

## 2410 IP Address Analysis

Determine the network prefix and host suffix for an IPV4 address

Version 4 of the Internet Protocol (IP) defines class A, class B, and class C addresses. The following table shows an example of each of the three classes of addresses. In the familiar “dotted decimal” notation, each of the four numerical fields of the address is a non-negative integer not exceeding 255. In the binary form, each field of the address is expressed in base 2 as an 8-bit “octet”.

For example, the number 200, written as a sum of powers of 2, equals  $128 + 64 + 8 = 2^7 + 2^6 + 2^3 = 11001000$  binary.

Class	IP address in “dotted decimal” notation	IP address in binary
A	64.200.128.3	01000000.11001000.10000000.00000011
B	160.200.128.3	10100000.11001000.10000000.00000011
C	202.200.128.3	11001010.11001000.10000000.00000011

### Definitions:

**Class A address:** The leftmost bit of the leftmost field of the binary representation is 0.

**Class B address:** The leftmost two bits of the leftmost field of the binary representation are 10.

**Class C address:** The leftmost three bits of the leftmost field of the binary representation are 110.

### Components of a Class A address:

The leftmost bit is used only to identify the type of address, therefore it is not part of the actual address. The remaining bits of the leftmost field (in the above example, 1000000) constitute the network prefix (which identifies a particular subnet within the Internet). The remaining fields (11001000.10000000.00000011) are concatenated to form the host suffix (which identifies a particular computer within a subnet).

Therefore, in the above example,

Network prefix = 1000000 binary = 64 decimal

Host Suffix = 110010001000000000000011 binary = 13139971 decimal

### Components of a Class B address:

The leftmost two bits are used only to identify the type of address, therefore they are not part of the actual address. The remaining bits of the leftmost field (in the above example, 100000), concatenated with the second-leftmost field (11001000) constitute the network prefix. The remaining fields (10000000.00000011) are concatenated to form the host suffix.

Therefore, in the above example,

Network prefix = 10000011001000 binary = 8392 decimal

Host Suffix = 1000000000000011 binary = 32771 decimal

### Components of a Class C address:

The leftmost three bits are used only to identify the type of address, therefore they are not part of the actual address. The remaining bits of the leftmost field (in the above example, 01010), concatenated with the second- and third-leftmost fields (11001000.10000000) constitute the network prefix. The remaining field (00000011) forms the host suffix.

Therefore, in the above example,

Network prefix = 0101011001000100000000 binary = 706688

Host Suffix = 00000011 binary = 3

## Input

One or more IP-addresses in dotted decimal form, like in the sample below. Note:

- Each line of the input will contain exactly one IP address.
- There will be no leading, trailing, or embedded spaces or tabs.
- Each IP address will contain four numerical fields. Adjacent fields will be separated by one period (“dot”).
- Each numerical field will be a non-negative integer, not exceeding 255.

## Output

Each line of input will give rise to one line of output, containing the network prefix and host suffix, in the format illustrated by the sample output below (which comes from the sample input):

Note, in particular, that each numerical quantity is right-justified in a field of width 9 following the equals sign. Each equals sign is also preceded by one blank space, and the word “suffix” is preceded by two blank spaces.

## Sample Input

```
64.200.128.3
160.200.128.3
202.200.128.3
127.255.255.255
```

## Sample Output

```
prefix =      64  suffix = 13139971
prefix =     8392  suffix =   32771
prefix =    706688  suffix =      3
prefix =      127  suffix = 16777215
```