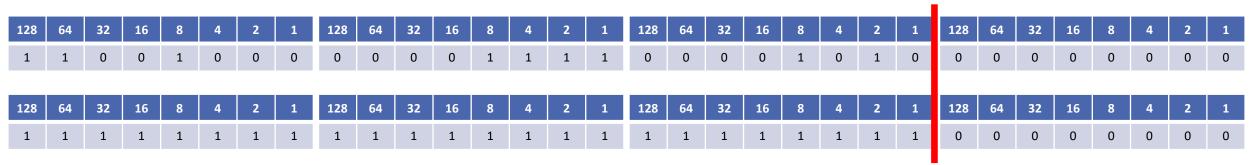
Subnetting

- To understand this lecture, think about it from the point of view of the originally intended IPv4 design again, where all hosts which can communicate on the Internet have a public IP address.
- Let's say we're the network designer for a small business with four departments spread over two offices, and we want to manage our own public address space.
- Rather than purchasing separate address ranges for the different departments, we can purchase a single range and subnet it into smaller portions.



Borrowing Host Bits





- To subnet the network into smaller subnets, we need to 'borrow' host bits and add them to the network portion of the address
- The network address line always moves to the right when we subnet
- The further to the right we go, the more subnets we'll have of that size but less hosts



Calculating the Number of Networks

- To calculate the number of available subnets, the formula is 2^{subnet-bits}
- If a Class C network uses a /28 subnet mask then we've borrowed 4 bits from the default of /24
- If a Class B network uses a /28 subnet mask then we've borrowed 12 bits from the default of /16
- Hosts on different subnets need to go via a router if they want to communicate with each other



Calculating the Number of Hosts

- To calculate the number of available hosts, the formula is 2^{host-bits} minus 2
- We subtract 2 because the network address and broadcast address cannot be assigned to hosts
- If a Class C network uses a /28 subnet mask then we have 4 bits left for hosts
- 9 $2^4 2 = 14$
- If a Class B network uses a /28 subnet mask then we have 4 bits left for hosts
- 9 $2^4 2 = 14$

