

Concept of Addressing in Network Layer

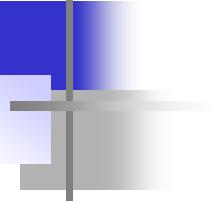
History

IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority) is responsible for global coordination of the Internet Protocol addressing systems.

Currently there are two types of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses in active use.

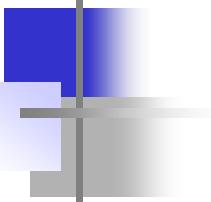
- IP version 4 (IPv4)
- IP version 6 (IPv6)

IPv4 was initially deployed on 1 January 1983 and is still the most commonly used version. IPv4 addresses are 32-bit numbers often expressed as 4 octets in "dotted decimal" notation (for example, **192.0.2.53**)



IP-Addressing v4

- a) The identifier used in network layer to identify each device connected to the Internet is called the **Internet address** or **IP address**.
- b) In IPv4, an IP address is a 32-bit binary address (**4-bytes**) that uniquely and universally defines the connection of a host or a router to the Internet. (Universal in the sense that the addressing system must be accepted by any host that wants to be connected to Internet).
- c) Each IP address is unique and only defines **1 connection** to the Internet.
- d) Two devices on the internet can never have the same address at the same time. (Need 2 separate IP addresses).
- e) Two types of IP addressing: **Classful** vs. **Classless**
- f) In classful address, there are Class A, B, C, D & E.



Two common notations:

a) Binary Notations

- 10000000 00001100 00001111 00001010

b) Dotted Decimal Notation

- 128.12.15.10

Example-1

Change the following IP addresses from binary notation to dotted-decimal notation.

- a. 10000001 00001011 00001011 11101111
- b. 11111001 10011011 11111011 00001111

Solution

We replace each group of 8 bits with its equivalent decimal number and add dots for separation:

- a. 129.11.11.239
- b. 249.155.251.15

Example-2

Change the following IP addresses from dotted-decimal notation to binary notation.

- a. 111.56.45.78
- b. 75.45.34.78

Solution

We replace each decimal number with its binary equivalent:

- a. 01101111 00111000 00101101 01001110
- b. 01001011 00101101 00100010 01001110

Classful IP Addressing



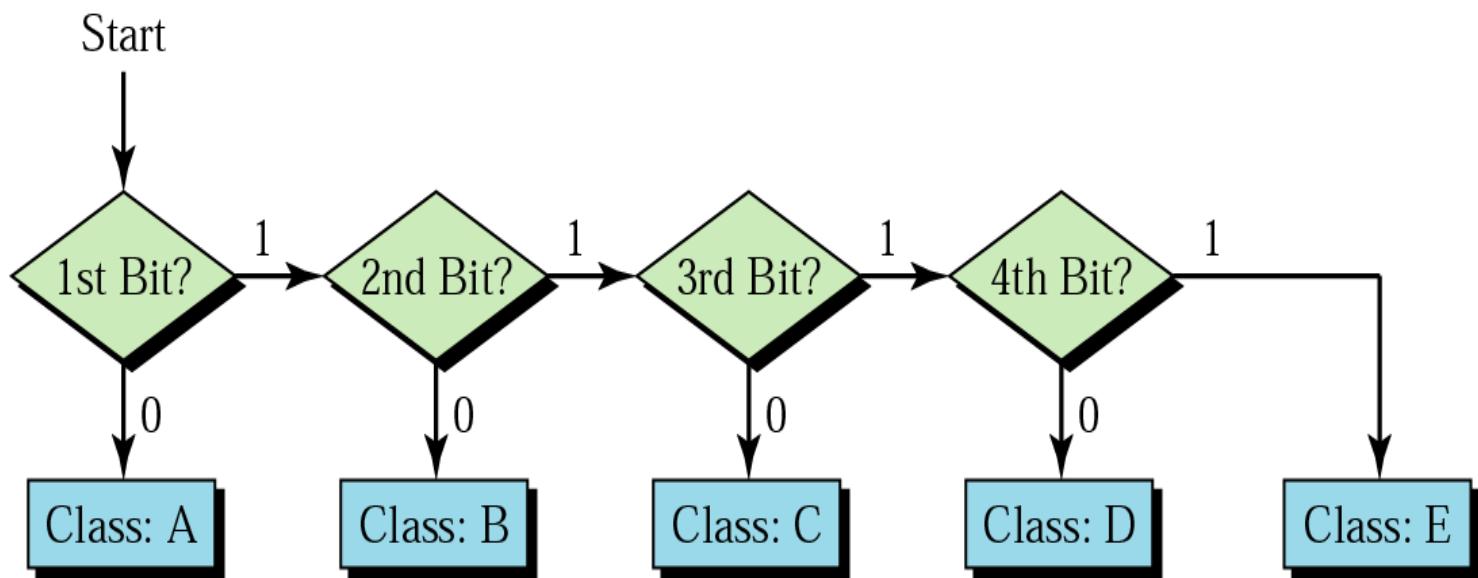
Note:

In classful addressing, the address space is divided into five classes: A, B, C, D, and E.

Finding the class in binary notation

	First byte	Second byte	Third byte	Fourth byte
Class A	0			
Class B	10			
Class C	110			
Class D	1110			
Class E	1111			

Finding the address class



Example 3

Find the class of each address:

- a. 00000001 00001011 00001011 11101111
- b. 11110011 10011011 11111011 00001111

Solution

See the procedure in Figure 19.11.

- a. The first bit is 0; this is a class A address.
- b. The first 4 bits are 1s; this is a class E address.

Finding the Class in decimal Notation

	First byte	Second byte	Third byte	Fourth byte
Class A	0 to 127			
Class B	128 to 191			
Class C	192 to 223			
Class D	224 to 239			
Class E	240 to 255			

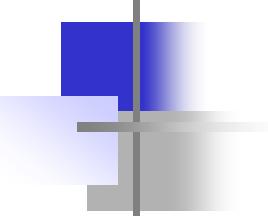
Example 4

Find the class of each address:

- a. 227.12.14.87
- b. 252.5.15.111
- c. 134.11.78.56

Solution

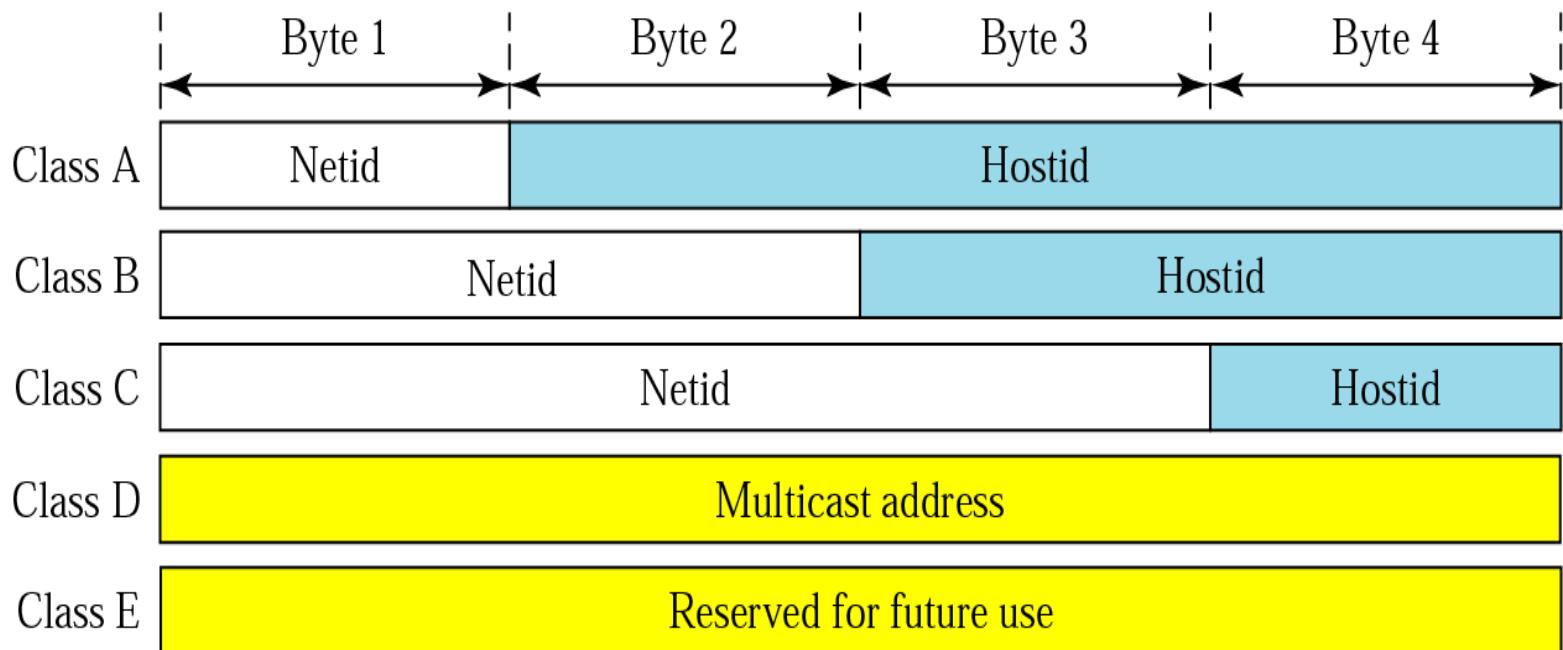
- a. The first byte is 227 (between 224 and 239).
The class is D.
- b. The first byte is 252 (between 240 and 255).
The class is E.
- c. The first byte is 134 (between 128 and 191).
The class is B.



Classful Addressing

- a) Unicast address: one source to one destination; Class A, B & C.
- b) Multicast address: one source to a group of destination: only as destination address not source address; Class-D.
- c) IP addresses in class A, B, C are divided into different length of:
Network-ID (netid) and Host-ID (hostid)
- d) When Internet addresses were standardized (early 1980s), the Internet address space was divided up into classes:
 - Class A: Network prefix is 8 bits long
 - Class B: Network prefix is 16 bits long
 - Class C: Network prefix is 24 bits long

Netid and Hostid



Classful Addressing

Concept of Classes and Blocks (networks): - for example:

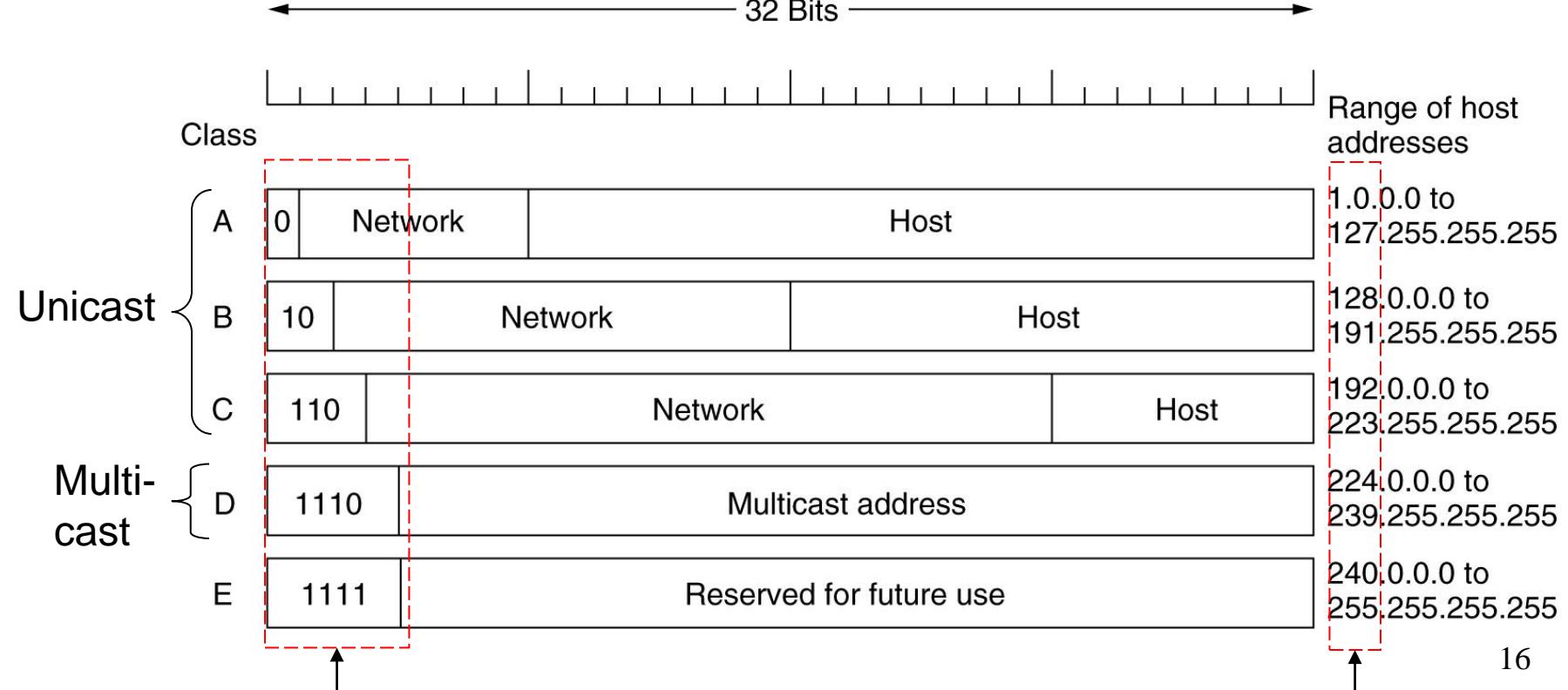
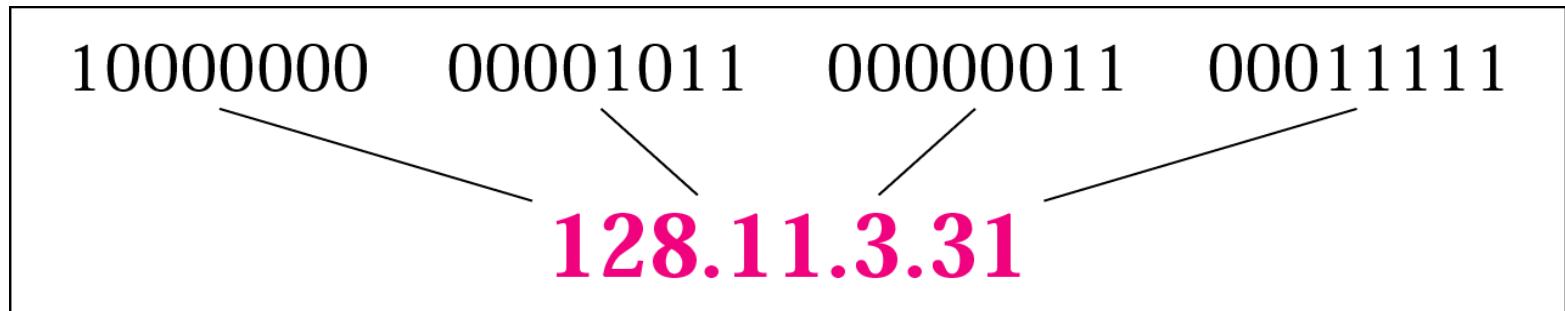
In class-A, 1st block covers from **0.0.0.0** to **0.255.255.255** (net-ID **0**)

2nd block covers from **1.0.0.0** to **1.255.255.255** (net-ID **1**)

last block covers from **127.0.0.0** to **127.255.255.255** (net-ID **127**)

- Note that: block = class + netid + hostid
- One problem with classful addressing is that each class is divided into a fixed number of blocks with fixed size.
- Plenty of IP addresses wasted!!! in classful addressing method.

IP Addresses



128 Blocks in class A

1st IP used to identify organisation to the rest of Internet

73 is common in all addresses

73.0.0.1



73.0.0.2



⋮

73.8.17.2



⋮

73.255.255.254



73.255.255.255 (Special)



73.0.0.0
Network address

128 blocks: 16,777,216 addresses in each block

Millions of class A addresses are wasted.

Class A

Netid 0

0.0.0.0

⋮

0.255.255.255

⋮

⋮

Netid 73

73.0.0.0

⋮

73.255.255.255

⋮

⋮

Netid 127

127.0.0.0

⋮

127.255.255.255

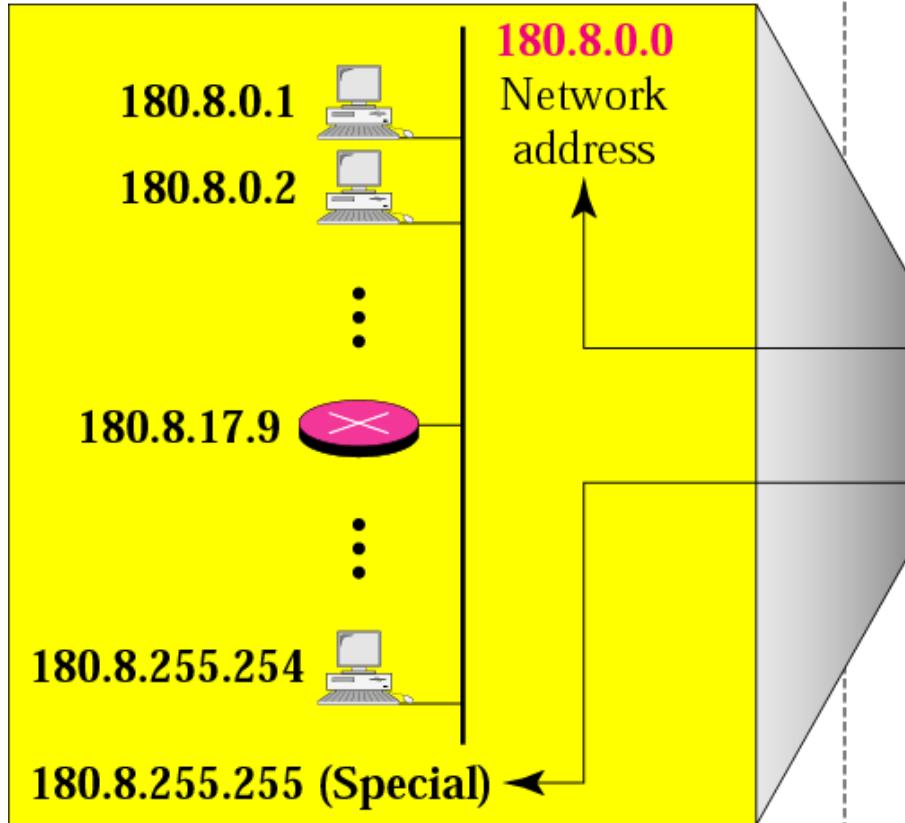
3 bytes
 $= 2^{24}$

Last IP reserved for special purpose; not allowed to use

16384 Blocks in class B

16 blocks for private addressees
leaving 16368 blocks

180.8 is common in all addresses



Class B

Netid 128.0

128.0.0.0

⋮

128.0.255.255

⋮

Netid 180.8

180.8.0.0

⋮

180.8.255.255

⋮

Netid 191.255

191.255.0.0

⋮

191.255.255.255

Class B for midsize organisation.
16384 organizations are class-B

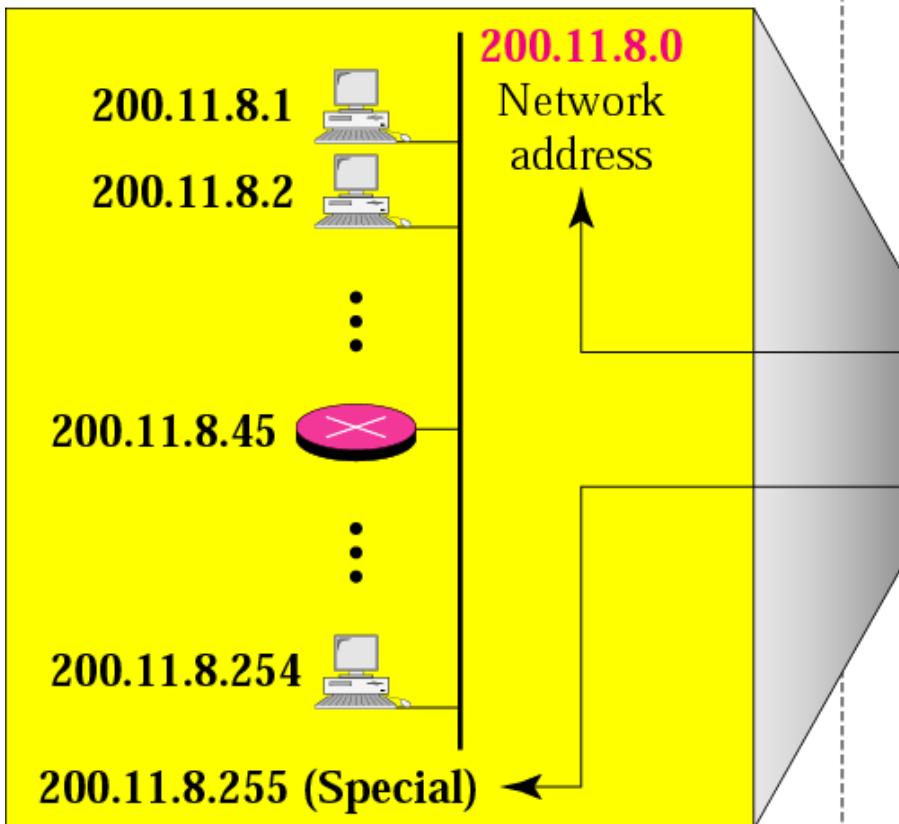
16,384 blocks: 65,536 addresses in each block

Many of class B addresses are wasted.

2,097,152 Blocks in class C

256 blocks for private addressees
leaving 2,096,896 blocks

200.11.8 is common in all addresses



Class C

Netid 192.0.0

192.0.0.0

⋮

192.0.0.255

Netid
200.11.8

200.11.8.0

⋮

200.11.8.255

Netid
223.255.255

223.255.255.0

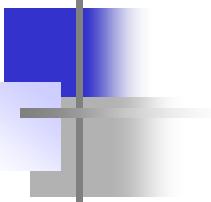
⋮

223.255.255.255

Class C for small organisation.

Limited IP address in each blocks,
which is smaller than the needs of
most organisations

2,097,152 blocks: 256 addresses in each block



Class D addresses
are used for multicasting;
there is only
one block in this class.

Class E addresses are reserved
for special purposes;
most of the block is wasted.

Network Addresses

The network address is the first address.

The network address defines the network to the rest of the Internet.

Given the network address, we can find the class of the address, the block, and the range of the addresses in the block

Network addresses

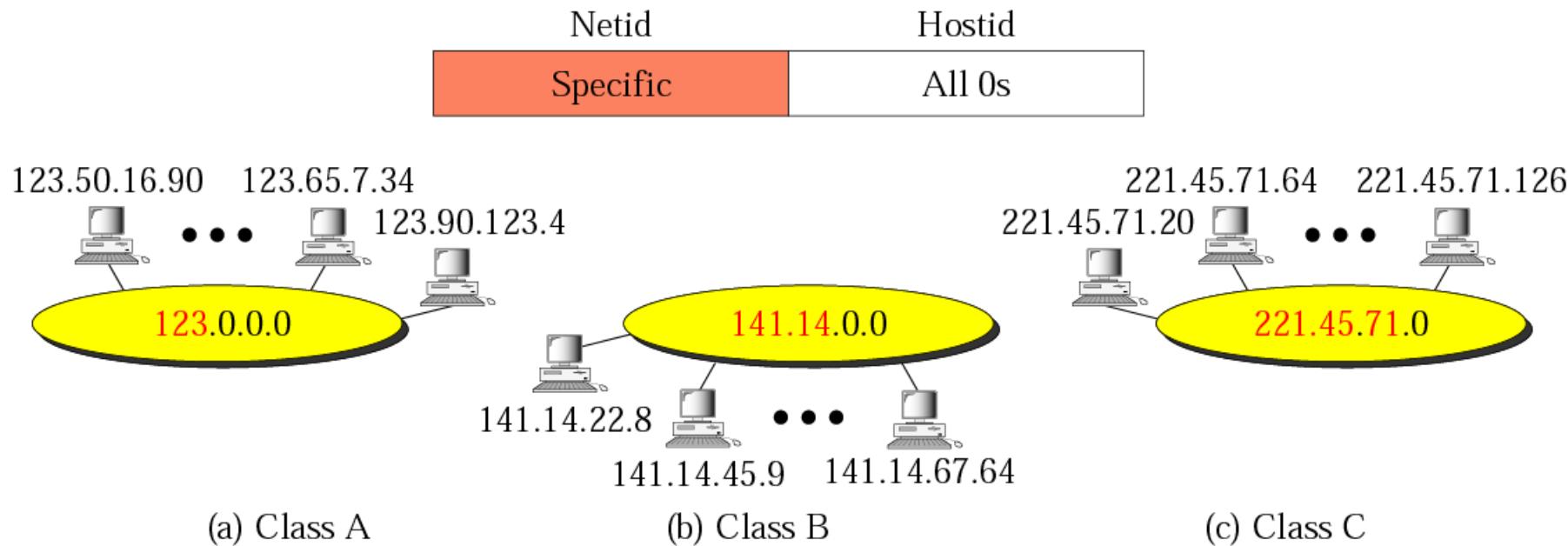


Figure 4-13

*In classful addressing, the network address
(the first address in the block)
is the one that is assigned to the organization.*

Example

Given the network address 17.0.0.0, find the class, the block, and the range of the addresses.

Solution

The class is A because the first byte is between 0 and 127.

The block has a netid of 17.

The addresses range from 17.0.0.0 to 17.255.255.255.

Example

Given the network address 132.21.0.0, find the class, the block, and the range of the addresses.

Solution

The class is B because the first byte is between 128 and 191.

The block has a netid of 132.21.

The addresses range: 132.21.0.0 to 132.21.255.255.

Example

Given the network address 220.34.76.0, find the class, the block, and the range of the addresses.

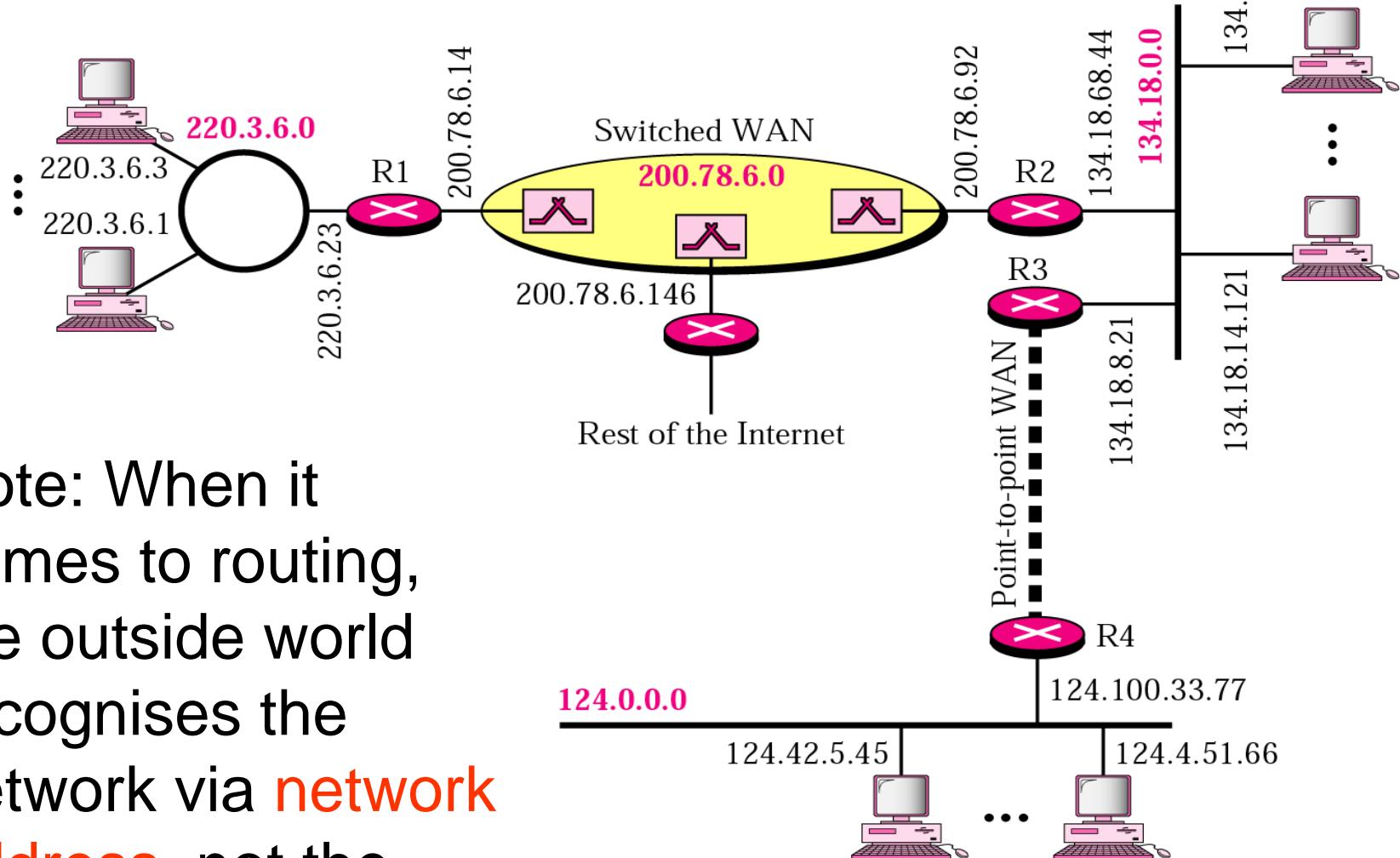
Solution

The class is C because the first byte is between 192 and 223.

The block has a netid of 220.34.76.

The addresses range from 220.34.76.0 to 220.34.76.255.

Sample Internet



Note: When it comes to routing, the outside world recognises the network via **network address**, not the individual host-IPs

Network Addresses

*The **network address** is the beginning address of each block.*

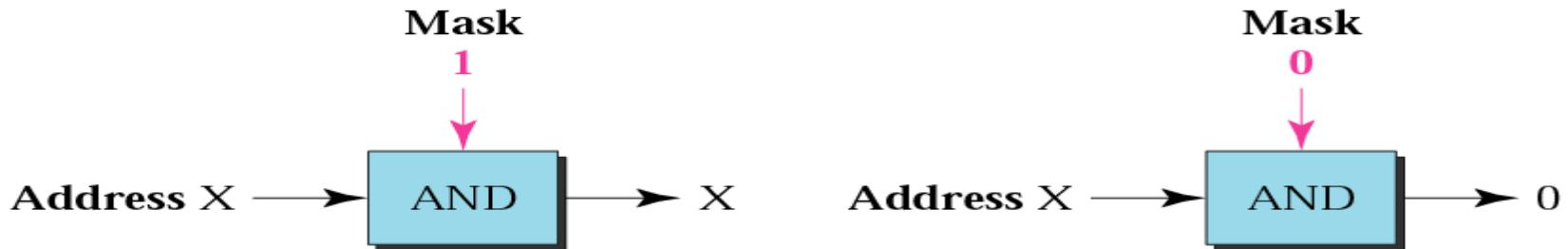
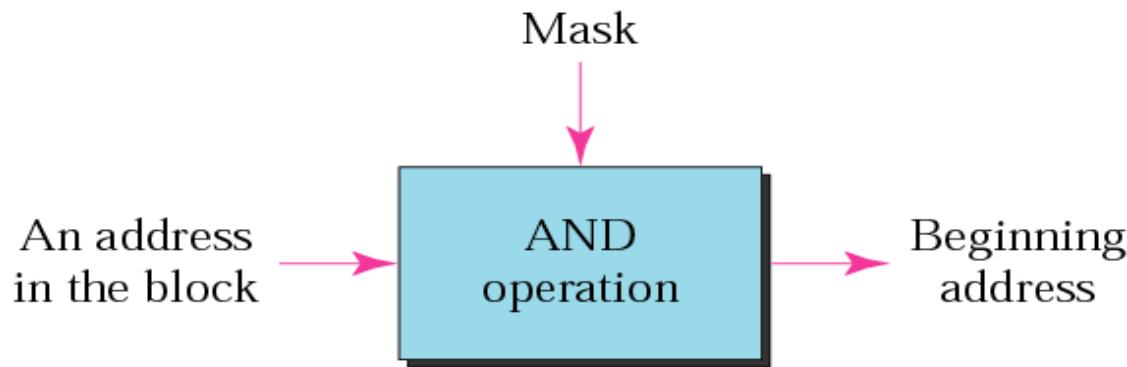
*It can be found by applying the **default mask** to any of the IP addresses in the block.*

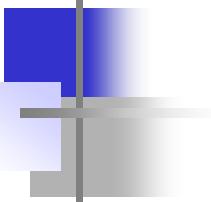
*It retains the **netid** of the block and sets the **hostid** to zero.*

We must not apply the default mask of one class to an address belonging to another class.

Concept of Masking

A mask is a 32-bit binary number or 4-bytes that gives the first address in the block (the network address) when bitwise ANDed with an address in the block.





Default Mask

Default class A mask is **255.0.0.0**

Default class B mask is **255.255.0.0**

Default class C mask is **255.255.255.0**

Example

Given the address 23.56.7.91 and the default **class A** mask, find the beginning address (network address).

Solution

The default mask is **255.0.0.0**, which means that only the first byte is preserved and the other 3 bytes are set to 0s.

The network address is **23.0.0.0**.

Example

Given the address 132.6.17.85 and the default **class B** mask, find network address.

Solution

The default mask is **255.255.0.0**, which means that the first 2 bytes are preserved and the other 2 bytes are set to 0s.
The network address is **132.6.0.0**.

Example

Given the address 201.180.56.5 and the **class C** default mask, find the network address.

Solution

The default mask is **255.255.255.0**, which means that the first 3 bytes are preserved and the last byte is set to 0. The network address is **201.180.56.0**.