

**Packet Tracer - VLSM Design and Implementation Practice Topology**

You will receive one of three possible topologies.

# Addressing Table

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Device** | **Interface** | **IP Address** | **Subnet Mask** | **Default Gateway** |
| *[[R1Name]] blank*  Building1 | G0/0 | 10.11.48.97 | 255.255.255.240 | N/A |
| G0/1 | 10.11.48.65 | 255.255.255.224 | N/A |
| S0/0/0 | 10.11.48.121 | 255.255.255.252 | N/A |
| *blank blank blank* Building2 | G0/0 | 10.11.48.113 | 255.255.255.248 | N/A |
| G0/1 | 10.11.48.1 | 255.255.255.192 | N/A |
| S0/0/0 | 10.11.48.122 | 255.255.255.252 | N/A |
| ASW-1 | VLAN 1 | 10.11.48.98 | 255.255.255.240 | 10.11.48.97 |
| ASW-2 | VLAN 1 | 10.11.48.66 | 255.255.255.224 | 10.11.48.65 |
| ASW-3 | VLAN 1 | 10.11.48.114 | 255.255.255.248 | 10.11.48.113 |
| ASW-4 | VLAN 1 | 10.11.48.2 | 255.255.255.192 | 10.11.48.1 |
| Host-A | NIC | 10.11.48.110 | 255.255.255.240 | 10.11.48.97 |
| Host-B | NIC | 10.11.48.94 | 255.255.255.224 | 10.11.48.65 |
| Host-C | NIC | 10.11.48.118 | 255.255.255.248 | 10.11.48.113 |
| Host-D | NIC | 10.11.48.62 | 255.255.255.192 | 10.11.48.1 |

# Objectives

**Part 1: Examine the Network Requirements**

**Part 2: Design the VLSM Addressing Scheme**

**Part 3: Assign IP Addresses to Devices and Verify Connectivity**

# Background

In this activity, you are given a /24 network address to use to design a VLSM addressing scheme. Based on a set of requirements, you will assign subnets and addressing, configure devices and verify connectivity.

# Instructions Part 1: Examine the Network Requirements

**Step 1: Determine the number of subnets needed.**

You will subnet the network address . The network has the following requirements:

**Packet Tracer - VLSM Design and Implementation Practice**

* ASW -1 LAN will require  **14** host IP addresses
* ASW-2 LAN will require  30 host IP addresses
* ASW-3 LAN will require  **6** host IP addresses
* ASW-4 LAN will require  60 host IP addresses

Question:

How many subnets are needed in the network topology? 5

***Type your answers here.***

**Step 2: Determine the subnet mask information for each subnet.**

Questions:

1. Which subnet mask will accommodate the number of IP addresses required for  **ASW-1** ? 255.255.255.240/28

How many usable host addresses will this subnet support? 14

***Type your answers here.***

1. Which subnet mask will accommodate the number of IP addresses required for  **ASW-2** ? 255.255.255.224/27

How many usable host addresses will this subnet support? 30

***Type your answers here.***

1. Which subnet mask will accommodate the number of IP addresses required for  **ASW-3** ? 255.255.255.248/29

How many usable host addresses will this subnet support? 6

***Type your answers here.***

1. Which subnet mask will accommodate the number of IP addresses required for  **ASW-4** ? 255.255.255.192/26

How many usable host addresses will this subnet support? 62

***Type your answers here.***

1. Which subnet mask will accommodate the number of IP addresses required for the connection between  **Building-1**  and  **Building-2** ? 255.255.255.252/30

***Type your answers here.***

# Part 2: Design the VLSM Addressing Scheme

**Step 1: Divide the network based on the number of hosts per subnet.**

1. Use the first subnet to accommodate the largest LAN.
2. Use the second subnet to accommodate the second largest LAN.
3. Use the third subnet to accommodate the third largestLAN.
4. Use the fourth subnet to accommodate the fourth largestLAN.
5. Use the fifth subnet to accommodate the connection between and.

**Step 2: Document the VLSM subnets.**

Complete the **Subnet Table**,listing the subnet descriptions (e.g. [[S1Name]] LAN), number of hosts needed, then network address for the subnet, the first usable host address, and the broadcast address. Repeat until all addresses are listed.

**Subnet Table**

**Packet Tracer - VLSM Design and Implementation Practice**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Subnet Description** | **Number of Hosts Needed** | **Network Address/CIDR** | **First Usable Host Address** | **Broadcast Address** |
| Host-D LAN | 60 | 10.11.48.0/26 | 10.11.48.1 | 10.11.48.63 |
| *blank* Host-B LAN | 30 | 10.11.48.64/27 | 10.11.48.65 | 10.11.48.95 |
| *blank* Host-A LAN | 14 | 10.11.48.96/28 | 10.11.48.97 | 10.11.48.111 |
| *blank* Host-C LAN | 6 | 10.11.48.112/29 | 10.11.48.113 | 10.11.48.119 |
| *blank* WAN Link | 2 | 10.11.48.120/30 | 10.11.48.121 | 10.11.48.123 |

**Step 3: Document the addressing scheme.**

1. Assign the first usable IP addresses to for the two LAN links and the WAN link.
2. Assign the first usable IP addresses to  for the two LAN links. Assign the last usable IP address for the WAN link.
3. Assign the second usable IP addresses to the switches.
4. Assign the last usable IP addresses to the hosts.

# Part 3: Assign IP Addresses to Devices and Verify Connectivity

Most of the IP addressing is already configured on this network. Implement the following steps to complete the addressing configuration.

**Step 1: Configure IP addressing on the router LAN interfaces.**

**Step 2: Configure IP addressing on the , switch including the default gateway.**

**Step 3: Configure IP addressing on , including the default gateway.**

**Step 4: Verify connectivity.**

You can only verify connectivity from , , and . However, you should be able to ping every IP address listed in the **Addressing Table**.

*End of document*