

# Can you recognise a valid IP address?

192.128.3.111 1.2.3.4

333.333.333.333

1.1.1.1

10.10.10.10

222.222.222

123.456.789.10

## **IP Address Basics**

- IP = Internet Protocol
- 4 octets
- In the form of x.x.x.x
- Each octet is equal to 1 byte
- Therefore, IP address is 32 bits long
- But why do devices need IP addresses?

## Private & Public IP Ranges

Private Ranges:

Public Ranges:

## Class A:

10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255

128 possible networks x 16,777,216 hosts each

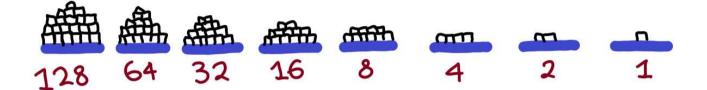
## Class B:

172.16.0.0 - 172.31.255.255 16,384 possible networks x 65,536 hosts each

### Class C:

192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255 2,097,152 possible networks x 256 hosts each All the rest

# Working with Binary





## Binary in Networking

- IP address --> 4 octets
- Each octet equals 1 byte (8 bits)
- 8 bits --> 8 binary ones --> 11111111 --> 255





# Subnetting 1 It is the process of dividing a big network into smaller networks called subnets. But why? HQ Research Accounting HR Finance

## Subnet Mask

It is the critical component to identify the scope of a network range.

In binary: a series of consecutive 1s (network part) followed by a series of consecutive 0s (hosts part).

Example 1

Network IP address: 10.0.0.0 Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0

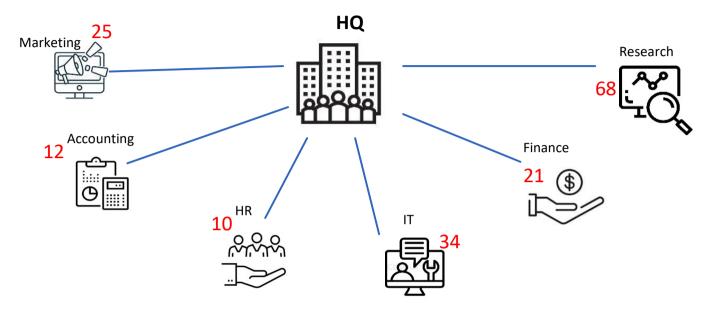
Example 2

Network IP address: 10.0.0.0 Subnet mask: 255.255.255.128

## Subnetting 2 - VLSM

Various Length Subnet Mask

10.0.0.0 - 10.0.7.255



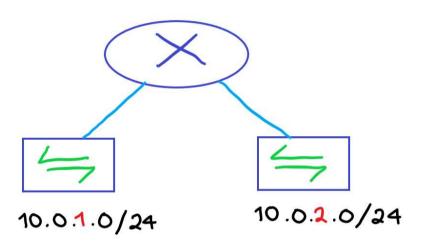
# CIDR Notation

Classless Inter-Domain Routing
It is a different way to communicate the subnet scope (size).

## **Default Gateway**

This is the IP address of the subnet's router.

It has to be on the same subnet as all the client devices.



## Resources

Windows Command Line: ipconfig/all

http://jodies.de/ipcalc

https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/subnet-cheat-sheet-24-subnet-mask-30-26-27-29-and-other-ip-address-cidr-network-references/

Questions?

## Thank you!

I hope this has been informative for you. Thank you for joining me!

