

Lab - Calculate IPv4 Subnets

Objectives

Part 1: Determine IPv4 Address Subnetting

Part 2: Calculate IPv4 Address Subnetting

Background / Scenario

The ability to work with IPv4 subnets and determine network and host information based on a given IP address and subnet mask is critical to understanding how IPv4 networks operate. The first part is designed to reinforce how to compute network IP address information from a given IP address and subnet mask. When given an IP address and subnet mask, you will be able to determine other information about the subnet.

Instructions

Fill out the tables below with appropriate answers given the IPv4 address, original subnet mask, and new subnet mask.

Problem 1:

Given:	
Host IP Address:	192.168.200.139
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0

Find:	
Number of Subnet Bits	24
Number of Subnets Created	1
Number of Host Bits per Subnet	8
Number of Hosts per Subnet	254
Network Address of this Subnet	192.168.200.0
IPv4 Address of First Host on this Subnet	192.168.200.1
IPv4 Address of Last Host on this Subnet	192.168.200.254
IPv4 Broadcast Address on this Subnet	192.168.200.255

Problem 2:

Given:	
Host IP Address:	10.101.99.228
Subnet Mask	255.0.0.0

Find:	
Number of Subnet Bits	8
Number of Subnets Created	1
Number of Host Bits per Subnet	24
Number of Hosts per Subnet	2^24 - 2
Network Address of this Subnet	10.0.0.0
IPv4 Address of First Host on this Subnet	10.0.0.1
IPv4 Address of Last Host on this Subnet	10.255.255.254
IPv4 Broadcast Address on this Subnet	10.255.255.255

Problem 3:

Given:	
Host IP Address:	172.22.32.12
Subnet Mask	255.255.0.0

Find:	
Number of Subnet Bits	16
Number of Subnets Created	1
Number of Host Bits per Subnet	16
Number of Hosts per Subnet	2^16-2
Network Address of this Subnet	172.22.0.0
IPv4 Address of First Host on this Subnet	172.22.0.1
IPv4 Address of Last Host on this Subnet	172.22.255.254
IPv4 Broadcast Address on this Subnet	172.22.255.255

Problem 4:

Given:	
Host IP Address:	192.168.1.245
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0

Find:	
Number of Subnet Bits	24
Number of Subnets Created	1
Number of Host Bits per Subnet	8
Number of Hosts per Subnet	254
Network Address of this Subnet	192.168.1.0
IPv4 Address of First Host on this Subnet	192.168.1.1
IPv4 Address of Last Host on this Subnet	192.168.1.254
IPv4 Broadcast Address on this Subnet	192.168.1.255

Problem 5:

Given:	
Host IP Address:	128.107.0.55
Original Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0

Find:	
Number of Subnet Bits	24
Number of Subnets Created	2^8=256
Number of Host Bits per Subnet	8
Number of Hosts per Subnet	254
Network Address of this Subnet	128.107.0.0
IPv4 Address of First Host on this Subnet	128.107.0.1
IPv4 Address of Last Host on this Subnet	128.107.0.254
IPv4 Broadcast Address on this Subnet	128.107.0.255

Problem 6:

Given:	
Host IP Address:	192.135.250.180
Original Subnet Mask	255.255.0.0

Find:	
Number of Subnet Bits	16
Number of Subnets Created	1
Number of Host Bits per Subnet	16
Number of Hosts per Subnet	2^16 - 2
Network Address of this Subnet	192.135.0.0
IPv4 Address of First Host on this Subnet	192.135.0.1
IPv4 Address of Last Host on this Subnet	192.135.255.254
IPv4 Broadcast Address on this Subnet	192.168.255.255

Reflection Question

Why is the subnet mask so important when analyzing an IPv4 address?

7. Conversão de binário para decimal:

```
a. 11001101 213
b. 01000111 71
c. 01110110 118
d. 01010101 85
e. 10101010 170
```

8. Conversão de decimal para binário:

```
a. 74 0100 1010
b. 468 0001 1101 0100
c. 752 0010 1111 0000
d. 63 0011 1111
e. 3148 1100 0100 1100
f. 4852 0001 0010 1111 0100
g. 59823 1110 1001 1010 1111
```

9. Converta os seguintes endereços IP para binário:

```
    a. 10.50.60.75 00001010.00110010.001111100.01001011
    b. 92.63.15.33 01011100.00111111.000011111.00100001
    c. 192.17.45.189 11000000.00010001.00101101.11000110
    d. 185.0.165.3 10111001.00000000.10100101.000000011
```

10. Identificação da classe (em que classe se encaixam – A, B ou C) e tipo (privado/público):

```
    a. 10.250.1.1 Classe A - Privado
    b. 150.10.15.5 Classe B - Público
    c. 192.168.2.50 Classe C - Privado
    d. 220.200.23.15 Classe C - Publico
    e. 177.100.18.47 Classe B - Público
    f. 172.20.1.2 Classe B - Privado
    g. 169.254.3.2 Classe B - Privado
```

11. Qual dos seguintes endereços IP não é da mesma sub-rede do endereço 191.5.80.80/20?

```
a) 191.5.79.254;
```

- b) 191.5.80.50;
- c) 191.5.83.100;
- d) 191.5.85.200;
- e) 191.5.95.1;
- f) 191.5.96.1;

12. Em cada alínea verifique se os endereços IP apresentados estão ou não na mesma sub-rede IP.

a) Endereço IP1: 192.168.1.1

Endereço IP2: 192.168.1.126 Mesma Rede

Máscara de sub-rede: 255.255.255.128

b) Endereço IP1: 192.168.0.180/27

Endereço IP2: 192.168.0.192/27

c) Endereço IP1: 172.16.100.234

Endereco IP2: 172.16.98.234 Mesma Rede

Máscara de sub-rede: 255.255.240.0

d) Endereço IP1: 192.168.9.31/27 Rede Diferente

Endereço IP2: 192.168.9.32/27

e) Endereço IP1: 10.1.0.1/23

Endereço IP2: 10.1.1.1/23

f) Endereço IP1: 10.11.8.100/21 Rede Diferente

Endereço IP2: 10.11.7.100/21

13. Indique quais das seguintes afirmações são verdadeiras:

- a) 127.0.0.1 é um endereço IP público;
- b) O endereço 203.127.12.15 é de classe D;
- c) O endereço 118.15.1.1 é de classe A;
- d) Um endereço IPv4 é constituído por 32 bits;
- e) Um endereço IPv4 é constituído por uma parte de host e uma parte de broadcast;
- f) Endereços IPv4 públicos são, por exemplo, 12.5.8.1/8, 175.16.12.8/16, 196.84.256.118/24;
- 14. Para cada alínea, identifique o endereço de rede, indicando para cada um dos casos o nº de bits relativos à parte de rede e à parte de host:

a) 150.203.23.19 - 255.255.0.0 150.203.0.0 | 16 bits (rede) | 16 bits (host)

b) 200.120.135.15 -255.255.255.128 200.120.135.0 | 25 bits(rede) | 7 bits (host)

c) 10.10.10.10/8 10.0.0.0 | 8 bits (rede) | 24 bits (host)

d) 199.20.150.35/24 199.20.150.0 | 24 bits (rede) | 8 bits (host)

e) 5.5.5.5/20 5.5.0.0 | 20 bits (rede) | 12 bits (host)

f) 172.16.29.1/17 172.16.0.0 | 17 bits (rede) | 15 bits (host)

- 15. Para cada alínea, indique os seguintes parâmetros:
 - Classe e tipo (privado/publico) de endereço
 - Endereço de rede
 - Endereço de broadcast
 - Número de bits para host

- Numero total de endereços IP por rede
- Número total de hosts por rede
 - a. 223.23.223.109/24 Classe C Público | 223.23.223.0 | 223.23.223.255 | 8 bits (host) | 256 endereços| 254 hosts
 - b. 10.10.250.1/8 Classe A Privado | 10.0.0.0 | 10.255.255.255 | 24 bits (host) | 2^24 endereços | 2^24 2 hosts
 - $c. \quad 192.168.156.3/18 \text{Classe C Privado} \mid 192.168.128.0 \mid 192.168.191.255 \mid 14 \text{ bits (host)} \mid 2^14 \text{ endereço} \mid 2^14-2 \text{ hosts} \mid 192.168.191.255 \mid 14 \text{ bits (host)} \mid 192.168.191.255 \mid 14 \text{ bits (ho$
 - d. 172.16.28.150/26 Classe B Público | 172.16.28.128 | 172.16.28.191 | 6 bits (host) | 32 endereços | 30 hosts