Supernetting?

Rule#1: Contiguous Networks

Rule#2: Number of networks order of 2

Rule#3: Value of non-common octet in first IP block is zero or a multiple of the number of networks to be aggregated

List#1

190.168.0.0/24

190.168.1.0/24 **YYY**

List#2

190.168.1.0/24

190.168.2.0/24 **YYN**

List#3

190.168.0.0/24

190.168.1.0/24

190.168.3.0/24 NNY

List#4

190.168.0.0/24

190.168.1.0/24

190.168.2.0/24

190.168.4.0/24 **NYY**

List#5

190.168.0.0/24

190.168.1.0/24

190.168.2.0/24

190.168.3.0/24 **YYY**

List#1

The networks in *List#1* above are: 190.168.0.0/24 and 190.168.1.0/24

190.168.0.0 101111110 10101000 0000000<mark>0</mark> 000000000

190.168.1.0 10111110 10101000 0000000<mark>1</mark> 00000000

Supernet IP Address: 10111110 10101000 00000000 00000000 190.168.0.0

Supernet Mask: 11111111 1111111 11111110 00000000 255.255.254.0 or /23

Supernet IP Block: 190.168.0.0/23

List#5

The networks in *List#5* above are: 190.168.0.0/24, 190.168.0.0/24, 190.168.2.0/24 and 190.168.3.0/24

190.168.1.0 10111110 10101000 000000<mark>01</mark> 00000000

190.168.2.0 101111110 10101000 000000<mark>10</mark> 000000000

190.168.3.0 101111110 10101000 00000011 00000000

Supernet IP Address: 10111110 10101000 00000000 00000000 190.168.0.0

Supernet Mask: 11111111 1111111 11111100 00000000 255.255.252.0 or /22

Supernet IP Block: 190.168.0.0/22

Finally, the supernet will be the first IP block in the list with the new supernet mask.