My IP is 119.30.35.31

**About IP addresses**

An IP address (short for Internet Protocol address) is used to identify computers on the Internet. It works like a return address would on a piece of mail.

**How IP addresses work**

When your computer or device sends a request, like a search on Google, it tags the request with your IP address. That way Google knows where to send the response.

**How Google uses your IP address**

Your IP address is usually based on a real-world location, so Google might use your IP address to guess where you are and give you local results.

For example, Google could use your IP address to give you the weather forecast for the town you're in when you search for **weather**.

**What an IP address looks like**

Your IP address will be a number, like 172.16.254.1 or 2001:db8:0:1234:0:567:8:1.

**Find your IP address**

When you search **what is my IP** on Google Search, you’ll see the IP address of the computer or device where you did the search.

**IP address**

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the Wikipedia user access level, see [Wikipedia:User access levels#Unregistered users](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:User_access_levels#Unregistered_users)

An **Internet Protocol address** (**IP address**) is a numerical label assigned to each device (e.g., computer, printer) participating in a [computer network](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_network) that uses the [Internet Protocol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Protocol) for communication.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IP_address#cite_note-rfc760-1) An IP address serves two principal functions: host or network interface [identification](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Identification_%28information%29) and location [addressing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_address). Its role has been characterized as follows: "A [name](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hostname) indicates what we seek. An address indicates where it is. A route indicates how to get there."[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IP_address#cite_note-rfc791-2)

The designers of the Internet Protocol defined an IP address as a [32-bit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/32-bit) number[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IP_address#cite_note-rfc760-1) and this system, known as [Internet Protocol Version 4](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPv4) (IPv4), is still in use today. However, because of the growth of the [Internet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet) and the predicted [depletion of available addresses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPv4_address_exhaustion), a new version of IP ([IPv6](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPv6)), using 128 bits for the address, was developed in 1995.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IP_address#cite_note-rfc1883-3) IPv6 was standardized as [RFC 2460](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2460) in 1998,[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IP_address#cite_note-rfc2460-4) and its [deployment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPv6_deployment) has been ongoing since the mid-2000s.

IP addresses are usually written and displayed in [human-readable](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human-readable) notations, such as 172.16.254.1 (IPv4), and 2001:db8:0:1234:0:567:8:1 (IPv6).

The [Internet Assigned Numbers Authority](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Assigned_Numbers_Authority) (IANA) manages the IP address space allocations globally and delegates five [regional Internet registries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regional_Internet_registries) (RIRs) to allocate IP address blocks to [local Internet registries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Local_Internet_registry) ([Internet service providers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_service_provider)) and other entities.

# protocol

In information technology, a protocol is the special set of rules that end points in a telecommunication connection use when they communicate. Protocols specify interactions between the communicating entities.