

### ADDRESS CLASS: A, B, C

Class:	A	B	C
Range	0-127	128-191	192-223
N/H	N.H.H.H	N.N.H.H	N.N.N.H
Network Bits	Nx8 = 8	Nx8 = 16	Nx8 = 24
Host Bits	Hx8 = 24	Hx8 = 16	Hx8 = 8
# Addresses	16,777,210	66,536	256
Private Range	10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255	172.16.0.0 - 172.31.255.255	192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255
Subnet Mask	255.0.0.0	255.255.0.0	255.255.255.0

### ADDRESS CLASS: D & E

CLASS	RANGE	NOTE
D	224 - 239	reserved for multicasting
E	240 - 255	reserved for research & development

### Power of 2 table

2 <sup>0</sup>	1	2 <sup>8</sup>	256
2 <sup>1</sup>	2	2 <sup>9</sup>	512
2 <sup>2</sup>	4	2 <sup>10</sup>	1,024
2 <sup>3</sup>	8	2 <sup>11</sup>	2,048
2 <sup>4</sup>	16	2 <sup>12</sup>	4,096
2 <sup>5</sup>	32	2 <sup>13</sup>	8,192
2 <sup>6</sup>	64	2 <sup>14</sup>	16,384
2 <sup>7</sup>	128	2 <sup>15</sup>	32,768

### BIT, VALUE, MASK

BIT	VALUE	N-BITS / H-BITS	MASK
1	128	1 / 7	10000000
2	192	2 / 6	11000000
3	224	3 / 6	11100000
4	240	4 / 4	11110000
5	248	5 / 3	11111000
6	252	6 / 2	11111100
7	254	7 / 1	11111110
8	255	8 / 0	11111111



### SOME FORMULAS

# BLOCKS FOR LARGE #s  $2^H / 256 = \text{\# BLOCKS}$

NUMBER OF SUBNETS =  $2^n$  ( n = Number of borrowed bits from host)

NUMBER HOSTS PER SUBNET =  $(2^h - 2)$  ( h = Number of Host bits)

Hosts have always been with the "-2" part. Because the network address and broadcast address have always been unusable for hosts.

C

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