

L5: IPv4 Addressing

Introduction to Networks v7.0
(ITN)

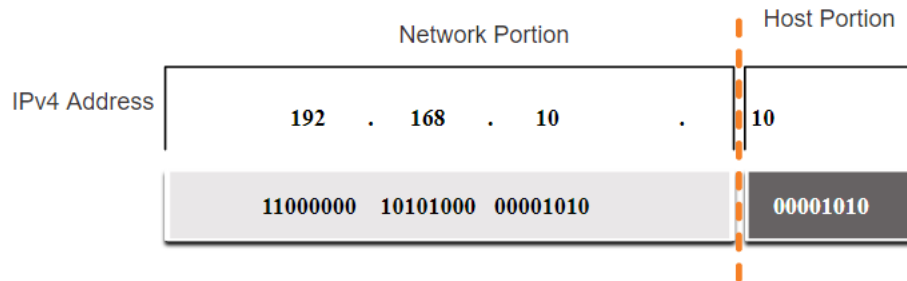


11.1 IPv4 Address Structure

IPv4 Address Structure

Network and Host Portions

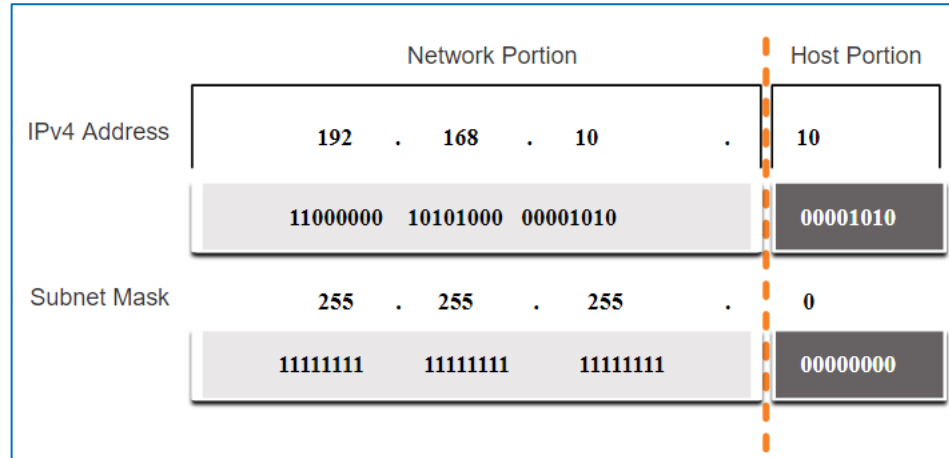
- An IPv4 address is a 32-bit hierarchical address that is made up of a network portion and a host portion.
- When determining the network portion versus the host portion, you must look at the 32-bit stream.
- A subnet mask is used to determine the network and host portions.



IPv4 Address Structure

The Subnet Mask

- To identify the network and host portions of an IPv4 address, the subnet mask is compared to the IPv4 address bit for bit, from left to right.
- The actual process used to identify the network and host portions is called ANDing.



IPv4 Address Structure

The Prefix Length

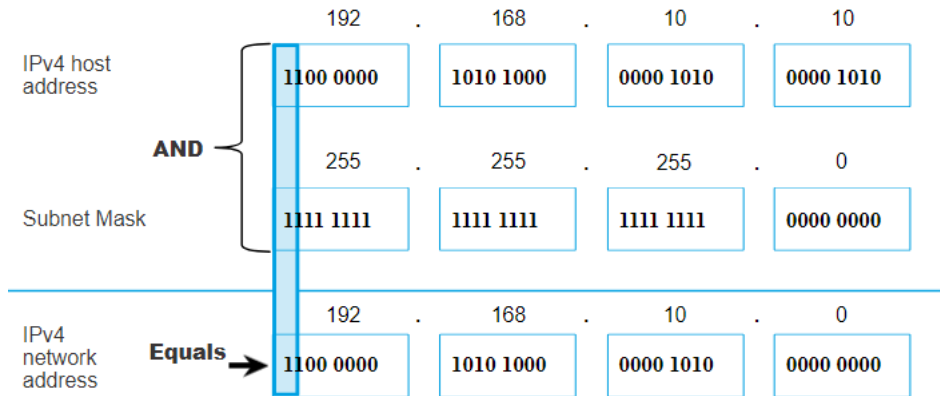
- A prefix length is a less cumbersome method used to identify a subnet mask address.
- The prefix length is the number of bits set to 1 in the subnet mask.
- It is written in “slash notation” therefore, count the number of bits in the subnet mask and prepend it with a slash.

Subnet Mask	32-bit Address	Prefix Length
255.0.0.0	11111111.00000000.00000000.00000000	/8
255.255.0.0	11111111.11111111.00000000.00000000	/16
255.255.255.0	11111111.11111111.11111111.00000000	/24
255.255.255.128	11111111.11111111.11111111.10000000	/25
255.255.255.192	11111111.11111111.11111111.11000000	/26
255.255.255.224	11111111.11111111.11111111.11100000	/27
255.255.255.240	11111111.11111111.11111111.11110000	/28
255.255.255.248	11111111.11111111.11111111.11111000	/29
255.255.255.252	11111111.11111111.11111111.11111100	/30

Determining the Network: Logical AND

- A logical AND Boolean operation is used in determining the network address.
- Logical AND is the comparison of two bits where only a 1 AND 1 produces a 1 and any other combination results in a 0.
- $1 \text{ AND } 1 = 1$, $0 \text{ AND } 1 = 0$, $1 \text{ AND } 0 = 0$, $0 \text{ AND } 0 = 0$
- $1 = \text{True}$ and $0 = \text{False}$

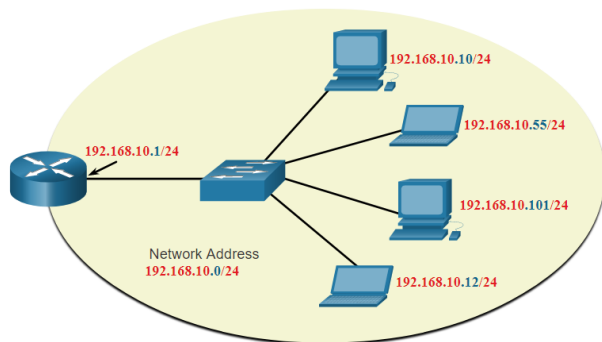
- To identify the network address, the host IPv4 address is logically ANDed, bit by bit, with the subnet mask to identify the network address.



IPv4 Address Structure

Network, Host, and Broadcast Addresses

- Within each network are three types of IP addresses:
 - Network address
 - Host addresses
 - Broadcast address



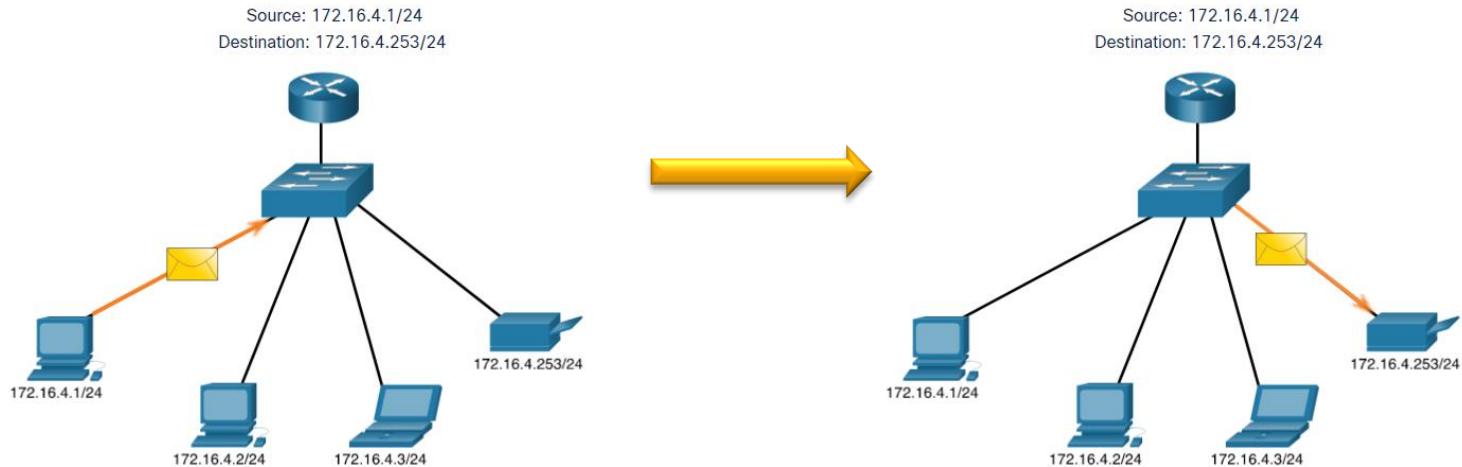
	Network Portion			Host Portion	Host Bits
Subnet mask 255.255.255.0 or /24	255	255	255	0	
	11111111	11111111	11111111	00000000	
Network address 192.168.10.0 or /24	192	168	10	0	All 0s
	11000000	10100000	00001010	00000000	
First address 192.168.10.1 or /24	192	168	10	1	All 0s and a 1
	11000000	10100000	00001010	00000001	
Last address 192.168.10.254 or /24	192	168	10	254	All 1s and a 0
	11000000	10100000	00001010	11111110	
Broadcast address 192.168.10.255 or /24	192	168	10	255	All 1s
	11000000	10100000	00001010	11111111	

IPv4 Unicast, Broadcast, and Multicast

IPv4 Unicast, Broadcast, and Multicast

Unicast

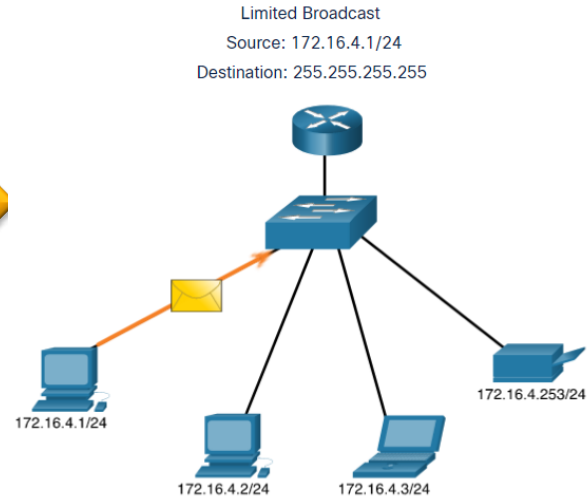
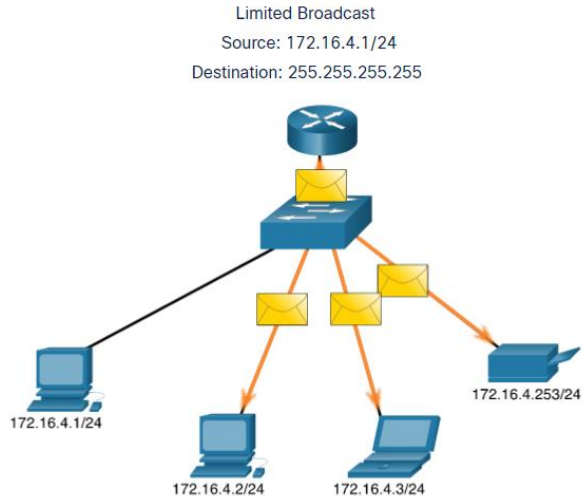
- Unicast transmission is sending a packet to one destination IP address.
- For example, the PC at 172.16.4.1 sends a unicast packet to the printer at 172.16.4.253.



IPv4 Unicast, Broadcast, and Multicast

Broadcast

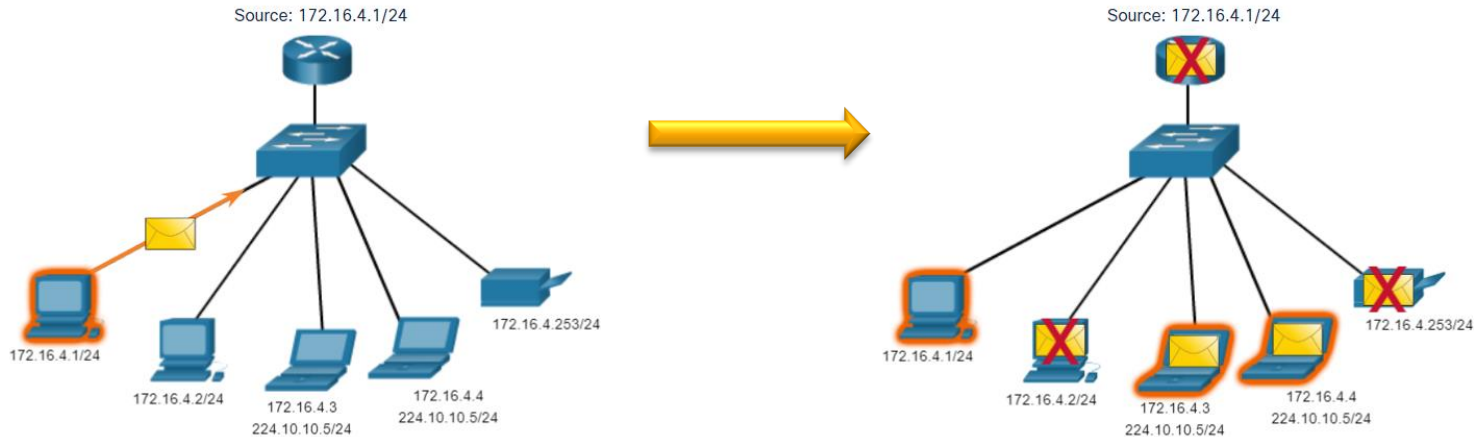
- Broadcast transmission is sending a packet to all other destination IP addresses.
- For example, the PC at 172.16.4.1 sends a broadcast packet to all IPv4 hosts.



IPv4 Unicast, Broadcast, and Multicast

Multicast

- Multicast transmission is sending a packet to a multicast address group.
- For example, the PC at 172.16.4.1 sends a multicast packet to the multicast group address 224.10.10.5.



Types of IPv4 Addresses

Public and Private IPv4 Addresses

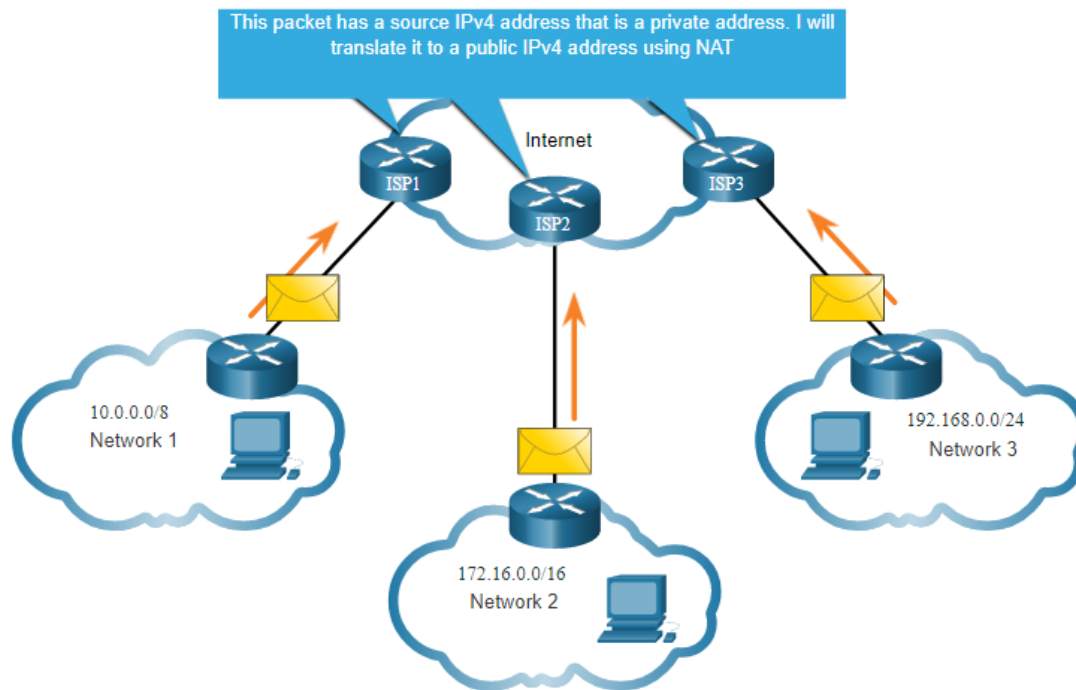
- As defined in RFC 1918, public IPv4 addresses are globally routed between internet service provider (ISP) routers.
- Private addresses are common blocks of addresses used by most organizations to assign IPv4 addresses to internal hosts.
- Private IPv4 addresses are not unique and can be used internally within any network.
- However, private addresses are not globally routable.

Network Address and Prefix	RFC 1918 Private Address Range
10.0.0.0/8	10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255
172.16.0.0/12	172.16.0.0 - 172.31.255.255
192.168.0.0/16	192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255

Types of IPv4 Addresses

Routing to the Internet

- Network Address Translation (NAT) translates private IPv4 addresses to public IPv4 addresses.
- NAT is typically enabled on the edge router connecting to the internet.
- It translates the internal private address to a public global IP address.



Special Use IPv4 Addresses

Loopback addresses

- 127.0.0.0 /8 (127.0.0.1 to 127.255.255.254)
- Commonly identified as only 127.0.0.1
- Used on a host to test if TCP/IP is operational.

```
C:\Users\NetAcad> ping 127.0.0.1
Pinging 127.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 127.0.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 127.0.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
```

Link-Local addresses

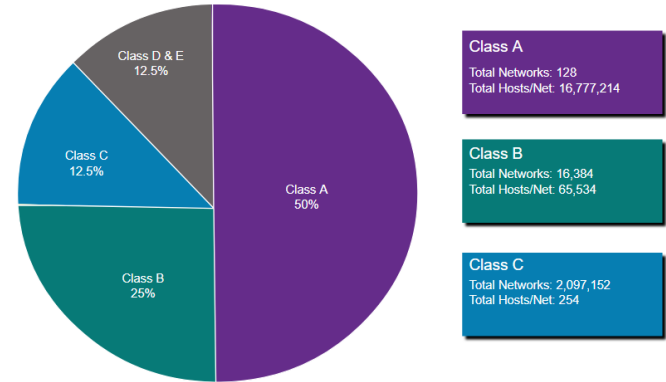
- 169.254.0.0 /16 (169.254.0.1 to 169.254.255.254)
- Commonly known as the Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA) addresses or self-assigned addresses.
- Used by Windows DHCP clients to self-configure when no DHCP servers are available.

Legacy Classful Addressing

RFC 790 (1981) allocated IPv4 addresses in classes

- Class A (0.0.0.0/8 to 127.0.0.0/8)
 - Class B (128.0.0.0 /16 – 191.255.0.0 /16)
 - Class C (192.0.0.0 /24 – 223.255.255.0 /24)
 - Class D (224.0.0.0 to 239.0.0.0)
 - Class E (240.0.0.0 – 255.0.0.0)
-
- Classful addressing wasted many IPv4 addresses.

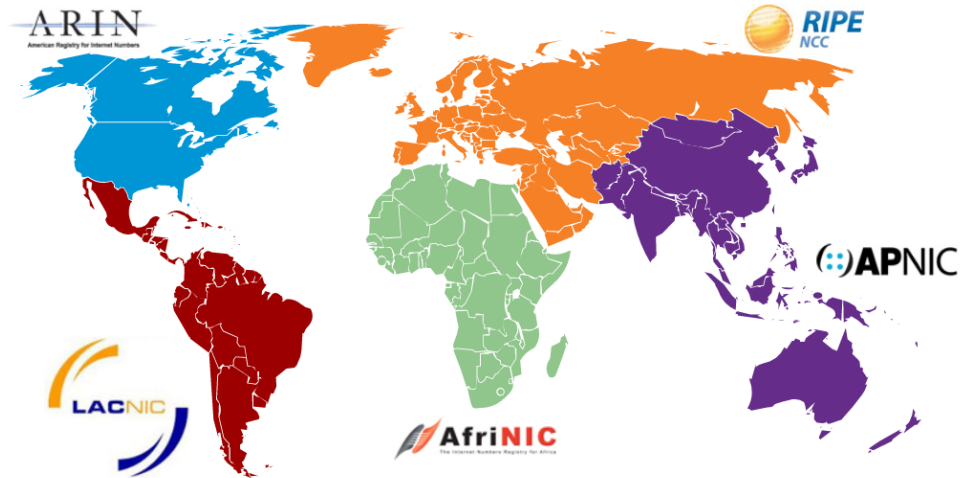
Classful address allocation was replaced with classless addressing which ignores the rules of classes (A, B, C).



Types of IPv4 Addresses

Assignment of IP Addresses

- The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) manages and allocates blocks of IPv4 and IPv6 addresses to five Regional Internet Registries (RIRs).
- RIRs are responsible for allocating IP addresses to ISPs who provide IPv4 address blocks to smaller ISPs and organizations.

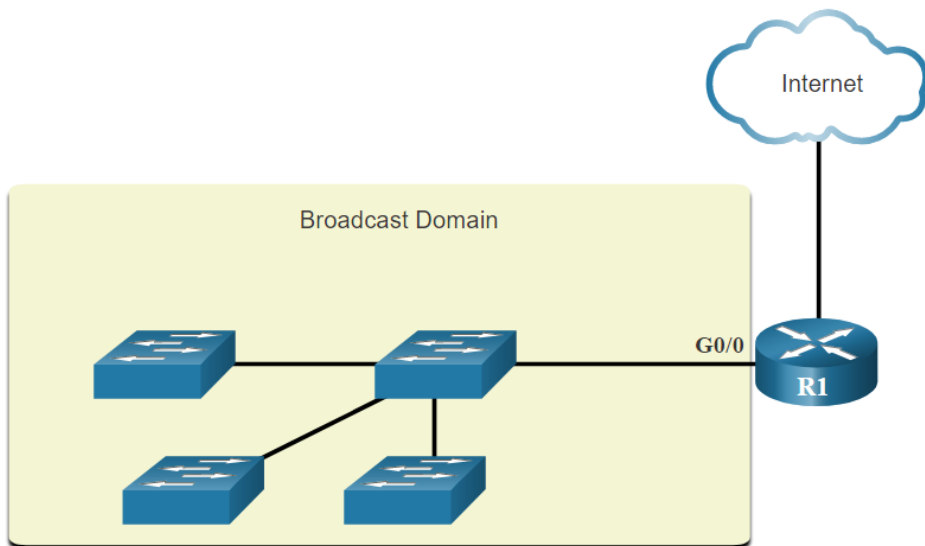


11.4 Network Segmentation

Network Segmentation

Broadcast Domains and Segmentation

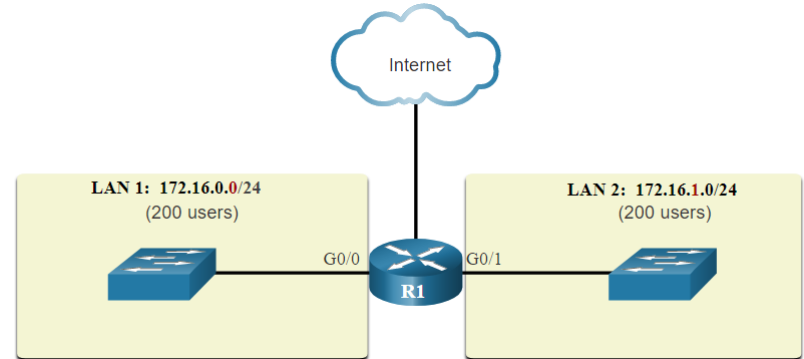
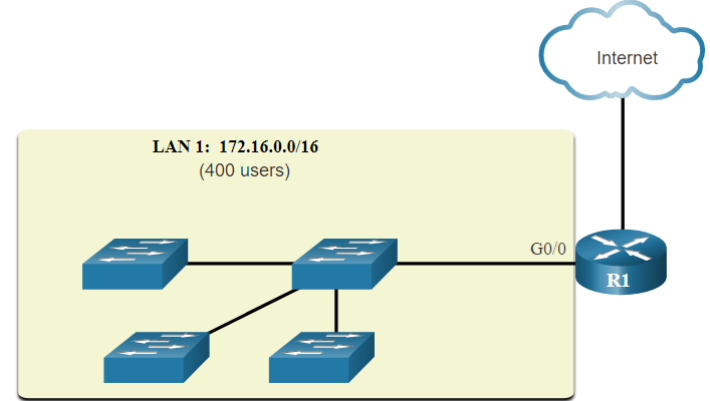
- Many protocols use broadcasts or multicasts (e.g., ARP use broadcasts to locate other devices, hosts send DHCP discover broadcasts to locate a DHCP server.)
- Switches propagate broadcasts out all interfaces except the interface on which it was received.



- The only device that stops broadcasts is a router.
- Routers do not propagate broadcasts.
- Each router interface connects to a broadcast domain and broadcasts are only propagated within that specific broadcast domain.

Problems with Large Broadcast Domains

- A problem with a large broadcast domain is that these hosts can generate excessive broadcasts and negatively affect the network.
- The solution is to reduce the size of the network to create smaller broadcast domains in a process called subnetting.
- Dividing the network address 172.16.0.0 /16 into two subnets of 200 users each: 172.16.0.0 /24 and 172.16.1.0 /24.
- Broadcasts are only propagated within the smaller broadcast domains.

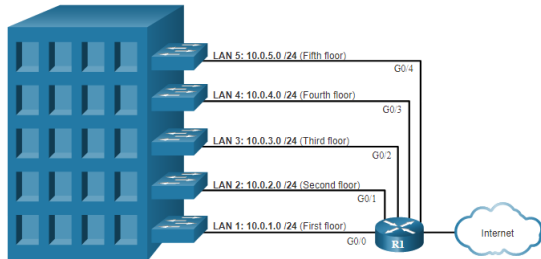


Network Segmentation

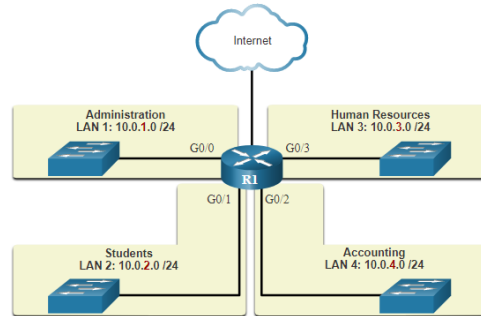
Reasons for Segmenting Networks

- Subnetting reduces overall network traffic and improves network performance.
- It can be used to implement security policies between subnets.
- Subnetting reduces the number of devices affected by abnormal broadcast traffic.
- Subnets are used for a variety of reasons including by:

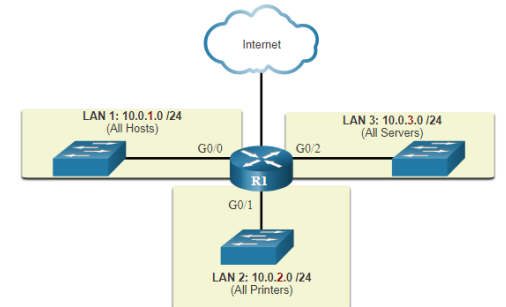
Location



Group or Function



Device Type



11.5 Subnet an IPv4 Network

Subnet on an Octet Boundary

- Networks are most easily subnetted at the octet boundary of /8, /16, and /24.
- Notice that using longer prefix lengths decreases the number of hosts per subnet.

Prefix Length	Subnet Mask	Subnet Mask in Binary (n = network, h = host)	# of hosts
/8	255.0.0.0	nnnnnnnn . hhhhhhhh . hhhhhhhh . hhhhhhhh 11111111 . 00000000 . 00000000 . 00000000	16,777,214
/16	255.255.0.0	nnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnn . hhhhhhhh . hhhhhhhh 11111111 . 11111111 . 00000000 . 00000000	65,534
/24	255.255.255.0	nnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnn . hhhhhhhh 11111111 . 11111111 . 11111111 . 00000000	254

Subnet on an Octet Boundary (Cont.)

- In the first table 10.0.0.0/8 is subnetted using /16 and in the second table, a /24 mask.

Subnet Address (256 Possible Subnets)	Host Range (65,534 possible hosts per subnet)	Broadcast
10.0.0.0/16	10.0.0.1 - 10.0.255.254	10.0.255.255
10.1.0.0/16	10.1.0.1 - 10.1.255.254	10.1.255.255
10.2.0.0/16	10.2.0.1 - 10.2.255.254	10.2.255.255
10.3.0.0/16	10.3.0.1 - 10.3.255.254	10.3.255.255
10.4.0.0/16	10.4.0.1 - 10.4.255.254	10.4.255.255
10.5.0.0/16	10.5.0.1 - 10.5.255.254	10.5.255.255
10.6.0.0/16	10.6.0.1 - 10.6.255.254	10.6.255.255
10.7.0.0/16	10.7.0.1 - 10.7.255.254	10.7.255.255
...
10.255.0.0/16	10.255.0.1 - 10.255.255.254	10.255.255.255

Subnet Address (65,536 Possible Subnets)	Host Range (254 possible hosts per subnet)	Broadcast
10.0.0.0/24	10.0.0.1 - 10.0.0.254	10.0.0.255
10.0.1.0/24	10.0.1.1 - 10.0.1.254	10.0.1.255
10.0.2.0/24	10.0.2.1 - 10.0.2.254	10.0.2.255
...
10.0.255.0/24	10.0.255.1 - 10.0.255.254	10.0.255.255
10.1.0.0/24	10.1.0.1 - 10.1.0.254	10.1.0.255
10.1.1.0/24	10.1.1.1 - 10.1.1.254	10.1.1.255
10.1.2.0/24	10.1.2.1 - 10.1.2.254	10.1.2.255
...
10.100.0.0/24	10.100.0.1 - 10.100.0.254	10.100.0.255
...
10.255.255.0/24	10.255.255.1 - 10.255.255.254	10.255.255.255

Subnet an IPv4 Network

Subnet within an Octet Boundary

- Refer to the table to see six ways to subnet a /24 network.

Prefix Length	Subnet Mask	Subnet Mask in Binary (n = network, h = host)	# of subnets	# of hosts
/25	255.255.255.128	nnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnn . nhhhhhh 11111111 . 11111111 . 11111111 . 10000000	2	126
/26	255.255.255.192	nnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnn . nnhhhhh 11111111 . 11111111 . 11111111 . 11000000	4	62
/27	255.255.255.224	nnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnn . nnnhhhh 11111111 . 11111111 . 11111111 . 11100000	8	30
/28	255.255.255.240	nnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnn . nnnnhhh 11111111 . 11111111 . 11111111 . 11110000	16	14
/29	255.255.255.248	nnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnn . nnnnnhh 11111111 . 11111111 . 11111111 . 11111000	32	6
/30	255.255.255.252	nnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnn . nnnnnnh 11111111 . 11111111 . 11111111 . 11111100	64	2

Subnet a Slash 16 and a Slash 8 Prefix

Subnet a Slash 16 and a Slash 8 Prefix

Create Subnets with a Slash 16 prefix

- The table highlights all the possible scenarios for subnetting a /16 prefix.

Prefix Length	Subnet Mask	Network Address (n = network, h = host)	# of subnets	# of hosts
/17	255.255.128.0	nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nhshhshh.hshhshhshh 11111111.11111111.10000000.00000000	2	32766
/18	255.255.192.0	nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnhshhshh.hshhshhshh 11111111.11111111.11000000.00000000	4	16382
/19	255.255.224.0	nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnshhshh.hshhshhshh 11111111.11111111.11100000.00000000	8	8190
/20	255.255.240.0	nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnnshshh.hshhshhshh 11111111.11111111.11110000.00000000	16	4094
/21	255.255.248.0	nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnnnshh.hshhshhshh 11111111.11111111.11111000.00000000	32	2046
/22	255.255.252.0	nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnsh.hshhshhshh 11111111.11111111.11111100.00000000	64	1022
/23	255.255.254.0	nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnsh.hshhshhshh 11111111.11111111.11111110.00000000	128	510
/24	255.255.255.0	nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.hshhshhshh 11111111.11111111.11111111.00000000	256	254
/25	255.255.255.128	nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nshhshhshh 11111111.11111111.11111111.10000000	512	126
/26	255.255.255.192	nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnshhshhshh 11111111.11111111.11111111.11000000	1024	62
/27	255.255.255.224	nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnshhshhshh 11111111.11111111.11111111.11100000	2048	30
/28	255.255.255.240	nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnnshshhshh 11111111.11111111.11111111.11110000	4096	14
/29	255.255.255.248	nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnnnshhshh 11111111.11111111.11111111.11111000	8192	6
/30	255.255.255.252	nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnshhshh 11111111.11111111.11111111.11111100	16384	2

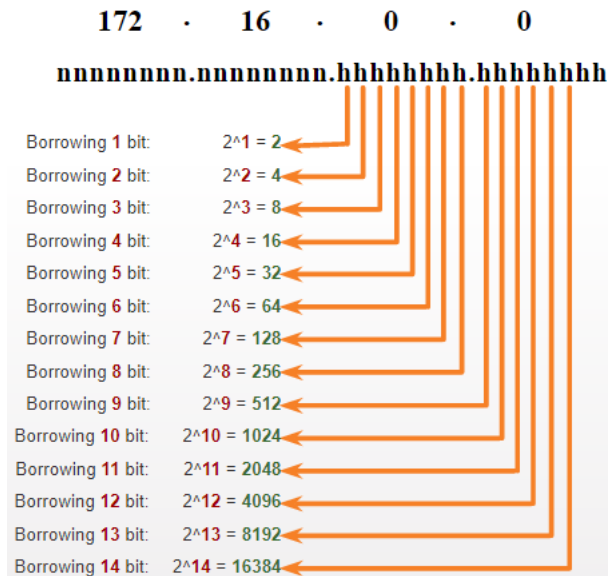
Subnet a Slash 16 and a Slash 8 Prefix

Create 100 Subnets with a Slash 16 prefix

Consider a large enterprise that requires at least 100 subnets and has chosen the private address 172.16.0.0/16 as its internal network address.

- The figure displays the number of subnets that can be created when borrowing bits from the third octet and the fourth octet.
- Notice there are now up to 14 host bits that can be borrowed (i.e., last two bits cannot be borrowed).

To satisfy the requirement of 100 subnets for the enterprise, 7 bits (i.e., $2^7 = 128$ subnets) would need to be borrowed (for a total of 128 subnets).



Subnet a Slash 16 and a Slash 8 Prefix

Create 1000 Subnets with a Slash 8 prefix

Consider a small ISP that requires 1000 subnets for its clients using network address 10.0.0.0/8 which means there are 8 bits in the network portion and 24 host bits available to borrow toward subnetting.

- The figure displays the number of subnets that can be created when borrowing bits from the second and third.
- Notice there are now up to 22 host bits that can be borrowed (i.e., last two bits cannot be borrowed).

To satisfy the requirement of 1000 subnets for the enterprise, 10 bits (i.e., $2^{10}=1024$ subnets) would need to be borrowed (for a total of 128 subnets)




Subnet to Meet Requirements

Subnet to Meet Requirements

Minimize Unused Host IPv4 Addresses and Maximize Subnets

There are two considerations when planning subnets:

- The number of host addresses required for each network
- The number of individual subnets needed



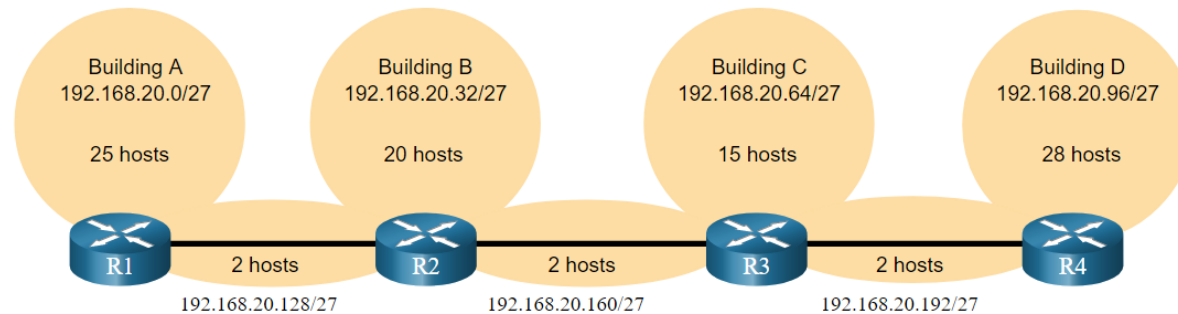
Prefix Length	Subnet Mask	Subnet Mask in Binary (n = network, h = host)	# of subnets	# of hosts
/25	255.255.255.128	nnnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnnn . nhhhhhhh 11111111 . 11111111 . 11111111 . 10000000	2	126
/26	255.255.255.192	nnnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnnn . nnhhhhhh 11111111 . 11111111 . 11111111 . 11000000	4	62
/27	255.255.255.224	nnnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnnn . nnnhhhhh 11111111 . 11111111 . 11111111 . 11100000	8	30
/28	255.255.255.240	nnnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnnn . nnnnhhhh 11111111 . 11111111 . 11111111 . 11110000	16	14
/29	255.255.255.248	nnnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnnn . nnnnnhhh 11111111 . 11111111 . 11111111 . 11111000	32	6
/30	255.255.255.252	nnnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnnn . nnnnnnnnn . nnnnnnhh 11111111 . 11111111 . 11111111 . 11111100	64	2

11.8 VLSM

VLSM IPv4 Address Conservation

Given the topology, 7 subnets are required (i.e, four LANs and three WAN links) and the largest number of host is in Building D with 28 hosts.

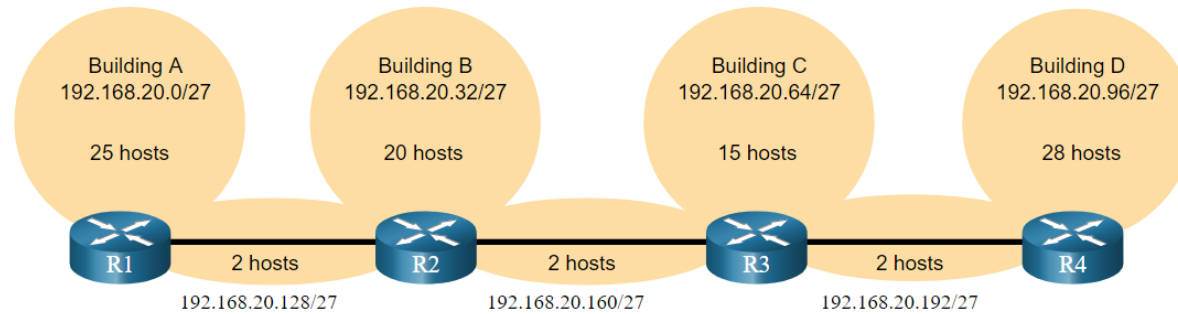
- A /27 mask would provide 8 subnets of 30 host IP addresses and therefore support this topology.



VLSM IPv4 Address Conservation (Cont.)

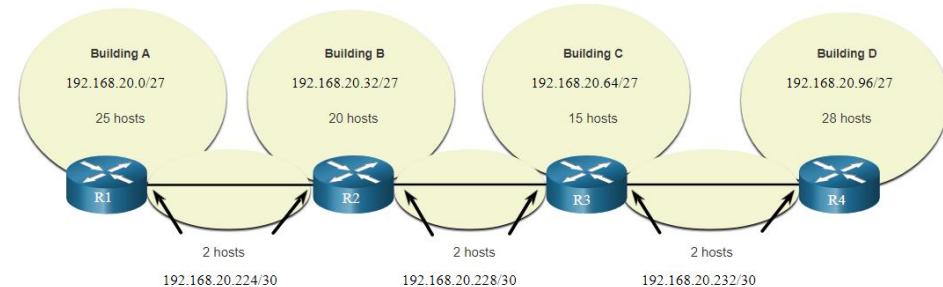
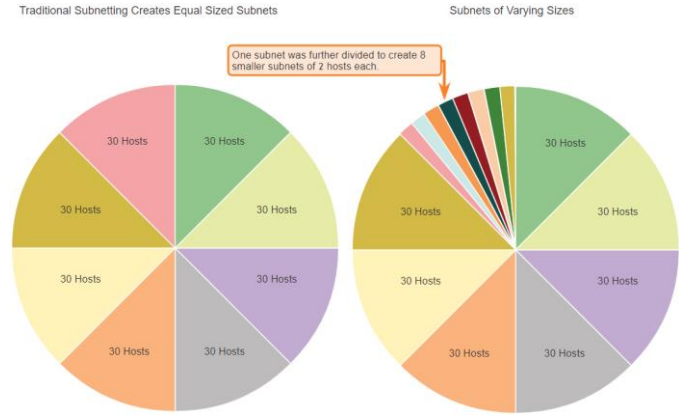
However, the point-to-point WAN links only require two addresses and therefore waste 28 addresses each for a total of 84 unused addresses.

Host portion
 $2^5 - 2 = 30$ host IP addresses per subnet
 $30 - 2 = 28$
Each WAN subnet wastes 28 addresses
 $28 \times 3 = 84$
84 addresses are unused



- Applying a traditional subnetting scheme to this scenario is not very efficient and is wasteful.
- VLSM was developed to avoid wasting addresses by enabling us to subnet a subnet.

- The left side displays the traditional subnetting scheme (i.e., the same subnet mask) while the right side illustrates how VLSM can be used to subnet a subnet and divided the last subnet into eight /30 subnets.
- When using VLSM, always begin by satisfying the host requirements of the largest subnet and continue subnetting until the host requirements of the smallest subnet are satisfied.
- The resulting topology with VLSM applied.



VLSM

VLSM Topology Address Assignment

- Using VLSM subnets, the LAN and inter-router networks can be addressed without unnecessary waste as shown in the logical topology diagram.

