## **Subnet Mask**

The original network is 10.0.0.0/24, which means it has a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 (or /24, indicating 24 bits for the network portion).

To divide this network into 4 equal subnets, we need to borrow additional bits from the host portion.

The original /24 network provides 8 bits for hosts (since a classful /24 network uses the first 24 bits for the network and leaves 8 bits for hosts).

With 8 bits for hosts, the total number of IP addresses is 28=2562<sup>8</sup> = 2562<sup>8</sup> = 256, including the network and broadcast addresses.

To create 4 equal subnets, we need to borrow 2 more bits from the host portion (because 2^2= 4)

This increases the subnet mask from  $\frac{1}{24}$  to  $\frac{1}{26}$  (24 + 2 = 26).

The new subnet mask in dotted decimal is 255.255.255.192 (since the last octet is now 128+64=192128 + 64 = 192128 + 64 = 192).

So, the new subnet mask is /26 or 255.255.255.192.

## **Subnet Ranges**

Subnet ranges (based on the fourth octet):

Subnet 1: 10.0.0.0 - 10.0.0.63 Network address: 10.0.0.0 Broadcast address: 10.0.0.63

Valid host range: 10.0.0.1 - 10.0.0.62 (62 usable hosts)

Subnet 2: 10.0.0.64 - 10.0.0.127 Network address: 10.0.0.64 Broadcast address: 10.0.0.127

Valid host range: 10.0.0.65 - 10.0.0.126 (62 usable hosts)

Subnet 3: 10.0.0.128 - 10.0.0.191 Network address: 10.0.0.128 Broadcast address: 10.0.0.191

Valid host range: 10.0.0.129 - 10.0.0.190 (62 usable hosts)

Subnet 4: 10.0.0.192 - 10.0.0.255 Network address: 10.0.0.192 Broadcast address: 10.0.0.255

Valid host range: 10.0.0.193 - 10.0.0.254 (62 usable hosts)

