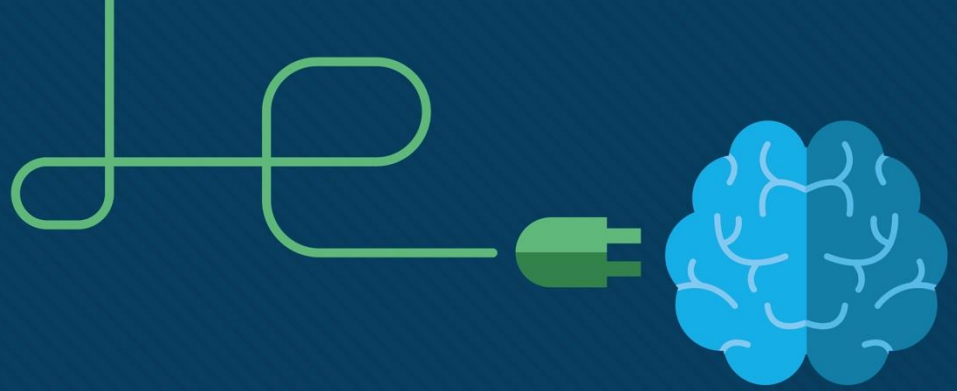


Module 11: IPv4 Addressing

Introduction to Networks v7.0
(ITN)

Module Objectives

Module Title: IPv4 Addressing

Module Objective: Calculate an IPv4 subnetting scheme to efficiently segment your network.

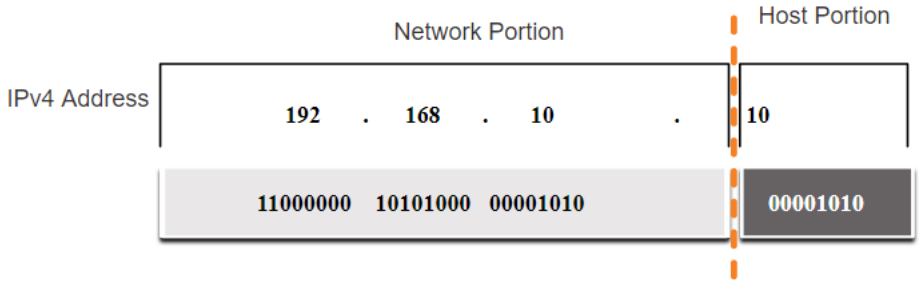
Topic Title	Topic Objective
IPv4 Address Structure	Describe the structure of an IPv4 address including the network portion, the host portion, and the subnet mask.
IPv4 Unicast, Broadcast, and Multicast	Compare the characteristics and uses of the unicast, broadcast and multicast IPv4 addresses.
Types of IPv4 Addresses	Explain public, private, and reserved IPv4 addresses.
Network Segmentation	Explain how subnetting segments a network to enable better communication.
Subnet an IPv4 Network	Calculate IPv4 subnets for a /24 prefix.

11.1 IPv4 Address Structure

Network and Host Portions

- An IPv4 address is a 32-bit hierarchical address that is made up of a network portion and a host portion.

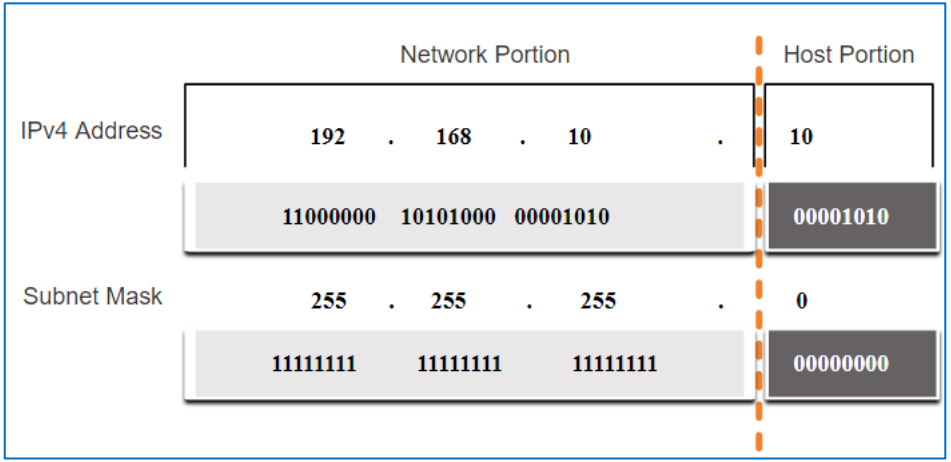
- When determining the network portion versus the host portion, you must look at the 32-bit stream.
- A subnet mask is used to determine the network and host portions.



The Subnet Mask

- To identify the network and host portions of an IPv4 address, the subnet mask is compared to the IPv4 address bit for bit, from left to right.

- The actual process used to identify the network and host portions is called ANDing.



The Prefix Length

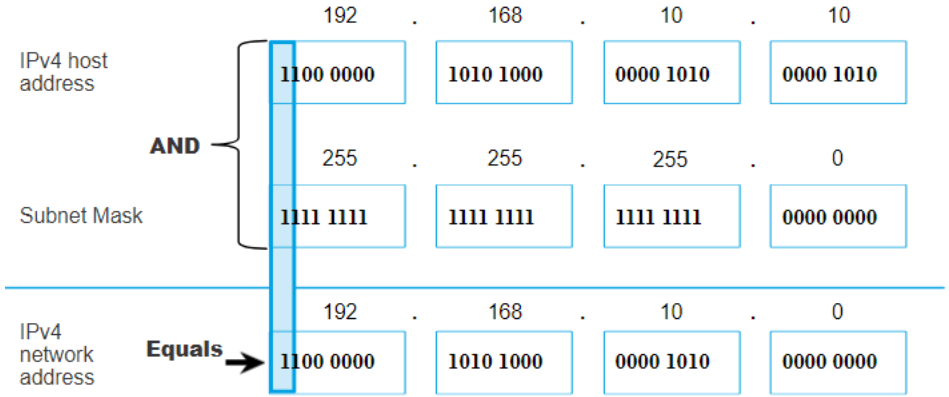
- A prefix length is a less cumbersome method used to identify a subnet mask address.
- The prefix length is the number of bits set to 1 in the subnet mask.
- It is written in “slash notation” therefore, count the number of bits in the subnet mask and prepend it with a slash.

Subnet Mask	32-bit Address	Prefix Length
255.0.0.0	11111111.00000000.00000000.00000000	/8
255.255.0.0	11111111.11111111.00000000.00000000	/16
255.255.255.0	11111111.11111111.11111111.00000000	/24
255.255.255.128	11111111.11111111.11111111.10000000	/25
255.255.255.192	11111111.11111111.11111111.11000000	/26
255.255.255.224	11111111.11111111.11111111.11100000	/27
255.255.255.240	11111111.11111111.11111111.11110000	/28
255.255.255.248	11111111.11111111.11111111.11111000	/29
255.255.255.252	11111111.11111111.11111111.11111100	/30

Determining the Network: Logical AND

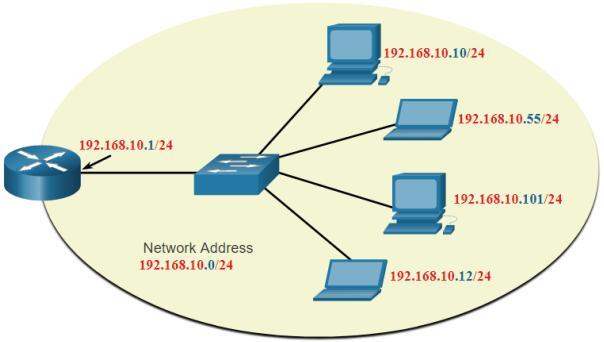
- A logical AND Boolean operation is used in determining the network address.
  - Logical AND is the comparison of two bits where only a 1 AND 1 produces a 1 and any other combination results in a 0.
  - 1 AND 1 = 1, 0 AND 1 = 0, 1 AND 0 = 0, 0 AND 0 = 0
  - 1 = True and 0 = False

- To identify the network address, the host IPv4 address is logically ANDed, bit by bit, with the subnet mask to identify the network address.



Network, Host, and Broadcast Addresses

- Within each network are three types of IP addresses:
  - Network address
  - Host addresses
  - Broadcast address



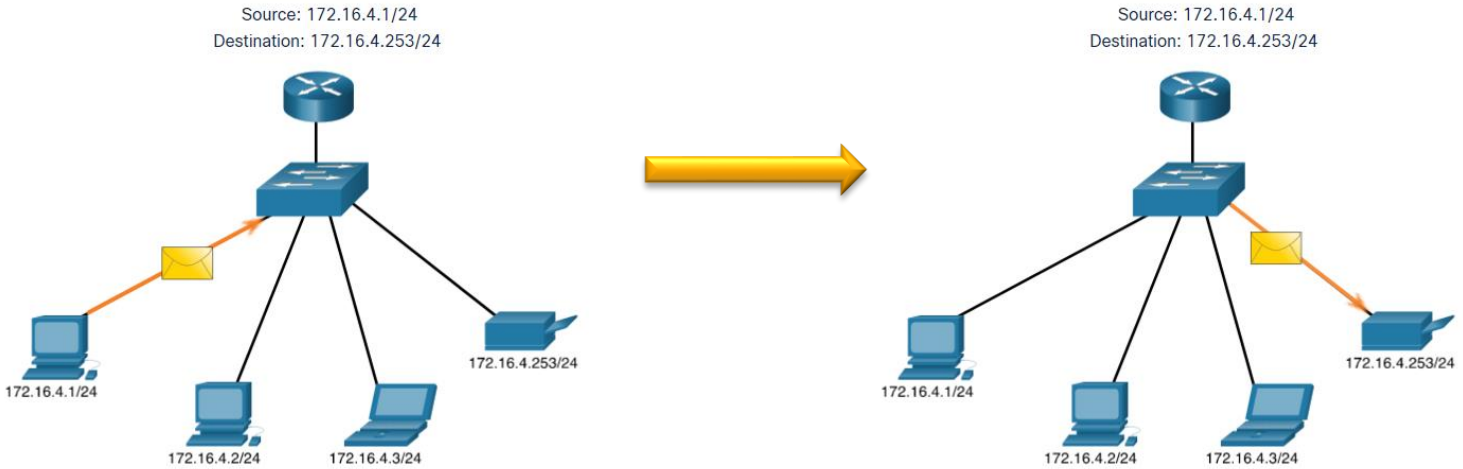
	Network Portion			Host Portion	Host Bits
Subnet mask **255.255.255.**0 or **/24**	255 11111111	255 11111111	255 11111111	0 00000000	
Network address **192.168.10.**0 or **/24**	192 11000000	168 10100000	10 00001010	0 00000000	All 0s
First address **192.168.10.**1 or **/24**	192 11000000	168 10100000	10 00001010	1 00000001	All 0s and a 1
Last address **192.168.10.**254 or **/24**	192 11000000	168 10100000	10 00001010	254 11111110	All 1s and a 0
Broadcast address **192.168.10.**255 or **/24**	192 11000000	168 10100000	10 00001010	255 11111111	All 1s

11.2 IPv4 Unicast, Broadcast, and Multicast

Unicast

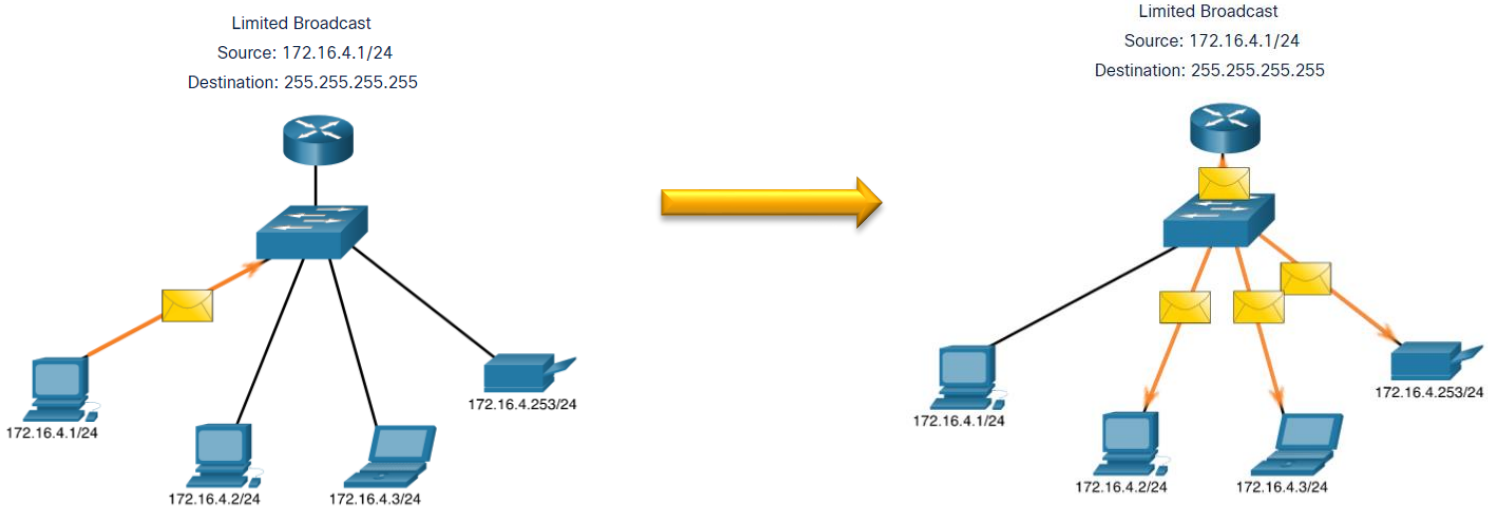
- Unicast transmission is sending a packet to one destination IP address.

- For example, the PC at 172.16.4.1 sends a unicast packet to the printer at 172.16.4.253.



Broadcast

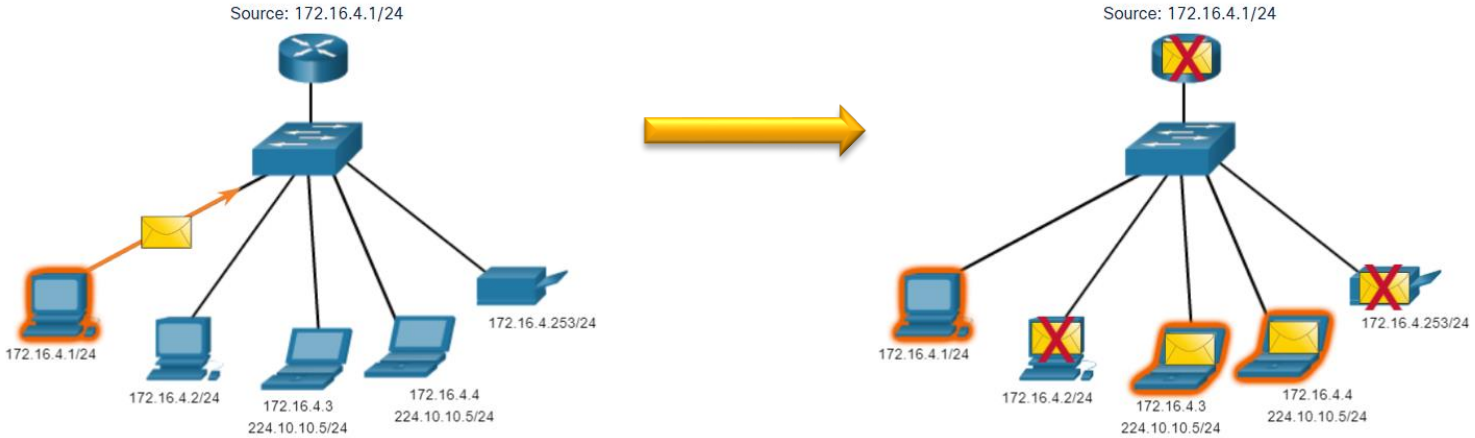
- Broadcast transmission is sending a packet to all other destination IP addresses.
- For example, the PC at 172.16.4.1 sends a broadcast packet to all IPv4 hosts.



Multicast

- Multicast transmission is sending a packet to a multicast address group.

- For example, the PC at 172.16.4.1 sends a multicast packet to the multicast group address 224.10.10.5.



11.3 Types of IPv4 Addresses

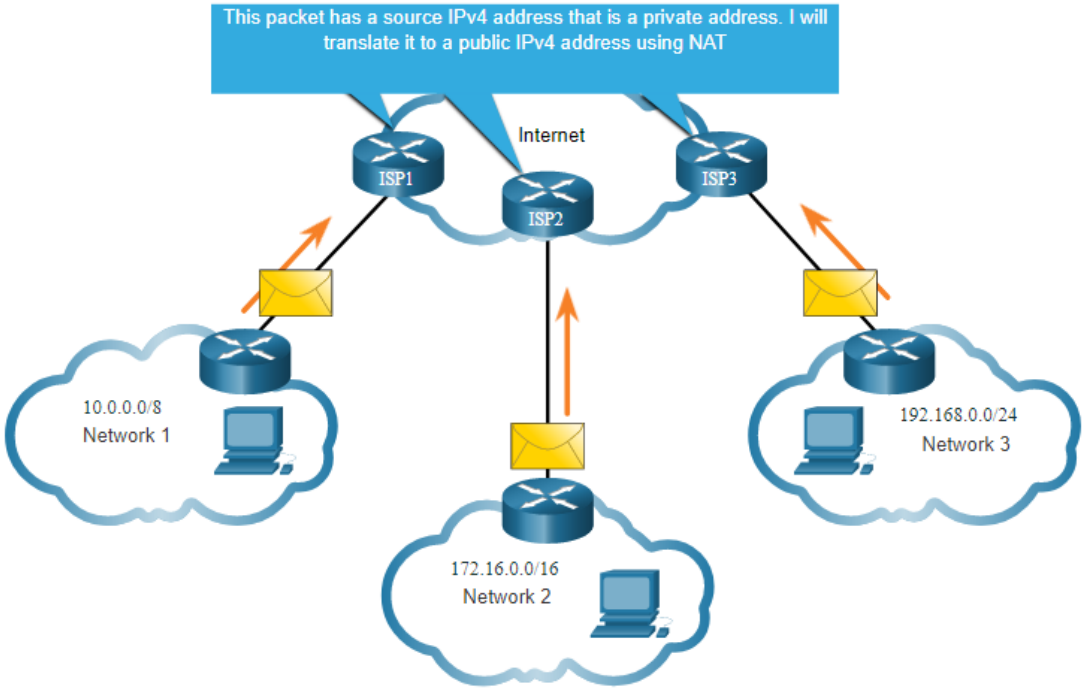
Public and Private IPv4 Addresses

- As defined in RFC 1918, public IPv4 addresses are globally routed between internet service provider (ISP) routers.
- Private addresses are common blocks of addresses used by most organizations to assign IPv4 addresses to internal hosts.
- Private IPv4 addresses are not unique and can be used internally within any network.
- However, private addresses are not globally routable.

Network Address and Prefix	RFC 1918 Private Address Range
10.0.0.0/8	10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255
172.16.0.0/12	172.16.0.0 - 172.31.255.255
192.168.0.0/16	192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255

Routing to the Internet

- Network Address Translation (NAT) translates private IPv4 addresses to public IPv4 addresses.
- NAT is typically enabled on the edge router connecting to the internet.
- It translates the internal private address to a public global IP address.



Special Use IPv4 Addresses

Loopback addresses

- 127.0.0.0 /8 (127.0.0.1 to 127.255.255.254)
- Commonly identified as only 127.0.0.1
- Used on a host to test if TCP/IP is operational.

```
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
```

Link-Local addresses

- 169.254.0.0 /16 (169.254.0.1 to 169.254.255.254)
- Commonly known as the Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA) addresses or self-assigned addresses.
- Used by Windows DHCP clients to self-configure when no DHCP servers are available.

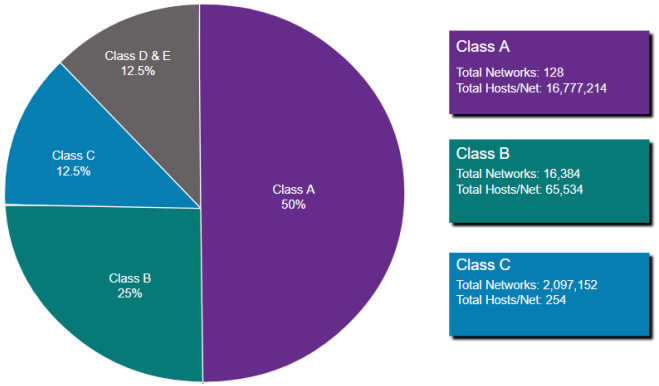
Legacy Classful Addressing

RFC 790 (1981) allocated IPv4 addresses in classes

- Class A (0.0.0.0/8 to 127.0.0.0/8)
- Class B (128.0.0.0 /16 – 191.255.0.0 /16)
- Class C (192.0.0.0 /24 – 223.255.255.0 /24)
- Class D (224.0.0.0 to 239.0.0.0)
- Class E (240.0.0.0 – 255.0.0.0)

- Classful addressing wasted many IPv4 addresses.

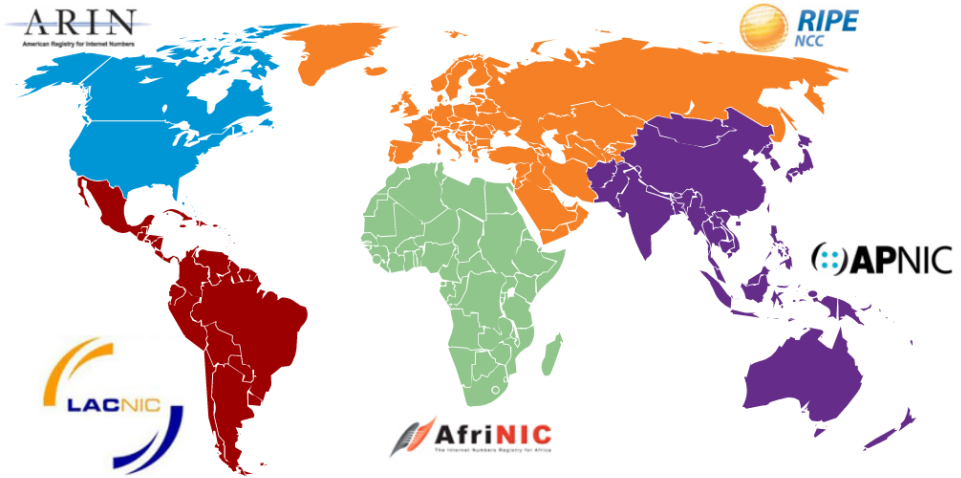
Classful address allocation was replaced with classless addressing which ignores the rules of classes (A, B, C).



Assignment of IP Addresses

- The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) manages and allocates blocks of IPv4 and IPv6 addresses to five Regional Internet Registries (RIRs).

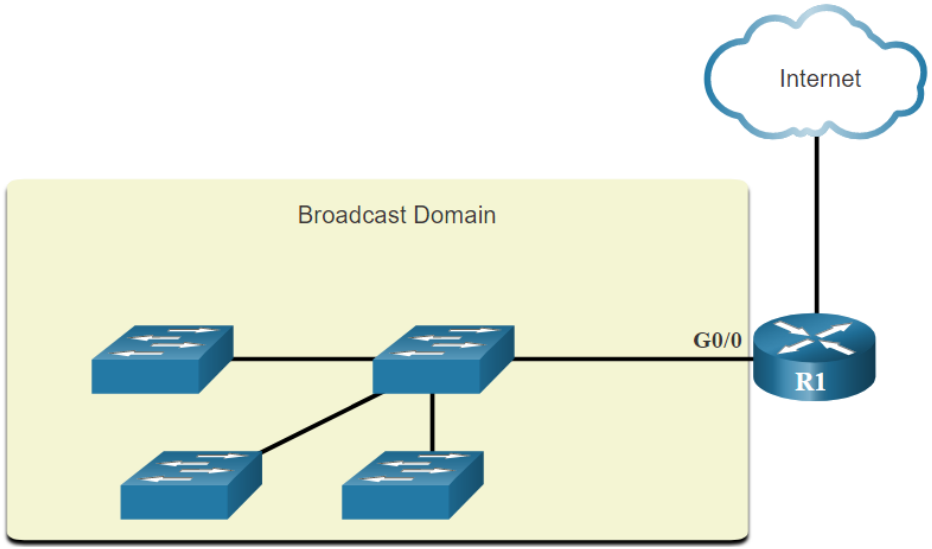
- RIRs are responsible for allocating IP addresses to ISPs who provide IPv4 address blocks to smaller ISPs and organizations.



11.4 Network Segmentation

Broadcast Domains and Segmentation

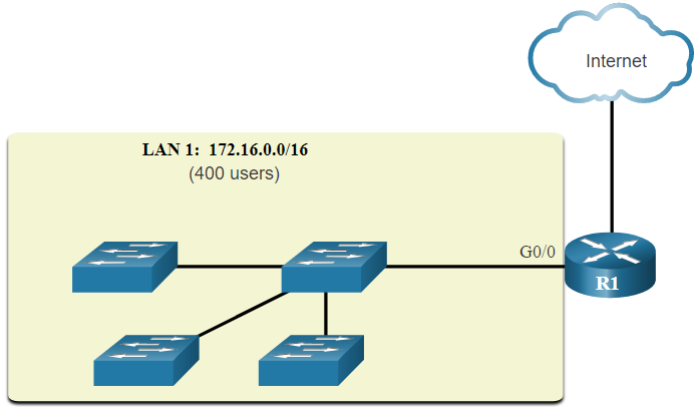
- Many protocols use broadcasts or multicasts (e.g., ARP use broadcasts to locate other devices, hosts send DHCP discover broadcasts to locate a DHCP server.)
- Switches propagate broadcasts out all interfaces except the interface on which it was received.

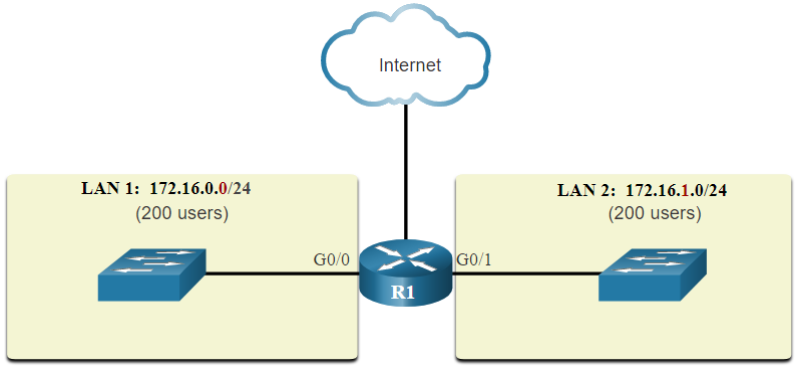


- The only device that stops broadcasts is a router.
- Routers do not propagate broadcasts.
- Each router interface connects to a broadcast domain and broadcasts are only propagated within that specific broadcast domain.

Problems with Large Broadcast Domains

- A problem with a large broadcast domain is that these hosts can generate excessive broadcasts and negatively affect the network.
- The solution is to reduce the size of the network to create smaller broadcast domains in a process called subnetting.
- Dividing the network address 172.16.0.0 /16 into two subnets of 200 users each: 172.16.0.0 /24 and 172.16.1.0 /24.
- Broadcasts are only propagated within the smaller broadcast domains.



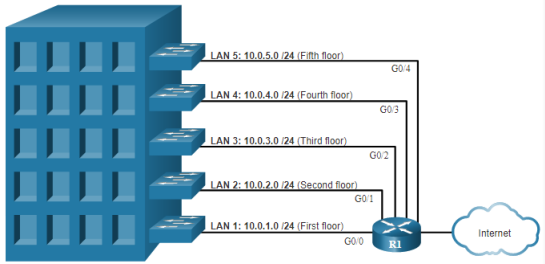


Reasons for Segmenting Networks

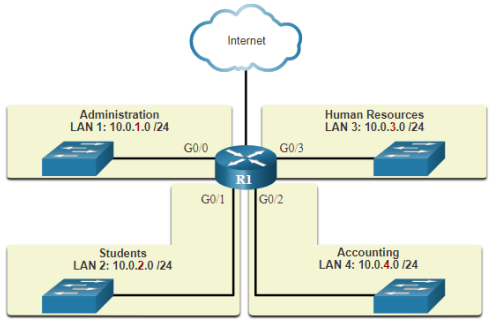
- Subnetting reduces overall network traffic and improves network performance.
- It can be used to implement security policies between subnets.
- Subnetting reduces the number of devices affected by abnormal broadcast traffic.

- Subnets are used for a variety of reasons including by:

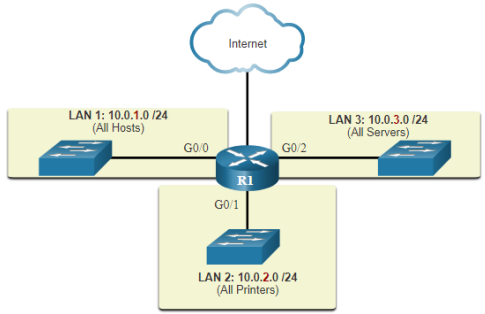
Location



Group or Function



Device Type



11.5 Subnet an IPv4 Network

Subnet on an Octet Boundary

- Networks are most easily subnetted at the octet boundary of /8, /16, and /24.
- Notice that using longer prefix lengths decreases the number of hosts per subnet.

Prefix Length	Subnet Mask	Subnet Mask in Binary (n = network, h = host)	# of hosts
/8	**255**.0.0.0	**nnnnnnnn**.hhhhhhhh.hhhhhhhh.hhhhhhhh **11111111**.00000000.00000000.00000000	16,777,214
/16	**255.255**.0.0	**nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn**.hhhhhhhh.hhhhhhhh **11111111.11111111**.00000000.00000000	65,534
/24	**255.255.255**.0	**nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn**.hhhhhhhh **11111111.11111111.11111111**.00000000	254

Subnet on an Octet Boundary (Cont.)

- In the first table 10.0.0.0/8 is subnetted using /16 and in the second table, a /24 mask.

Subnet Address (256 Possible Subnets)	**Host Range** (65,534 possible hosts per subnet)	**Broadcast**
10.0.0.0/**16**	**10.0**.0.1 - **10.0**.255.254	**10.0**.255.255
10.1.0.0/**16**	**10.1**.0.1 - **10.1**.255.254	**10.1**.255.255
10.2.0.0/**16**	**10.2**.0.1 - **10.2**.255.254	**10.2**.255.255
10.3.0.0/**16**	**10.3**.0.1 - **10.3**.255.254	**10.3**.255.255
10.4.0.0/**16**	**10.4**.0.1 - **10.4**.255.254	**10.4**.255.255
10.5.0.0/**16**	**10.5**.0.1 - **10.5**.255.254	**10.5**.255.255
10.6.0.0/**16**	**10.6**.0.1 - **10.6**.255.254	**10.6**.255.255
10.7.0.0/**16**	**10.7**.0.1 - **10.7**.255.254	**10.7**.255.255
…	…	…
10.255.0.0/**16**	**10.255**.0.1 - **10.255**.255.254	**10.255**.255.255

Subnet Address (65,536 Possible Subnets)	**Host Range** (254 possible hosts per subnet)	**Broadcast**
10.0.0.0/**24**	**10.0.0**.1 - **10.0.0**.254	**10.0.0**.255
10.0.1.0/**24**	**10.0.1**.1 - **10.0.1**.254	**10.0.1**.255
10.0.2.0/**24**	**10.0.2**.1 - **10.0.2**.254	**10.0.2**.255
…	…	…
10.0.255.0/**24**	**10.0.255**.1 - **10.0.255**.254	**10.0.255**.255
10.1.0.0/**24**	**10.1.0**.1 - **10.1.0**.254	**10.1.0**.255
10.1.1.0/**24**	**10.1.1**.1 - **10.1.1**.254	**10.1.1**.255
10.1.2.0/**24**	**10.1.2**.1 - **10.1.2**.254	**10.1.2**.255
…	…	…
10.100.0.0/**24**	**10.100.0**.1 - **10.100.0**.254	**10.100.0**.255
…	…	…
10.255.255.0/**24**	**10.255.255**.1 - **10.2255.255**.254	**10.255.255**.255

Subnet within an Octet Boundary

- Refer to the table to see six ways to subnet a /24 network.

Prefix Length	Subnet Mask	Subnet Mask in Binary (n = network, h = host)	# of subnets	# of hosts
/25	255.255.255.128	nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.**n**hhhhhhh 11111111.11111111.11111111.**1**0000000	**2**	126
/26	255.255.255.192	nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.**nn**hhhhhh 11111111.11111111.11111111.**11**000000	**4**	62
/27	255.255.255.224	nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.**nnn**hhhhh 11111111.11111111.11111111.**111**00000	**8**	30
/28	255.255.255.240	nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.**nnnn**hhhh 11111111.11111111.11111111.**1111**0000	**16**	14
/29	255.255.255.248	nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.**nnnnn**hhh 11111111.11111111.11111111.**11111**000	**32**	6
/30	255.255.255.252	nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.**nnnnnn**hh 11111111.11111111.11111111.**111111**00	**64**	2

11.10 Module Practice and Quiz

What did I learn in this module?

- The IP addressing structure consists of a 32-bit hierarchical network address that identifies a network and a host portion. Network devices use a process called ANDing using the IP address and associated subnet mask to identify the network and host portions.
- Destination IPv4 packets can be unicast, broadcast, and multicast.
- There are globally routable IP addresses as assigned by the IANA and there are three ranges of private IP network addresses that cannot be routed globally but can be used on all internal private networks.
- Reduce large broadcast domains using subnets to create smaller broadcast domains, reduce overall network traffic, and improve network performance.
- Create IPv4 subnets using one or more of the host bits as network bits. However, networks are most easily subnetted at the octet boundary of /8, /16, and /24.
- Larger networks can be subnetted at the /8 or /16 boundaries.
- Use VLSM to reduce the number of unused host addresses per subnet.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