

TALABALARGA TARMOQDA MANZILLASHNI O'QITISH METODIKASI

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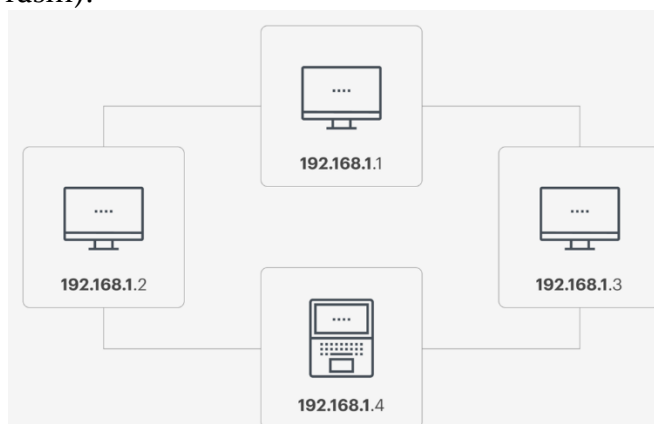
Ushbu maqolada kompyuterlar IP-manzillash tushunchasi, tarmoq maskasi va tarmoq manzilishi aniqlash metodikasi yoritib berilgan. Shuningdek, berilgan IP-manzil orqali tarmoq maskasini aniqlashga doir masalalar yechim ketma-ketligi keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: IP-manzil, maska, tarmoq manzili, ikkilik kod, konyuksiya.

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Kompyuterlar o'rtasida axborot almashishda tarmoqlarni sozlash, IP-manzillash, maskani to'g'ri sonlarda o'rnatish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ayniqsa bo'lajak informatika va axborot texnologiyalar o'qituvchilarni tarmoq bilan ishlashga doir bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarini rivojlantirish, ushbu soha rivojiga ulkan hissa qo'shadi. Tarmoq manzilidagi raqamlarning har biri sakkiz xonali ikkilik son yoki oktetdir. U 0000 0000 dan 1111 1111 gacha bo'lgan qiymatlarni qabul qilishi mumkin. Yoki o'nlik sanoq sistemadagi 0 dan 255 gacha – ya'ni 256 xil qiymat. IPv4 formatidagi manzillar diapazoni 0.0.0.0 dan boshlanib, 255.255.255.255 da tugaydi. Agar ushbu diapazondagi barcha manzillar soni hisoblanganda 4.294.967.296 xil kombinatsiyaga ega bo'lamiz. Lokal manzillar global tarmoq (Internet)da ishlatilmaydi. IP-manzillarga global IP-manzil kirib bo'lmaydi, bunda xavfsizlik ta'minlanadi. Lokal IP-manzillarga faqat ichki lokal tarmoq orqaligina kirish mumkin. Lokal manzillar diapazoni 10.0.0.0 — 10.255.255.255; 172.16.0.0 — 172.31.255.255; 192.168.0.0 — 192.168.255.255; 127.0.0.0 – 127.255.255.255 bilan cheklangan.

IP-manzil odatda ikki qismdan iborat bo'ladi: xost (qurilma) raqam va tarmoq raqami. Masalan, IPv4 manziliga mos 192.168.1.25 manzil quyidagi semantik qismlardan iborat: unda dastlabki uchta raqam tarmoq raqamini, to'rtinchisi esa xost raqamini bildiradi (ya'ni qurilma raqamini). Identifikatorlari 192.168.1 bilan boshlanadigan barcha qurilmalar bitta tarmoqda quriladi (1-rasm).



1-rasm. Bir necha qurilmalarning bitta tarmoqda birlashishi.

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The diagram illustrates a network topology with two identical multi-tier networks connected by a central wireless router. Each tier consists of three desktop computers (192.168.1.1, 192.168.1.2, 192.168.1.3) connected to a central server (192.168.1.4). The server is then connected to a wireless router, which is the central point of connection for the two tiers.

Tarmoq maskasi IP-manzilni tarmoq raqami va xost raqamiga ajratishning qulayroq usuli hisoblanadi. Boshqacha aytganda, tarmoq maskasi tarmoq manzilini aniqlash uchun ishlatiladi. Tarmoq maskasi bir xil to'rtta raqamdan iborat va IP manziliga o'xshaydi. Masalan, 255.255.0.0.

1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
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1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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yaratishga imkon beradi. Bunday holda, pastki tarmoqlar routerga o'xshash bitta kompyuter orqali ulanadi. Bu turli tarmoqlardagi xostlarga bir-biri bilan muloqot qilishda yordam beradi.

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