

Class A IP address

n/w \rightarrow 8 bits

Hosts \rightarrow 24 bits

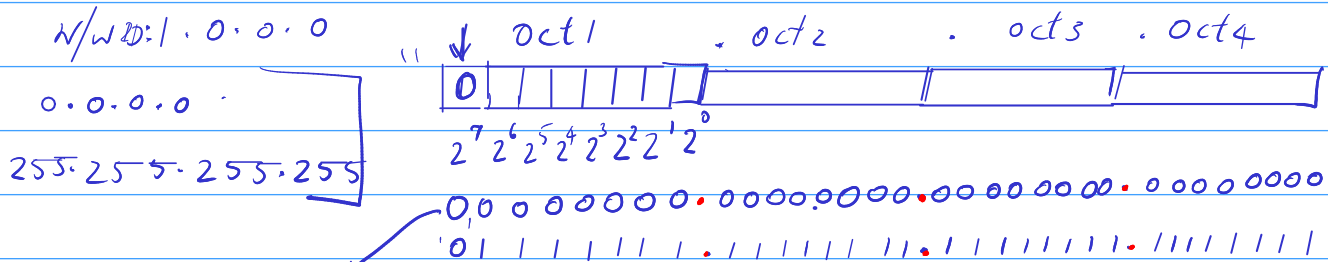
eg: $\underbrace{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}_{\text{n/w}} \underbrace{}_{\text{Host}}$

2^{24} machines

'C & DR'

10.1.3.4/10

192.16.8.10/23



- 2⁰ = 1
- 2¹ = 2
- 2² = 4
- 2³ = 8
- 2⁴ = 16
- 2⁵ = 32
- 2⁶ = 64
- 2⁷ = 128

10.0.0.0
127.255.255.255

$$1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + 16 + 32 + 64 = 127$$

0.0.0.0 \rightarrow Anywhere IP address

1.0.0.0 - 127.255.255.255 $\rightarrow 2^{24}$ computers

Class B n/w

Oct1 Oct2 Oct3 Oct4
n/w ID Host ID
 $\downarrow \downarrow$
16 bits 16 bits

total number of computers = 2^{16}

total n/w's in Class B = 2^{16}

10000000.00000000.00000000.00000000

2⁷ 2⁶ 2⁵ 2⁴ 2³ 2² 2¹ 2⁰

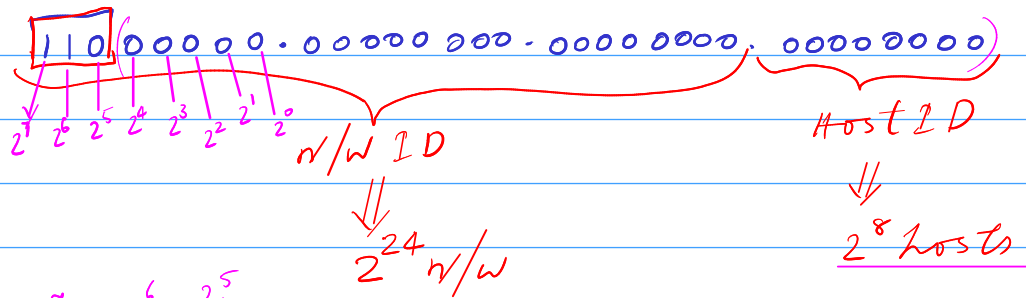
2⁷ = 128

128.0.0.0

191.255.255.255

128
0
32
16
8
4
2
1
191

class C n/w



$$2^7 + 2^6 + 2^5 = 128 + 64 + 0 = 192.0.0.0$$

$$128 + 64 + 0 + 16 + 8 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 223.255.255.255$$

$$\text{Subnet mask} = 255.255.255.0$$

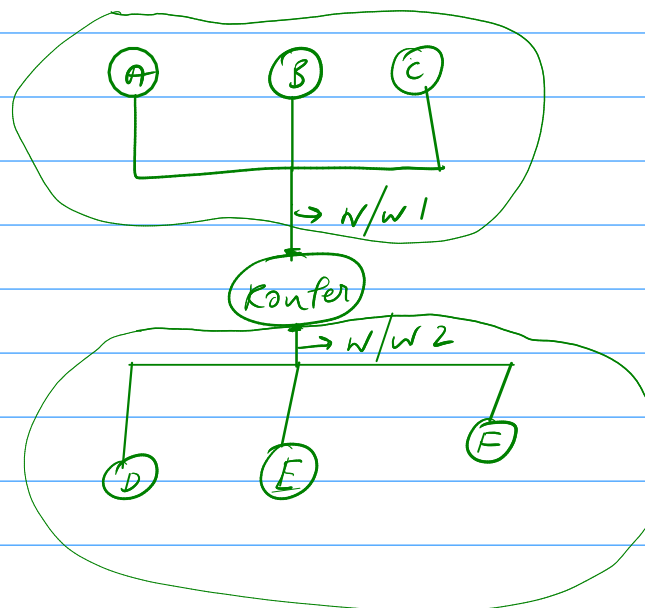
CIDR

A.B.C.D/24 \rightarrow 24 bits is used for calculating n/w ID

A.B.C.D/28 \rightarrow 28 bits is used for calculating n/w ID

Important factors when considering a n/w

- ① A n/w ID \rightarrow
- ② Subnet mask
- ③ Broadcast IP address
- ④ First host address
- ⑤ Last host address



FLSM

204.15.5.0/24

5 bits → host address

27 bits → n/w address.

→ subnet into 5 smaller networks

↳ net A → 14 hosts

↳ net B → 28 hosts

↳ net C → 2 hosts

↳ net D → 7 hosts

↳ net E → 28 hosts

11001100.00001111.00000101.00000000

n/w address

11001100.00001111.00000101.00000000

subnet mask: 11111111.11111111.11111111.11100000

255 . 255 . 255 . 224

→ we will use

27 bits for n/w ID

calculation and

5 bits for host ID

calculation.

000	→	11001100.00001111.00000101.00000000
001	→	11001100.00001111.00000101.00100000
010	→	11001100.00001111.00000101.01000000
011	→	11001100.00001111.00000101.01100000
100	→	" " " " " " " " " " " "
101	→	" " " " " " " " " " " "
110	→	" " " " " " " " " " " "
111	→	" " " " " " " " " " " "

→ Convert to decimal notation:

204.15.5.0/27 → net A

204.15.5.32/27 → net B

204.15.5.64/27 → net C

204.15.5.96/27 → net D

204.15.5.128/27 → net E

204.15.5.160/27

204.15.5.192/27

204.15.5.224/27

net A 204.15.5.0/27

network ID → 204.15.5.0

subnet mask → 255.255.255.224

First Host address → 204.15.5.1

Last Host address → 204.15.5.30

Broadcast address → 204.15.5.31

We borrow most significant 3-bits of Class C's Host address octet to the n/w address calculation when we do subnetting

net B \rightarrow 204.15.5.32/27

network ID \rightarrow 204.15.5.32

subnetmask \rightarrow 255.255.255.224

First Host address \rightarrow 204.15.5.33

Last Host address \rightarrow 204.15.5.62

Broadcast address \rightarrow 204.15.5.63