

**Department of Computer Engineering**

**Batch: D1      Roll No.: 16010123303**

**Experiment No. \_\_6\_\_**

**Grade: AA / AB / BB / BC / CC / CD / DD**

**Signature of the Staff In-charge with date**

**Experiment No.:6**

**TITLE:** IP classes and Implementation of Subnet mask concept.

**AIM:** To study IP classes and Implementation of Subnet mask concept.

An IP (Internet Protocol) address is a unique identifier for a node or host connection on an IP network. Subnetting an IP Network can be done for a variety of reasons, including organization, use of different physical media (such as Ethernet, FDDI, WAN, etc.), preservation of address space, and security. The most common reason is to control network traffic. In an Ethernet network, all nodes on a segment see all the packets transmitted by all the other nodes on that segment. Performance can be adversely affected under heavy traffic loads, due to collisions and the resulting retransmissions. A router is used to connect IP networks to minimize the amount of traffic each segment must receive.

This experiment enables student for identifying the class of the IP address and design particular subnets as per user requirements.

**Expected Outcome of Experiment:**

**CO:**

The experiment will demonstrate how subnet masks are applied to IP addresses to identify network and host portions, enabling efficient subnetting and IP address management.

**Books/ Journals/ Websites referred:**

1. A. S. Tanenbaum, "Computer Networks", Pearson Education, Fourth Edition
2. B. A. Forouzan, "Data Communications and Networking", TMH, Fourth Edition

**Pre Lab/ Prior Concepts:** IP Address, Classes, Subnet concept

**New Concepts to be learned:** Subnet mask calculation, Subnet address calculation

**Stepwise-Procedure:**

Applying a subnet mask to an IP address allows to identify the network and node parts of the address. The network bits are represented by the 1s in the mask, and the node bits are represented by the 0s. Performing a bitwise logical AND operation between the IP address and the subnet mask results in the *Network Address* or Number.

**Department of Computer Engineering**

Default subnet masks:

**Class A** - 255.0.0.0 - 11111111.00000000.00000000.00000000

**Class B** - 255.255.0.0 - 11111111.11111111.00000000.00000000

**Class C** - 255.255.255.0 - 11111111.11111111.11111111.00000000

Additional bits can be added to the default subnet mask for a given Class to further subnet, or break down, a network. When a bitwise logical AND operation is performed between the subnet mask and IP address, the result defines the *Subnet Address* (also called the *Network Address* or *Network Number*). There are some restrictions on the subnet address. Node addresses of all "0"s and all "1"s are reserved for specifying the local network (when a host does not know its network address) and all hosts on the network (broadcast address), respectively. This also applies to subnets. A subnet address cannot be all "0"s or all "1"s. This also implies that a 1 bit subnet mask is not allowed. This restriction is required because older standards enforced this restriction. Recent standards that allow use of these subnets have superseded these standards, but many "legacy" devices do not support the newer standards. If you are operating in a controlled environment, such as a lab, you can safely use these restricted subnets.

**CIDR -- Classless Inter Domain Routing:**

The "classful" system of allocating IP addresses can be very wasteful; Under supernetting, the classful subnet masks are extended so that a network address and subnet mask could, for example, specify multiple Class C subnets with one address.

For example, If about 1000 addresses are required, it could be possible to supernet 4 Class C networks together:

192.60.128.0(11000000.00111100.10000000.00000000) Class C subnet address

192.60.129.0(11000000.00111100.10000001.00000000) Class C subnet address

192.60.130.0(11000000.00111100.10000010.00000000) Class C subnet address

192.60.131.0(11000000.00111100.10000011.00000000) Class C subnet address

-----  
192.60.128.0(11000000.00111100.10000000.00000000)Supernetted subnet address

255.255.252.0(11111111.11111111.11111100.00000000)SubnetMask 192.60.131.255

(11000000.00111100.10000011.11111111) Broadcast address

In this example, the subnet 192.60.128.0 includes all the addresses from 192.60.128.0 to 192.60.131.255. In the binary representation of the subnet mask, the Network portion of the address is 22 bits long, and the host portion is 10 bits long. Under CIDR, the subnet mask notation is reduced to simplified shorthand. Instead of spelling out the bits of the subnet mask, it is simply listed as the number of 1s bits that start the mask. In the above example, instead of writing the address and subnet mask as 192.60.128.0, Subnet Mask 255.255.252.0 .the network address would be written simply as: 192.60.128.0/22 Which indicates starting address of the network, and number of 1s bits (22) in the network portion of the address. Subnet mask in binary

**Department of Computer Engineering**

11111111.11111111.11111100.00000000.

The use of a CIDR notated address is the same as for a Classful address. Classful addresses can easily be written in CIDR notation as Class A = /8, Class B = /16, and Class C = /24  
To calculate the number of subnets or nodes,

No. of Nodes/ Subnets =  $2^n - 2$

Where n = number of bits in either field.

Multiplying the number of subnets by the number of nodes available per subnet gives you the total number of nodes available for your class and subnet mask. Also, note that although subnet masks with non-contiguous mask bits are allowed, they are not recommended.

Example:

10001100.10110011.11011100.11001000	140.179.220.200	IP Address
11111111.11111111.11100000.00000000	255.255.224.000	Subnet Mask
10001100.10110011.11000000.00000000	140.179.192.000	Subnet Address
10001100.10110011.11011111.11111111	40.179.223.255	Broadcast Address

1. Program starts with taking IP address from user and the number of subnets from the user.
2. Then the calculation for subnet mask is done as specified in methodology.
3. Then with AND ing with subnet mask the subnet addresses are calculated.

**IMPLEMENTATION: (printout of code)**

```
import java.util.*;

public class Main {

    public static int ipToInt(String ip) {
        String[] parts = ip.split("\\.");
        int result = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
            result = (result << 8) | Integer.parseInt(parts[i]);
        }
        return result;
    }

    public static String intToIp(int ip) {
```

**Department of Computer Engineering**

```

return ((ip >> 24) & 0xFF) + "." +
        ((ip >> 16) & 0xFF) + "." +
        ((ip >> 8) & 0xFF) + "." +
        (ip & 0xFF);
}

public static int getDefaultMask(int ip) {
    int firstOctet = (ip >> 24) & 0xFF;
    if (firstOctet >= 1 && firstOctet <= 126) {
        return ipToInt("255.0.0.0"); // Class A
    } else if (firstOctet >= 128 && firstOctet <= 191) {
        return ipToInt("255.255.0.0"); // Class B
    } else if (firstOctet >= 192 && firstOctet <= 223) {
        return ipToInt("255.255.255.0"); // Class C
    } else {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException("IP not in Class A, B, or C range");
    }
}

public static int bitsNeeded(int subnets) {
    int bits = 0;
    while ((1 << bits) < subnets) {
        bits++;
    }
    return bits;
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.print("Enter IP address (eg 192.168.1.1): ");
    String ipStr = scanner.nextLine();
    int ip = ipToInt(ipStr);
    int defaultMask = getDefaultMask(ip);
    System.out.println("Default subnet mask: " + intToIp(defaultMask));
    System.out.print("Enter number of required subnets: ");
    int subnets = scanner.nextInt();
    int subnetBits = bitsNeeded(subnets);
    System.out.println("Number of bits needed for subnetting: " + subnetBits);
    int defaultMaskBits = Integer.bitCount(defaultMask);
    int newMaskBits = defaultMaskBits + subnetBits;
    int newMask = 0xFFFFFFFF << (32 - newMaskBits);
    System.out.println("New subnet mask: " + intToIp(newMask));
    System.out.println("Subnet mask in CIDR notation: /" + newMaskBits);

    int hostBits = 32 - newMaskBits;
    int hostsPerSubnet = (int) Math.pow(2, hostBits) - 2;
    System.out.println("Number of hosts per subnet: " + hostsPerSubnet);

    int subnetSize = (int) Math.pow(2, hostBits);
    System.out.println("\nSubnet Addresses:");

    int networkAddress = ip & defaultMask;
    for (int i = 0; i < subnets; i++) {
        int subnetAddress = networkAddress + (i * subnetSize);
        int broadcastAddress = subnetAddress + subnetSize - 1;
    }
}

```

**Department of Computer Engineering**

```
System.out.println("Subnet " + (i + 1) + ":");
System.out.println("  Network Address: " + intToIp(subnetAddress));
System.out.println("  Broadcast Address: " + intToIp(broadcastAddress));
System.out.println("  Usable Host Range: " + intToIp(subnetAddress + 1) + " - " +
intToIp(broadcastAddress - 1));
System.out.println();
}
scanner.close();
}
}
```

**Output:**

```
Enter IP address (eg 192.168.1.1): 192.168.1.1
Default subnet mask: 255.255.255.0
Enter number of required subnets: 3
Number of bits needed for subnetting: 2
New subnet mask: 255.255.255.192
Subnet mask in CIDR notation: /26
Number of hosts per subnet: 62

Subnet Addresses:
Subnet 1:
  Network Address: 192.168.1.0
  Broadcast Address: 192.168.1.63
  Usable Host Range: 192.168.1.1 - 192.168.1.62

Subnet 2:
  Network Address: 192.168.1.64
  Broadcast Address: 192.168.1.127
  Usable Host Range: 192.168.1.65 - 192.168.1.126

Subnet 3:
  Network Address: 192.168.1.128
  Broadcast Address: 192.168.1.191
  Usable Host Range: 192.168.1.129 - 192.168.1.190

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

**CONCLUSION:** Studied IP classes and implemented subnet mask concept.

**Department of Computer Engineering**

**Post Lab Questions**

1. Which of the following is private IP address?  
A. 12.0.0.1      B. 168.172.19.39  
C. 172.15.14.36      D. 192.168.24.43  
Ans- D
2. Which class of IP address provides a maximum of only 254 host addresses per network ID?  
A. Class A  
B. Class B  
C. Class C  
D. Class D  
Ans- C
3. What is the address range of a Class B network address in binary?  
A. 01xxxxxx  
B. 0xxxxxxx  
C. 10xxxxxx  
D. 110xxxxx  
Ans- C
4. Which two statements describe the IP address 10.16.3.65/23?  
1.The subnet address is 10.16.3.0 255.255.254.0.  
2.The lowest host address in the subnet is 10.16.2.1 255.255.254.0.  
3.The last valid host address in the subnet is 10.16.2.254 255.255.254.0.  
4.The broadcast address of the subnet is 10.16.3.255 255.255.254.0.  
A. 1 and 3  
B. 2 and 4  
C. 1, 2 and 4  
D. 2, 3 and 4  
Ans- B
5. What is the maximum number of IP addresses that can be assigned to hosts on a local subnet that uses the 255.255.255.224 subnet mask?  
  
A. 14      B. 15  
C. 16      D. 30  
Ans- D
6. You need to subnet a network that has 5 subnets, each with at least 16 hosts. Which classful subnet mask would you use?  
  
A. 255.255.255.192      B. 255.255.255.224

**Department of Computer Engineering**

C. 255.255.255.240      D. 255.255.255.248

Ans- B

7. You have a network that needs 29 subnets while maximizing the number of host addresses available on each subnet. How many bits must you borrow from the host field to provide the correct subnet mask?

A. 2      B. 3  
C. 4      D. 5

Ans- D

**Date : \_\_\_\_29/09/2025\_\_\_\_**

**Signature of Faculty In-charge**