

## **Modul 117**

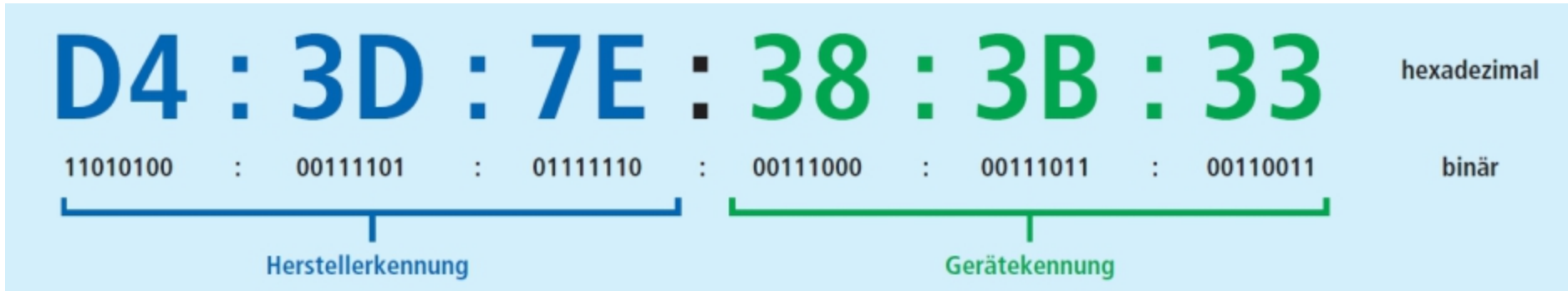
# Informatik- und Netzinfrastuktur für ein kleines Unternehmen realisieren

**Aufbau von Netzwerken**

# Adressierung

Modul 117

# MAC (Media Access Control) - Hardware Adresse



- 48-Bit lange unterteilt in 6 Oktette (jeweils 8 Bit)

# IPv4 - Logische Adresse

IPv4 address in dotted-decimal notation

**172 . 16 . 254 . 1**



10101100.00010000.11111110.00000001



8 bits

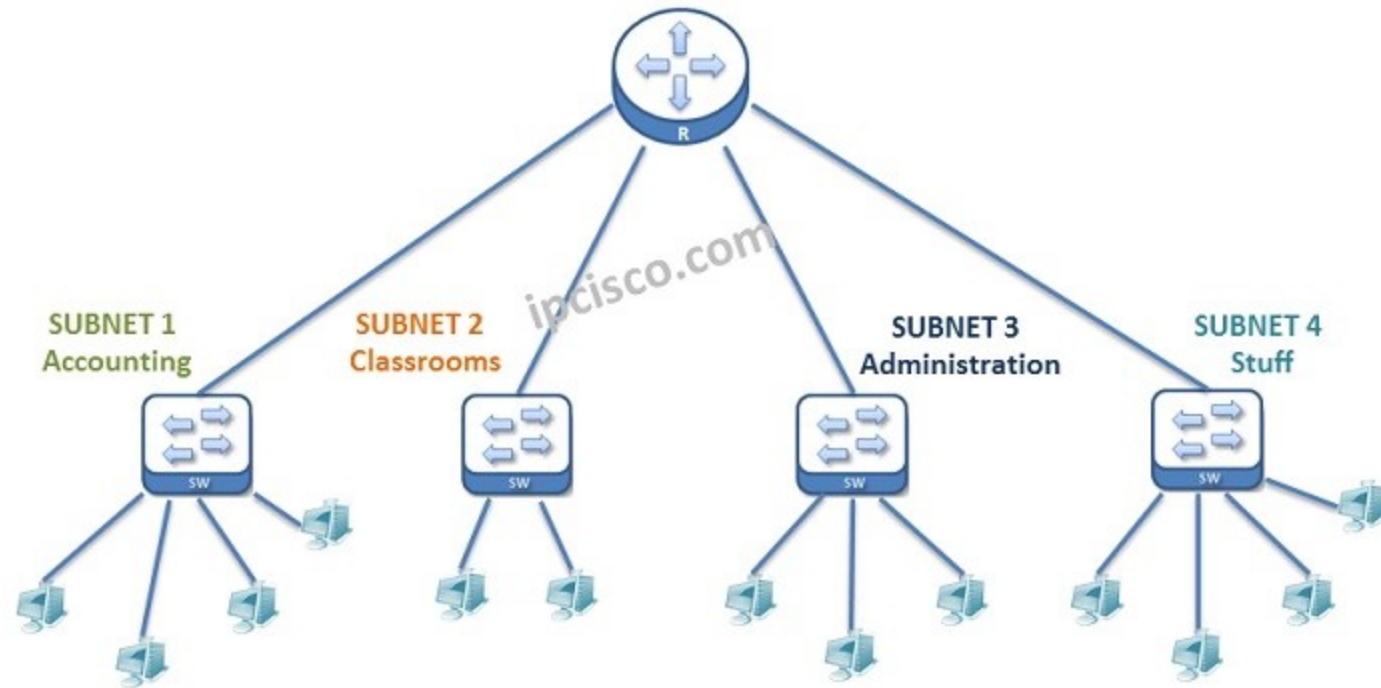


32 bits (4 bytes)

# IPv4 - Subnetting

## Binary Notation of IP Address and Subnet





# IPv4 - Classen

## IPv4 Classes and Subnet Masks



# Private IP

<b>historische Namen</b>	<b>CIDR- Notation</b>	<b>Netzadressbereich</b>	<b>Anzahl Adressen</b>
Klasse A	10.0.0.0/8	10.0.0.0 bis 10.255.255.255	16'777'216
Klasse B	172.16.0.0/12	172.16.0.0 bis 172.31.255.255	1'048'576
Klasse C	192.168.0.0/16	192.168.0.0 bis 192.168.255.255	65'536



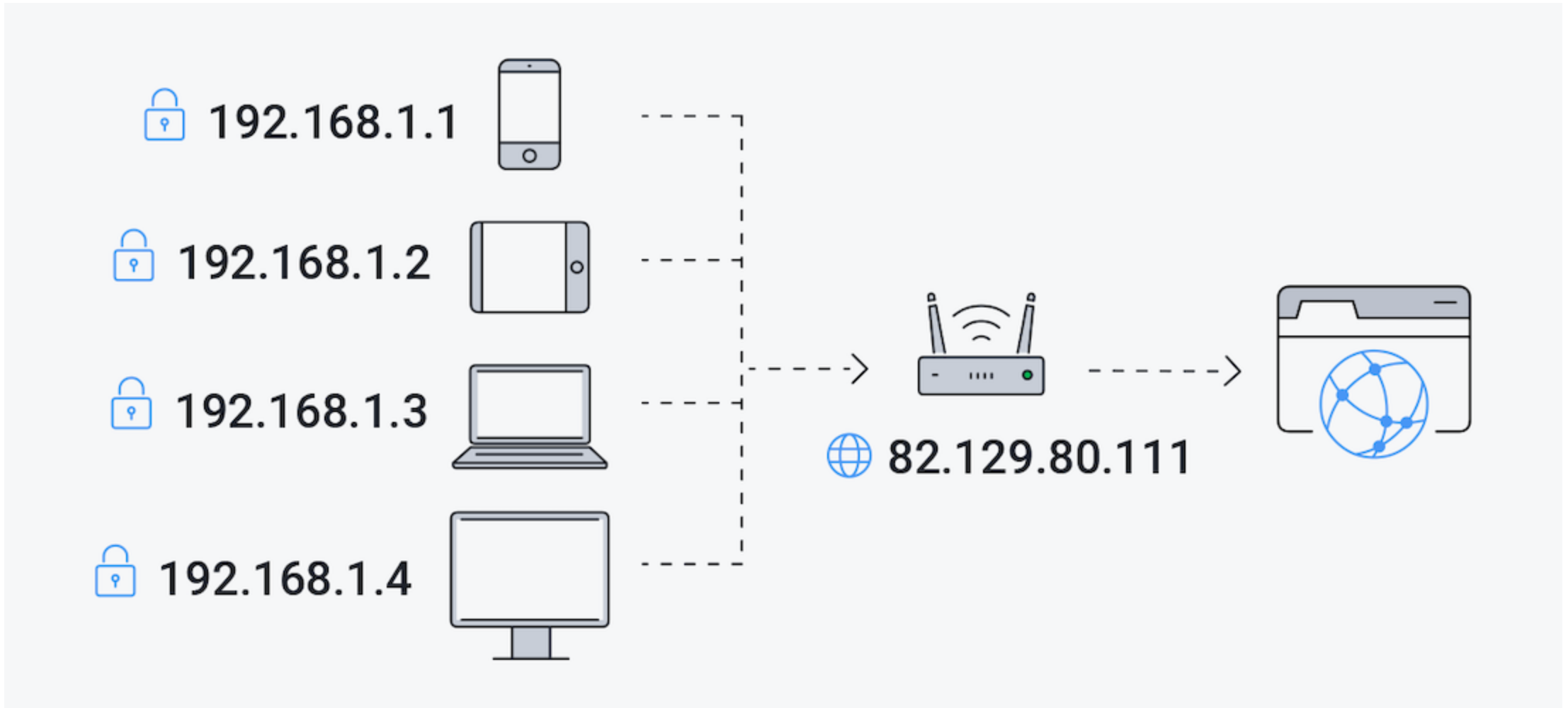
# Subnetzmasken

Subnetzmaske	verfügbare Host-Adressen	Binäre 32-Bit-Werte	Suffix
<b>255.0.0.0</b>	<b>16.777.214</b>	<b>1111 1111 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000</b>	<b>/8</b>
255.128.0.0	8.388.606	1111 1111 1000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	/9
255.192.0.0	4.194.302	1111 1111 1100 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	/10
255.224.0.0	2.097.150	1111 1111 1110 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	/11
255.240.0.0	1.048.574	1111 1111 1111 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	/12
255.248.0.0	524.286	1111 1111 1111 1000 0000 0000 0000 0000	/13
255.252.0.0	262.142	1111 1111 1111 1100 0000 0000 0000 0000	/14
255.254.0.0	131.070	1111 1111 1111 1110 0000 0000 0000 0000	/15
<b>255.255.0.0</b>	<b>65.534</b>	<b>1111 1111 1111 1111 0000 0000 0000 0000</b>	<b>/16</b>
255.255.128.0	32.766	1111 1111 1111 1111 1000 0000 0000 0000	/17
255.255.192.0	16.382	1111 1111 1111 1111 1100 0000 0000 0000	/18
255.255.224.0	8.190	1111 1111 1111 1111 1110 0000 0000 0000	/19
255.255.240.0	4.094	1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 0000 0000 0000	/20
255.255.248.0	2.046	1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1000 0000 0000	/21
255.255.252.0	1.022	1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1100 0000 0000	/22
255.255.254.0	510	1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1110 0000 0000	/23
<b>255.255.255.0</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 0000 0000</b>	<b>/24</b>
255.255.255.128	126	1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1000 0000	/25
255.255.255.192	62	1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1100 0000	/26
255.255.255.224	30	1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1110 0000	/27
255.255.255.240	14	1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 0000	/28
255.255.255.248	6	1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1000	/29
255.255.255.252	2	1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1100	/30

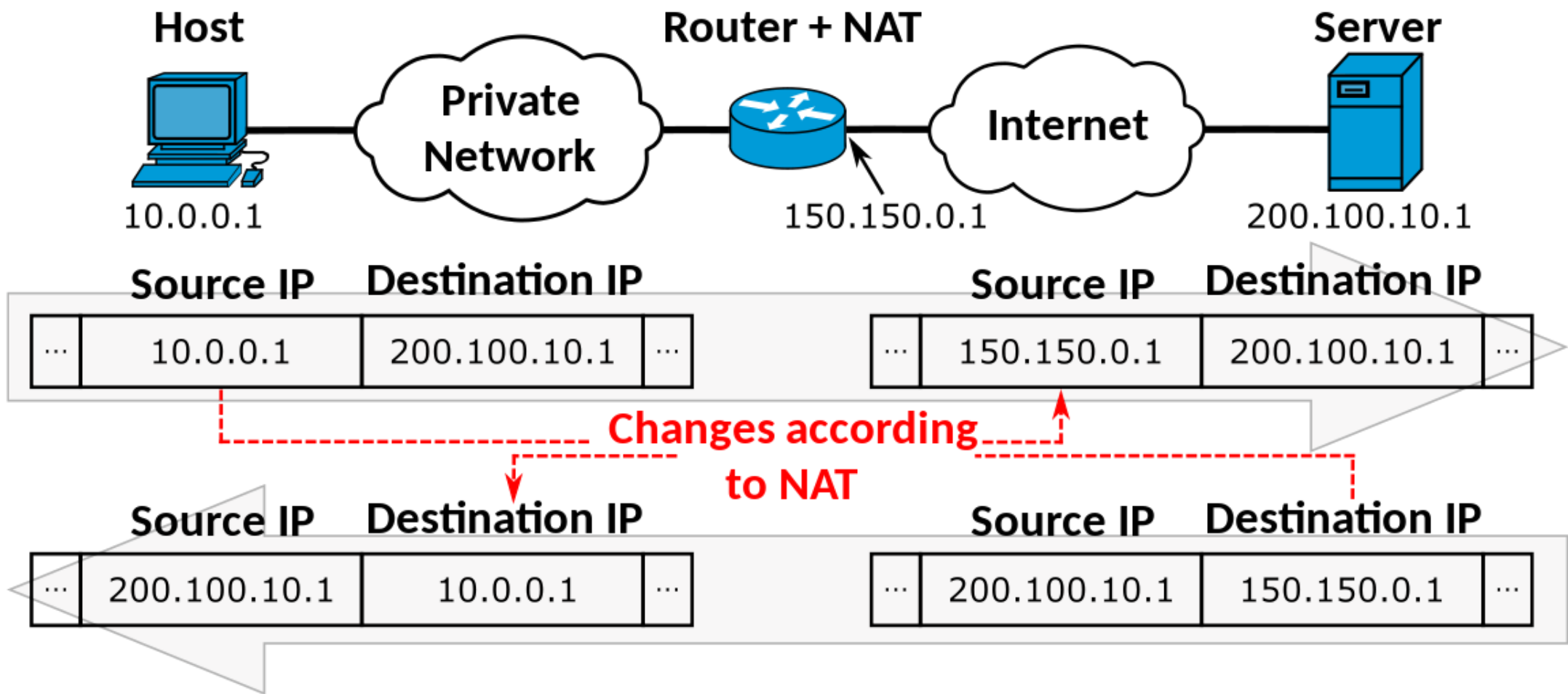
Number of hosts =  $2^{(\text{number of host bits})} - 2$

**There's no place like  
127.0.0.1**

# Public IP



# NAT



# Static vs. Dynamic

Static IP	Dynamic IP
Manually assigned by user or network administrator	Automatically assigned by DHCP server
You need to know your stuffs: like what's the usable IP address range, the gateway IP, DNS IP etc.	DHCP server provides the host IP; while doing so, it also informs about the router IP and DNS IP
When there is any network changes, you need to manually change the IP address	DHCP automatically renew the IP lease/assign new IP when network changes
Not scalable - need to key in IP multiple times in multiple hosts when network is large	Scalable - DHCP server automatically assigns IP from the address pool
Easier to identify the real machine in the network based on IP (we can keep a mapping of static IP to machine names/ID)	More difficult to identify real machines based on IP since these addresses are used interchangeably by hosts (refer to DHCP MAC-IP bindings)

# IPv6 - Logische Adresse

## IPv6-Adressformat

Der vordere Teil der IPv6-Adresse (Präfix) entscheidet, ob der Router ein Paket zum Provider, an einen anderen Router im eigenen Netz oder gar nicht weiterleitet. Teilt der Provider beispielsweise ein /56-Präfix zu, kann man 256 Subnetze bilden.

