# Basic VLSM Calculation and Addressing Design

## Nombre:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Matrícula:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## 

## Addressing Table

| **Device** | **Interface** | **IP Address** | **Subnet Mask** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HQ** | **Fa0/0** | 130.168.248.1 | 255.255.254.0 /23 |
| **Fa0/1** | 130.168.250.1 | 255.255.254.0 /23 |
| **S0/0/0** | 130.168.252.161 | 255.255.255.252 / 30 |
| **S0/0/1** | 130.168.252.165 | 255.255.255.252 / 30 |
| **Branch1** | **Fa0/0** | 130.168.252.1 | 255.255.255.192 /26 |
| **Fa0/1** | 130.168.252.65 | 255.255.255.192 /26 |
| **S0/0/0** | 130.168.252.162 | 255.255.255.252 / 30 |
| **S0/0/1** | 130.168.252.169 | 255.255.255.252 / 30 |
| **Branch2** | **Fa0/0** | 130.168.252.129 | 255.255.255.240 / 28 |
| **Fa0/1** | 130.168.252.145 | 255.255.255.240 / 28 |
| **S0/0/0** | 130.168.252.170 | 255.255.255.252 / 30 |
| **S0/0/1** | 130.168.252.166 | 255.255.255.252 / 30 |

## Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this activity, you will be able to:

* Determine the number of subnets needed.
* Determine the number of hosts needed for each subnet
* Design an appropriate addressing scheme using VLSM.
* Assign addresses and subnet mask pairs to device interfaces.
* Examine the use of the available network address space.

## Scenario

In this activity, you have been given the network address **130.168.248.0/21** to subnet and provide the IP addressing for the network shown in the Topology Diagram. VLSM will be used so that the addressing requirements can be met using the **130.168.248.0/21** network. The network has the following addressing requirements:

* The HQ LAN1 will require 500 host IP addresses.
* The HQ LAN2 will require 500 host IP addresses.
* The Branch1 LAN1 will require 60 host IP addresses.
* The Branch1 LAN2 will require 60 host IP addresses
* The Branch2 LAN1 will require 10 host IP addresses.
* The Branch2 LAN2 will require 10 host IP addresses.
* The link from HQ to Branch1 will require an IP address for each end of the link.
* The link from HQ to Branch2 will require an IP address for each end of the link.
* The link Branch1 to Branch2 will require an IP address for each end of the link.

(**Note:** Remember that the interfaces of network devices are also host IP addresses and are included in the above addressing requirements.)

Task 1: Examine the Network Requirements.

Examine the network requirements and answer the questions below. Keep in mind that IP addresses will be needed for each of the LAN interfaces.

1. How many subnets are needed? \_\_\_\_\_\_9\_
2. What is the maximum number of IP addresses that are needed for a single subnet? 500\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. How many IP addresses are needed for each of the BranchBranch1 LANs? \_\_\_\_60\_\_\_
4. How many IP addresses are needed for each of the BranchBranch2 LANs? \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_
5. How many IP addresses are needed for each of the WAN links between routers? \_\_2\_\_\_\_\_
6. What is the total number of IP addresses that are needed? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1146
7. What is the total number of IP addresses that are available in the **130.168.248.0/21** network? \_\_\_2 a la 11 – 2 = 2046 IPs\_\_\_\_

255.255.11111000. 0000 0000

1. Can the network addressing requirements be met using the **130.168.248.0/21** network? \_\_\_\_Si\_\_\_

Task 2: Design an IP Addressing Scheme

Step 1: Determine the subnet information for the largest network segment or segments.

In this case, the two HQ LANs are the largest subnets.

1. How many IP addresses are needed for each LAN? \_\_\_\_500\_\_\_
2. What is the smallest size subnet that can be used to meet this requirement? \_255.255.254.0 /23\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

255.255.11111000. 0000 0000

255.255. 11111**11**0. 0000 0000

2 a la 9 – 2 = 510

**130.168.1111100 0.00000000 subred 130.168.248.0 130.168.250.0 130.168.252.0**

**01 1.11111111 broadcast 130.168.249.255 130.168.251.255**

**10**

**11**

255.255. 11111**11**0. 0000 0000

256 – 254 = 2

Step 2: Assign subnets to HQ LANs.

Start at the beginning of the **130.168.248.0/21** network.

1. Assign the first available subnet to HQ LAN1.
2. Assign the next available subnet to HQ LAN2.

**HQ LANs**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Number of bits in the subnet | **2** | |
| IP mask (binary) | **11111111.11111111.11111110. 00000000** | |
| IP mask (decimal) | **255.255.254.0 /23** | |
| Maximum Number of usable hosts per subnet | **2 a la 9 – 2 = 510 host** | |
| Subnet description | **HQ – Fa0/0** | **HQ – Fa0/1** |
| IP Subnet | **130.168.248.0** | **130.168.250.0** |
| First IP Host address | **130.168.248.1** | **130.168.250.1** |
| Last IP Host address | **130.168.249.254** | **130.168.251.254** |
| IP Broadcast | **130.168.249.255** | **130.168.251.255** |

Step 3: Determine the subnet information for the next largest network segment or segments.

In this case, the two Branch1 LANs are the next largest subnets.

1. How many IP addresses are needed for each LAN? \_\_\_60\_\_\_\_
2. What is the smallest size subnet that can be used to meet this requirement? \_\_\_\_255.255.255.192 /26

255.255.11111000. 0000 0000

255.255. 11111**111**. **11**00 0000

**130.168.252.0**

255.255. 11111**111**. **11**00 0000

130. 168.11111100. 00 00 0000 130.168.252. 0 130.168.252.64 130.168.252.128

11 1111 130.168.252.63 130.168.252.127

00. 01

256-192 = 64

130.168.252.192

130.168.253.0

.253.64

…

.254.0

.254.64

Step 4: Assign subnet to BRANCH1 LANs.

Start with the IP address following the HQ LAN subnets.

1. Assign the next subnet to Branch1 LAN1.
2. Assign the next available subnet to Branch1 LAN2.

**Branch 1 LANs**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Number of bits in the subnet | **5** | |
| IP mask (binary) | **11111111.11111111.11111111. 11000000** | |
| IP mask (decimal) | **255.255.255.192 /26** | |
| Maximum Number of usable hosts per subnet | **2 a la 6 – 2 = 62** | |
| Subnet description | **Branch1 Fa0/0** | **Branch1 Fa0/1** |
| IP Subnet | **130.168.252.0** | **130.168.252.64** |
| First IP Host address | **130.168.252.1** | **130.168.252.65** |
| Last IP Host address | **130.168.252.62** | **130.168.252.126** |
| IP Broadcast | **130.168.252.63** | **130.168.252.127** |

130.168.252.128

255.255.11111000. 0000 0000

255.255. 11111**111**. **1111** 0000

Step 5: Determine the subnet information for the next largest network segment or segments.

In this case, the two Branch2 LANs are the next largest subnets.

1. How many IP addresses are needed for each LAN? \_\_\_10\_\_\_\_
2. What is the smallest size subnet that can be used to meet this requirement? \_\_\_255.255.255.240 / 28

130.168.252.1000 0000 130.168.252.128 130.168.252.144 130.168.252.160

1111 130.168.252.143 130.168.252.159

255.255. 11111**111**. **1111** 0000

256 – 240 = 16

Step 6: Assign subnets to BRANCH2 LANs.

Start with the IP address following the Branch1 LAN subnets.

1. Assign the next subnet to the Branch2 LAN1.
2. Assign the next available subnet to Branch1 LAN2.

**Branch2 LANs**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Number of bits in the subnet | **7** | |
| IP mask (binary) | **11111111.11111111.11111111. 11110000** | |
| IP mask (decimal)  / slash format | **255.255.255.240 / 28** | |
| Maximum Number of usable hosts per subnet | **2 a la 4 – 2 = 14** | |
| Subnet description | **Branch2 Fa0/0** | **Branch2 Fa0/1** |
| IP Subnet | **130.168.252.128** | **130.168.252.144** |
| First IP Host address | **130.168.252.129** | **130.168.252.145** |
| Last IP Host address | **130.168.252.142** | **130.168.252.158** |
| IP Broadcast | **130.168.252.143** | **130.168.252.159** |

Step 7: Determine the subnet information for the links between the routers.

1. How many IP addresses are needed for each link? \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_
2. What is the smallest size subnet that can be used to meet this requirement? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

255.255.11111000. 0000 0000

255.255. 11111**111**. **111111** 00

130.168.252. 101000 00 130.168.252.160 130.168.252.164 130.168.252.168 130.168.252.172

11 130.168.252.163 130.168.252.167 130.168.252.171

256- 252 = 4

Step 8: Assign subnets to links.

Start with the IP address following the Branch2 LAN subnets.

1. Assign the next available subnet to the link between the HQ and Branch1 routers.
2. Assign the next available subnet to the link between the HQ and Branch2 routers.
3. Assign the next available subnet to the link between the Branch1 and Branch2 routers.

130.168.252. 101000 00 130.168.252.160 130.168.252.164 130.168.252.168 130.168.252.172

11 130.168.252.163 130.168.252.167 130.168.252.171

**Links subnets**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number of bits in the subnet | **9** | | |
| IP mask (binary) | **11111111.11111111.11111111. 11111100** | | |
| IP mask (decimal) | **255.255.255.252 / 30** | | |
| Maximum Number of usable hosts per subnet | **2 a la 2 – 2 = 2** | | |
| Subnet description | **HQ – Branch 1** | **HQ – Branch 2** | **Branch1 – Branch2** |
| IP Subnet | 130.168.252.160 | 130.168.252.164 | 130.168.252.168 |
| First IP Host address | 130.168.252.161 | 130.168.252.165 | 130.168.252.169 |
| Last IP Host address | 130.168.252.162 | 130.168.252.166 | 130.168.252.170 |
| IP Broadcast | 130.168.252.163 | 130.168.252.167 | 130.168.252.171 |

Task 3: Assign IP Addresses to the Network Devices

Assign the appropriate addresses to the device interfaces. Document the addresses to be used in the Addressing Table provided under the Topology Diagram.

Step 1: Assign addresses to the HQ router.

1. Assign the first valid host address in the HQ LAN 1 subnet to the Fa0/0 LAN interface.
2. Assign the first valid host address in the HQ LAN 2 subnet to the Fao/1 LAN interface.
3. Assign the first valid host address in the link between HQ and Branch1 subnet to the S0/0/0 interface.
4. Assign the first valid host address in the link between HQ and Branch2 subnet to the S0/0/1 interface.

Step 2: Assign addresses to the Branch1 router.

1. Assign the first valid host address in the Branch1 LAN1 subnet to the Fa0/0 LAN interface.
2. Assign the first valid host address in the Branch1 LAN2 subnet to the Fa0/1 LAN interface.
3. Assign the last valid host address on the link between Branch1 and HQ subnet to the S0/0/0 interface
4. Assign the first valid host address on the link between Branch1 and Branch2 subnet to the S0/0/1 interface.

Step 3: Assign addresses to the Branch2 router.

1. Assign the first valid host address in the Branch2 LAN1 subnet to the Fa0/0 LAN interface.
2. Assign the first valid host address in the Branch 2 LAN 2 subnet to the Fa0/1 LAN interface.
3. Assign the last valid host address on the link between HQ and Branch2 subnet to the S0/0/1 interface
4. Assign the last valid host address on the link between Branch1 and Branch2 subnet to the S0/0/0 interface.