Indirect references to such addresses should be contained within the enterprise. We will refer to the first block as "24-bit block", the second as"20-bit block", and to the third as "16-bit" block. We will refer to the first block as "24-bit block", the second as"20-bit block", and to the third as "16-bit" block. We will refer to the first block as "24-bit block", the second as"20-bit block", and to the third as "16-bit" block. The address space can thus be usedby many enterprises. The address space can thus be usedby many enterprises. Private hosts can communicate with all other hosts inside the enterprise, both public and private. Public hosts do not have connectivity to private hosts of other enterprises. Private hosts can communicate with all other hosts inside the enterprise, both public and private. Public hosts do not have connectivity to private hosts of other enterprises. Prominent examples of such references are DNS Resource Records and other information referring to internal private addresses. All other hosts will be public and will use globally unique address space assigned by an Internet Registry. If such a router receives such information the rejection shall not be treated as a routing protocol error. Routers in networks not using private address space, especially those of Internet service providers, are expected to be configured to reject (filter out)routing information about private networks. In particular, Internet service providers should take measures to prevent such leakage. Such hosts will use the private address space defined above. Private hosts can communicate with all other hosts inside the enterprise, both public and private. An enterprise that requests IP addresses for its external connectivitywill never be assigned addresses from the blocks defined above. Public hosts do not have connectivity to private hosts of otherenterprises. Such hosts will use the private address spacedefined above. Anenterprise that requests IP addresses for its external connectivitywill never be assigned addresses from the blocks defined above. Moving a host from private to public or vice versa involves a changeof IP address, changes to the appropriate DNS entries, and changes toconfiguration files on other hosts that reference the host by IPaddress. Note that (inpre-CIDR notation) the first block is nothing but a single class Anetwork number, while the second block is a set of 16 contiguousclass B network numbers, and third block is a set of 256 contiguousclass C network numbers. We will refer to the first block as "24-bit block", the second as"20-bit block", and to the third as "16-bit" block. As before, any enterprise that needs globally unique address space isrequired to obtain such addresses from an Internet registry. While nothaving external (outside of the enterprise) IP connectivity privatehosts can still have access to external services via mediatinggateways. . The address space can thus be usedby many enterprises. Anenterprise that requests IP addresses for its external connectivitywill never be assigned addresses from the blocks defined above. As before, any enterprise that needs globally unique address space isrequired to obtain such addresses from an Internet registry. While nothaving external (outside of the enterprise) IP connectivity privatehosts can still have access to external services via mediatinggateways. An enterprise that decides to use IP addresses out of the addressspace defined in this document can do so without any coordinationwith IANA or an Internet registry. Anenterprise that requests IP addresses for its external connectivitywill never be assigned addresses from the blocks defined above. All other hosts will be public and will use globally unique addressspace assigned by an Internet Registry. The address space can thus be usedby many enterprises. Private hosts can communicate with all other hostsinside the enterprise, both public and private. Moving a host from private to public or vice versa involves a changeof IP address, changes to the appropriate DNS entries, and changes toconfiguration files on other hosts that reference the host by IPaddress. All other hosts will be public and will use globally unique addressspace assigned by an Internet Registry. We will refer to the first block as "24-bit block", the second as"20-bit block", and to the third as "16-bit" block. An enterprise that decides to use IP addresses out of the addressspace defined in this document can do so without any coordinationwith IANA or an Internet registry. The address space can thus be usedby many enterprises. 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Such hosts will use the private address spacedefined above. All other hosts will be public and will use globally unique addressspace assigned by an Internet Registry. Private hosts can communicate with all other hostsinside the enterprise, both public and private. Public hosts do not have connectivity to private hosts of otherenterprises. An enterprise that decides to use IP addresses out of the addressspace defined in this document can do so without any coordinationwith IANA or an Internet registry. All other hosts will be public and will use globally unique addressspace assigned by an Internet Registry. Note that (inpre-CIDR notation) the first block is nothing but a single class Anetwork number, while the second block is a set of 16 contiguousclass B network numbers, and third block is a set of 256 contiguousclass C network numbers. Routers in networks notusing private address space, especially those of Internet serviceproviders, are expected to be configured to reject (filter out)routing information about private networks. An enterprise that decides to use IP addresses out of the addressspace defined in this document can do so without any coordinationwith IANA or an Internet registry. Note that (inpre-CIDR notation) the first block is nothing but a single class Anetwork number, while the second block is a set of 16 contiguousclass B network numbers, and third block is a set of 256 contiguousclass C network numbers. Indirect references to such addresses should be contained within theenterprise. As before, any enterprise that needs globally unique address space isrequired to obtain such addresses from an Internet registry. We will refer to the first block as "24-bit block", the second as"20-bit block", and to the third as "16-bit" block. While nothaving external (outside of the enterprise) IP connectivity privatehosts can still have access to external services via mediatinggateways. As before, any enterprise that needs globally unique address space isrequired to obtain such addresses from an Internet registry. Because private addresses have no global meaning, routing informationabout private networks shall not be propagated on inter-enterpriselinks, and packets with private source or destination addressesshould not be forwarded across such links. Note that (inpre-CIDR notation) the first block is nothing but a single class Anetwork number, while the second block is a set of 16 contiguousclass B network numbers, and third block is a set of 256 contiguousclass C network numbers. Public hosts can communicatewith other hosts inside the enterprise both public and private andcan have IP connectivity to public hosts outside the enterprise. If such a router receivessuch information the rejection shall not be treated as a routingprotocol error. Prominent examples of such references are DNS ResourceRecords and other information referring to internal privateaddresses. Public hosts can communicatewith other hosts inside the enterprise both public and private andcan have IP connectivity to public hosts outside the enterprise. As before, any enterprise that needs globally unique address space isrequired to obtain such addresses from an Internet registry. Note that (inpre-CIDR notation) the first block is nothing but a single class Anetwork number, while the second block is a set of 16 contiguousclass B network numbers, and third block is a set of 256 contiguousclass C network numbers. As before, any enterprise that needs globally unique address space isrequired to obtain such addresses from an Internet registry. 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Note that (inpre-CIDR notation) the first block is nothing but a single class Anetwork number, while the second block is a set of 16 contiguousclass B network numbers, and third block is a set of 256 contiguousclass C network numbers. Because private addresses have no global meaning, routing informationabout private networks shall not be propagated on inter-enterpriselinks, and packets with private source or destination addressesshould not be forwarded across such links. Because private addresses have no global meaning, routing informationabout private networks shall not be propagated on inter-enterpriselinks, and packets with private source or destination addressesshould not be forwarded across such links. While nothaving external (outside of the enterprise) IP connectivity privatehosts can still have access to external services via mediatinggateways. Such hosts will use the private address spacedefined above. 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