Subnetting order: LAN A, LAN D, LAN B, LAN C, LAN E, point-to-point subnets.

For LAN A, let n be the minimum number of host bits to accommodate 1600 + 2 hosts, therefore: 2n ≥ 1602 => n = 11

Since the host portion takes up 11 bits, 32 – 11 = 21 bits are left for the network portion. As such, the subnet mask is /21

LAN A is the first subnet, so its subnet address is the major network address: 172.10.0.0/21

By converting the last 11 bits of the subnet address to 1, we get the broadcast address for subnet A: 172.10.7.255

The subnet address for LAN D is the address immediately after the broadcast address for LAN A: 172.10.8.0

The minimum number of host bits to accommodate 700 + 2 hosts is 10. The subnet mask is /22.

Converting the last 10 bits of the subnet address to 1, we get the broadcast address for subnet D: 172.10.11.255

Repeating the above procedure for the other subnets, we get:

LAN B subnet address: 172.10.12.0

LAN B host bits: 9

LAN B subnet mask: /23

LAN B broadcast address: 172.10.13.255

LAN C subnet address: 172.10.14.0

LAN C host bits: 6

LAN C subnet mask: /26

LAN C broadcast address: 172.10.14.63

LAN E subnet address: 172.10.14.64

LAN E host bits: 5

LAN E subnet mask: /27

LAN E broadcast address: 172.10.14.95

First point-to-point subnet address: 172.10.14.96

First point-to-point subnet host bits: 2

First point-to-point subnet mask: /30

First point-to-point subnet broadcast address: 172.10.14.99

Second point-to-point subnet address: 172.10.14.100

Second point-to-point subnet host bits: 2

Second point-to-point subnet mask: /30

Second point-to-point subnet broadcast address: 172.10.14.103

In summary, the subnet addresses are:

* LAN A: 172.10.0.0/21
* LAN D: 172.10.8.0/22
* LAN B: 172.10.12.0/23
* LAN C: 172.10.14.0/26
* LAN E: 172.10.14.64/27
* First point-to-point subnet: 172.10.14.96/30
* Second point-to-point subnet: 172.10.14.100/30