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Ip address booter xbox

The following is an example of a subnet IP address you might have on your computer at home if you're using a router (wireless or wired) between your ISP connection and your computer:IP address: 192.168.1.102Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0Twenty-four bits (three octets) reserved for network identityEight bits (one octet) reserved for nodesSubnet identity based on subnet mask (first address): 192.168.1.0The reserved broadcast address for the subnet (last address): 192.168.1.255Example addresses on the same network: 192.168.1.1, 192.168.1.103Example addresses not on the same network: 192.168.2.1, 192.168.2.103Besides reserving IP addresses, the IANA is also responsible for assigning blocks of IP addresses to certain entities, usually commercial or government organizations. Your internet service provider (ISP) may be one of these entities, or it may be part of a larger block under the control of one of those entities. When you connect to the internet, your ISP assigns you one of these addresses. You can see a full list of IANA assignments and reservations for IPv4 addresses at IANA's website.If you only connect one computer to the internet, that computer can use the address from your ISP. Many homes today, though, use routers to share a single internet connection between multiple computers.If you use a router to share an internet connection, the router gets the IP address issued directly from the ISP. Then, it creates and manages a subnet for all the computers connected to that router. If your computer's address falls into one of the reserved subnet ranges listed earlier, you're going through a router rather than connecting directly to the internet.IP addresses on a subnet have two parts: network and node. The network part identifies the subnet itself. The node, also called the host, is an individual piece of computer equipment connected to the network and requiring a unique address. Each computer knows how to separate the two parts of the IP address by using a subnet mask. A subnet mask looks somewhat like an IP address, but it's actually just a filter used to determine which part of an IP address designates the network and node.A subnet mask consists of a series of 1 bits followed by a series of 0 bits. The 1 bits indicate those that should 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 complete octets of 1s and 0s as follows:255.0.0.0 = 11111111.00000000.00000000.00000000 = eight bits for networks, 24 bits for nodes255.255.0.0 = 11111111.11111111.00000000.00000000 = 16 bits for networks, 16 bits for nodes255.255.255.0 = 11111111. 11111111.11111111.00000000 = 24 bits for networks, eight bits for nodesPeople who set up large networks determine what subnet mask works best based on the number of desired subnets or nodes. For more subnets, use more bits for the network; for more nodes per subnet, use more bits for the nodes. This may mean using non-standard mask values. For instance, if you want to use 10 bits for networks and 22 for nodes, your subnet mask value would require using 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: Jan 12, 2001 By Jeff Grundy i ethernet image by Jaume Felipe from Fotolia.com Just like your computer, the Xbox gaming console needs an IP address to access the Internet or connect to the Xbox Live gaming network. In most cases, the Xbox receives a new IP address from the network router every time it connects to the Internet. If you want to create private Internet games or matches--for which you want to invite only certain individuals--you must provide the IP address to the other players so that they connect directly to your Xbox. Finding the current IP address for your Xbox console is relatively simple and only takes a few button clicks. Power on the Xbox console. Press the down-arrow button on the controller to navigate to the "My Xbox" menu option. Press the "Start" button. Use the controller arrow buttons to navigate to "System Settings." Press the "Start" button. Scroll down to "Network Settings" and press the "Start" button. Use the arrow buttons to move the cursor over the "Configure Network" menu option. Press the "Start" button. The IP address for your Xbox console displays on the screen next the "IP Address" label. 10.0.0.2 is an IP address found on many local computer networks, particularly business networks. Business-class network routers assigned 10.0.0.1 as their local gateway address typically are configured to support a subnet with client IP addresses starting at 10.0.0.2. This same address is also the default local address for home broadband routers from Zoom, Edimax, Siemens, and Micronet. Internet Protocol (IP) version 4 defines certain sets of IP addresses as restricted for private use. You can't use these addresses for web servers or other internet hosts. The first and largest of these private IP address ranges begin with 10.0.0.0. Corporate networks wanting flexibility in allocating a large number of IP addresses gravitated to using the 10.0.0.0 network as their default, with 10.0.0.2 as one of the first addresses assigned from that range. Computers and other devices that support DHCP can receive their IP address automatically from a router. The router decides which address to assign from the DHCP pool. Routers usually assign these pooled addresses in sequential order (though the order is not guaranteed). Therefore, 10.0.0.2 is commonly the first client's address on a local network that connects to the router-based at 10.0.0.1. Most modern network devices, including computers and game consoles, have a static IP address, in which their IP address is manually set. To set the IP address manually, enter "10.0.0.2" into a network setting configuration screen on the device. You must configure the router to assign the address to that specific device, contingent on its physical MAC address. However, simply entering these numbers does not guarantee a valid address for that device to use. The administrator must also configure the local router to include 10.0.0.2 in its supported address range. To access a router with the IP address of 10.0.0.2, open the IP address as a regular URL by going to . Most networks assign private IP addresses like 10.0.0.2 dynamically using DHCP. Setting it to a device manually is also possible but not recommended due to the risk of IP address conflicts. Routers cannot always recognize whether a given address in their pool has been assigned to a client manually. In the worst case, two devices on the network end up with the 10.0.0.2 address, resulting in failed connection issues for both. Thanks for letting us know! Tell us why! To connect to a router, go to in the address bar of a web browser and enter the username and password. Any computer can use 10.1.1.1 if the local network supports addresses in this range. This article explains how the 10.1.1.1 IP address is used, how to connect to a router with the IP address and problems related to it. Lifewire / Marina Li This IP address is only needed to either block or access a device with this IP address assigned to it. For example, since some routers use 10.1.1.1 as the default IP address, access the router through this address to make router changes. 10.1.1.1 is a private IP address that can be assigned to any device on local networks configured to use this address range. Some home broadband routers, including Belkin and D-Link models, have their default IP address set to 10.1.1.1. Routers that use a different default IP address can have their address changed to 10.1.1.1. Administrators might choose 10.1.1.1 if they find this address easier to remember than alternatives. However, even though 10.1.1.1 isn't different from other addresses on home networks, others have proven much more popular, including 192.168.0.1 and 192.168.1.1. When a router uses the 10.1.1.1 IP address on a local network, any device within that network can access its console by opening the IP address much like any URL. Open a web browser and enter in the address bar. The page that opens at this address is the portal that accesses the router settings. You'll be asked for the username and password. You'll need the router's admin password, which is different from the password used to access the wireless network. The router default login credentials are included in the router documentation. The default login credentials for D-Link routers is usually admin or nothing at all. If you don't have a D-Link router, use a blank password or use admin since most routers are configured that way out of the box. Any computer can use 10.1.1.1 if the local network supports addresses in this range. For example, a subnet with a starting address of 10.1.1.0 would assign addresses in the range 10.1.1.1 to 10.1.1.254. Client computers do not get better performance or improved security using the 10.1.1.1 address and range than other private addresses. Use the ping utility to determine whether any device on the local network is actively using 10.1.1.1. The router console also displays the list of addresses the router assigned through DHCP, some of which may belong to devices that are currently offline. 10.1.1.1 is a private IPv4 network address, meaning that it cannot communicate directly with devices outside the network, such as websites. However, because 10.1.1.1 is used behind a router, it works as the IP address for phones, tablets, desktops, printers, and other devices within a home or business network. Networks start addressing from 10.0.0.1, the very first number in this range. However, people can easily mistype or confuse 10.0.0.1, 10.1.0.1, 10.0.1.1, and 10.1.1.1. The wrong IP address adversely affects static IP address assignment and DNS settings. To avoid IP address conflicts, this address must be assigned to only one device per private network. The 10.1.1.1 address should not be assigned to a client if this IP address is given to the router. Similarly, administrators should avoid using 10.1.1.1 as a static IP address when the address is within the router's DHCP address range. Thanks for letting us know! Tell us why! A TCP/IP computer network uses two kinds of IP addresses—public, also called external, and private, sometimes called internal or local. You may need the public IP address when setting up a file server or website, while the private IP address is useful for communicating with local devices, forwarding ports from a router, or accessing your router to make network changes. Learn how to find your public IP on any web browser; how to find your private IP using a Windows, macOS, or Linux device; and how to find your router's local IP address. The public IP address is the "face" of the network. It's the one IP address that all your local networked devices use to interface with the internet to access websites. On a home network, the public IP address belongs to the router because the router communicates with devices outside of the local network. However, there are easier ways to find your IP address than by digging around in your router. Below are a few websites that can identify your public IP address. Open one on your computer or mobile device to have it display the internet address: WhatIsMyIPAddress.com WhatIsMyIP.com IP-Lookup Since this information is public, to some degree, you can sometimes find the owner of an IP address by searching for their address on an IP lookup website. If you run a VPN, the IP address shown on an IP finding website only shows the address that the VPN uses, not the true address that the ISP assigned to your network. The private IP address is the address that every device on a local network must have if they want to communicate with the router and other devices. It facilitates communication between all the local devices and ultimately allows each one to access the internet. On all modern versions of Windows, running the ipconfig utility from Command Prompt or the Windows PowerShell displays a list of addresses assigned to the PC. If you're connected to the local network through Wi-Fi, the active IP address appears under the Wireless LAN adapter Wireless Network Connection section of the ipconfig output. If you're connected by an Ethernet cable, the address appears under Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection. If connected to both networks simultaneously, both IP addresses display. The winipcfg utility was used to display IP addresses only on old versions of Windows (Win95/98 and Windows ME). On Apple Mac devices, local IP addresses can be found in two ways. The first is with System Preferences. Open the Network pane to see the IP address listed under Status. The other way is a little more complicated. Open the Terminal utility and run the ifconfig command. The IP address (along with other local network configuration details) is listed next to the name inet. Listed along with the IP address is something called a loopback address. You can ignore that entry. Linux IP addresses can be found by running the ifconfig utility. The IP address is listed next to the name eth0. A TCP/IP network router normally maintains two IP addresses of its own. One is the private IP address that the router needs to communicate with the other devices on the network. It's this address that all the devices have set up as their default gateway address, since all network information must pass to the router's private address before going outside the network. It's also the same IP address that you need when you log in to your router to set up a wireless network or make other changes to the settings. The other address a router holds is the public IP address that must be assigned to the network for the devices in the network to reach the internet. This address, sometimes called the WAN IP Address, is stored in different places depending on the router. This IP address, however, isn't the same as the router's local address. Thanks for letting us know! Tell us why! A private IP address is an IP address that's reserved for internal use behind a router or other Network Address Translation (NAT) device, apart from the public. Private IP addresses are in contrast to public IP addresses, which are public and can't be used within a home or business network. Sometimes a private IP address is also referred to as a local IP address. Jie En Lee / Lifewire The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) reserves the following IP address blocks for use as private IP addresses: 10.0.0.0 to 10.255.255.255 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255 The first set of IP addresses allow for over 16 million addresses, the second for over 1 million, and over 65,000 for the last range. Another range of private IP addresses is 169.254.0.0 to 169.254.255.255, but those are for Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA) use only. In 2012, the IANA allocated 4 million addresses of 100.64.0.0/10 for use in carrier-grade NAT environments. Instead of having devices inside a home or business network each use a public IP address, of which there's a limited supply, private IP addresses provide an entirely separate set of addresses that allow access on network but without taking up a public IP address space. For example, most routers in homes and businesses across the globe have the IP address of 192.168.1.1, and assign 192.168.1.2, 192.168.1.3, ... to the various devices that connect to it (using DHCP). It doesn't matter how many routers use the 192.168.1.1 address, or how many dozens or hundreds of devices inside that network share IP addresses with users of other networks because they aren't communicating with each other directly. Instead, the devices in a network use the router to translate requests through the public IP address, which can communicate with other public IP addresses and eventually to other local networks. The hardware within a specific network that's using a private IP address, requested this page through a router, which has a public IP address. Once the request was made and Lifewire responded to deliver the page, it was downloaded to your device through a public IP address before reaching your router, after which it was handed off to your private/local address to reach your device. All the devices (laptops, desktops, phones, tablets, and others) that are contained within private networks around the world can use a private IP address with virtually no limitation, which can't be said for public IP addresses. Private IP addresses also provide a way for devices that don't need a connection to the internet, such as file servers and printers, to communicate with the other devices on a network without being directly exposed to the public. Another set of IP addresses that are restricted even further are called reserved IP addresses. These are similar to private IP addresses in the sense that they can't be used to communicate on the internet, but they're even more restrictive than that. The most famous reserved IP is 127.0.0.1. This address is called the loopback address and is used to test the network adapter or integrated chip. No traffic addressed to 127.0.0.1 is sent over the local network or public internet. Technically, the entire range from 127.0.0.0 to 127.255.255.255 is reserved for loopback purposes but you'll almost never see anything but 127.0.0.1 used in the real world. Addresses in the range from 0.0.0.0 to 0.255.255.255 are also reserved but don't do anything at all. If you're even able to assign a device an IP address in this range, it will not function properly no matter where on the network it's installed. Knowing your private IP address is only helpful in specific, and for most people rare, situations. If you want to connect one computer to another on your network, for example, a mapped network drive, you can do so through its local IP address. You can also use a local IP address with remote desktop software to control a computer from afar. A private IP address is also needed to direct a specific network port from a router to a particular computer on the same network, a process called port forwarding. The easiest way to find your private IP address in Windows is to use Command Prompt with the ipconfig command. When a device such as a router is plugged in, it receives a public IP address from an ISP. It's the devices that connect to the router that are given private IP addresses. Private IP addresses can't communicate directly with a public IP address. This means if a device that has a private IP address is connected directly to the internet, and therefore becomes non-routable, the device will have no network connection until the address is translated into a working address through a NAT, or until the requests it sends are sent through a device that does have a valid public IP address. All traffic from the internet can interact with a router. This is true for everything from regular HTTP traffic to FTP and RDP. However, because private IP addresses are hidden behind a router, the router must know which IP address it should forward information to if you want an FTP server to be set up on a home network. For this to work properly for private IP addresses, port forwarding must be set up. Forwarding one or more ports to a specific private IP address involves logging into the router to access its settings, and then choosing which ports to forward and to where they should go. Thanks for letting us know! Tell us why!