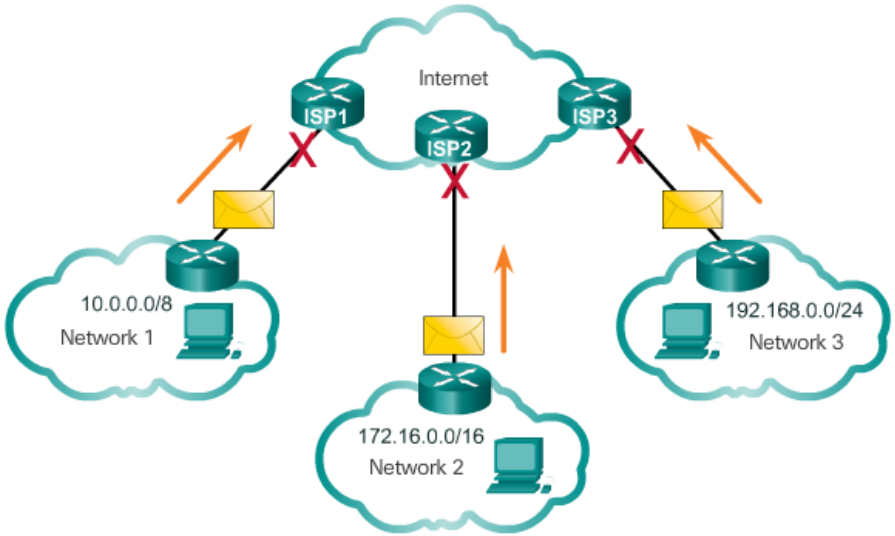
Public and Private IPv4 Addresses

Private Addresses:

- 10.0.0.0/8 or 10.0.0.0 to10.255.255.255
- 172.16.0.0 /12 or 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255
- 192.168.0.0 /16 or 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255

Private addresses cannot be routed over the Internet



Special Use IPv4 Addresses

- Loopback addresses
  127.0.0.0 /8 or 127.0.0.1 to 127.255.255.254
- Link-Local addresses or Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA) addresses
  169.254.0.0 /16 or
  169.254.0.1 to 169.254.255.254
- TEST-NET addresses
  192.0.2.0/24 or 192.0.2.0
  to 192.0.2.255

Pinging the Loopback Interface

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation.  All rights reserved.

C:\Users\NetAcad> ping 127.0.0.1

Pinging 127.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 127.0.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 127.0.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 127.0.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 127.0.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 127.0.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\NetAcad> ping 127.1.1.1

Pinging 127.1.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 127.1.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 127.1.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 127.1.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 127.1.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 127.1.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\NetAcad>
```

Legacy Classful Addressing

Class A Specifics	
Address block	0.0.0.0 – 127.0.0.0*
Default Subnet Mask	/8 (255.0.0.0)
Maximum Number of Networks	128
Number of Host per Network	16,777,214
High order bit	0xxxxxxx.___.___.___

* 0.0.0.0 and 127.0.0.0 are reserved and cannot be assigned

Class B Specifics	
Address block	128.0.0.0 – 191.255.0.0
Default Subnet Mask	/16 (255.255.0.0)
Maximum Number of Networks	16,384
Number of Host per Network	65,534
High order bit	10xxxxxx.___.___.___

Class C Specifics	
Address block	192.0.0.0 – 223.255.255.0
Default Subnet Mask	/24 (255.255.255.0)
Maximum Number of Networks	2,097,152
Number of Host per Network	254
High order bit	110xxxxx.___.___.___

Classless Addressing

- Formal name is Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR, pronounced “cider”).
- Created a new set of standards that allowed service providers to allocate IPv4 addresses on any address bit boundary (prefix length) instead of only by a class A, B, or C address.

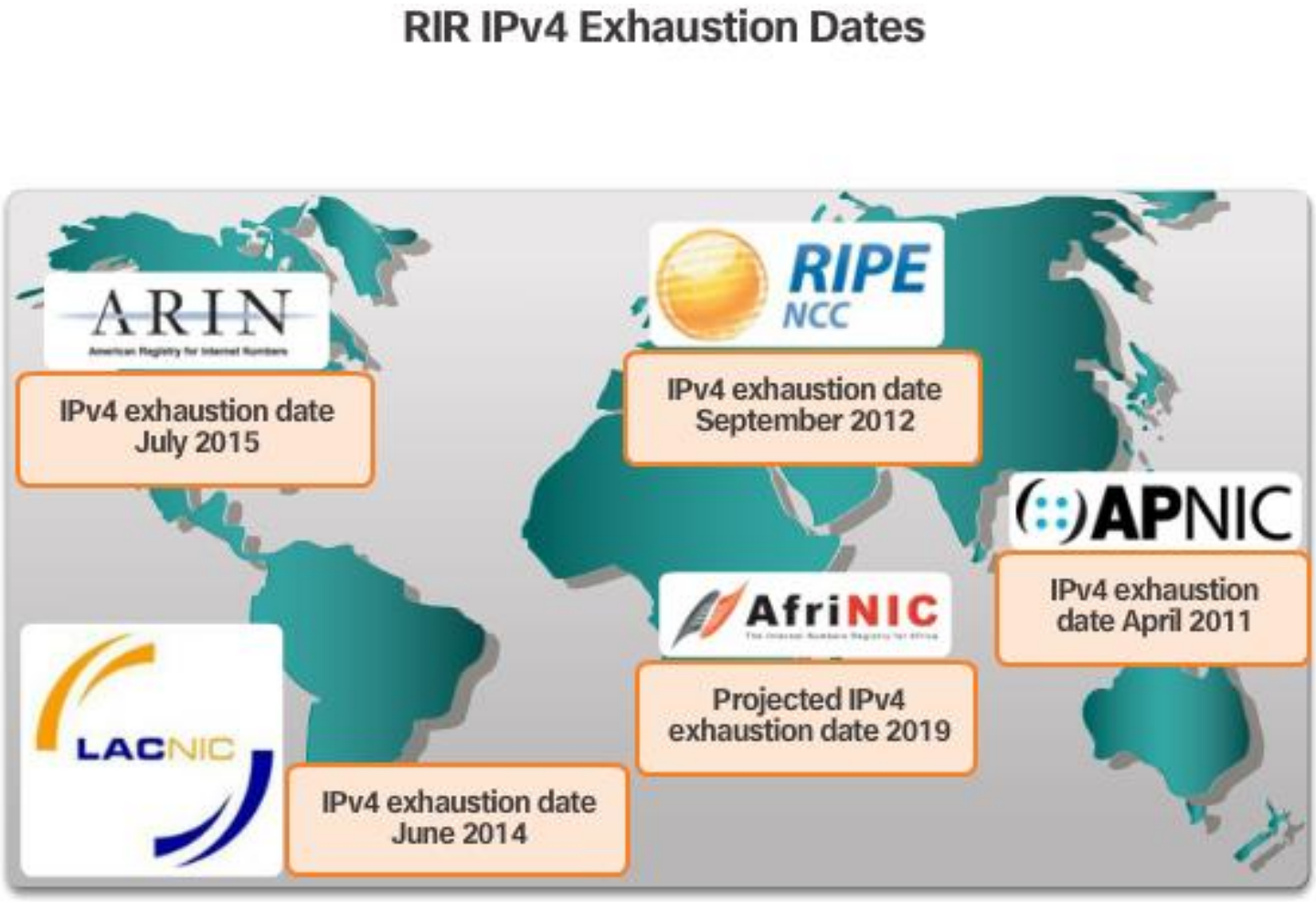
Assignment of IP Addresses

Section 7.2: IPv6 Addresses

Upon completion of this section, you should be able to:

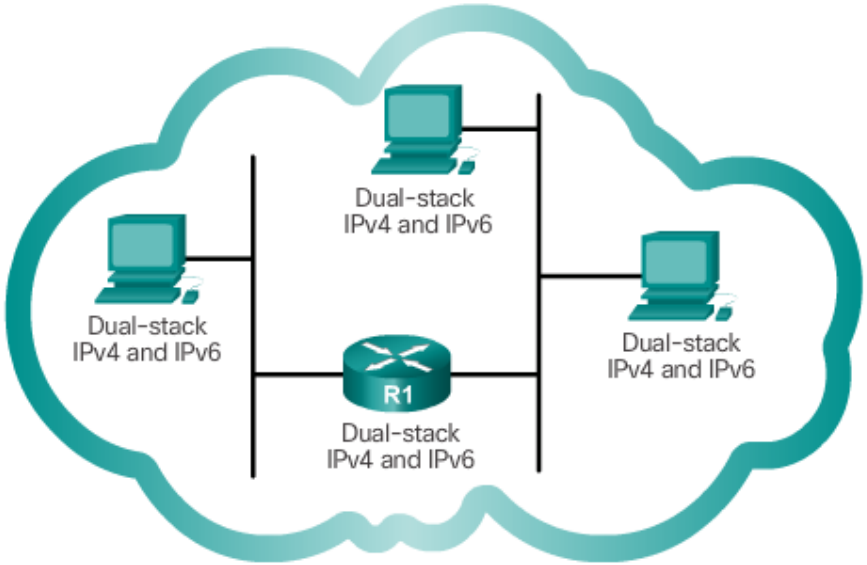
- Explain the need for IPv6 addressing.
- Describe the representation of an IPv6 address.
- Describe types of IPv6 network addresses.
- Configure global unicast addresses.
- Describe multicast addresses.

The Need for IPv6



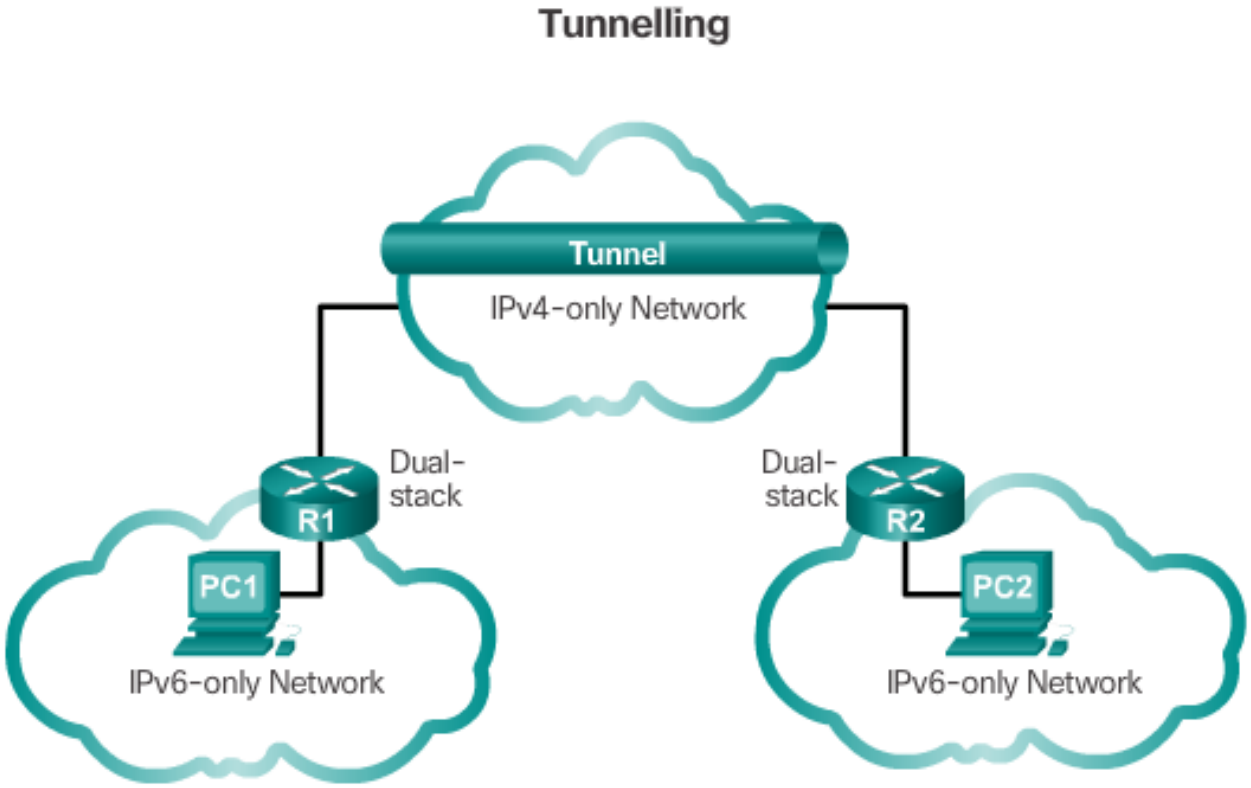
IPv4 and IPv6 Coexistence

- The migration techniques can be divided into three categories: Dual Tack, Tunneling, and Translation.
- Dual-stack allows IPv4 and IPv6 to coexist on the same network. Devices run both IPv4 and IPv6 protocol stacks simultaneously.



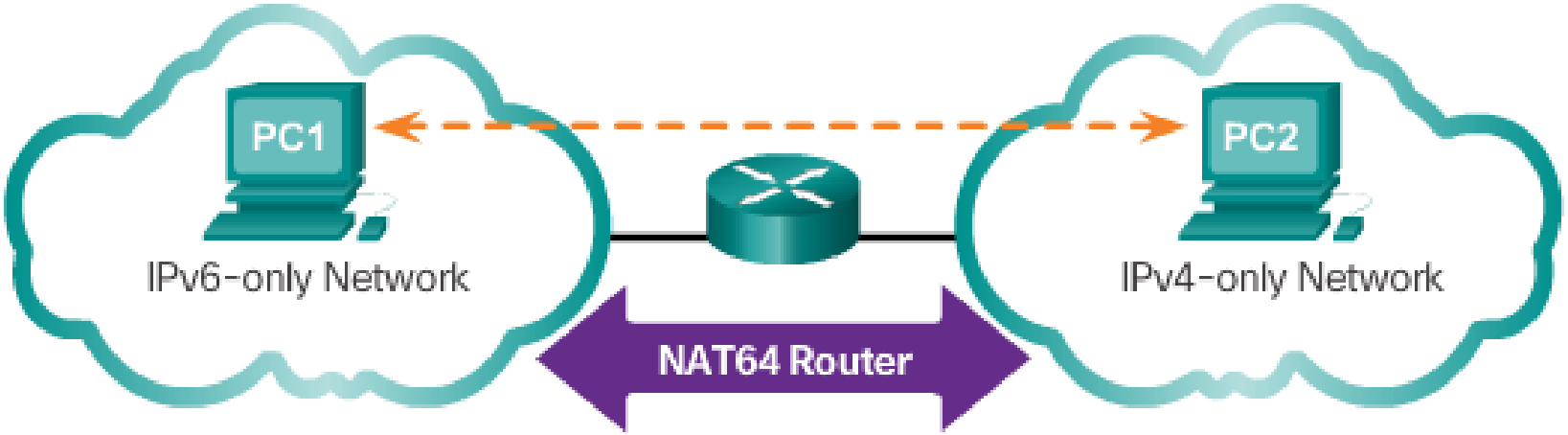
IPv4 and IPv6 Coexistence (cont.)

- Tunneling is a method of transporting an IPv6 packet over an IPv4 network. The IPv6 packet is encapsulated inside an IPv4 packet.



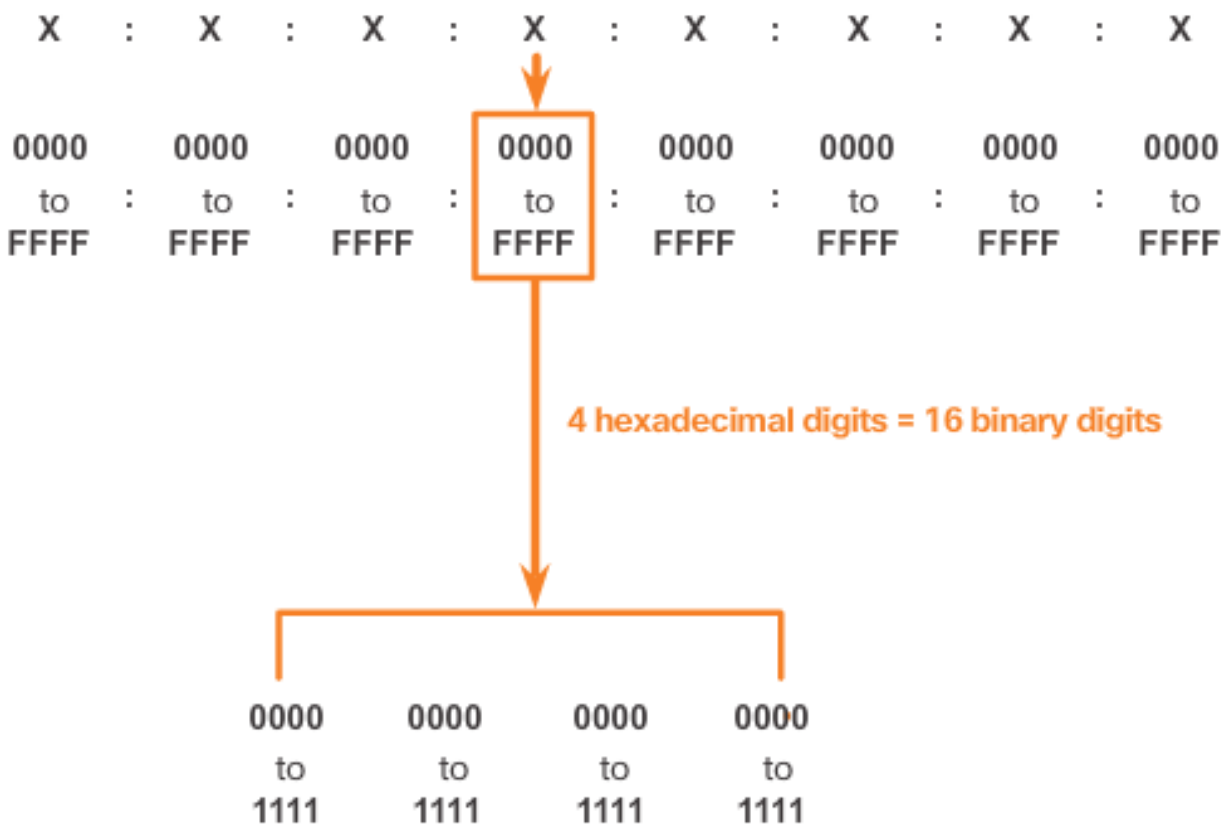
IPv4 and IPv6 Coexistence (cont.)

- **Translation**: Network Address Translation 64 (NAT64) allows IPv6-enabled devices to communicate with IPv4-enabled devices using a translation technique similar to NAT for IPv4. An IPv6 packet is translated to an IPv4 packet, and vice versa.



IPv6 Address Representation

Hextets – 4 Hexadecimal digits = 16 binary digits



IPv6 Address Representation (cont.)

Hexadecimal Numbering

Decimal and Binary equivalents of 0 to F Hexadecimal

Decimal	Binary	Hexadecimal
0	0000	0
1	0001	1
2	0010	2
3	0011	3
4	0100	4
5	0101	5
6	0110	6
7	0111	7
8	1000	8
9	1001	9
10	1010	A
11	1011	B
12	1100	C
13	1101	D
14	1110	E
15	1111	F

IPv6 Address Representation (cont.)

Preferred Format Examples

2001	0DB8	0000	1111	0000	0000	0000	0200
2001	0DB8	0000	00A3	ABCD	0000	0000	1234
2001	0DB8	000A	0001	0000	0000	0000	0100
2001	0DB8	AAAA	0001	0000	0000	0000	0200
FE80	0000	0000	0000	0123	4567	89AB	CDEF
FE80	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0001
FF02	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0001
FF02	0000	0000	0000	0000	0001	FF00	0200
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0001
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000

Rule 1 – Omit Leading 0's

Example 1

Preferred	2001:0DB8:0000:1111:0000:0000:0000:0200
No leading 0s	2001: DB8: 0:1111: 0: 0: 0: 200

Example 2

Preferred	2001:0DB8:0000:A300:ABCD:0000:0000:1234
No leading 0s	2001: DB8: 0:A300:ABCD: 0: 0:1234

Example 3

Preferred	FF02:0000:0000:0000:0000:0001:FF00:0200
No leading 0s	FF02: 0: 0: 0: 0: 1:FF00: 200

Rule 2 – Omit All 0 Segments

Example 1

Preferred	2001:0DB8:0000:1111:0000:0000:0000:0200
No leading 0s	2001: DB8: 0:1111: 0: 0: 0: 200
Compressed	2001:DB8:0:1111::200

Example 2

Preferred	2001:0DB8:0000:0000:ABCD:0000:0000:0100
No leading 0s	2001: DB8: 0: 0:ABCD: 0: 0: 100
Compressed	2001:DB8::ABCD:0:0:100
or	
Compressed	2001:DB8:0:0:ABCD::100

Only one :: may be used.

Rule 2 – Omit All 0 Segments (cont.)

Example 3

Preferred	FF02:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0001
No leading 0s	FF02: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 1
Compressed	FF02::1

Example 4

Preferred	0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000
No leading 0s	0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0
Compressed	::