

9.10.25 9. Subnetting in Cisco packet tracer Stimulator

Aim To implement subnetting in Cisco packet tracer Stimulator

Classes IP

It is the subnetting technique that allows for more efficient use of IP address by allocating for subnet masks that are not just the default masks for each IP class.

Creating a network topology

The first step in implementing classless IP subnetting is to create a network topology in packet tracer.

Adding the devices

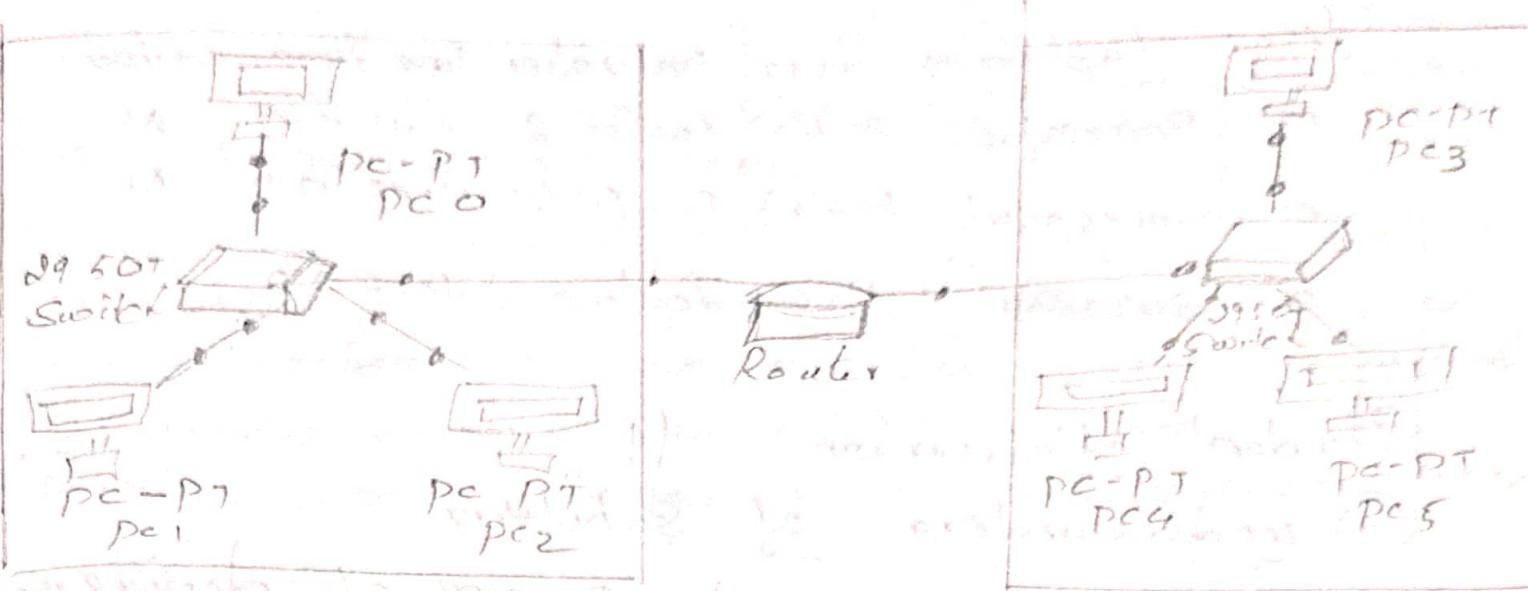
Once we have created our network topology we can add devices. Here we will be adding router, switches and PCs.

Subnetting refers to dividing a network into smaller subnets.

To subnet the network address of 192.168.10 to provide enough space for at least 5 addresses for end devices, the switch and the router we can use a /27 subnet mask. This will give us 8 subnets with 30 last address each.

At a /27

each subnet has 8 addresses, so we can have 8 subnets and each subnet having 30 last addresses each. Possible subnets are 192.168.10.1 to 192.168.10.32, 192.168.10.33 to 192.168.10.64, 192.168.10.65 to 192.168.10.96, 192.168.10.97 to 192.168.10.128, 192.168.10.129 to 192.168.10.160, 192.168.10.161 to 192.168.10.192, 192.168.10.193 to 192.168.10.224, 192.168.10.225 to 192.168.10.255.



## IP addressing

Router R1:

Gigabit Ethernet 0/0: 192.168.1.1

Gigabit Ethernet 0/1: 192.168.2.1

Switch S1:

fast ethernet 0/1: 192.168.1.0/27

PC1: 192.168.1.11

PC2: 192.168.1.12

PC3: 192.168.1.13

Router R2:

Fast ethernet 0/0: 192.168.3.1

PC1: 192.168.3.11

PC2: 192.168.3.12

PC3: 192.168.3.13

## Testing the network

Open a command prompt on each PC and try to ping all other PCs. If the ping is successful, then the network is functioning properly.

fire	Last status	Source	Destination	Type	Time	period
o	Successful	PC 4(2)	Router 2	ICMP	0.0	N
o	Successful	PC 1(1)	PC 2(1)(1)	ICMP	0.0	N
o	Successful	PC 0	Router 0	ICMP	0.0	N

### Student observation

#### (a) understanding of Subnetting

Subnetting is the process of dividing a large network of IP address range into smaller more manageable subnetworks called subnets.

#### (b) advantages of implementing subnetting

→ Improved network management: Smaller subnetworks are easier to monitor and maintain.

→ Reduced broadcast traffic: Broadcasts are limited to each subnet unless necessary to propagate across the whole network.

#### (c) list of subnets

Subnet	IP Range	Subnet mask
Subnet 1	192.168.10.0 - 192.168.10.255	255.255.255.0
Subnet 2	192.168.11.0 - 192.168.11.255	255.255.255.0

Result: no timing broadcast

The implementation of subnetting in this packet has been executed successfully.