

### 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	$N \times 8 = 8$	$N \times 8 = 16$	$N \times 8 = 24$
Host Bits	$H \times 8 = 24$	$H \times 8 = 16$	$H \times 8 = 8$
# 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

$2^0$	1	$2^8$	256
$2^1$	2	$2^9$	512
$2^2$	4	$2^{10}$	1,024
$2^3$	8	$2^{11}$	2,048
$2^4$	16	$2^{12}$	4,096
$2^5$	32	$2^{13}$	8,192
$2^6$	64	$2^{14}$	16,384
$2^7$	128	$2^{15}$	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



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### 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.



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