

# Computer Networks

## IP Prefixes (§5.6.1-5.6.2)



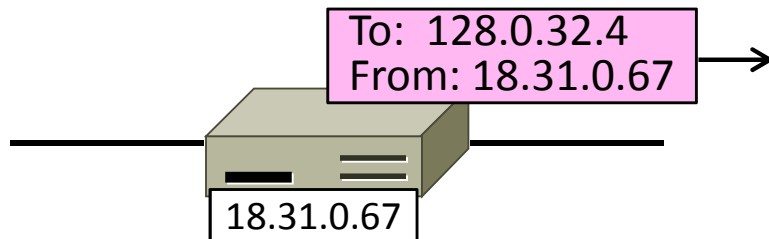
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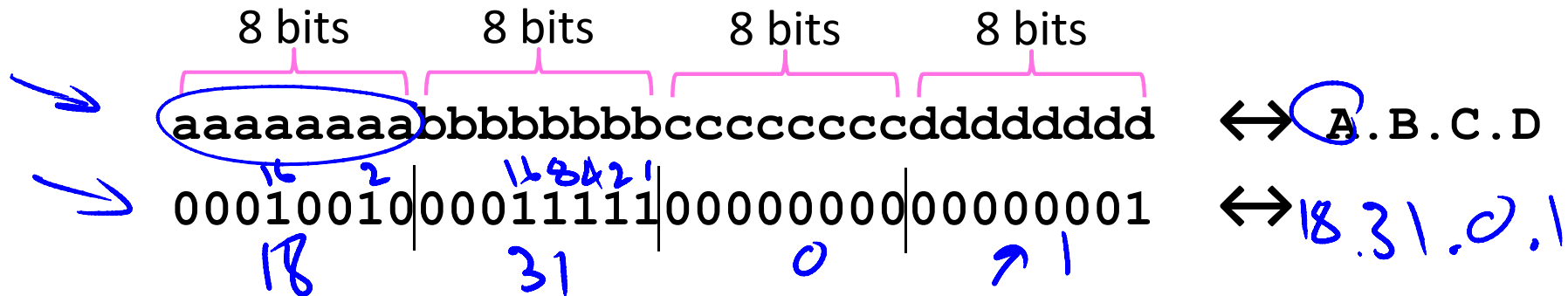
# Topic

- What do IP addresses look like?
    - And IP prefixes, or blocks of addresses
- ➡ (This is IPv4; we'll cover IPv6 later.)



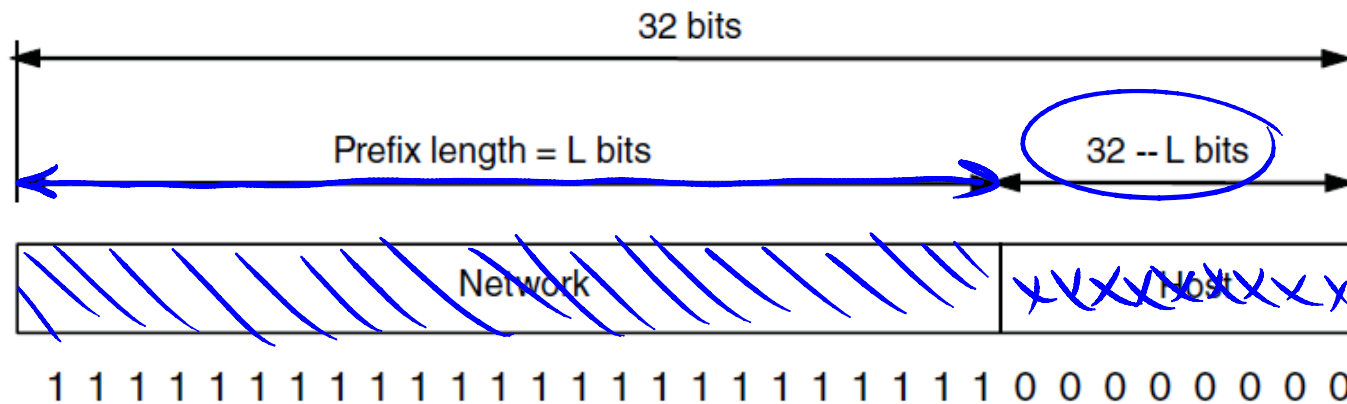
# IP Addresses

- IPv4 uses 32-bit addresses
  - Later we'll see IPv6, which uses 128-bit addresses
- Written in “dotted quad” notation
  - Four 8-bit numbers separated by dots  $4 \times 8 = 32$



# IP Prefixes – Modern

- Addresses are allocated in blocks called prefixes
  - Addresses in an L-bit prefix have the same top L bits
  - There are  $2^{32-L}$  addresses aligned on  $2^{32-L}$  boundary



## IP Prefixes (2)

- Written in “IP address/length” notation
  - Address is lowest address in the prefix, length is prefix bits
  - E.g., 128.13.0.0/16 is 128.13.0.0 to 128.13.255.255
  - So a /24 (“slash 24”) is 256 addresses, and a /32 is one address

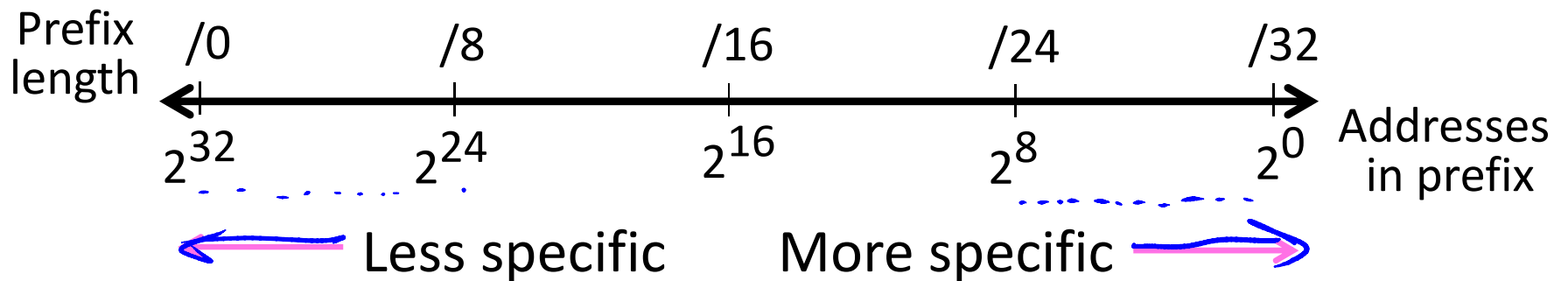
→ 00010010 | 00011111 | 00000000 | xxxxxxxx ↔ 18.31.0.0/24

10000000 | 00001101 | xxxxxx | xxxxxx ↔ 128.13.0.0/16

*(Handwritten annotations: 128 under 10000000, 13 under 00001101, 0 under xxxxxx in the second example)*

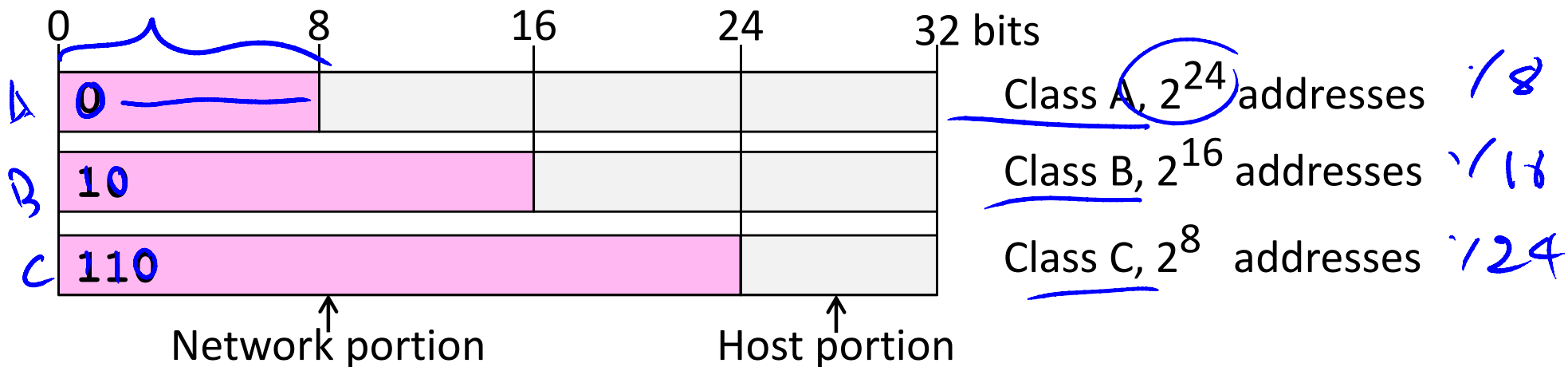
# IP Prefixes (3)

- More specific prefix
  - Has longer prefix, hence a smaller number of IP addresses
- Less specific prefix
  - Has shorter prefix, hence a larger number of IP addresses



# IP Address Classes – Historical

- Originally, IP addresses came in fixed size blocks with the class/size encoded in the high-order bits
  - They still do, but the classes are now ignored



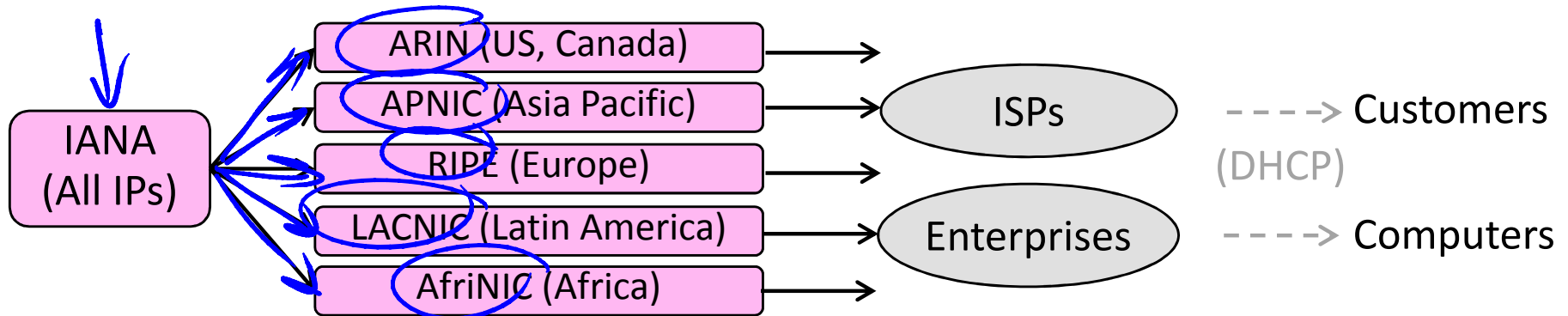
# Public / Private IP Addresses

- Public IP addresses, e.g., 18.31.0.1
  - Valid destination on the global Internet
  - Must be allocated to you before use »
  - Mostly exhausted ... time for IPv6!
- Private IP addresses
  - Can be used freely within private networks (home, small company)
  - 10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/12, 192.168.0.0/16
  - Need public IP address(es) and NAT to connect to global Internet



# Allocating Public IP Addresses

- Follows a hierarchical process
  - IANA delegates to regional bodies (RIRs)
  - RIRs delegate to companies in their region
  - Companies assign to their customers/computers (later, DHCP)



# END

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