Demystifying Networking Prof. Sridhar Iyer Department of Computer Science and Engineering Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay

Lecture – 27 Nomenclature of a sub-net mask

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255 255 255 0	
128, 192 252, 254, 255 0, 128, 192 252, 254, 255 0, 128, 192 252, 254, 255 0, 128, 192 252, 254	4,255

What are these special values? Let us look at them.

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ubnet Ma	sk							
2 ⁷ = 128	2 ⁶ = 64	2 ⁵ = 32	2 ⁴ = 16	2 ³ = 8	2 ² = 4	21 = 2	2º = 1	Σ (SUM
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	255
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	254
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	252
1	1 .	1	1	1	0	0	0	248
1	Ĥ.							-
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	192
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128

So, how subnet mask work is, they use the binary form of a subnet mask, do a logical operation with the IP address and then try to determine the network address. But to do that, what is very essential for a subnet mask is, to have the trailing set of 1s. So, a subnet mask can only take values which are trailing 1s and in continuation.

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ubnet Ma 55.255.25 55.0.0.0 55.255.25	sk 5.0 (8+8+1 (8+0+1 5.252 (8+1	8+0 = 24) 0+0 = 8) 8+8+6 = 30])					
2 ⁷ = 128	2 ⁶ = 64	2 ⁵ = 32	2 ⁴ = 16	2 ³ = 8	2 ² = 4	21 = 2	2 ⁰ = 1	Σ (SUM
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	255
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	254
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	252
1	2	1	322	442				

Let us look at some of the other type of subnet masks. So, another subnet mask here is 255 255 255 0 which we just saw. So, it has a 8+8+8 that is 24 trailing 1s. Similarly, a subnet mask for 255.0.0.0 has a 8 trailing 1s. Similarly, a subnet mask for 255 255 255 255 252 would a have a total of 30 trailing 1s.

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et Mask			
192	168	0	1
255	255	0	0
192	168	0-255	0-255
	First Address: 192.168	3.0.0 (Network Address	;)

So, using these different type of subnet mask, how can you calculate the number of IP addresses that are available?