

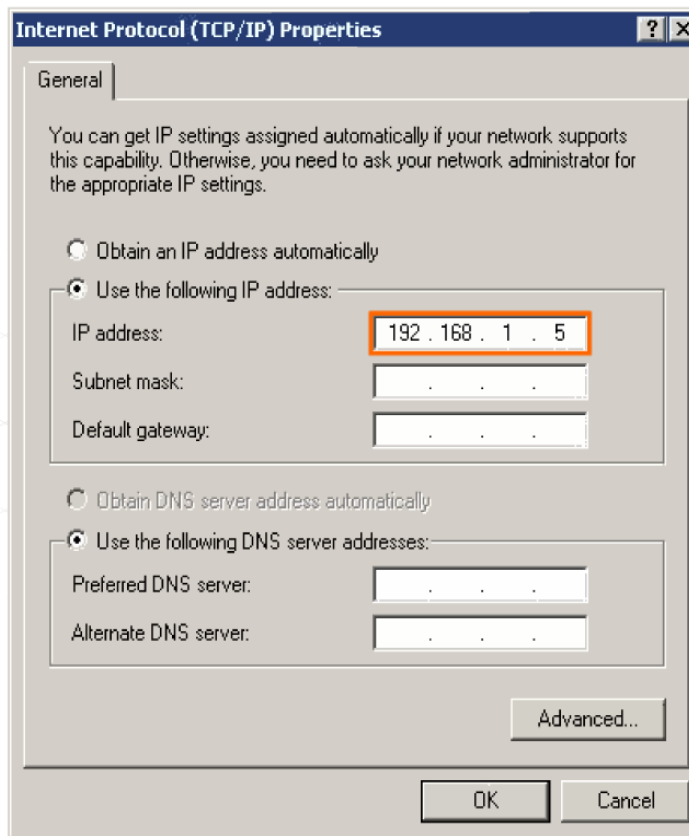
Addressing the Network – IPv4

Objectives

- Explain the structure IP addressing and demonstrate the ability to convert between 8-bit binary and decimal numbers.
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- Given an IPv4 address, classify by type and describe how it is used in the network
 - Explain how addresses are assigned to networks by ISPs and within networks by administrators
 - Determine the network portion of the host address and explain the role of the subnet mask in dividing networks.
 - Given IPv4 addressing information and design criteria, calculate the appropriate addressing components.
 - Use common testing utilities to verify and test network connectivity and operational status of the IP protocol stack on a host.

IP Addressing Structure

- Describe the dotted decimal structure of a binary IP address and label its parts



Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties

General

You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.

☐ Obtain an IP address automatically

☒ Use the following IP address:

IP address: 192.168.1.5

Subnet mask: . . .

Default gateway: . . .

☐ Obtain DNS server address automatically

☒ Use the following DNS server addresses:

Preferred DNS server: . . .

Alternate DNS server: . . .

Advanced...

OK Cancel

I see you have
assigned me
an IP address
11000000.1010
1000.00000001.
00000101
Now other
hosts can find
me!



IP version 4 (IPv4) is the current form of addressing used on the Internet.

IP Addressing Structure

- Describe the general role of 8-bit binary in network addressing and convert 8-bit binary to decimal

IPv4 Addresses

192	.	168	.	10	.	1
11000000		11000000		11000000		11000000

The computer using this IP address is on network
192.168.10.0.

IP Addressing Structure

Binary To Decimal Conversion

Exponent	2^7	2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0
Position	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
Bits	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
	1 BYTE / 1 Octet							
Add these numbers together	128 + 64 + 32 + 16 + 0 + 4 + 0 + 1							
Decimal	245							

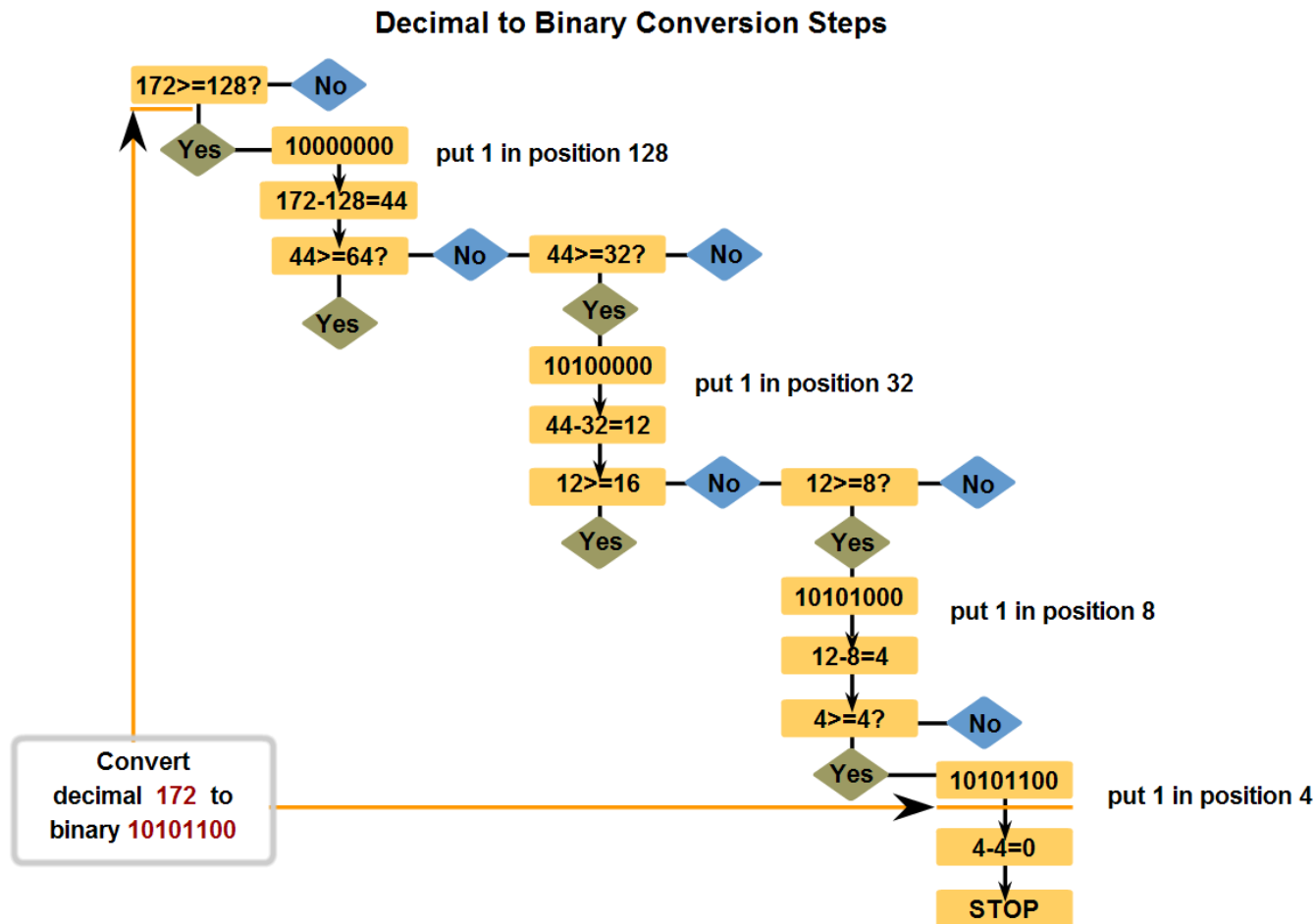
A 1 in this position means 64 is added to the total.

A 0 in any position means that 0 is added to the total.

11110101 in Binary = Decimal Number 245

IP Addressing Structure

- Convert decimal to 8-bit binary



IP Addressing Structure

- Practice converting decimal to 8-bit binary

Decimal to Binary Conversion Activity

Given a decimal value, enter the correct binary values for each position.

Decimal Value	209							
Exponent	2 ⁷ th	2 ⁶ th	2 ⁵ th	2 ⁴ th	2 ³ rd	2 ² nd	2 ¹ st	2 ⁰
Position	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
Bit	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Enter numbers for these 8 positions.

Classify and Define IPv4 Addresses

- Name the three types of addresses in the network and describe the purpose of each type

Address Types

Network Address

Network			Host
10	0	0	0
00001010	0000000	0000000	0000000

Broadcast Address

10	0	0	255
11111111	0000000	0000000	11111111

Host Address

10	0	0	0
00001010	0000000	0000000	0000001

Classify and Define IPv4 Addresses

- Determine the network, broadcast and host addresses for a given address and prefix combination

Given address/prefix of **183.26.103.215 /30**

For each row, enter the values ...

Type of Address	Enter LAST octet in binary	Enter LAST octet in decimal	Enter full address in decimal
Network	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Broadcast	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
First Usable Host Address	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Last Usable Host Address	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Classify and Define IPv4 Addresses

- Name the three types of communication in the Network Layer and describe the characteristics of each type

Limited Broadcast

Source: 172.16.4.1
Destination: 255.255.255.255



172.16.4.1



172.16.4.2



172.16.4.3



172.16.4.253

Unicast Transmission

Source: 172.16.4.1
Destination: 172.16.4.253



172.16.4.1



172.16.4.2



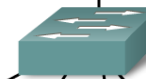
172.16.4.3



172.16.4.253

Multicast Transmission

Source: 172.16.4.1
Destination: 224.10.10.5



172.16.4.1



172.16.4.2



172.16.4.3
224.10.10.5



172.16.4.253



172.16.4.4
224.10.10.5

Classify and Define IPv4 Addresses

- Identify the address ranges reserved for these special purposes in the IPv4 protocol

Reserved IPv4 Address Ranges

Type of Address	Usage	Reserved IPv4 Address Range	RFC
Host Address	used for IPv4 hosts	0.0.0.0 to 223.255.255.255	790
Multicast Addresses	used for multicast groups on a local network	224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255	1700
Experimental Addresses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">used for research or experimentationcannot currently be used for hosts in IPv4 networks	240.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.254	1700 3330

Classify and Define IPv4 Addresses

- Identify the historic method for assigning addresses and the issues associated with the method

IP Address Classes

Address Class	1st octet range (decimal)	1st octet bits (green bits do not change)	Network(N) and Host(H) parts of address	Default subnet mask (decimal and binary)	Number of possible networks and hosts per network
A	1-127**	00000000-01111111	N.H.H.H	255.0.0.0	128 nets (2^7) 16,777,214 hosts per net (2^{24-2})
B	128-191	10000000-10111111	N.N.H.H	255.255.0.0	16,384 nets (2^{14}) 65,534 hosts per net (2^{16-2})
C	192-223	11000000-11011111	N.N.N.H	255.255.255.0	2,097,150 nets (2^{21}) 254 hosts per net (2^{8-2})
D	224-239	11100000-11101111	NA (multicast)		
E	240-255	11110000-11111111	NA (experimental)		

** All zeros (0) and all ones (1) are invalid hosts addresses.

Private Addresses

The private address blocks are:

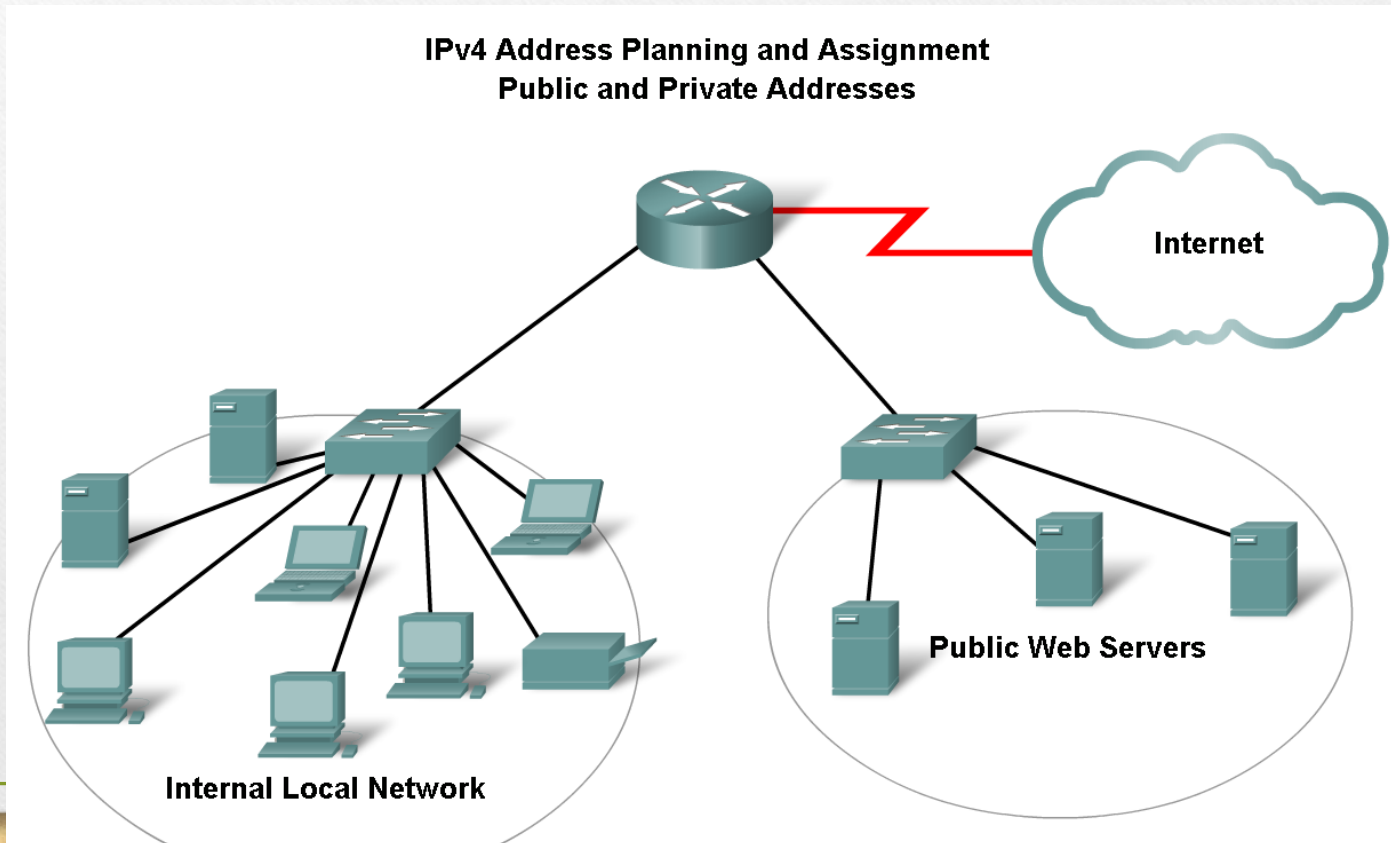
10.0.0.0 to 10.255.255.255 (10.0.0.0 /8)

172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255 (172.16.0.0 /12)

192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255 (192.168.0.0 /16)

Assigning Addresses

- Explain the importance of using a structured process to assign IP addresses to hosts and the implications for choosing private vs. public addresses



Assigning Addresses

- Explain how end user devices can obtain addresses either statically through an administrator or dynamically through DHCP

Assigning Dynamic Addresses

The image shows two windows from a Windows operating system. The left window is 'Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties' with the 'General' tab selected. It shows the option 'Obtain an IP address automatically' selected, with an orange arrow pointing to it. The right window is 'Command Prompt' showing the output of the 'ipconfig /all' command. An orange box highlights the DHCP configuration for the 'Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection', showing the IP Address, Subnet Mask, Default Gateway, and DHCP Server. A text box with the title 'Using DHCP' and the text 'These addresses are assigned dynamically:' is positioned between the two windows. Arrows point from this text box to the corresponding fields in the Command Prompt output: IP Address, Subnet mask, Default gateway, and DHCP server.

Using DHCP
These addresses are assigned dynamically:

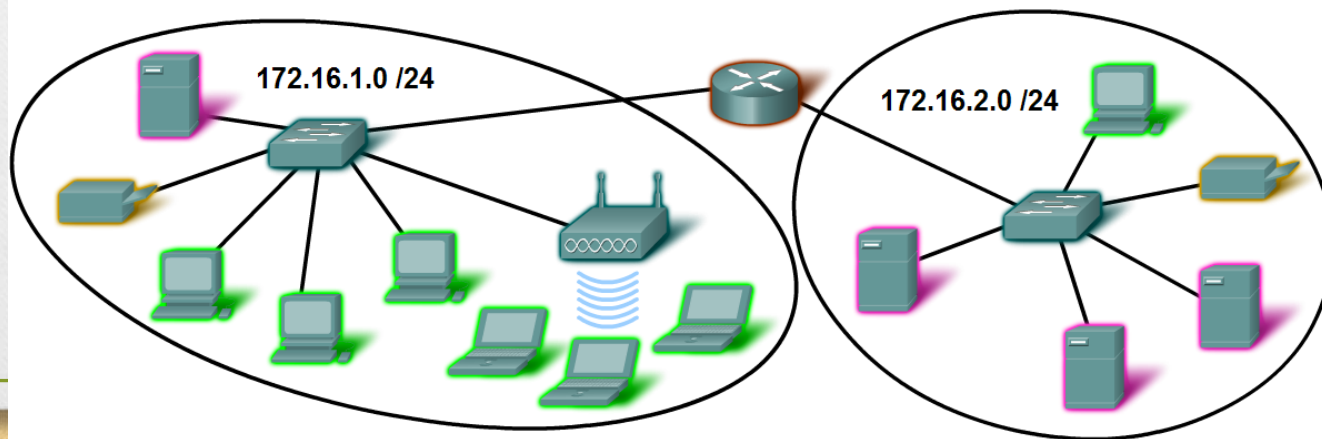
Field	Value
IP Address	192.168.1.100
Subnet mask	255.255.255.0
Default gateway	192.168.1.1
DHCP server	192.168.1.1

Assigning Addresses

- Explain which types of addresses should be assigned to devices other than end user devices

Devices IP Address Ranges

Use	First Address	Last Address	Summary Address
Network Address	172.16.x.0	172.16.x.0 /25
User hosts (DHCP pool)	172.16.x.1	172.16.x.127	
Servers	172.16.x.128	172.16.x.191	172.16.x.128 /26
Peripherals	172.16.x.192	172.16.x.223	172.16.x.192 /27
Networking devices	172.16.x.224	172.16.x.253	172.16.x.224 /27
Router (gateway)	172.16.x.254	
Broadcast	172.16.x.255	



Assigning Addresses

- Describe the process for requesting IPv4 public addresses, the role ISPs play in the process, and the role of the regional agencies that manage IP address registries

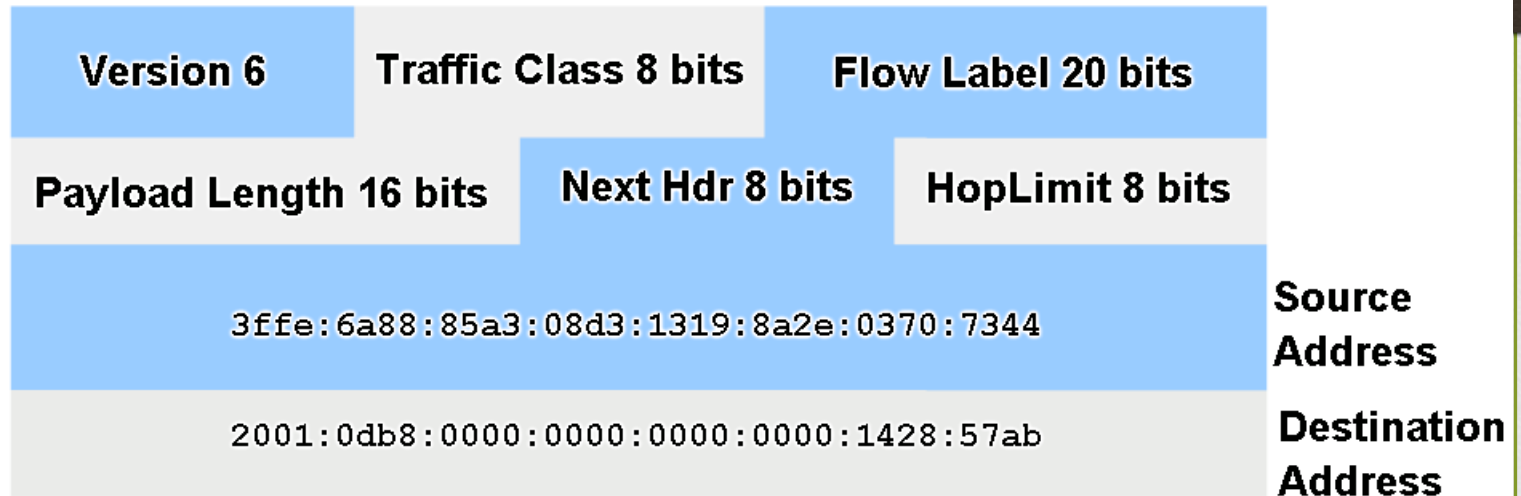
Entities that Oversee IP Address Allocation

Global					
Regional Internet Registries	IANA				
	AfriNIC	APNIC	LACNIC	ARIN	RIPE NCC
	Africa Region	Asia/Pacific Region	Latin America And Caribbean Region	North America Region	Europe, Middle East, Central Asia Region

Assigning Addresses

- Identify several changes made to the IP protocol in IPv6 and describe the motivation for migrating from IPv4 to IPv6.

IPv6 Header



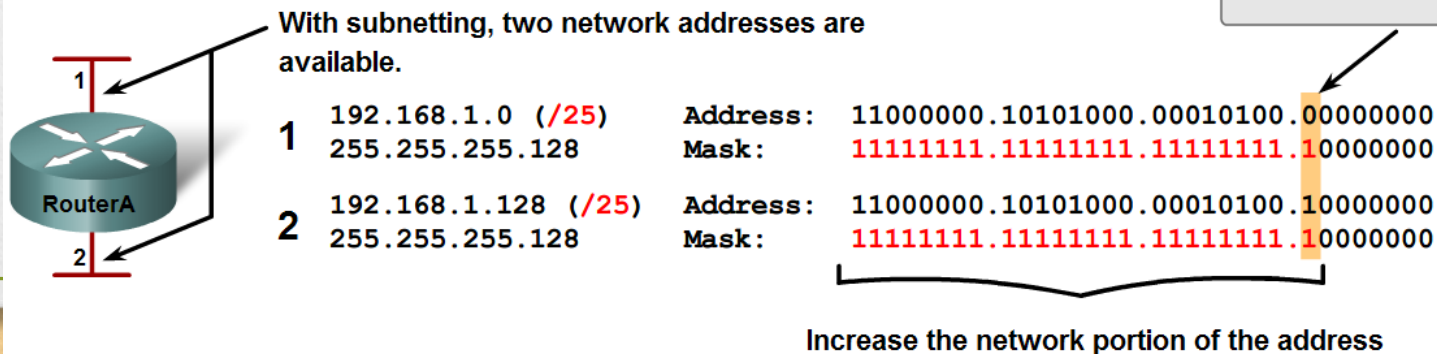
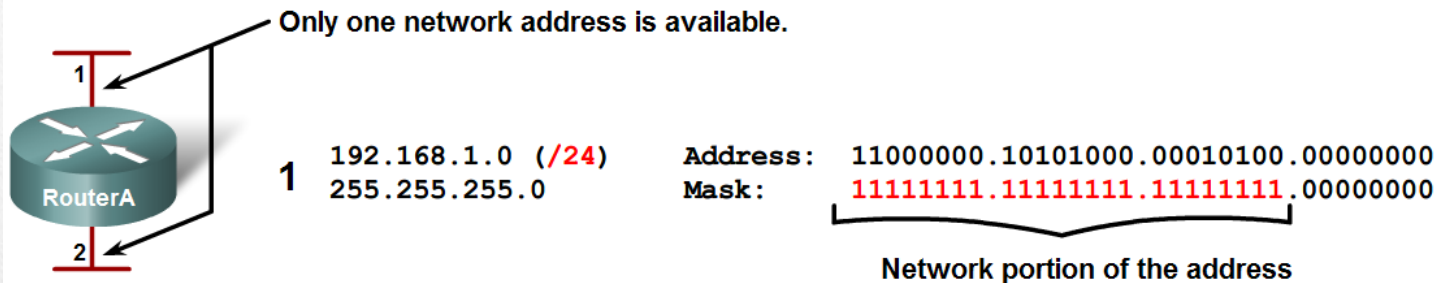
Subnetting

Subnetting allows for creating multiple logical networks from a single address block. Since we use a router to connect these networks together, each interface on a router must have a unique network ID.

Calculating Addresses

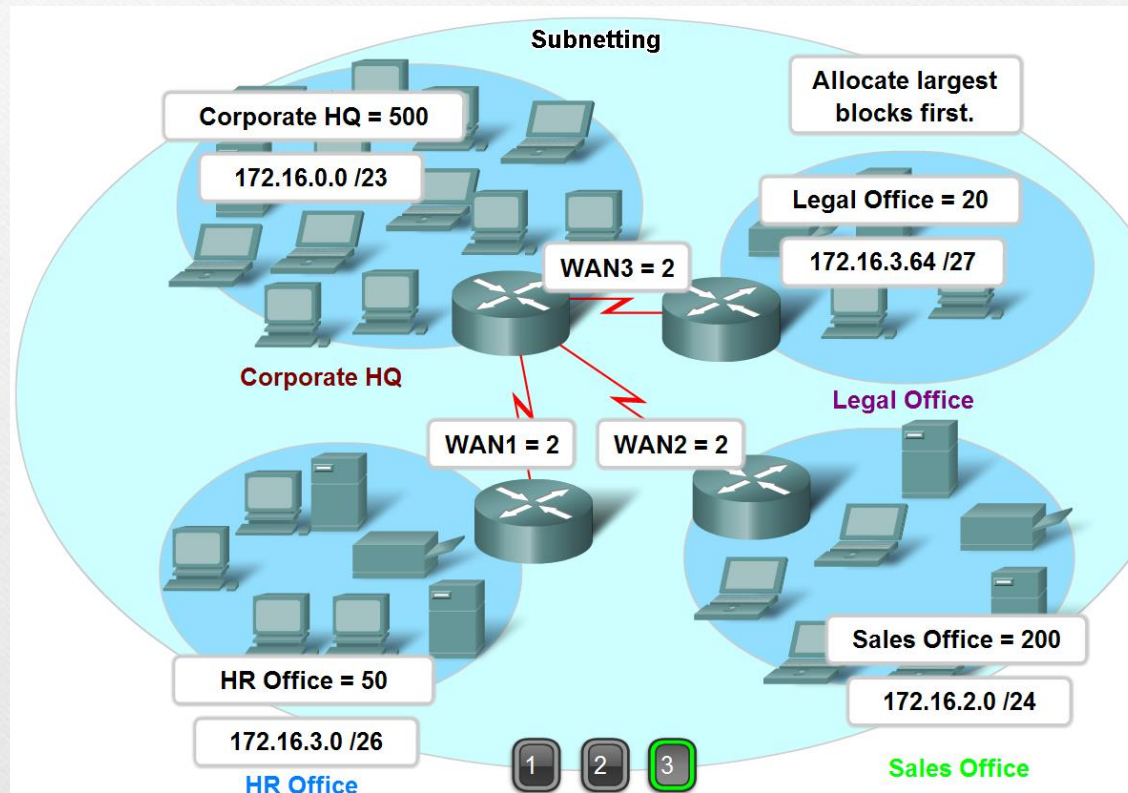
- Use the subnet mask to divide a network into smaller networks and describe the implications of dividing networks for network planners

Borrowing Bits for Subnets



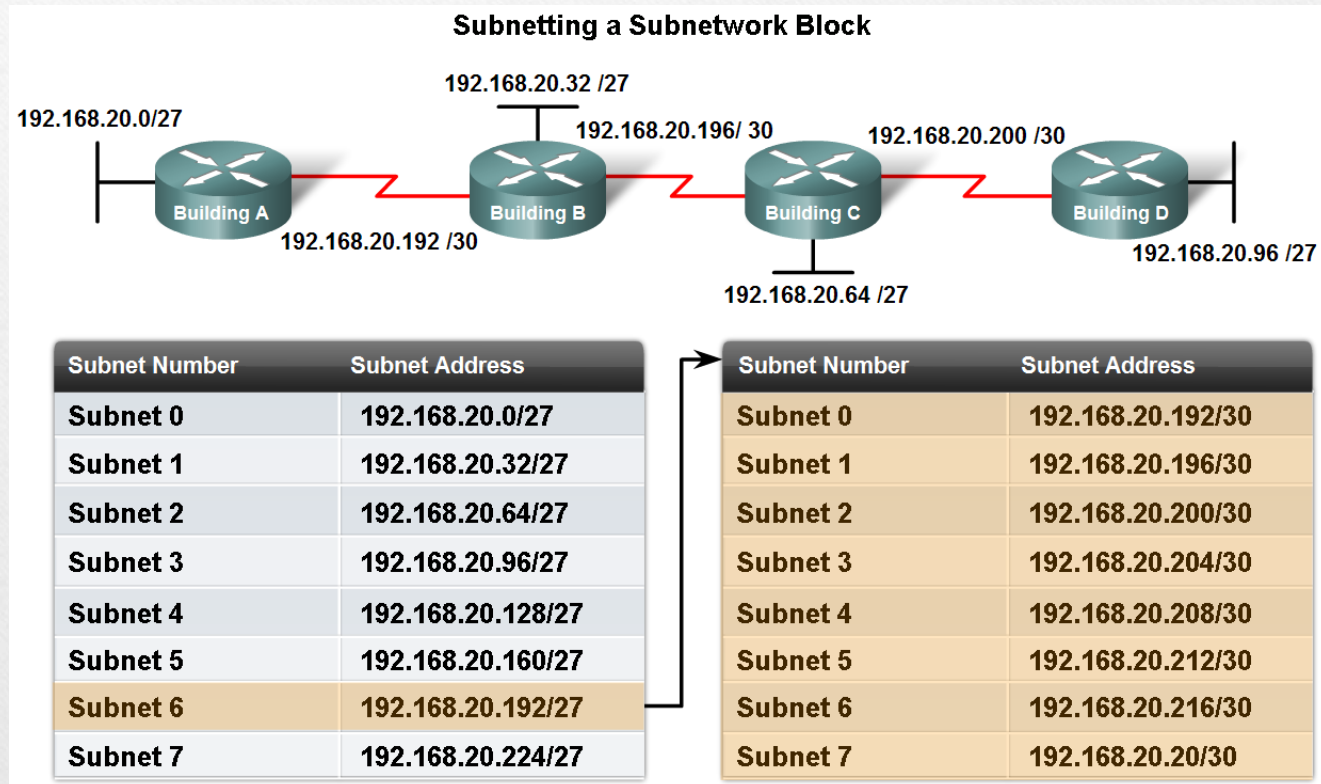
Calculating Addresses

- Extract network addresses from host addresses using the subnet mask



Calculating Addresses

- Calculate the number of hosts in a network range given an address and subnet mask



Calculating Addresses

- Given a subnet address and subnet mask, calculate the network address, host addresses and broadcast address

Activity

Given the host IP address and the subnet mask, enter the network address in binary and decimal.

Host Address	10	148	100	54
Subnet Mask	255	255	255	240
Host Address in binary	00001010	10010100	01100100	00110110
Subnet Mask in binary	11111111	11111111	11111111	11110000
Network Address in binary				
Network Address in decimal				

Calculating Addresses

- Given a pool of addresses and masks, assign a host parameter with address, mask and gateway

Given the network address and the subnet mask, enter the number of possible hosts. Click next to Number of Hosts to enter your response.

Network Address	10	0	0	0
Subnet Mask	255	255	255	192
Network address in binary	00001010	00000000	00000000	00000000
Subnet Mask in binary	11111111	11111111	11111111	11000000
Number of hosts				

Calculating Addresses

- Given a diagram of a multi-layered network, address range, number of hosts in each network and the ranges for each network, create a network scheme that assigns addressing ranges to each network

Given the network address and the subnet mask, define the range of hosts, the broadcast address, and the next network address.


Network Address in decimal	10	187	0	0
Subnet Mask in decimal	255	255	224	0
Network address in binary	00001010	10111011	00000000	00000000
Subnet Mask in binary	11111111	11111111	11100000	00000000
First Usable Host IP Address in decimal	1st octet	2nd octet	3rd octet	4th octet
Last Usable Host IP Address in decimal	1st octet	2nd octet	3rd octet	4th octet
Broadcast Address in decimal	1st octet	2nd octet	3rd octet	4th octet
Next Network Address in decimal	1st octet	2nd octet	3rd octet	4th octet

Testing the Network Layer

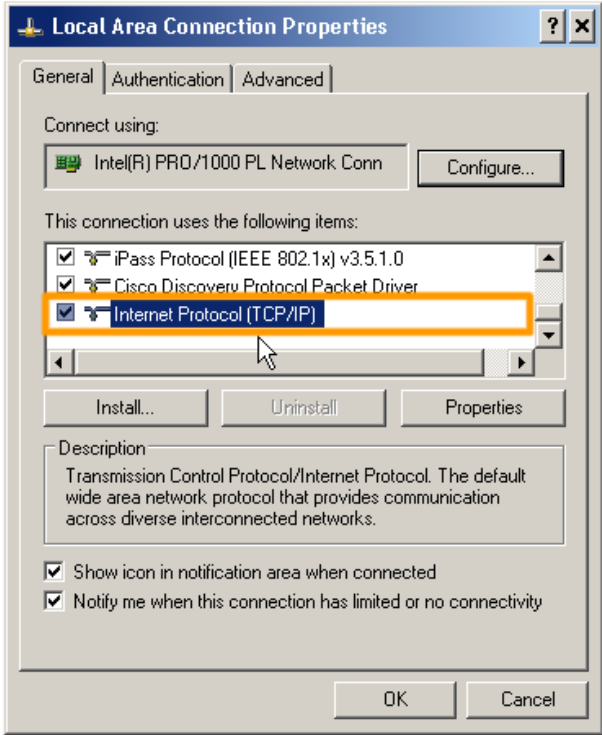
- Describe the general purpose of the ping command, trace the steps of its operation in a network, and use the ping command to determine if the IP protocol is operational on a local host

Testing Local TCP/IP Stack

Pinging the local host confirms that TCP/IP is installed and working on the local host.

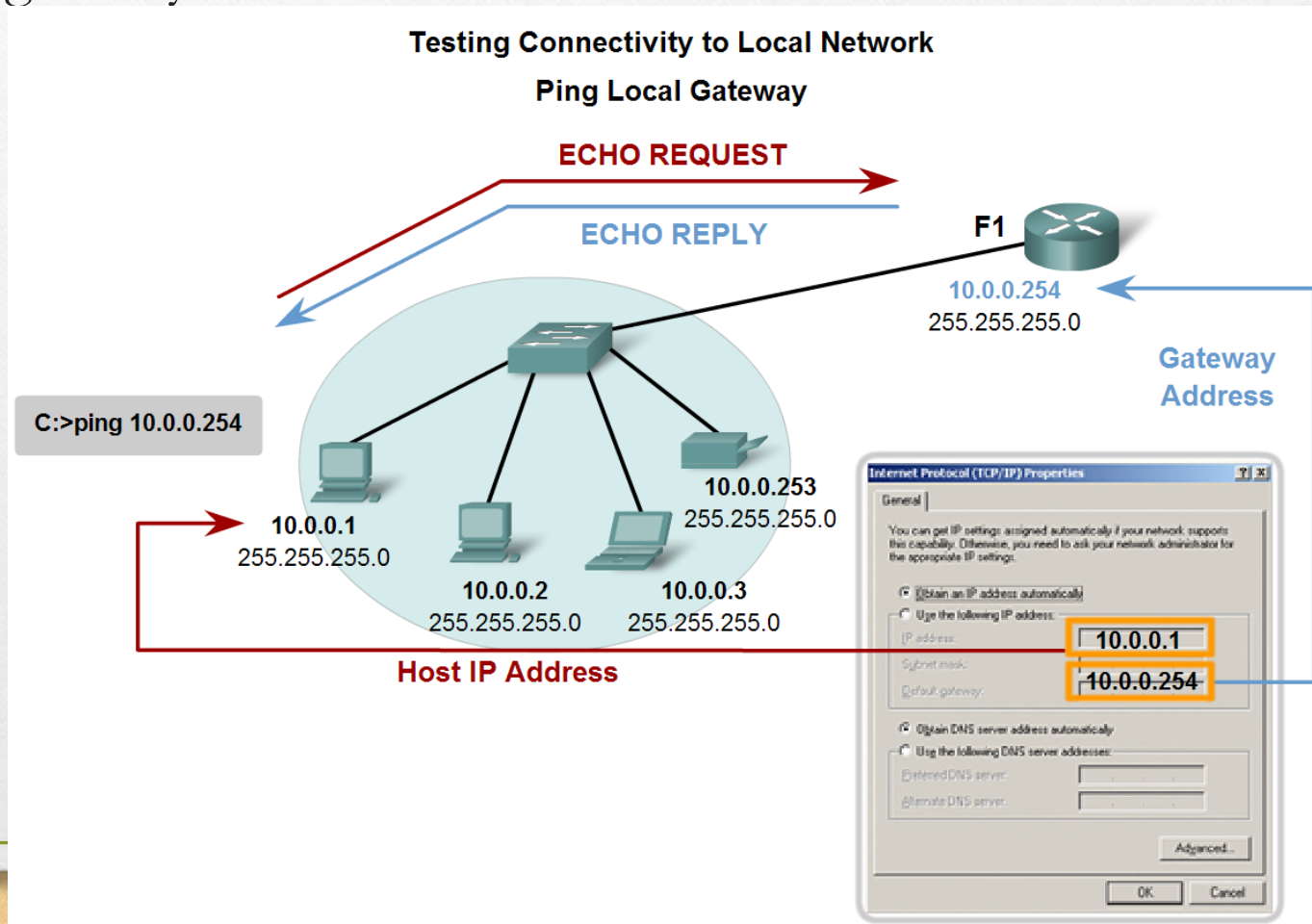


Pinging **127.0.0.1** causes a device to ping itself.



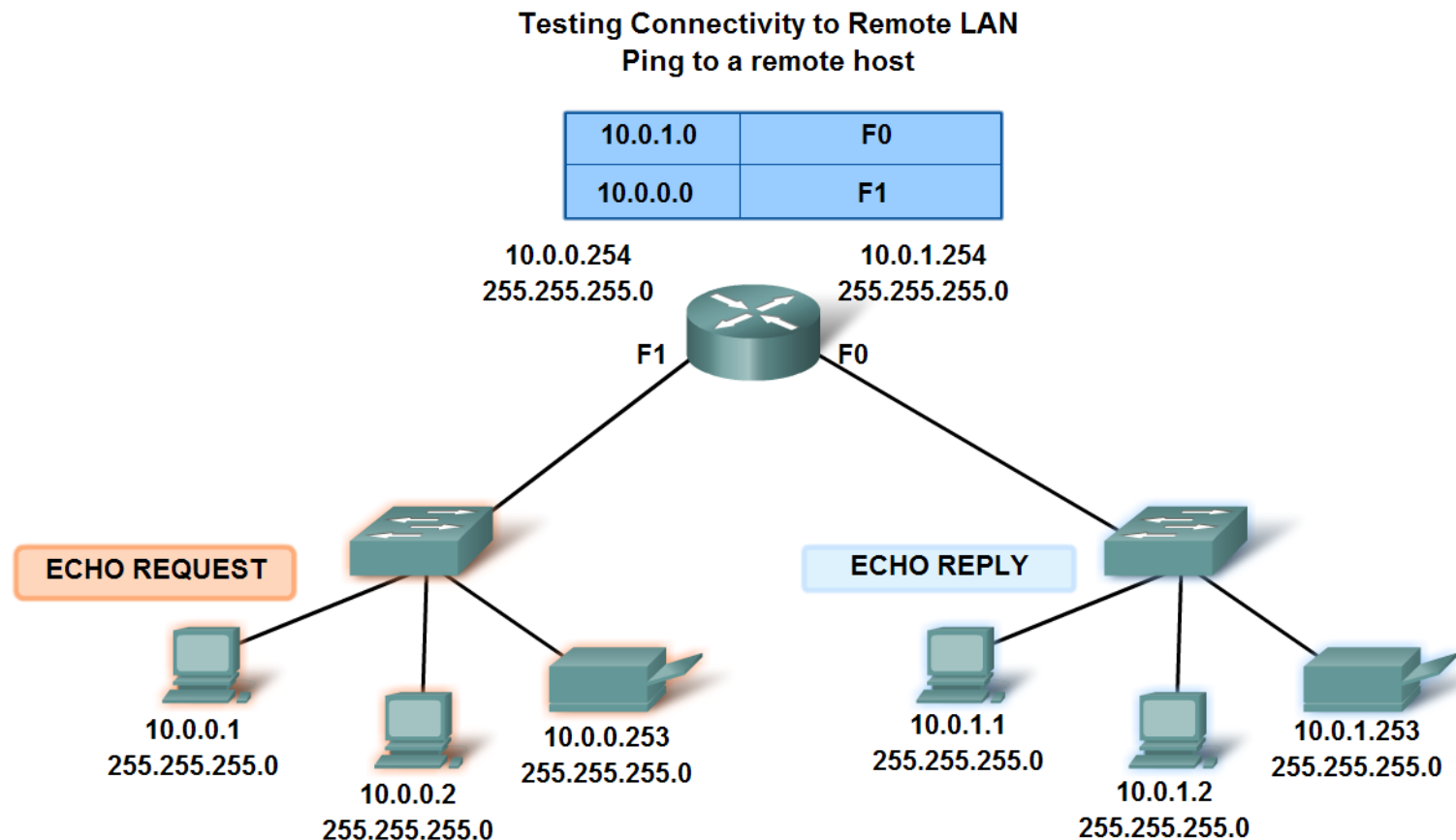
Testing the Network Layer

- Use ping to verify that a local host can communicate with a gateway across a local area network



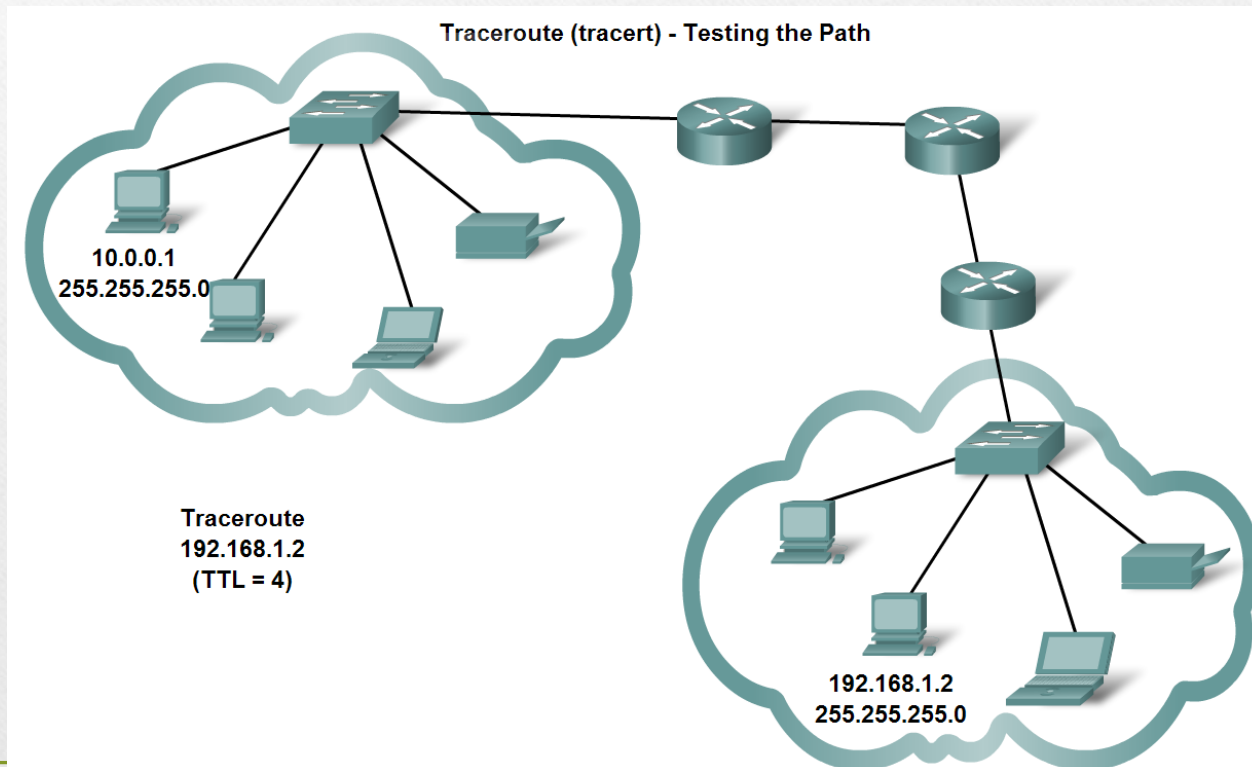
Testing the Network Layer

- Use ping to verify that a local host can communicate via a gateway to a device in remote network



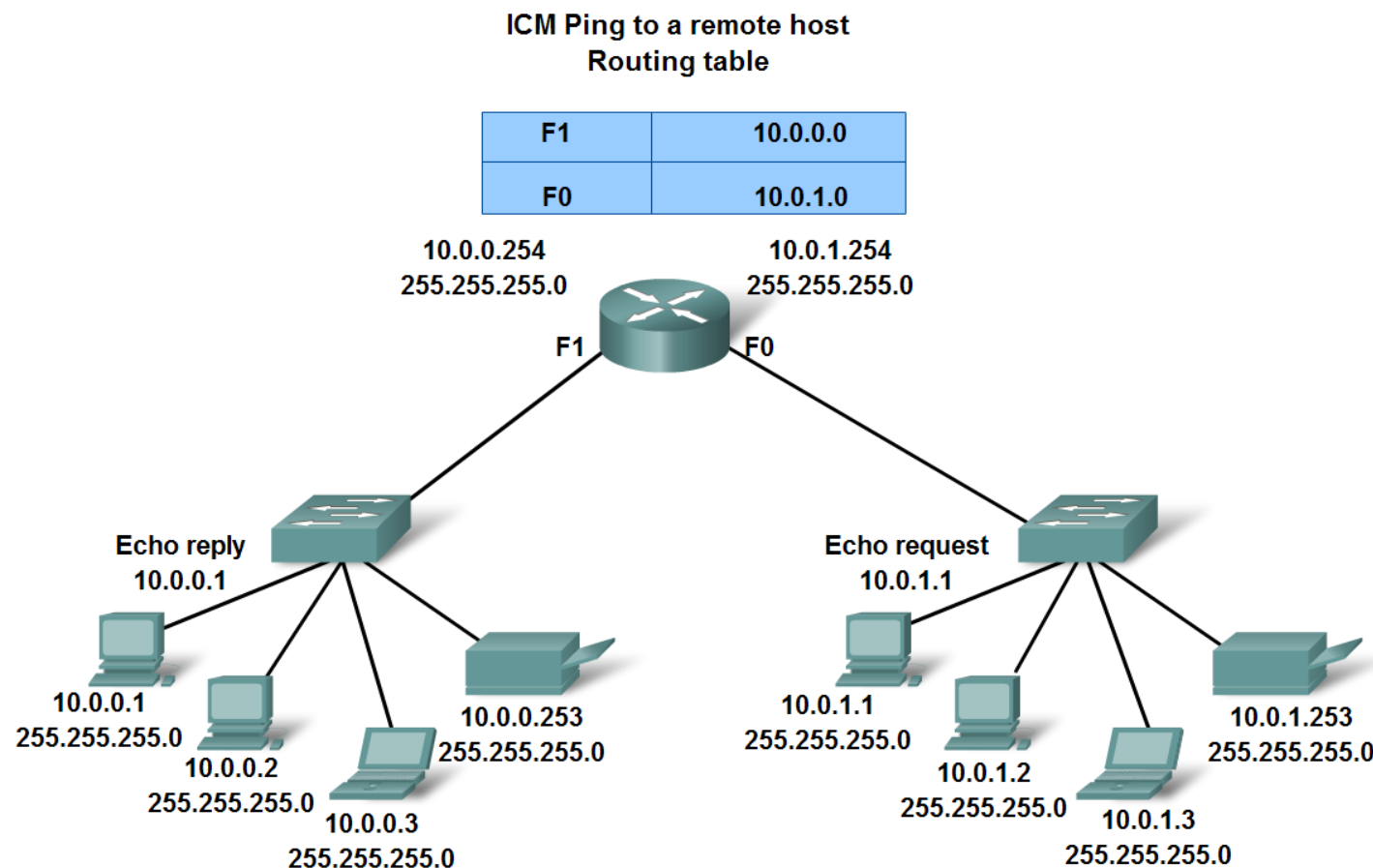
Testing the Network Layer

- Use tracert/traceroute to observe the path between two devices as they communicate and trace the steps of tracert/traceroute's operation



Testing the Network Layer

- Describe the role of ICMP in the TCP/IP suite and its impact on the IP protocol



Thank you all