

Samiha Zaman

21201322

See - 22

i) Network: 3.255.192.0/19,

Subnet mask: 255.255.224.0

$$\text{Host bits} = 32 - 19 = 13$$

Max^m number of subnets = $2^3 = 8192$

ii) Block size of /19 = $256 - 224 = 32$

~~Network~~ Networks incremented by 32 in the 3rd octet.

Subnet ranges

1

3.255.192.0/19

2

3.255.224.0/19

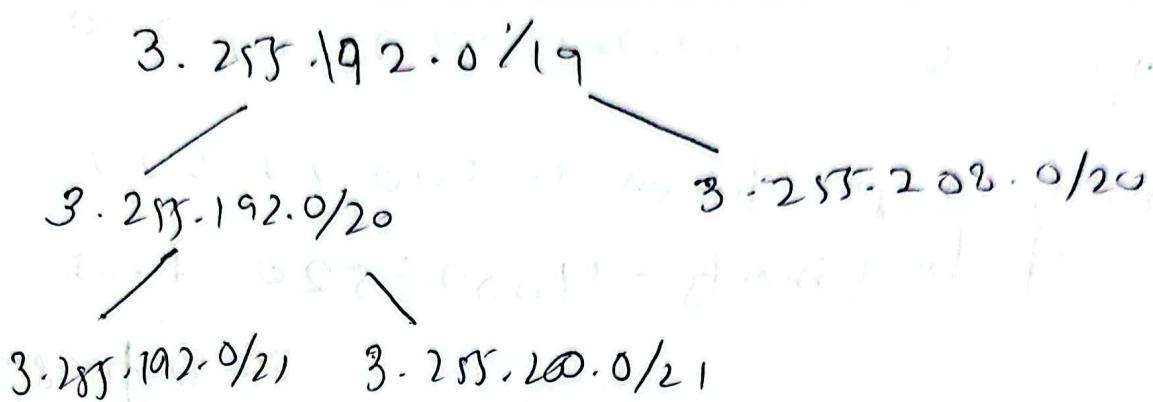
3

3.286.0.0 \rightarrow invalid.

\therefore only 2 /19 blocks exist within class A range

From 3.255.192.0 to 3.255.224.0
3.255.192.0 -> 3.255.224.0

1)



2)

82 LANS

192.168.8.0/24

192.168.9.0/24

192.168.10.0/24

192.168.11.0/24

8 - 00001000

9 - 00001001

10 - 00001010

11 - 00001011

common bits \rightarrow first 6 bits

ip range 192.168.8.0 $^{255.255.252.0}$ \rightarrow next hop

Not 192.168.8.0 because it goes to 192.168.9.0

ii) ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0/30 200

3) i) payload per fragment = $540 - 20 = 520$,
no of fragments = $4080 \div 520 = 7.85$

≈ 8 fragments

ii) $3 \times 52 = 156$

$1560 / 8 = 195$ = offset

iii) MTU = 1

4) Source = router's mac address
destination mac \rightarrow FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF
(broadcast)

The contents of DHCPOffer IP address, subnet mask, default gateway, DNS server, lease time and DHCP server identifier. The mobile's reply sends DHCPRP request accepting the offer and the server responds with DHCPOACK.

- 5) Dipu sends packet to R2 where R2 replaces ~~source~~ source private IP with public IP and source port with unique port. The Nat table stores mapping and the reply returns using point mapping. If no multiple users share one public IP, connection handover goes on.
- 6)
- The link state routers form adjacencies. R₃ has neighbors only on So an a s 1 and the LSP packets are sent only to known neighbors which prevents unnecessary flooding. It ensures efficient bandwidth usage is ensured.

- 7) i) MAC \rightarrow ARP: ~~03:34:5~~
MAC: 03:45:66
- ii) 2000:0000:0000:0000
- iii) C 4000:0000:0000:0000
- 9) Here LSP uses full topology which ensures faster convergence. Also there is no hop count limit and there is more accurate path selection.
- 10) TTL exists so mac-ip mappings can change which prevents stale entries.
The ARP is not forwarded as ARP is layer 2 broadcast and the routers block broadcasts.

(D) The IPv6 extra information uses extension headers and they are placed after main header. The fixed 40 byte header remains unchanged. Here only the payload length field updates.