

Exp. No. 9  
9.10.25

# Implementation of subnetting in Cisco Packet Tracer.

Aim:

To implement classless IP subnetting in Cisco Packet Tracer and configure routers, switches and PCs for proper communication.

Procedure:

## 1) Create Topology

- \* Open packet Tracer  $\rightarrow$  New project.
- \* Add routers, switches and PCs from the device list.
- \* Connect devices using appropriate cables.

## 2) Subnetting the network

- \* Given network:  $192.168.1.0/24$
- \* Requirement: At least 5 usable IPs per subnet
- \* Apply  $127$  subnet mask  $\rightarrow$  Creates 8 subnets, each with 30 usable hosts.

\* Example subnets:

\*  $192.168.1.0/27 \rightarrow$  Hosts:  $192.168.1.1 - 192.168.1.30$

\*  $192.168.1.32/27 \rightarrow$  Hosts:  $192.168.1.33 - 192.168.1.62$

\*  $192.168.1.64/27 \rightarrow$  Hosts:  $192.168.1.65 - 192.168.1.94$  & so

## 3) IP Addressing Example

\* Router R1:

G0/0  $\rightarrow 192.168.1.1/27$

G0/1  $\rightarrow 192.168.2.1/27$

\* Router R2:

F0/0  $\rightarrow 192.168.3.1/27$

F0/1  $\rightarrow 192.168.4.1/27$



PCs: Assigned sequential IPS like 192.168.1.11 -  
192.168.1.15, 192.168.2.11-192.168.2.15

#### 4) Device Configuration

Routers (CLI):

Enable

Configure terminal

Interface g0/0

IP address <IP> <subnet mask>

no shutdown

exit.

Switches: Set ports to access mode  
(switchport mode access)

PCs: Configure IP, subnet mask & default gateway  
from respective subnet.

#### 5) Testing

Use the ping command from one PC to another  
If ping replies are received, the subnetting and  
routing are working correctly.

Student observations:

##### a) Understanding of subnetting:

Subnetting is the process of dividing a larger IP network into smaller logical networks. This allows better utilization of IP addresses, reduce wastage and helps organize networks based on departments or functions.

##### b) Advantages of subnetting:

- \* Efficient use of IP addresses.
- \* Reduce network congestion & improves performance.
- \* Enhances Security by isolating departments.
- \* Simplifies troubleshooting & management.

##### c) Subnetting in college:

Yes, Subnetting is generally implementation in colleges.



For example:

Administration Dept: 10.1.1.0/24

Computer Labs: 10.1.2.0/24

Library Network: 10.1.3.0/24

Wifi Access: 10.1.4.0/24

This ensures smooth communication, controlled access & efficient IP management across the campus.

Result:

$$\frac{2}{14} \times 128 = \frac{9}{10}$$

Therefore subnetting is implemented in cisco packet tracer.