

# RFC 1918 Private Addresses



- The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) documents standards with RFC's (Requests For Comments)
- RFC 1918 specifies private IP address ranges which are not routable on the public internet

# RFC 1918 Private Addresses



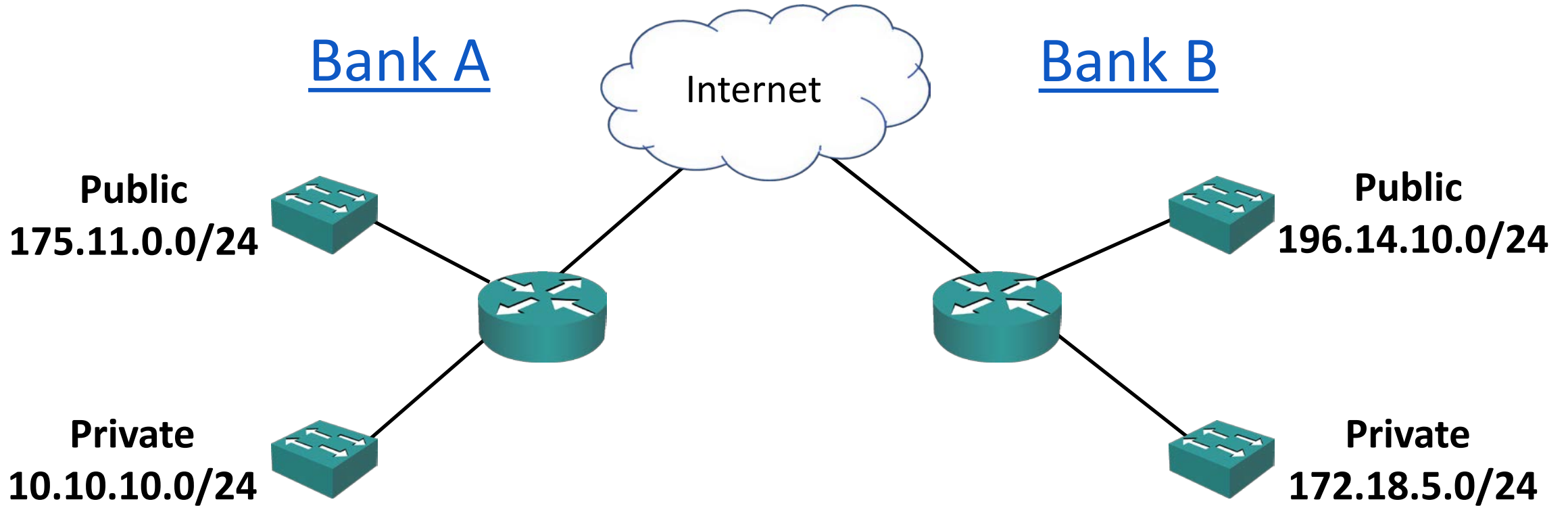
- Sticking with our theme of ‘how IP addressing was meant to work’, these addresses were originally designed for hosts which should have no internet connectivity
- Public IP addresses cost money.
- If an organisation has a part of their network where the hosts need to communicate with each other over IP, but do not require connectivity to the Internet, they can assign private IP addresses.

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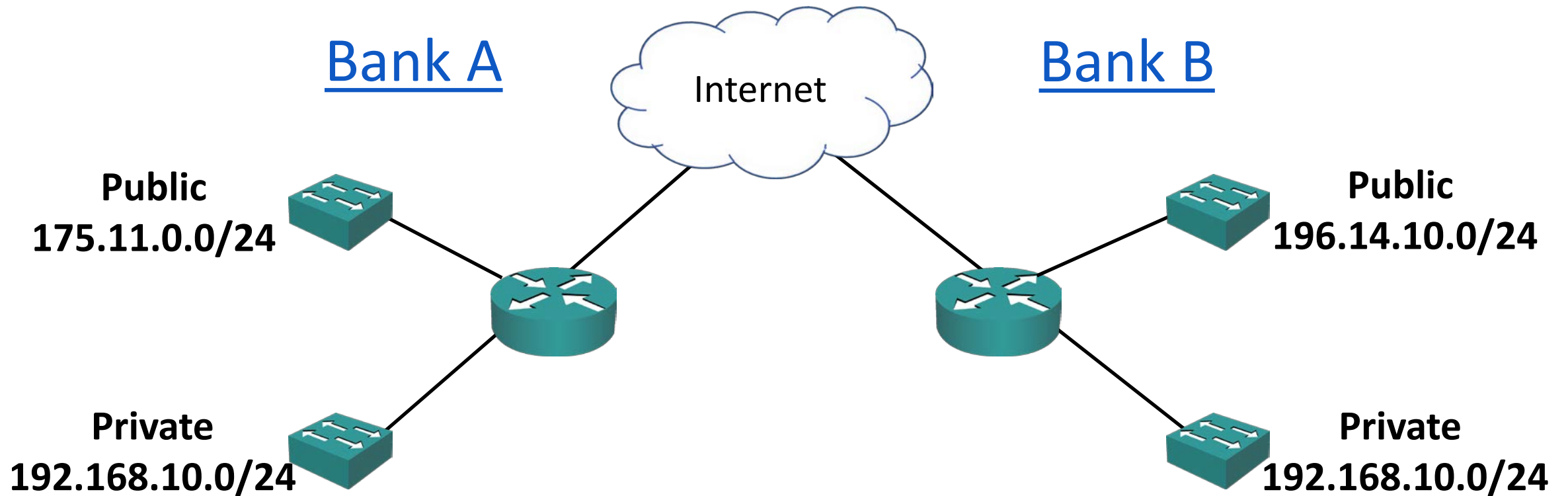


- There is a range of private addresses in each address class.
- 10.0.0.0 – 10.255.255.255
  - 10.0.0.0/8
  - 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
- 172.16.0.0 – 172.31.255.255
  - 172.16.0.0/12
  - 172.16.0.0 255.240.0.0
- 192.168.0.0 – 192.168.255.255
  - 192.168.0.0/16
  - 192.168.0.0 255.255.0.0

# RFC 1918 Example 1



# RFC 1918 Example 2



# The IPv4 Global Address Space Problem

- The designers of IPv4 did not envision the explosive growth of its use
- 4.3 billion addresses seemed more than enough
- The protocol is not particularly efficient in its use of the available space, with many addresses being wasted



- The Internet authorities started to predict address exhaustion in the late 1980's, and IPv6 was developed in the 90's as the long term solution
- IPv6 uses a 128 bit address, compared to IPv4's 32 bit address
- IPv6 provides more than  $7.9 \times 10^{28}$  times as many addresses as IPv4

# The IPv6 Problem and NAT



- There is not a seamless migration path from IPv4 to IPv6
- NAT (Network Address Translation) was implemented as a temporary workaround to mitigate the lack of IPv4 addresses until organisations had time to migrate to IPv6
- An organisation can use private IP addresses on their inside network, but still grant their hosts Internet access by translating them to their outside public IP address
- Many hosts on the inside can share a few or a single public IP address on the outside



# Private Addresses and NAT

