



# SLIIT

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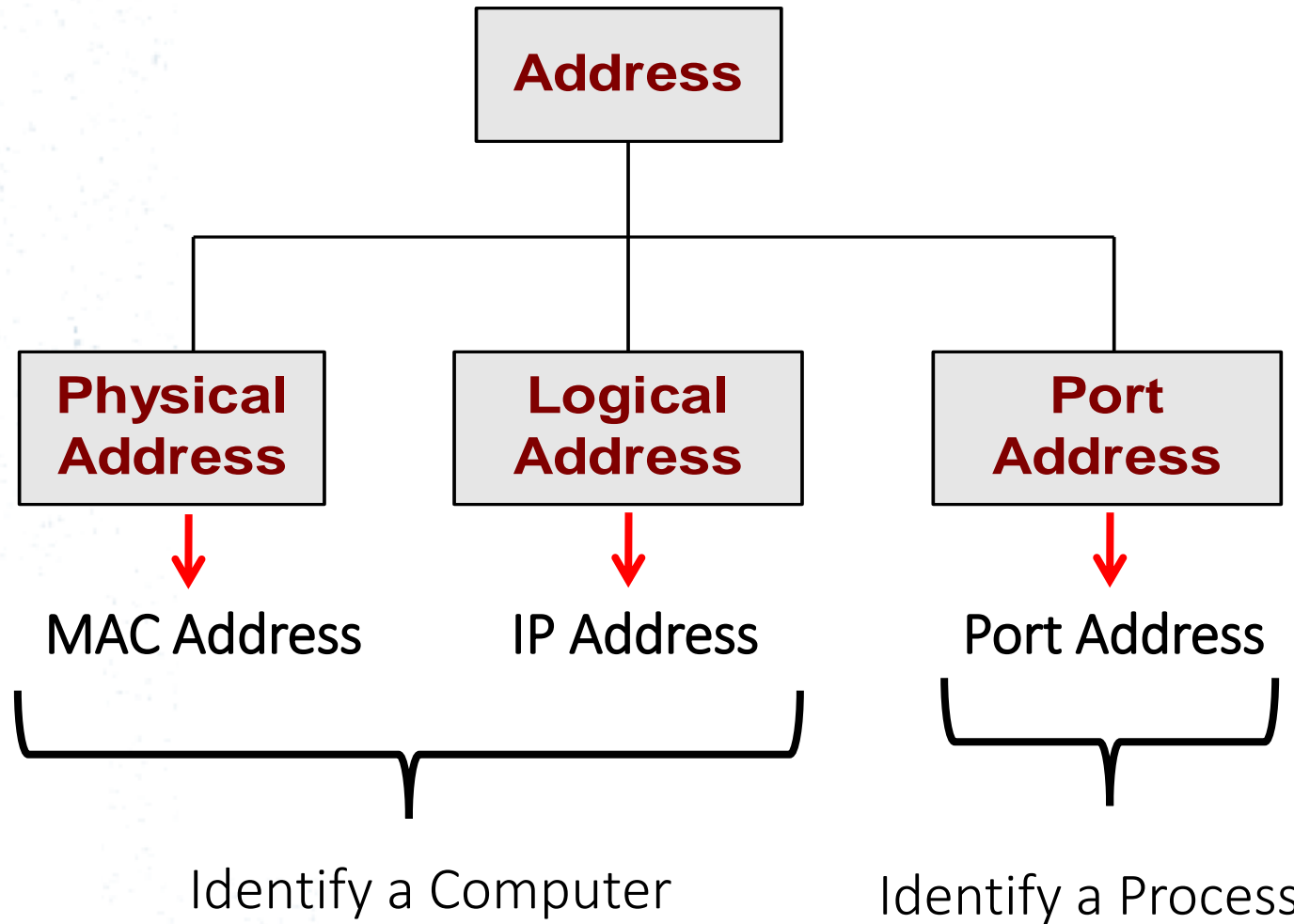
# IT2050 - COMPUTER NETWORKS

## Lecture 2

## IP Addressing



# Addressing with TCP/IP



# Physical Address

- Stored in the Network Interface Card (NIC)
- A hardware setting set by the manufacturer of NIC .
- Unchangeable

Ex :- *MAC address*

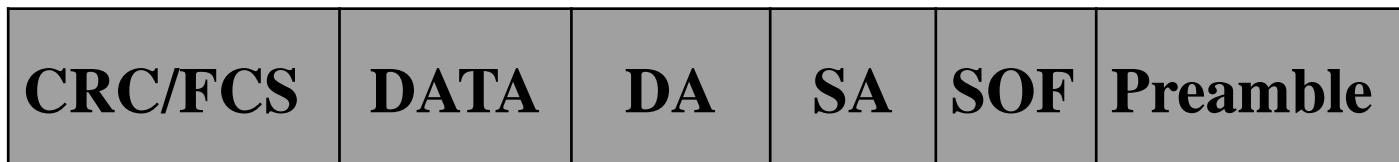
- For Ethernet, the MAC address is a 48 bit or 12 Hex number

Ex :    5A:B3:87:F1:93:7C

5A-B3-87-F1-93-7C

- MAC address operates in the Data Link Layer (Layer 2)

Ethernet Frame



# Logical Address

- Address scheme depends on the used protocol
- Widely used protocol is TCP/IP

Ex :- IP Address

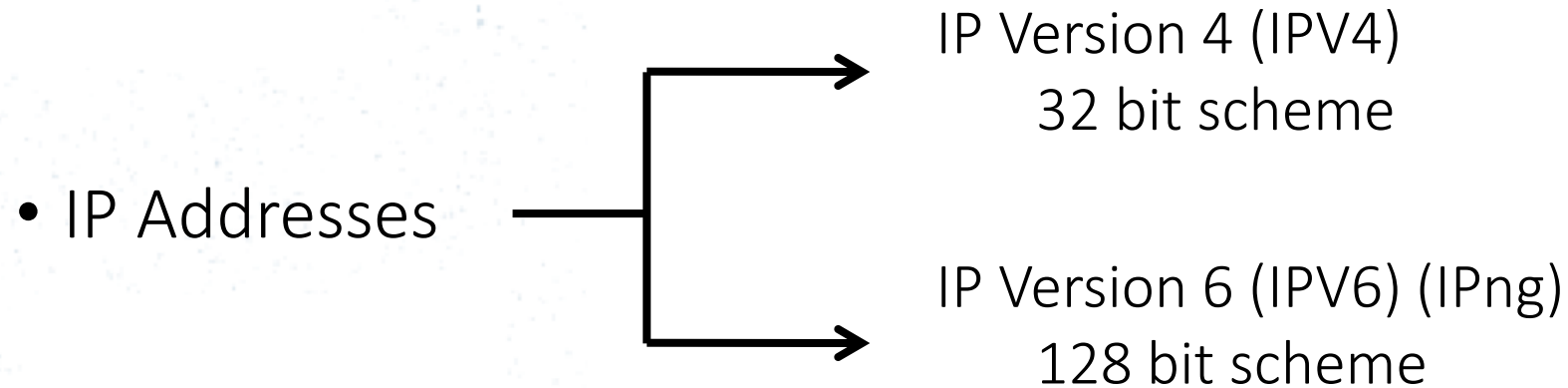
192.168.16.53

10.39.40.3

- Logical address operates at the Network Layer (Layer 3)

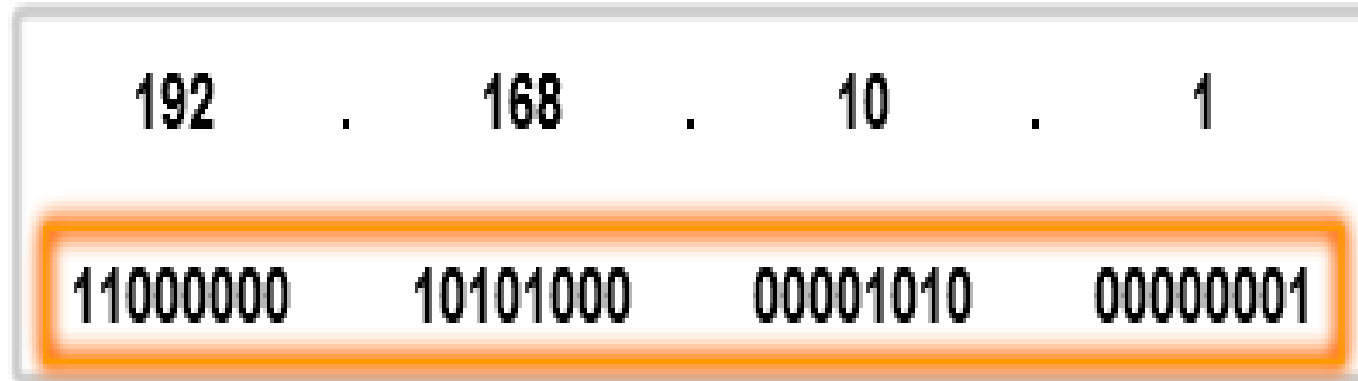
# IP Address

- Uniquely identifies devices



# IP Version 4 (IPv4)

- The 32 bits are represented in following manner.  
Byte 1. Byte 2. Byte 3. Byte 4  
( 1 byte = 8 bits)



32-Bit Address

# IP Version 4 (IPV4) cont.

192	.	168	.	10	.	1
11000000		10101000		00001010		00000001

Dotted Decimal Address

# IP Version 4 (IPV4) cont.

- The minimum value of a byte

00000000 = 0

- The maximum value of a byte

11111111 = 255

- The minimum IP Address

0.0.0.0

- The maximum IP Address

255.255.255.255

# Network ID and Host ID

- IP Addresses → Network ID + Host ID

Classes of IP addresses

Class	Net ID	Host ID
A	1 Byte	3 Bytes
B	2 Bytes	2 Bytes
C	3 Bytes	1 Byte

192	.	168	.	10	.	1
11000000		10101000		00001010		00000001

Network



# IPv4 Address Classes

Class A	Network	Host		
Octet	1	2	3	4

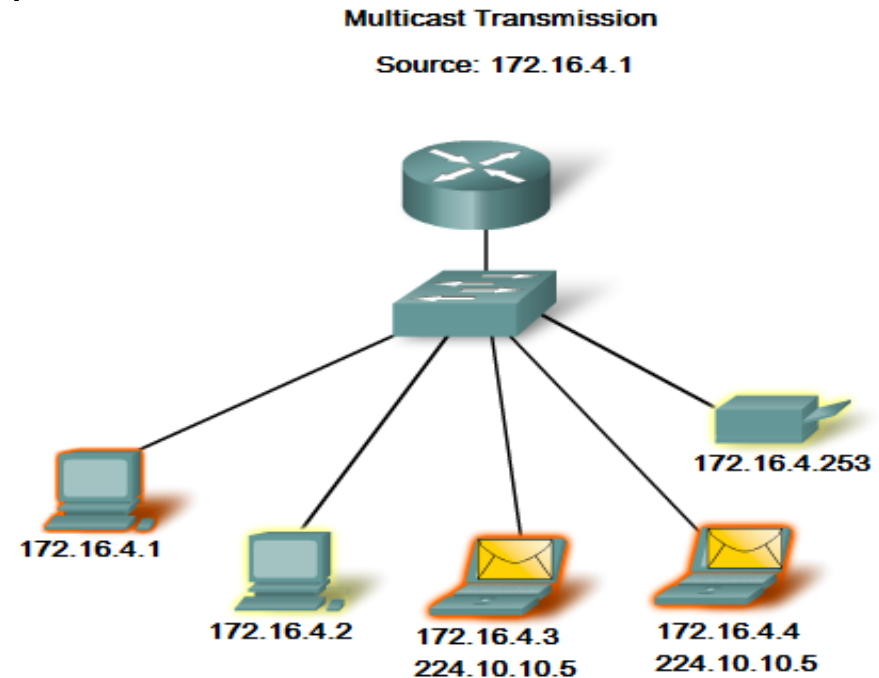
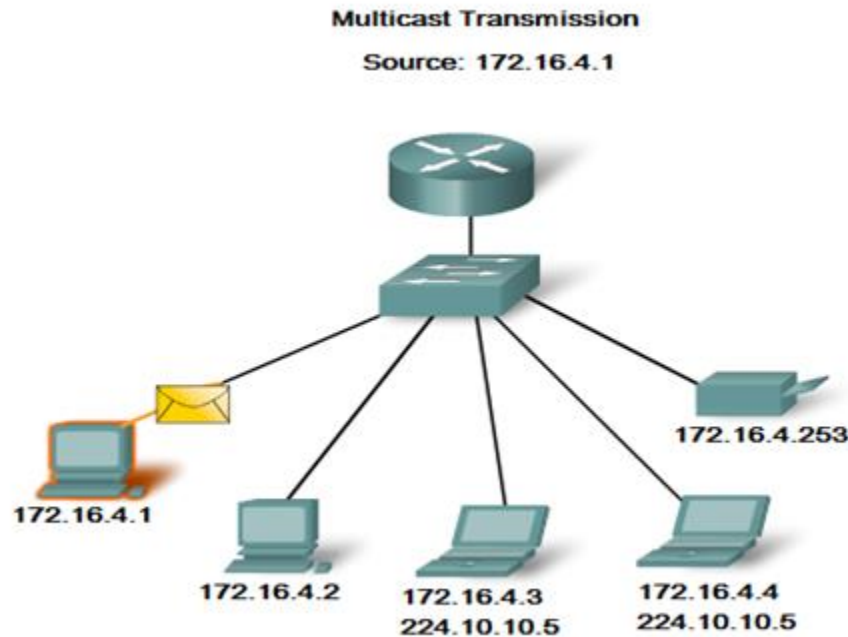
Class B	Network		Host	
Octet	1	2	3	4

Class C	Network			Host
Octet	1	2	3	4

Class D	Host			
Octet	1	2	3	4

# Classes of IP addresses cont.

- Class D is introduced for Multicast in



- Class E is reserved

# Classes of IP addresses cont.

## Class D Addresses

- A Class D address begins with binary 1110 in the first octet.
- First octet range 224 to 239.
- Class D address can be used to represent a group of hosts called a host group, or multicast group.

## Class E Addresses

- First octet of an IP address begins with 1111
- Class E addresses are reserved for experimental purposes and should not be used for addressing hosts or multicast groups.

Class A byte 1



Class B byte 1



Class C byte 1



Class	Minimum Network ID	Maximum Networks ID
A	0 0000000 0	0 1111111 127
B	10 000000.00000000 128.0	10 111111.11111111 191.255
C	110 00000.00000000.00000000 192.0.0	110 11111.11111111.11111111 223.255.255



- Class A –  $2^7$
- Class B –  $2^{14}$
- Class C –  $2^{21}$

Address Class	First Octet Range	Number of Possible Networks	Number of Hosts per Network
Class A	0 to 127	128 (2 are reserved)	16,777,214
Class B	128 to 191	16,348	65,534
Class C	192 to 223	2,097,152	254

# Network Address and Broadcast Address

- For the Network Address, the Host ID part of the IP Address will be considered as All 0s
- For the Broadcast Address, the Host ID part of the IP Address will be considered as All 1

Ex : 103.58.35.1

This is a Class A address

Net ID is = 103

Host ID is = 58.35.1

Network Address → 103.0.0.0

Broadcast Address → 103.255.255.255

198 . 8 . 0 . 1 Class C

1100 0110 . 0000 1000 . 0000 0000 . 0000 0001

Network ID : 3 bytes (24 bits)      Host ID : 1 byte (8 bits)

- Both in Network ID and Host ID all 0s and all 1s are reserved for special purposes.

The actual maximum no. of Hosts per Network

$$=2^8 - 2 = 254$$

- Network Address :

1100 0110 . 0000 1000 . 0000 0000 . 0000 0000 (198.8.0.0)

- Broadcast Address :

1100 0110 . 0000 1000 . 0000 0000 . 1111 1111 (198.8.0.255)



# Classful Addressing - Subnet Mask

<i>Class</i>	<i>Mask in binary</i>	<i>Mask in dotted-decimal</i>
A	<b>11111111</b> 00000000 00000000 00000000	<b>255.0.0.0</b>
B	<b>11111111 11111111</b> 00000000 00000000	<b>255.255.0.0</b>
C	<b>11111111 11111111 11111111</b> 00000000	<b>255.255.255.0</b>

Net ID part : All 1's

Host ID part : All 0's



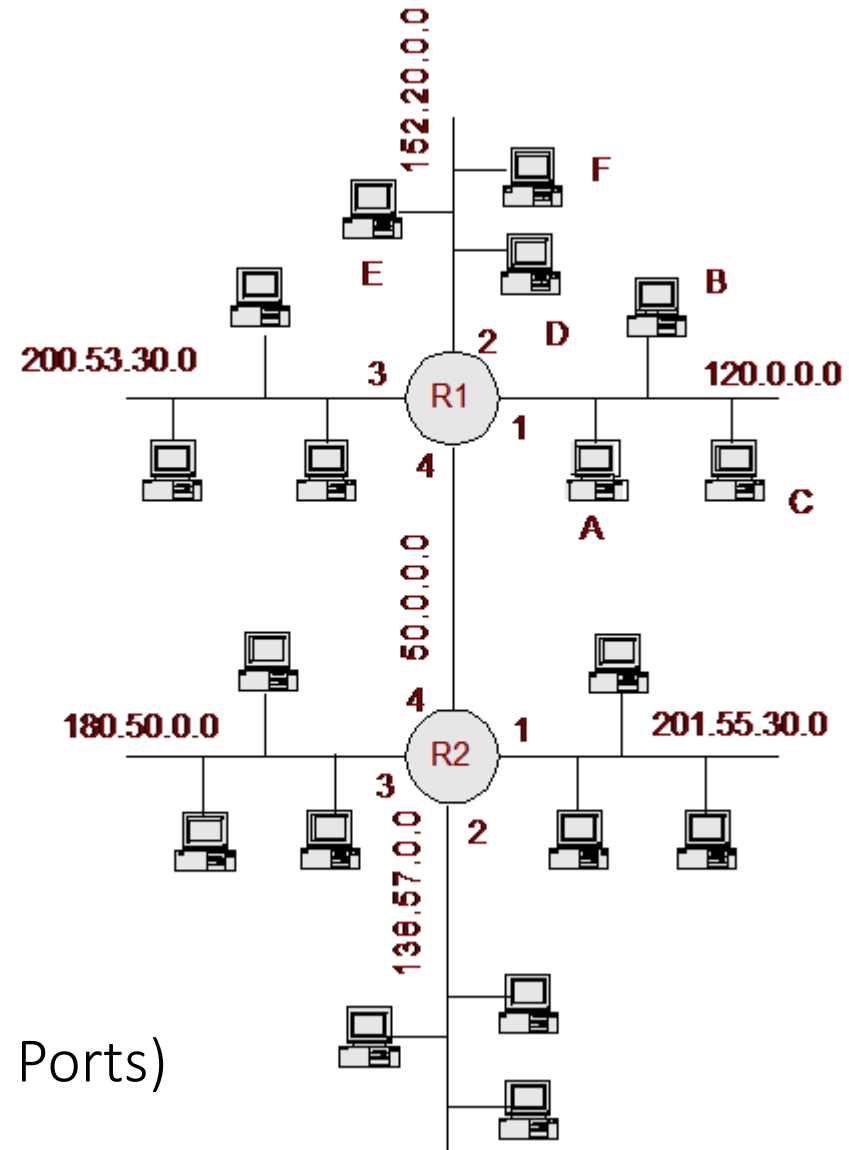
# Exercise

IP Address	Class	Subnet Mask	Actual No.of hosts	Network Address	Broadcast Address
140.35.45.55					
50.60.70.5					
201.35.40.201					
125.38.55.185					
193.201.55.105					
127.53.35.10					



# IP address of a Router

Host/Port	IP Address
A	120.0.0.1
B	120.0.0.2
C	120.0.0.3
Port 1 R1	120.0.0.50
D	150.20.0.1
E	150.20.0.2
F	150.20.0.3
Port 2 R1	150.20.0.50
Port 3 R1	200.53.30.50
Port 4 R1	50.0.0.1
Port 4 R2	50.0.0.2
Port 1 R2	201.55.30.50
Port 2 R2	138.57.0.50
Port 3 R2	180.50.0.50

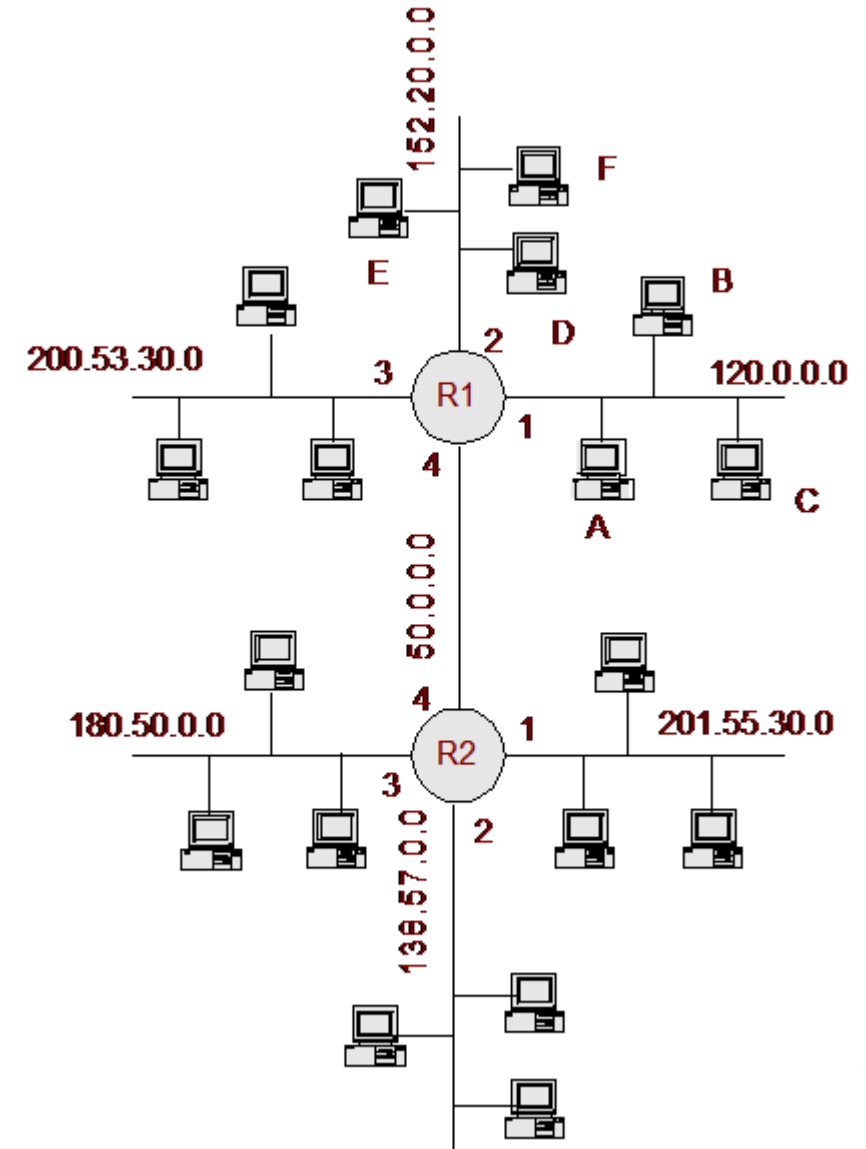


- A router has many ports. (LAN and WAN Ports)
- An IP address is assigned to each port.

# Default Gateway IP Address

Network Address	Gateway IP Address
120.0.0.0	120.0.0.50
152.20.0.0	152.20.0.50
200.53.30.0	200.53.30.50
201.55.30.0	201.55.30.50
138.57.0.0	138.57.0.50
180.50.0.0	180.50.0.50

The IP address of router port which is connected to a particular LAN is called the “Gateway IP Address” of the LAN



# Public IP Addresses

- **A public IP address is any valid address that can be accessed over the Internet**
- The Internet is a Public Computer Network which is spread all over the world.
- Allocations of IP addresses are controlled by the Internet Assigned Number Authority (IANA) which responsible for the IP address ranges **allocation** to different countries.
- CINTEC assigns different range of IP address to different Internet Service Providers (ISPs)
- The ISPs allocate IP addresses to their customers
- Sri Lanka Telecom(SLT) provides allocates 8 IP addresses for each 64 kb/s leased line.

# Private IP Addresses

- **A private IP address is address assigned to a device on a private LAN that is accessible only within the LAN.**
- A network which is not connected to Internet can use any IP address range without obtaining any permission
- It is not advisable to use any IP address since the network may connect to Internet in the future
- To avoid such problems, IANA has reserved some IP address ranges for private use

Class	Private Network Address	No.of Networks
A	10.0.0.0	1
B	172.16.0.0 to 172.31.0.0	16
C	192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.0	256

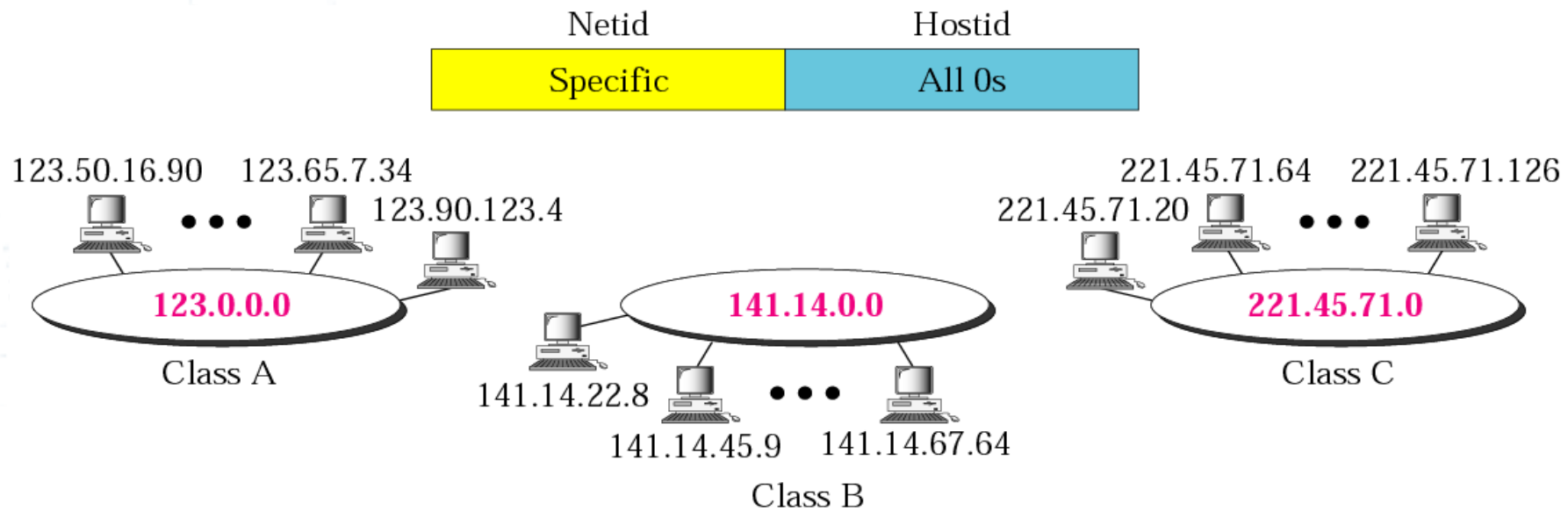


# IP special addresses

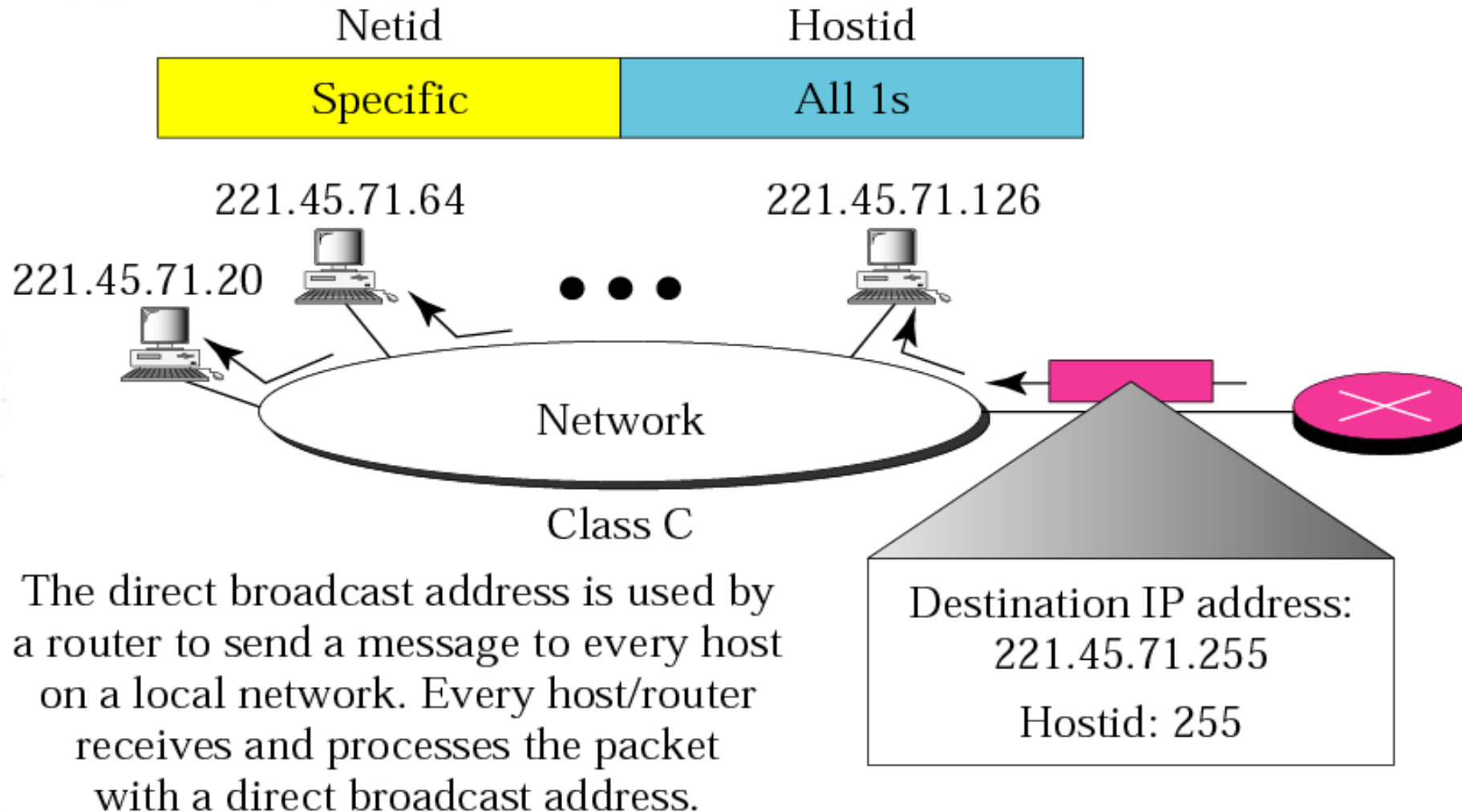
	Net ID	Host ID	Remarks
Network Address	Specific	All 0's	None
Direct Broadcast Address	Specific	All 1's	Destination Address
Limited Broadcast Address	All 1's	All 1's	Destination Address
This Host on this Network	All 0's	All 0's	Source Address
Specific host on this network	All 0's	Specific	Destination Address
Loopback Address	127	Any	Destination Address



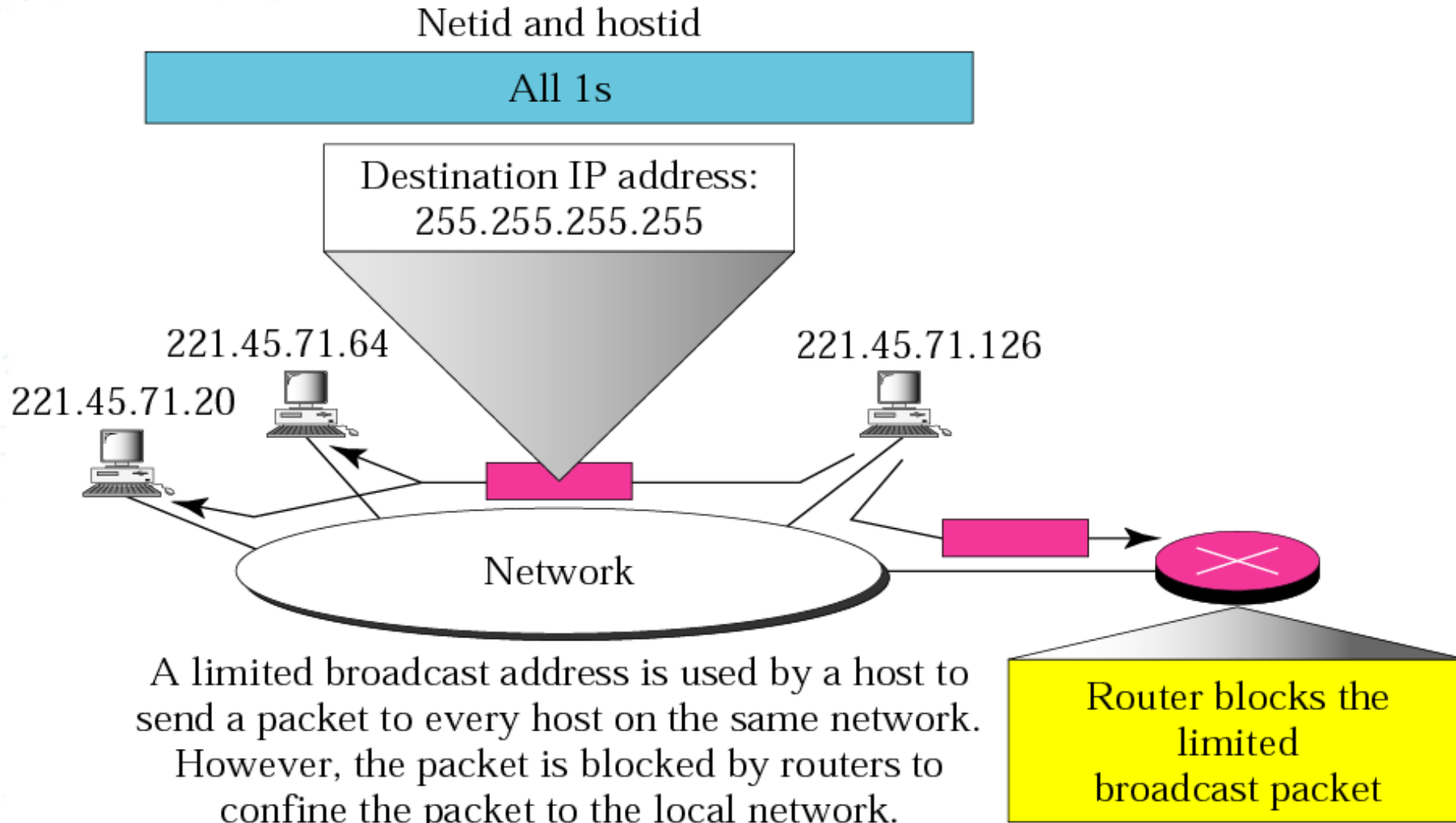
# Network Address



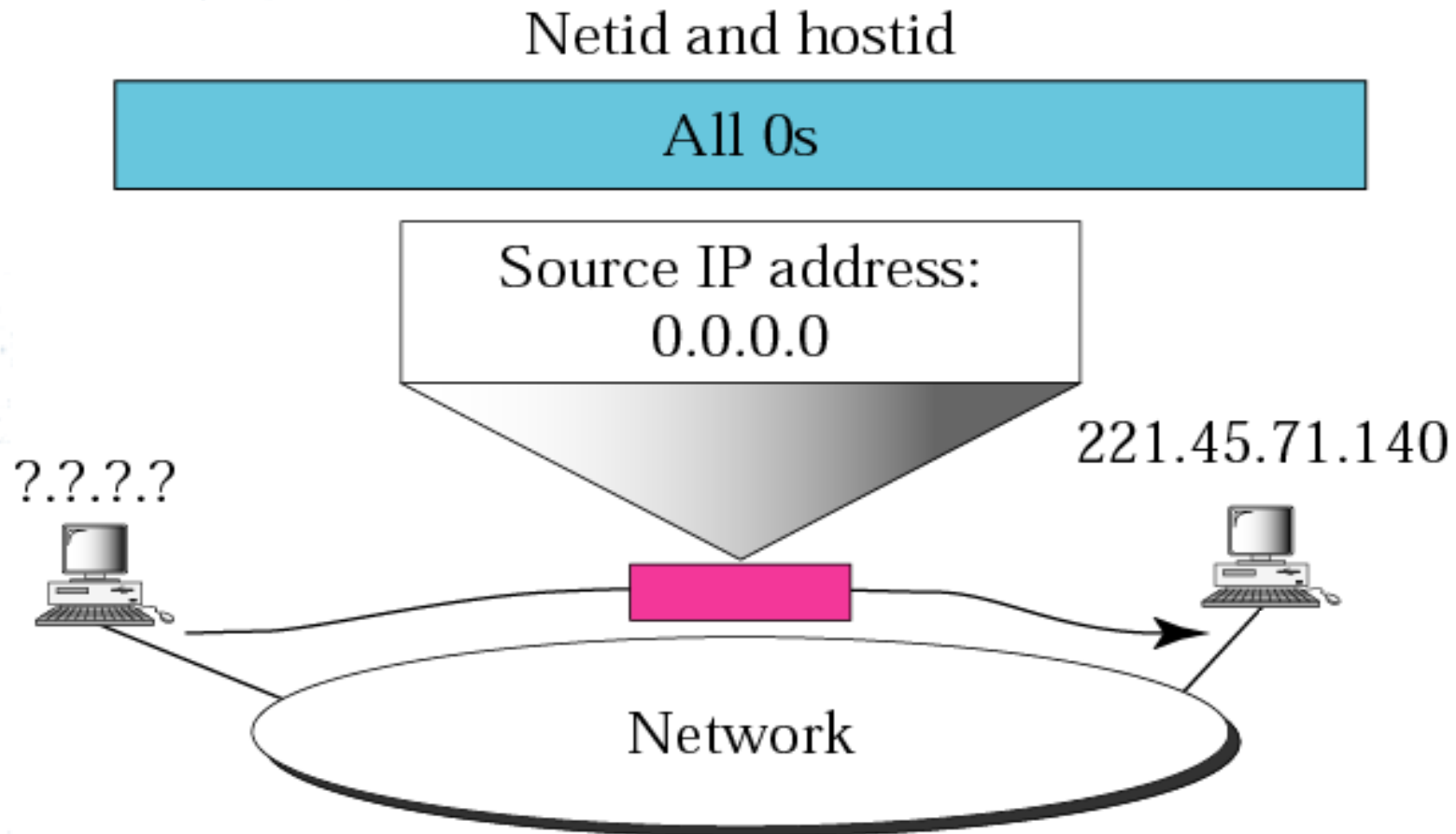
# Direct Broadcast Address



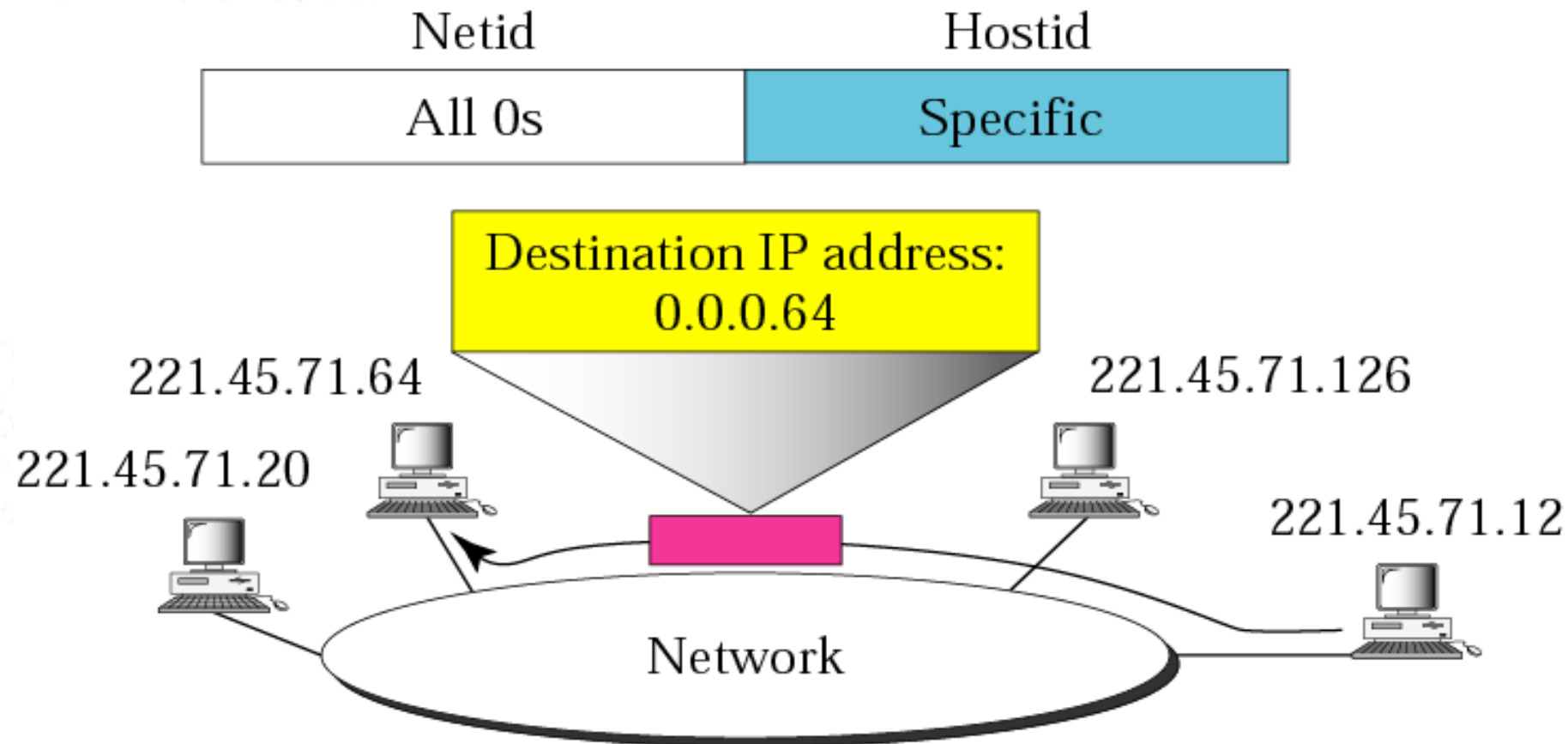
# Limited Broadcast Address



# This host on this network

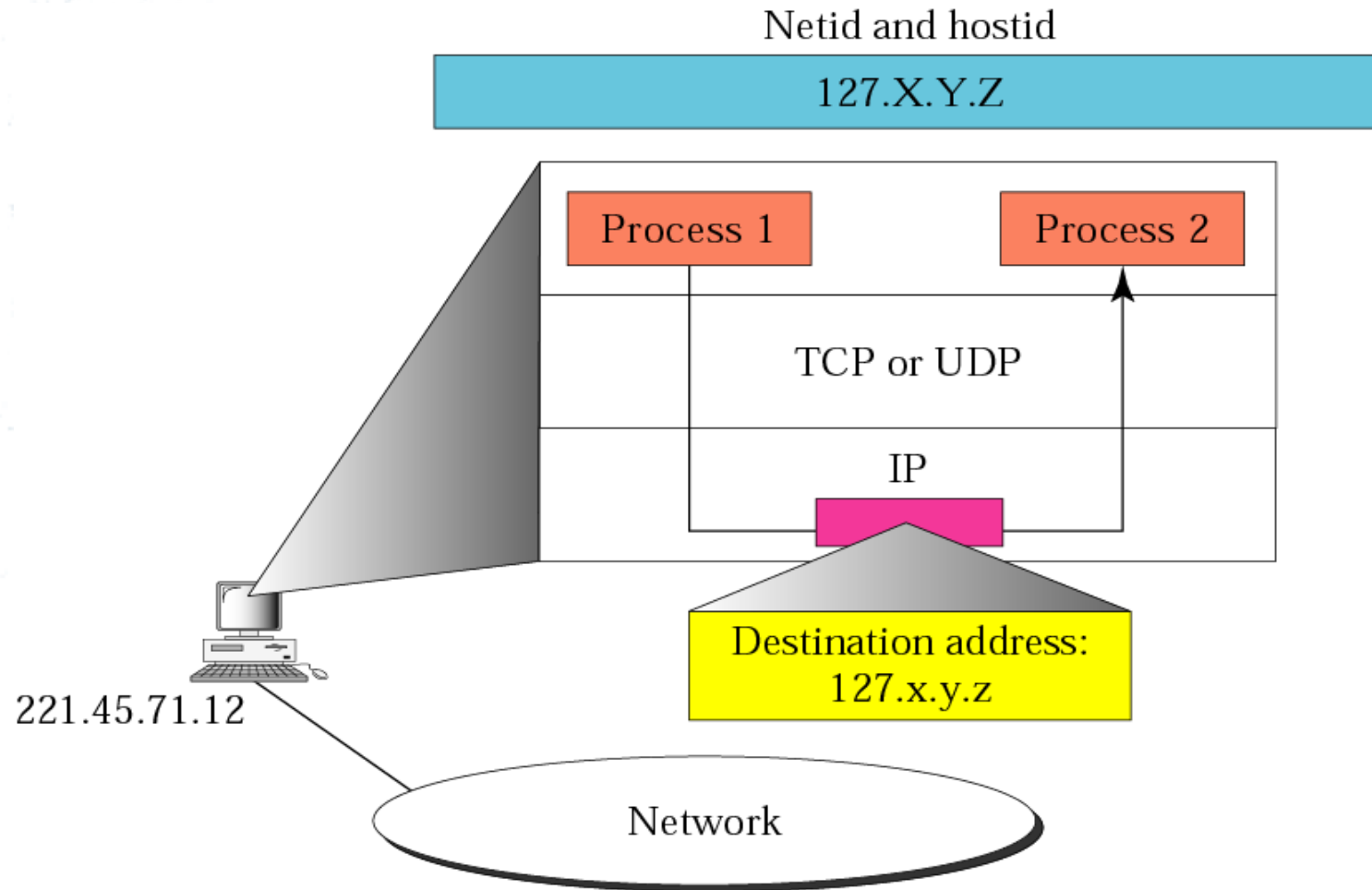


# Specific host on this network



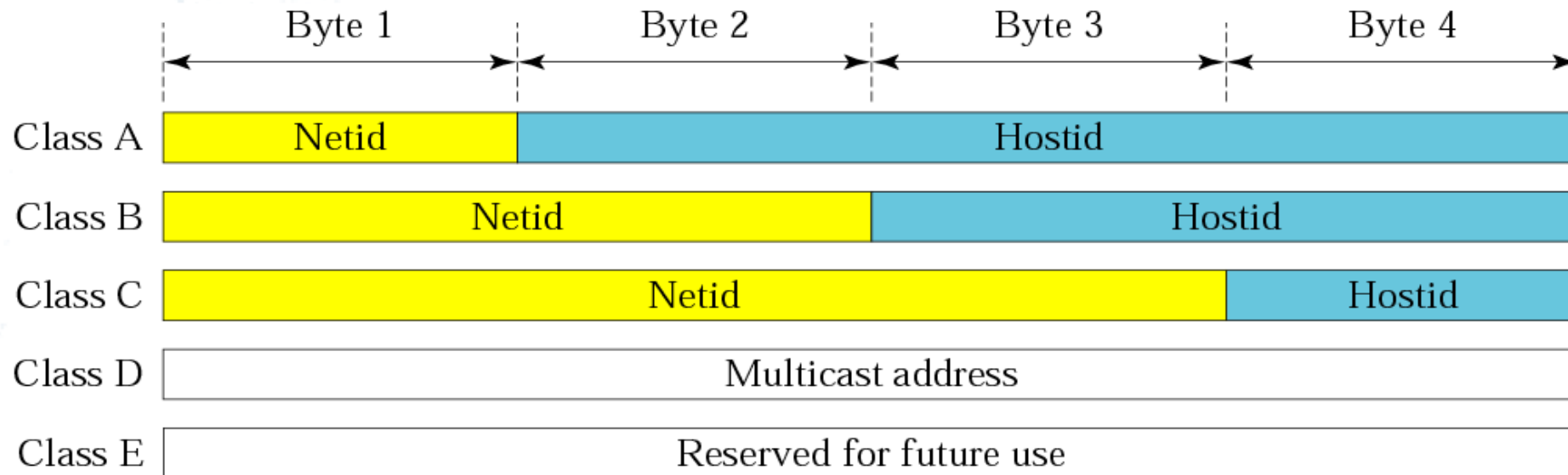
This address is used by a router or host to send a message to a specific host on the same network.

# Loopback address

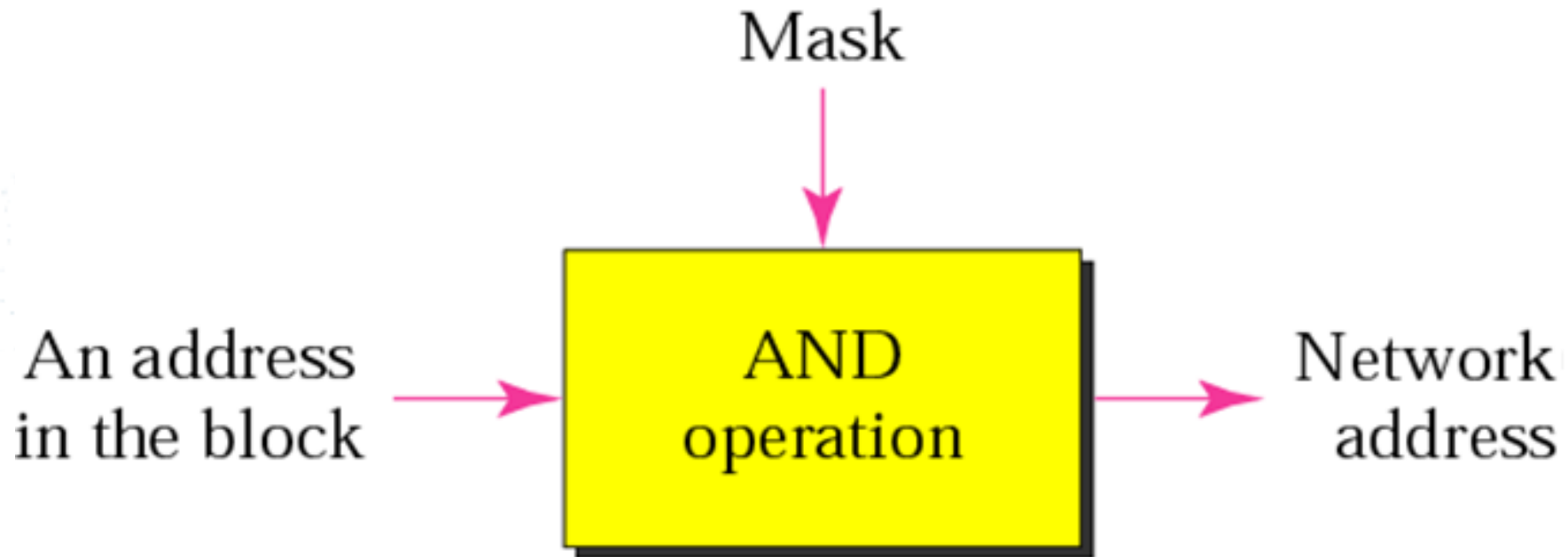


A packet with a loopback address  
will not reach the network.

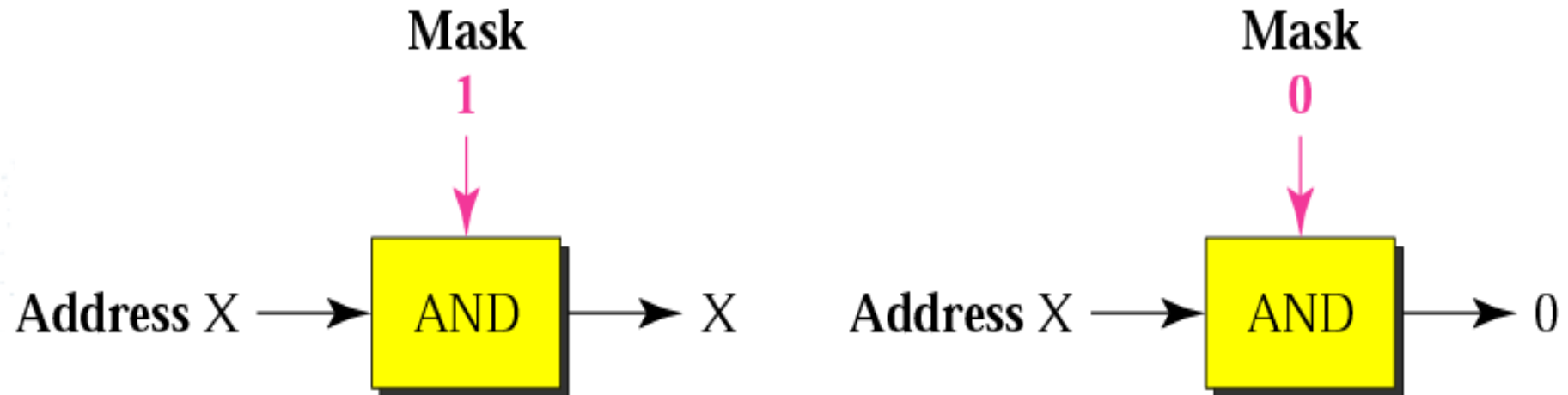
# Classful Addressing



# Masking Concept



# AND Operation



# Subnetting – Classless Addressing

- Suppose you are given a network address 150.100.0.0 /16 for your network.

10010110.01100100.00000000.00000000

- You have the computers of Finance, Production and Administration Sections. In order to enhance the efficiency of network you want divide this into three networks. But you cannot get another two network addresses. This requirement can be satisfied from the same network address by using the subnet concept.

- Now the IP address is divided into three parts.

Net ID    Subnet ID    Host ID

# Classless Addressing cont

- The original Net ID bits not changed.
- Part of Host ID is allocated for “Subnet ID”.
- Most significant bits allocated as Subnet ID.

XXXX XXXX. XXXX XXXX.. XXXX XXXX. XXXX XXXX

Net ID

Subnet ID

Host ID

# Classless Addressing cont.

- subnets can be written as

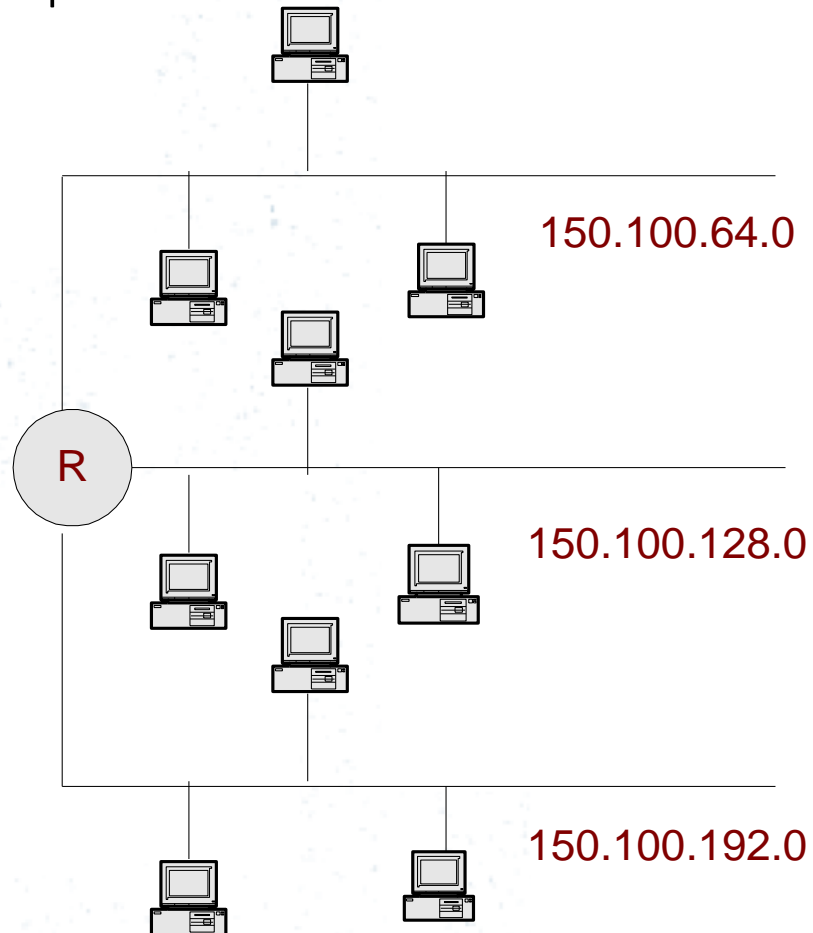
Subnet 0	10010110.01100100.00000000.00000000
Subnet 1	10010110.01100100.01000000.00000000
Subnet 2	10010110.01100100.10000000.00000000
Subnet 3	10010110.01100100.11000000.00000000

- In dotted decimal, it can be written as,

Subnet 0 address	150.100.0.0 /18
Subnet 1 address	150.100.64.0 /18
Subnet 2 address	150.100.128.0 /18
Subnet 3 address	150.100.192.0 /18

# Classless Addressing cont.

For the above example the Finance, Production and Administration Sections can be put to three subnets as follows.



Consider the hosts in subnet  
150.100.64.0

The IP addresses can be given as  
150.100.64.1  
150.100.64.2  
150.100.64.3  
150.100.64.4 etc.

# Classless Addressing cont.

- In classless addressing the number of bits for network address cannot be decided.
- Indicated with a “/” symbol.
- The IP address is written as,

150.100.64.1 /18

150.100.64.2 /18

150.100.64.3 /18

the subnet mask will be,

11111111.11111111.11000000.00000000

255.255.192.0



- Write the possible 12 subnet addresses of 150.72.0.0 / 16 network.

- **150.72.0.0 / 20**

- **150.72.16.0 / 20**

- **150.72.32.0 / 20**

- **150.72.48.0 / 20**

- **150.72.64.0 / 20**

- **150.72.80.0 / 20**

- **150.72.96.0 / 20**

- **150.72.112.0 / 20**

- **150.72.128.0 / 20**

- **150.72.144.0 / 20**

- **150.72.160.0 / 20**

- **150.72.176.0 / 20**

# VLSM

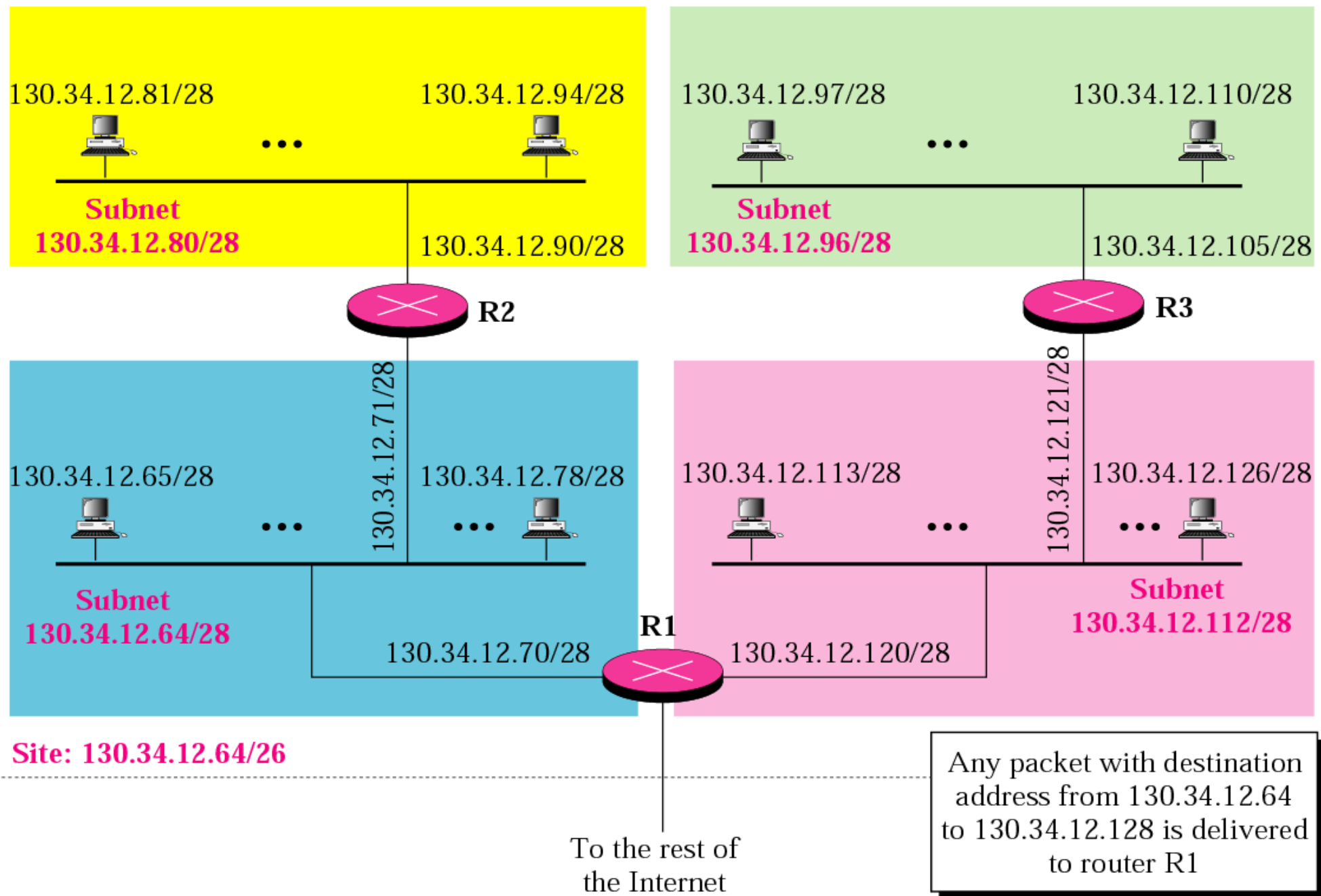
Variable Length Sub-netting



- *An organization is granted the block 130.34.12.64/26. The organization needs 4 subnets. What is the subnet prefix length?*

### *Solution*

*We need 4 subnets, which means we need to add two more bits ( $\log_2 4 = 2$ ) to the site prefix. The subnet prefix is then /28*

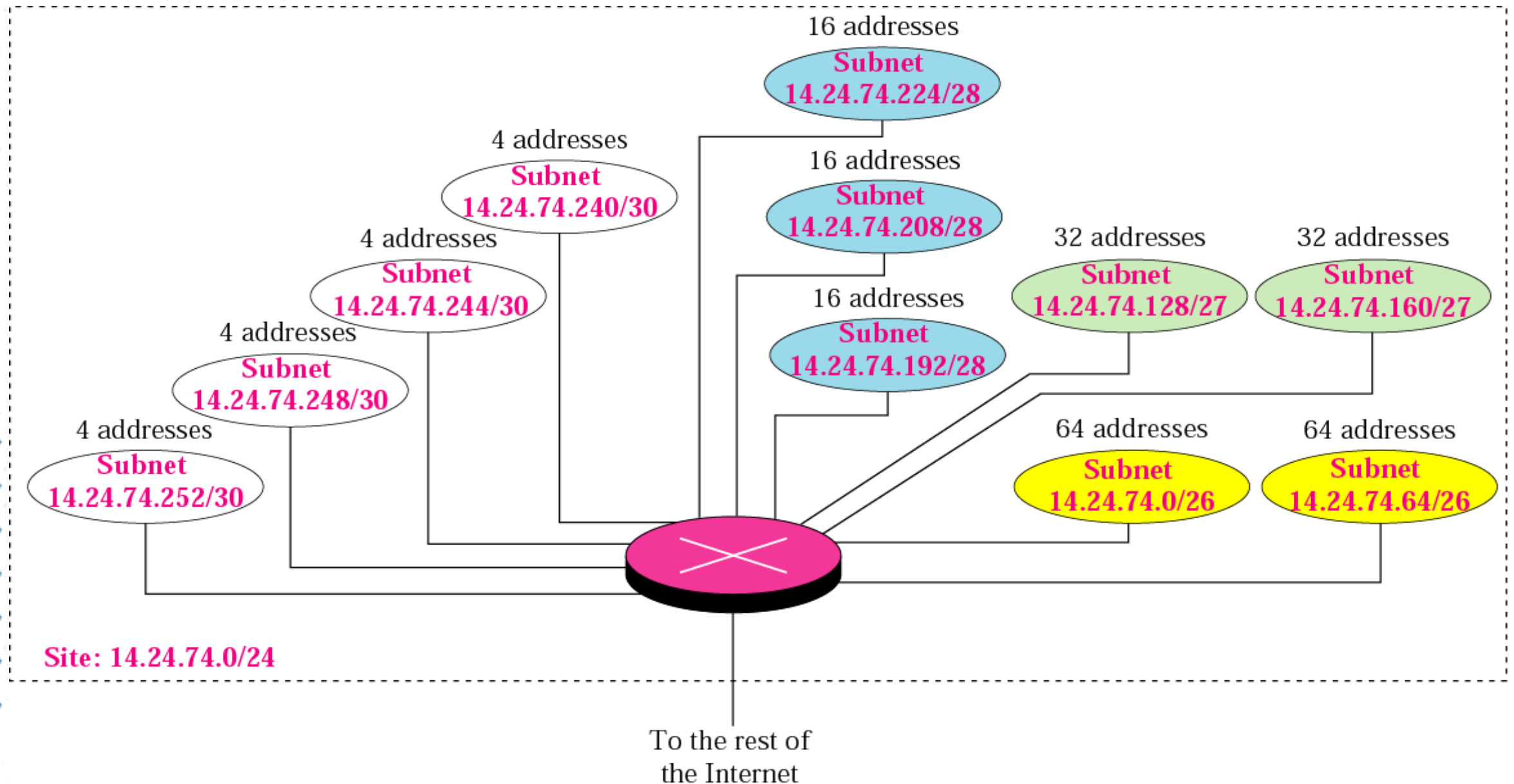


# VLSM

- Variable Length subnet Masking
- The number of devices are not equal in all the subnets
- Prefixes vary for separate subnets

- **Class-full routing**
  - Only allows for one subnet mask for all networks
- **VLSM & Classless routing**
  - The process of subnetting a subnet
  - More than one subnet mask can be used
  - More efficient use of IP addresses as compared to classfull IP addressing

- *An organization is granted a block of addresses with the beginning address 14.24.74.0/24. There are  $2^{32-24} = 256$  addresses in this block. The organization needs to have 11 subnets as shown below:*
  - a. 2 subnets, each with 64 addresses.*
  - b. 2 subnets, each with 32 addresses.*
  - c. 3 subnets, each with 16 addresses.*
  - d. 4 subnets, each with 4 addresses.*
- *Design the subnets*



# VLSM Example using /30 subnets

207.21.24.0/24 network subnetted into eight /27 (255.255.255.224) subnets

- This network has seven /27 subnets with 30 hosts each *AND* eight /30 subnets with 2 hosts each.
- /30 subnets are very useful for serial networks.

Subnet 0	207.21.24.0 /27
Subnet 1	207.21.24.32 /27
Subnet 2	207.21.24.64 /27
Subnet 3	207.21.24.96 /27
Subnet 4	207.21.24.128 /27
Subnet 5	207.21.24.160 /27
Subnet 6	207.21.24.192 /27
Subnet 7	207.21.24.224 /27

Sub-subnet 0	207.21.24.192 /30
Sub-subnet 1	207.21.24.196 /30
Sub-subnet 2	207.21.24.200 /30
Sub-subnet 3	207.21.24.204 /30
Sub-subnet 4	207.21.24.208 /30
Sub-subnet 5	207.21.24.212 /30
Sub-subnet 6	207.21.24.216 /30
Sub-subnet 7	207.21.24.220 /30

207.21.24.192/27 subnet, subnetted into eight /30 (255.255.255.252) subnets



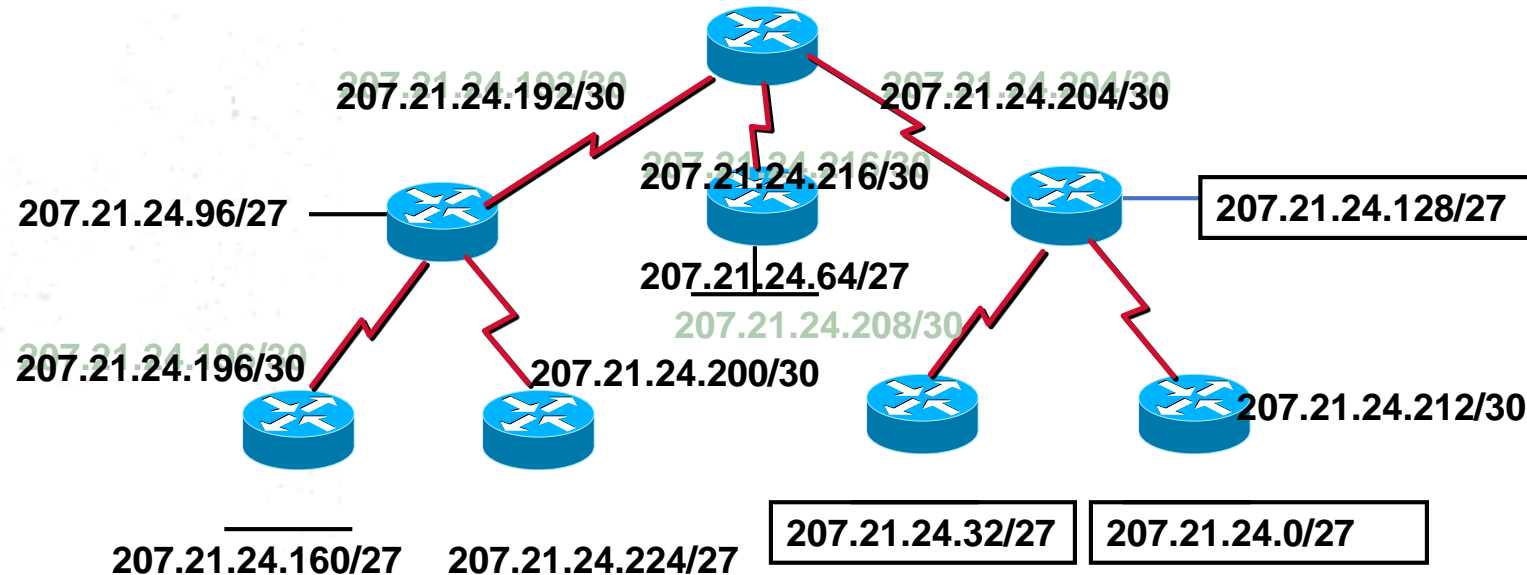
Subnet 0	207.21.24.0	/27
Subnet 1	207.21.24.32	/27
Subnet 2	207.21.24.64	/27
Subnet 3	207.21.24.96	/27
Subnet 4	207.21.24.128	/27
Subnet 5	207.21.24.160	/27
Subnet 6	207.21.24.192	/27
Subnet 7	207.21.24.224	/27

Sub-subnet 0	207.21.24.192	/30
Sub-subnet 1	207.21.24.196	/30
Sub-subnet 2	207.21.24.200	/30
Sub-subnet 3	207.21.24.204	/30
Sub-subnet 4	207.21.24.208	/30
Sub-subnet 5	207.21.24.212	/30
Sub-subnet 6	207.21.24.216	/30
Sub-subnet 7	207.21.24.220	/30

<u>207.21.24.192/27</u>		<u>207.21.24. 11000000</u>					
		/30	Hosts	Bcast	<u>2 Hosts</u>		
0	207.21.24.192/30	207.21.24. 110 00000	01	10	11	.193 & .194	
1	207.21.24.196/30	207.21.24. 110 00100	01	10	11	.197 & .198	
2	207.21.24.200/30	207.21.24. 110 01000	01	10	11	.201 & .202	
3	207.21.24.204/30	207.21.24. 110 01100	01	10	11	.205 & .206	
4	207.21.24.208/30	207.21.24. 110 10000	01	10	11	.209 & .210	
5	207.21.24.212/30	207.21.24. 110 10100	01	10	11	.213 & .214	
6	207.21.24.216/30	207.21.24. 110 11000	01	10	11	.217 & .218	
7	207.21.24.220/30	207.21.24. 110 11100	01	10	11	.221 & .222	

Subnet 0	207.21.24.0	/27
Subnet 1	207.21.24.32	/27
Subnet 2	207.21.24.64	/27
Subnet 3	207.21.24.96	/27
Subnet 4	207.21.24.128	/27
Subnet 5	207.21.24.160	/27
Subnet 6	207.21.24.192	/27
Subnet 7	207.21.24.224	/27

Sub-subnet 0	207.21.24.192	/30
Sub-subnet 1	207.21.24.196	/30
Sub-subnet 2	207.21.24.200	/30
Sub-subnet 3	207.21.24.204	/30
Sub-subnet 4	207.21.24.208	/30
Sub-subnet 5	207.21.24.212	/30
Sub-subnet 6	207.21.24.216	/30
Sub-subnet 7	207.21.24.220	/30



- This network has seven /27 subnets with 30 hosts each *AND* seven /30 subnets with 2 hosts each (one left over).
- /30 subnets with 2 hosts per subnet do not waste host addresses on serial networks .

# VLSM and the Routing Table

## Routing Table without VLSM

RouterX#show ip route

```
    207.21.24.0/27 is subnetted, 4 subnets
C       207.21.24.192 is directly connected, Serial0
C       207.21.24.196 is directly connected, Serial1
C       207.21.24.200 is directly connected, Serial2
C       207.21.24.204 is directly connected, FastEthernet0
```

Displays one subnet mask for all child routes. Classful mask is assumed for the parent route.

Each child routes displays its own subnet mask.  
Classful mask is included for the parent route.

## Routing Table with VLSM

RouterX#show ip route

```
    207.21.24.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C       207.21.24.192/30 is directly connected, Serial0
C       207.21.24.196/30 is directly connected, Serial1
C       207.21.24.200/30 is directly connected, Serial2
C       207.21.24.96/27 is directly connected, FastEthernet0
```

- Parent Route shows classful mask instead of subnet mask of the child routes.
- Each Child Routes includes its subnet mask.

