Activity 5.1 – Working with IPv4 addresses

1. Objectives

Part 1: Use Bitwise ANDing Operation to Determine Network Addresses

Part 2: Apply Network Address Calculations

1. Background / Scenario

Every Ipv4 address is comprised of two parts: a network portion and a host portion. The network portion of an address is the same for all devices that reside in the same network. The host portion identifies a specific host within a given network. The subnet mask is used to determine the network portion of an IP address. Devices on the same network can communicate directly; devices on different networks require an intermediary Layer 3 device, such as a router, to communicate.

To understand the operation of devices on a network, we need to look at addresses the way devices do—in binary notation. To do this, we must convert the dotted decimal form of an IP address and its subnet mask to binary notation. After this has been done, we can use the bitwise ANDing operation to determine the network address.

This lab provides instructions on how to determine the network and host portion of IP addresses by converting addresses and subnet masks from dotted decimal to binary, and then using the bitwise ANDing operation. You will then apply this information to identify addresses in the network.

1. Use Bitwise ANDing Operation to Determine Network Addresses

In Part 1, you will use the bitwise ANDing operation to calculate the network address for the provided host addresses. You will first need to convert an IPv4 decimal address and subnet mask to their binary equivalent. Once you have the binary form of the network address, convert it to its decimal form.

**Note**: The ANDing process compares the binary value in each bit position of the 32-bit host IP with the corresponding position in the 32-bit subnet mask. If there two 0s or a 0 and a 1, the ANDing result is 0. If there are two 1s, the result is a 1, as shown in the example here.

* 1. Determine the number of bits to use to calculate the network address.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Description | Decimal | Binary |
| IP Address | 192.168.10.131 | 11000000.10101000.00001010.10000011 |
| Subnet Mask | 255.255.255.192 | 11111111.11111111.11111111.11000000 |
| Network Address | 192.168.10.128 | 11000000.10101000.00001010.10000000 |

Reflection:

How do you determine what bits to use to calculate the network address?

**Using the subnet mask given, the 1s in a subnet mask represent the network portion.**

In the example above, how many bits are used to calculate the network address? **26**

* 1. Use the ANDing operation to determine the network address.
     1. Enter the missing information into the table below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Description | Decimal | Binary |
| IP Address | 172.16.145.29 | 10101100.00010000.10010001.00011101 |
| Subnet Mask | 255.255.0.0 | 11111111.11111111.00000000.00000000 |
| Network Address | 172.16.0.0 | 10101100.00010000.00000000.00000000 |

* + 1. Enter the missing information into the table below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Description | Decimal | Binary |
| IP Address | 192.168.10.10 | 11000000.10101000.00001010.00001010 |
| Subnet Mask | 255.255.255.0 | 11111111.11111111.11111111.00000000 |
| Network Address | 192.168.10.0 | 11000000.10101000.00001010.00000000 |

* + 1. Enter the missing information into the table below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Description | Decimal | Binary |
| IP Address | 10.172.2.8 | 00001010.10101100.00000010.00001000 |
| Subnet Mask | 255.224.0.0 | 11111111.11100000.00000000.00000000 |
| Network Address | 10.160.0.0 | 00001010.10100000.00000000.00000000 |

1. Apply Network Address Calculations

In Part 2, you must calculate the network address for the given IP addresses and subnet masks. After you have the network address, you should be able to determine the responses needed to complete the activity.

* 1. Determine whether IP addresses are on same network.
     1. You are configuring two PCs for your network. PC-A is given an IP address of 192.168.1.18, and PC-B is given an IP address of 192.168.1.33. Both PCs receive a subnet mask of 255.255.255.240.

What is the network address for PC-A? **192.168.1.16**

What is the network address for PC-B? **192.168.1.32**

Will these PCs be able to communicate directly with each other? **Yes**

What is the highest address that can be given to PC-B that allows it to be on the same network as PC-A?

**192.168.1.30**

* + 1. You are configuring two PCs for your network. PC-A is given an IP address of 10.0.0.16, and PC-B is given an IP address of 10.1.14.68. Both PCs receive a subnet mask of 255.254.0.0.

What is the network address for PC-A? **10.0.0.0**

What is the network address for PC-B? **10.0.0.0**

Will these PCs be able to communicate directly with each other? **Yes**

What is the lowest address that can be given to PC-B that allows it to be on the same network as PC-A?

**10.0.0.1**

* 1. Identify the default gateway address.
     1. Your company has a policy to use **the first IP address in a network as the default gateway address**. A host on the local-area network (LAN) has an IP address of 172.16.140.24 and a subnet mask of 255.255.192.0.

Reflection:

What is the network address for this network?

**172.16.128.0**

What is the default gateway address for this host?

**172.16.128.1**

* + 1. Your company has a policy to use the first IP address in a network as the default gateway address. You have been instructed to configure a new server with an IP address of 192.168.184.227 and a subnet mask of 255.255.255.248.

What is the network address for this network?

**192.168.184.224**

What is the default gateway for this server?

**192.168.184.225**

Reflection:

Why is the subnet mask important in determining the network address?

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