



# Computer Science & IT

## COMPUTER NETWORKS (CN)

IP address Subnetting Supernetting

**Lecture No. 6**



**By- Ravindra Sir**



# Recap of Previous Lecture



Topic

IP

Topic

Topic



# Topics to be Covered



Topic

IP

Topic

Topic





## Unstoppable Indians: Stories to Ignite Student Motivation

### R. K. Narayan – Storyteller of Everyday India

R. K. Narayan (1906–2001) created the fictional town of Malgudi, weaving simple yet profound tales of ordinary lives. His debut novel, *Swami and Friends* (1935), introduced global readers to India's rural rhythms and universal human emotions. Despite limited formal schooling, Narayan's dedication to his craft and keen observation made him a literary icon.

**Lesson:** Authentic storytelling rooted in local experiences can resonate universally and build cultural bridges.





## Unstoppable Indians: Stories to Ignite Student Motivation

### Ruskin Bond – Chronicler of the Himalayas

Ruskin Bond (b. 1934) is a celebrated author of stories and novels set in the Himalayan foothills. Born in Kashmir and raised in Dehradun, Bond drew on nature and childhood memories to craft award-winning books like The Room on the Roof. He mentors young writers and champions reading culture through workshops and literary festivals.

Lesson: Observe the world with curiosity—small moments in nature can inspire timeless stories that unite hearts.





## Unstoppable Indians: Stories to Ignite Student Motivation

### *Khushwant Singh – Wit, Wisdom, and Secularism*

Khushwant Singh (1915–2014) was a journalist, novelist, and lawyer who critiqued society with incisive wit. His novel *Train to Pakistan* (1956) portrayed Partition's human toll with empathy and irony. As editor of *The Illustrated Weekly of India*, he challenged orthodoxy and championed secular humanism through essays, making him a household name. Lesson: Combine intellectual rigor with empathy to challenge injustice and foster open public discourse.





## Unstoppable Indians: Stories to Ignite Student Motivation

### Arundhati Roy – Writer and Activist

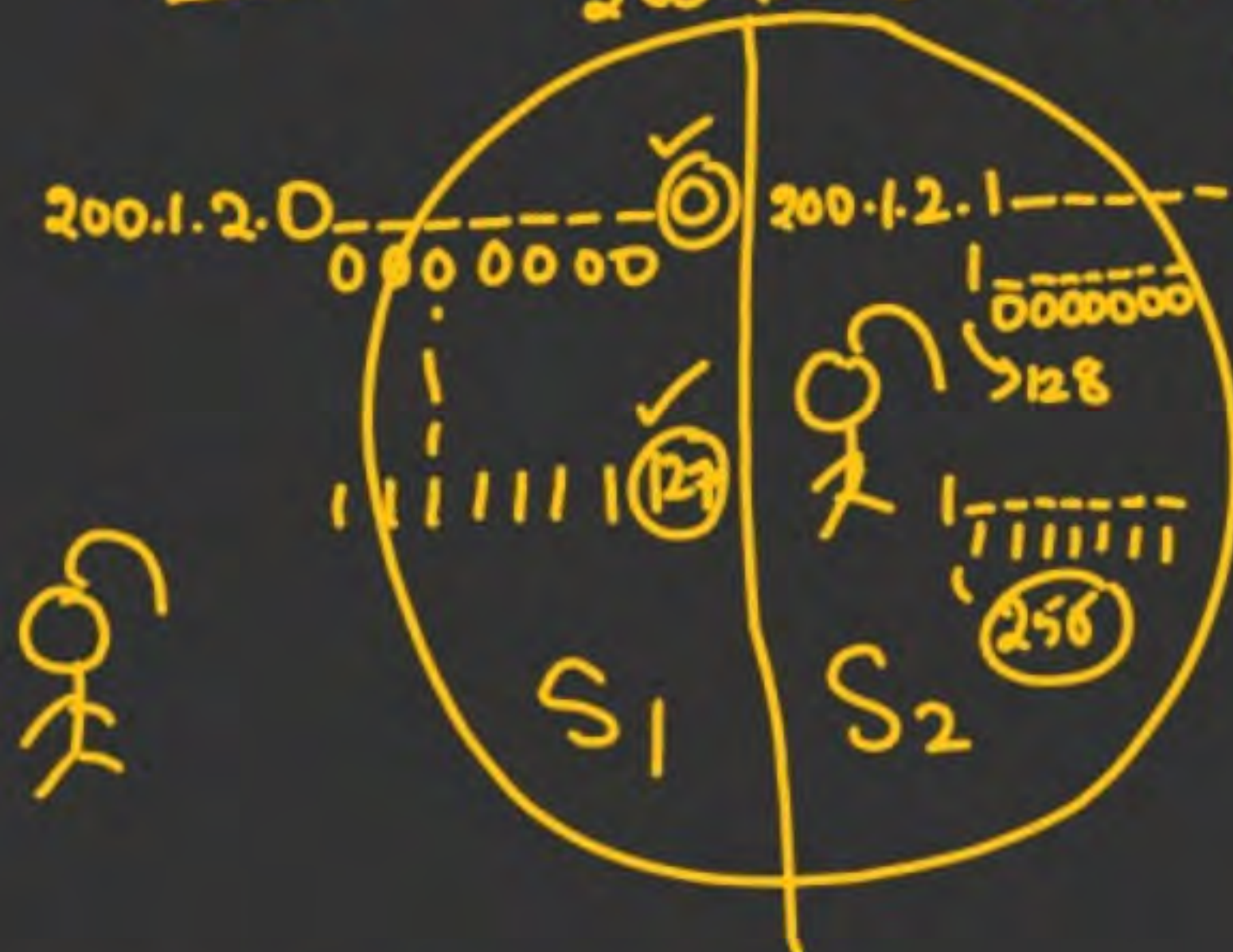
Arundhati Roy (b. 1961) won the Booker Prize in 1997 for *The God of Small Things*, exploring complex social realities in Kerala. A fierce critic of globalization and environmental degradation, she uses essays and speeches to advocate for Indigenous rights and social justice. Roy's fearless voice bridges literature and activism.

**Lesson:** Leverage creative expression to shine light on injustice—words can be powerful tools for social change.



Revise +

200.1.2.0 → class n/w



192<sub>8</sub>

1001000.00000000.

00000010.00000000

n/w id Hid

0 1

200.1.2.0 → NID

200.1.2.255 → DBA

S<sub>1</sub> — (0 - 127)  
 ↓ ↓  
SID<sub>S1</sub> DBA of SN S<sub>1</sub>

S<sub>2</sub> (128 - 255)  
 ↓ ↓  
 SID DBA of  
 of SN S<sub>2</sub> SN S<sub>2</sub>







$$\frac{256}{4} = \frac{2^8}{2^2} = 2^6 = \textcircled{64}$$

200.1.2.0

200.1.2.7 7 --- (6-63)  
 00 ---

(64-127)  
 01 ---

64  
 63  
 ---  
 127

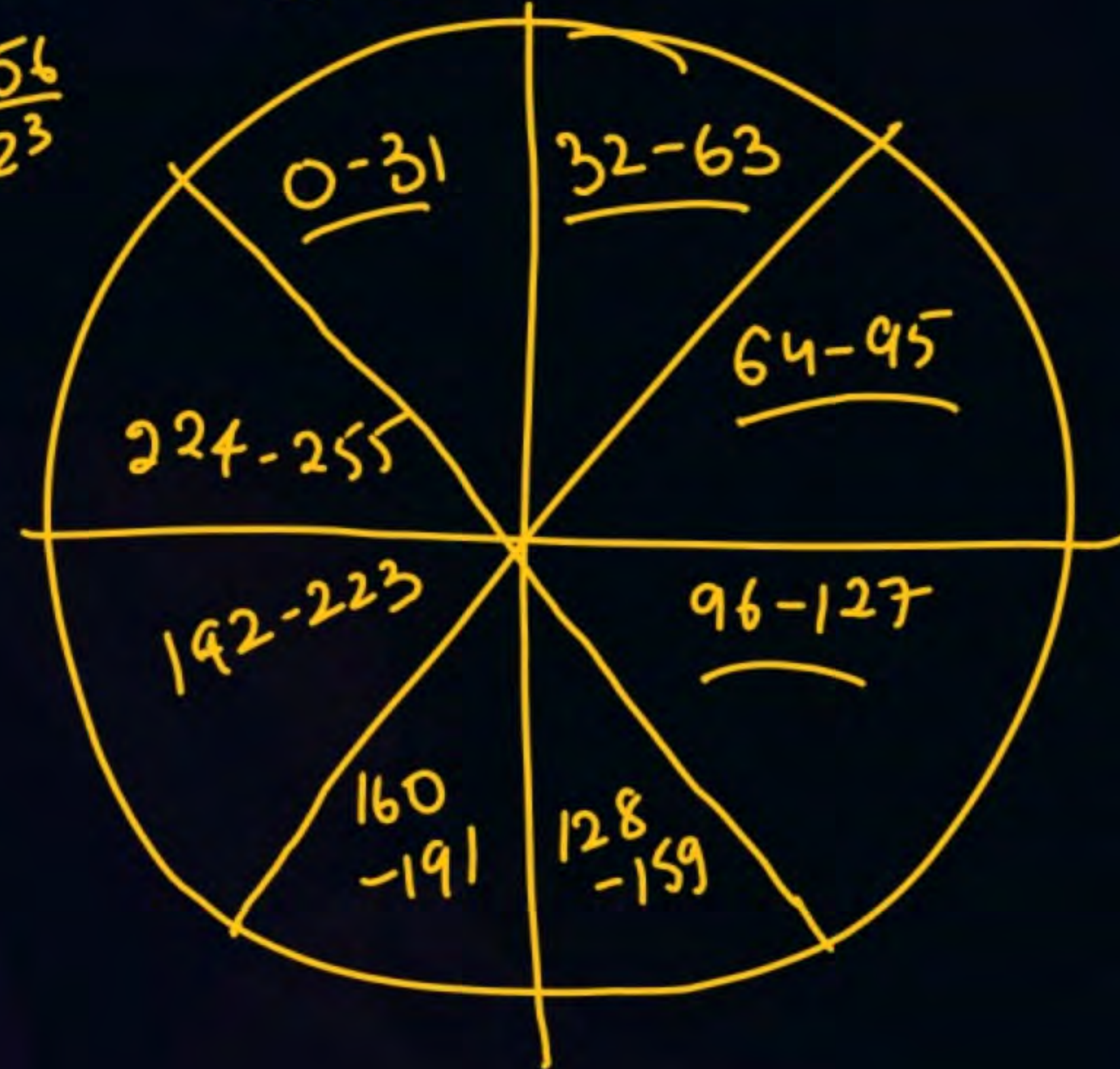
128  
 63  
 ---  
 191

(128-191)  
 10 ~

(192-255)  
11 ---



200.1.2.0



$$\frac{256}{2^8} = \frac{256}{2^3}$$

$$= \frac{2^8}{2^3}$$

$$= 2^5$$

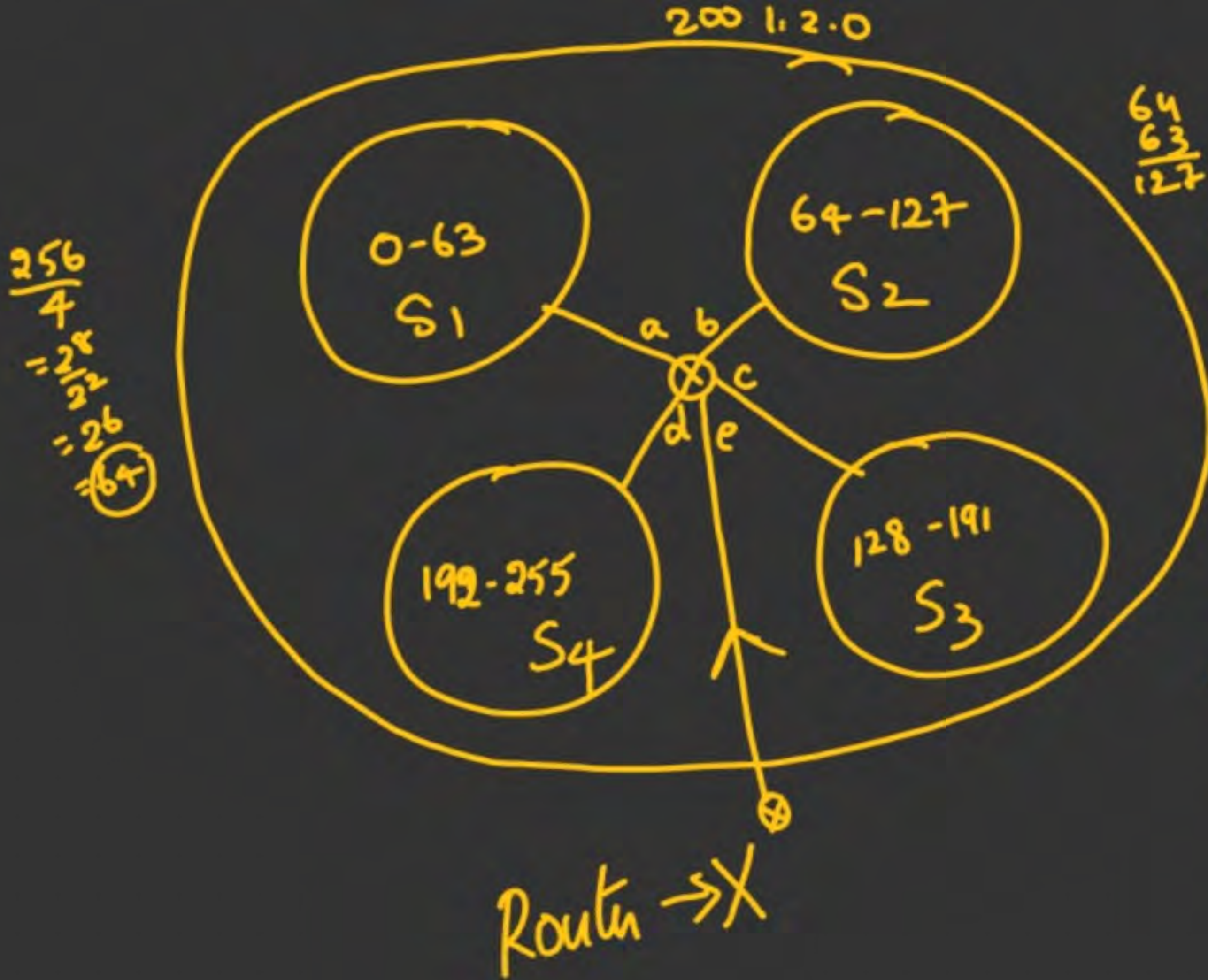
$$= (32)$$

$$\underline{0+31} = 31$$

$$32+31 = 63$$

$$64+31 =$$





if  $(0 \leq IP \leq 63)$   
 $\underline{SN = S_1}$   
 32

128  
63  
191

192  
63  
255

DIP

M	SIP	DIP
		200.1.2.20

S1  $\rightarrow$  N/W  
 Interface 'a'

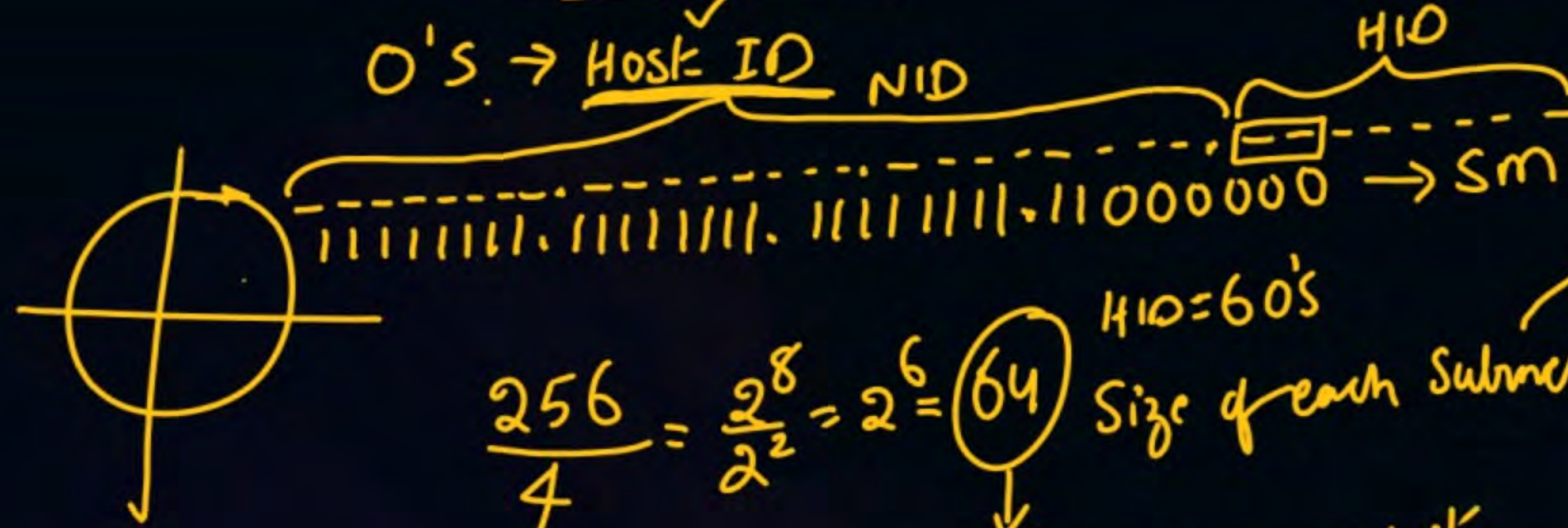


# Subnet mask

It is a 32 bit number.

1's  $\rightarrow$  NID + SID

0's  $\rightarrow$  Host ID NID

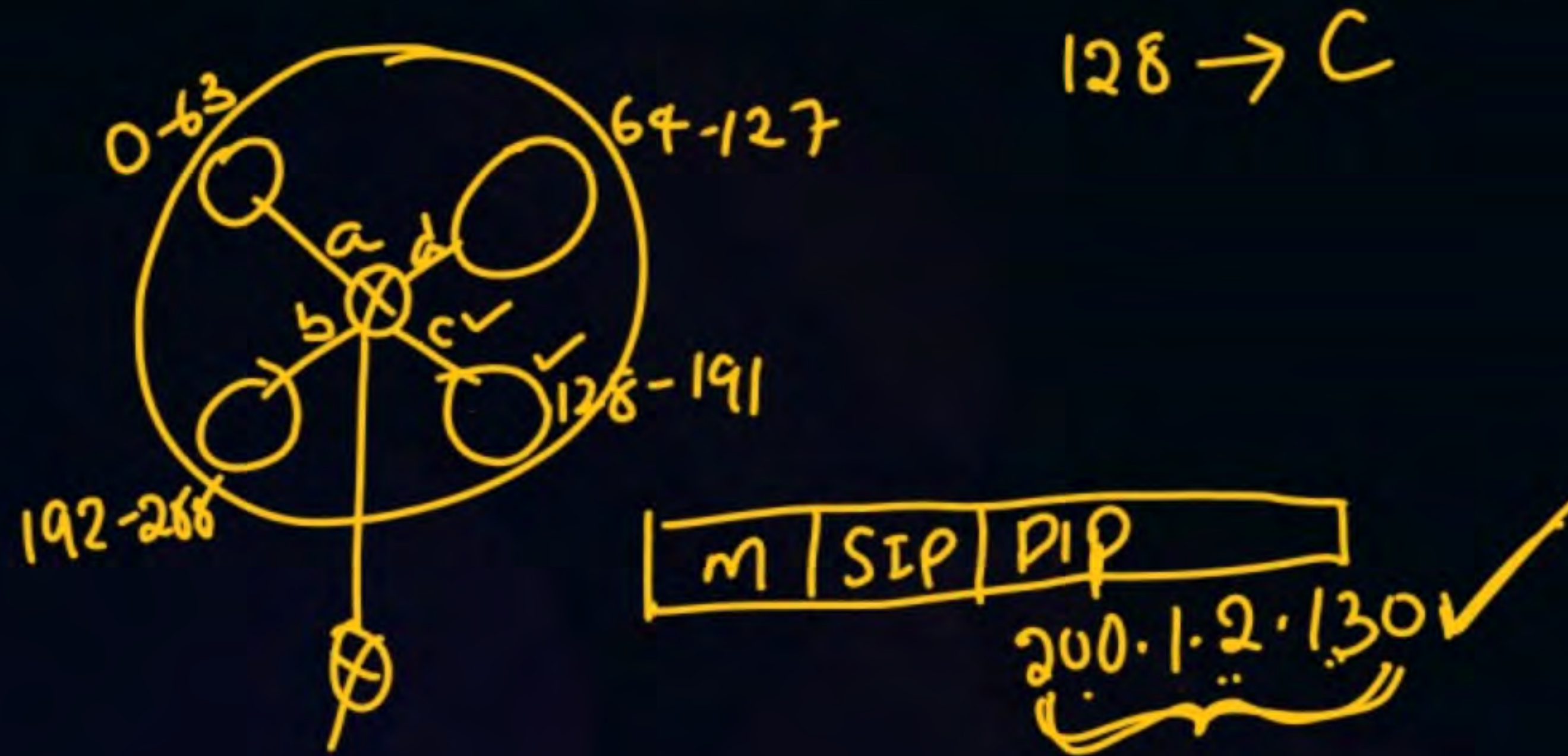


$$\frac{256}{4} = \frac{2^8}{2^2} = 2^6 = 64$$

HID = 60's  
Size of each Subnet =  $2^6 = 64$   
 $2^6 \rightarrow$  HID = 6 bits



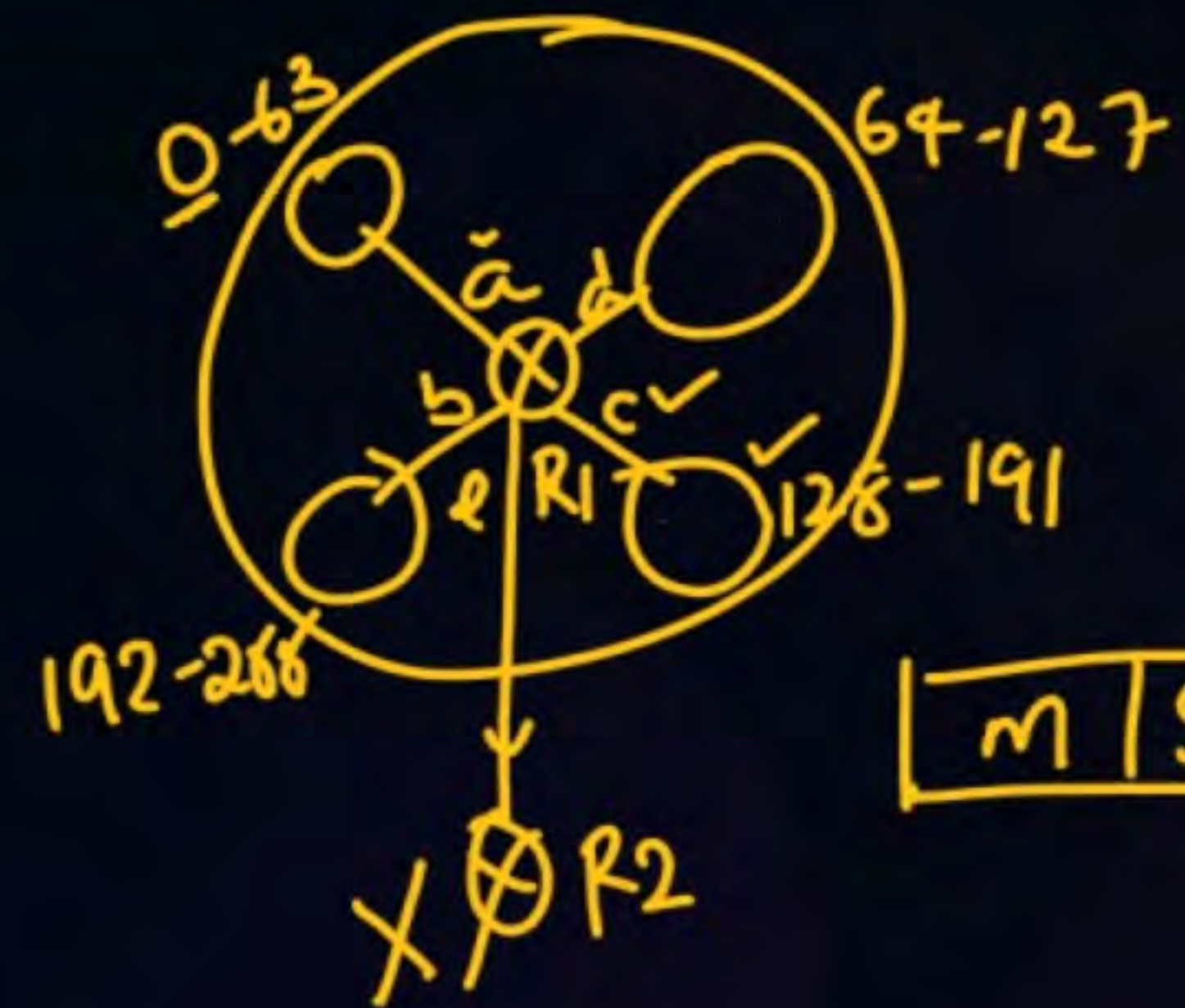
$$\begin{array}{r}
 11111111.11111111.11111111.11000000 \\
 11001000.00000001.00000010.10000010 \\
 \hline
 11001000.00000001.00000010.10000000 \\
 250 \quad . \quad 1 \quad . \quad 2 \quad . \quad \underline{128} \checkmark \rightarrow \text{NID}
 \end{array}$$





11111111.11111111.11111111.11000000

255.255.255.192 Routing table at R<sub>1</sub>



NID	SM	Interface
200.1.2.0	255.255.255.192	a
200.1.2.64	255.255.255.192	d
200.1.2.128	255.255.255.192	c
200.1.2.192	255.255.255.192	b
<u>0.0.0.0</u>	<u>0.0.0.0</u>	<u>e</u>

m | SIP | DIP  
200.1.2.130 ✓

When all the subnets have same size, then N/m is same for all.



11111111.11111111.11111111.11000000  
 11001000.00000001.00000010.00010001

200.1.2.0 ✓

0-a ✓

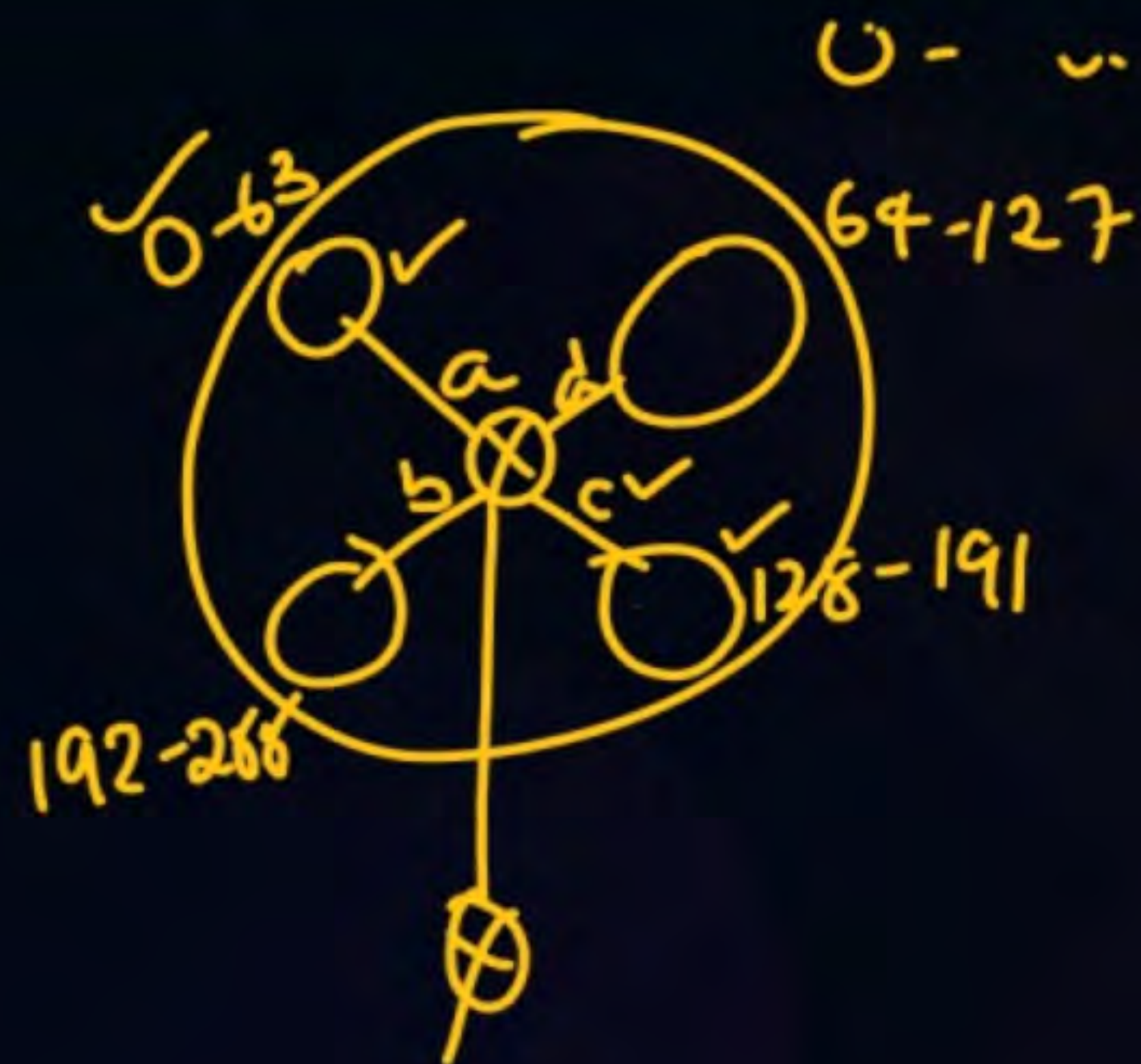


DIP ✓		
m	SIP	200.1.2.17



$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
11111111 & 11111111 & 11111111 & 11000000 & 00000001 & 00000010 & 00000000 \\
11011000 & 00000001 & 00000010 & 00000000 & 00000000 & 00000000 & 00000000
\end{array}$   
200.1.2.0

$0 \rightarrow \underline{\underline{a}}$



$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
m & \text{SIP} & \text{200.1.2.23} \\
\hline
\end{array}$

$$23 - 16 + 4 + 2 + 1$$

$\begin{array}{c}
23 \\
\downarrow \\
16 \\
+ \\
4 \\
+ \\
2 \\
+ \\
1
\end{array}$





When a packet arrives at a router, router will see DIP and does "ANDing" with the 'SM'. and takes 3 decisions:

- 1) If there is only one match, then send the packet on that interface
- 2) If there is more than one match, then send the packet on the interface with larger Subnet mask.
- 3) If there is no match, then use the default entry

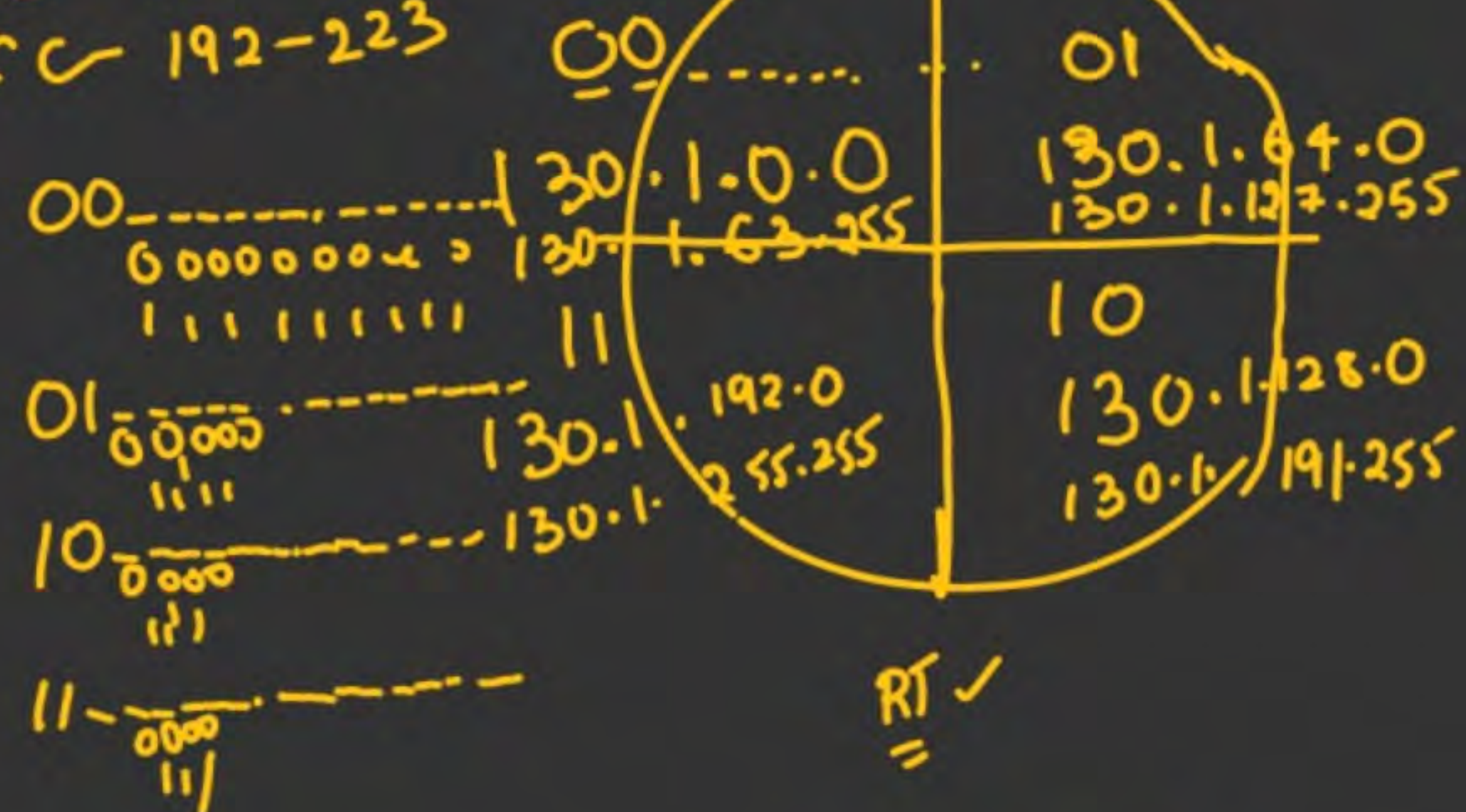


CA-1-126

CB-128-191

CC-192-223

CB=130.1.0.0



130 → 128 + 2

10000010.00000001.00000000.00000000

NID

00

01

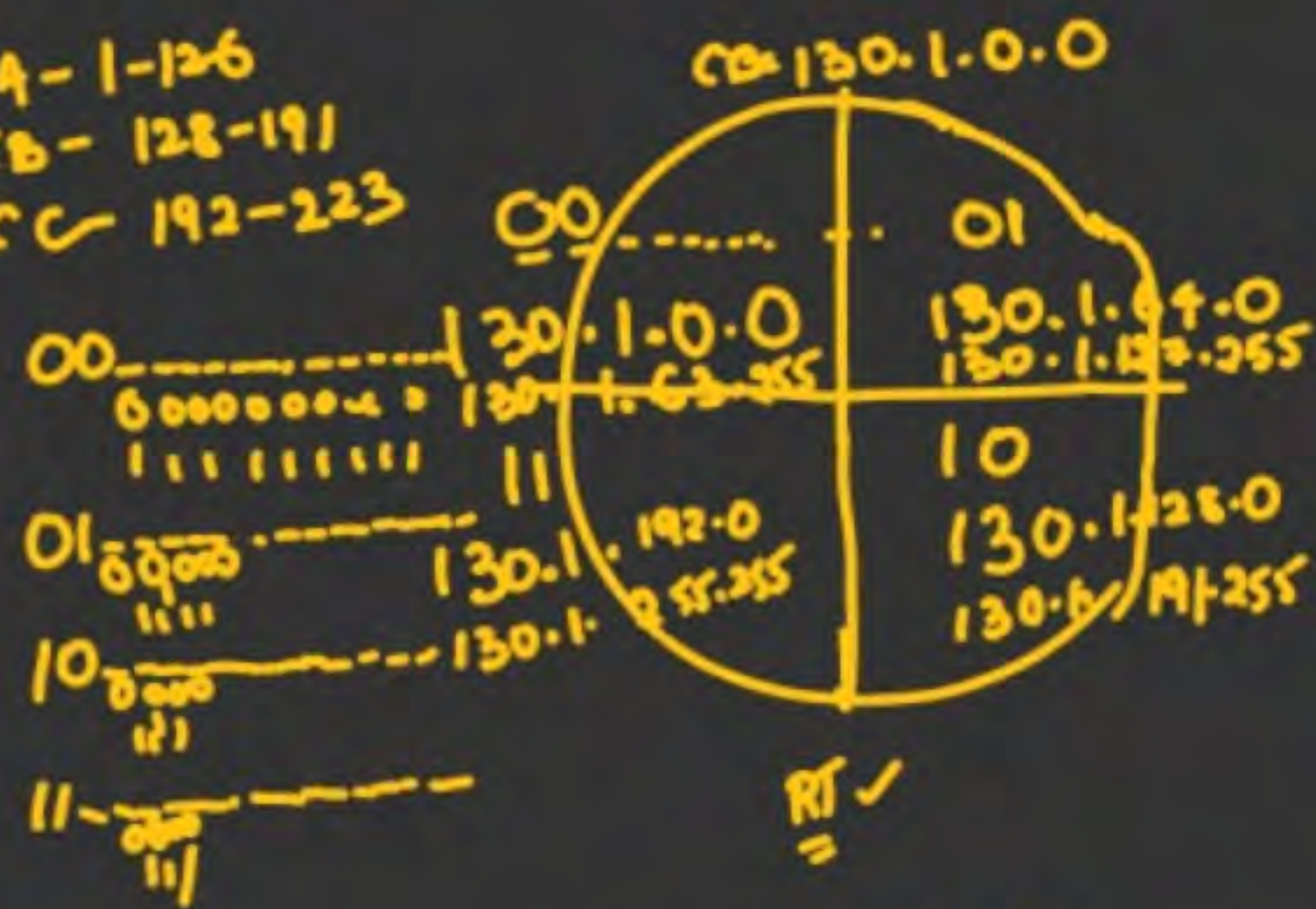
10

11

HIO

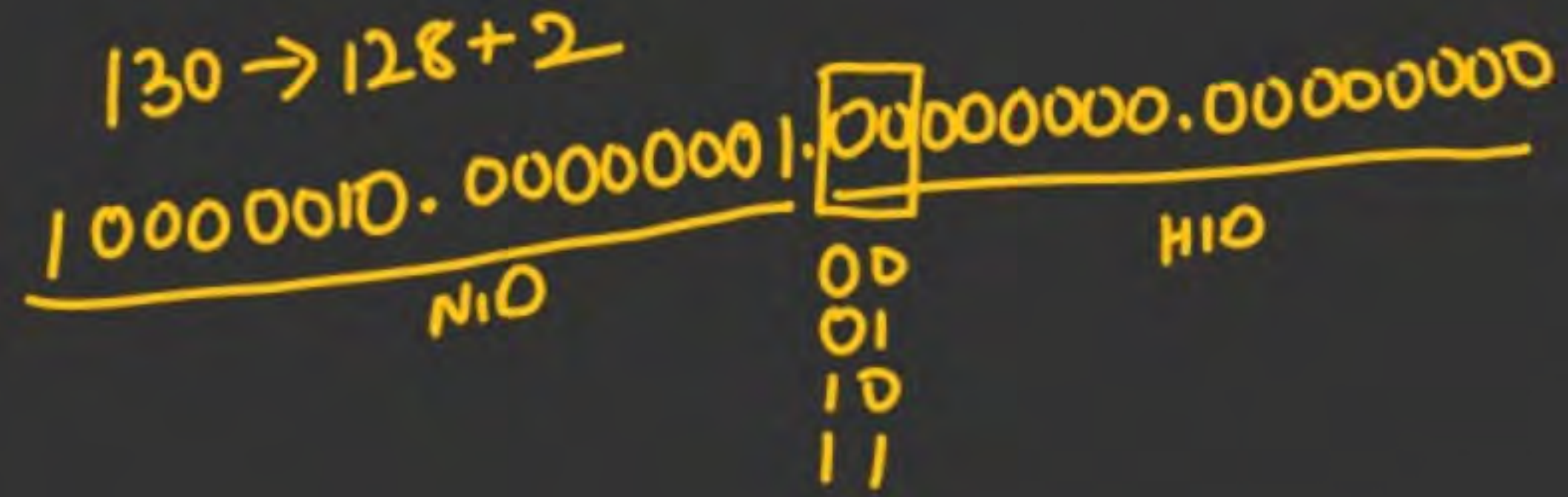


CA-1-126  
 CB-128-191  
 CC-192-223



✓  
 $\frac{NM}{SM}$  ✓

1'S → NID + SID  
 0'S → HID







CB 130.1.0.0

10000010.00000001.00000000.00000000

NID

00 - SN<sub>1</sub><sup>HID</sup>

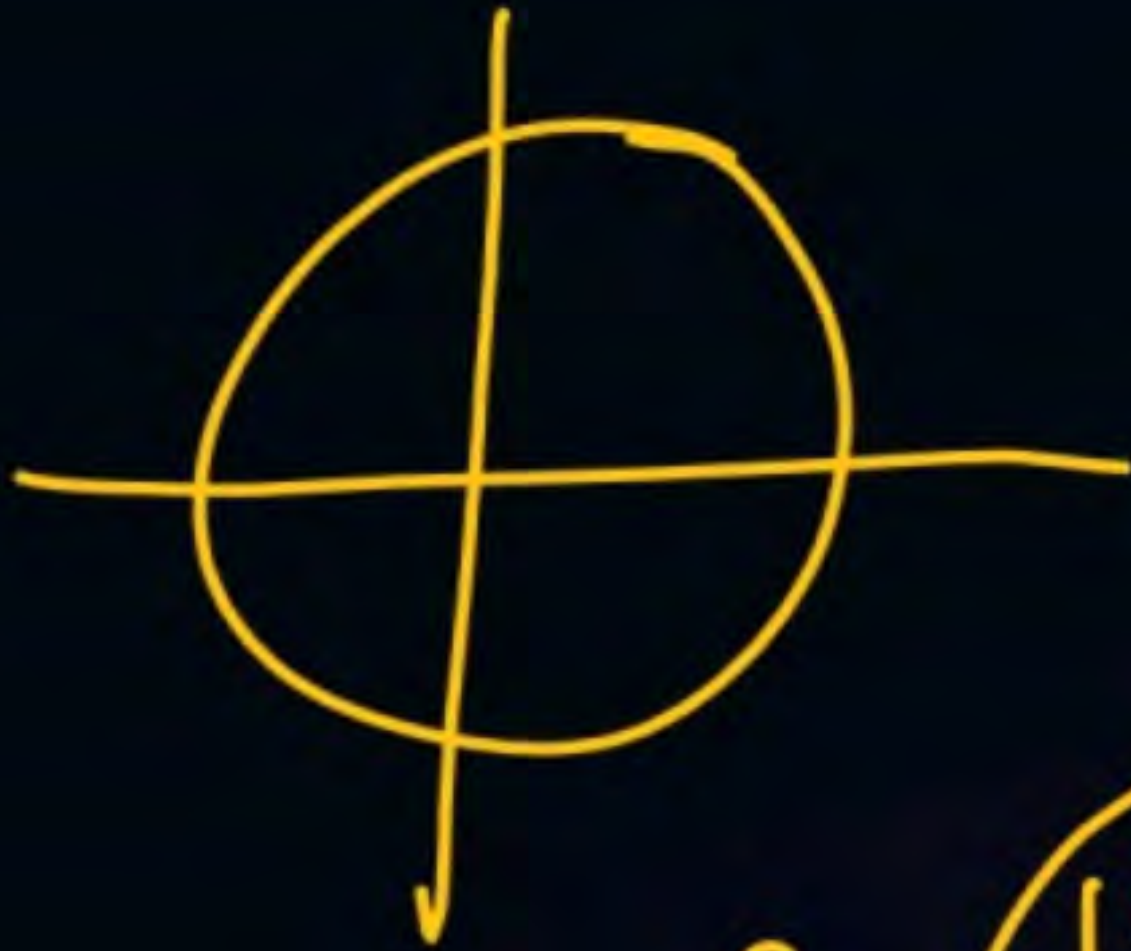
01 - SN<sub>2</sub>

10 - SN<sub>3</sub>

11 - SN<sub>4</sub>







CB 130.1.0.0

10000010.00000001.00000000.00000000

NID

128  
2

00 - SN<sub>1</sub> HID

01 - SN<sub>2</sub>

10 - SN<sub>3</sub>

11 - SN<sub>4</sub>

S4

130.1.192.0

to

130.1.255.255

00000010.00000001.11000000.00000000  
130 . 1 . 192 . 0

10000010.00000001.11111111.11111111  
130 . 1 . 255 . 255





CB 130.1.0.0

10000010.00000001.0000 0000.00000000

NID

00 - SN<sub>1</sub> HID

01 - SN<sub>2</sub>

10 - SN<sub>3</sub>

→ 128.0

10000010.00000001.10 000000.00000000

10 111111.11111111

128 63 191.255

128  
63  
191

S3  
(130.1.128.0  
to  
130.1.191.255)





CB 130.1.0.0

10000010.00000001.<sup>128</sup>00000000.00000000<sub>2</sub>  
 NID

00 - SN<sub>1</sub> HID

01 - SN<sub>2</sub>

10000010.00000001.01000000.00000000  
 130. 1. 64.0

0111111.1111111

127. 255

130.1.

SN2 130.1.64.0 - 130.1.127.255





CB 130.1.0.0

10000010.00000001.00000000.00000000

NID

128  
2  
0000

00 - SN<sub>1</sub> HID

00000000.00000000

00111111.11111111

130.1.0.0  
130.1.63.255

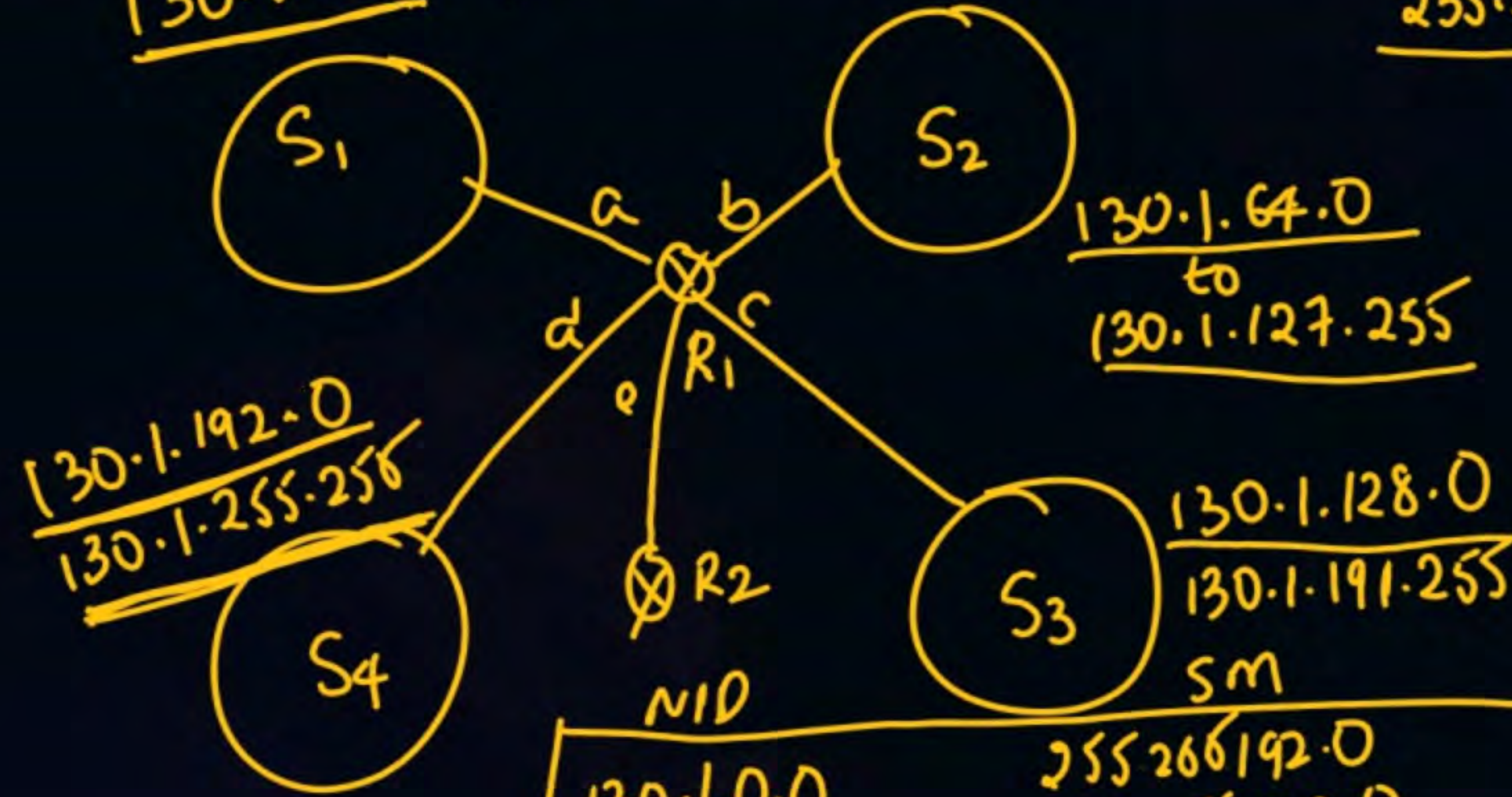
SI



$S_m: 255.255.192.0$   
 $130.1.0.0 - 130.1.63.255$

130.1.0.0

$\frac{130.1. \boxed{\phantom{00}}}{NID \quad SID} \text{-----} \text{PW}$   
 $255.255.192.0 \rightarrow S_m/N_m$



NID	S <sub>m</sub>	Interface
130.1.0.0	255.255.192.0	a
130.1.64.0	255.255.192.0	b
130.1.128.0	255.255.192.0	c
130.1.192.0	255.255.192.0	d
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	e





**THANK - YOU**