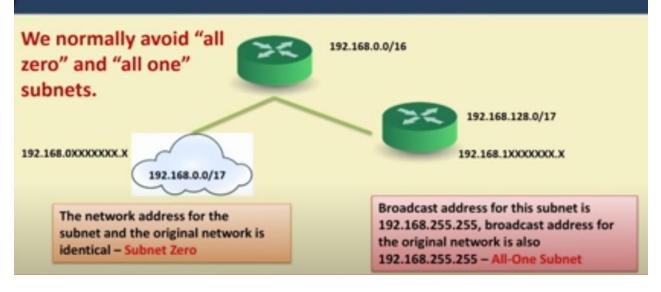
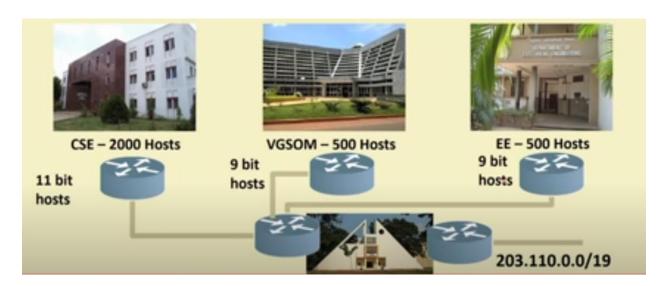


### Divide a Network into Subnets

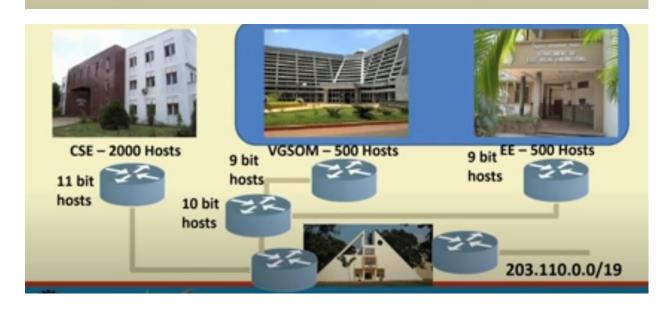
- Let the IP address of a network is 203.110.0.0/16
- We want to divide this network into three subnets
- We need 3 bits for subnets why not 2 bits?
  Subnet 1 100, Subnet 2– 101, Subnet 3 110
- Rest 13 bits are used for addressing the hosts of those subnets.
- The subnets are 203.110.128.0/19, 203.110.160.0/19, 203.110.192.0/19

### All Zero and All One Subnets



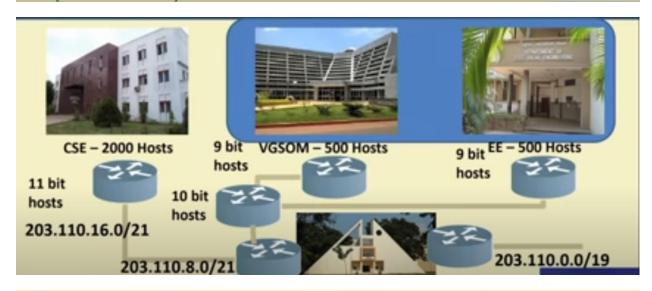


- Address space 203.110.0.0/19
  - 13 bits are available to serve all the hosts of IITKGP network
  - We need to divide these address space among 3 subnets
- CSE 11 bits, VGSOM 9 bits, EE 9 bits for host address
- We have 2 bits left for identifying three subnets Is this possible?
  - Avoid "all zero" and "all one" subnets
- Let us apply CIDR Combine VGSOM and EE Networks together



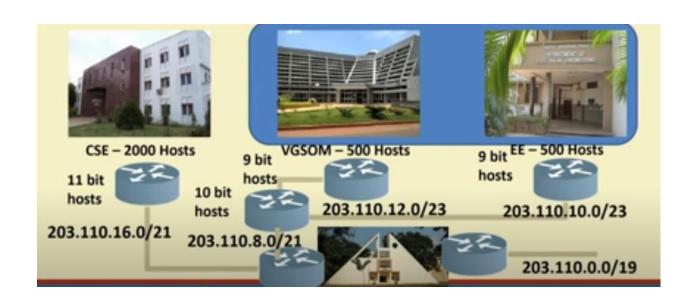
#### CSE - 11 bits, VGSOM+EE - 10 bits

- CSE network address 203.110.00010XXX.XXXXXXXX (203.110.16.0/21)



### VGSOM - 9 bits, EE - 9 bits

- EE network address 203.110.0000101X.XXXXXXXXX (203.110.10.0/23)



# Subnet Example #1

IP Address: 144.97.16.132

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.192

11111111 111111111 11111111 11000000

## Network

10000010 01100001 00010000 10000000

144.97.16.128

## Host

00000000 00000000 00000000 00000100

4

IP Address: 144.97.17.132

Subnet Mask: 255.255.254.0

11111111 11111111 11111110 00000000

10000010 01100001 00010001 10000100

## Network

10000010 01100001 00010000 00000000

144.97.16.

# Host

00000000 00000000 00000001 10000100

1.132