



# Network Teorisi

## OSI Model

1. Physical—Data cables etc.
  2. Data—Switch,MAC Address
  3. Network—Route,IP Address
  4. Transport—TCP,UDP etc.
  5. Session—Communication
  6. Presentation—JEP,MOV,Data
  7. Application—HTTP,Mail Server etc.
- 1.katmandan 7.katmana doğru gelişmişlik artar.
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## IP Address

192.168.0.1

11000000.101010000.00000000.00000001

8 bit-8 bit-8 bit-8 bit

## IPv4&IPv6

IPV4→ $2^{32}$

IPV6→ $2^{128}$

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# NAT

Class	Network Numbers	Network Mask	# of Hosts
Class A	10.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	16777214
Class B	172.16.0.0	255.255.0.0	65534
Class C	192.168.0.0	255.255.255.0	254
Loopback(local)	127.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	

- Network maskdeki 0'dan farklı kısım kadar network numbers'daki 0'dan farklı kısımlar sabittir.
- 0 olan kısımlar değişebilir anlamına gelir.
- Genel olarak ilk ip adresi modemin, son ip adresi broadcastindir.
- 0'dan 255'e 256 ip adresi alabilir. ( $2^8=256$ )
- 0 ihtimallerine göre # of Hosts sayısı artar.
  - Modem ve broadcast sayısı buradan düşülür.

	Hosts	Netmask	Amount of a Class C
/30	4	255.255.255.252	1/64
/29	8	255.255.255.248	1/32
/28	16	255.255.255.240	1/16
/27	32	255.255.255.224	1/8
/26	64	255.255.255.192	1/4
/25	128	255.255.255.128	1/2
/24	256	255.255.255.0	1
/23	512	255.255.254.0	2
/22	1024	255.255.252.0	4
/21	2048	255.255.248.0	8
/20	4096	255.255.240.0	16
/19	8192	255.255.224.0	32
/18	16384	255.255.192.0	64
/17	32768	255.255.128.0	128
/16	65536	255.255.0.0	256

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