



Error Control Methods

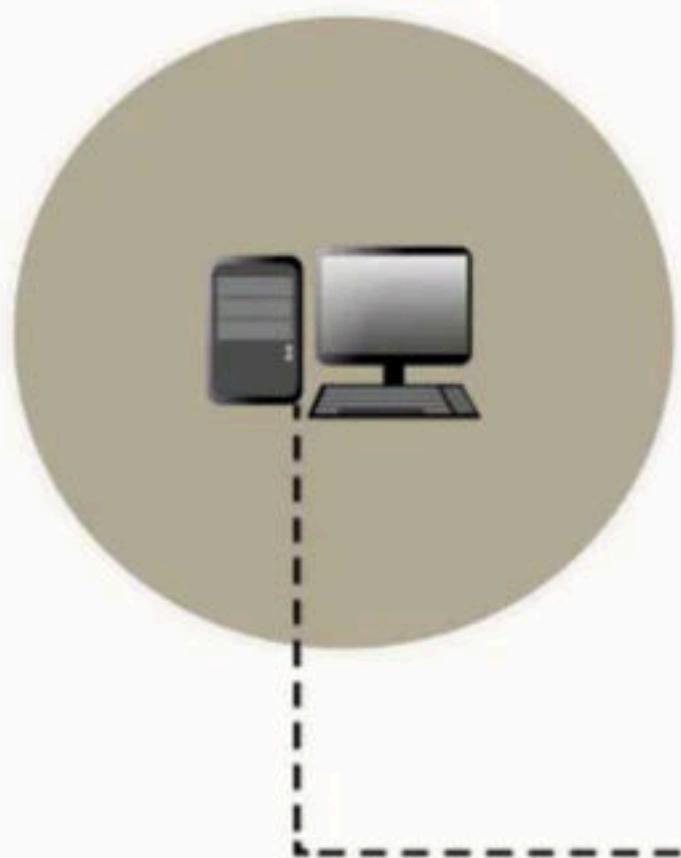
Complete Course on Computer Networks - Part I

Computer Networks

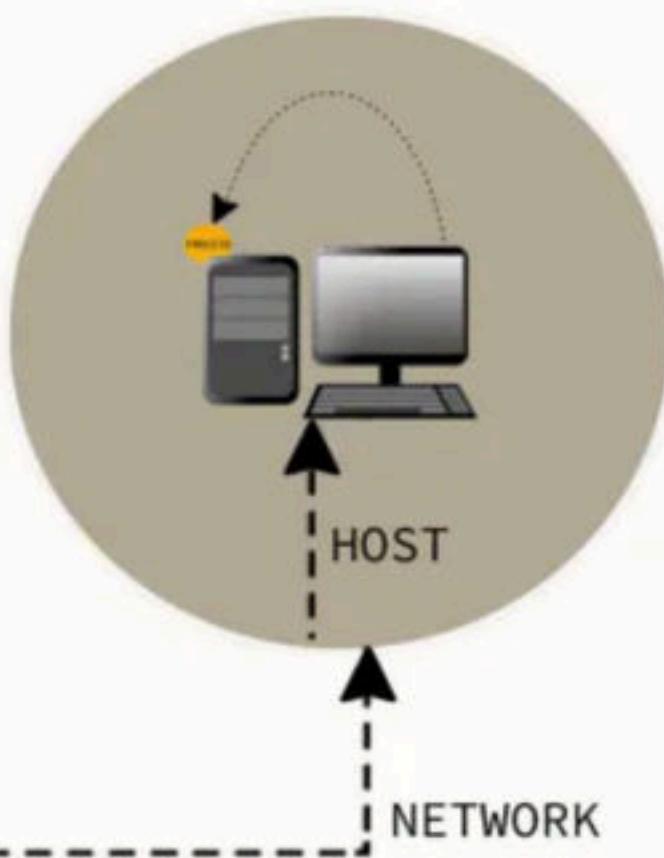
Introduction to Computer Networks and IP Addressing

ULA

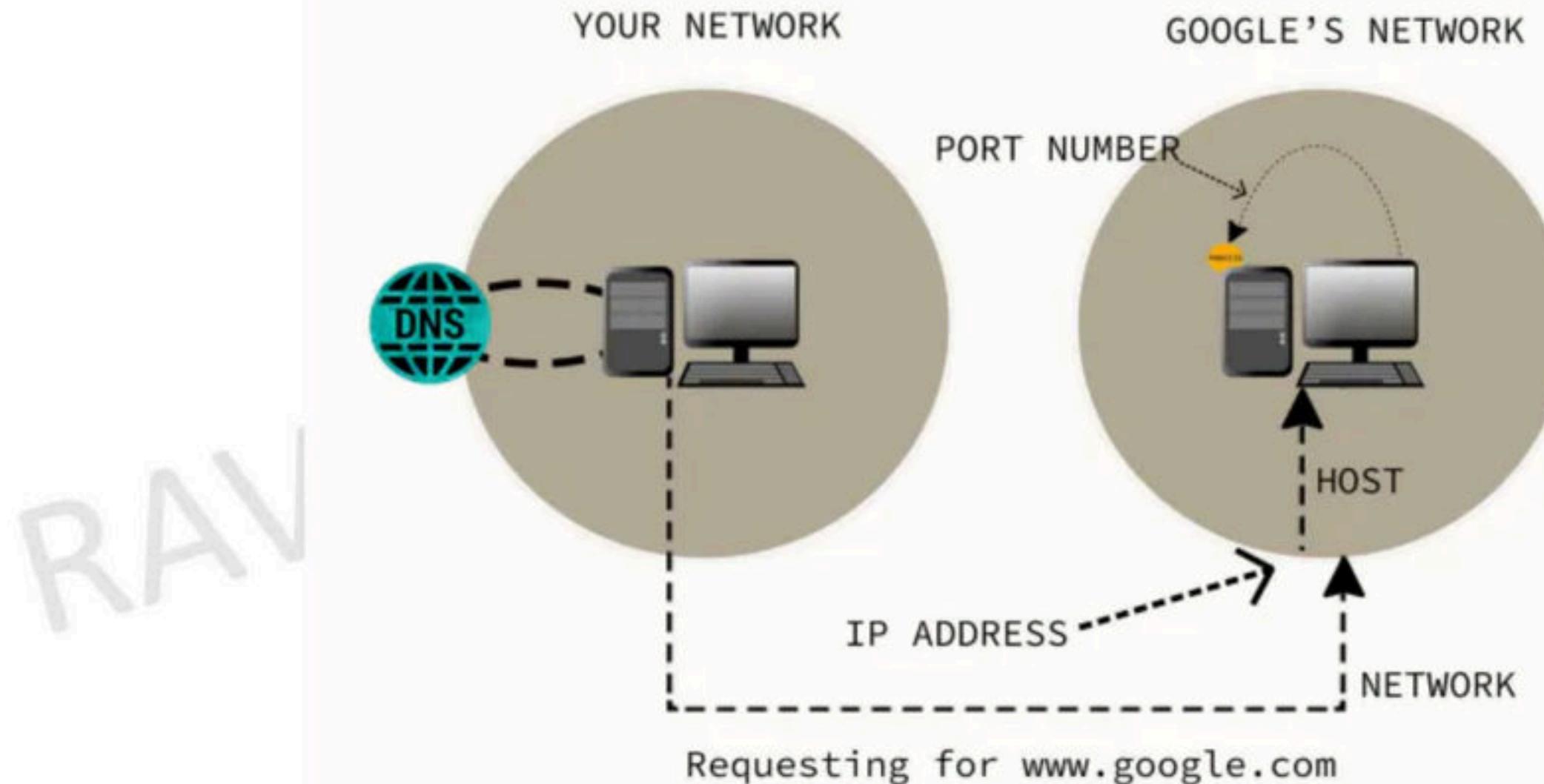
YOUR NETWORK



GOOGLE'S NETWORK



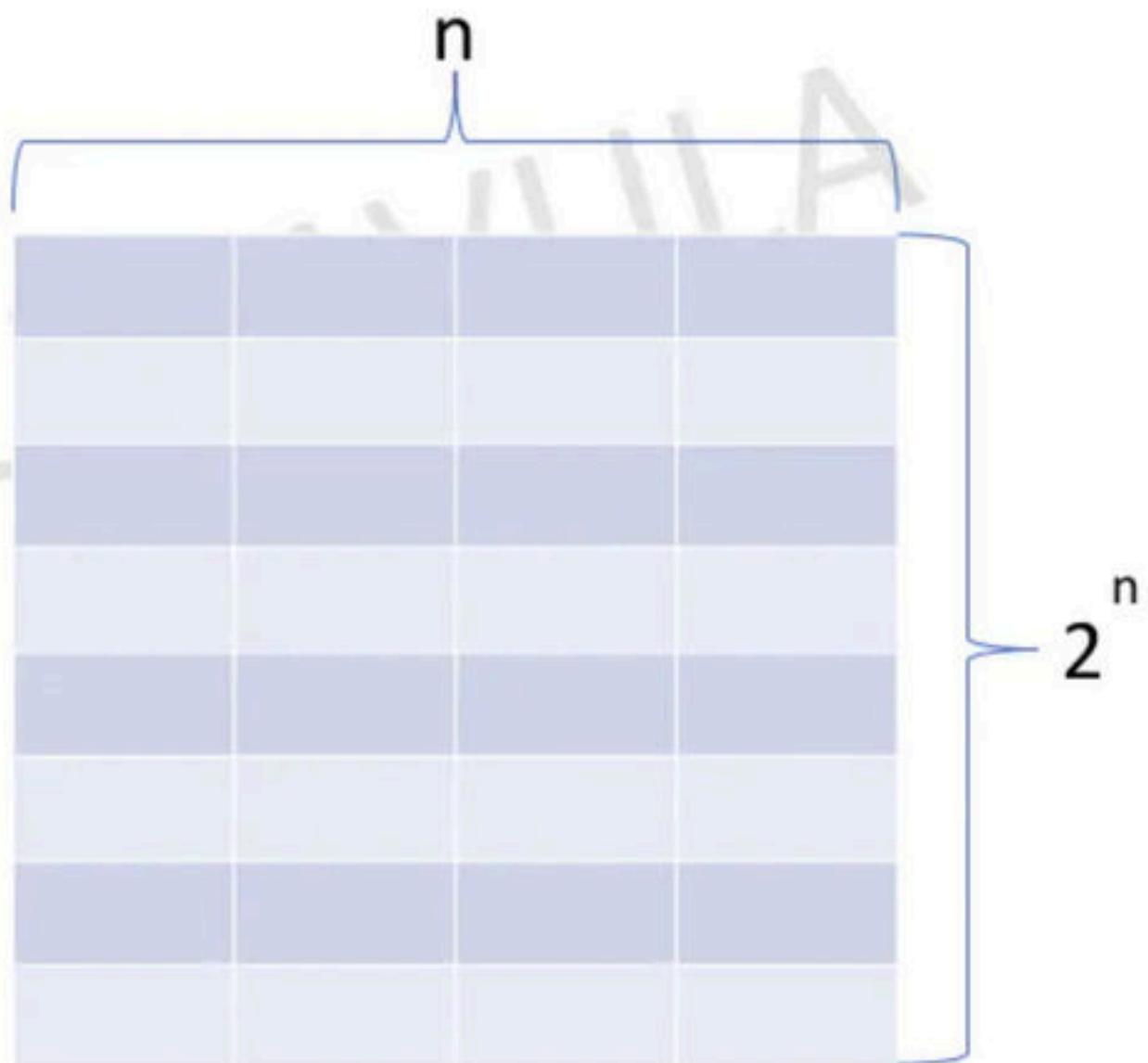
Requesting for www.google.com

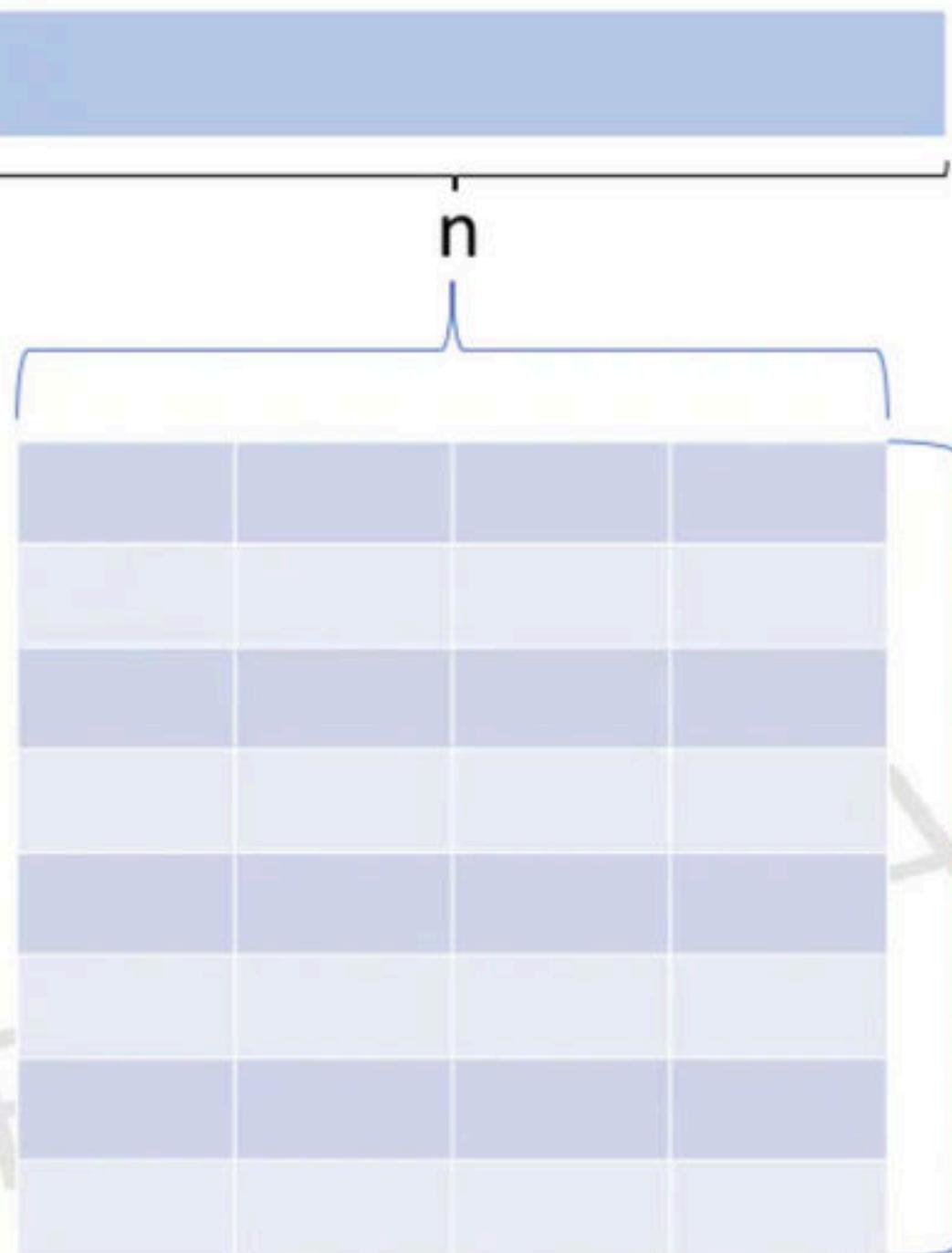


RAVINDRABABU RAVULA

BINARY SYSTEM

1 BIT	
0	
1	
2 BITS	
0	0
0	1
1	0
1	1
3 BITS	
0	0
0	0
0	1
0	1
1	0
1	0
1	1
1	1





If there is a n bit number and we are choosing k bits
That means we are dividing entire numbers in 2^k parts

$$2^k \text{ parts} = 2^n$$

$$\text{Size of each part} = 2^n / 2^k = 2^{n-k}$$

In Computer Networks
n bit is IP address

NETWORK ID	HOST ID
k	n-k

INTRODUCTION TO IP ADDRESSES

IP Address is short for Internet Protocol Address.

32 BITS

NETWORK ID

HOST ID

IP Address is a 32 bit binary address written as 4 numbers separated by dots.

The 4 numbers are called as octets where each octet has 8 bits.(Dotted Decimal Representation)

The octets are divided into 2 components- Net ID and Host ID.

EXAMPLE:

00000001.10100000.00001010.11110000

(Binary Representation)

OR

1.160.10.240

(Decimal Representation)

Network ID represents the IP Address of the network and is used to identify the network.

Host ID represents the IP Address of the host and is used to identify the host within the network.

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INTRODUCTION TO IP ADDRESSES

32 BITS



Initially the NID = 8 bits and HID = 24 bits

Which means Networks = 2^8 = 256

And Host possible / IP addresses per Network = $2^{24} = 16M$

The networks were small in 1980s, 256 networks were enough
But now due to growing networks, this Number is too small

Even if I buy a network, What will I do of 16 M IP addresses?

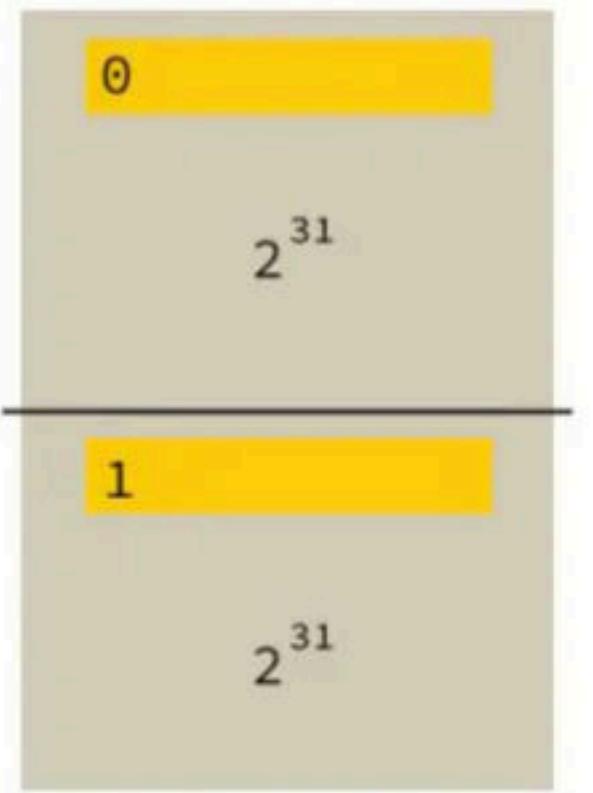


Due to these drawbacks, We went for Classful Addressing

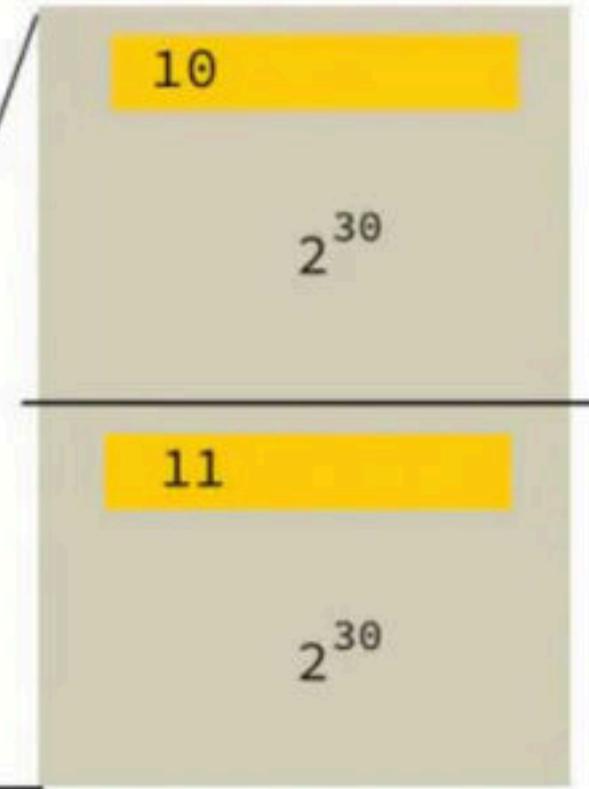
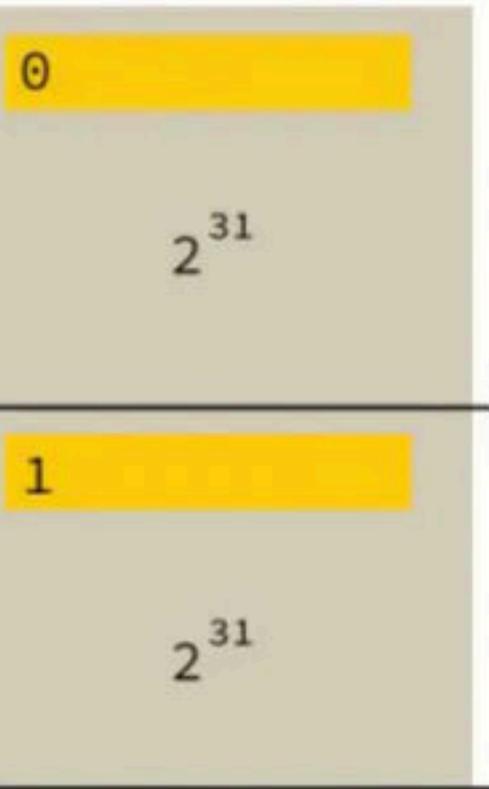
RAVINDRABABU RAVULA

Available IP Addresses

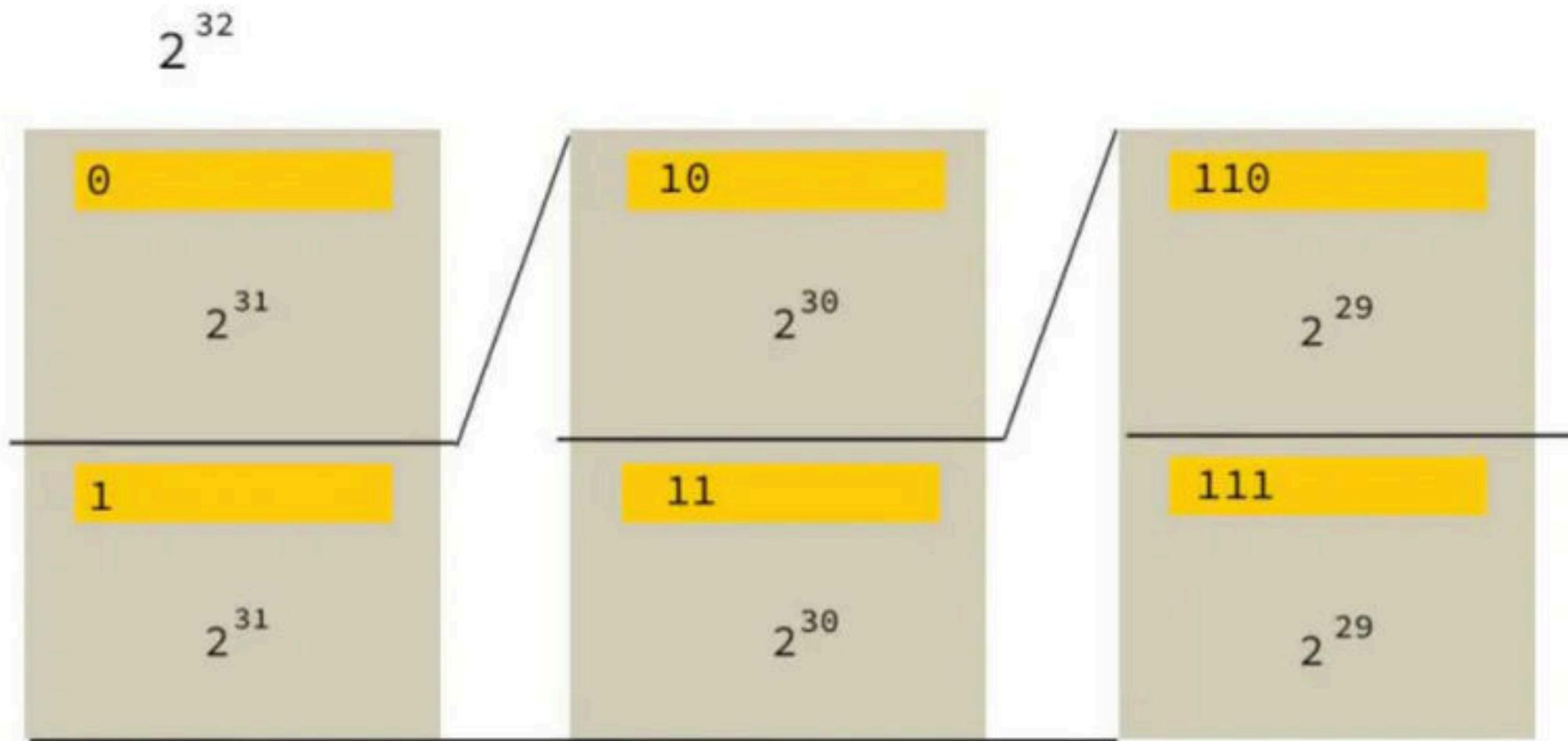
$$2^{32}$$



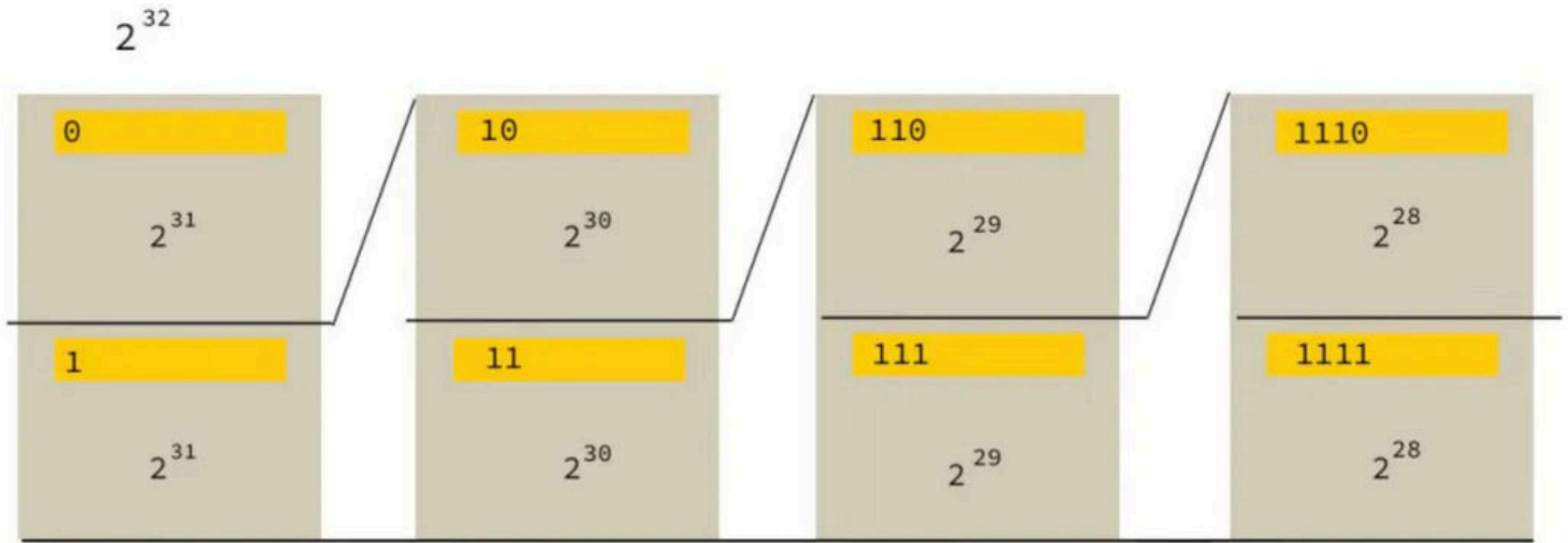
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2^{32} 

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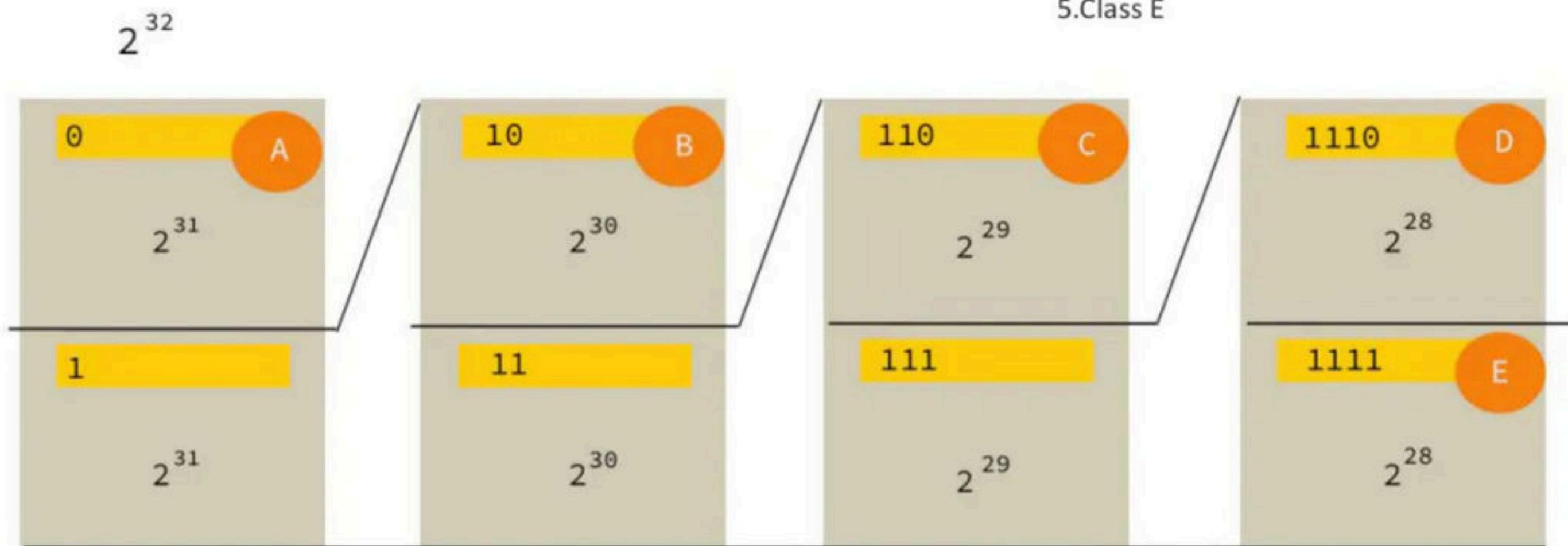
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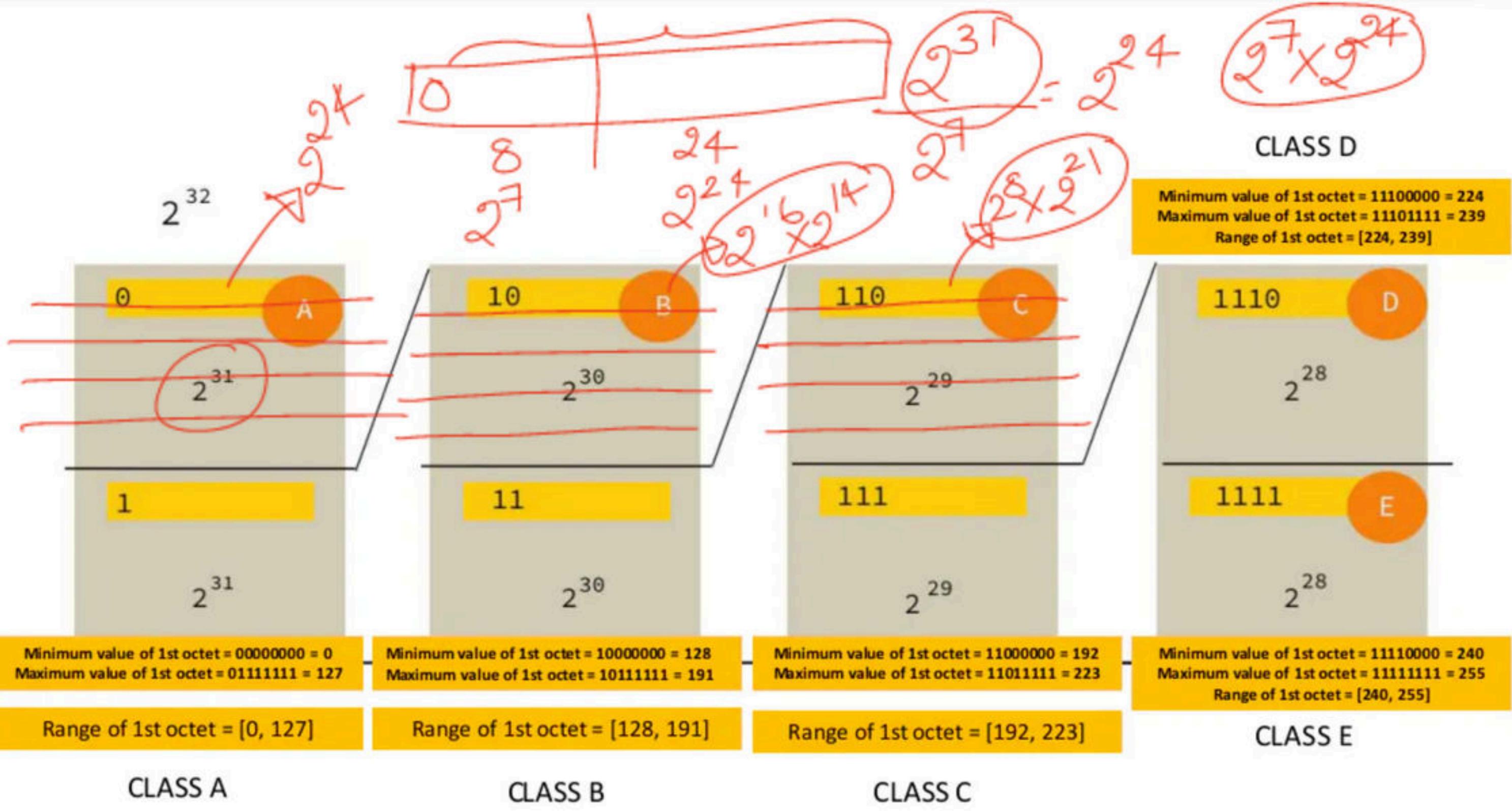
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In Classful Addressing System, IP Addresses are organized into following 5 classes-

1. Class A
2. Class B
3. Class C
4. Class D
5. Class E



RAVINDRABABU RAVULA





Question

from Manish Mishra

sir?for competitive programming we have to take another subscription?

Yes



Question

from Kartik Singhal

WHY in LBA it's like 255.255.255.255 and not like
NID.255.255.255 ? As we are broadcasting from a single
source at a time

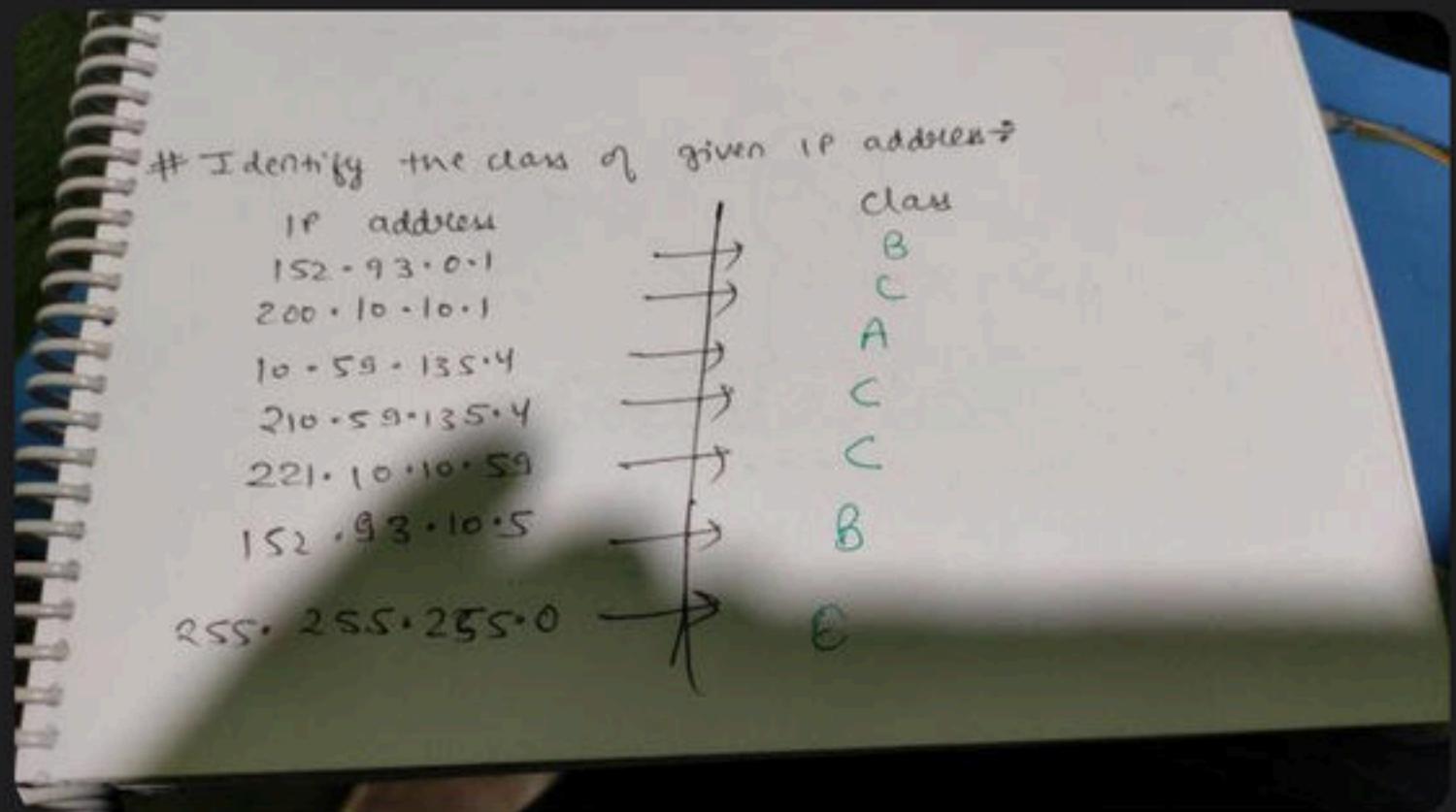
Rule



Question

from Ankit

How laast one is class C ????





Question

from DEVDUT

how much limitation on limited broadcasting?

No Lim^{it}



Question

from Jitesh Khuttan

Sir, can IP address of our machine/host change periodically or is it fixed forever?

Change



Question
from Ankit

sir please one doubt 255.255.255.0 u say it is of class E but
the range of class e is 240-254.

E

240.0.0.0

to

255.255.255.254



Question

from Abhinav Garg

sir please tell where is 0.0.0.0 used?

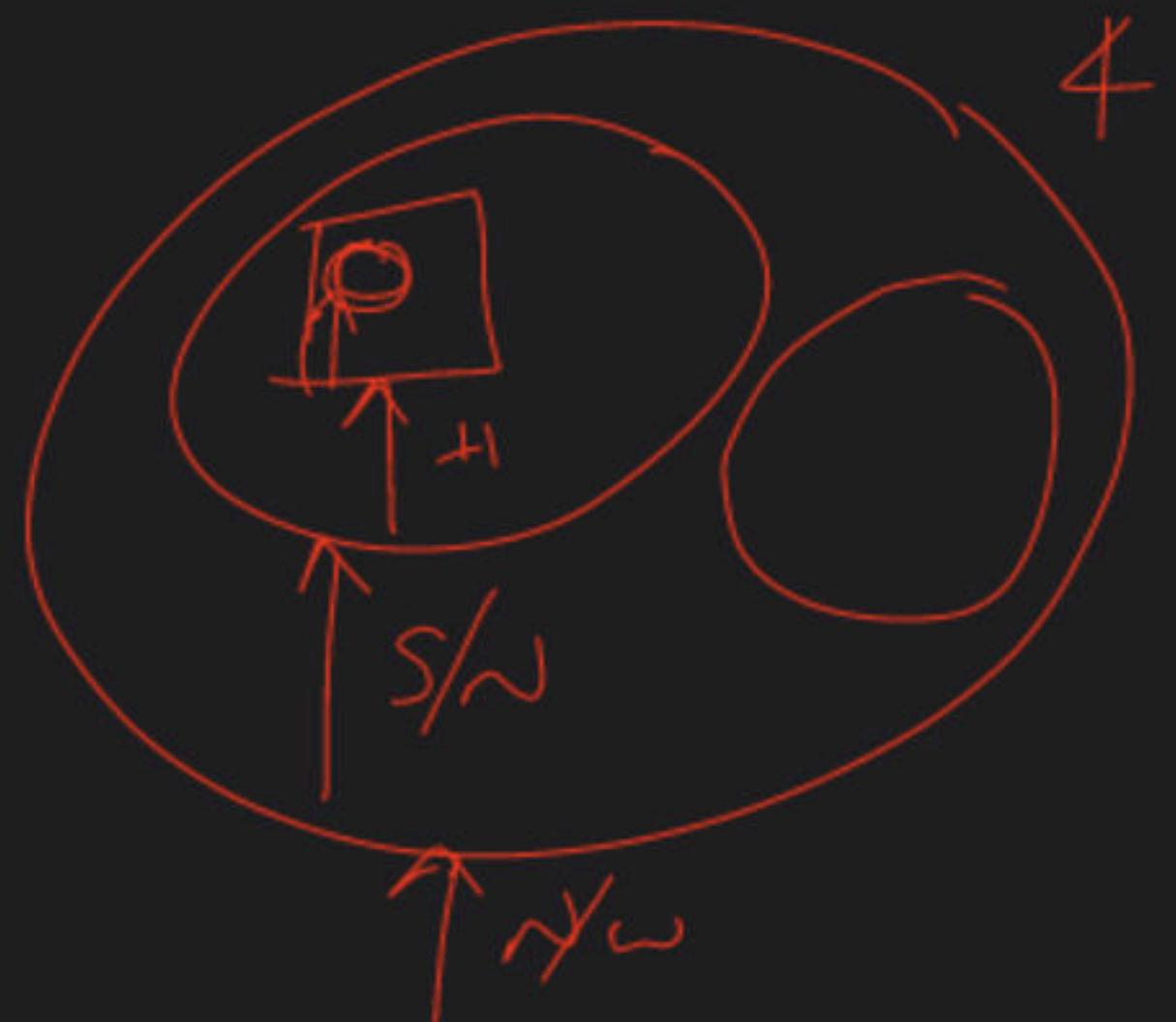
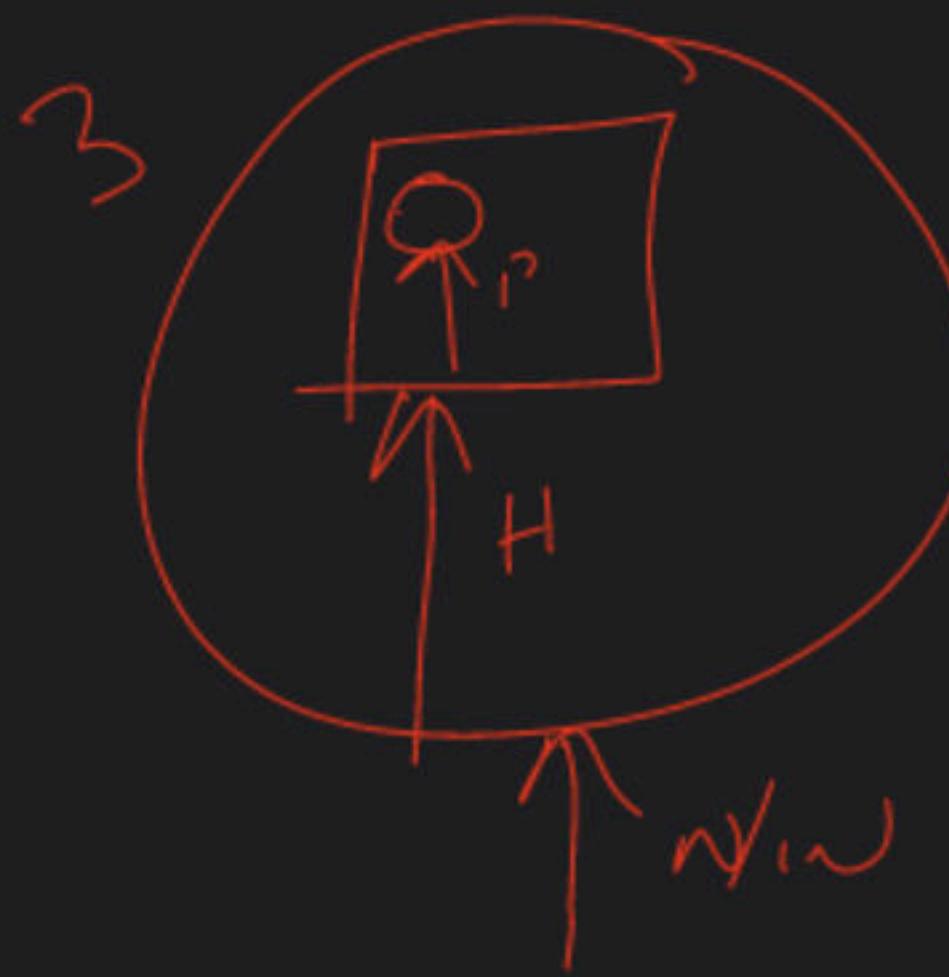
Later



Question

from DEVDUT

repeat last part of disadvantage





Question

from Kartik Singhal

-----WHY in LBA it's like 255.255.255.255 and not like NID.255.255---- ? As we are broadcasting from a single source at a time

A



Question

from Pranav Purkar

SIR PLEASE MY DOUBT?..IN THE MULTICASTING SLIDE?

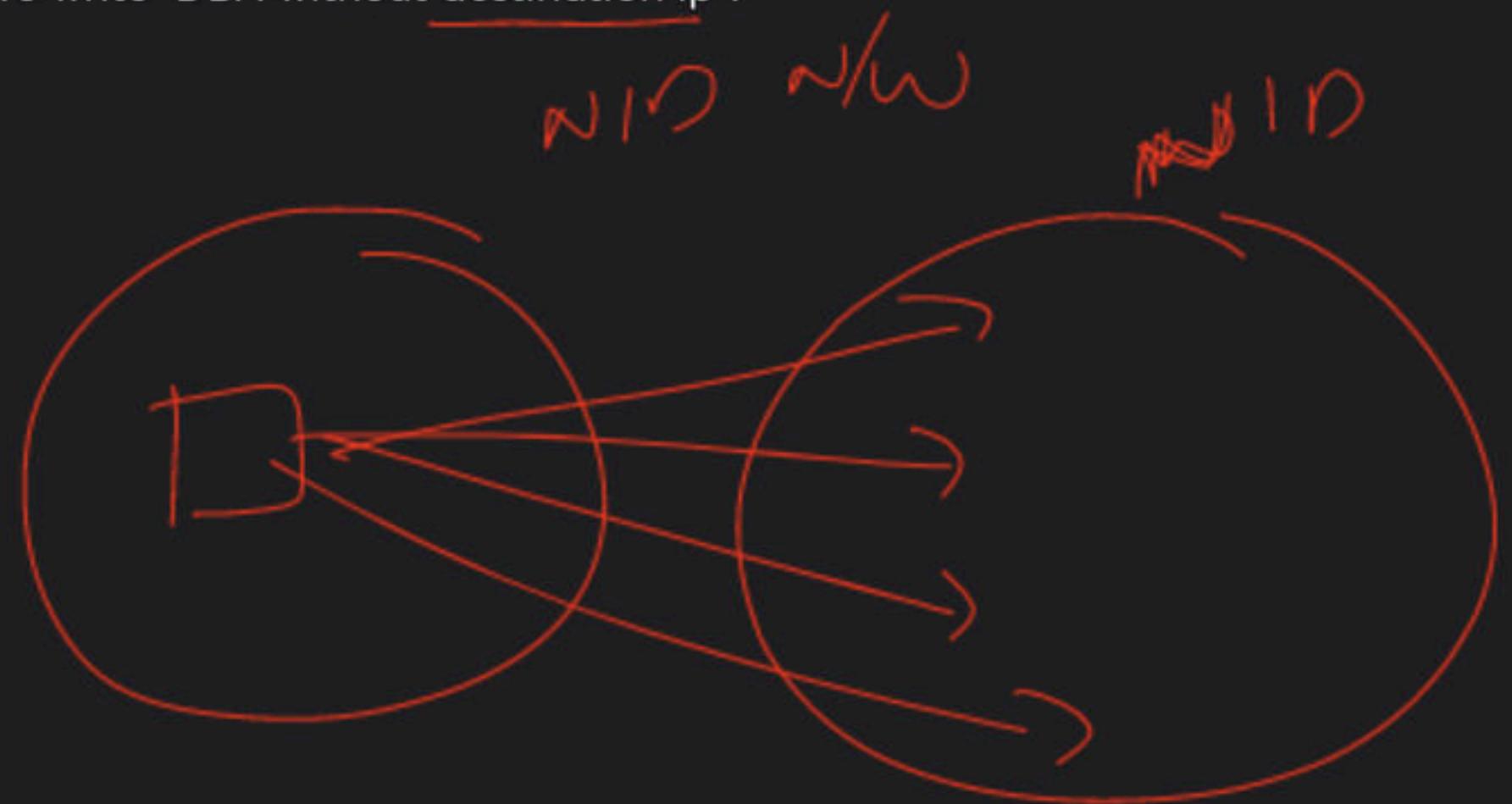
Not required



Question

from Jatin Gupta

Sir in DBA net id will depend on destination ip address ? so
how can we write DBA without destination ip ?





Question

from Rohit Nair

in class A each n/w has 2^{24} hosts and there are 2^7 n/ws right?



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CLASS A

If the 32 bit binary address starts with a bit 0, then IP Address belongs to class A.

CLASS B

If the 32 bit binary address starts with bits 10, then IP Address belongs to class B.

CLASS C

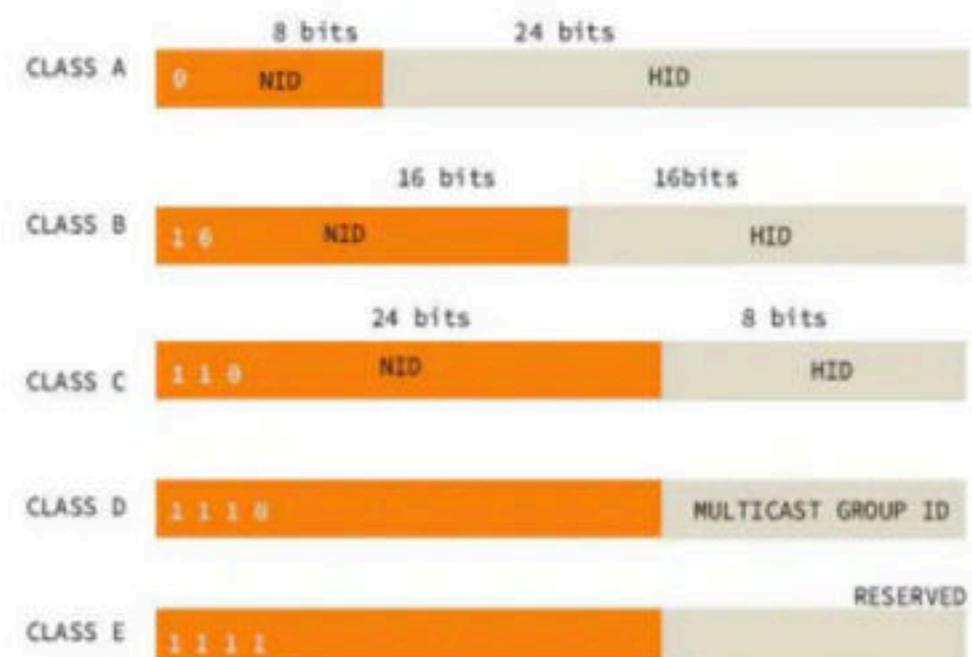
If the 32 bit binary address starts with bits 110, then IP Address belongs to class C.

CLASS D

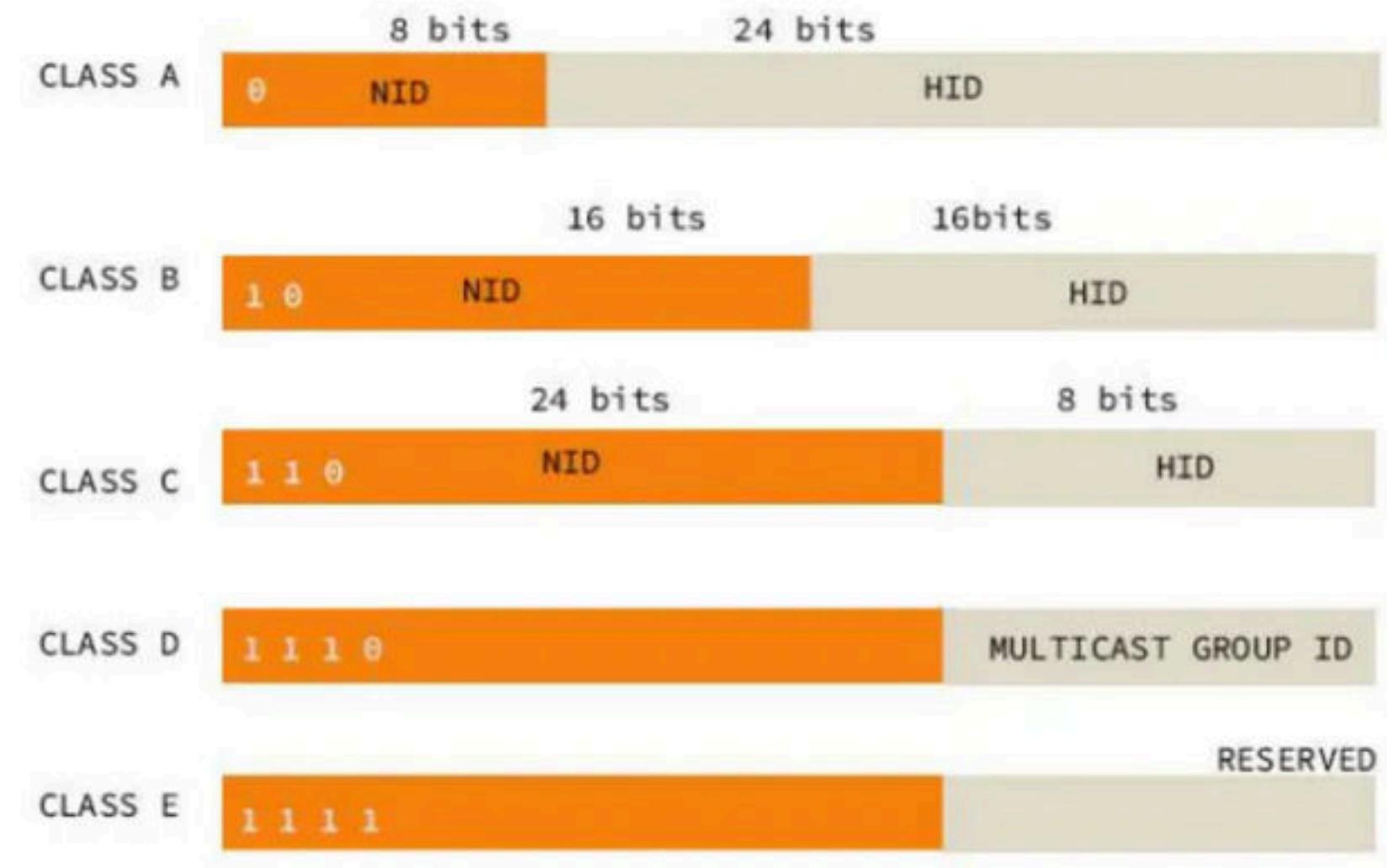
If the 32 bit binary address starts with bits 1110, then IP Address belongs to class D.

CLASS E

If the 32 bit binary address starts with bits 1111, then IP Address belongs to class E.



RAVINDRABABU RAVULA



Class of IP Address	Total Number of IP Addresses	1st Octet Decimal Range	Number of Networks available	Hosts per network
Class A	2^{31}	1 – 126	2^7	$2^{24} - 2$
Class B	2^{30}	128 – 191	2^{14}	$2^{16} - 2$
Class C	2^{29}	192 – 223	2^{21}	$2^8 - 2$
Class D	2^{28}	224 – 239	Not defined	Not defined
Class E	2^{28}	240 – 254	Not defined	Not defined

IDENTIFY THE CLASS OF GIVEN IP ADDRESS

IP ADDRESS	CLASS
152.93.0.1	
200.10.10.1	
10.59.135.4	
210.59.135.4	
221.10.10.59	
152.93.10.5	
255.255.255.0	

IDENTIFY THE CLASS OF GIVEN IP ADDRESS

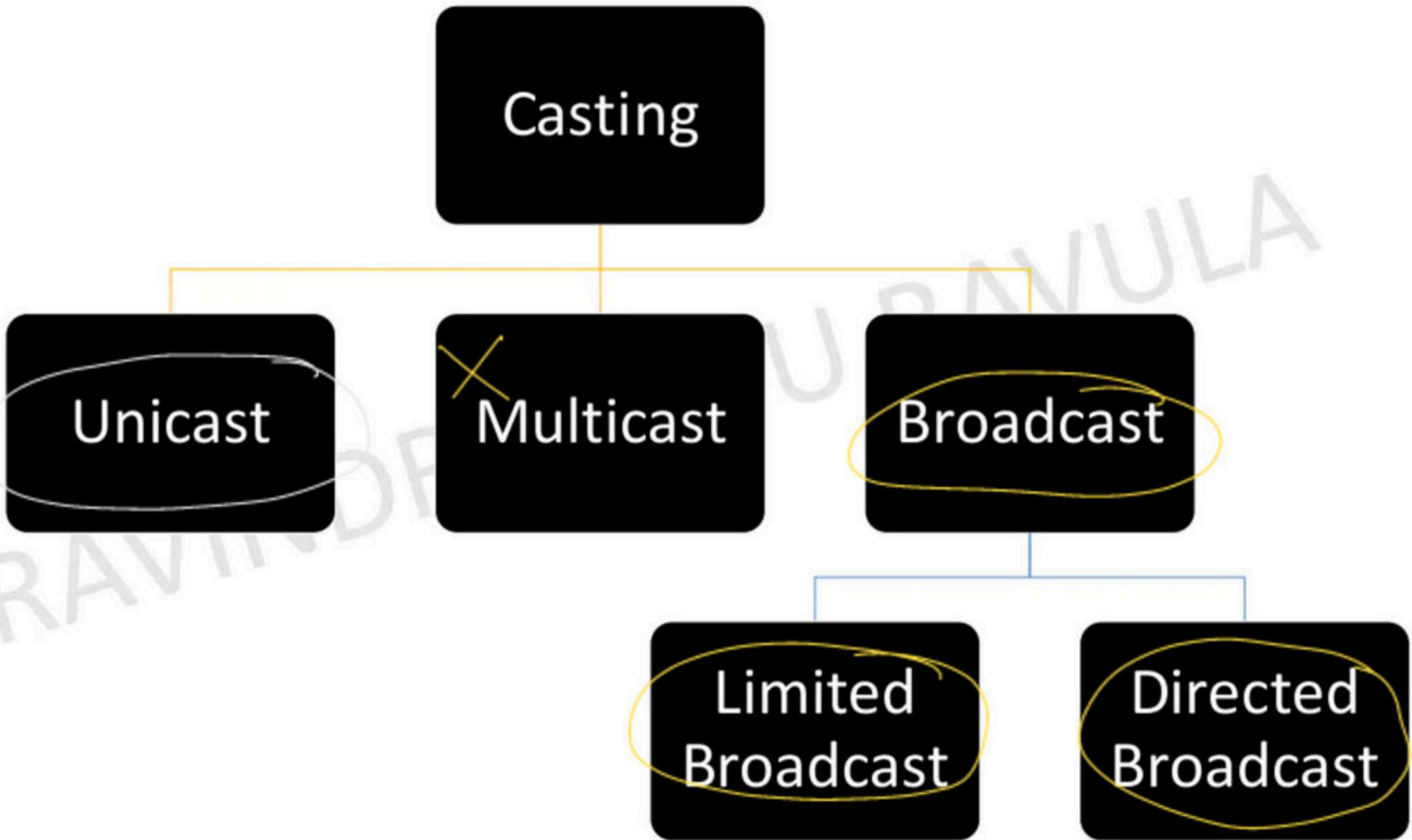
IP ADDRESS	CLASS	Class of IP Address	1st Octet Decimal Range
152.93.0.1			
200.10.10.1		Class A	1 – 126
10.59.135.4		Class B	128 – 191
210.59.135.4		Class C	192 – 223
221.10.10.59		Class D	224 – 239
152.93.10.5		Class E	240 – 254
255.255.255.0			

IDENTIFY THE CLASS OF GIVEN IP ADDRESS

IP ADDRESS	CLASS	Class of IP Address	1st Octet Decimal Range
152.93.0.1	B	Class A	1 – 126
200.10.10.1	C	Class B	128 – 191
10.59.135.4	A	Class C	192 – 223
210.59.135.4	C	Class D	224 – 239
221.10.10.59	C	Class E	240 – 254
152.93.10.5	B		
255.255.255.0	-		

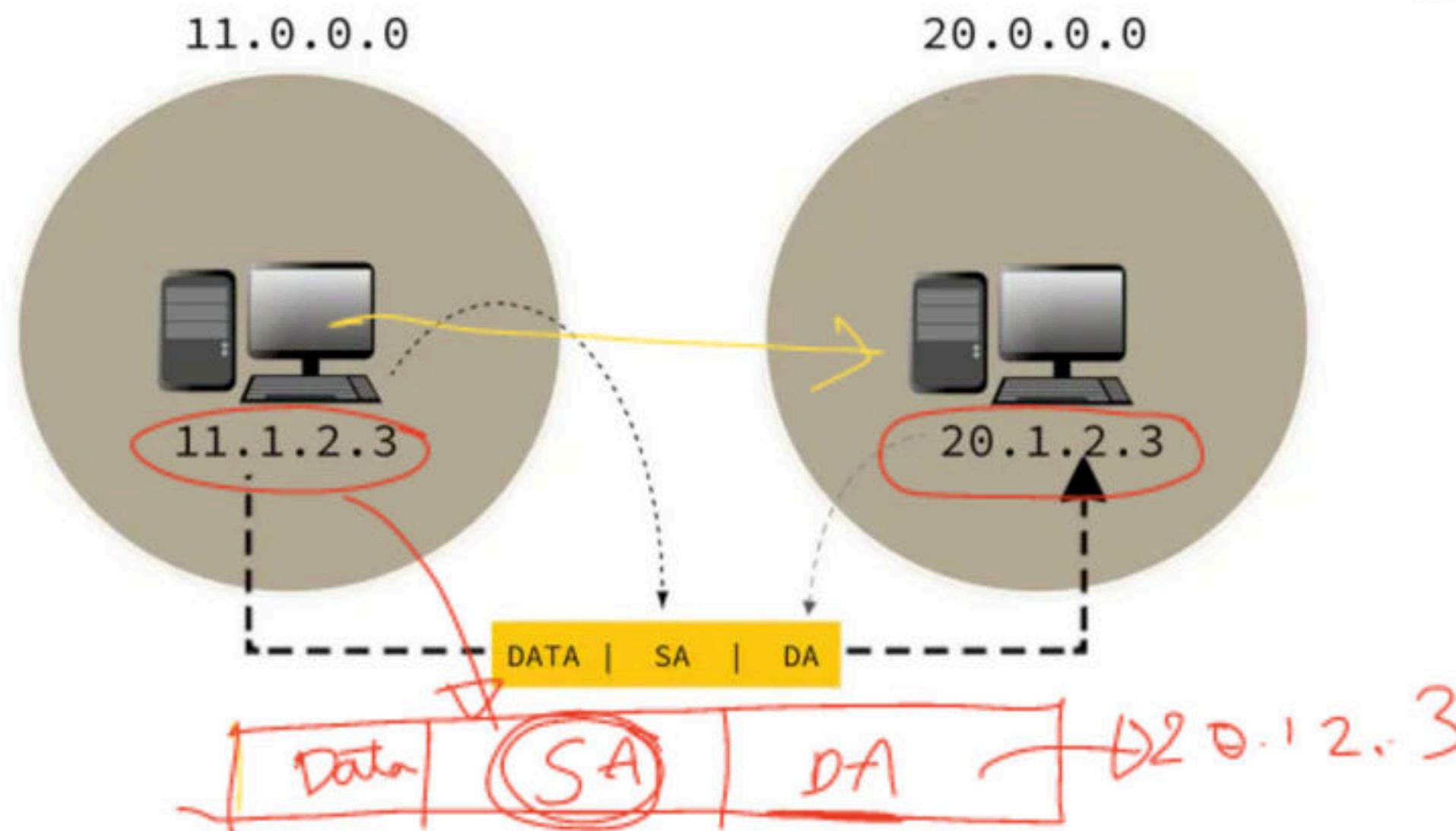
Computer Networks

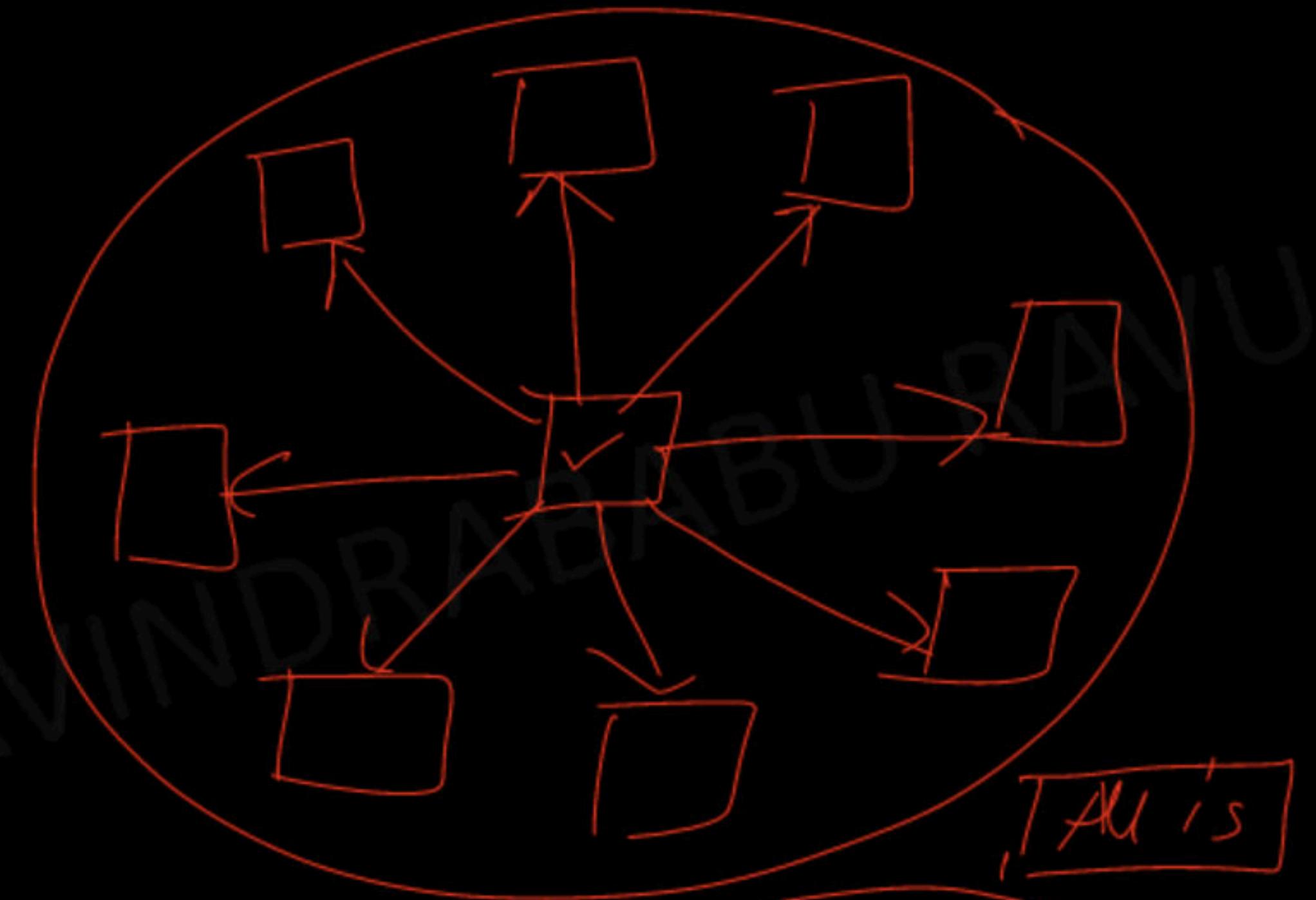
Types of Casting – Unicast, Limited Broadcast, Directed Broadcast



UNICASTING

Transmitting data from one source host to one destination host is called as unicast.
It is a one to one transmission.



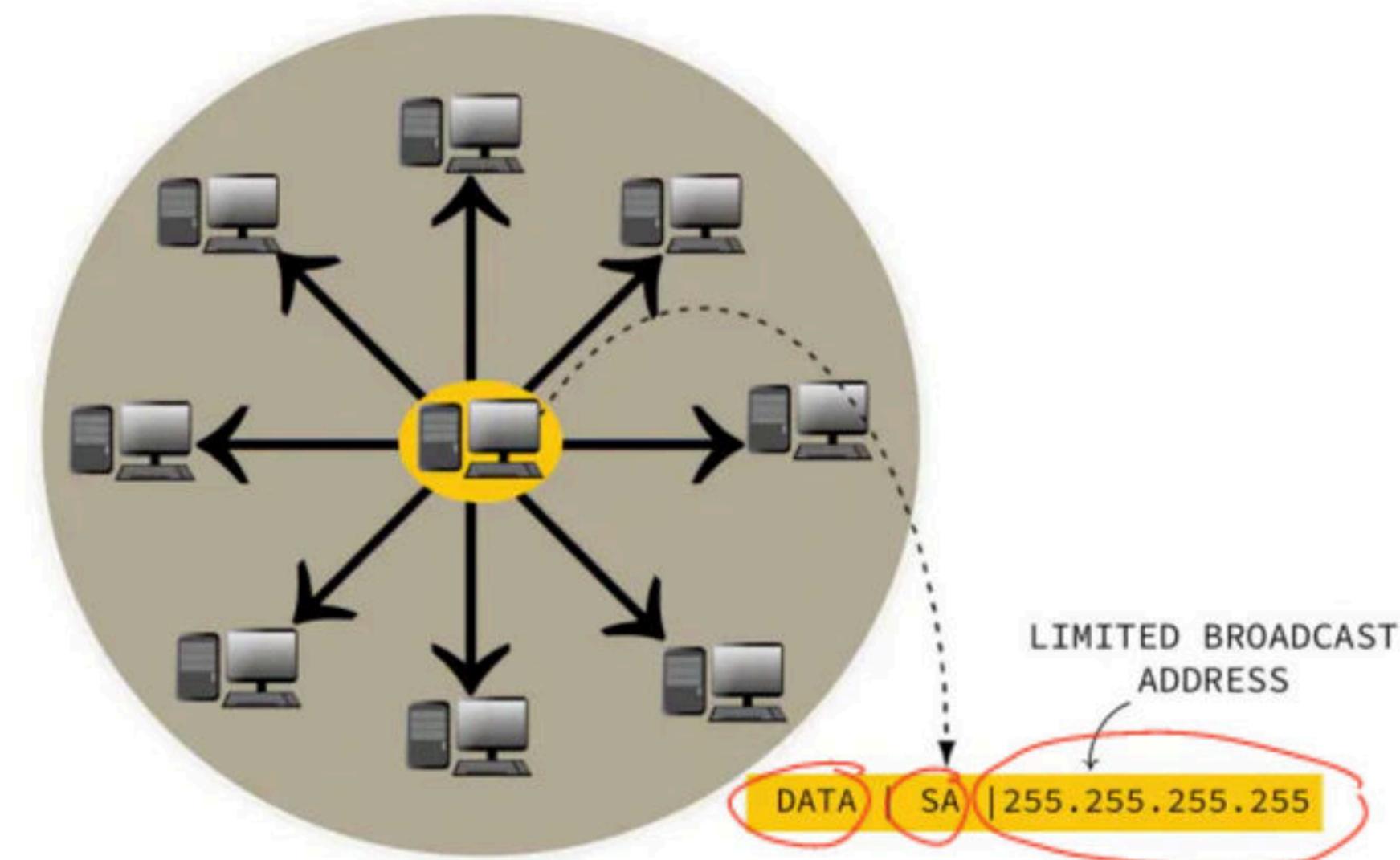


Limited
Broadcast

Data SA (233.255.251.255)
DA

LIMITED BROADCASTING

Transmitting data from one source host to all other hosts residing in the same network is called as limited broadcast.



All IS → LBA

NID + HID
valid
IS → NID

LBA

CD:

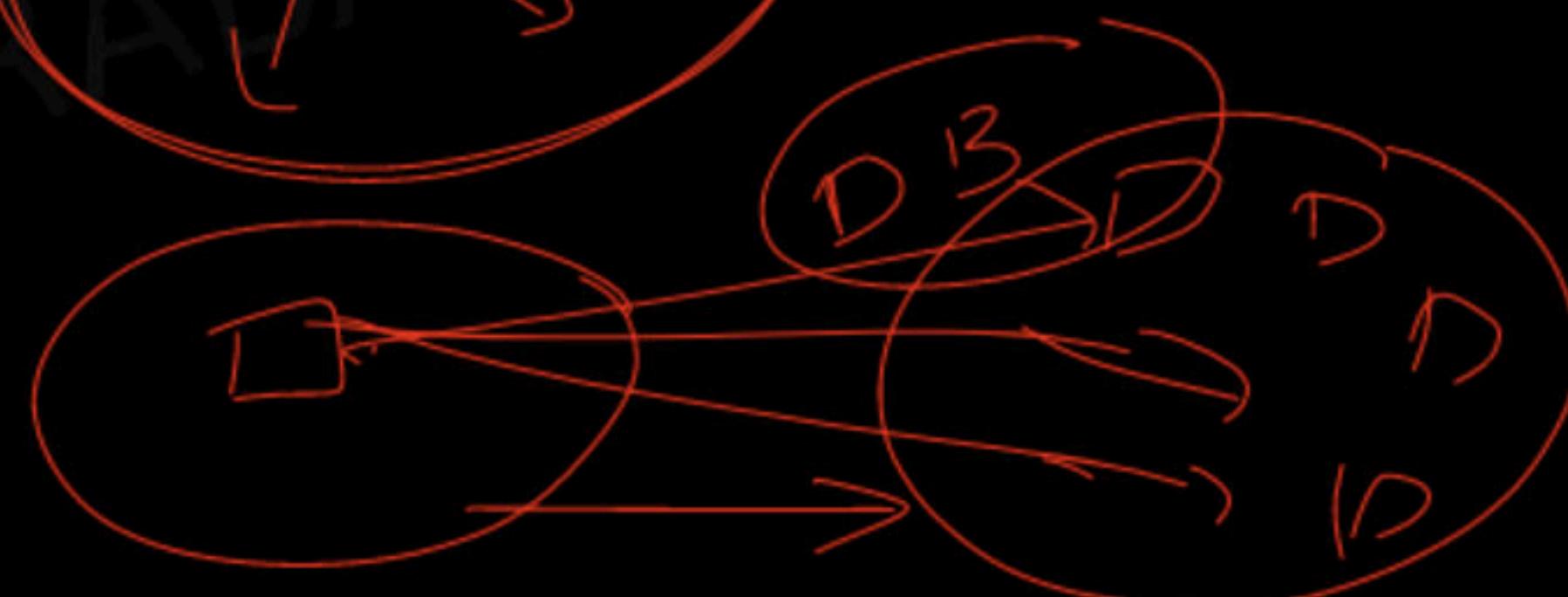
294.0.0.0

239.253.255.255



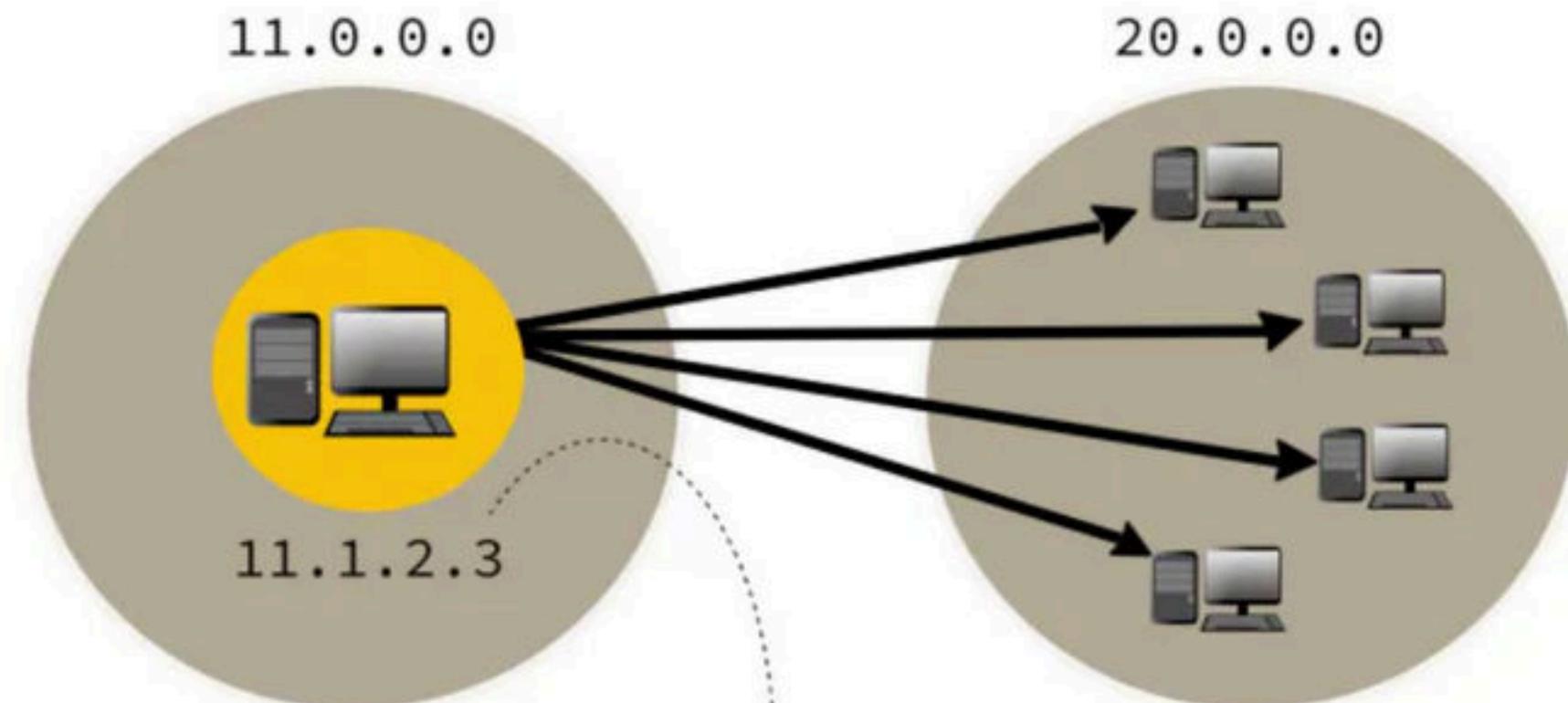
NID
120.0.00

128.1.0.0



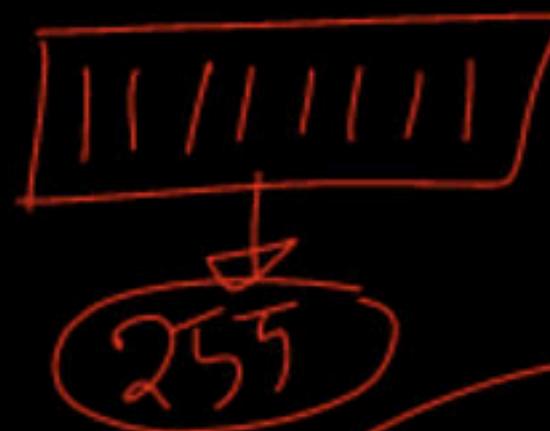
DIRECTED BROADCASTING

Transmitting data from one source host to all other hosts residing in some other network is called as direct broadcast.

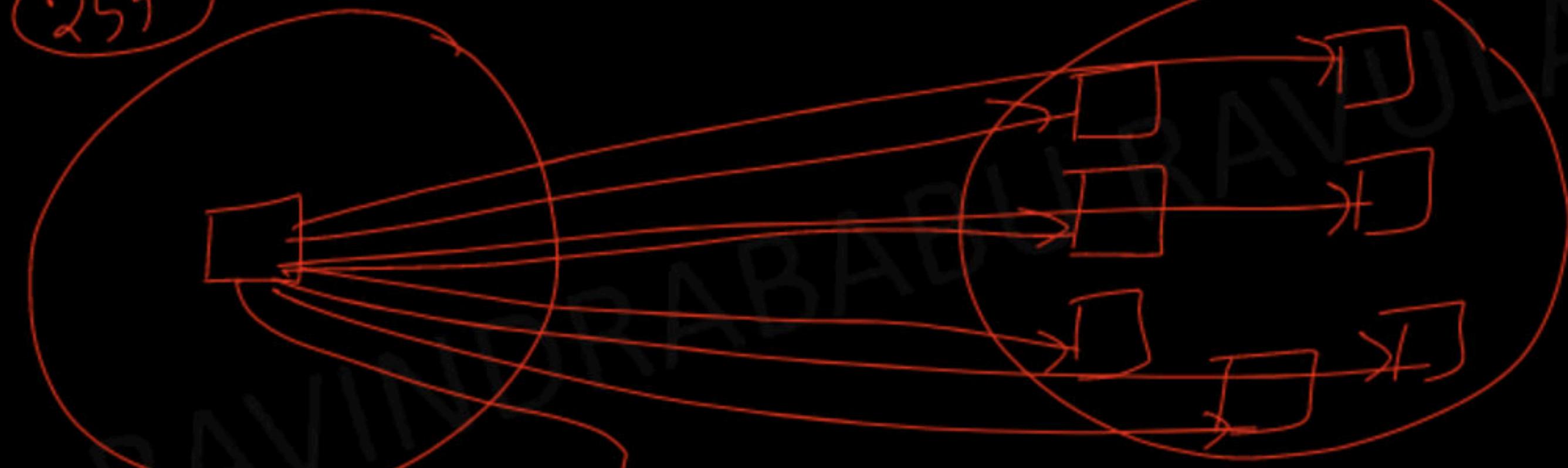


DATA | 11.1.2.3 | 20.255.255.255

DIRECTED BROADCAST ADDRESS
FOR NETWORK 20.0.0.0



Diceded BC



LBA



253.255.255.255

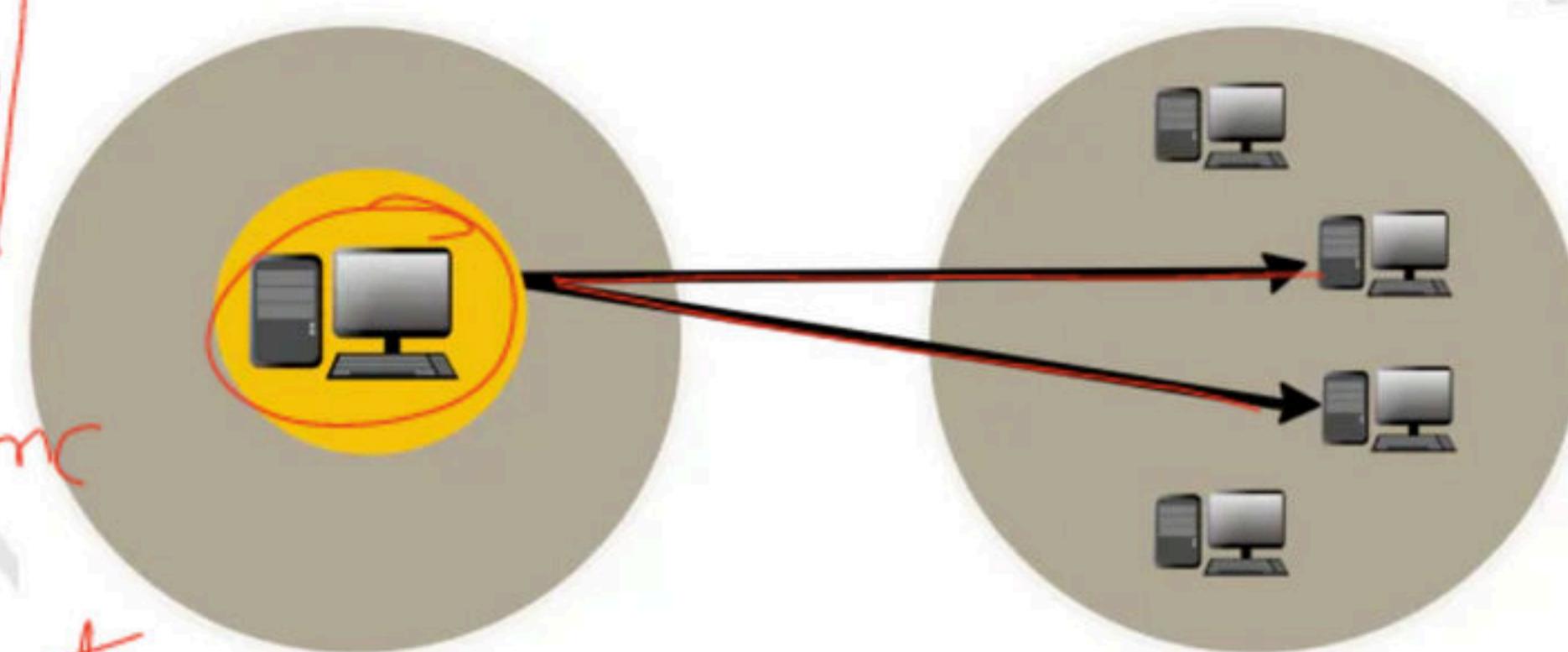
DBA

IS → +1D.

CA
20.0.0.0

MULTICASTING

Transmitting data from one source host to a particular group of hosts having interest in receiving the data is called as multicast.
It is a one to many transmission.



All x
Some

Sending a message to a particular group of people on WhatsApp
Sending an email to a particular group of people
Video conference or teleconference

We use the class D range for this:
224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255.
These addresses are only used as destination addresses, not as source addresses

CASTING	WORKING	DESTINATION ADDRESS
UNICAST	Transmitting data from one source host to one destination host is called as unicast .	DESTINATION ADDRESS
LIMITED BROADCAST	Transmitting data from one source host to all other hosts residing in the same network is called as limited broadcast .	All 32 bits set to 1 255.255.255.255
DIRECTED BROADCAST	Transmitting data from one source host to all other hosts residing in some other network is called as direct broadcast .	Network ID is the IP Address of the network where all the destination hosts are present. Host ID bits are all set to 1 i.e. NID . ALL bits 1 in HID
MULTICAST	Transmitting data from one source host to a particular group of hosts having interest in receiving the data is called as multicast .	224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255

IP ADDRESS	1 2 3 4 	NETWORK ID	LIMITED BROADCAST ADDRESS	DIRECTED BROADCAST ADDRESS
<u>1.2.3.4</u>		<u>1.0.0.0</u>	<u>255.255.255.255</u>	<u>1.255.255.255</u>
<u>10.12.20.60</u>		<u>10.0.0.0</u>	"	<u>10.255.255.255</u>
<u>130.1.2.3</u>		<u>130.1.0.0</u>	"	<u>130.1.255.255</u>
<u>150.0.150.150</u>		<u>150.0.0.0</u>	"	<u>150.0.255.255</u>
<u>200.1.10.100</u>		<u>200.1.10.0</u>	"	<u>200.1.10.255</u>
<u>220.15.1.10</u>		<u>220.15.1.0</u>	"	<u>220.15.1.255</u>
<u>250.0.1.2</u> → ^{6es}		X	X	X
<u>300.1.2.3</u> X		X	X	X

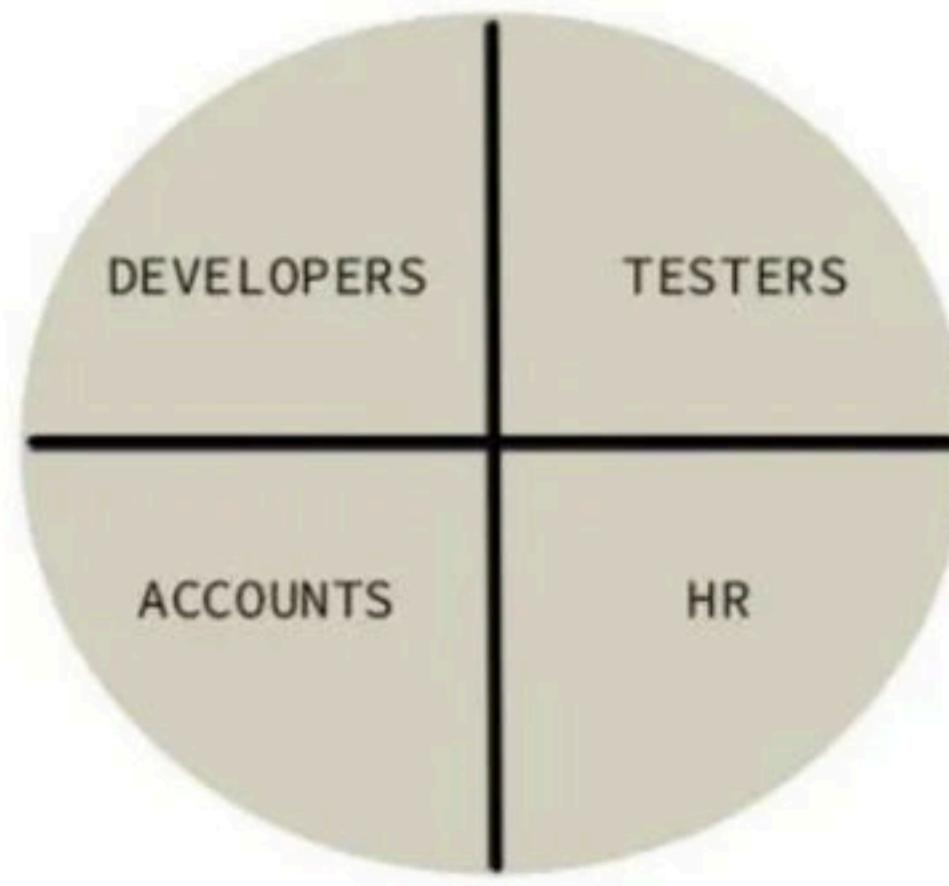
IP ADDRESS	NETWORK ID	LIMITED BROADCAST ADDRESS	DIRECTED BROADCAST ADDRESS
1.2.3.4	1.0.0.0	1.255.255.255	255.255.255.255
10.12.20.60	10.0.0.0	10.255.255.255	255.255.255.255
130.1.2.3	130.1.0.0	130.1.255.255	255.255.255.255
150.0.150.150	150.0.0.0	150.0.255.255	255.255.255.255
200.1.10.100	200.1.10.0	200.1.10.255	255.255.255.255
220.15.1.10	220.15.1.0	220.15.1.255	255.255.255.255
250.0.1.2	✗	✗	✗
300.1.2.3	✗	✗	✗

NID HID
✓ OS → NID
✓ IS → DBA
IS IS → LBA
✓ → IP

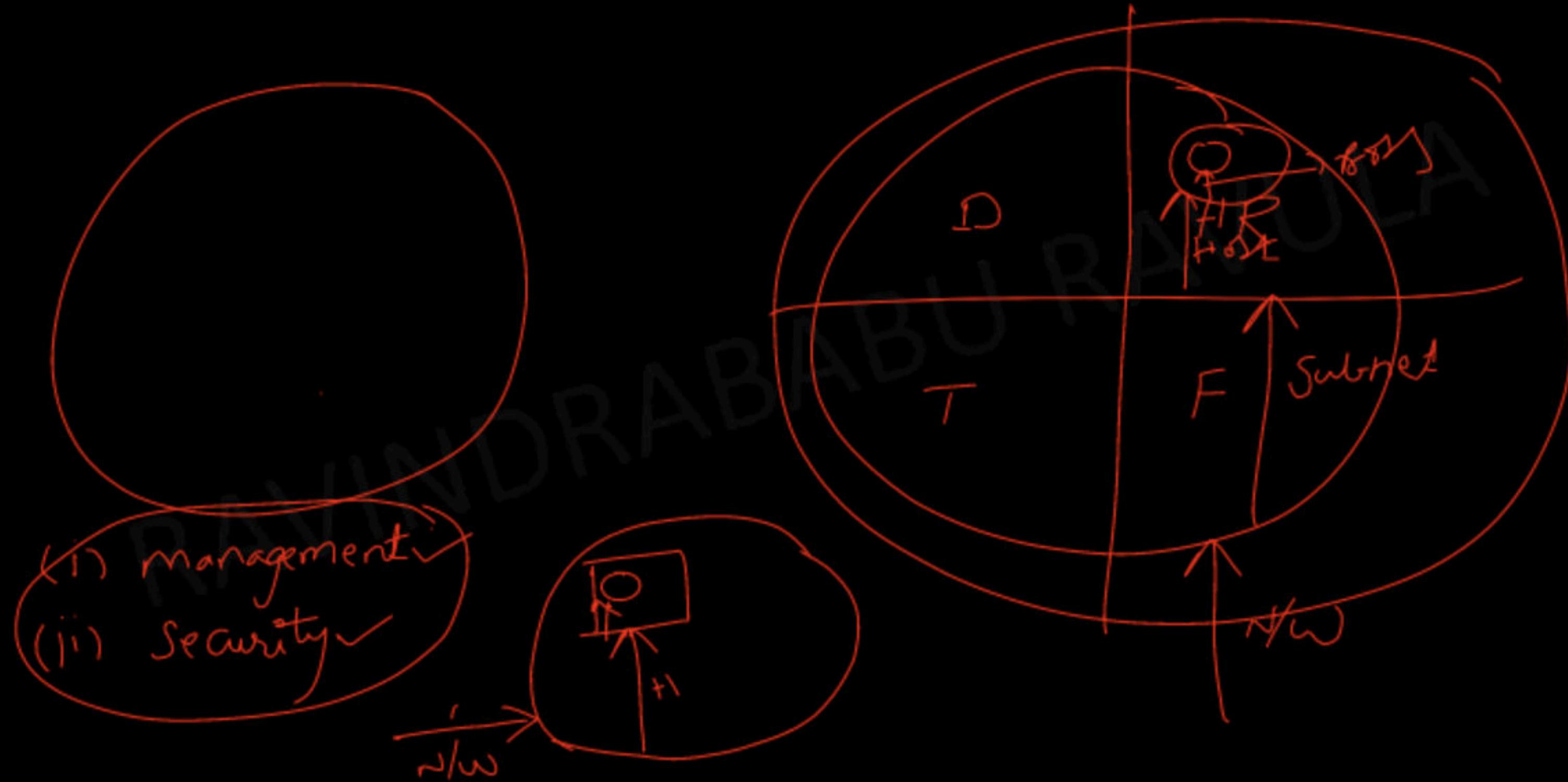
Computer Networks

Subnet, Subnet Mask, Routing

UNDERSTANDING SUBNETTING WITH AN EXAMPLE



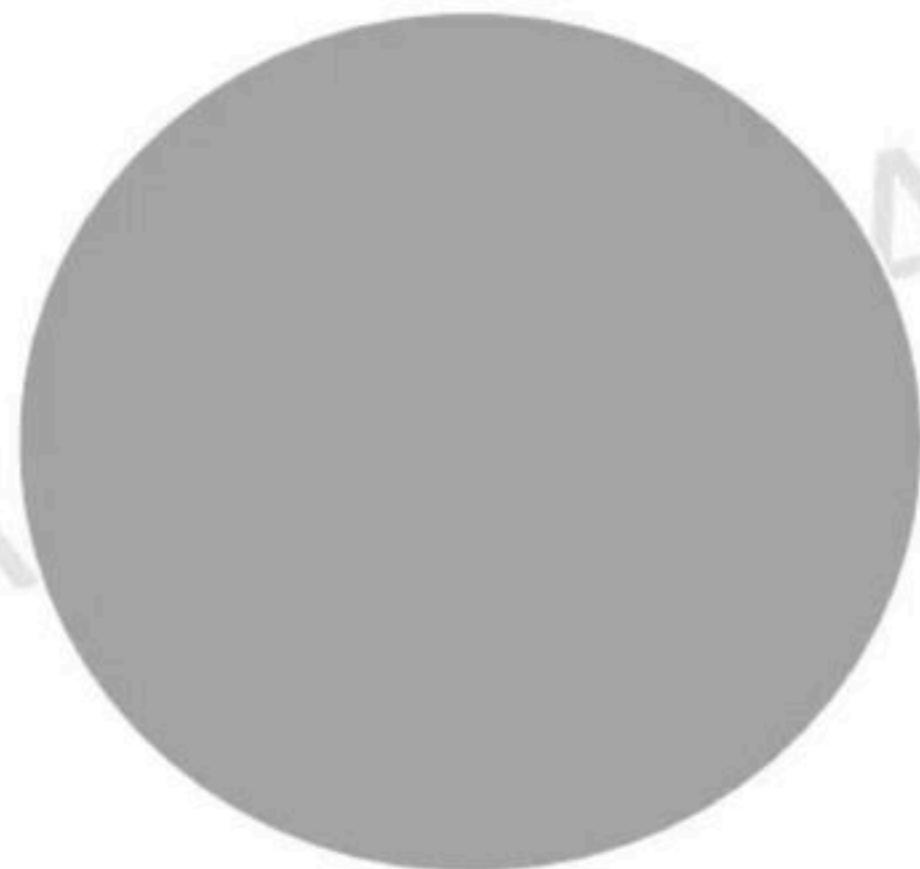
CA \rightarrow 16 M



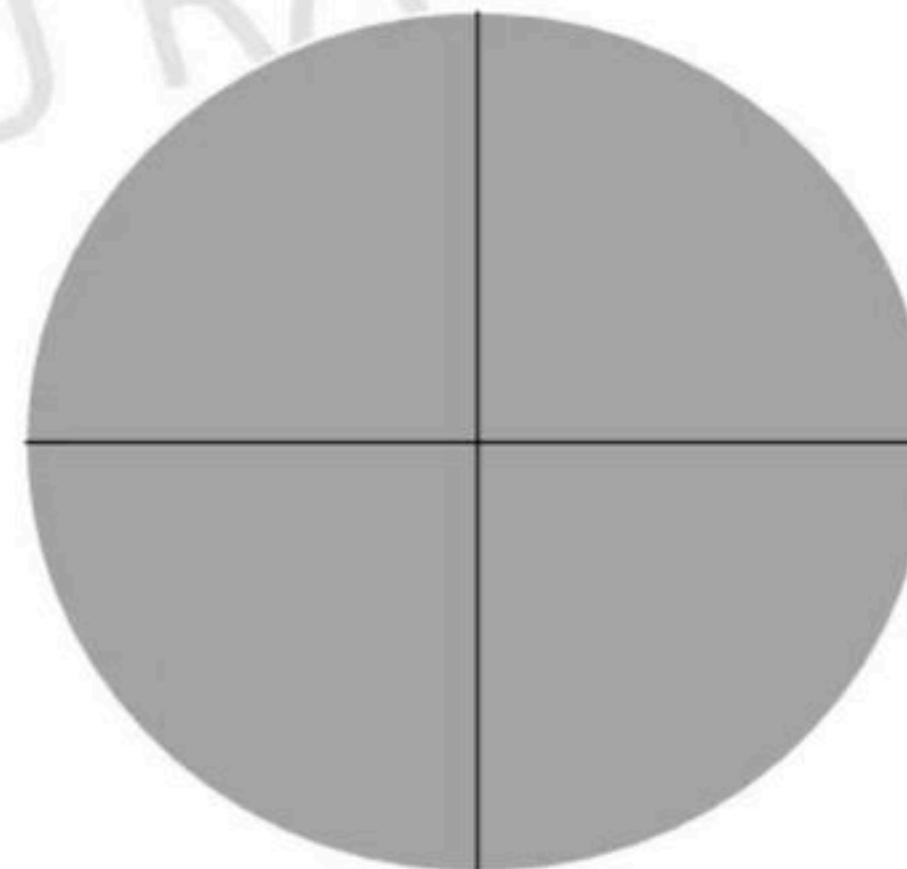
Subnetting

The process of dividing a single network into multiple sub networks is called as subnetting.
The sub networks so created are called as subnets.

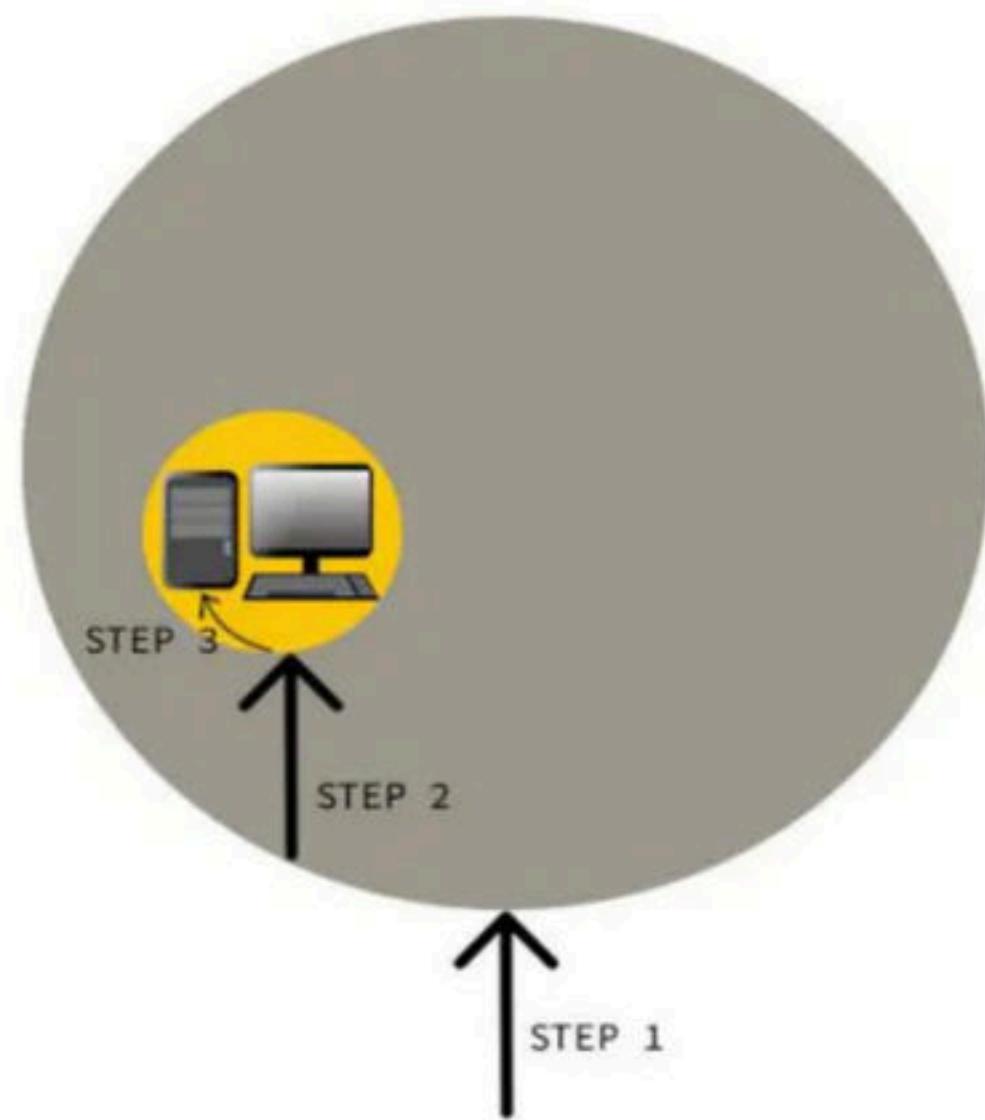
Big Network



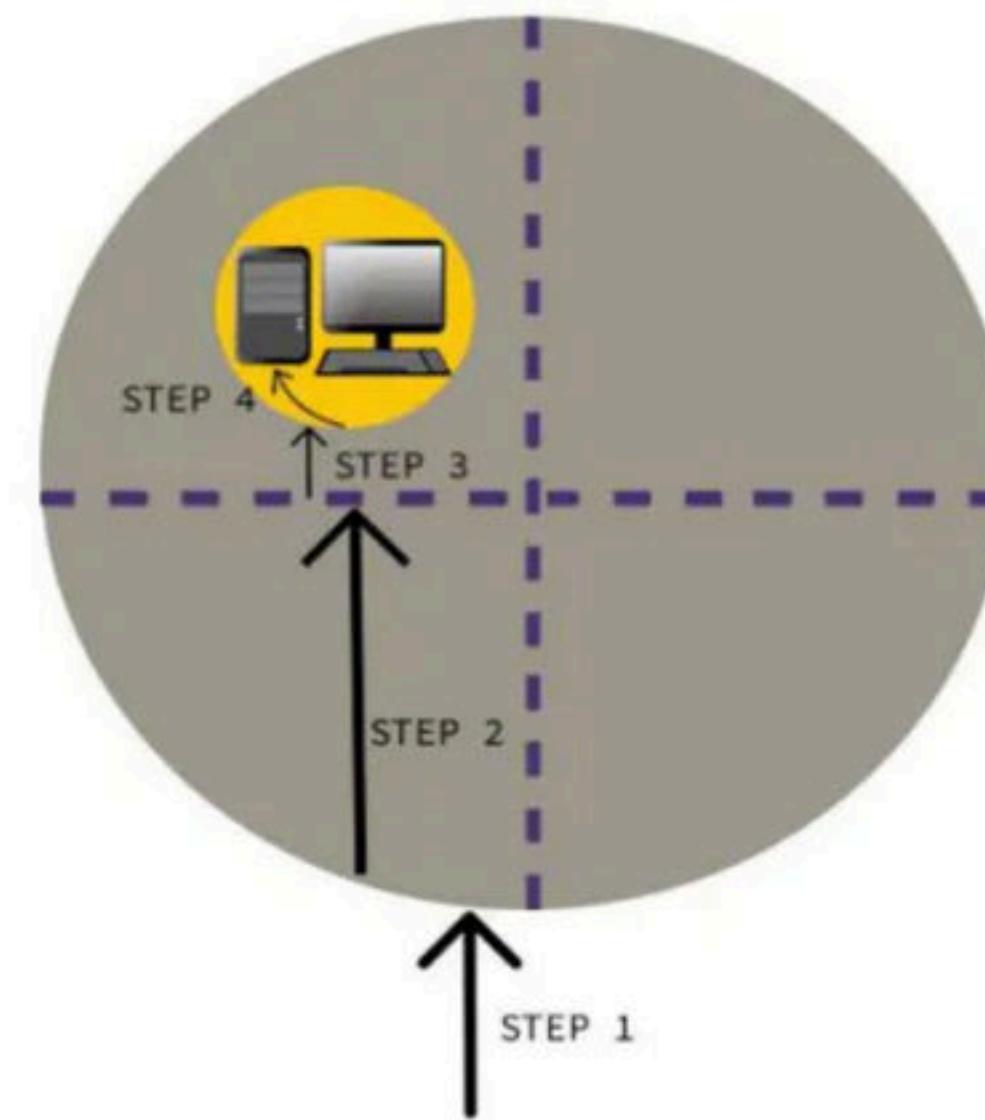
Division of Network into 4 subnets



REACHING A HOST WITHOUT SUBNETTING

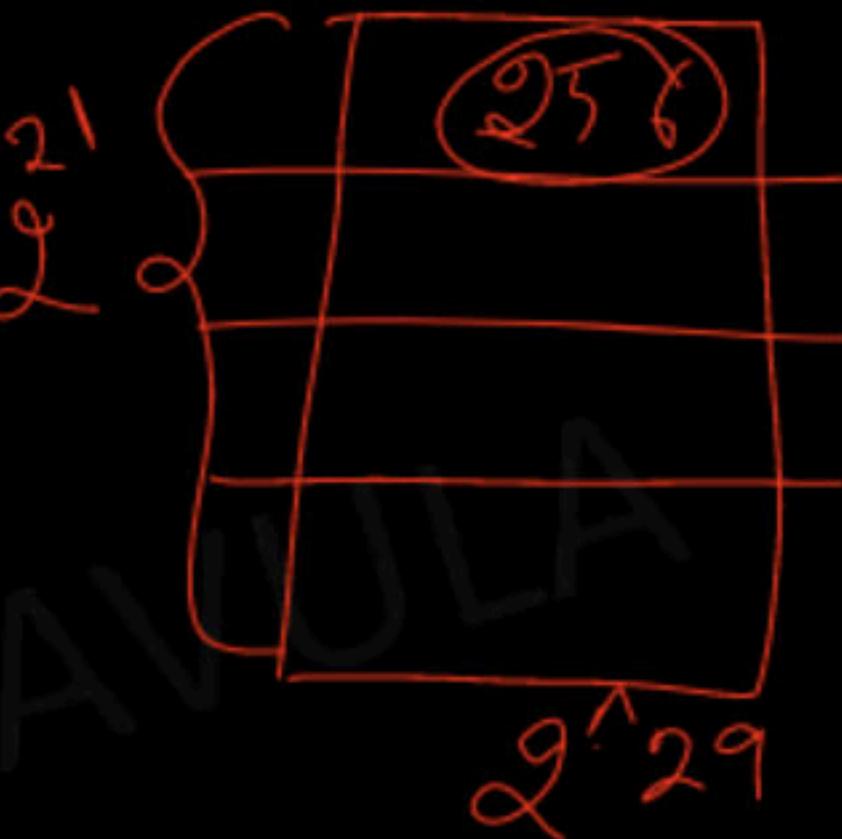


REACHING A HOST WITH SUBNETTING

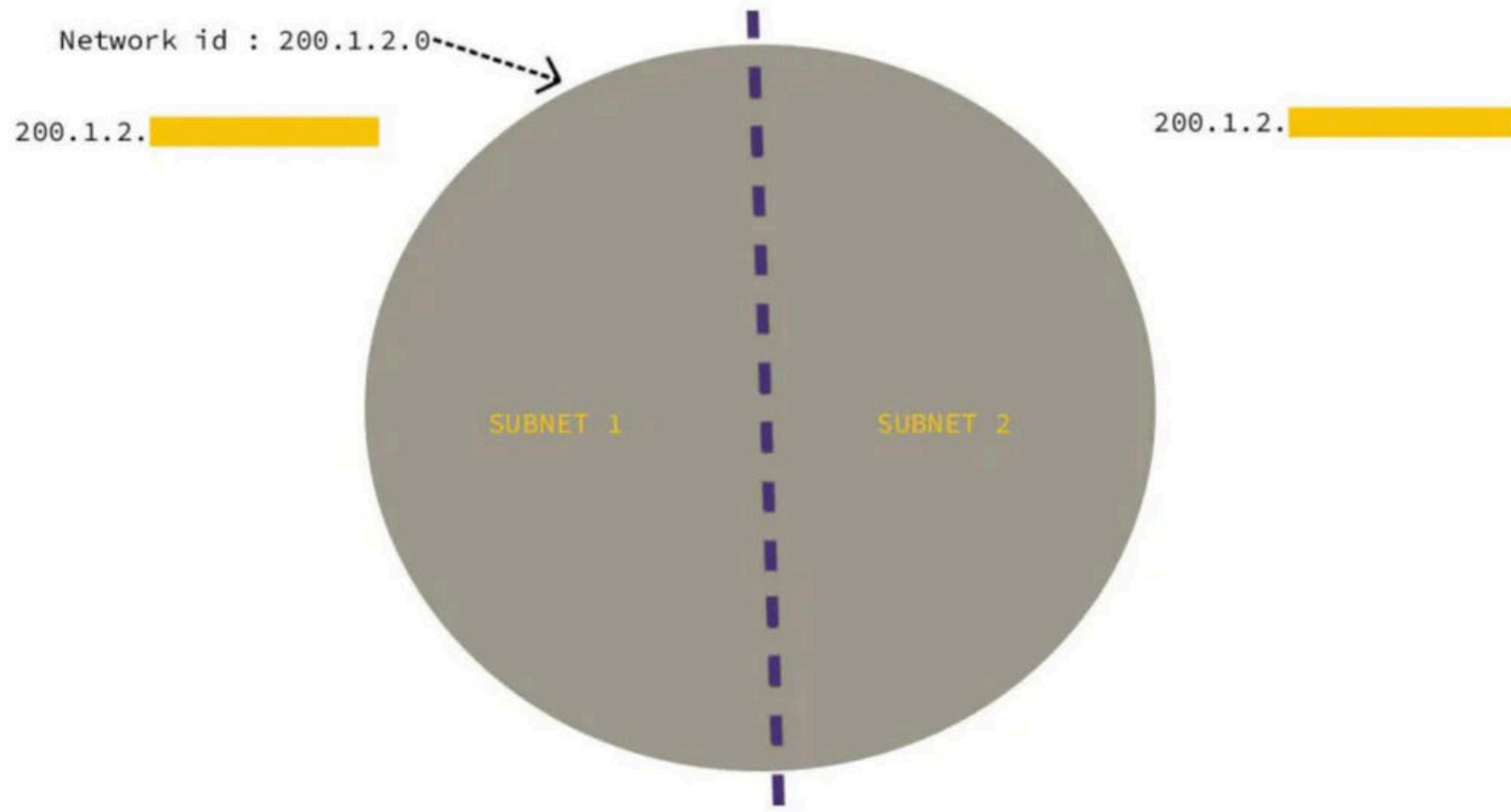


RAVINDRABABU RAJULU

200. 1. 2. 0



Dividing the Network into 2 subnets

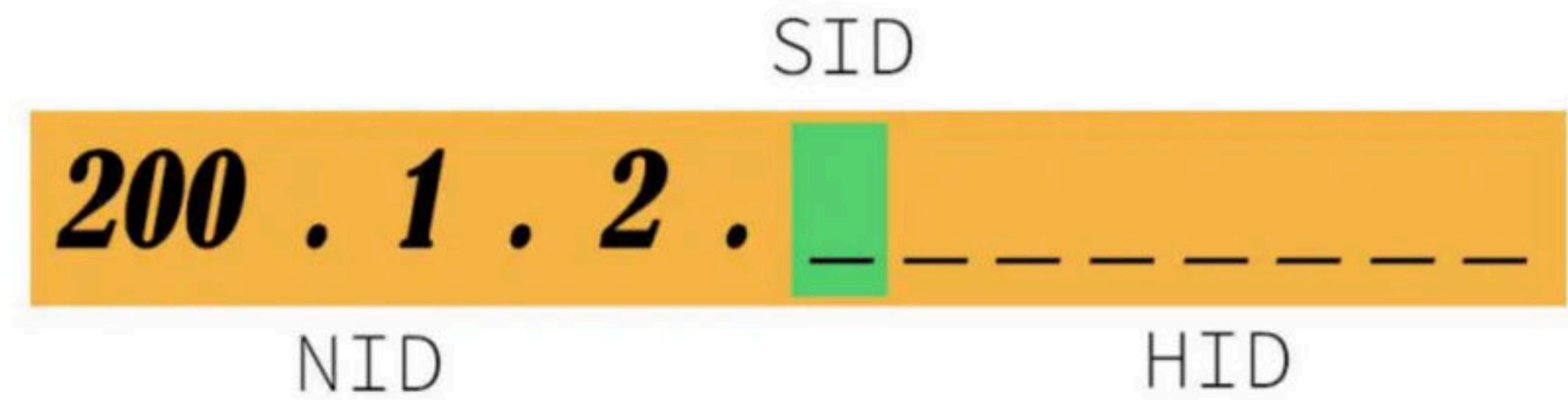


For creating two subnets and to represent their subnet IDs, we require 1 bit.

So,

We borrow one bit from the Host ID part.

After borrowing one bit, Host ID part remains with only 7 bits.



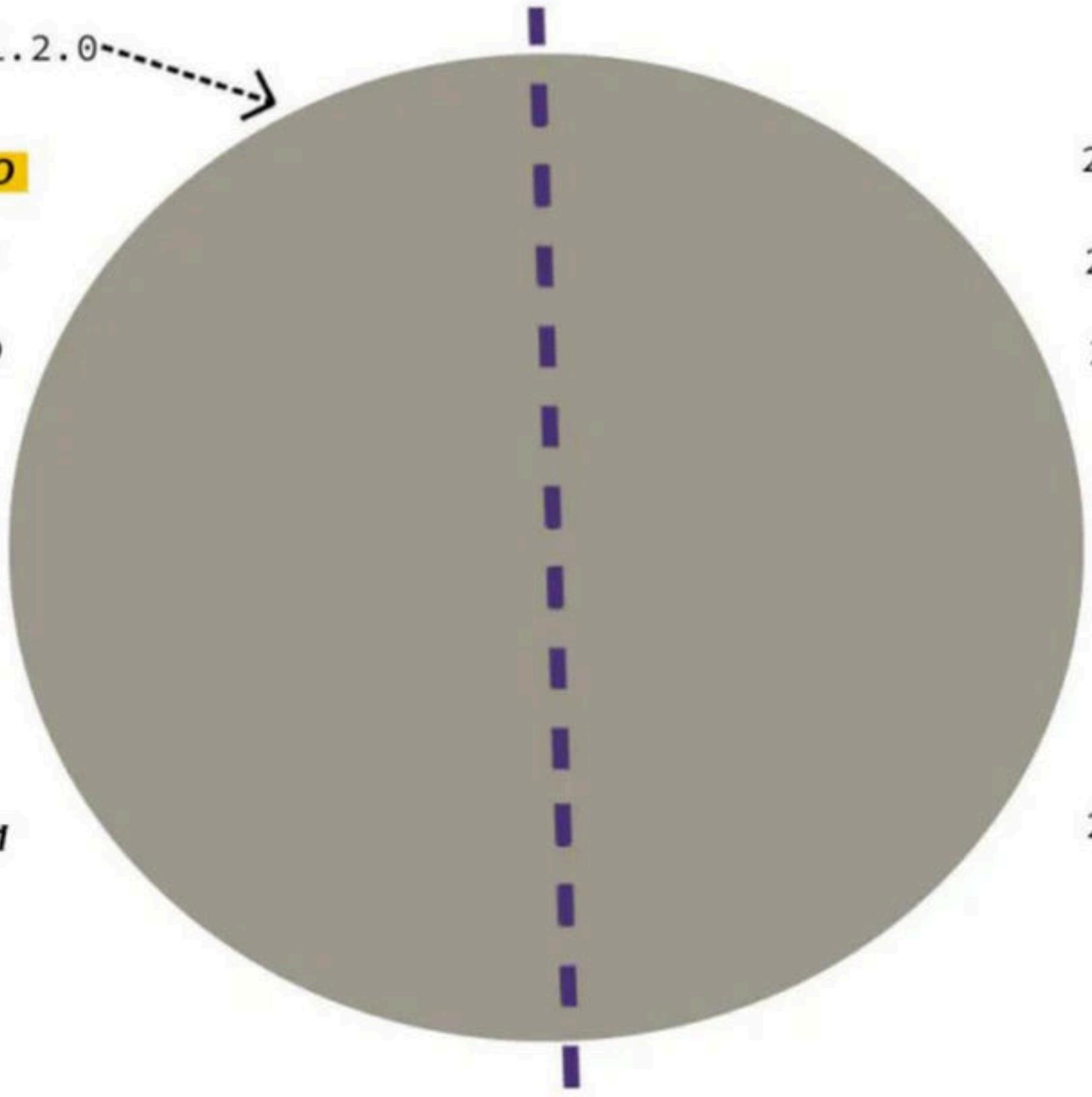
Network id : 200.1.2.0

200.1.2.**0**oooooooo

200.1.2.**0**oooooooo1

200.1.2.**0**oooooooo10

200.1.2.**0**1111111



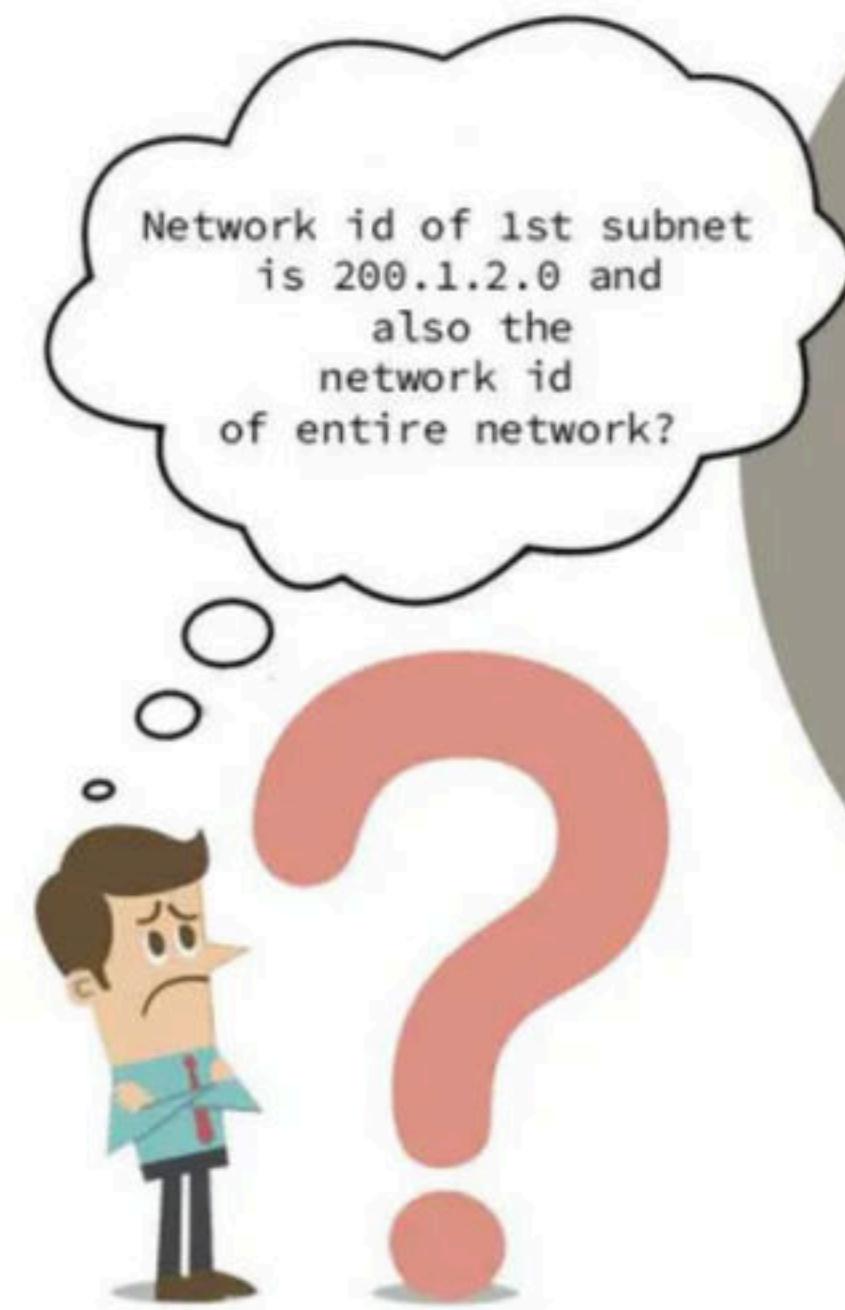
200.1.2.**1**oooooooo

200.1.2.**1**oooooooo1

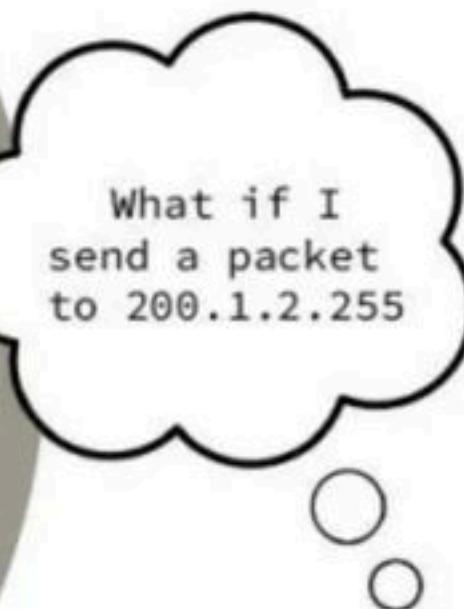
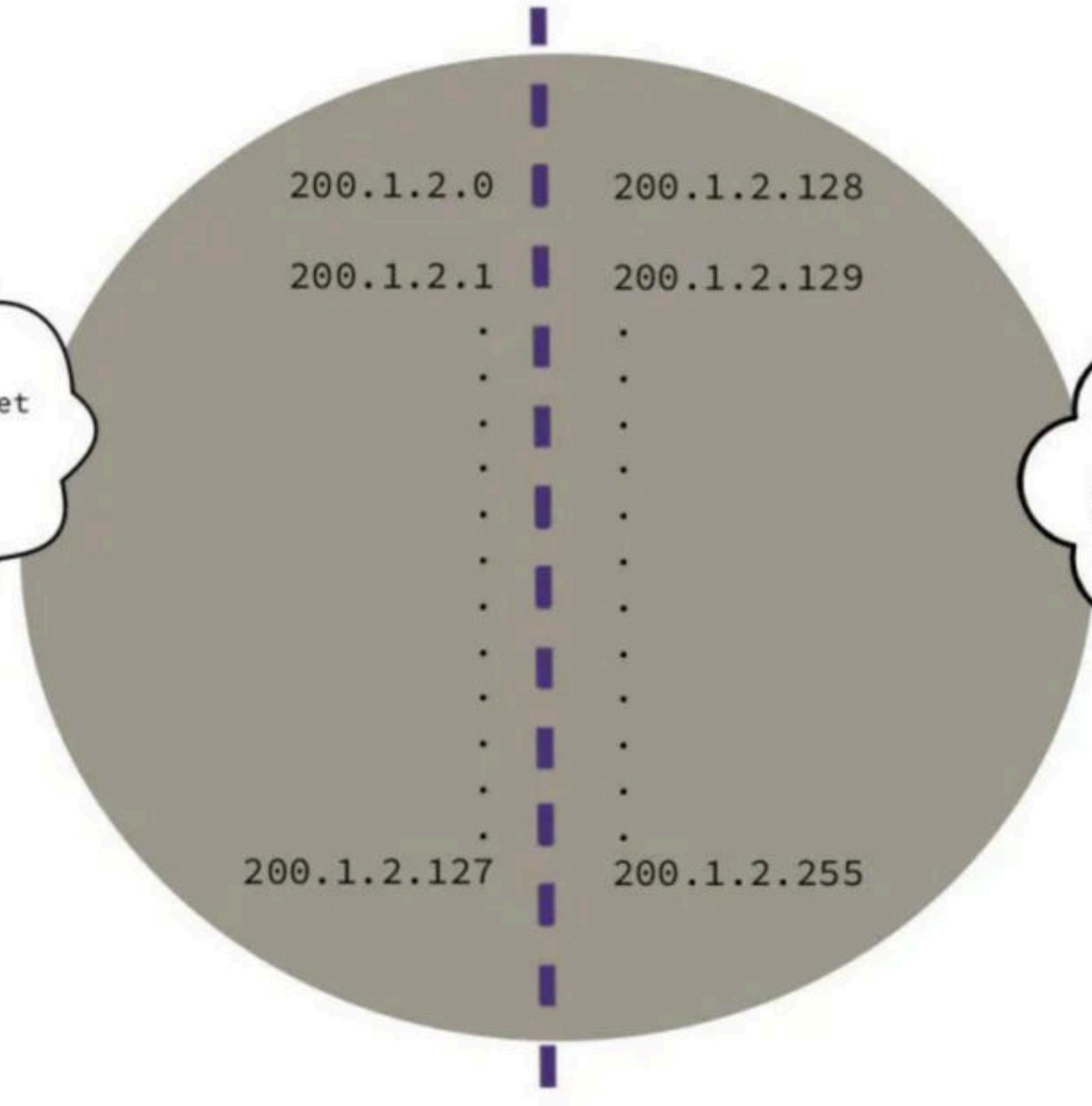
200.1.2.**1**oooooooo10

200.1.2.**1**1111111

RAVINDRABABU RAVULA



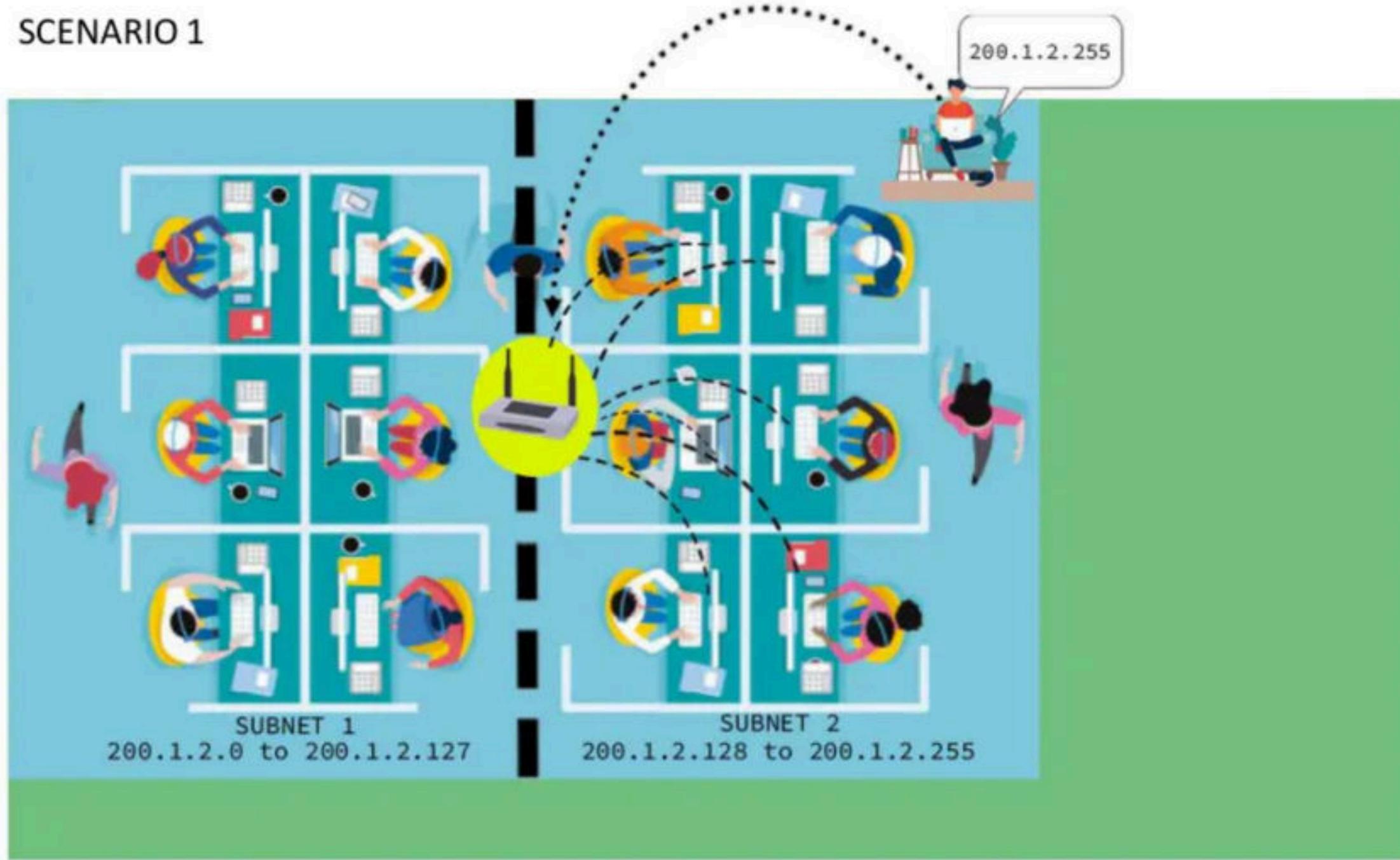
Network id of 1st subnet
is 200.1.2.0 and
also the
network id
of entire network?



What if I
send a packet
to 200.1.2.255

RAVINDRABABU RAVULA

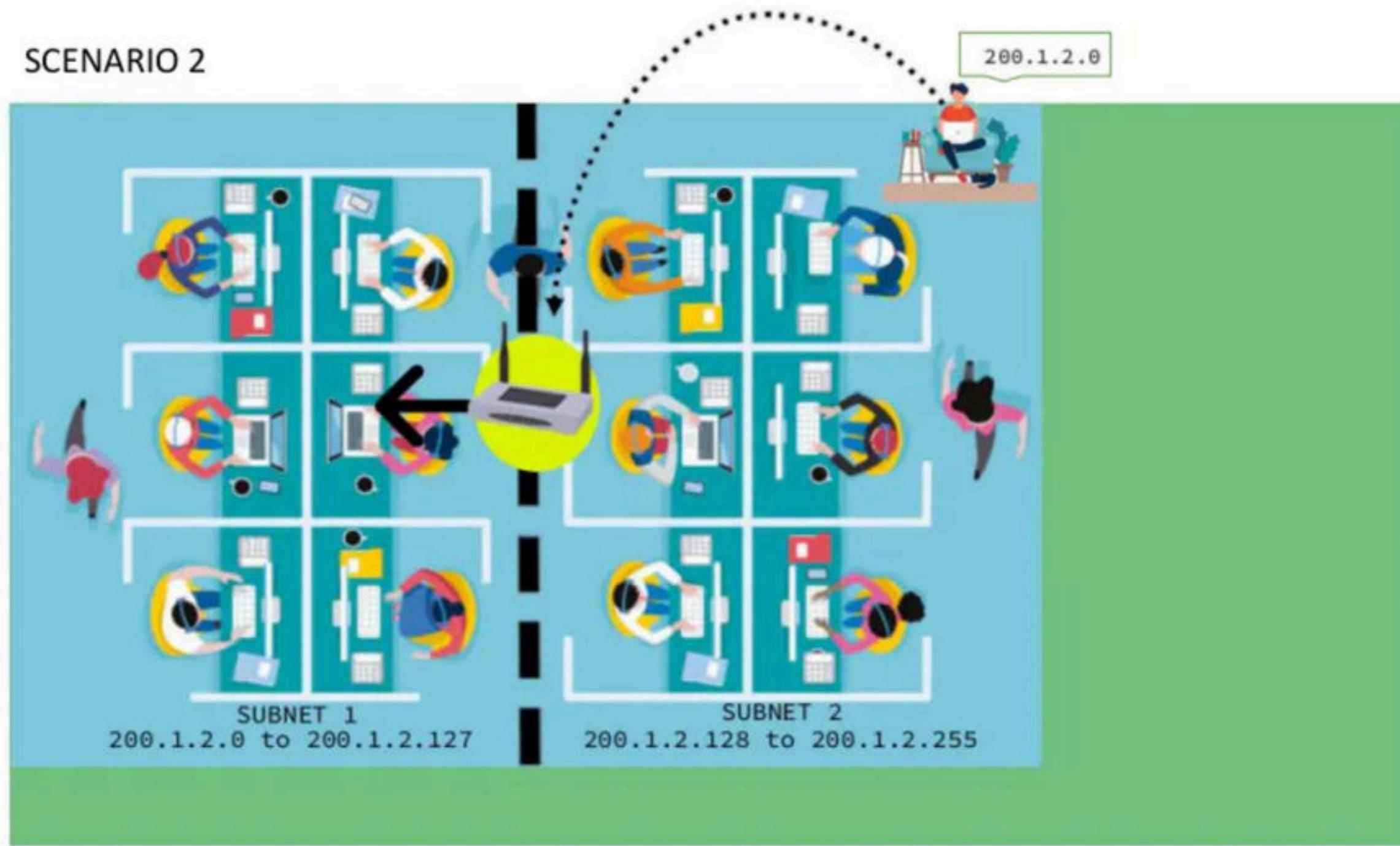
SCENARIO 1



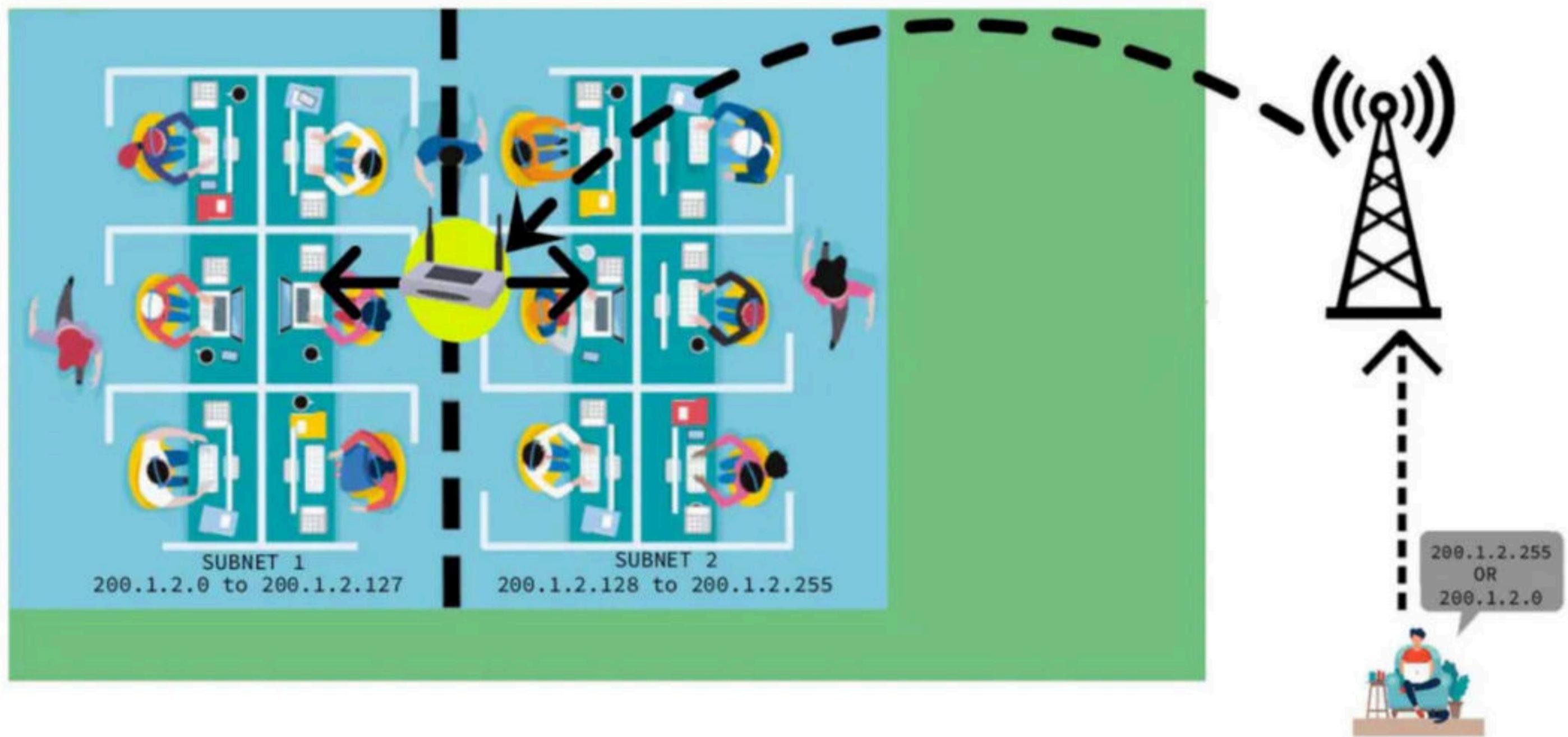
A

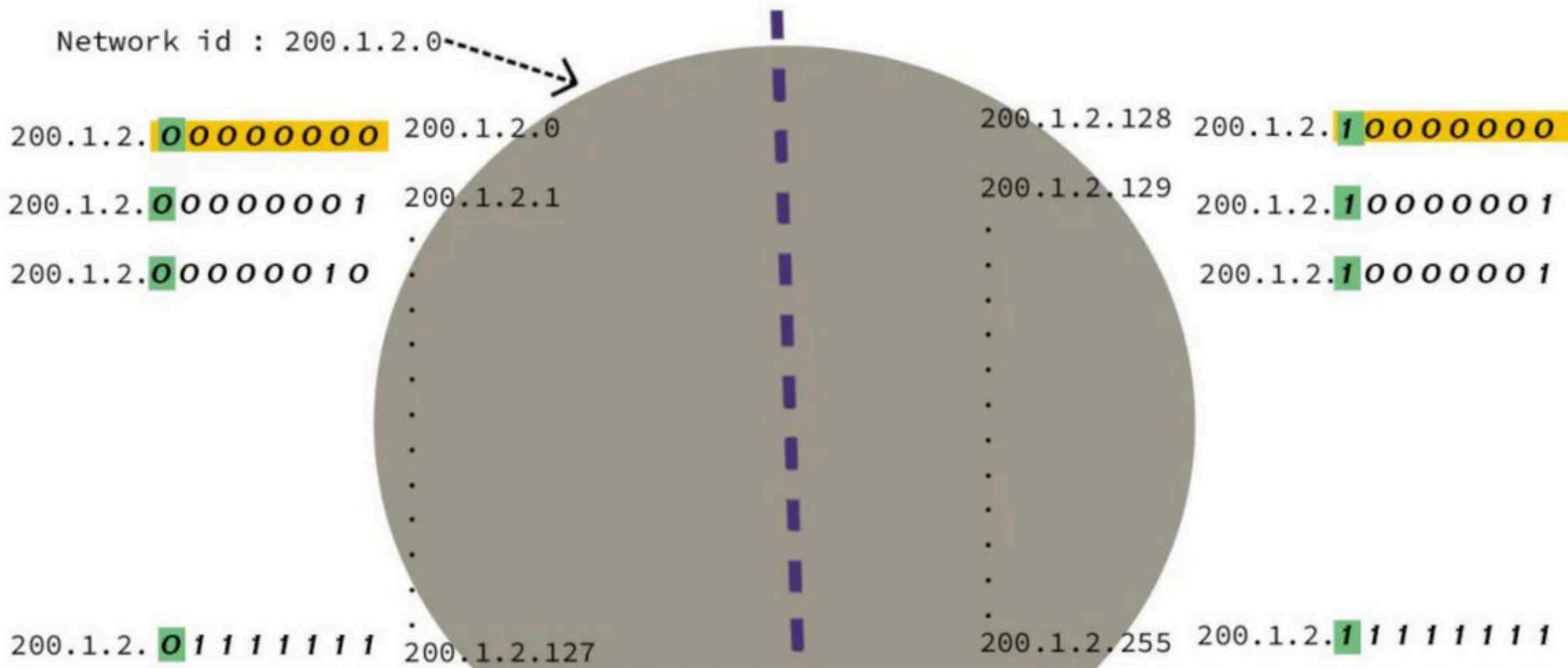
F

SCENARIO 2



SCENARIO 3



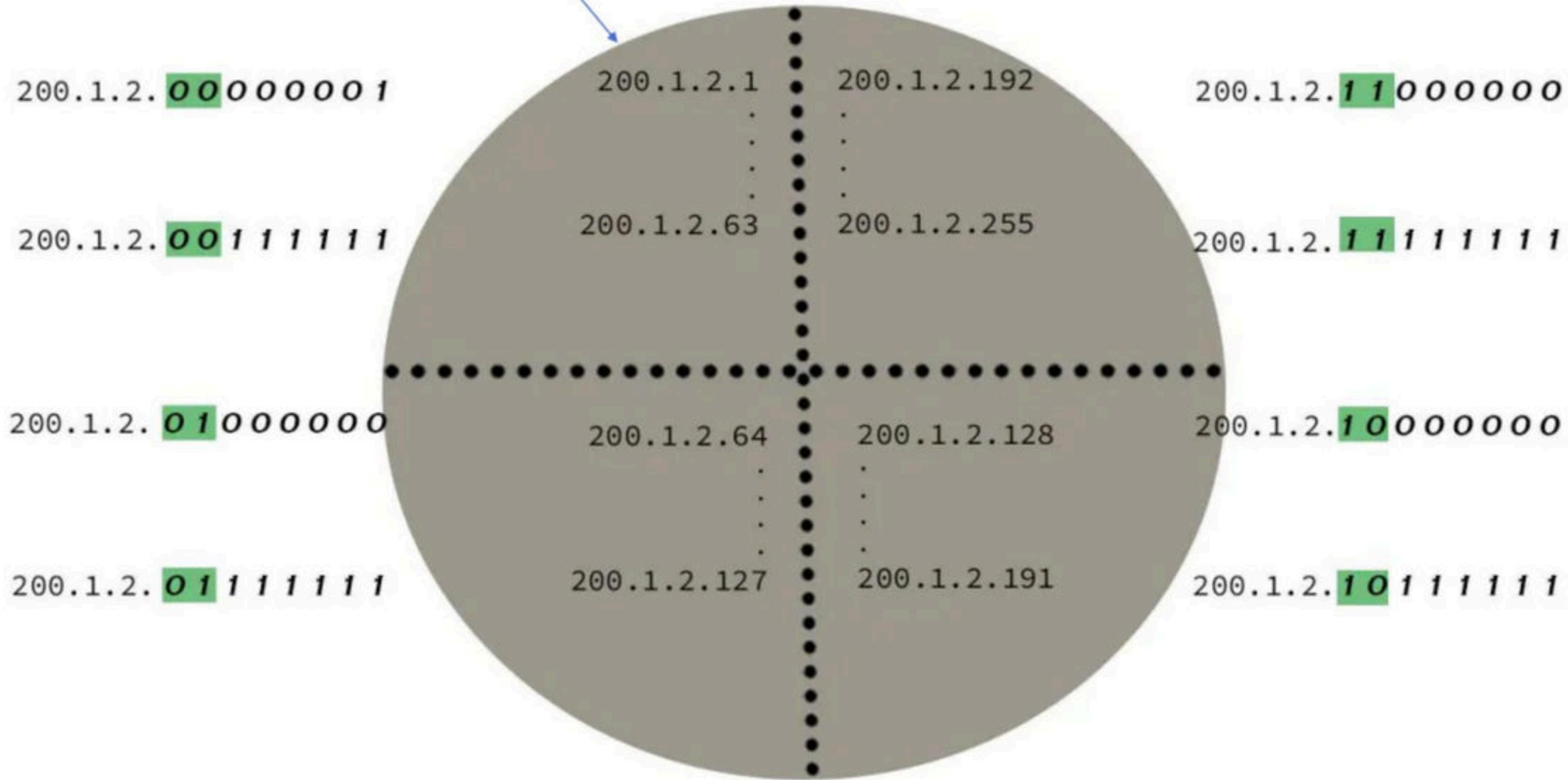


- IP Address of the subnet = 200.1.2.0
- Total number of IP Addresses = $2^7 = 128$
- Total number of hosts that can be configured = $128 - 2 = 126$
- Range of IP Addresses = [200.1.2.00000000, 200.1.2.01111111] = [200.1.2.0, 200.1.2.127]
- Direct Broadcast Address = 200.1.2.01111111 = 200.1.2.127
- Limited Broadcast Address = 255.255.255.255

- IP Address of the subnet = 200.1.2.128
- Total number of IP Addresses = $2^7 = 128$
- Total number of hosts that can be configured = $128 - 2 = 126$
- Range of IP Addresses = [200.1.2.10000000, 200.1.2.11111111] = [200.1.2.128, 200.1.2.255]
- Direct Broadcast Address = 200.1.2.11111111 = 200.1.2.255
- Limited Broadcast Address = 255.255.255.255

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DIVIDING INTO 4 SUBNETS: NID : 200.1.2.0



RAVINDRABABU RAVULA

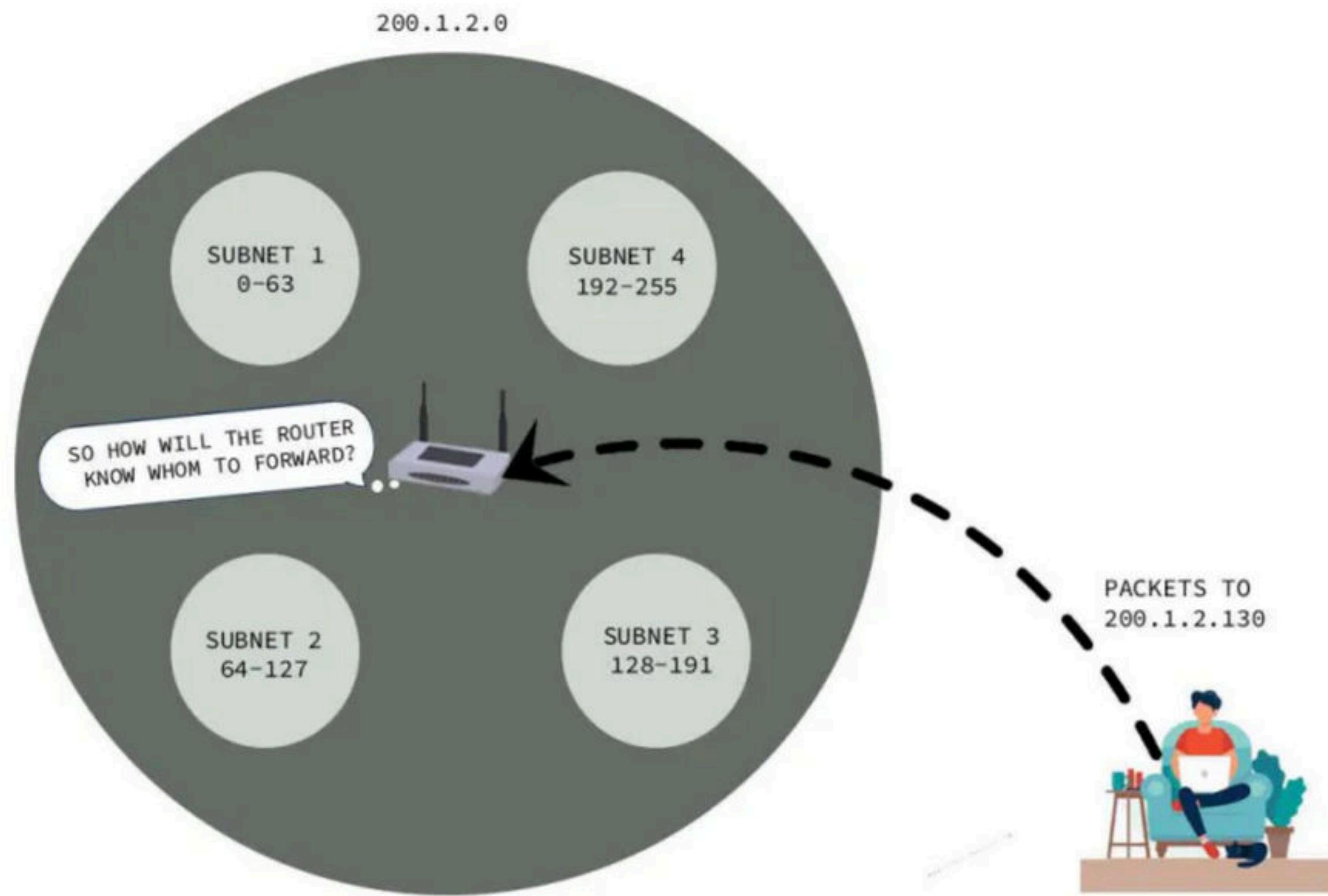
IP Address of the four subnets are-

- 200.1.2.**00000000** = 200.1.2.0
- 200.1.2.**01000000** = 200.1.2.64
- 200.1.2.**10000000** = 200.1.2.128
- 200.1.2.**11000000** = 200.1.2.192

<u>For 1st Subnet-</u>	<u>For 4th Subnet-</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IP Address of the subnet = 200.1.2.0• Total number of IP Addresses = $2^6 = 64$• Total number of hosts that can be configured = $64 - 2 = 62$• Range of IP Addresses = [200.1.2.00000000, 200.1.2.00111111] = [200.1.2.0, 200.1.2.63]• Direct Broadcast Address = 200.1.2.00111111 = 200.1.2.63• Limited Broadcast Address = 255.255.255.255	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IP Address of the subnet = 200.1.2.192• Total number of IP Addresses = $2^6 = 64$• Total number of hosts that can be configured = $64 - 2 = 62$• Range of IP Addresses = [200.1.2.11000000, 200.1.2.11111111] = [200.1.2.192, 200.1.2.255]• Direct Broadcast Address = 200.1.2.11111111 = 200.1.2.255• Limited Broadcast Address = 255.255.255.255
<u>For 2nd Subnet-</u>	<u>For 3rd Subnet-</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IP Address of the subnet = 200.1.2.64• Total number of IP Addresses = $2^6 = 64$• Total number of hosts that can be configured = $64 - 2 = 62$• Range of IP Addresses = [200.1.2.01000000, 200.1.2.01111111] = [200.1.2.64, 200.1.2.127]• Direct Broadcast Address = 200.1.2.01111111 = 200.1.2.127• Limited Broadcast Address = 255.255.255.255	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IP Address of the subnet = 200.1.2.128• Total number of IP Addresses = $2^6 = 64$• Total number of hosts that can be configured = $64 - 2 = 62$• Range of IP Addresses = [200.1.2.10000000, 200.1.2.10111111] = [200.1.2.128, 200.1.2.191]• Direct Broadcast Address = 200.1.2.10111111 = 200.1.2.191• Limited Broadcast Address = 255.255.255.255

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Let us see a scenario,



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Subnet mask

Subnet mask is a 32 bit number which is a sequence of 1's followed by a sequence of 0's where-

NID + SID = NUMBER OF 1'S

HID = NUMBER OF 0'S

Previous example

was of Class C network where

NID = 24 bits and HID = 8 bits
after subnetting

NID+SID = 26 bits and HID = 6 bits

Therefore,

Subnet mask = 11111111.11111111.11111111.11000000

NID+SID

HID

=> 255.255.255.192

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SUBNET MASK
AND
IP ADDRESS

= NID TO WHICH
THE IP BELONGS

EXAMPLE

IP ADDRESS = 200.1.2.130

SUBNET MASK = 255.255.255.192

SUBNET MASK: 11111111.11111111.11111111.11000000

IP: 11001000.00000001.00000010.10000010

11001000.00000001.00000010.10000000

200.1.2.128

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IP ADDRESS = 200.1.2.130
SUBNET MASK = 255.255.255.192

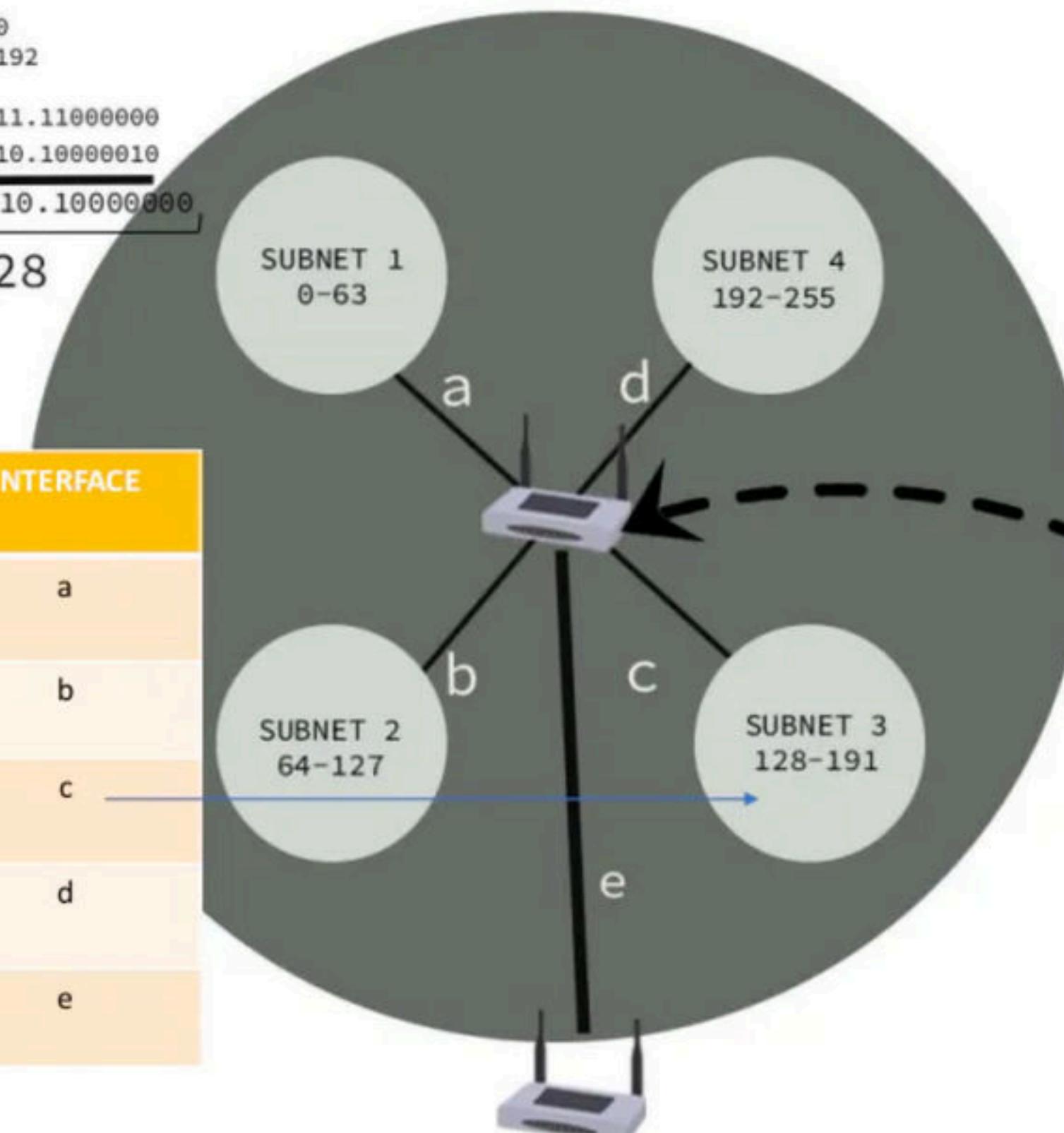
SUBNET MASK: 11111111.11111111.11111111.11000000
IP: 11001000.00000001.00000010.10000010
11001000.00000001.00000010.10000000

200.1.2.128

ROUTING TABLE

NID	SUBNET MASK	INTERFACE
200.1.2.0	255.255.255.192	a
200.1.2.64	255.255.255.192	b
200.1.2.128	255.255.255.192	c
200.1.2.192	255.255.255.192	d
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	e

200.1.2.0



PACKETS TO
200.1.2.130

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Consider three machines M, N, and P with IP addresses 100.10.5.2, 100.10.5.5, and 100.10.5.6 respectively. The subnet mask is set to 255.255.255.252 for all the three machines. Which one of the following is true?

- A.) M, N, and P all belong to the same subnet
- B.) Only M and N belong to the same subnet
- C.) M, N, and P belong to three different subnets
- D.) Only N and P belong to the same subnet

RAVINDRABABU RAVULA

SOLUTION:

First, we will do bitwise AND between Subnet mask and given IP address one by one

For M: 100.10.5.2

Bitwise AND:

01100100.00001010.00000101.00000010 (100.10.5.2)

AND 11111111.11111111.11111111.11111100 (255.255.255.252)

= 01100100.00001010.00000101.00000000 (100.10.5.0)

For N: 100.10.5.5

Bitwise AND:

01100100.00001010.00000101.00000101 (100.10.5.5)

AND 11111111.11111111.11111111.11111100 (255.255.255.252)

= 01100100.00001010.00000101.00000100 (100.10.5.4)

For P: 100.10.5.6

Bitwise AND:

01100100.00001010.00000101.00000110 (100.10.5.6)

AND 11111111.11111111.11111111.11111100 (255.255.255.252)

= 01100100.00001010.00000101.00000100 (100.10.5.4)

It is sure from the above computation that N and P belong to the same network (i.e., 100.10.5.4), while M can belong to the same network or it can be from any other network.

So, option (D) is correct.

Advantages

It improves the security.

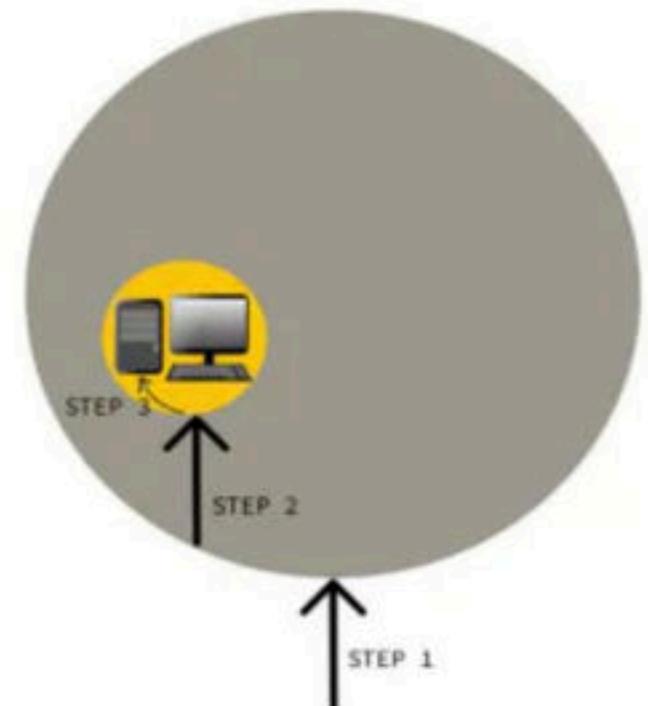
The maintenance of subnets is easy.

Disadvantages

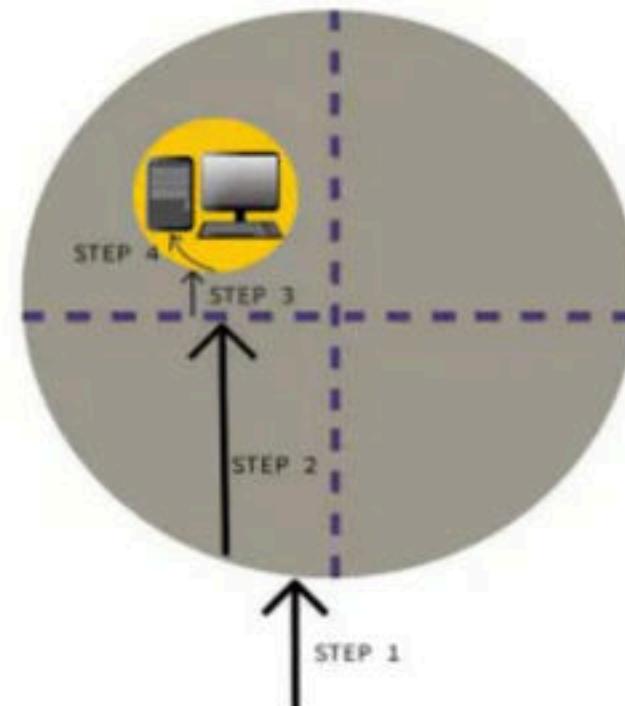
After subnetting, the communication process becomes complex involving the following 4 steps-

- Identifying the network
- Identifying the sub network
- Identifying the host
- Identifying the process

REACHING A HOST WITHOUT SUBNETTING



REACHING A HOST WITH SUBNETTING



Computer Networks

Subnet Masking question

SUBNET MASK	NO OF HOSTS	SUBNETS IN CLASS A	SUBNETS IN CLASS B	SUBNETS IN CLASS C
255.0.0.0				
255.128.0.0				
255.192.0.0				
255.240.0.0				
255.255.0.0				
255.255.255.0				
255.255.254.0				
255.255.255.224				
255.255.255.240				

SUBNET MASK	NO OF HOSTS	SUBNETS IN CLASS A	SUBNETS IN CLASS B	SUBNETS IN CLASS C
255.0.0.0	$2^{24} - 2$	1	-	-
255.128.0.0				
255.192.0.0				
255.240.0.0				
255.255.0.0				
255.255.255.0				
255.255.254.0				
255.255.255.224				
255.255.255.240				

SUBNET MASK	NO OF HOSTS	SUBNETS IN CLASS A	SUBNETS IN CLASS B	SUBNETS IN CLASS C
255.0.0.0	$2^{24} - 2$	1	-	-
255.128.0.0	$2^{23} - 2$	2	-	-
255.192.0.0				
255.240.0.0				
255.255.0.0				
255.255.255.0				
255.255.254.0				
255.255.255.224				
255.255.255.240				

SUBNET MASK	NO OF HOSTS	SUBNETS IN CLASS A	SUBNETS IN CLASS B	SUBNETS IN CLASS C
255.0.0.0	$2^{24} - 2$	1	-	-
255.128.0.0	$2^{23} - 2$	2	-	-
255.192.0.0	$2^{22} - 2$	2^2	-	-
255.240.0.0				
255.255.0.0				
255.255.255.0				
255.255.254.0				
255.255.255.224				
255.255.255.240				

SUBNET MASK	NO OF HOSTS	SUBNETS IN CLASS A	SUBNETS IN CLASS B	SUBNETS IN CLASS C
255.0.0.0	$2^{24} - 2$	1	-	-
255.128.0.0	$2^{23} - 2$	2	-	-
255.192.0.0	$2^{22} - 2$	2^2	-	-
255.240.0.0	$2^{20} - 2$	2^4	-	-
255.255.0.0				
255.255.255.0				
255.255.254.0				
255.255.255.224				
255.255.255.240				

SUBNET MASK	NO OF HOSTS	SUBNETS IN CLASS A	SUBNETS IN CLASS B	SUBNETS IN CLASS C
255.0.0.0	$2^{24} - 2$	1	-	-
255.128.0.0	$2^{23} - 2$	2	-	-
255.192.0.0	$2^{22} - 2$	2^2	-	-
255.240.0.0	$2^{20} - 2$	2^4	-	-
255.255.0.0	$2^{16} - 2$	2^8	1	-
255.255.255.0				
255.255.254.0				
255.255.255.224				
255.255.255.240				

SUBNET MASK	NO OF HOSTS	SUBNETS IN CLASS A	SUBNETS IN CLASS B	SUBNETS IN CLASS C
255.0.0.0	$2^{24} - 2$	1	-	-
255.128.0.0	$2^{23} - 2$	2	-	-
255.192.0.0	$2^{22} - 2$	2^2	-	-
255.240.0.0	$2^{20} - 2$	2^4	-	-
255.255.0.0	$2^{16} - 2$	2^8	1	-
255.255.255.0	$2^8 - 2$	2^{16}	2^8	1
255.255.254.0				
255.255.255.224				
255.255.255.240				

SUBNET MASK	NO OF HOSTS	SUBNETS IN CLASS A	SUBNETS IN CLASS B	SUBNETS IN CLASS C
255.0.0.0	$2^{24} - 2$	1	-	-
255.128.0.0	$2^{23} - 2$	2	-	-
255.192.0.0	$2^{22} - 2$	2^2	-	-
255.240.0.0	$2^{20} - 2$	2^4	-	-
255.255.0.0	$2^{16} - 2$	2^8	1	-
255.255.255.0	$2^8 - 2$	2^{16}	2^8	1
255.255.254.0	$2^9 - 2$	2^{15}	2^7	-
255.255.255.224				
255.255.255.240				

SUBNET MASK	NO OF HOSTS	SUBNETS IN CLASS A	SUBNETS IN CLASS B	SUBNETS IN CLASS C
255.0.0.0	$2^{24} - 2$	1	-	-
255.128.0.0	$2^{23} - 2$	2	-	-
255.192.0.0	$2^{22} - 2$	2^2	-	-
255.240.0.0	$2^{20} - 2$	2^4	-	-
255.255.0.0	$2^{16} - 2$	2^8	1	-
255.255.255.0	$2^8 - 2$	2^{16}	2^8	1
255.255.254.0	$2^9 - 2$	2^{15}	2^7	-
255.255.255.224	$2^5 - 2$	2^{19}	2^{11}	2^3
255.255.255.240				

SUBNET MASK	NO OF HOSTS	SUBNETS IN CLASS A	SUBNETS IN CLASS B	SUBNETS IN CLASS C
255.0.0.0	$2^{24} - 2$	1	-	-
255.128.0.0	$2^{23} - 2$	2	-	-
255.192.0.0	$2^{22} - 2$	2^2	-	-
255.240.0.0	$2^{20} - 2$	2^4	-	-
255.255.0.0	$2^{16} - 2$	2^8	1	-
255.255.255.0	$2^8 - 2$	2^{16}	2^8	1
255.255.254.0	$2^9 - 2$	2^{15}	2^7	-
255.255.255.224	$2^5 - 2$	2^{19}	2^{11}	2^3
255.255.255.240	$2^4 - 2$	2^{20}	2^{12}	2^4

When any host connects to the internet, ISP provides following 4 things to the host-

1. IP Address-

ISP assigns an IP Address to the host so that it can be uniquely identified on the Internet.

2. Default Gateway-

Default router connected to the network in which the host is present is the default gateway for the host.

3. Subnet Mask-

Subnet mask is a 32 bit number that is assigned to the host.

It is used to determine to which network the given IP Address belongs to.

4. Domain Name Service (DNS)-

Domain Name Service (DNS) is used to translate the domain name into an IP Address.

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Subnet mask is used to determine to which network the given IP Address belongs to.

Host use its subnet mask to determine whether the other host it wants to communicate with is present within the same network or not.

If the destination host is present within the same network, then source host sends the packet directly to the destination host.

If the destination host is present in some other network, then source host routes the packet to the default gateway (router).

Router then sends the packet to the destination host.

To determine whether destination host is present within the same network or not, source host follows the following steps-

To answer this Follow the following steps:

Step-01:

Source host computes its own network address using its own IP Address and subnet mask.

After computation, source host obtains its network address with respect to itself.

Step-02:

Source host computes the network address of destination host using destination IP Address and its own subnet mask.

After computation, source host obtains the network address of destination host with respect to itself.

Step-03:

Source host compares the two results obtained in the above steps. There are 2 cases:

Case-1:

If the results are same,

Source host assumes that the destination host is present within the same network.

Source host sends the packet directly to the destination host.

Case-2:

If the results are different,

Source host assumes that the destination host is present in some other network.

Source host sends the packet via router to the destination host.

Example 1:

A:

I_a = 200.1.2.10

S_a = 255.255.255.128

B:

I_b = 200.1.2.69

S_b = 255.255.255.192

Determine Whether host B is present within the same network of A or not.

What they think about their positions.

Example 1:

A:

I_a = 200.1.2.10

S_a = 255.255.255.128

B:

I_b = 200.1.2.69

S_b = 255.255.255.192

Determine Whether host B is present within the same network of A or not.

What they think about their positions.

Solution:

I_a : 11001000.00000001.00000010.00001010

S_a: 11111111.11111111.11111111.10000000

NIDaa : 11001000.00000001.00000010.00000000

200.1.2.0

I_b : 11001000.00000001.00000010.01000101

S_a: 11111111.11111111.11111111.10000000

NIDba : 11001000.00000001.00000010.00000000

200.1.2.0

According to A they are in same network

Example 1:

A:

I_a = 200.1.2.10

S_a = 255.255.255.128

B:

I_b = 200.1.2.69

S_b = 255.255.255.192

Determine Whether host B is present within the same network of A or not.

What they think about their positions.

Solution:

I_b : 11001000.00000001.00000010.01000101

S_b: 11111111.11111111.11111111.11000000

NIDba : 11001000.00000001.00000010.01000000

200.1.2.64

I_a : 11001000.00000001.00000010.00001010

S_b: 11111111.11111111.11111111.11000000

NIDaa : 11001000.00000001.00000010.00000000

200.1.2.0

According to B they are in different network

Example 2:

SM : 255.255.255.255

IP = 200.1.2.3

What is NID?

Example 2:

SM : 255.255.255.255

IP = 200.1.2.3

What is NID?

Solution:

11001000.00000001.00000010.01000101

AND 11111111.11111111.11111111.11111111

11001000.00000001.00000010.01000101

IP address AND SM – 255.255.255.255 = IP address

Example 3:

If DBA = 200.1.15.255 which is a Classless IP

What is the Size of the NID ?

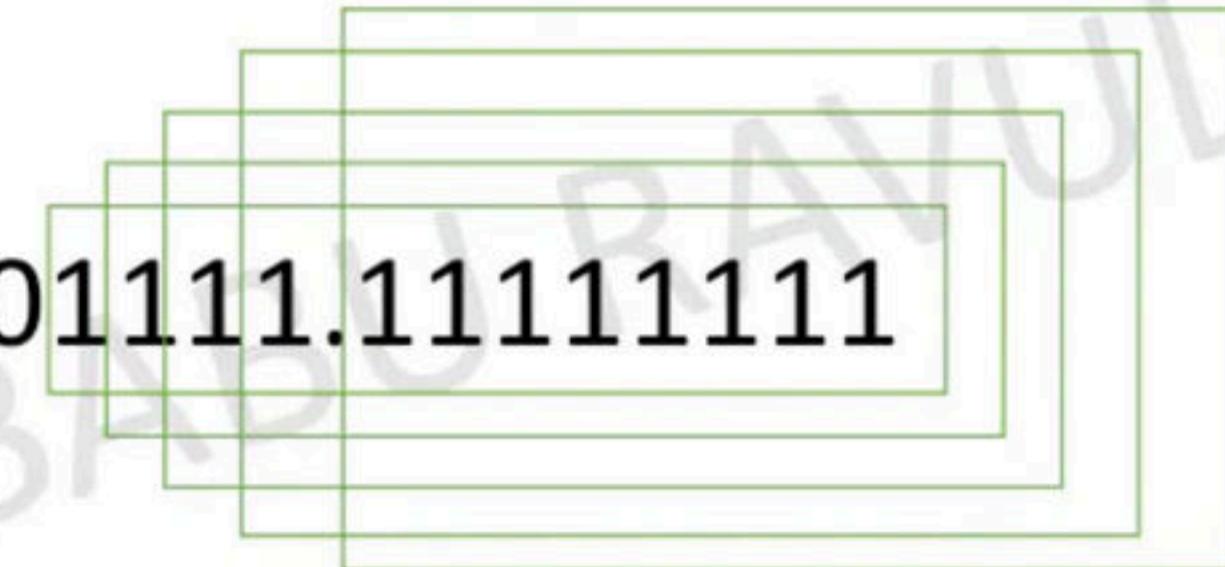
Example 3:

If DBA = 200.1.15.255 which is a Classless IP

What is the Size of the NID ?

There could be many possibilities
Since DBA contains all 1's in HID

11001000.00000001.00001111.11111111



Answer : NID = 20 or 21 or 22 orso on

Computer Networks

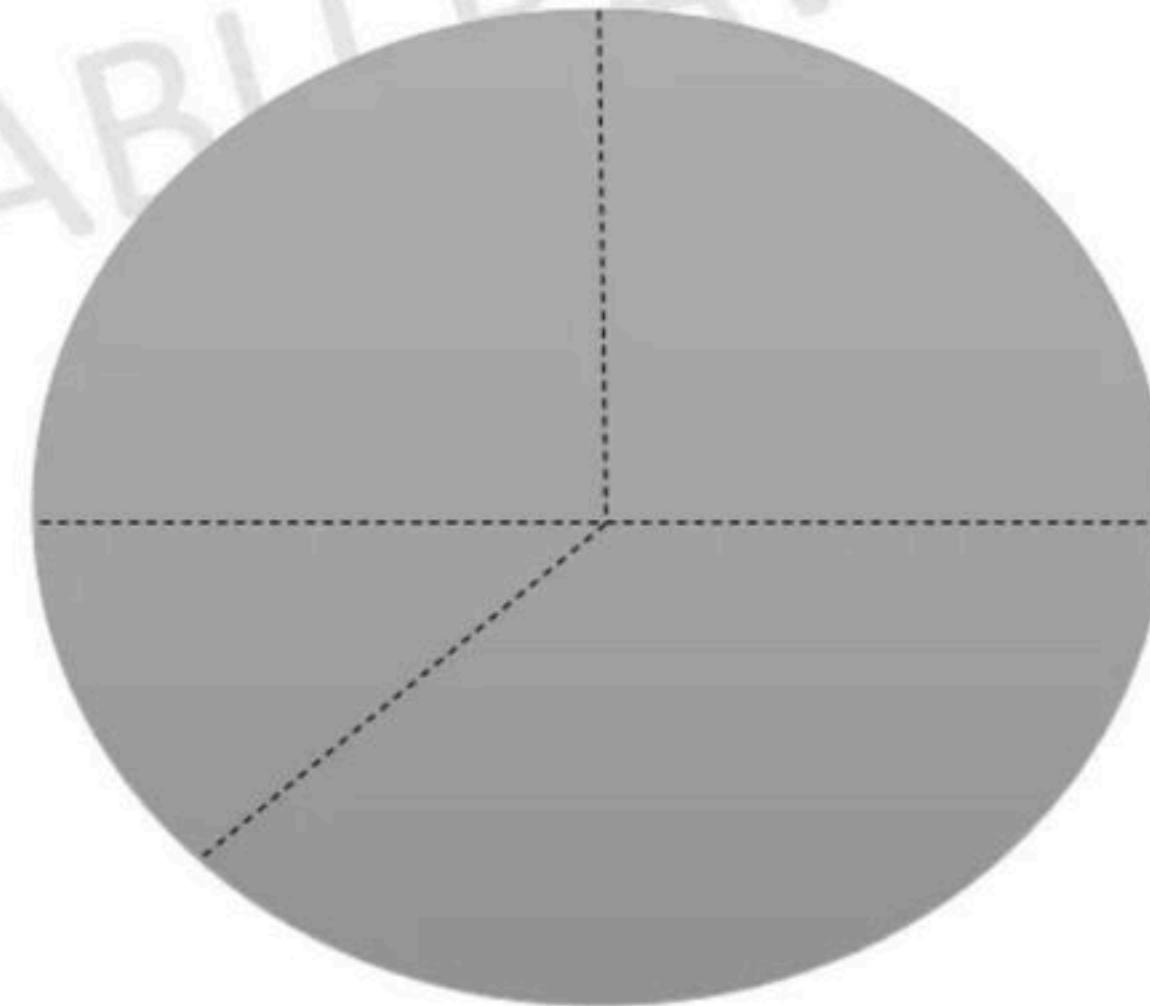
Variable Length Subnet Masking

Variable Length Subnetting

Variable length subnetting also called as classless subnetting divides the network into subnets where-

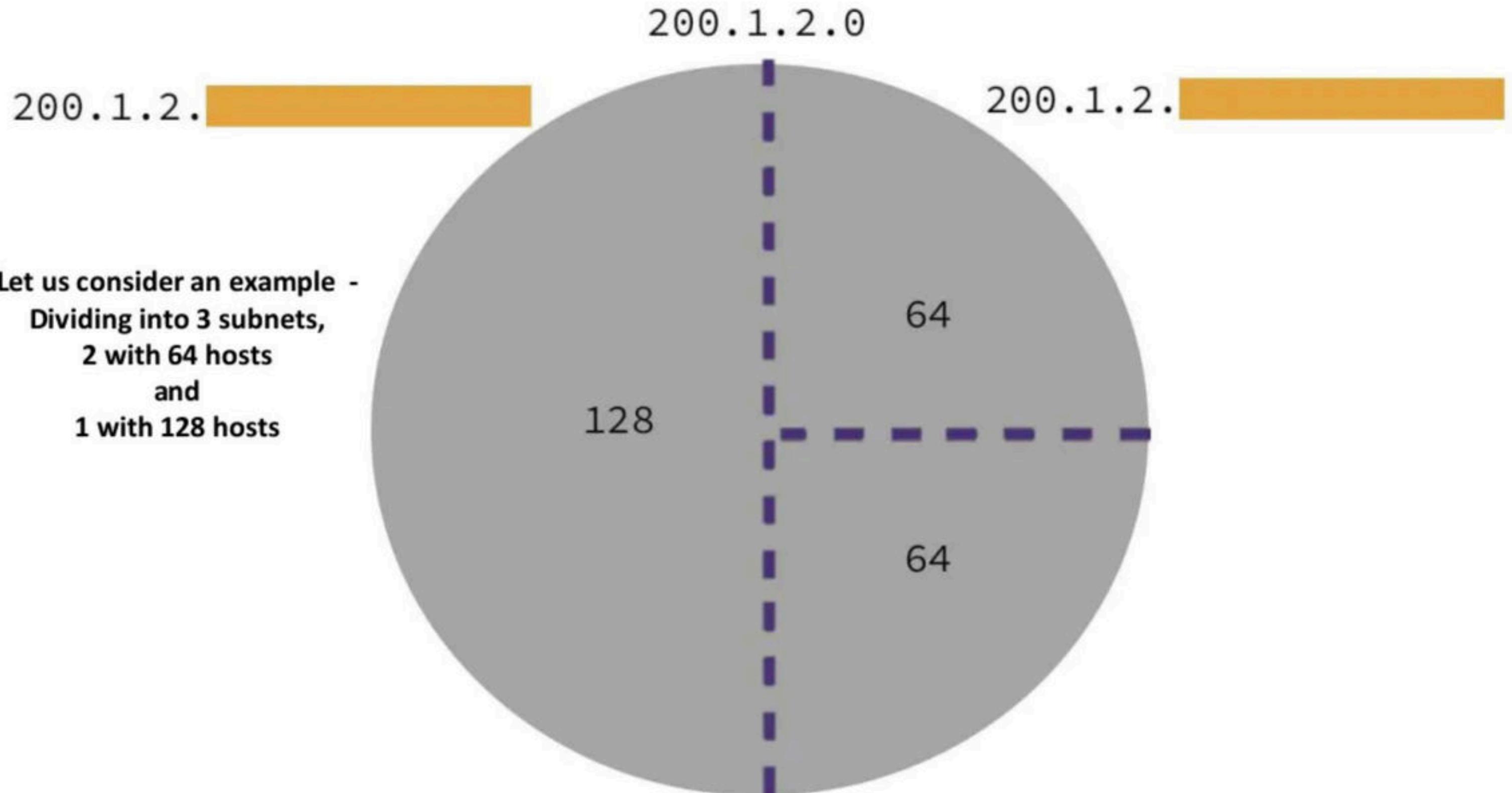
- All the subnets are not of same size.
- All the subnets do not have equal number of hosts.
- All the subnets do not have same subnet mask.

Let us take an Example

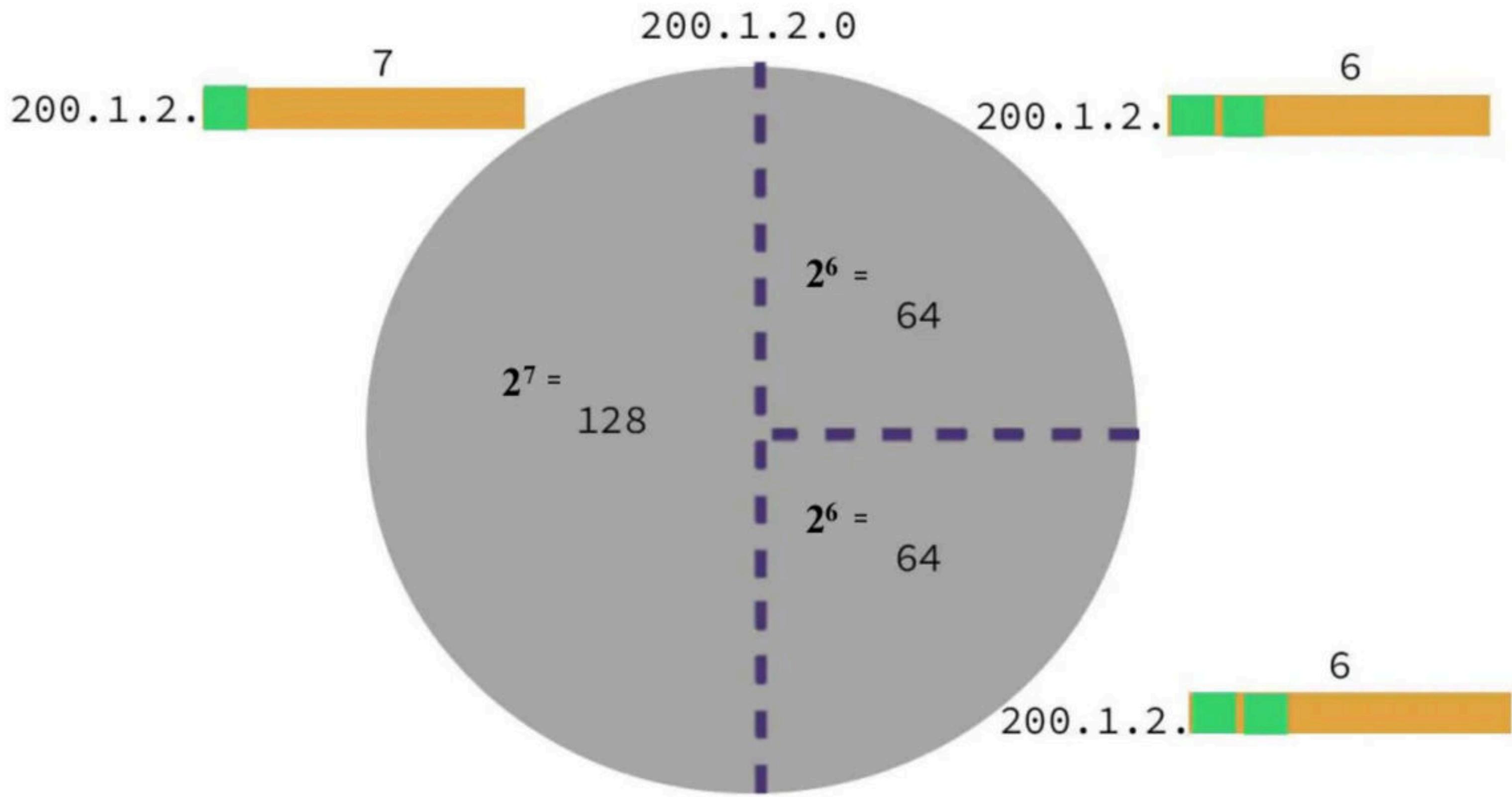


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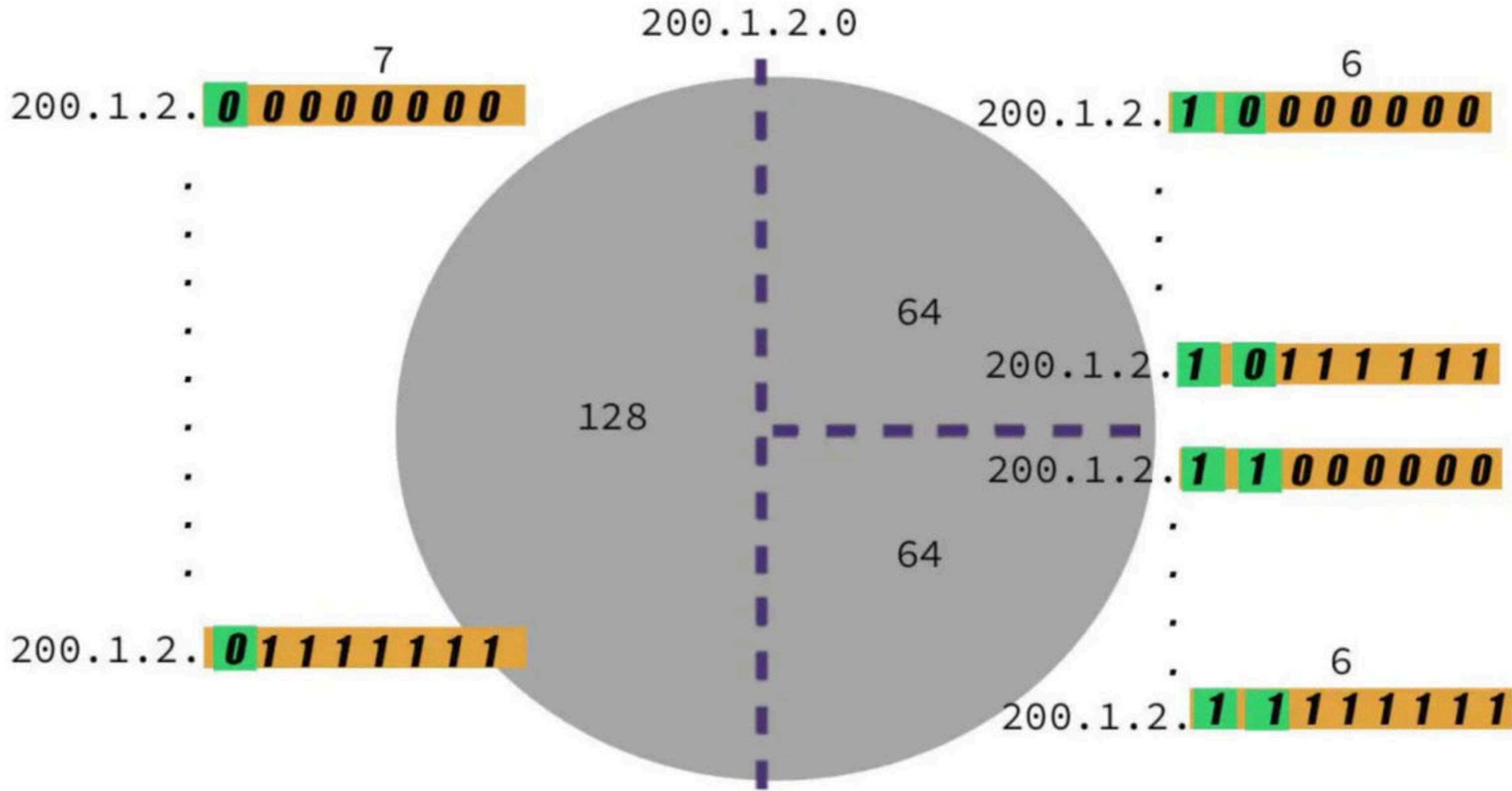
Let us consider an example -
Dividing into 3 subnets,
2 with 64 hosts
and
1 with 128 hosts



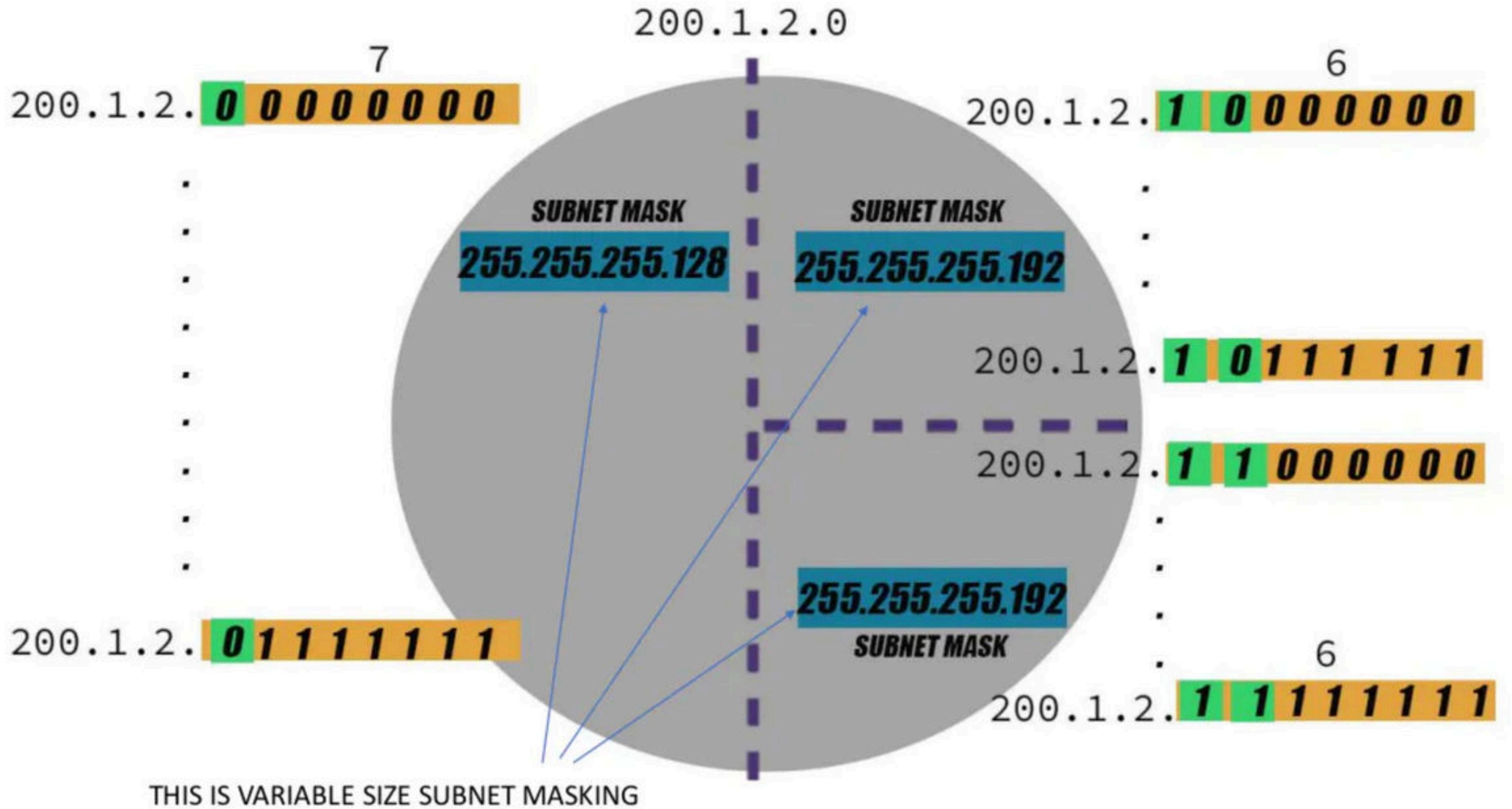
RAVINDRABABU RAVULA



RAVINDRABABU RAVULA

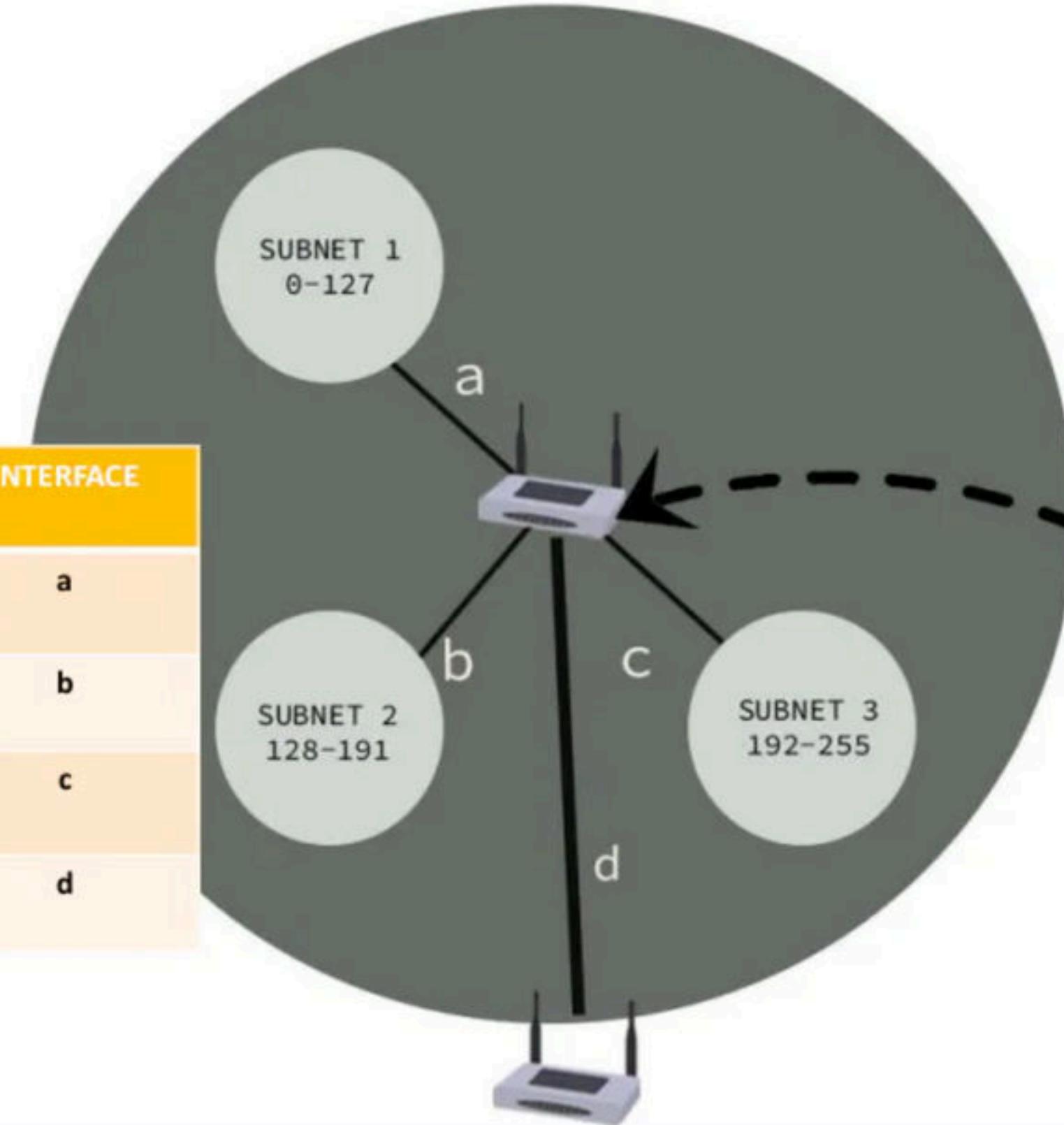


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200.1.2.0



NID	SUBNET MASK	INTERFACE
200.1.2.0	255.255.255.128	a
200.1.2.128	255.255.255.192	b
200.1.2.192	255.255.255.192	c
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	d

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NOTE:

In order to find out the SID (Subnet id) or No of subnets, we must know either the Class of that network or NID

We can find out the HID even if
The class of the network is not known

For example:

If Subnet mask = 255.255.255.192, And it known to be of Class A then,

We know that,

NID + SID = No of 1's

HID = No of 0's

No of 1's = 26

NID In class A = 8 bits

$8 + SID = 26$

SID = 18

No of subnets = 2^{18}

No of 0's = 6

HID = 6

IP/network = 2^6

Hosts/subnet = $2^6 - 2$

RAVINDRABABU RAVULA

QUESTION:

If the subnet mask 255.255.255.128 belongs to class C, find-

1. Number of subnets
2. Number of hosts in each subnet

SOLUTION:

Given subnet mask= 255.255.255.128
= 11111111.11111111.11111111.10000000

Since 25 bits contain the value 1 and 7 bits contain the value 0, so-

- Number of NID bits + Number of Subnet ID bits = 25
- Number of HID bits = 7

Now,

- It is given that subnet mask belongs to class C.
- So, Number of NID bits = 24.

Substituting in the above equation, we get-

Number of Subnet ID bits

$$= 25 - 24$$

$$= 1$$

Number of subnets = $2^1 = 2$

Since number of HID bits = 7, so-

Number of hosts per subnet = $2^7 - 2 = 126$

GATE 2008

If a class B network on the Internet has a subnet mask of 255.255.248.0, what is the maximum number of hosts per subnet?

- (A) 1022
- (B) 1023
- (C) 2046
- (D) 2047

Answer (C)

The binary representation of subnet mask is

11111111.11111111.1111000.00000000.

There are 21 bits set in subnet.

So 11 bits are left for host ids.

Total possible values of host ids is $2^{11} = 2048$.

Out of these 2048 values, 2 addresses are reserved.

The address with all bits as 1 is reserved as broadcast address and address with all host id bits as 0 is used as network address of subnet.

In general, the number of addresses usable for addressing specific hosts in each network is always $2^N - 2$ where N is the number of bits for host id.

Therefore, maximum no of hosts per subnet = $2048 - 2 = 2046$