



# Tech Info Library

## MacTCP: Broadcast Address Ranges, Problems & Workarounds (6/94)

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TOPIC -----

I am running into a problem with the TCP connection tool. I'm trying to run MacX and Telnet/TCP. Both are failing. I can run Telnet that uses its own TCP/IP, so I know that the physical connection is there.

When I try to run MacX, I get the message, "none of the connection tools are working at the moment...". And with Telnet/TCP 2.3, I get the familiar flash of the screen and then it quits to the Finder. I've worked with MacX and MacTCP on several occasions, so I don't think it's an installation Error.

I have gotten this same error message when a gateway has been down. That leads me to believe that there is a configuration problem on the host/network side.

Host:  
Sun 128.0.0.2  
subnet FFFF0000  
broadcast 128.0.0.0 had them change to 128.255.255.255

- 1) What are the valid IP address ranges for class A, B, and C IP nodes?  
Is this documented in any specific RFC?
- 2) Is it true that if a host TCP/IP implementation uses zeros for broadcast address bits, that:
  - Can't interoperate with it and A/UX or MacTCP?
  - The host must have a new implementation of TCP/IP added to make it interoperable?
- 3) Do you know of any "standard" written down in an RFC?

DISCUSSION -----

MacTCP does NOT support 0's as broadcast address bits, so your systems need to be reconfigured to support 1's as broadcast bits. Changing your Sun and MacTCP values fixes the problem:

Hosts:

Sun: 128.1.1.1

subnet: 255.255.0.0

broadcast: 128.0.255.255

Macintosh: 128.1.1.4

subnet: 255.255.0.0

broadcast: 128.0.255.255

MacTCP-based application error messages often leave out the most common error possibility -- an invalid address. MacX, for example, gave the error message to check installation of the MacTCPTool, when in fact it was the IP addressing scheme itself that was wrong.

MacTCP DOES accept "INVALID" TCP/IP addresses without complaining, and will then fail to attempt any connections with those addresses. You can configure "invalid" addresses, like 128.0.0.0 or 0.0.0.255, without any complaints, but there will not be any support for application services on top of them.

1) Here are the valid IP address ranges for:

Valid Class A IP addresses: 1.0.0.1 through 127.255.255.254. In a class A IP address, the first octet contains the network number. The second, third, or fourth octet must contain a non-zero value. Examples of valid addresses include: 17.5.0.0; 45.0.0.200; and 50.0.120.0.

Valid Class B IP addresses: 128.0.0.1 through 191.255.255.254. In a class B IP address, the first and second octets contain the network number. The third or fourth octet must contain a non-zero value. Examples of valid addresses include: 135.0.17.0; 160.0.0.210; and 180.22.120.0.

Valid Class C IP addresses: 192.0.0.1 through 223.255.255.254. In a class C IP address, the first, second, and third octets contain the network number. The fourth octet must contain a non-zero value. Examples of valid addresses include: 221.5.0.1; 198.0.0.200; and 202.0.120.23.

Also internet addresses in the range 128.0.rrr.rrr, and 192.0.0.rrr are reserved. MacTCP doesn't allow use of this address, and issues a "bac ip or LAP configuration error".

2) MacTCP, under the Macintosh OS, uses 255 for broadcasts, not zero. In other words, a broadcast on a class network would use an address like this: 17.255.255.255, not 17.0.0.0. A/UX, or MacTCP running under A/UX, can be configured to use zero for broadcasts (for example 17.0.0.0).

You cannot use MacTCP, under the Macintosh OS, on a network that does

not use 255 for broadcasts.

3) RFC 1166 is the document with the information you need.

Article Change History:

29 Jun 1994 - Updated information for accuracy.

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