

CN

## Lab Assignment-5

Title: Subnetting

Aim: Write a program to implement subnetting to find subnet mask.

Objectives: To understand and learn the concept of IP address, subnet mask and subnetting.

## Theory:

1) Introduction to IPv4 and IPv6 along with diff.

⇒ IPv4 and IPv6 are internet protocol version 4 and internet protocol version 6, IP version 6 is new version which is way better than IP version in terms of complexity and efficiency.

IPv4 has a header of 20-~~60~~ bytes.

IPv4 consists of 4 fields which are separated by dot (.).

2) CIDR:

⇒ It is a method of assigning internet protocol addresses that improves the efficiency of address distribution and replaces the previous system based on class A, class B and class C networks.

3) Default subnet mask for class A, B, C

⇒ Class A - 255.0.0.0

Class B - 255.255.0.0

Class C - 255.255.255.0

4) Subnetting ex:

⇒ A subnet is a sub-network of a network that falls with the class A, B, or C range.

Ex) 172.16.0.0 is class B network.

## Student Observation

Thus, we have written a program to implement subnetting to find subnet mask.

## FAQ's

- Ans 1) In classful routing, address is divided into three parts which are: Network, Subnet and Host while in classless routing: address is divided into two parts which are: Subnet and Host.
- Ans 2) The IP address range 127.0.0.0 - 127.255.255.255 is reserved for loopback i.e. a Host's self-address also known as localhost address. This loopback IP address is managed entirely by and within the OS.
- Ans 3) It enhances routing efficiency, network management control and improving network security.
- Ans 4) A) IP address  $\rightarrow$  200.50.100.0  
It belongs to class C  
Subnet mask = 200.50.100.240
- b) *incomplete* to create  $\rightarrow$  14 subnets
- | n = no of bits required for subnetting |            |        |   |
|--|------------|--------|---|
| n = 0                                  | $2^0 = 1$  | $< 14$ | X |
| n = 1                                  | $2^1 = 2$  | $< 14$ | X |
| n = 2                                  | $2^2 = 4$  | $< 14$ | X |
| n = 3                                  | $2^3 = 8$  | $< 14$ | X |
| n = 4                                  | $2^4 = 16$ | $> 14$ | ✓ |
- Completed*
- So we can form a total of 16 subnets using 4 bits and any 14 of these can be used for Subnetting.
- no. of addresses in each subnet =  $2^{(8-4)} - 2$   
 $= 2^4 - 2 = 16 - 2 = 14$ .



c) First =  $200 \cdot 50 \cdot 100 \cdot 0$   
Last =  $200 \cdot 50 \cdot 100 \cdot 15$

d) First =  $200 \cdot 50 \cdot 100 \cdot 208$   
Last =  $200 \cdot 50 \cdot 100 \cdot 223$

✓  
ug  
A1  
complete  
21/11/2022