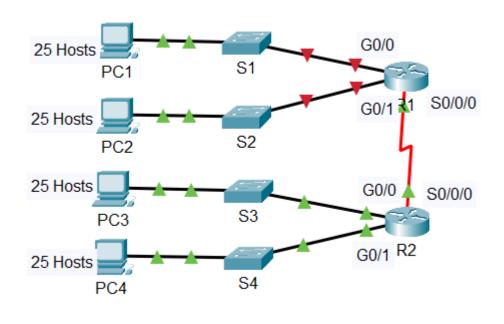
# **Experiment 11**

**<u>Aim</u>**: To implement a subnetting scenario

## **Software Used**:

Cisco Packet Tracer

# **Topology:**



# **Procedure:**

## **Addressing Table**

Device	Interface	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway
R1	G0/0	192.168.100.1	255.255.255.224	N/A
	G0/1	192.168.100.33	255.255.255.224	N/A
	S0/0/0	192.168.100.129	255.255.255.224	N/A
R2	G0/0	192.168.100.65	255.255.255.224	N/A
	G0/1	192.168.100.97	255.255.255.224	N/A
	S0/0/0	192.168.100.158	255.255.255.224	N/A

Device	Interface	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway
S1	VLAN 1	192.168.100.2	255.255.255.224	192.168.100.1
S2	VLAN 1	192.168.100.34	255.255.255.224	19.168.100.33
S3	VLAN 1	192.168.100.66	255.255.255.224	192.168.100.65
S4	VLAN 1	192.168.100.98	255.255.255.224	192.168.100.97
PC1	NIC	192.168.100.30	255.255.255.224	192.168.100.1
PC2	NIC	192.168.100.62	255.255.255.224	192.168.100.33
PC3	NIC	192.168.100.94	255.255.255.224	192.168.100.65
PC4	NIC	192.168.100.126	255.255.255.224	192.168.100.97

## **Objectives**

Part 1: Design an IP Addressing Scheme

Part 2: Assign IP Addresses to Network Devices and Verify Connectivity

### **Procedure:**

## Part 1: Design an IP Addressing Scheme

## Step 1: Subnet the 192.168.100.0/24 network into the appropriate number of subnets.

a. Based on the topology, how many subnets are needed?

5 four for Lans and one for the link between the routers.

b. How many bits must be borrowed to support the number of subnets in the topology table?

3

c. How many subnets does this create?

8

d. How many usable hosts does this create per subnet?

30

e. Calculate the binary value for the first five subnets. The first two subnets have been done for you.

Subnet	Network Address	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
0	192.168.100.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	192.168.100.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	192.168.100.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	192.168.100.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
4	192.168.100.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

f. Calculate the binary and decimal value of the new subnet mask.

First	Second	Third	Mask	Mask	Mask	Mask	Mask	Mask	Mask	Mask
Octet	Octet	Octet	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
11111111	11111111	11111111	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
First	Second	Third	Fourth Decimal Octet							
Decimal	Decimal	Decimal								
Octet	Octet	Octet								
255.	255.	255.	224							

g. Fill in the **Subnet Table**, listing the decimal value of all available subnets, the first and last usable host address, and the broadcast address. Repeat until all addresses are listed.

#### **Subnet Table**

Subnet Number	Subnet Address	First Usable Host Address	Last Usable Host Address	Broadcast Address	
0	192.168.100.0	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.30	192.168.100.31	
1	192.168.100.32	192.168.100.33	192.168.100.62	192.168.100.63	
2	192.168.100.64	192.168.100.65	192.168.100.94	192.168.100.95	
3	192.168.100.96	192.168.100.97	192.168.100.126	192.168.100.127	
4	192.168.100.128	192.168.100.129	192.168.100.158	192.168.100.159	
5	192.168.100.160	192.168.100.161	192.168.100.190	192.168.100.191	
6	192.168.100.192	192.168.100.193	192.168.100.222	192.168.100.223	
7	192.168.100.224	192.168.100.225	192.168.100.254	192.168.100.255	

### Step 2: Assign the subnets to the network shown in the topology.

- a. Assign Subnet 0 to the LAN connected to the GigabitEthernet 0/0 interface of R1:
- b. Assign Subnet 1 to the LAN connected to the GigabitEthernet 0/1 interface of R1:
- c. Assign Subnet 2 to the LAN connected to the GigabitEthernet 0/0 interface of R2:
- d. Assign Subnet 3 to the LAN connected to the GigabitEthernet 0/1 interface of R2:
- e. Assign Subnet 4 to the WAN link between R1 to R2:

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

Fill in the **Addressing Table** using the following guidelines:

- Assign the first usable IP addresses in each subnet to R1 for the two LAN links and the WAN link.
- b. Assign the first usable IP addresses in each subnet to R2 for the LAN links. Assign the last usable IP address for the WAN link.
- c. Assign the second usable IP address in the attached subnets to the switches.
- d. Assign the last usable IP addresses to the PCs in each subnet.

## Part 2: Assign IP Addresses to Network Devices and Verify Connectivity

### Step 1: Configure R1 LAN interfaces.

- a. Configure both LAN interfaces with the addresses from the Addressing Table.
- b. Configure the interfaces so that the hosts on the LANs have connectivity to the default gateway.

```
Tushar(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
Tushar (config-if) #exit
Tushar(config) #interface gigabitethernet0/1
Tushar(config-if) #ip address 192.168.100.33 255.255.255.224
Tushar(config-if) #no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
Tushar (config-if) #exit
Tushar(config)#interface serial0/0/0
Tushar(config-if) #ip address 192.168.100.129 255.255.255.224 Tushar(config-if) #no shutdown
Tushar (config-if) #exit
Tushar (config) #
Tushar (config) #exit
Tushar#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Tushar#
```

### Step 2: Configure IP addressing on S3.

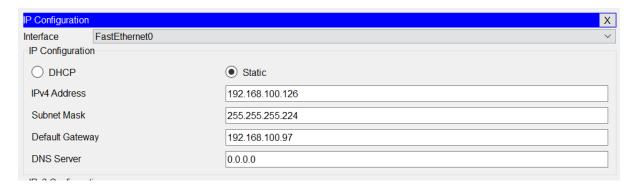
- a. Configure the switch VLAN1 interface with addressing.
- b. Configure the switch with the default gateway address.

```
53(config-if)#exit
53(config)#interface vlan 1
53(config-if)#ip address 192.168.100.66 255.255.255.224
53(config-if)#no shutdown
53(config-if)#end
53#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

$3(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.100.65
$3(config)#exit
$3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

## Step 3: Configure PC4.

Configure PC4 with host and default gateway addresses.



Step 4: Verify connectivity.

You can only verify connectivity from R1, S3, and PC4. However, you should be able to ping every IP address listed in the **Addressing Table**.

## **Packet Tracer Activity:**



## **Conclusion**:

The router was configured successfully.