

IP-Addresses

28.03.2021

Mostly in use: IPv4 (1971 / 1984)

Very slowly more: IPv6 (1999)

IPv4: (IP-Address-system version No.4)

4 Byte (Octets) = 32 bit

Theoretically $2^{32}=4.294.967.296$ Address.

network-number	host-number
left network-field	host-field right

If Host-Field = 00000... → Network Address

If Host-Field = 11111... → Broadcast Addr.

Two kinds of IP-Addresses:

public addresses (Internet)

These will be administrated by:

<http://www.iana.org> (Head worldwide)

Internet Assigned Numbers Authority



Only a "site" is member of internet!

(host with a public address)

and

private (internal, nonrouted, Intranet)

these are defined for this purpose (list)

Class A:

0NNNNNNNN.HHHHHHHHH.HHHHHHHHH.HHHHHHHHH
00000000.00000000.00000000.00000000
01111111.11111111.11111111.11111111
0 - 127. 255 . 255 . 255
e.g.: 9.0.0.0 IBM 9.17.223.145
0.x.y.z forbidden
10.x.y.z private
127.x.y.z localhost - loopback

Class B:

10NNNNNN.NNNNNNNN.HHHHHHHH.HHHHHHHH
10000000.00000000
10111111.11111111
128.0 - 191.255
e.g.: 176.44.0.0
172.16.H.H - 172.31.H.H private
e.g.: 172.28.0.0 HS-HD-Server

Class C:

110NNNNN.NNNNNNNN.NNNNNNNN.HHHHHHHH
11000000.00000000.00000000
11011111.11111111.11111111
192.0.0 - 223.255.255
e.g.: 193.197.74.0 HS-HD externally
192.168.x.0 private

class D: G=group

1110GGGG.GGGGGGGG.GGGGGGGG.GGGGGGGG
224.0.0.0 to Multicast
239.255.255.255 M-Bone

class E:

11110.....

240.0.0.0 – 247.255.255.255 or

111110.....

248.0.0.0 – 255.255.255.254

Example for Host-Numbers and Host-IPs in Class B:

Host-Number:		Host-IP in Host-Area:	
Binary	Dec.	Binary	Decimal
1	1	.00000000.00000001	0. 1
11111110	254	.00000000.11111110	0.254
11111111	255	.00000000.11111111	0.255
100000000	256	.000000001.00000000	1. 0
100000001	257	.000000001.00000001	1. 1

special IPs:

0.x.y.z	special use *.*.*.*
240.0.0.0 ff	„reserved/military“
255.255.255.255	special use

Private:

127.0.0.1 /8	Localhost / loopback
127.x.y.z	

10.H.H.H	/8
172.16.H.H to 172.31.H.H	16*/16=/12
192.168.N.H	256*/24=/16

169.254.0.0 /16 APIPA / local loop
AD-HOC-Addresses with DHCP on but no
DHCP-Server. Host-part from own MAC.
IANA: 169.254.1.0-169.254.254.255

(Sub-) Netmask

Net-IP		Host-IP		
11111111		00000000.00000000.00000000		
Net-IP		Subnet-IP		Host-IP
11111111		11111111.11111111		00000000

1111→←0000 1110110000 impossible!

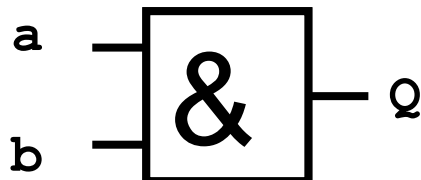
Class A: 255. 0 . 0 . 0 /8
11111111.00000000.00000000.00000000
NNNNNNNN.NNNNNNNN.NNNNNNNN.NNNNNNNN

Class B: 255.255. 0 . 0 /16
11111111.11111111.00000000.00000000
NNNNNNNN.NNNNNNNN.NNNNNNNN.NNNNNNNN

Class C: 255.255.255. 0 /24
11111111.11111111.11111111.00000000
NNNNNNNN.NNNNNNNN.NNNNNNNN.NNNNNNNN

The logical (bool) AND-operation:

b	a		Q
0	0		0
0	1		0
1	0		0
1	1		1



IP & mask = Network

```

10101100.00011100.00001011.00010110 a
& 11111111.11111111.00000000.00000000 b
= 10101100.00011100.00000000.00000000
    172    .    28    .    0    .    0

```

DEST-NETadr. - Own-NETadr. = 0 (equal)?

- yes: Destination is in my Network:
find destination MAC-Address,
generate Frame and transmit
it with included IP-Packet
directly to the destination!
- no: Dest. is NOT in my Network:
find MAC-Address of default-
gateway, generate frame and
transmit it with included IP-
Packet to gateway!

SUBNETTING

```

NNNNNNNNN.NNNNNNNNN.SSSSSSSSS.HHHHHHHHH
    172    .    28    .    17    .    22
10101100.00011100.00010001.00010110
11111111.11111111.11111111.00000000

```

```

IP:    172. 28. 17. 22    CLASS B
SNM:   255.255.255. 0    /24 (C)

```

```

    193    .    197    .    74    .    0
11000001.11000101.01001010.00000000
11111111.11111111.11111111.10000000
NNNNNNNN.NNNNNNNN.NNNNNNNN.SHHHHHHH
MASK:                                /H Subnets  Hosts
255.255.255.0      /24    0          254
255.255.255.128   /25    2          126

```

```

Subnetadr.  193.197.74.0    00000000
first Host  193.197.74.1    00000001
Last Host.  193.197.74.126  01111110
Broadcast   193.197.74.127  01111111

Subnetadr.  193.197.74.128  10000000
first Host  193.197.74.129  10000001
Last Host.  193.197.74.254  11111110
Broadcast   193.197.74.255  11111111

```

```

193 . 197 . 74 . 49
11000001.11000101.01001010.00110001
11111111.11111111.11111111.11000000
NNNNNNNN.NNNNNNNN.NNNNNNNN.SSHHHHHH

```

	/H	Subnets	Hosts
255.255.255.0	/24	0	254
255.255.255.192	/26	4	64-2

```

0:      SUBNET-Zero      SSHHHHHH
Subnet-A.  193.197.74.0  00000000
First Host 193.197.74.1  00000001
Last Host  193.197.74.62 00111110
Broadcast  193.197.74.63 00111111
1:      SSHHHHHH
Subnet-A.  193.197.74.64 01000000
First Host 193.197.74.65 01000001
Last Host  193.197.74.126 01111110
Broadcast  193.197.74.127 01111111
2:      SSHHHHHH
Subnet-A.  193.197.74.128 10000000
First Host 193.197.74.129 10000001
Last Host  193.197.74.190 10111110
Broadcast  193.197.74.191 10111111
3:      SSHHHHHH
Subnet-A.  193.197.74.192 11000000
First Host 193.197.74.193 11000001
Last Host  193.197.74.254 11111110
Broadcast  193.197.74.255 11111111

```

	255.255.255.240 /28	11110000
1:		SSSSHHHH
Subnet-A.	193.197.74.16	00010000
First Host	193.197.74.17	00010001
Last Host	193.197.74.30	00011110
Broadcast	193.197.74.31	00011111

Subnet-masks Examples for Class C, B and A:

N.N.N.10000000

...

N.N.N.11111100

N.N.10000000.00000000

...

N.N.11111111.00000000

...

N.N.11111111.11111100

N.10000000.00000000.00000000

...

N.11111111.00000000.00000000

...

N.11111111.11111111.00000000

...

N.11111111.11111111.11111100

/30-Network: 255.255.255.252

00 Subnet-Addr.

01 host No. 1

10 host No. 2

11 Broadcast-Addr.

193	.	197	.	74	.	49	
11000001	.	11000101	.	01001010	.	00110000	48
11000001	.	11000101	.	01001010	.	00110001	49
11000001	.	11000101	.	01001010	.	00110010	50
11000001	.	11000101	.	01001010	.	00110011	51
11111111	.	11111111	.	11111111	.	11111100	Mask
NNNNNNNN	.	NNNNNNNN	.	NNNNNNNN	.	SSSSSSH	

/31 0 Subnet-Addr. 1 Broadcast-Addr.

Classless IP → "IPv4.5"

- Internet: CIDR (Classless Inter-Domain Routing)
- Private: VLSM (Variable Length Subnet-Masking)

"IP-Block" e.g. 40.123.200.96 /29

40.123.200.96 – 40.123.200.103

40.123.200.104

192.168.0.0 255.255.240.0 11110000.000.....

172.16.0.0 /16 → 16 Networks each 16 bit

172.16.0.0 /15 → 8 Networks each 17 bit

172.16.0.0 /14 → 4 Networks each 18 bit

172.16.0.0 /13 → 2 Networks each 19 bit

172.16.0.0 /12 → 1 Network with 20 bit