

Ip address:

↳ IP - Internet protocol

↳ It is used to uniquely identify devices in a network.

Types of IP:

Public IP

Public IP vs Private IP

Private IP

Versions of IP :-

- IPv4

- IPv6

why IPv4 to IPv6

$2^{32} = 4.3 \text{ billion}$

IPv4 vs IPv6

32 bit

128 bit

4 blocks

8 blocks

8 bit/block

16 bit/block

$2^8 = 256$

$128^8 = 340 \text{ trillion trillion}$

IPv4 :-

eg) 192.168.0.1

each octet 0 to 255

10000000.10100010.00000000.00000001

octet

2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334

why?

Class of IPv4:

class A

class B

class C

class D

class E

Address Class	RANGE	Default Subnet Mask
A	1.0.0.0 to 126.255.255.255	255.0.0.0
B	128.0.0.0 to 191.255.255.255	255.255.0.0
C	192.0.0.0 to 223.255.255.255	255.255.255.0
D	224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255	Reserved for Multicasting
E	240.0.0.0 to 254.255.255.255	Experimental

Note: Class A addresses 127.0.0.0 to 127.255.255.255 cannot be used and is reserved for loopback testing.

what is subnetting?

what is subnetmask?

32 bit number
Set host bit to 0 & NW bit to 1

Host bit & network bit :

subnet mask

class A -

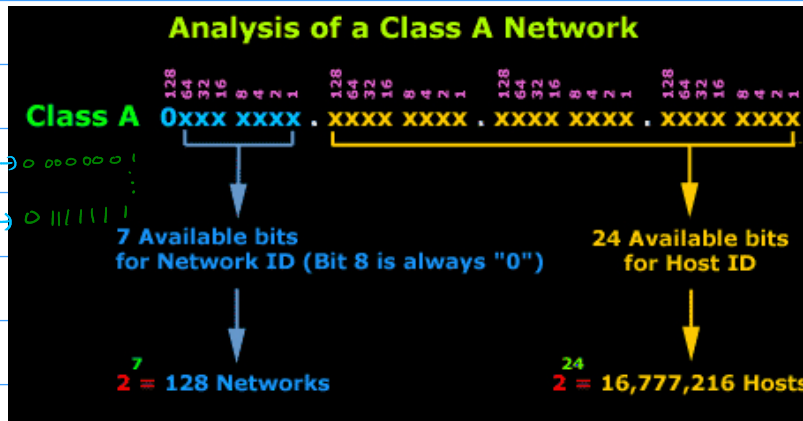
255.0.0.0
NW bit host bit

class C -

255.255.255.0
NW bit host bit

class B -

255.255.0.0
NW bit host bit

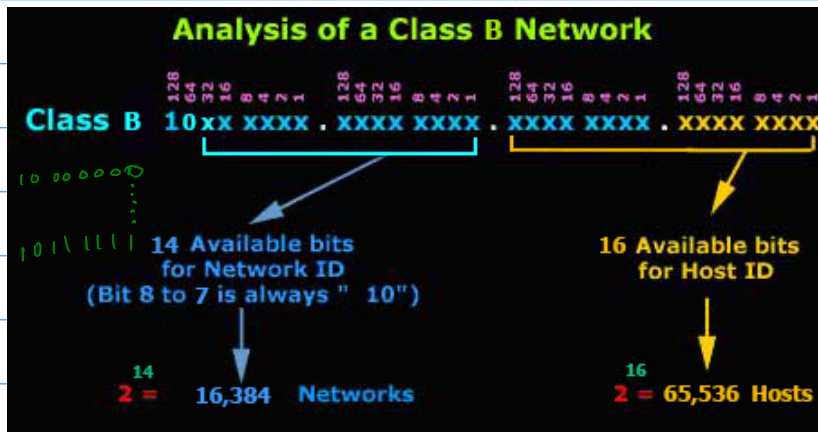


no. of network = $2^{n-1} = 2^{8-1}$

no. of host = $2^n = 2^{24}$

no. of usable host = $2^n - 2 = 2^{24} - 2$

no. usable network = $2^{n-1} - 2 = 2^{8-1} - 2$

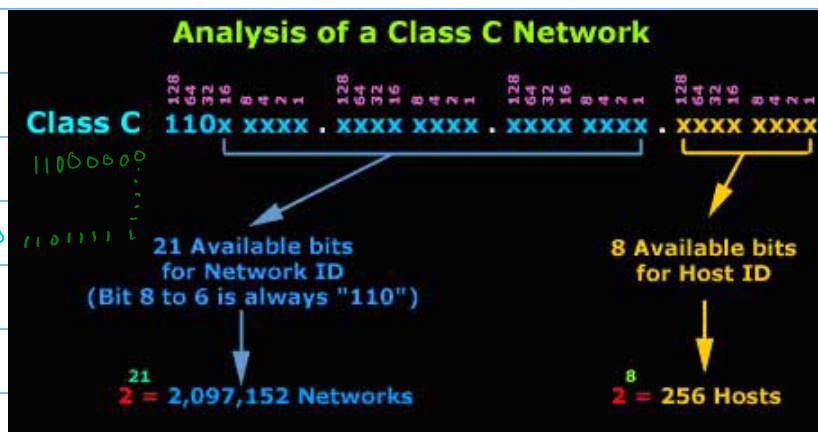


no. of network = $2^{n-2} = 2^{16-2}$

no. of host = $2^n = 2^{16}$

no. of usable host = $2^n - 2 = 2^{16} - 2$

no. of usable network = $2^{n-2} - 2 = 2^{16-2} - 2$



no. of network = $2^{n-3} = 2^{24-3} = 2^{21}$

no. of host = $2^n = 2^8$

no. of usable host = $2^n - 2 = 2^8 - 2$

no. of usable network = $2^{n-3} - 2 = 2^{24-3} - 2 = 2^{21} - 2$

Class D - Multicast

Class E - R&D