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		Subnetting TablesChapter 3. Private Addressing and Subnetting Large Networks; Introduction; Strategies to Conserve Addresses; Addressing Economics; RFC 1918-Private Network Addresses; Strategy for Subnetting a Class A; Summary; FAQs; Exercises; Chapter 4. Network Address Translation; Introduction; Hiding Behind the Router/Firewall; How Does NAT Work?; What Are the Advantages?; What Are the Performance Issues?; Proxies and Firewall Capabilities; Summary; FAQs; References & Resources; Chapter 5. Variable-Length Subnet Masking; Introduction; Why Are Variable-Length Masks Necessary?

Sommario/riassunto	Internetworking Protocol (IP) addresses are the unique numeric identifiers required of every device connected to the Internet. They allow for the precise routing of data across very complex worldwide internetworks. The rules for their format and use are governed by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) of the The Internet SOCiety (ISOC). In response to the exponential increase in demand for new IP addresses, the IETF has finalized its revision on IP addressing as IP Version 6, also know as IPng (ng = Next Generation). Key hardware vendors such as Cisco and major Internet Service Providers