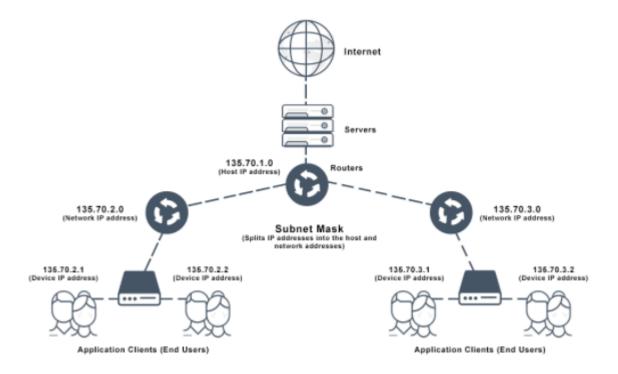


#### **School of Computer Science and Engineering**

#### **CSE3003- Computer Networks Lab**

Ex No. 10	Demonstration of Subnet masking			
Date	6-06-2021			
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Reg No.	19BCE7346			
Slot	L23+L24			

# Demonstration of Subnet masking



A subnet mask is a 32-bit number created by setting host bits to all 0s and setting network bits to all 1s. In this way, the subnet mask separates the IP address into the network and host addresses.

They are not shown inside the data packets traversing the Internet. They carry the destination IP address, which a router will match with a subnet.

## Steps:

Step 1: Create a Network of different departments attached with their respective switches

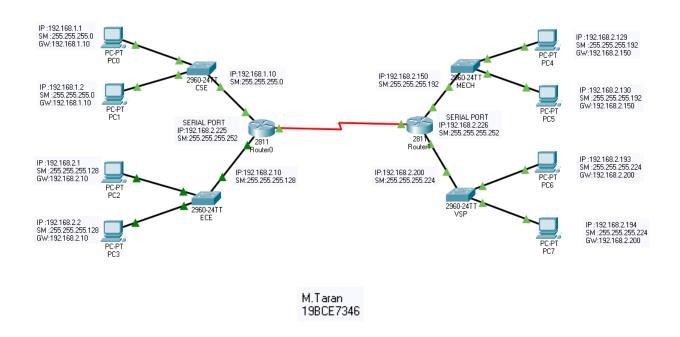
Step 2: Connect the routers with serial DCE cable

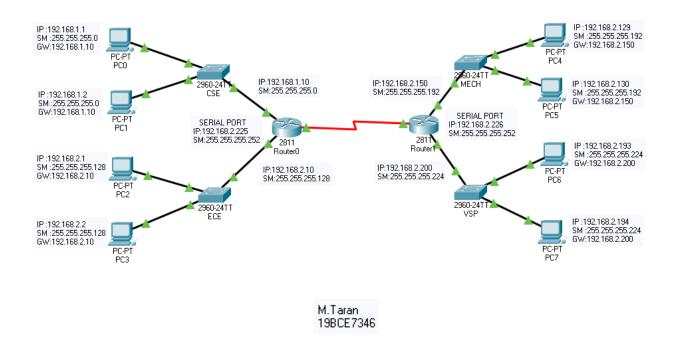
Step 3: Assign IP address and different Gateway for different network of Pc's

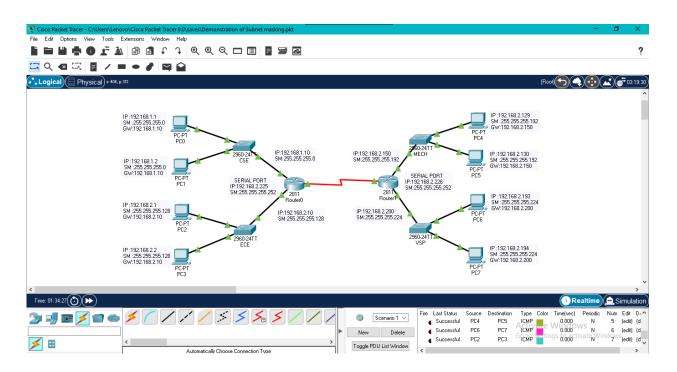
Step 4: Assign serial IP address and subnet mask for Router in series

Step 5: Assign Gateway of pc's in at network as IP address for Router in that network

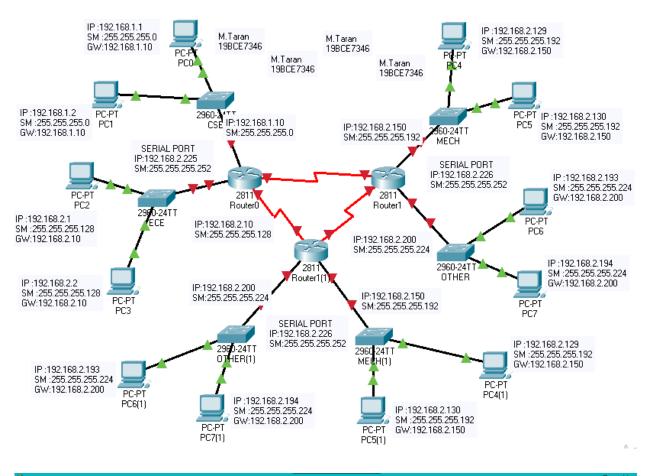
Step 6: Check the packet transmission through different PC's, Routers.

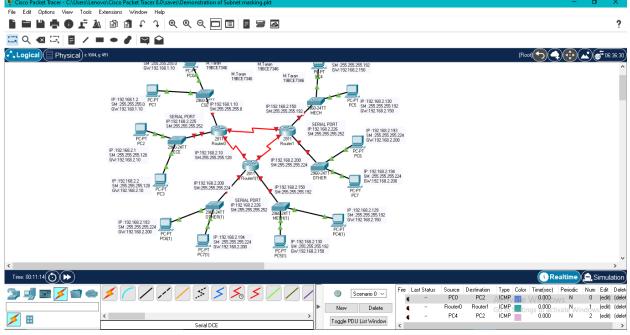




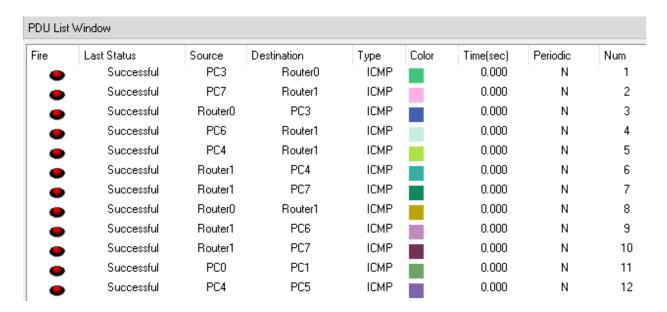


Also taken with three Routers:





## PDU list window of different transmission:



### With three routers in network

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Туре	Color
•	Successful	PC0	PC1	ICMP	
•	Successful	PC2	PC3	ICMP	
•	Successful	PC1	PC3	ICMP	
•	Successful	Router1	Router2	ICMP	
•	Successful	PC3	PC2	ICMP	
•	Successful	Router3	Router2	ICMP	
•	Successful	PC1	Router3	ICMP	
•	Successful	PC3	Router0	ICMP	
•	Successful	PC1	Router2	ICMP	
•	Successful	PC0	Router3	ICMP	
	Successful	Router1	Router0	ICMP	