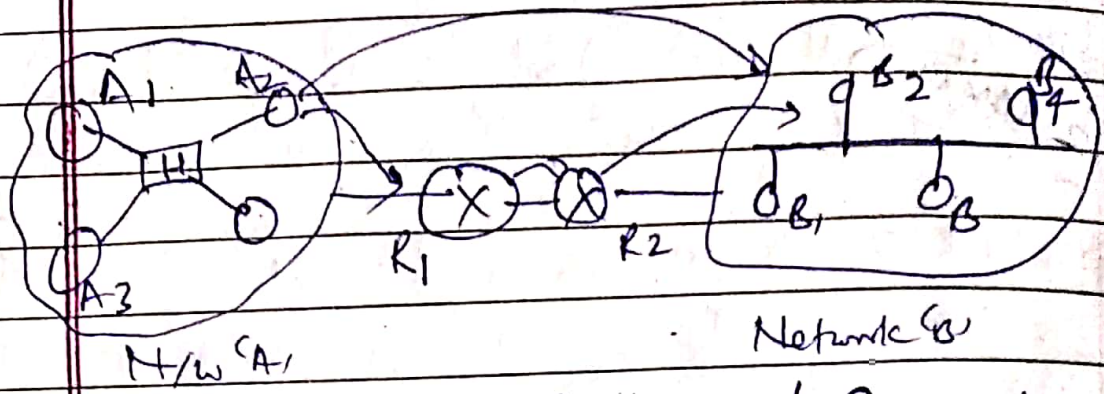


→ Network layer



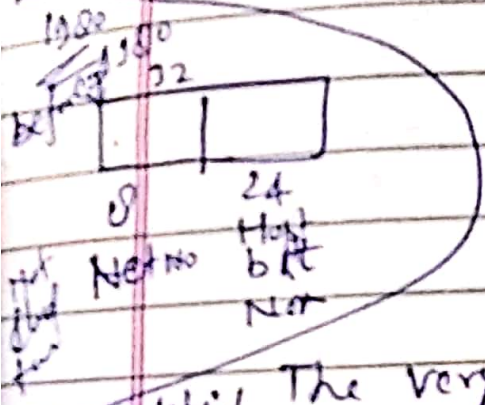
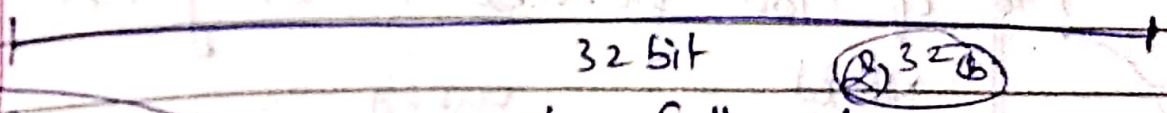
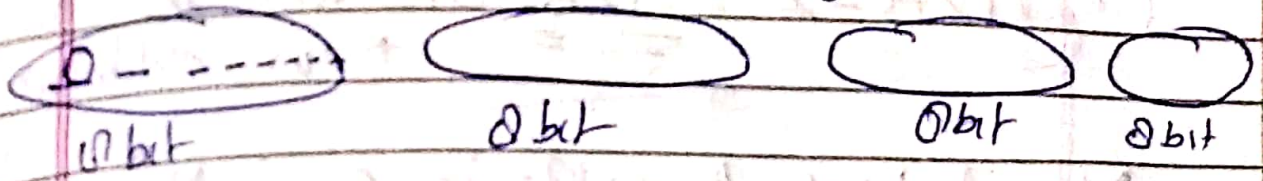
① Host to Host Delivery / Source to destination
 (machine to machine delivery)
 by using the logical addresses (IP address)
 IP address → **Netid | Hostid**

② Routing: $\begin{cases} \text{RIP (Routing Info. Protocols)} \\ \text{OSPF} \end{cases}$
 ↳ to find out the path for sending msg. by using the shortest path
 Router → devices used at N/w layer

③ Logical Addressing (IP)

④ Fragmentation: ↳ (packets) are used here
 (size of packets used by router)
 ↳ Router divide the packets in the fragments so that
 less buffer devices can accept the data packets easily

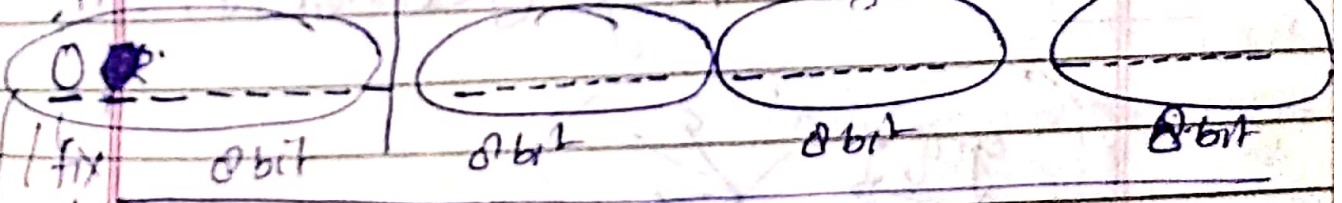
Class A in IP Addressing



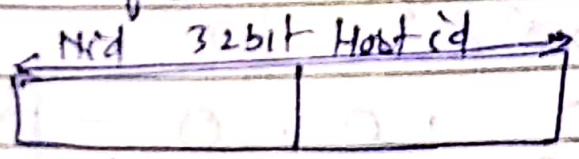
class full addressing
After 1980 we use

Dotted Decimal representation

The very bit is always 0
24 bit (Host id)
First bit is zero



(2)³¹ → No. of IP Address in class A



The first 8 bits represent the Net id
remaining is represented the Host id

0
7 bit remain
the possible Net id is

(2)⁷ =

00000000
00000001
...

No. of Networks in class A = 2⁷ = 128

128 Networks are possible in class A

Not used →

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 → 0

it is not used by Any organization

(It is used by)

Page No.	
Date	

Not used →

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 → 127

0 1 1 2 7 is not used in class A

128 - 2 = 126 are used in Class A New addressing.

No. of Host possible in every Network.

Network

Host

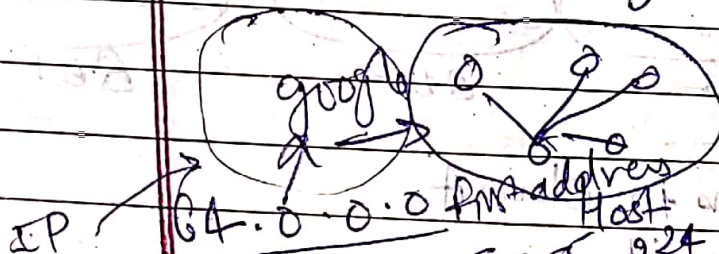
0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0

64

$(2)^{24}$

$$\Rightarrow (2^{24}) - 2 \Rightarrow$$

0 - 127 Class A range (Network id)



64.0.0.0 - 64.255.255.255 are possible

64.0.0.0 - first IP address
64.255.255.255 - last address

Both can't be given to the host

eg. 1 64.0.0.1 → First Host in the Net

eg. 2 64.0.0.8 IP address

With the help of default router we can find out the Network id.

NA) Assign Authority No)

255.0.0.0 Default mask of class A

64.0.0.0 Host

Page No.
 Date
 Convert it into binary

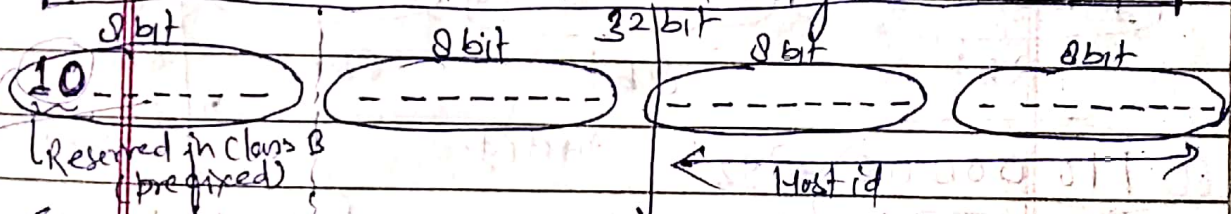
01000000 . 00000000 . 00000000 . 00001000
11111111 . 0 . 0 . 00000000

AND gate down 01000000 . 0 . 0 . 0

64.0.0.0 IP Network

Class B (IPv4)

Class 'B' in IP addressing



10 000000 remaining 6 place

10 111111 last value 6 place

120
129
191

64 value

No. of addresses

= 30 bit ie $(2)^{30}$

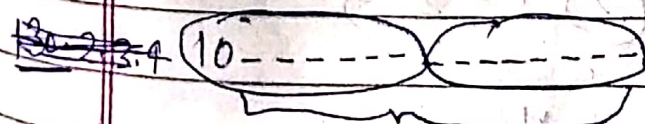
= 25% of All IP addresses

Range = 128-191

No. of Networks = $2^{14} = 16384$

No. of Hosts in each Net = 65536

$2^{16} - 2 = 65534$



$(2)^{14} = 16384$ Networks possible in class B

No. of Host possible! $8 + 8 = 16$

$2^{16} = 65536 - 2$

= 65534

eg 20.0.0.0 → 128.0.0.255 Not used, if denote Network Address

IP belongs to which class
130.2.3.4

↳ Network?

130.2.3.4

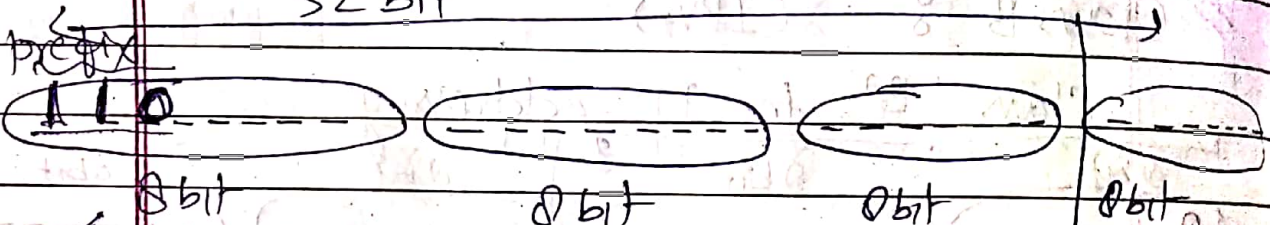
255.255.0.0

AND

130.2.0.0 - Network Address

Class C IP Addressing (IPv4)

32 bit



110 000 00 → 192

Netid.

Host ID

110 111 11 → 223

Range: 192-223

No. of IP addresses in class C

$$8 + 8 + 8 = 24$$

$$= (2)^{24} = 16,777,216$$

Total IP address

$$\text{No. of N/w} = 2^2 = 4 \approx 2048$$

No. of Hosts in each Network

$$\text{No. of N/w} = 8 + 8 + 5 = 21$$

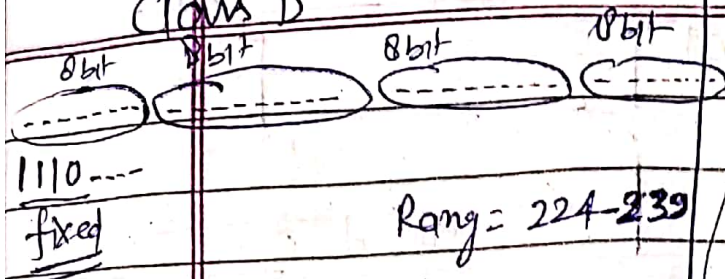
$$(2)^{21} = 2,097,152$$

No. of Hosts in each N/w =

$$2^8 = 256 \text{ Host are possible}$$

$$= 256 - 2 = 254 \text{ possible Host are (usable Host)}$$

Class D

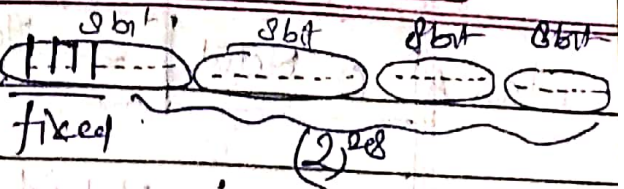


1110 0000 → 224
1110 1111 → 239

No. of address (IP) in class D
= $(2)^{28} \approx 6.25 \times 10^8$

No Network ; No Host is
there (Because it is
used for multicasting
(groups) (Broadcast))

Class E



No. of IP address in class E
= $(2)^{28} \approx 6.25 \times 10^8$

it is used for military
for
purpose

1111 0000 → 240
1111 1111 → 255

No Network, No Host
is there it is used for
military purpose.

Class A

~~Rough work~~

Class B

0-127 Range

0 fixed

No. of Host

128-191 Range

01

Class C

~~224-239~~ 192-223

110

Class D

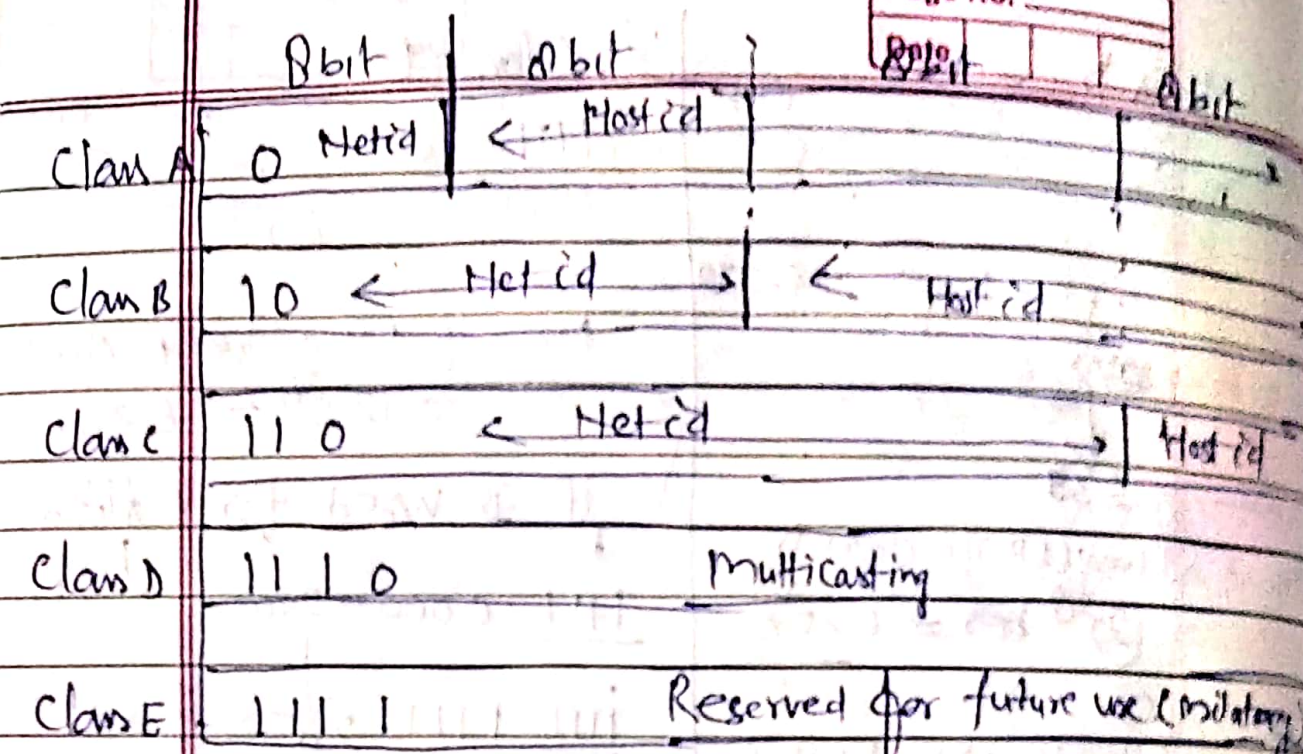
224-239

1110

Class E

240-255

1111



	From	TO
Class A	0.0.0.0	127.255.255.255 →
Class B	128.0.0.0	191.255.255.255
Class C	192.0.0.0	223.255.255.255
Class D	224.0.0.0	239.255.255.255
Class E	240.0.0.0	255.255.255.255

Allow the
 After log
 the rem
 local co
 TELN

0-127.
 128-191.
 192-223.
 224-239.
 240-255.