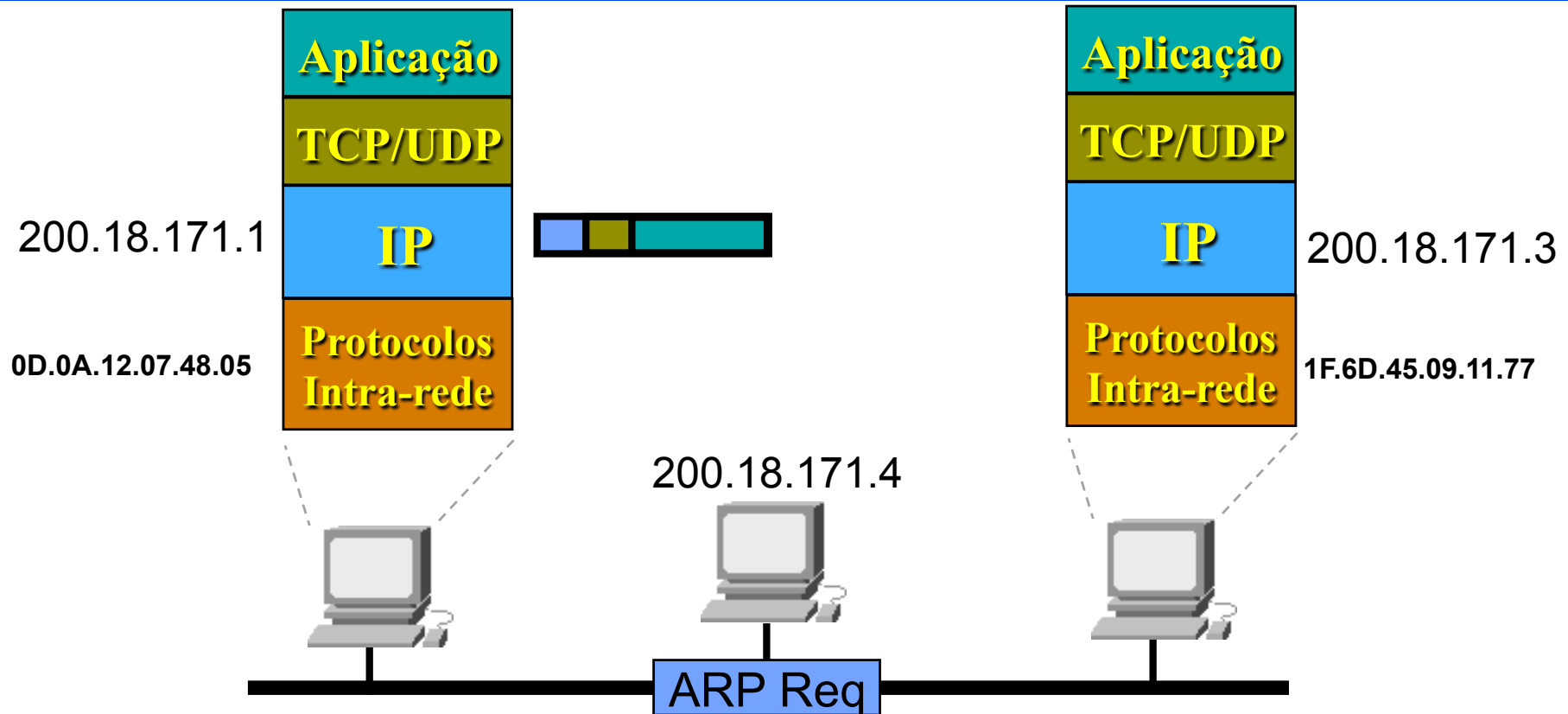
*Redes de Computadores II*



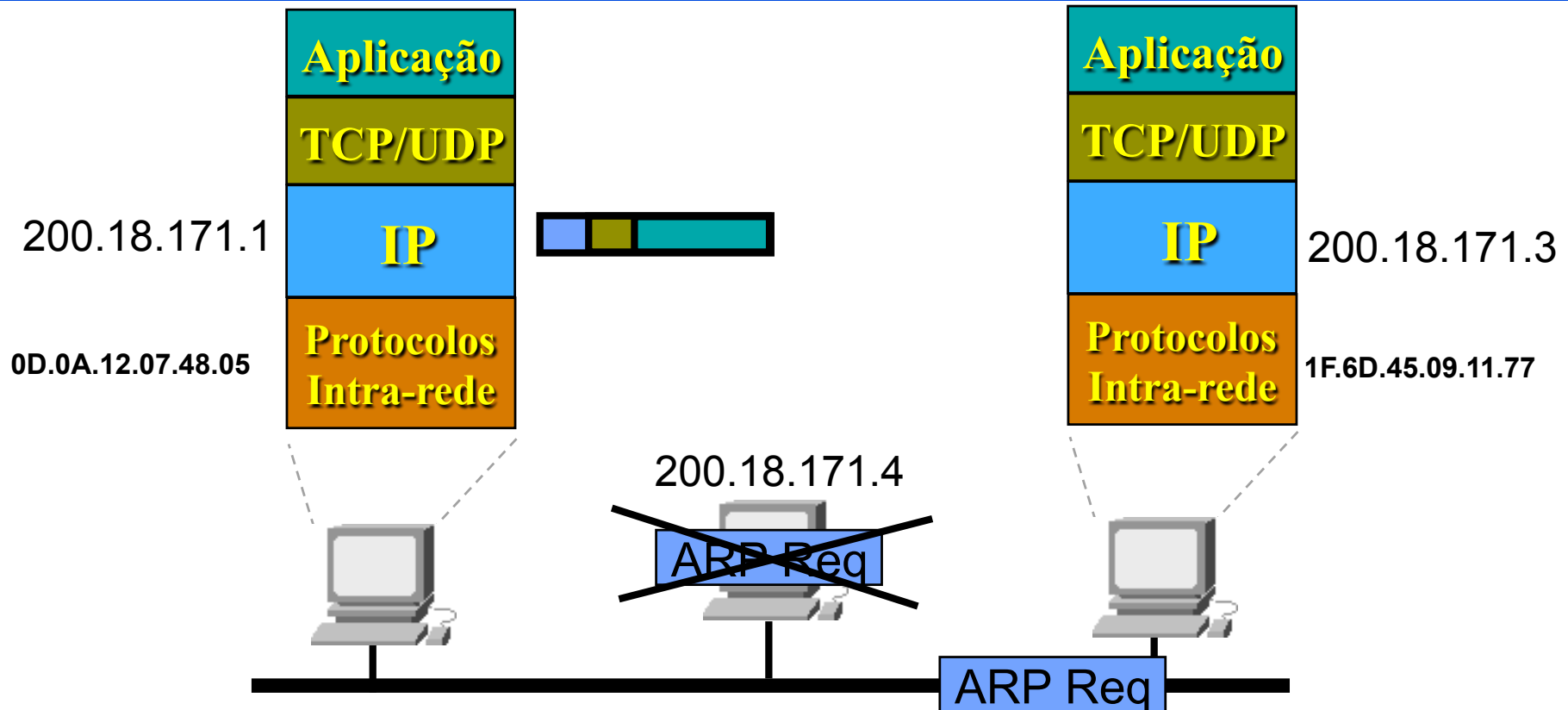
# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)



# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)

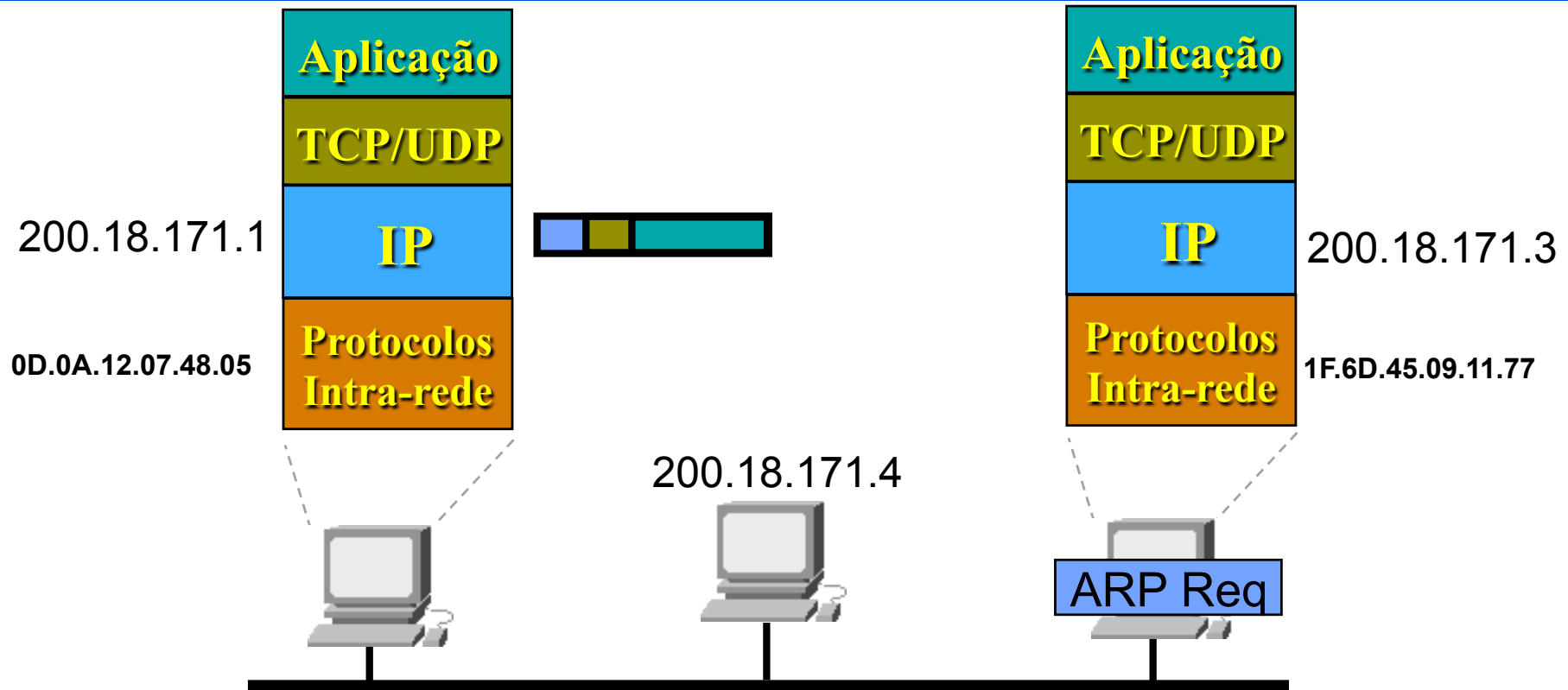


# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)

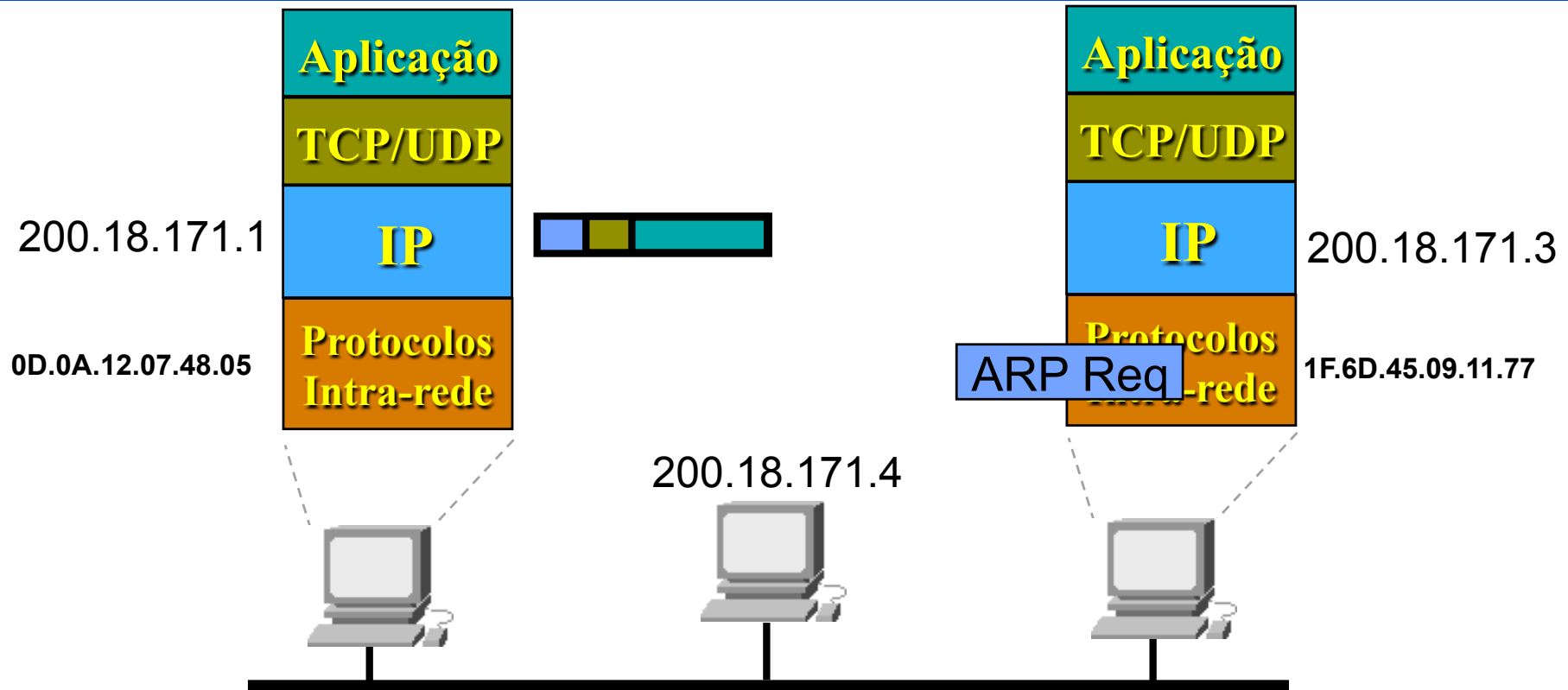


# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)

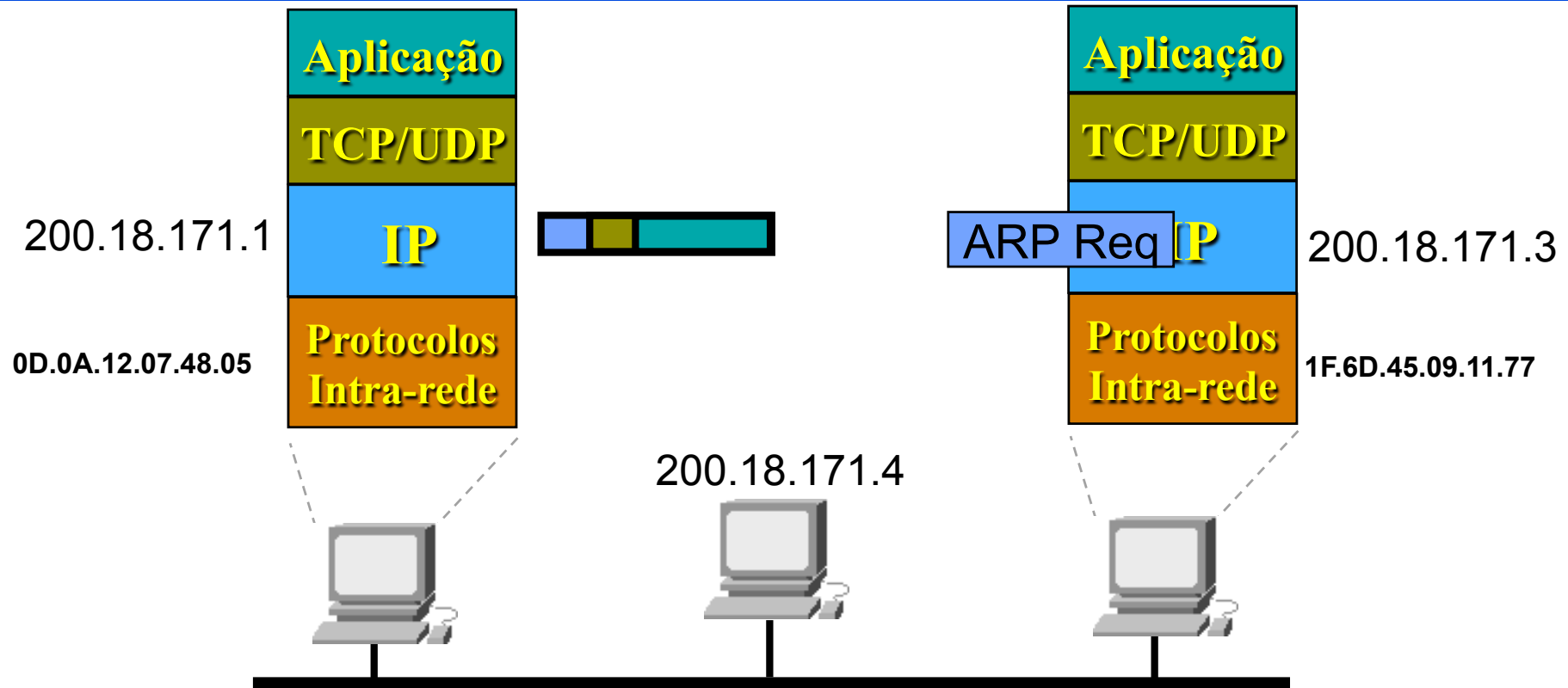
*Redes de Computadores II*



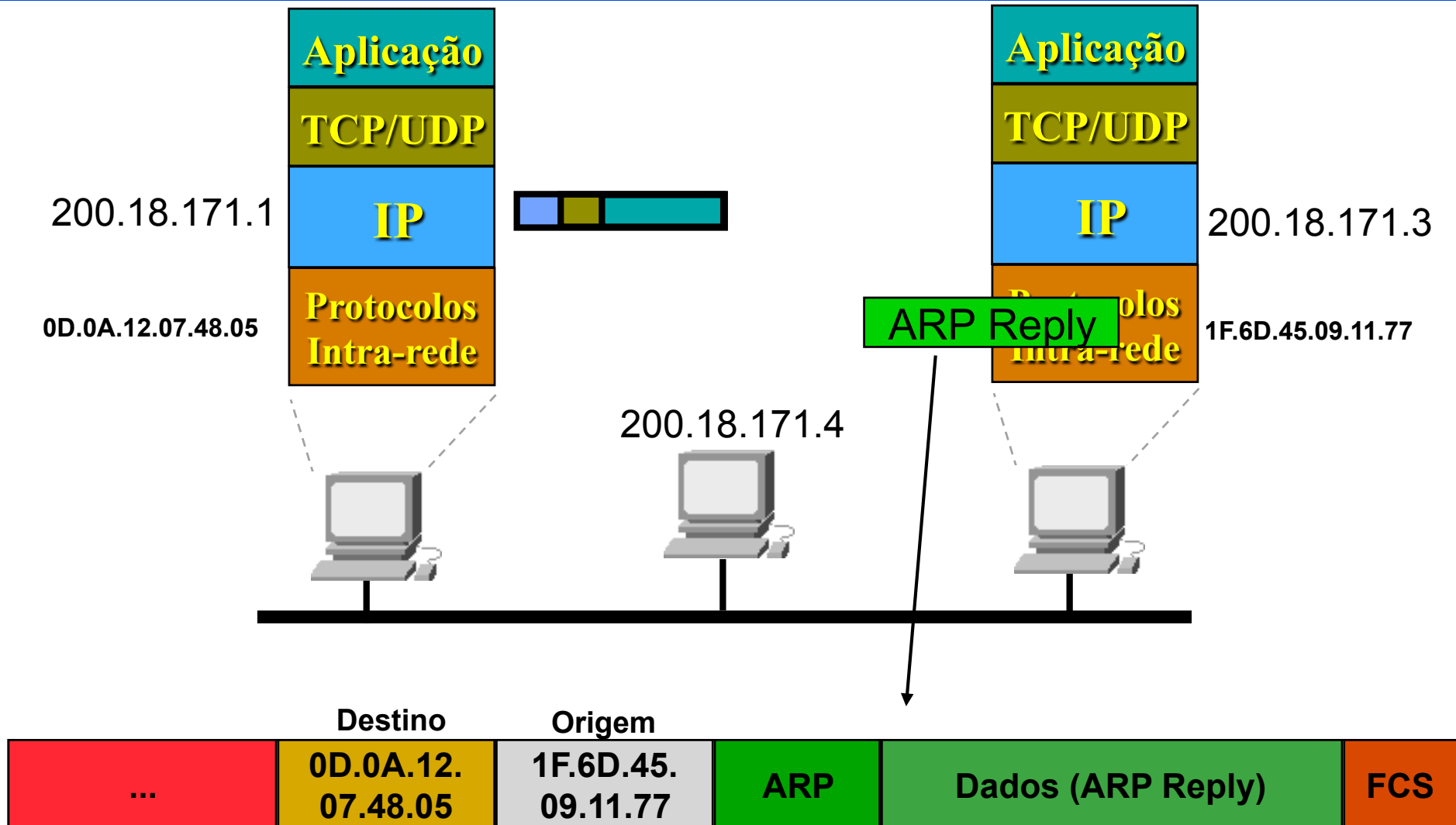
# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)



# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)



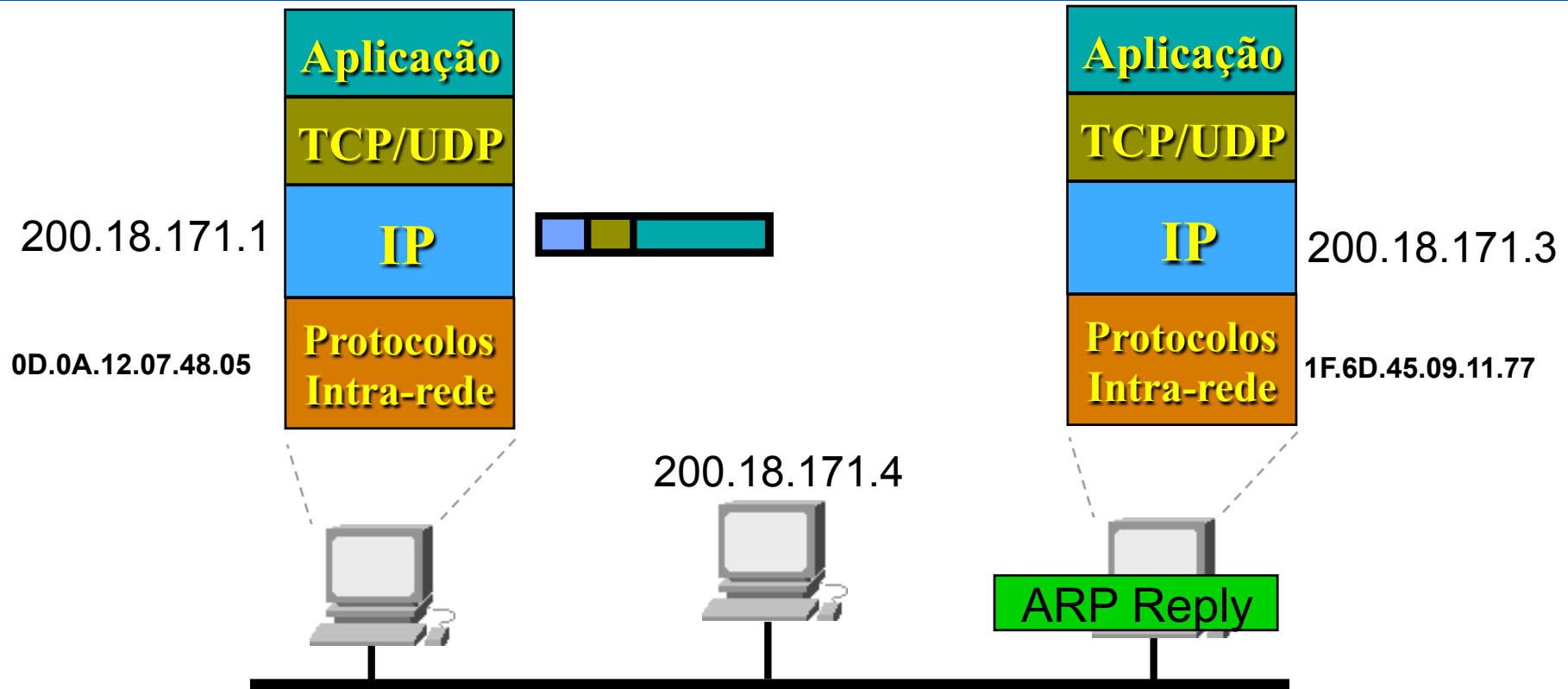
# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)





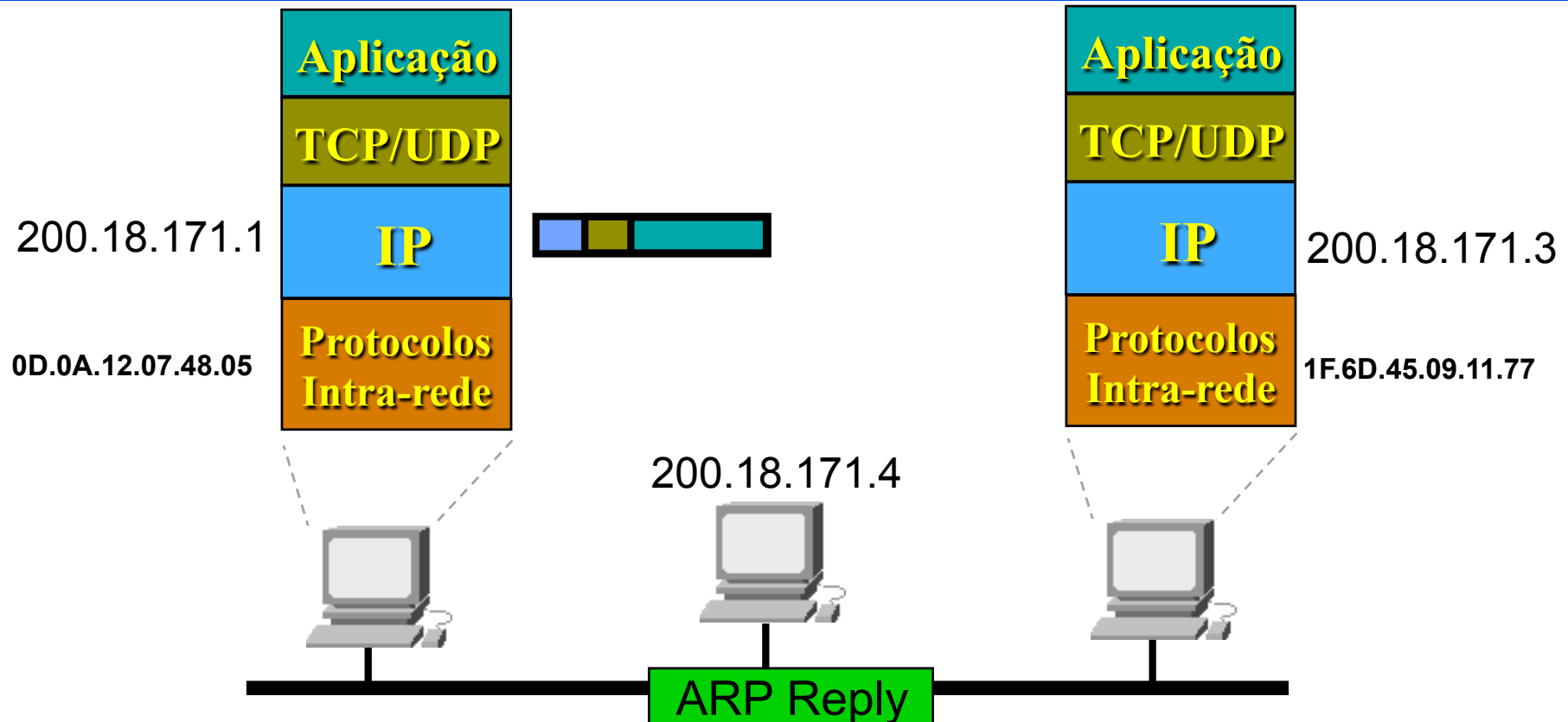
# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)

*Redes de Computadores II*

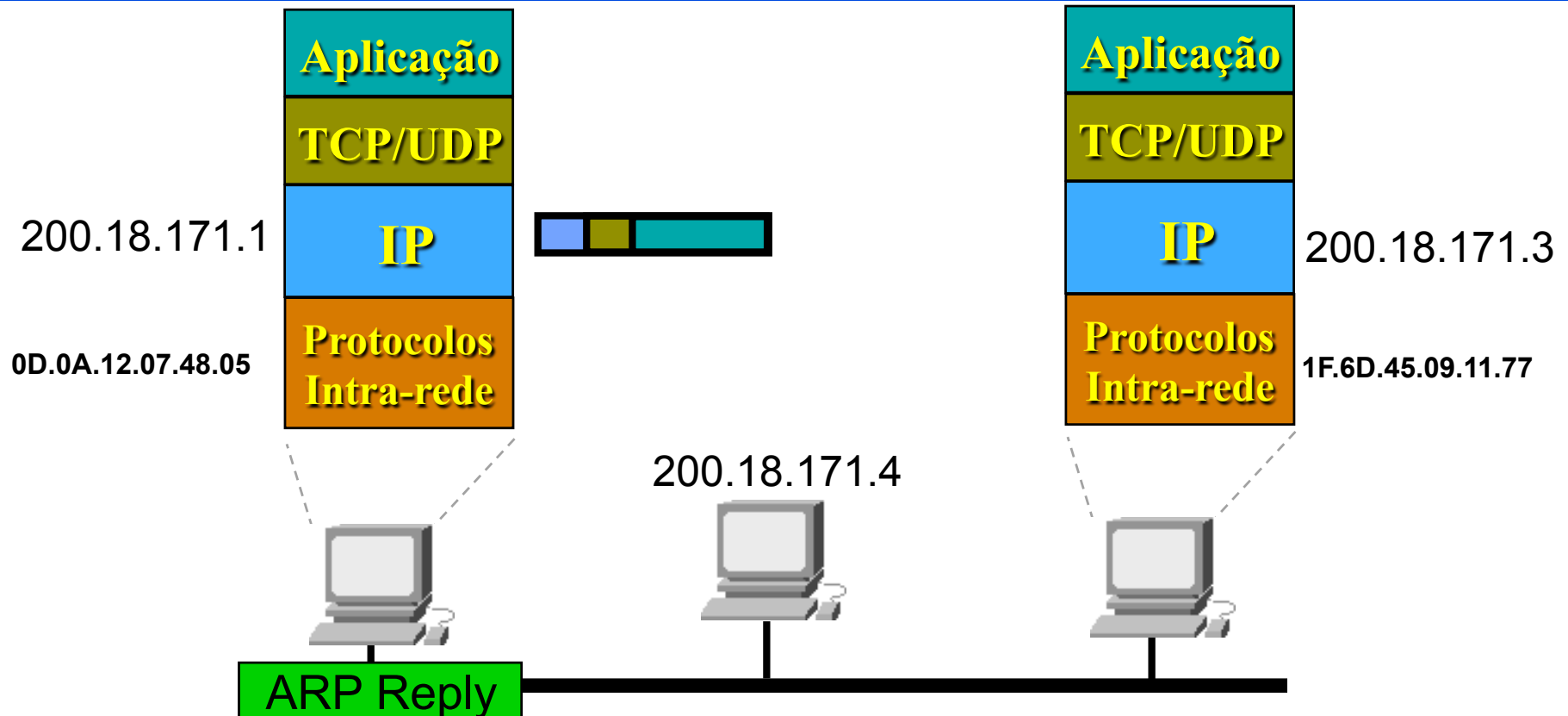


# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)

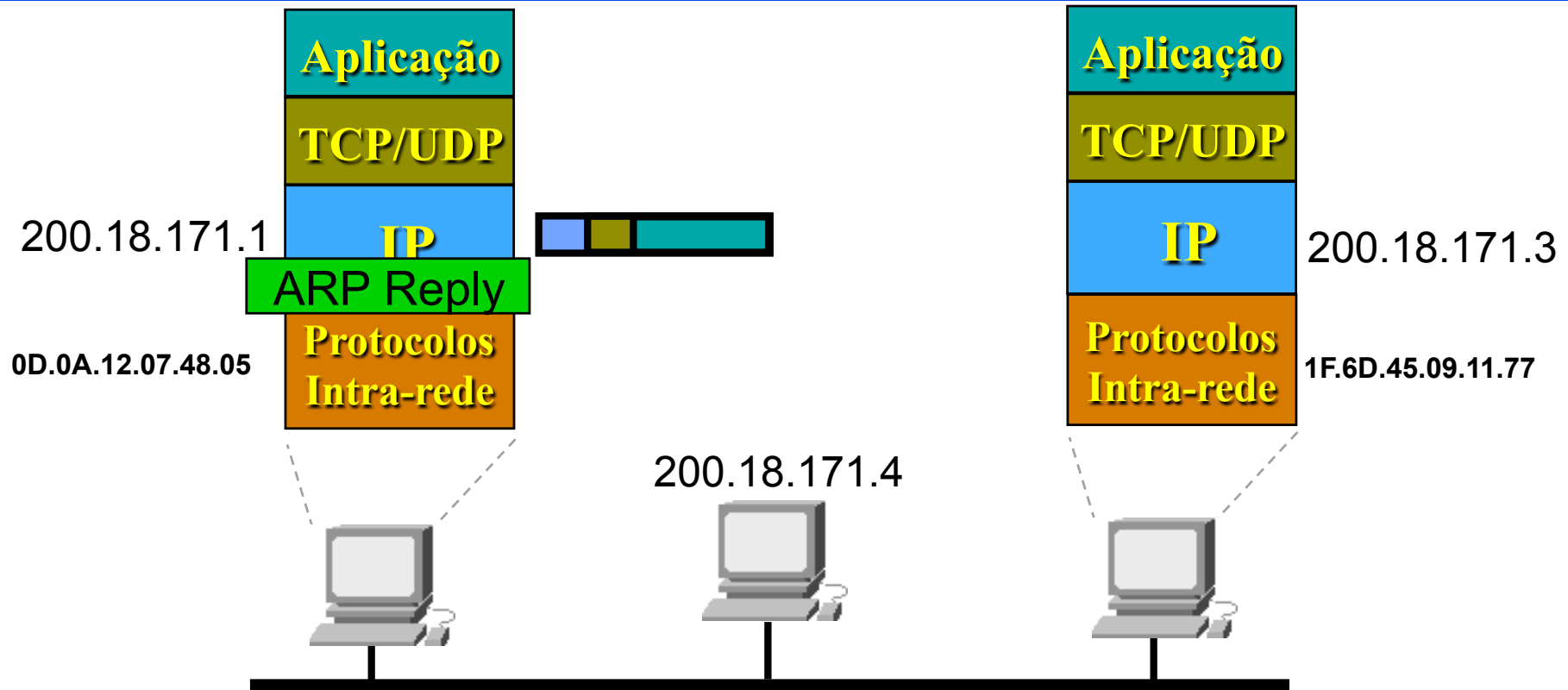
*Redes de Computadores II*



# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)



# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)



# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)

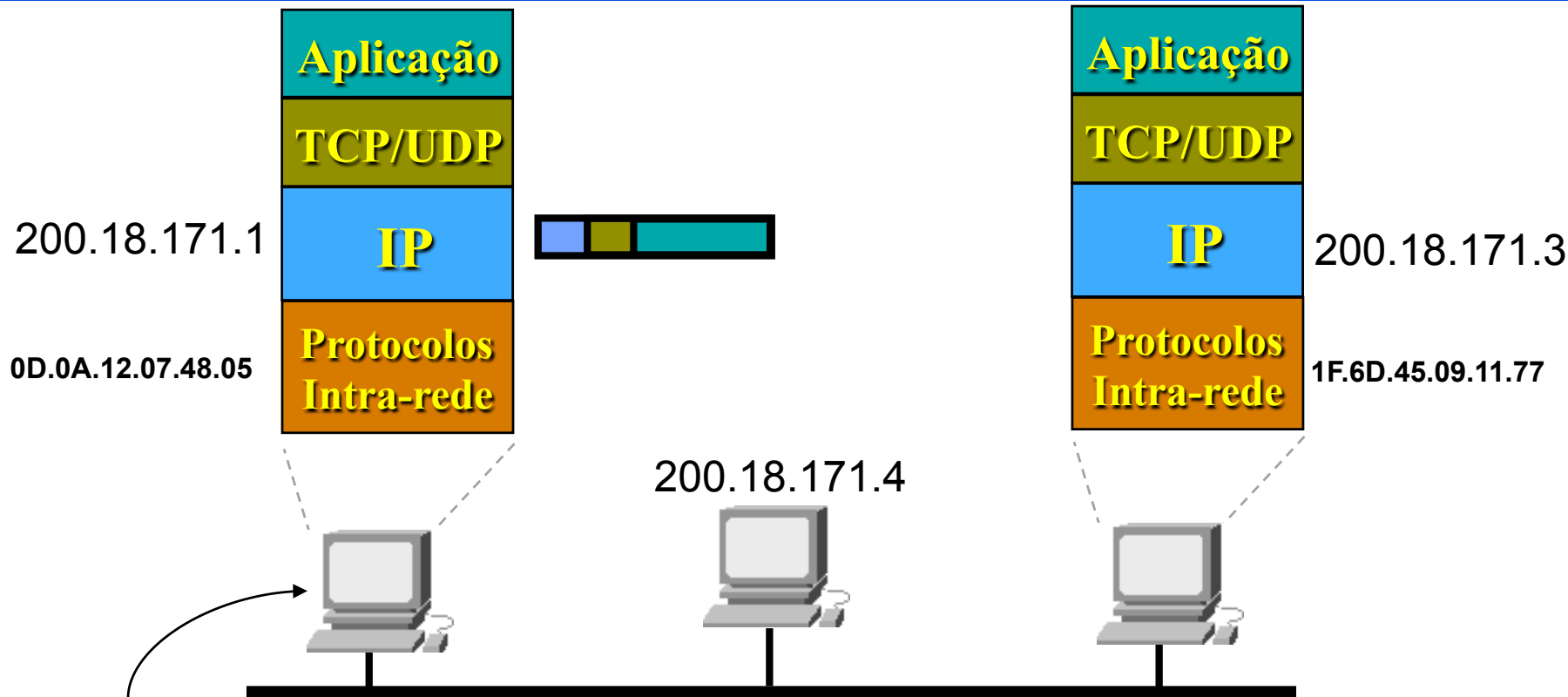
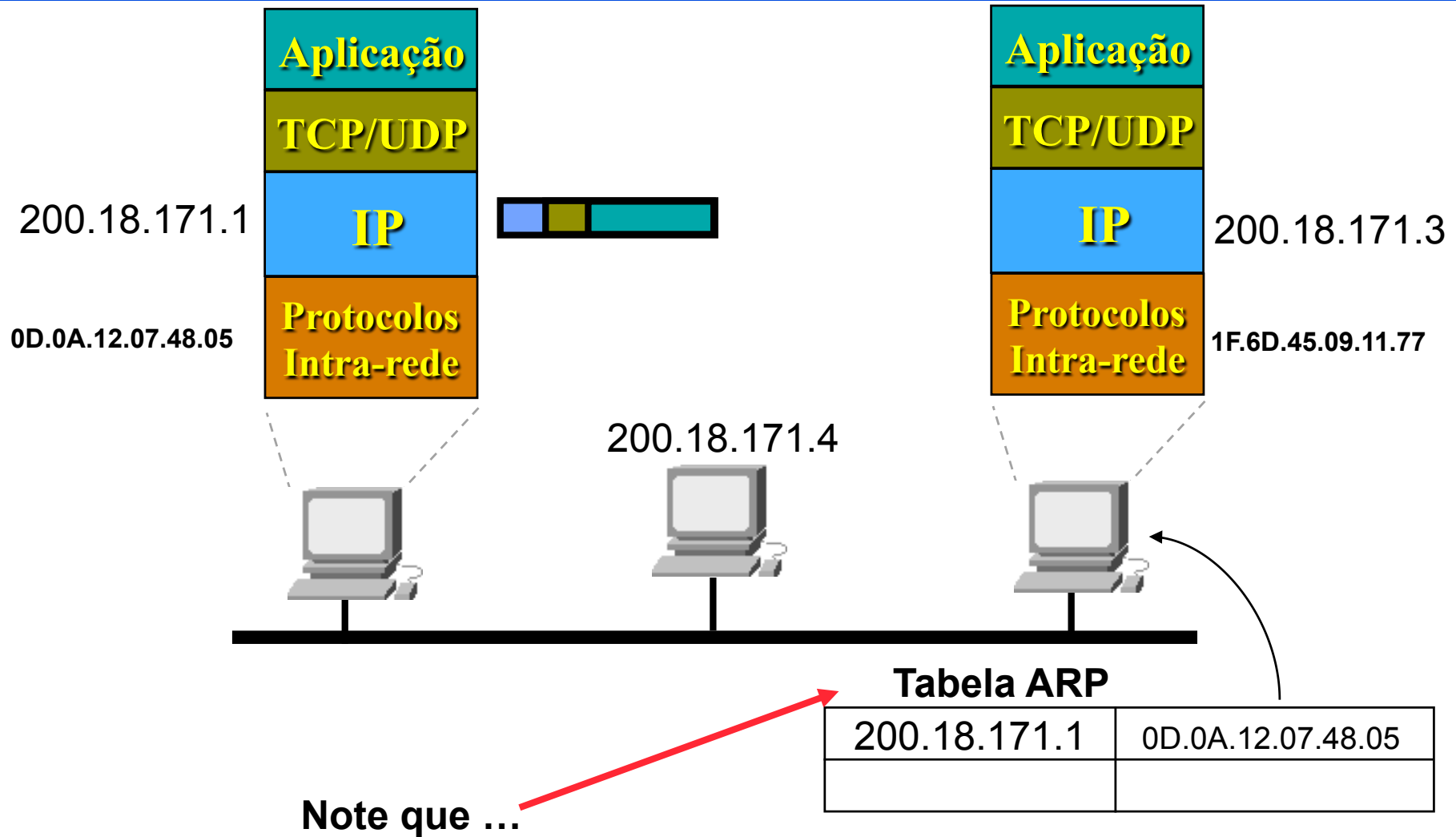


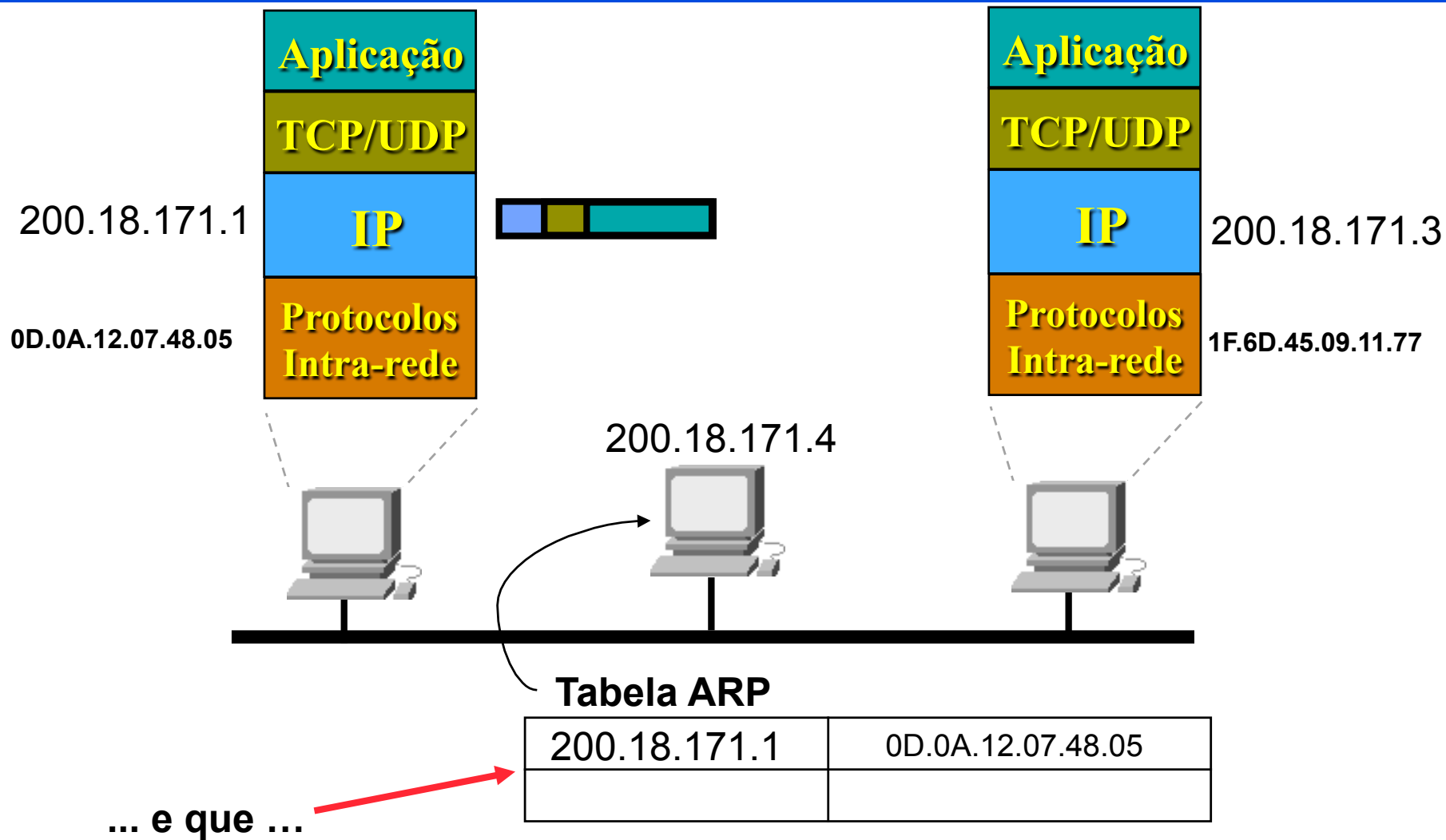
Tabela ARP

200.18.171.3	1F.6D. 45.09.11.77

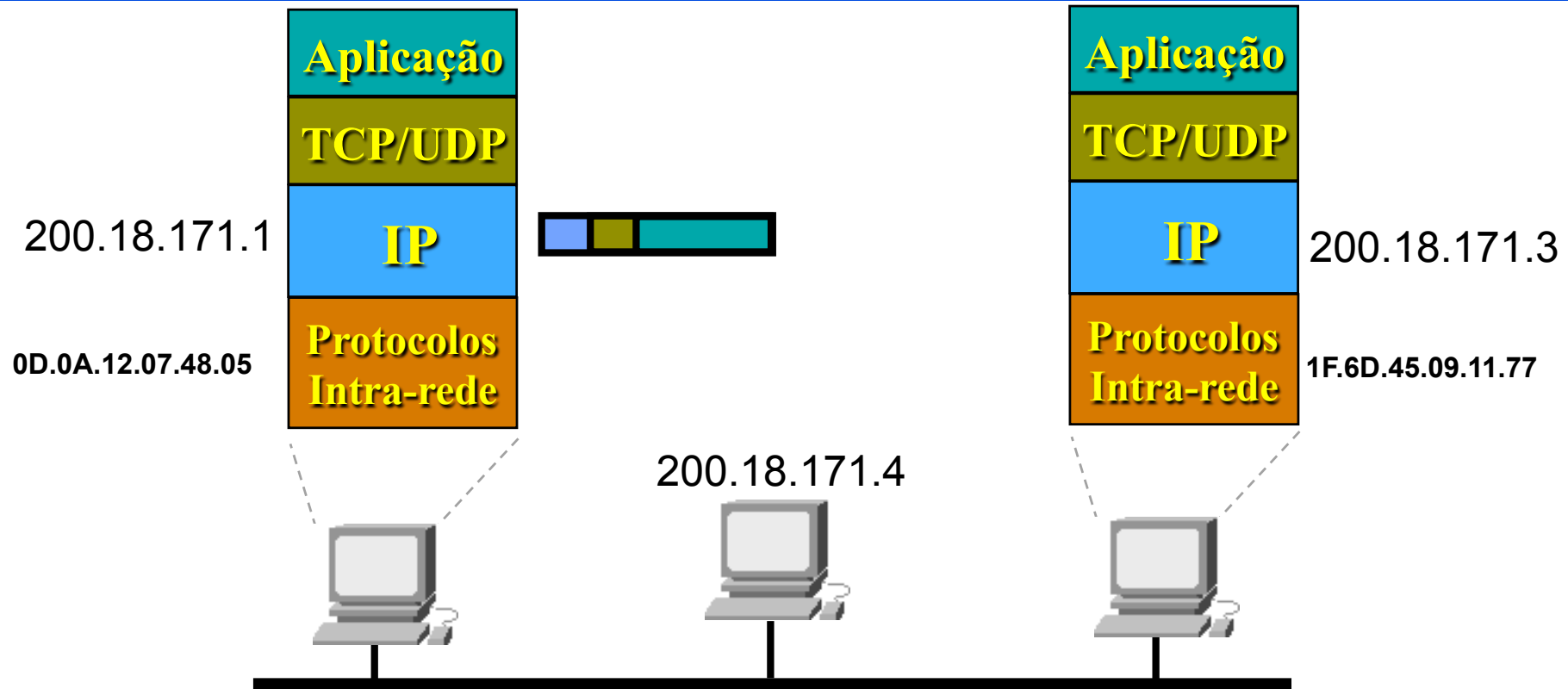
# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)



# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)



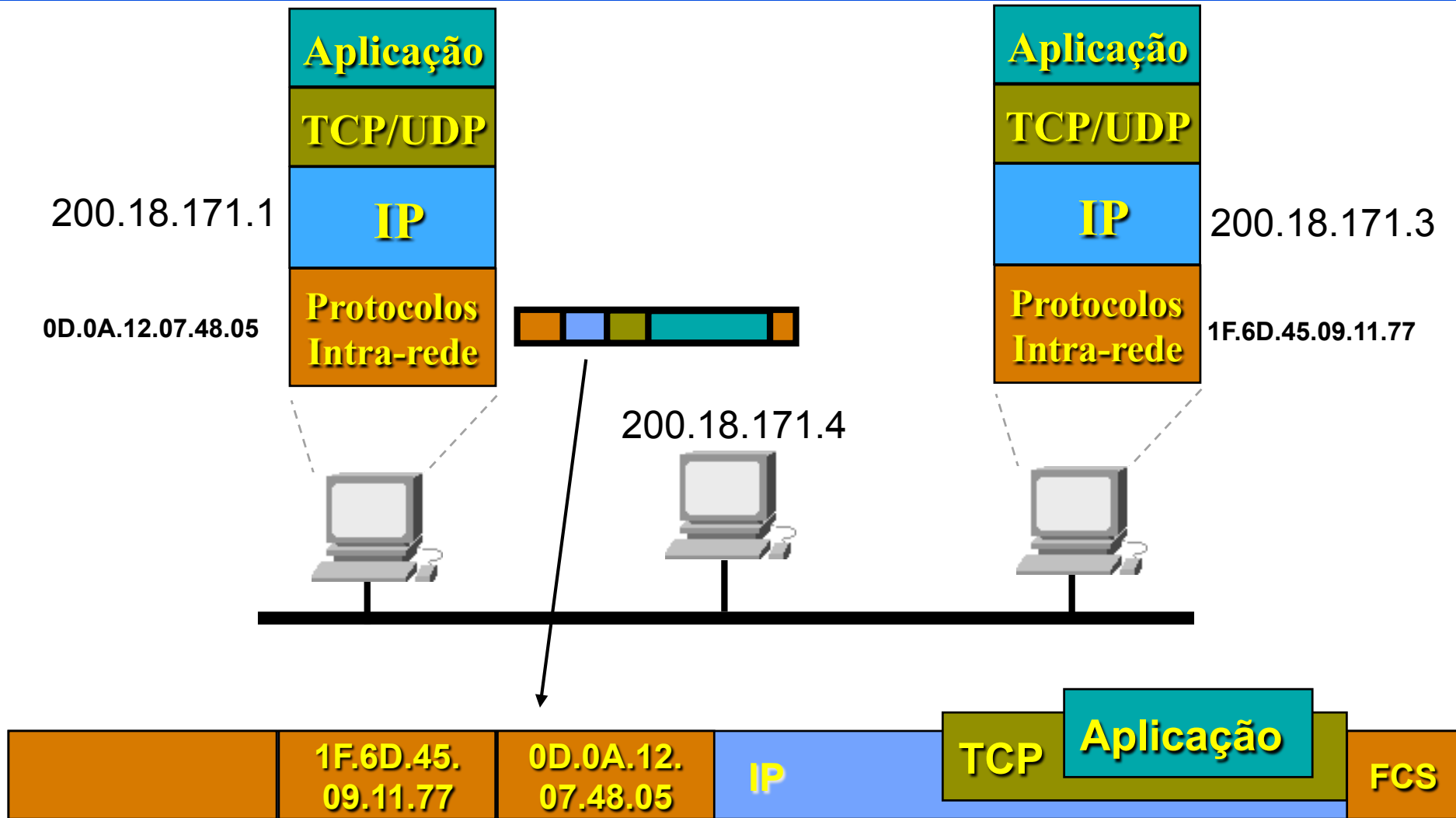
# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)



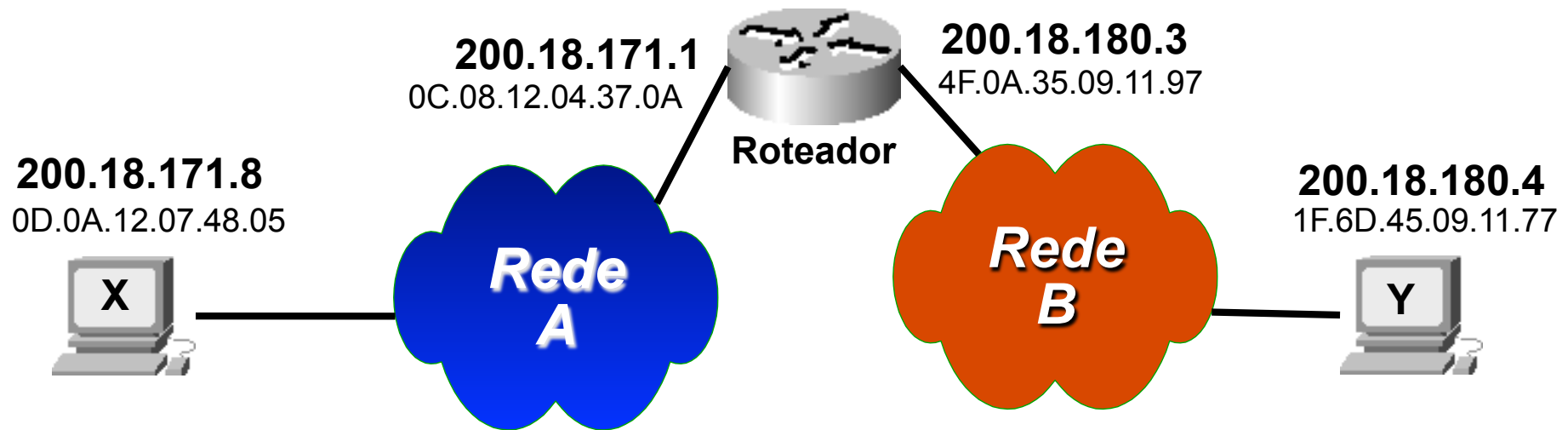
Finalmente aquele pacote IP pode ser transmitido carregando uma mensagem TCP que, por sua vez, carrega um comando da Aplicação



# ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)

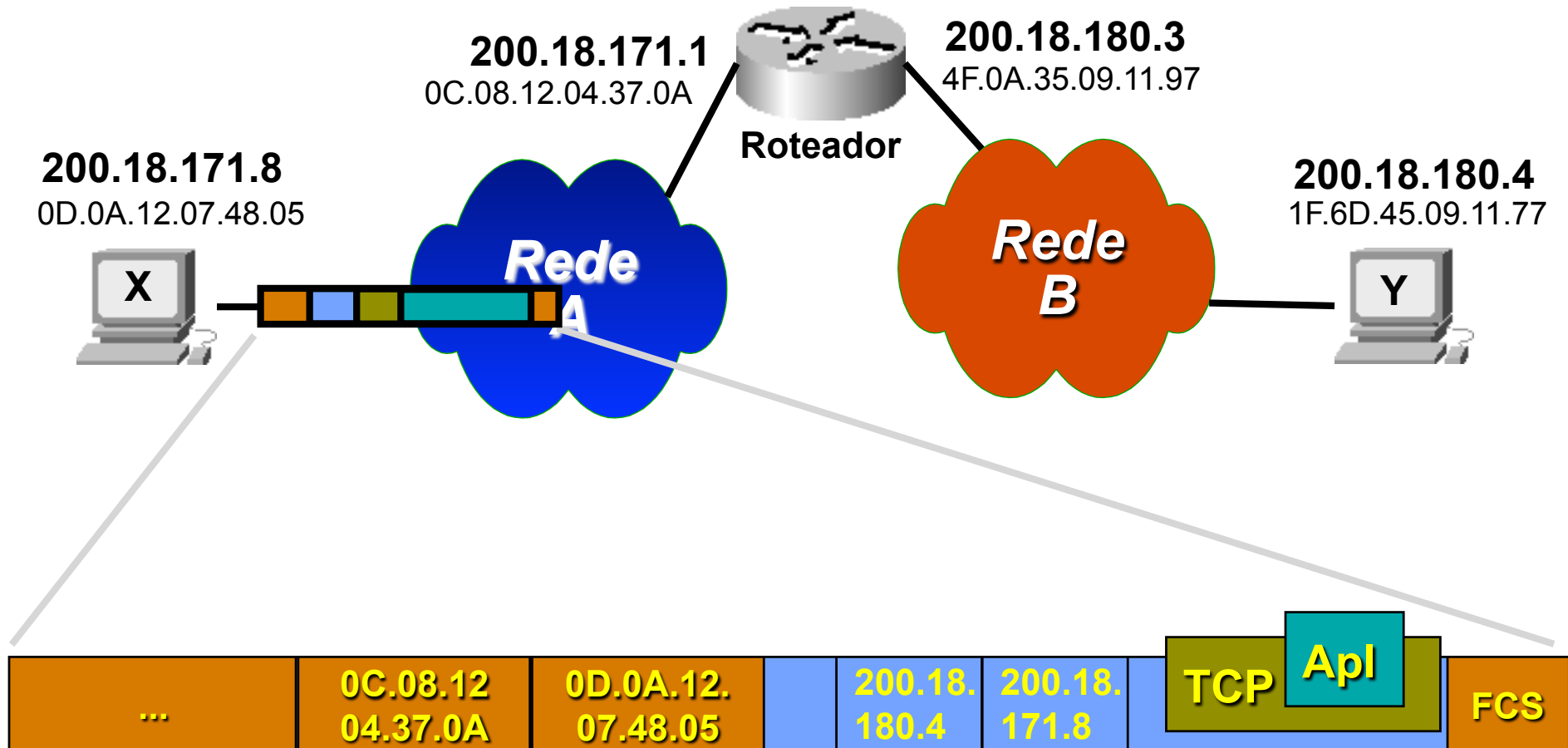


# Roteamento

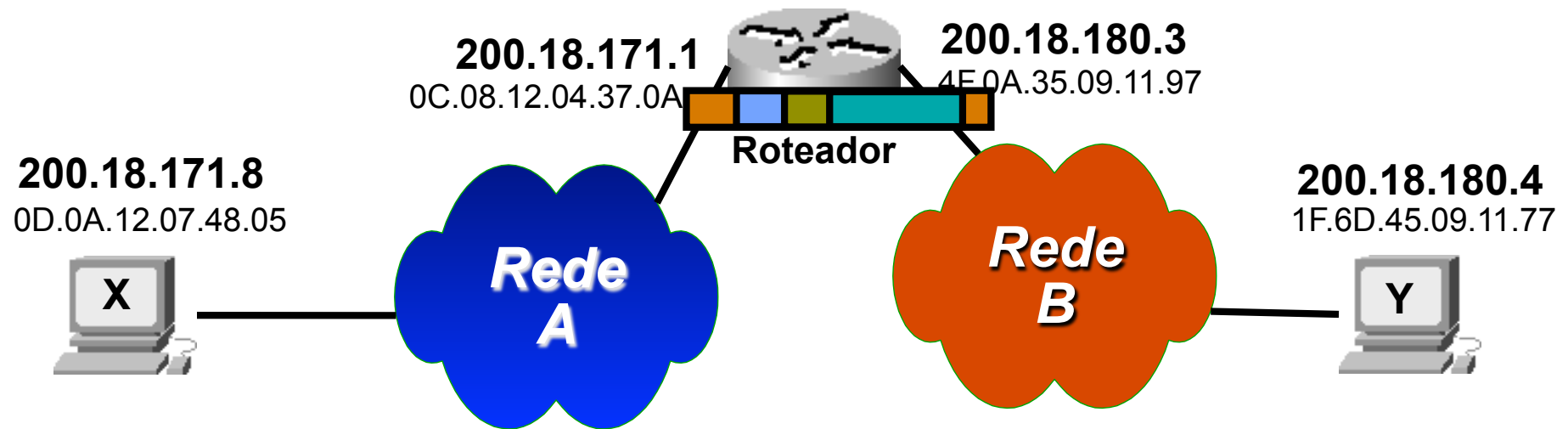


- ➡ X deseja enviar pacotes para Y
- ➡ O protocolo IP percebe que Y não pertence à mesma rede
- ➡ O host X consulta tabela de rotas
  - *Descobre rota: roteador 200.18.171.1*
- ➡ O IP do host X aciona ARP para resolver endereço do roteador
  - *Resultado: 0C.08.12.04.37.0A*

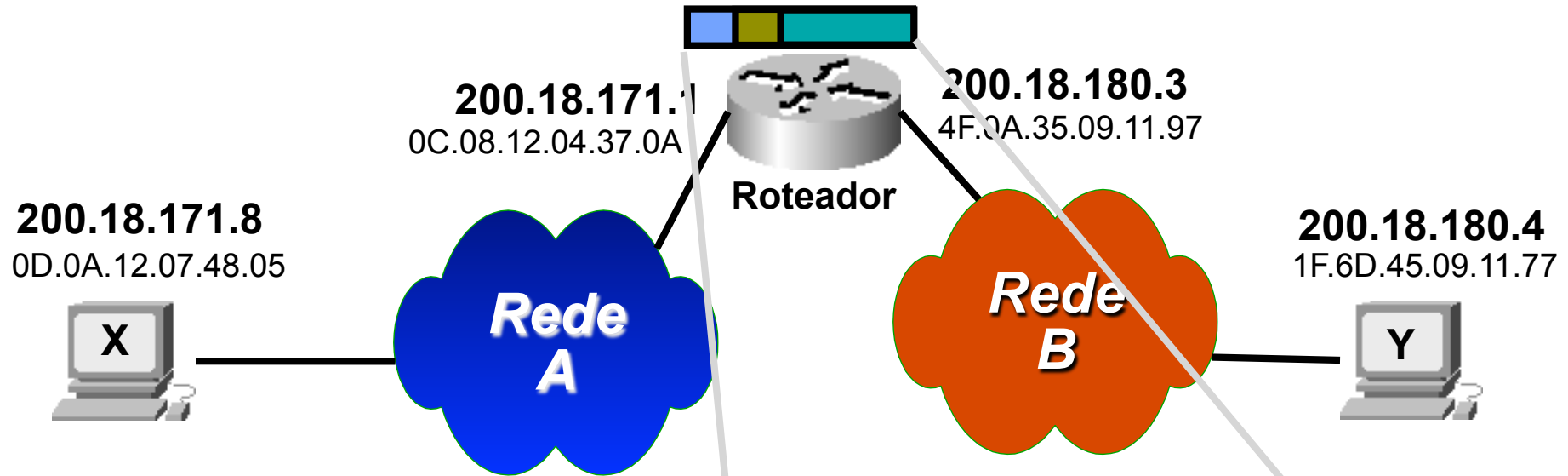
# Roteamento



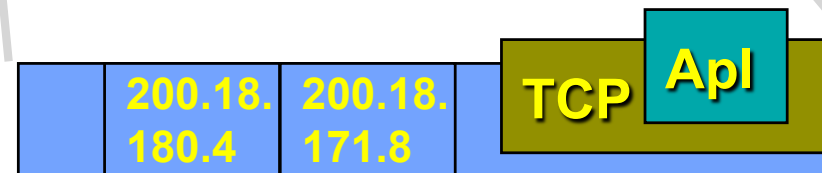
# Roteamento



# Roteamento



- ➔ O protocolo IP percebe que DESTINO pertence à mesma rede
- ➔ aciona ARP para resolver endereço do DESTINO
  - **Resultado:** 1F.6D.45.09.11.77



# Roteamento

