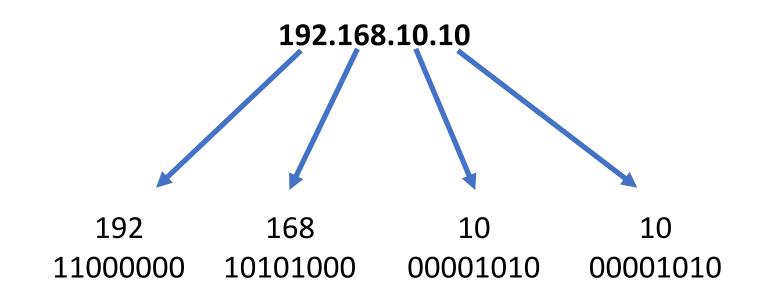
Converting Decimal to Binary



IPv4 Subnet Mask

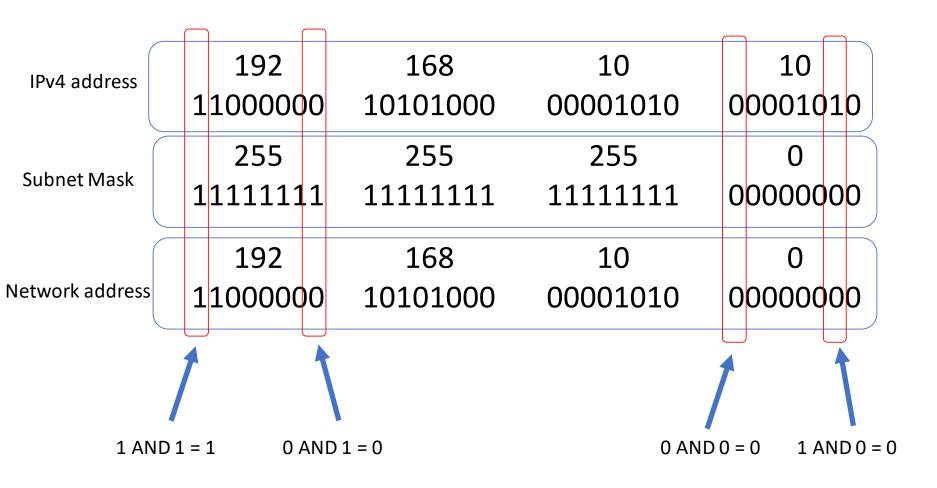
 A subnet mask is a separate 32-bit pattern used to define the network and host portions of an address.

• Shows where the network portion is in the IP.

IPv4 address	192	168	10	10
	11000000	10101000	00001010	00001010
Subnet Mask	255	255	255	n
				0
	11111111	11111111	11111111	00000000
	192	168	58 10 0	0
Network address	11000000	10101000	00001010	00000000

Subnet mask always has 1s from left to final position of network address. 1s show the location of netawork portion

IPv4 Subnet Mask – bitwise AND operation



Network Address Prefix Length

/23 indicates number of bits "borrowed" for network address

Network Address 10.1.0.0/23

Subnet mask is: 255.255.254

10.1.1.254 00001010.00000001.00000001.111111111 (last)

10.1.1.255 00001010.00000001.0000001 11111111 (broadcast)

Cannot use network or broadcast address

Number of hosts: $2^9 - 2 = 510 \text{ hosts}$

Network Address Prefix Length

Number of hosts: $2^{10} - 2 = 1024 - 2 = 1022$ hosts

IPv4 Dot Decimal Prefix Notation

	Dotted Decimal	Significant bits shown	in binary
Network Address	10.1.1.0/24	10.1.1.0000000	
First Host Address	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.00000001	
Last Host Address	10.1.1.254	10.1.1.1111110	
Broadcast Address	10.1.1.255	10.1.1.1111111	
Number of hosts: 2^8	-2 = 254 hosts		
Network Address	10.1.1.0/25	10.1.1.00000000	
First Host Address	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.00000001	
Last Host Address	10.1.1.126	10.1.1.01111110	
Broadcast Address	10.1.1.127	10.1.1.01111111	
Number of hosts: 2^7	-2 = 126 hosts		
Network Address	10.1.1.0/26	10.1.1.00000000	
First Host Address	10.1.1.1	10.1.1.00000001	
Last Host Address	10.1.1.62	10.1.1.00111110	
Broadcast Address	10.1.1.63	10.1.1.00111111	
Number of hosts: 2^6	-2 = 62 hosts		