

Introduction to Subnetting

Why Subnet?

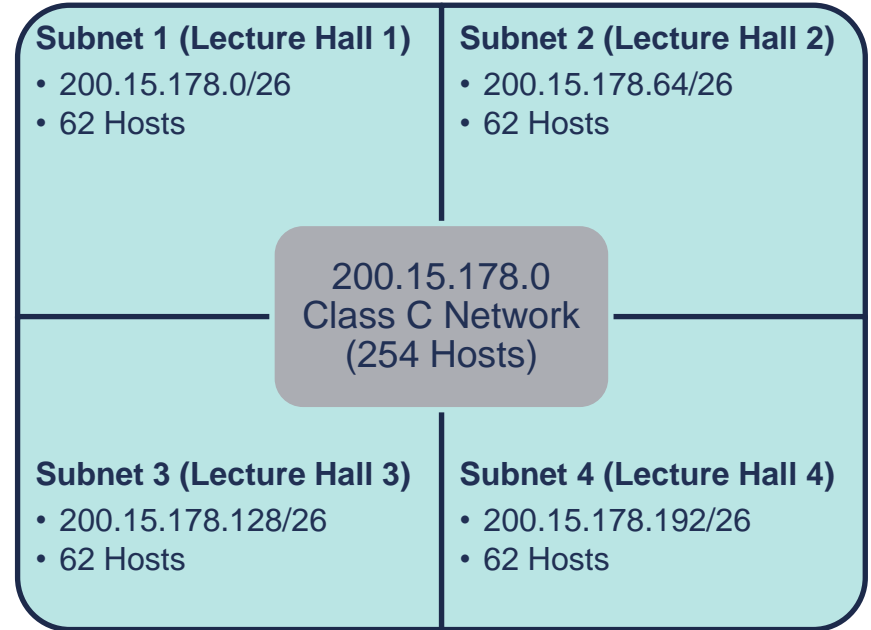
- Using default Class A, B and C subnets (called Classful IP Addressing) is inefficient:
 - Wastes unused IP Addresses (Public IP Addresses)
- Allows you to create multiple logical networks that exist within a single Class A, B, or C network.
 - Breaks up larger networks into multiple smaller sub-networks, which are called subnets
- Allows for more efficient routing via router summarization.
- Increased network security!

Fixed Length Subnetting

- We will be learning about fixed-length subnetting, known as a fixed-length subnet mask (FLSM).
- There is also variable-length subnetting (VLSM), which is beyond the scope of this beginner's course.

Class C Subnetting Example

- You're the network administrator for the Computer Science department at a university.
- You're setting up four new lecture halls that must have their own 60-person wireless network.
- You've been assigned the 200.15.178.0 Class C Network by the university, that supports 254 hosts per network by default.
- How do you break up this one Class C network into 4 smaller networks that support 60 host IP addresses per network?
- You subnet it.
- Subnetting allows your to breakup a larger network into smaller networks (subnets).



Process of Subnetting

- We borrow host bits to create more sub-networks (subnets) from a Class A, B, or C network.
- When you borrow hosts bits:
 - You create additional sub-networks, i.e., subnets
 - You also decrease the amount of host IP addresses available to use

	8 bits	8 bits	8 bits	8 bits
Class A:	Network = 8 Bits	Hosts = 24 Bits = $2^{24} - 2 = 16,777,214$		
Class B:	Network = 16 Bits		Hosts = 16 Bits = $2^{16} - 2 = 65,534$	
Class C:	Network = 24 Bits			Hosts = 8 Bits = $2^8 - 2 = 254$

How to Create Subnets

- Borrow bits from the host portion of an IP address
 - Each bit we borrow is equal to 2^1 Subnets
 - Borrow 1 Host Bit = $2^1 = 2$
 - Borrow 2 Host Bits = $2^2 = 4$
 - Borrow 3 Host Bits = $2^3 = 8$
 - Borrow 4 Host Bits = $2^4 = 16$
 - Etc.

Creating Subnets Visualized

Default Class C Network (8 Host Bits)



2 Host Bits Borrowed = 2^2 = Subnetted into 4 Subnets

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---



3 Host Bits Borrowed = 2^3 = Subnetted into 8 Subnets

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Subnetting Questions

- To Create a Subnet, Answer the Following Questions:
 - How many subnets are needed?
 - How many hosts do you need per subnet?

Class C Possible Subnets

Binary (N.N.N.H)	Decimal	CIDR	# Subnets (2^x)	Block Size (2^y)	# Hosts ($2^y - 2$)
N.N.N.00000000	255.255.255.0	/24	$2^0 = 1$	$2^8 = 256$	$2^8 - 2 = 254$
N.N.N.10000000	255.255.255.128	/25	$2^1 = 2$	$2^7 = 128$	$2^7 - 2 = 126$
N.N.N.11000000	255.255.255.192	/26	$2^2 = 4$	$2^6 = 64$	$2^6 - 2 = 62$
N.N.N.11100000	255.255.255.224	/27	$2^3 = 8$	$2^5 = 32$	$2^5 - 2 = 30$
N.N.N.11110000	255.255.255.240	/28	$2^4 = 16$	$2^4 = 16$	$2^4 - 2 = 14$
N.N.N.11111000	255.255.255.248	/29	$2^5 = 32$	$2^3 = 8$	$2^3 - 2 = 6$
N.N.N.11111100	255.255.255.252	/30	$2^6 = 64$	$2^2 = 4$	$2^2 - 2 = 2$

Number of Subnets (2^x)

- X = number of host bits we borrow to create subnets

Block Size (2^y)

- Y = number of remaining host bits left that are used for the subnet IP addresses

Hosts per Subnet ($2^y - 2$)

- There are two addresses per network (or subnet) that we cannot use to assign to hosts on that network:
 - **Network Address:** This is the address used to uniquely identify the network (or subnet).
 - **Broadcast Address:** Address reserved for broadcast communication on the network.

Class B Possible Subnets

Binary (N.N.H.H)	Decimal	CIDR	# Subnets (2^x)	Block Size (2^y)	# Hosts ($2^y - 2$)
N.N.00000000.00000000	255.255.0.0	/16	$2^0 = 1$	$2^{16} = 65,536$	$2^{16} - 2 = 65,534$
N.N.10000000.00000000	255.255.128.0	/17	$2^1 = 2$	$2^{15} = 32,768$	$2^{15} - 2 = 32,766$
N.N.11000000.00000000	255.255.192.0	/18	$2^2 = 4$	$2^{14} = 16,384$	$2^{14} - 2 = 16,382$
N.N.11100000.00000000	255.255.224.0	/19	$2^3 = 8$	$2^{13} = 8,192$	$2^{13} - 2 = 8,190$
N.N.11110000.00000000	255.255.240.0	/20	$2^4 = 16$	$2^{12} = 4,096$	$2^{12} - 2 = 4,094$
N.N.11111000.00000000	255.255.248.0	/21	$2^5 = 32$	$2^{11} = 2,048$	$2^{11} - 2 = 2,046$
N.N.11111100.00000000	255.255.252.0	/22	$2^6 = 64$	$2^{10} = 1,024$	$2^{10} - 2 = 1,022$
N.N.11111110.00000000	255.255.254.0	/23	$2^7 = 128$	$2^9 = 512$	$2^9 - 2 = 510$
N.N.11111111.00000000	255.255.255.0	/24	$2^8 = 256$	$2^8 = 256$	$2^8 - 2 = 254$
N.N.11111111.10000000	255.255.255.128	/25	$2^9 = 512$	$2^7 = 128$	$2^7 - 2 = 126$
N.N.11111111.11000000	255.255.255.192	/26	$2^{10} = 1,024$	$2^6 = 64$	$2^6 - 2 = 62$
N.N.11111111.11100000	255.255.255.224	/27	$2^{11} = 2,048$	$2^5 = 32$	$2^5 - 2 = 30$
N.N.11111111.11110000	255.255.255.240	/28	$2^{12} = 4,096$	$2^4 = 16$	$2^4 - 2 = 14$
N.N.11111111.11111000	255.255.255.248	/29	$2^{13} = 8,192$	$2^3 = 8$	$2^3 - 2 = 6$
N.N.11111111.11111100	255.255.255.252	/30	$2^{14} = 16,384$	$2^2 = 4$	$2^2 - 2 = 2$

Class A Possible Subnets

Binary (N.H.H.H)	Decimal	CIDR	# Subnets (2^x)	Block Size (2^y)	# Hosts ($2^y - 2$)
N.00000000.00000000.00000000	255.0.0.0	/8	$2^0 = 1$	$2^{22} = 16,777,216$	$2^{22} - 2 = 16,777,214$
N.10000000.00000000.00000000	255.128.0.0	/9	$2^1 = 2$	$2^{23} = 8,388,608$	$2^{23} - 2 = 8,388,606$
N.11000000.00000000.00000000	255.192.0.0	/10	$2^2 = 4$	$2^{22} = 4,194,304$	$2^{22} - 2 = 4,194,302$
N.11100000.00000000.00000000	255.224.0.0	/11	$2^3 = 8$	$2^{21} = 2,097,152$	$2^{21} - 2 = 2,097,150$
N.11110000.00000000.00000000	255.240.0.0	/12	$2^4 = 16$	$2^{20} = 1,048,576$	$2^{20} - 2 = 1,048,574$
N.11111000.00000000.00000000	255.248.0.0	/13	$2^5 = 32$	$2^{19} = 524,288$	$2^{19} - 2 = 524,286$
N.11111100.00000000.00000000	255.252.0.0	/14	$2^6 = 64$	$2^{18} = 262,144$	$2^{18} - 2 = 262,142$
N.11111110.00000000.00000000	255.254.0.0	/15	$2^7 = 128$	$2^{17} = 131,072$	$2^{17} - 2 = 131,070$
N.11111111.00000000.00000000	255.255.0.0	/16	$2^8 = 256$	$2^{16} = 65,536$	$2^{16} - 2 = 65,534$
N.11111111.10000000.00000000	255.255.128.0	/17	$2^9 = 512$	$2^{15} = 32,768$	$2^{15} - 2 = 32,766$
N.11111111.11000000.00000000	255.255.192.0	/18	$2^{10} = 1,024$	$2^{14} = 16,384$	$2^{14} - 2 = 16,382$
N.11111111.11100000.00000000	255.255.224.0	/19	$2^{11} = 2,048$	$2^{13} = 8,192$	$2^{13} - 2 = 8,190$
N.11111111.11110000.00000000	255.255.240.0	/20	$2^{12} = 4,096$	$2^{12} = 4,096$	$2^{12} - 2 = 4,094$
N.11111111.11111000.00000000	255.255.248.0	/21	$2^{13} = 8,192$	$2^{11} = 2,048$	$2^{11} - 2 = 2,046$
N.11111111.11111100.00000000	255.255.252.0	/22	$2^{14} = 16,384$	$2^{10} = 1,024$	$2^{10} - 2 = 1,022$
N.11111111.11111110.00000000	255.255.254.0	/23	$2^{15} = 32,768$	$2^9 = 512$	$2^9 - 2 = 510$
N.11111111.11111111.00000000	255.255.255.0	/24	$2^{16} = 65,536$	$2^8 = 256$	$2^8 - 2 = 254$
N.11111111.11111111.10000000	255.255.255.128	/25	$2^{17} = 131,072$	$2^7 = 128$	$2^7 - 2 = 126$
N.11111111.11111111.11000000	255.255.255.192	/26	$2^{18} = 262,144$	$2^6 = 64$	$2^6 - 2 = 62$
N.11111111.11111111.11100000	255.255.255.224	/27	$2^{19} = 524,288$	$2^5 = 32$	$2^5 - 2 = 30$
N.11111111.11111111.11110000	255.255.255.240	/28	$2^{20} = 1,048,576$	$2^4 = 16$	$2^4 - 2 = 14$
N.11111111.11111111.11111000	255.255.255.248	/29	$2^{21} = 2,097,152$	$2^3 = 8$	$2^3 - 2 = 6$
N.11111111.11111111.11111100	255.255.255.252	/30	$2^{22} = 4,194,304$	$2^2 = 4$	$2^2 - 2 = 2$

Subnet Calculation Table (2^x)

Host Bits Borrowed	2 ^x	Number of Subnets Created
1	2 ¹	2
2	2 ²	4
3	2 ³	8
4	2 ⁴	16
5	2 ⁵	32
6	2 ⁶	64
7	2 ⁷	128
8	2 ⁸	256
9	2 ⁹	512
10	2 ¹⁰	1,024
11	2 ¹¹	2,048
12	2 ¹²	4,096
Etc....		

Subnet Hosts & Addresses Calculation Table (2^y)

Host Bits Left	2^y	Addresses per Subnet (2^y)	Hosts per Subnet ($2^y - 2$)
1	2^1	2	0
2	2^2	4	2
3	2^3	8	6
4	2^4	16	14
5	2^5	32	30
6	2^6	64	62
7	2^7	128	126
8	2^8	256	254
9	2^9	512	510
10	2^{10}	1,024	1,022
11	2^{11}	2,048	2,046
12	2^{12}	4,096	4,094

Subnetting Reference Tables

POWER OF 2'S TABLE

$2^1 = 2$	$2^9 = 512$
$2^2 = 4$	$2^{10} = 1,024$
$2^3 = 8$	$2^{11} = 2,048$
$2^4 = 16$	$2^{12} = 4,096$
$2^5 = 32$	$2^{13} = 8,192$
$2^6 = 64$	$2^{14} = 16,384$
$2^7 = 128$	$2^{15} = 32,768$
$2^8 = 256$	$2^{16} = 65,536$

DEFAULT SUBNET MASK

Class	Format	Default Subnet Mask
A	network. host.host.host	255.0.0.0
B	network.network. host.host	255.255.0.0
C	network.network.network. host	255.255.255.0

BINARY MATH TABLE

128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

SUBNET MASK TABLE

Binary	Decimal
00000000	0
10000000	128
11000000	192
11100000	224
11110000	240
11111000	248
11111100	252

SUBNET CALCULATION TABLE (2^x)

Host Bits Borrowed	2^x	Number of Subnets Created
1	2^1	2
2	2^2	4
3	2^3	8
4	2^4	16
5	2^5	32
6	2^6	64
7	2^7	128
8	2^8	256
9	2^9	512
10	2^{10}	1,024
11	2^{11}	2,048
12	2^{12}	4,096

SUBNET HOSTS & ADDRESSES CALCULATION TABLE (2^y)

Host Bits Left	2^y	Hosts per Subnet ($2^y - 2$)	Addresses per Subnet (2^y)
1	2^1	0	2
2	2^2	2	4
3	2^3	6	8
4	2^4	14	16
5	2^5	30	32
6	2^6	62	64
7	2^7	126	128
8	2^8	254	256
9	2^9	510	512
10	2^{10}	1,022	1,024
11	2^{11}	2,046	2,048
12	2^{12}	4,094	4,096

CLASS C POSSIBLE SUBNET MASKS

Binary (N.N.N.H)	Decimal	CIDR	# Subnets (2^x)	Block Size (2^y)	# Hosts ($2^y - 2$)
N.N.N.00000000	255.255.255.0	/24	$2^0 = 1$	$2^8 = 256$	$2^8 - 2 = 254$
N.N.N.10000000	255.255.255.128	/25	$2^1 = 2$	$2^7 = 128$	$2^7 - 2 = 126$
N.N.N.11000000	255.255.255.192	/26	$2^2 = 4$	$2^6 = 64$	$2^6 - 2 = 62$
N.N.N.11100000	255.255.255.224	/27	$2^3 = 8$	$2^5 = 32$	$2^5 - 2 = 30$
N.N.N.11110000	255.255.255.240	/28	$2^4 = 16$	$2^4 = 16$	$2^4 - 2 = 14$
N.N.N.11111000	255.255.255.248	/29	$2^5 = 32$	$2^3 = 8$	$2^3 - 2 = 6$
N.N.N.11111100	255.255.255.252	/30	$2^6 = 64$	$2^2 = 4$	$2^2 - 2 = 2$

CLASS B POSSIBLE SUBNET MASKS

Binary (N.N.H.H)	Decimal	CIDR	# Subnets (2^x)	Block Size (2^y)	# Hosts ($2^y - 2$)
N.N.00000000.00000000	255.255.0.0	/16	$2^0 = 1$	$2^{16} = 65,536$	$2^{16} - 2 = 65,534$
N.N.10000000.00000000	255.255.128.0	/17	$2^1 = 2$	$2^{15} = 32,768$	$2^{15} - 2 = 32,766$
N.N.11000000.00000000	255.255.192.0	/18	$2^2 = 4$	$2^{14} = 16,384$	$2^{14} - 2 = 16,382$
N.N.11100000.00000000	255.255.224.0	/19	$2^3 = 8$	$2^{13} = 8,192$	$2^{13} - 2 = 8,190$
N.N.11110000.00000000	255.255.240.0	/20	$2^4 = 16$	$2^{12} = 4,096$	$2^{12} - 2 = 4,094$
N.N.11111000.00000000	255.255.248.0	/21	$2^5 = 32$	$2^{11} = 2,048$	$2^{11} - 2 = 2,046$
N.N.11111100.00000000	255.255.252.0	/22	$2^6 = 64$	$2^{10} = 1,024$	$2^{10} - 2 = 1,022$
N.N.11111110.00000000	255.255.254.0	/23	$2^7 = 128$	$2^9 = 512$	$2^9 - 2 = 510$
N.N.11111111.00000000	255.255.255.0	/24	$2^8 = 256$	$2^8 = 256$	$2^8 - 2 = 254$
N.N.11111111.10000000	255.255.255.128	/25	$2^9 = 512$	$2^7 = 128$	$2^7 - 2 = 126$
N.N.11111111.11000000	255.255.255.192	/26	$2^{10} = 1,024$	$2^6 = 64$	$2^6 - 2 = 62$
N.N.11111111.11100000	255.255.255.224	/27	$2^{11} = 2,048$	$2^5 = 32$	$2^5 - 2 = 30$
N.N.11111111.11110000	255.255.255.240	/28	$2^{12} = 4,096$	$2^4 = 16$	$2^4 - 2 = 14$
N.N.11111111.11111000	255.255.255.248	/29	$2^{13} = 8,192$	$2^3 = 8$	$2^3 - 2 = 6$
N.N.11111111.11111100	255.255.255.252	/30	$2^{14} = 16,384$	$2^2 = 4$	$2^2 - 2 = 2$

CLASS A POSSIBLE SUBNET MASKS

Binary (N.H.H.H)	Decimal	CIDR	# Subnets (2^x)	Block Size (2^y)	# Hosts ($2^y - 2$)
N.00000000.00000000.00000000	255.0.0.0	/8	$2^0 = 1$	$2^{22} = 16,777,216$	$2^{22} - 2 = 16,777,214$
N.10000000.00000000.00000000	255.128.0.0	/9	$2^1 = 2$	$2^{23} = 8,388,608$	$2^{23} - 2 = 8,388,606$
N.11000000.00000000.00000000	255.192.0.0	/10	$2^2 = 4$	$2^{22} = 4,194,304$	$2^{22} - 2 = 4,194,302$
N.11100000.00000000.00000000	255.224.0.0	/11	$2^3 = 8$	$2^{21} = 2,097,152$	$2^{21} - 2 = 2,097,150$
N.11110000.00000000.00000000	255.240.0.0	/12	$2^4 = 16$	$2^{20} = 1,048,576$	$2^{20} - 2 = 1,048,574$
N.11111000.00000000.00000000	255.248.0.0	/13	$2^5 = 32$	$2^{19} = 524,288$	$2^{19} - 2 = 524,286$
N.11111100.00000000.00000000	255.252.0.0	/14	$2^6 = 64$	$2^{18} = 262,144$	$2^{18} - 2 = 262,142$
N.11111110.00000000.00000000	255.254.0.0	/15	$2^7 = 128$	$2^{17} = 131,072$	$2^{17} - 2 = 131,070$
N.11111111.00000000.00000000	255.255.0.0	/16	$2^8 = 256$	$2^{16} = 65,536$	$2^{16} - 2 = 65,534$
N.11111111.10000000.00000000	255.255.128.0	/17	$2^9 = 512$	$2^{15} = 32,768$	$2^{15} - 2 = 32,766$
N.11111111.11000000.00000000	255.255.192.0	/18	$2^{10} = 1,024$	$2^{14} = 16,384$	$2^{14} - 2 = 16,382$
N.11111111.11100000.00000000	255.255.224.0	/19	$2^{11} = 2,048$	$2^{13} = 8,192$	$2^{13} - 2 = 8,190$
N.11111111.11110000.00000000	255.255.240.0	/20	$2^{12} = 4,096$	$2^{12} = 4,096$	$2^{12} - 2 = 4,094$
N.11111111.11111000.00000000	255.255.248.0	/21	$2^{13} = 8,192$	$2^{11} = 2,048$	$2^{11} - 2 = 2,046$
N.11111111.11111100.00000000	255.255.252.0	/22	$2^{14} = 16,384$	$2^{10} = 1,024$	$2^{10} - 2 = 1,022$
N.11111111.11111110.00000000	255.255.254.0	/23	$2^{15} = 32,768$	$2^9 = 512$	$2^9 - 2 = 510$
N.11111111.11111111.00000000	255.255.255.0	/24	$2^{16} = 65,536$	$2^8 = 256$	$2^8 - 2 = 254$
N.11111111.11111111.10000000	255.255.255.128	/25	$2^{17} = 131,072$	$2^7 = 128$	$2^7 - 2 = 126$
N.11111111.11111111.11000000	255.255.255.192	/26	$2^{18} = 262,144$	$2^6 = 64$	$2^6 - 2 = 62$
N.11111111.11111111.11100000	255.255.255.224	/27	$2^{19} = 524,288$	$2^5 = 32$	$2^5 - 2 = 30$
N.11111111.11111111.11110000	255.255.255.240	/28	$2^{20} = 1,048,576$	$2^4 = 16$	$2^4 - 2 = 14$
N.11111111.11111111.11111000	255.255.255.248	/29	$2^{21} = 2,097,152$	$2^3 = 8$	$2^3 - 2 = 6$
N.11111111.11111111.11111100	255.255.255.252	/30	$2^{22} = 4,194,304$	$2^2 = 4$	$2^2 - 2 = 2$

Subnetting a Class C Network #1

Subnetting a Class C Network #1

Details & Requirements

You've been assigned a 192.168.1.0/24 Class C network, and you need to create two subnets from it.

How many host bit do we need to borrow?

1 host bit, $2^1 = 2$ Subnets

How many host addresses per subnet?

7 host bits left, $2^7 = 128$ Addresses / Subnet

$2^7 - 2 = 126$ Addresses / Subnet

What are the valid subnets?

192.168.1.0 and 192.168.1.128

New Subnet Mask?

11111111.11111111.11111111.10000000

255.255.255.128 or /25

Subnet	#1	#2
Network Address	192.168.1.0	192.168.1.128
First Host IP	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.129
Last Host IP	192.168.1.126	192.168.1.254
Broadcast Address	192.168.1.127	192.168.1.255

Binary (N.N.N.H)	Decimal	CIDR	# Subnets (2^x)	Block Size (2^y)	# Hosts ($2^y - 2$)
N.N.N.00000000	255.255.255.0	/24	$2^0 = 1$	$2^8 = 256$	$2^8 - 2 = 254$
N.N.N.10000000	255.255.255.128	/25	$2^1 = 2$	$2^7 = 128$	$2^7 - 2 = 126$
N.N.N.11000000	255.255.255.192	/26	$2^2 = 4$	$2^6 = 64$	$2^6 - 2 = 62$
N.N.N.11100000	255.255.255.224	/27	$2^3 = 8$	$2^5 = 32$	$2^5 - 2 = 30$
N.N.N.11110000	255.255.255.240	/28	$2^4 = 16$	$2^4 = 16$	$2^4 - 2 = 14$
N.N.N.11111000	255.255.255.248	/29	$2^5 = 32$	$2^3 = 8$	$2^3 - 2 = 6$
N.N.N.11111100	255.255.255.252	/30	$2^6 = 64$	$2^2 = 4$	$2^2 - 2 = 2$

Details & Requirements

- Network Address: 192.168.1.0
- Default Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- Requires 2 Subnets

How many host bit do we need to borrow?

- 1 host bit, $2^1 = 2$ Subnets

How many addresses hosts per subnet?

- 7 host bits left, $2^7 = 128$ Addresses / Subnet
- $2^7 - 1 = 126$ Addresses / Subnet

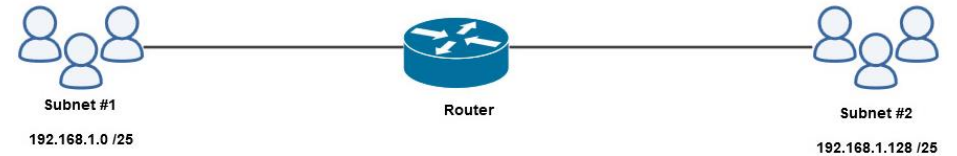
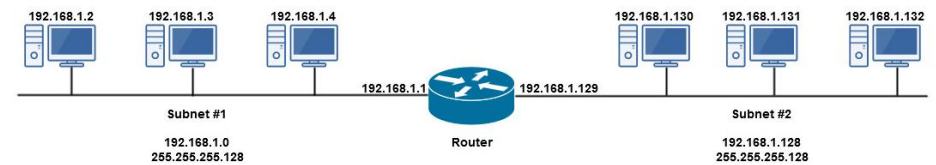
What are the valid subnets?

- 192.168.1.0 and 192.168.1.128

New Subnet Mask?

- 11111111.11111111.11111111.10000000
- 255.255.255.128 or /25

Subnet	#1	#2
Network Address	192.168.1.0	192.168.1.128
First Host IP	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.129
Last Host IP	192.168.1.126	192.168.1.254
Broadcast Address	192.168.1.127	192.168.1.255

Network Simplified View

Network Detailed View


Default Class C Network (8 Host Bits): 192.168.1.0 /24 Network

1 Host Bits Borrowed = $2^1 = 2$ Subnets

Subnet #1: 192.168.1.0 /25

Subnet #2: 192.168.1.128 /25

CLASS C POSSIBLE SUBNET MASKS

Binary (N.N.N.H)	Decimal	CIDR	# Subnets (2^x)	Block Size (2^y)	# Hosts ($2^y - 2$)
N.N.N.00000000	255.255.255.0	/24	$2^0 = 1$	$2^8 = 256$	$2^8 - 2 = 254$
N.N.N.10000000	255.255.255.128	/25	$2^1 = 2$	$2^7 = 128$	$2^7 - 2 = 126$
N.N.N.11000000	255.255.255.192	/26	$2^2 = 4$	$2^6 = 64$	$2^6 - 2 = 62$
N.N.N.11100000	255.255.255.224	/27	$2^3 = 8$	$2^5 = 32$	$2^5 - 2 = 30$
N.N.N.11110000	255.255.255.240	/28	$2^4 = 16$	$2^4 = 16$	$2^4 - 2 = 14$
N.N.N.11111000	255.255.255.248	/29	$2^5 = 32$	$2^3 = 8$	$2^3 - 2 = 6$
N.N.N.11111100	255.255.255.252	/30	$2^6 = 64$	$2^2 = 4$	$2^2 - 2 = 2$

Subnetting a Class C Network

#2

Subnetting a Class C Network #2

Details & Requirements

You've been assigned a 192.168.1.0/24 Class C network, and you need to create four subnets from it.

How many host bit do we need to borrow?

2 host bits, $2^2 = 4$ Subnets

How many host addresses per subnet?

6 host bits left, $2^6 = 64$ Addresses / Subnet

$2^6 - 2 = 62$ Addresses / Subnet

What are the valid subnets?

192.168.1.0, 192.168.1.64,

192.168.1.128, 192.168.1.192

New Subnet Mask?

11111111.11111111.11111111.11000000

255.255.255.192 or /26

Subnet	Network /Subnet Address	Host IP Addresses	Broadcast Address
1	192.168.1.0	1 thru 62	192.168.1.63
2	192.168.1.64	65 thru 126	192.168.1.127
3	192.168.1.128	129 thru 190	192.168.1.191
4	192.168.1.192	193 thru 254	192.168.1.255

Binary (N.N.N.H)	Decimal	CIDR	# Subnets (2^x)	Block Size (2^y)	# Hosts ($2^z - 2$)
N.N.N.00000000	255.255.255.0	/24	$2^0 = 1$	$2^8 = 256$	$2^8 - 2 = 254$
N.N.N.10000000	255.255.255.128	/25	$2^1 = 2$	$2^7 = 128$	$2^7 - 2 = 126$
N.N.N.11000000	255.255.255.192	/26	$2^2 = 4$	$2^6 = 64$	$2^6 - 2 = 62$
N.N.N.11100000	255.255.255.224	/27	$2^3 = 8$	$2^5 = 32$	$2^5 - 2 = 30$
N.N.N.11110000	255.255.255.240	/28	$2^4 = 16$	$2^4 = 16$	$2^4 - 2 = 14$
N.N.N.11111000	255.255.255.248	/29	$2^5 = 32$	$2^3 = 8$	$2^3 - 2 = 6$
N.N.N.11111100	255.255.255.252	/30	$2^6 = 64$	$2^2 = 4$	$2^2 - 2 = 2$

Details & Requirements

- Network Address: 192.168.1.0
- Default Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- Requires 4 Subnets

How many host bit do we need to borrow?

- 2 host bit, $2^2 = 4$ Subnets

How many addresses hosts per subnet?

- 6 host bits left, $2^6 = 64$ Addresses / Subnet
- $2^6 - 1 = 62$ Addresses / Subnet

What are the valid subnets?

- 192.168.1.0, 192.168.1.64, 192.168.1.128, 192.168.1.192

New Subnet Mask?

- 11111111.11111111.11111111.11000000
- 255.255.255.192 or /26

Default Class C Network (8 Host Bits)

2 Host Bits Borrowed = $2^2 = 4$ Subnets

1	2	3	4

CLASS C POSSIBLE SUBNET MASKS

Binary (N.N.N.H)	Decimal	CIDR	# Subnets (2^x)	Block Size (2^y)	# Hosts ($2^y - 2$)
N.N.N.00000000	255.255.255.0	/24	$2^0 = 1$	$2^8 = 256$	$2^8 - 2 = 254$
N.N.N.10000000	255.255.255.128	/25	$2^1 = 2$	$2^7 = 128$	$2^7 - 2 = 126$
N.N.N.11000000	255.255.255.192	/26	$2^2 = 4$	$2^6 = 64$	$2^6 - 2 = 62$
N.N.N.11100000	255.255.255.224	/27	$2^3 = 8$	$2^5 = 32$	$2^5 - 2 = 30$
N.N.N.11110000	255.255.255.240	/28	$2^4 = 16$	$2^4 = 16$	$2^4 - 2 = 14$
N.N.N.11111000	255.255.255.248	/29	$2^5 = 32$	$2^3 = 8$	$2^3 - 2 = 6$
N.N.N.11111100	255.255.255.252	/30	$2^6 = 64$	$2^2 = 4$	$2^2 - 2 = 2$

Network Simplified & Detail Views

