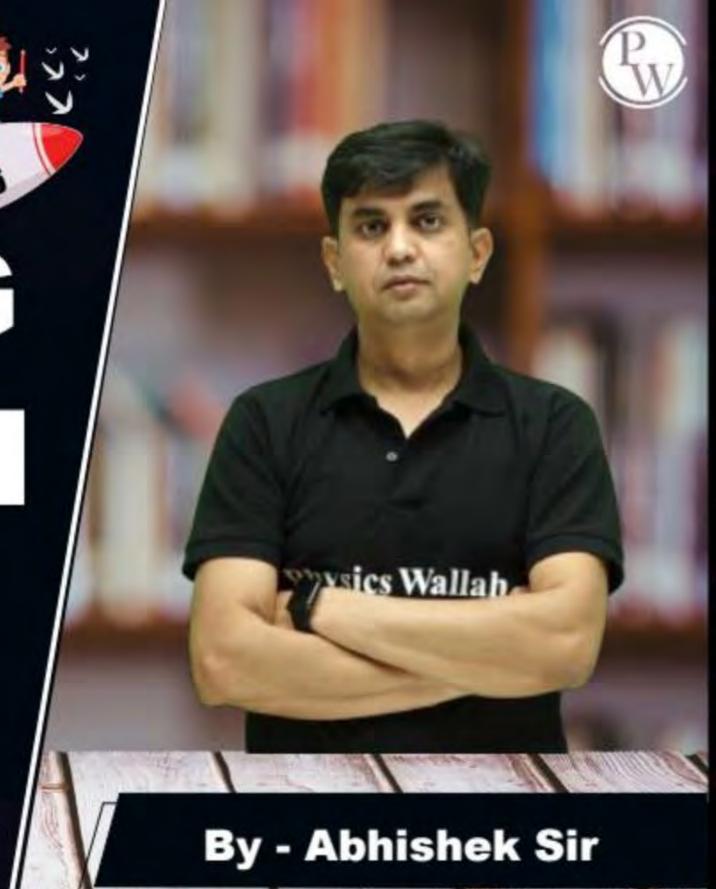
# CS & IT ENGINEERING

Computer Network

**IPv4 Address** 



Lecture No. - 04



## **Recap of Previous Lecture**











Classful IPv4 Address





## **Topics to be Covered**











## **ABOUT ME**



#### Hello, I'm Abhishek

- GATE CS AIR 96
- M.Tech (CS) IIT Kharagpur
- 12 years of GATE CS teaching experience

Telegram Link: https://t.me/abhisheksirCS\_PW







- → Dividing (logically) a network into smaller manageable sub-networks
- → Sub-network (subnet) : Clustering of hosts inside a network
- → Clustering of hosts based on some bits of host identifier (HostId) field [In practice, most significant bits of host identifier]



Classless Network Net ID->276its Host ID->56its

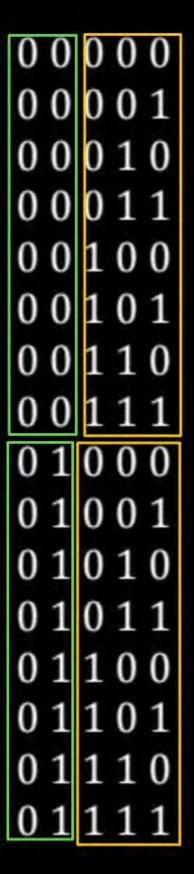
## 5 bix HOSKID

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0	0	0	1	0	
0	0	0	1	1	
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0	0	1	0	1	
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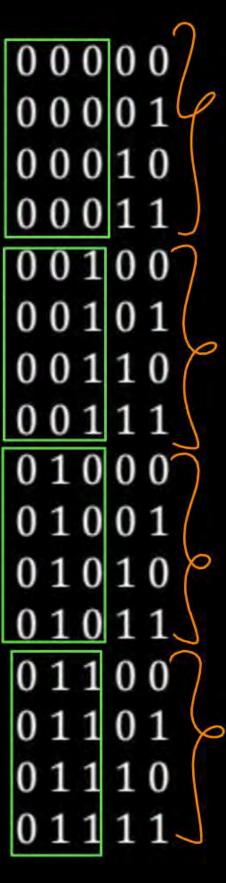






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1 1 1	1 1 1 1	0 0 0	0 0 1 1	0 1 0 1	1
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	0 0 1 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	7
1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1 1	0 0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1 0	
1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1 1	0 0 1 1 0 0	0 1 0 1 0	1



# Pw

## Discontinuos Mask

00000
$0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1$
00010
0 D 0 1 1
00100
00101
00110
001111
01000
01001
$0 \ \underline{1} \ 0 \ \underline{1} \ 0$
$0  \underline{1}  0  \underline{1}  1$
01100
$0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 1$
01110
01111

1	l	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	1
	17	0	0		0
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1	L	7	Τ.	1	1



→ Before subnetting, IP address having two sections:

1. Network Identifier (Net ID) : x bits

2. Host Identifier (Host ID): y bits

→ Size of IP address field = (x + y) bits



→ After subnetting, IP address having three sections:

1. Network Identifier

(Net ID)

: x bits

2. Sub-network Identifier (Subnet ID): y<sub>1</sub> bits

3. Host Identifier

(Host ID)

: y<sub>2</sub> bits

→ Size of IP address field = (x + y<sub>1</sub> + y<sub>2</sub>) bits
[y = y<sub>1</sub> + y<sub>2</sub>]





### **Before Subnetting**

Network Id	Host Id
2cbix	Ybit

## After Subnetting

Network Id	Sub-network Id	Host Id
X bit	y, bit	yz bits



## **Topic: Sub-network Address**



- → Special IP address (32 bits)
- → Used to represent a sub-network

NetID field = As Assigned

Subnet ID = Anything | 00... 0 to | 11... |

HostID field = All Zero Bits

Net Id	Subnet Id	Host Id [ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ]
Xbits	y bits	y <sub>2</sub> bits



## Topic: Sub-network Broadcast Address



- → Special IP address (32 bits)
- → Used to broadcast a packet to all hosts belongs to a sub-network

```
NetID field = As Assigned

Subnet ID = Anything Oo. ... O to | | |
HostID field = All One Bits
```

Net Id	Subnet Id	Host Id [ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ]
2 bits	y, bits	yz bits



Min 2 bit Hast ID



- → Host IP address (32 bits)
- → Used to identify a host uniquely world wide.

NetID field

(x bits)

As Assigned

Subnet ID field (y<sub>1</sub> bits)

= Anything

00----1

[Y,>1

HostID field

(y<sub>2</sub> bits)

Any thing

[Except all zero and all one bits]

Jz > 7

Net Id	Subnet Id	Host Id
Xbits	y, bits	



#### Class C network (Network Address: 200.200.200.0), with 3-bit subnetting.

Network Address : 200.200.200.0

Broadcast Address : 200.200.200.255

(Network Directed)

Network Mask : 255.255.255.0 (Mass Jefault)

[0000000]

[11111]

200.200.200.17 255.255.255.0 200.200.0



First Host IP Address: 200.200.200.

Last Host IP Address : 200.200.200.254

Network Size = 254 Hosts in the network

[0000000] (8-2) hosts

After 3-bit Subnetting:-

Sub-network Address

First Host IP Address

Last Host IP Address

Subnet Broadcast Address (Sub-network Directed)

: 200.200.200. 00000

: 200.200.200. \_ \_ \_ 00001 (252) hosts : 200.200.200. \_ \_ \_ 11110 Persubnet

: 200.200.200.\_\_\_\_11111



First Sub-network Address

: 200.200.200.

00000]



First Host IP Address

: 200.200.200.

0000

Last Host IP Address

: 200.200.200.30

First Subnet Broadcast Address

200.200.200.3

(Sub-network Directed)

Second Sub-network Address

First Host IP Address

Last Host IP Address

: 200.200.200.32

: 200.200.200.33

: 200.200.200.62

: 200.200.200.63

00000 0000

Second Subnet Broadcast Address (Sub-network Directed)

gth

Last Sub-network Address

: 200.200.200.224



First Host IP Address

: 200.200.200.225/

0000

Last Host IP Address

: 200.200.200.254

Last Subnet Broadcast Address: 200.200.200.255

(Sub-network Directed)

Sub-network Mask: ?

Sub-network Size = Maxm hosts can be in each subnet = (2-3)=30 hosts Network Size = No. of subnets & Subnet size

 $= 2^3 4(2^5-2) hosts = 240 hosts$ 

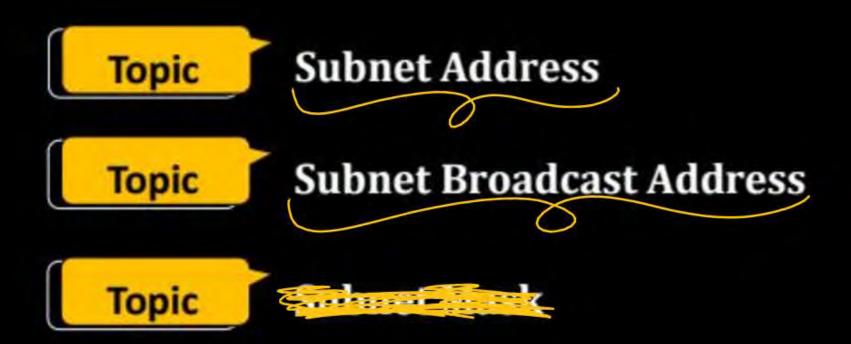
Subnet ID > 3 bit HostID >> 5 bits



1st subnet -> [0] to 31 2nd subject -> 32 to 63 3rd subred -> 64 to 95 4th subnet -> 96 to 127 5th subnet -> 128 to 159 6th subnet -> 160 to 191 7th Subnet-) 192 to 223 last 8th Subnet -> 224 to [255]









# THANK - YOU

