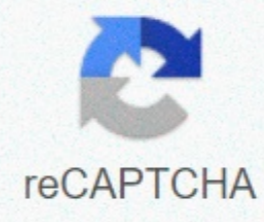




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Motorola sb6141 ip address

The following is an example of a subnet IP address that you can have on your computer at home if you are using a router (wireless or wired) between your ISP and your computer: IP address: 192.168.1.102 Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0 Twenty-four bits (three octets) reserved for network identity. The first bit (an octet) reserved for nodes. Subnet identity based on subnet (first address): 192.168.1.0 The reserved subnet broadcast address (last address) : 192.168.1.255 Example addresses on the same network: 192.168.1.1, 192.168.1.103 Exposure of addresses that are not on the same network : 192.168.2.1, 192.168.2.103 In addition to reserving IP addresses, IANA is also responsible for assigning blocks of IP addresses to certain entities, usually commercial or government organizations. Your ISP may be one of these devices, or it could be part of a larger block under the control of one of these devices. When you connect to the Internet, your ISP assigns you one of these addresses. You can see a complete list of IANA tasks and reservations for IPv4 addresses on the IANA website. Ad If you only connect one computer to the Internet, that computer can use the address from your ISP. However, many homes today use routers to share a single Internet connection between multiple computers. If you use a router to share an Internet connection, the router receives the IP address issued directly from your ISP. Then, it creates and manages a subnet for all the computers connected to the router. If your computer's address falls into one of the reserved subnet series listed earlier, review a router instead of connecting directly to the Internet. IP addresses on a subnet have two parts: network and node. The network section identifies the subnet itself. The node, also called the host, is an individual piece of computer equipment that is connected to the network and requires a unique address. Each computer knows how to separate the two parts of the IP address using a subnet mask. A subnet mask looks a bit like an IP address, but it's actually only a filter used to determine which part of an IP address specifies the network and node. A subnet mask consists of a series of 1 bit followed by a series of 0 bits. 1 bit specifies those that will mask the network bits in the IP address, revealing only those that identify a unique node on that network. In the IPv4 standard, the most commonly used subnet masks have full octets of 1s and 0s as follows: 255.0.0.0 = 11111111.00000000.00000000.00000000 = eight bits for network, 24 bits for nodes 255.255.0.0 = 11111111.11111111.00000000.00000000 = 16 bits for network, 16 bits for nodes 255.255.255.0 = 11111111. 11111111.11111111.00000000 = 24 bits for network, eight bits for nodes People who large networks, determine which subnet mask works best based on the number of desired subnets subnets Nodes. For multiple subnets, use multiple bits for the network. for multiple nodes per subnet, you can use multiple bits for the nodes. This can mean using non-standard mask values. For example, if you want to use 10 bits for networks and 22 for nodes, the subnet mask value requires to use 11000000 in the second octet, resulting in a subnet mask value of 255.192.0.0. Another important thing to note about IP addresses in a subnet is that the first and last addresses are reserved. The first address identifies the subnet itself, and the last address identifies the broadcast address for systems on that subnet. See the sidebar for a look at how all this information comes together to form your IP address. Originally published: January 12, 2001 Each device on the network has a private IP address only seen by other devices on the local network. However, your ISP assigns you a public IP address that other devices on the Internet can see. Here's how it works and how to find these IP addresses. An IP address (or Internet Protocol address) identifies each network computer and device on a network. When you sign up with the Internet service and connect to your modem, your ISP assigns you a public IP address. This address is how to communicate with all the other devices out there on the public Internet. But you probably have more computers and other devices on your network — each of which needs its own

IP address. So, how does it all work and how can you find out what all these IP addresses are? Read on for the answer! Public vs. Private IP addresses RELATED: What is the difference between a modem and a router? The answer to all this IP address wizardry is that the router – whether it is a standalone device or a combination device for modem/router – essentially acts as a bridge between two networks. On a typical home network, a router has a public IP address on the Internet. Computers, smartphones, game consoles and other devices behind the router each have a unique private IP address on your home network. The router acts as an intermediary, forwarding traffic to the local IP addresses that request it. From an external perspective, all devices on your home network communicate with the Internet from a single public IP address. Note that if your computer is connected directly to the Internet without the router sitting in between — which we don't really recommend — your computer's IP address is a public IP address. RELATED: How to access Windows Remote Desktop Over the Internet Sometimes you may need to know the private IP address of a device or the network's public IP address, or maybe both. Here's an example. Say you host some kind of server software on a computer on your network, and you need people on the Internet to connect it. Maybe you're playing a multiplayer game, maybe you need access to a home host media server, or maybe you're just just to remotely access one of your PCs. You need to know the network's public IP address that people can enter into the client software. And you need to know that your computer's private IP address, so that you can configure the router to direct that type of traffic to the correct computer on the local network. Your computer probably has public and private IP addresses. You need the IP address if you host server software - the client computers need your computer's IP address to connect to it. Find your private IP address RELATED: How to find any device IP address, MAC address, and other network connection details It's not hard to find your device's private IP address. In fact, we have a great guide that shows you how to find your IP address on almost every platform out there, so we recommend you take a look at it for details on how to find the private IP address of your particular device. In short, however, you usually need to check out the network settings on your device and look for information marked TCP/IP, IP address or only WiFi. On most full-data platforms, such as Windows, MacOS, and Linux, you can often find the information quickly using the command prompt or terminal. For example, in Windows, open the Start menu, search for command prompt, and press ENTER. Then type ipconfig at the command prompt that appears, and press Enter – you get to what you are looking for at a short time. Finding your public IP address The easiest way to find your public IP address is to ask a website, since that website sees your public IP address and can tell it to you. We recommend using the site ip4.me because it's fast, ad-free and displays your IPv4 address — the four-part address you're most likely looking for — instead of the more complicated IPv6 address that your network is probably also configured to use. Just visit the site and it will show you your public IP address. RELATED: How to find your router's IP address on any computer, smartphone or tablet You can also access your router's management page to find this information. This page displays your public IP address and other information about your Internet connection. Different routers have different management page layouts and different default local IP addresses. Refer to your router's manual or the manufacturer's website for more information. And if you need it, we also have a good guide to finding your router's IP address. You should also know that unlike street addresses, IP addresses are not necessarily resolved. Unless you've purchased a static address from them, the ISP may occasionally assign you a new public IP address. And unless you've set up static IP address mappings for your local devices, your router can occasionally assign your devices IP addresses. If opportunity we will solve a problem that has happened to us when we need to get the IP address of an Ethernet device, it can be a PC, Smartphone, PLC in our case it can be an Arduino with shield ethernet, ESP8266 or ESP32. If we do not have the ability to see or know the IP address assigned to the device of DHCP in our network, I found a long time ago an APP called FING-Scanner Network, a tool that simplifies our tests, only an additional device (smartphone) is required. Android or iOS.This App is available for Android and iOS: - playstore - AndroidFing - Appstore - iOSComplete Tutorials PDAControlHow to find IP addresses of Ethernet devices? adresse ...¿Cómo encontrar direcciones IP de dispositivos Ethernet? references Tutorials ESP8266 Tutorials ESP32Search for IP addresses? To indicate the function of the app, for the test I have 2 TCP / IP devices, and I do not know their IP addresses, I have previously downloaded 2 routines in 2 devices, an ESP8266 module and an ESP32 module, both properly connect to the network: Search for IP addresses with Fing.Disconnect one of the devices. Ping both directionsConclusionsThis is the method I use in cases of not knowing the IP address of the devices, Fing provides complete information about the devices, IP address, MAC, Name or manufacturer of the NET card among other functions. The app has several tools, but I only use the most basic network scan. Complete Tutorials PDAControlHow to find IP addresses of Ethernet devices? 📌Cómo encontrar direcciones IP de dispositivos Ethernet? references Tutorials ESP8266Tutorials ESP32 ESP32 ESP32

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