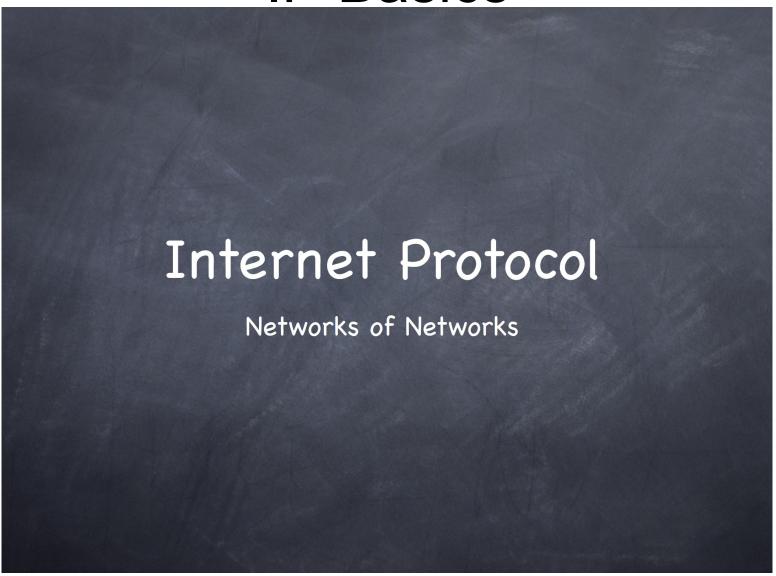
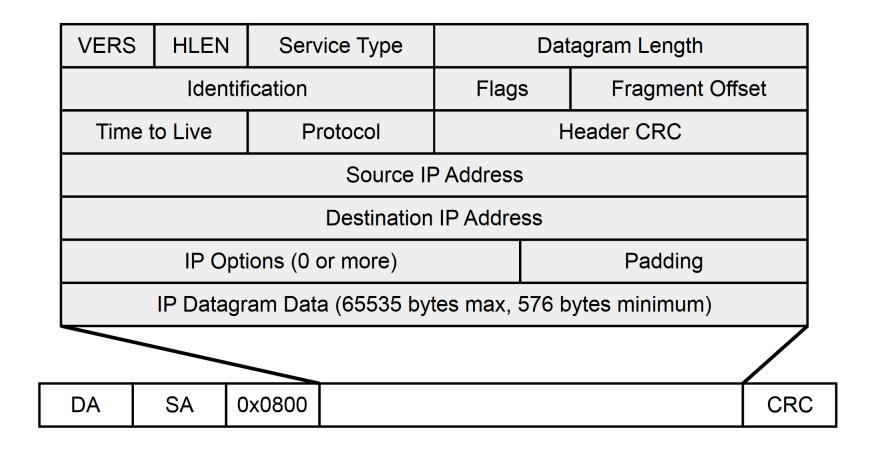
# IT 609 Network and System Administration

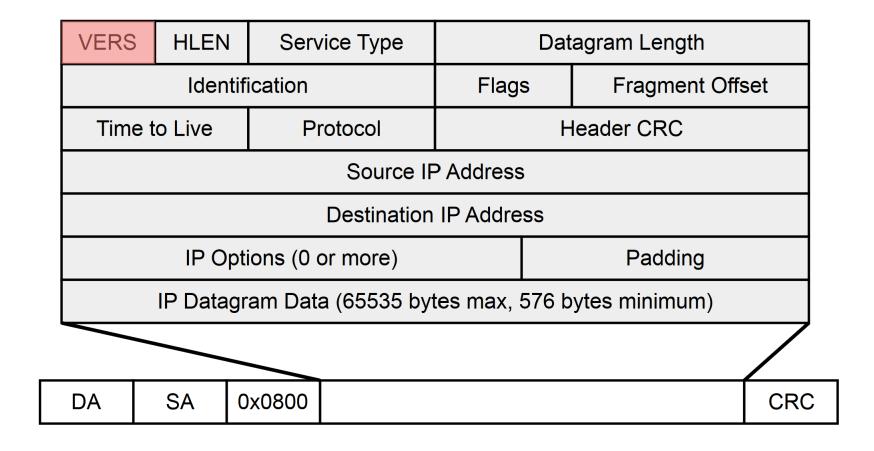
#### **IP Basics**

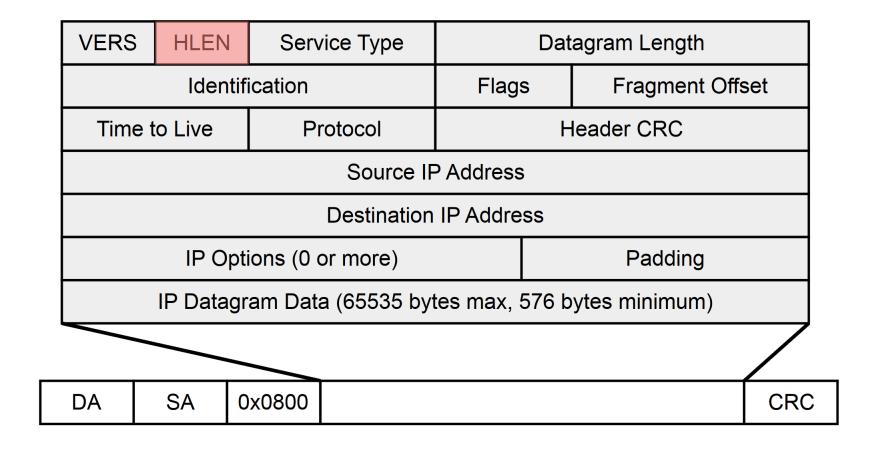
Tuesday October 14, 2021

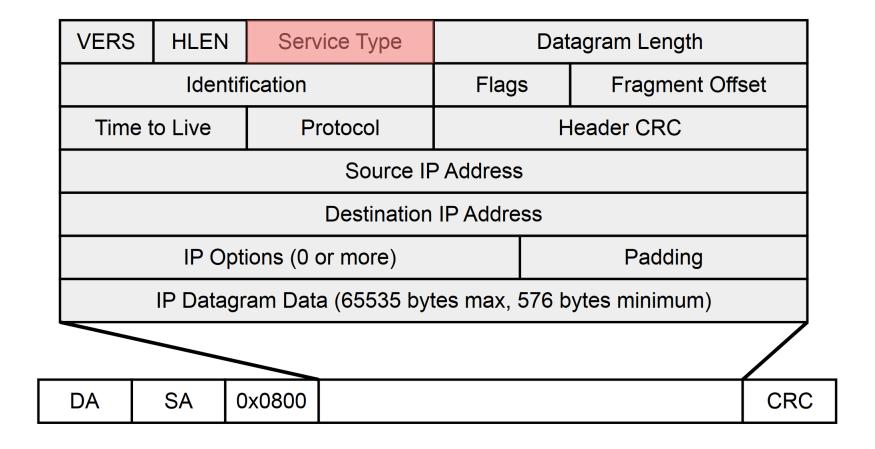
## **IP Basics**

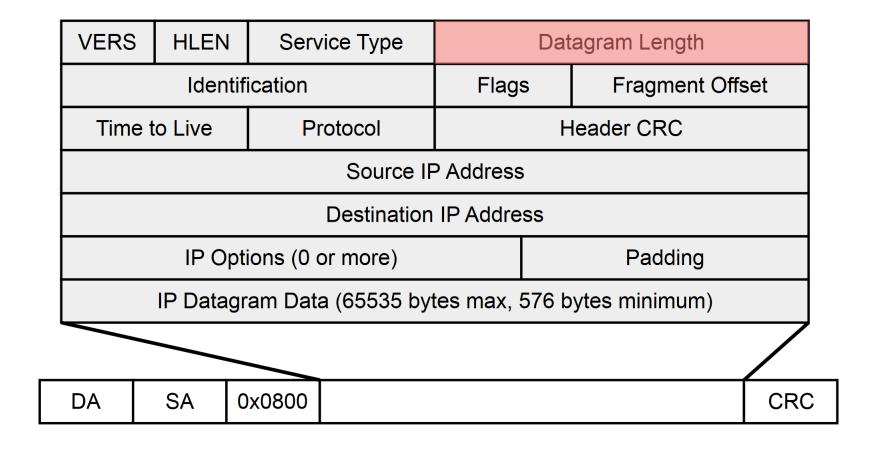


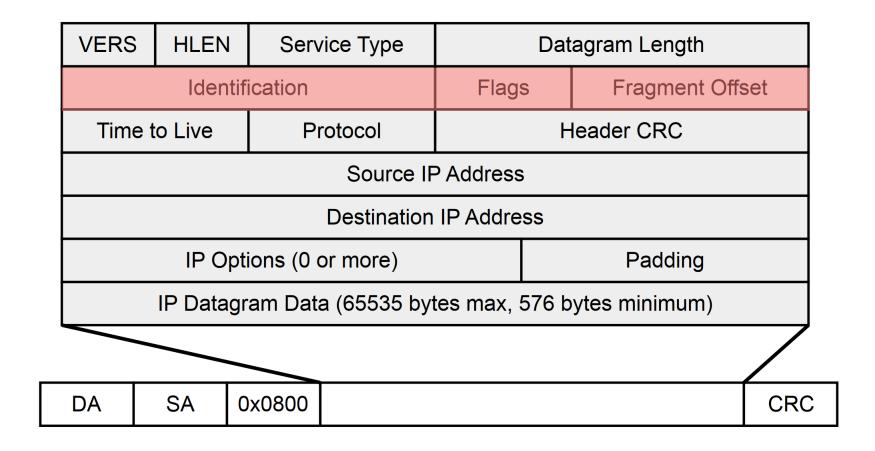












## IP Fragmentation

IP datagrams can be up to 65535 bytes

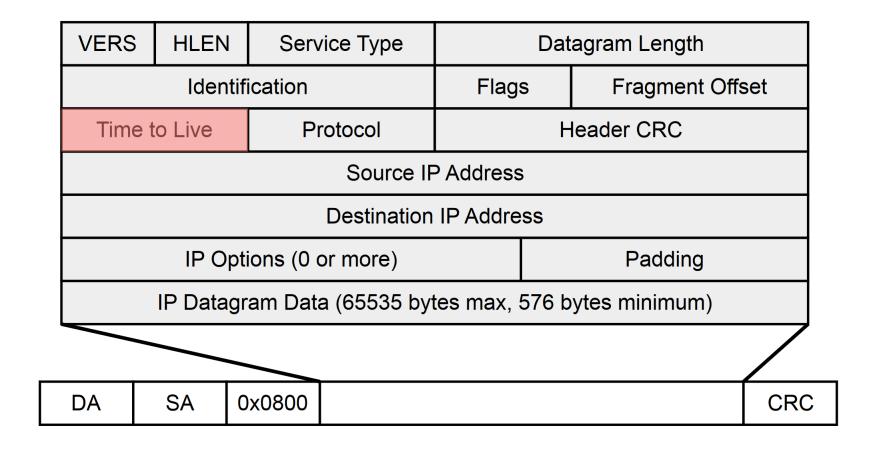
No guarantee that the Data Link layer can accommodate that much data in its frames

Ethernet - I500 bytes MTU

Datagrams are fragmented into multiple packets when an IP router encounters a medium for which the current packet is too big

Fragments get reassembled only at the final destination

Sending host can also request the path MTU before sending to avoid fragmentation



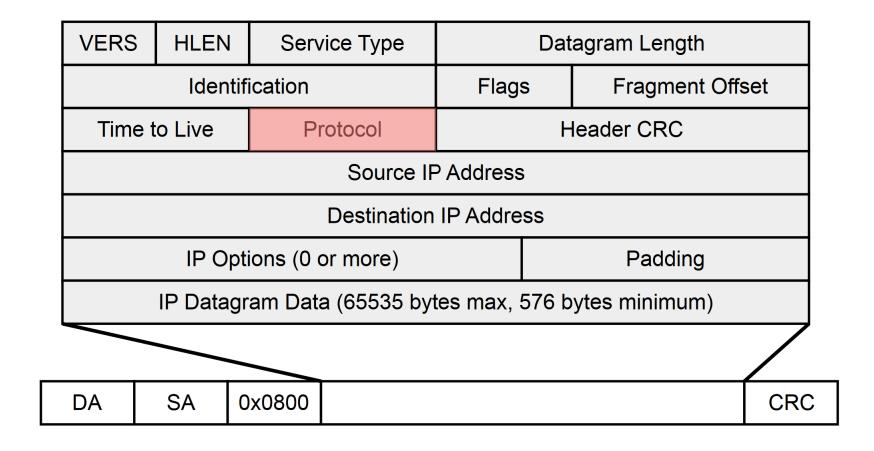
#### Routers

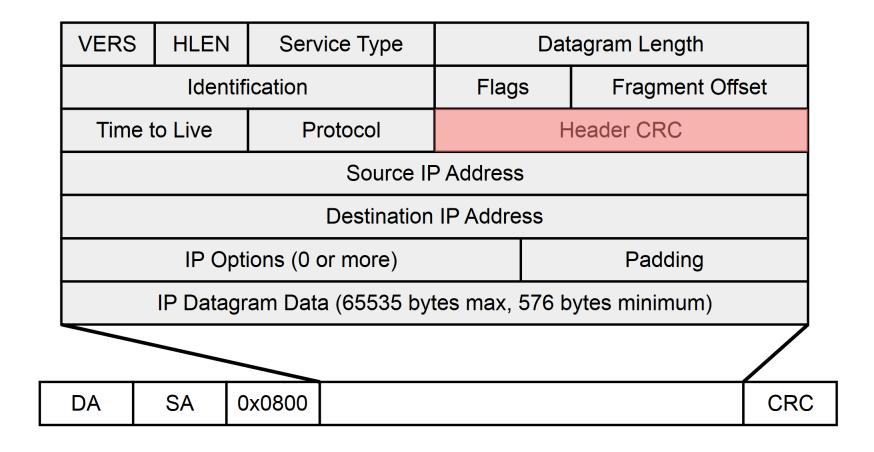
Routers are the devices that connect networks together and direct traffic from one network to the next

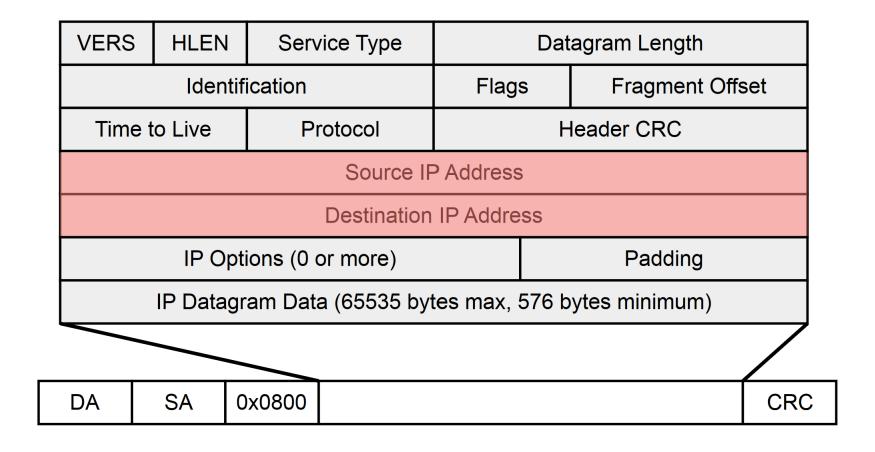
Routing Table - records kept in memory about which networks a router can reach

Routers can be either specialized devices or software that runs on an ordinary computer

Routers reduce the TTL value of each packet before retransmitting







## IP Addressing

4-byte address

Written in dotted decimal notation

132.177.80.57

69.63.184.142

74.125.67.100

etc

Each I byte value ranges from 0 to 255

## Special IP Addresses

Certain address ranges have special purposes

127.x.x.x - loopback, usually 127.0.0.1 used

Private IP Networks

10.0.0.0-10.255.255.255

172.16.0.0-172.31.255.255

192.168.0.0-192.168.255.255

Zeroconf/IP Link Local/DHCP Self-Assigned

169.254.0.0-169.254.255.255