Subnetting Sample-2

- 1. In a block of addresses, we know that the IP address of one host is 25.34.12.56/16. What is the first IP address in this block (This address is the Network Address)? What is the last IP address in this block (This is the direct broadcast address)?
- 2. An organization is granted the block 16.0.0.0/8. The administrator wants to create 500 "fixed-length" subnets. Find the Subnet Mask, The number of addresses in each subnet, the first and the last addresses in subnet #0 and the first and the last addresses in subnet #499.
- 3. An ISP is granted a block of addresses starting with 190.100.0.0/16. The ISP wants to distribute these blocks to three groups of customers as follows:
 - a. The first group has 64 customers, each needing 256 addresses
 - b. The second group has 128 customers, each needing 128 addresses
 - c. The third group has 128 customers, each needing 64 addresses.
 - Design the sub-blocks (The network address and the broadcast address of the first and last customer in each group) and give the slash notation for each sub-block. Find how many IP addresses are still available after these allocations?
- 4. An ISP is granted a block of addresses starting with 150.80.0.0/16. The ISP wants to distribute these blocks to 2600 customers as follows:
 - a. The first group has 200 medium-size businesses, each needing 128 addresses
 - b. The second group has 400 small-size businesses, each needing 16 addresses
 - c. The third group has 2000 residential customers, each needing 4 addresses (This one is a bit tricky!)
 - Design the sub-blocks (The network address and the broadcast address of the first and last customer in each group) and give the slash notation for each sub-block. Find how many IP addresses are still available after these allocations?
- 5. A University has 150 LANs with 100 hosts on each LAN. Suppose the University has one class B address. Design an appropriate subnet addressing scheme (i.e. choose an appropriate mask). Repeat using an appropriate classless addressing.
- 6. Perform Classless IP address aggregation (aggregation means building up the block size) on the following /24 addresses: 128.56.24.0/24, 128.56.25.0/24, 128.56.26.0/24 and 128.56.27.0/24. Hint, convert into binary and inspect the bits.