**DV300\_12\_SAS on video related to Subnetting**

**Self-Assessment Sheet**

Q1. The word Subnet is short for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which means a smaller network within a larger one.

A1. Sub Network

Q2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is basically a breaking down a large network into a smaller networks and subnets. It is mainly done to make your network more manageable.

A2. Subnetting

Q3. If you ISP assigned you a Class B IP address with a default subnet mask. A class B IP address will allow you approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ IP address for all your computers.

A3. 65,000

Q4. If you had a very large business with for example, 3000 computers then this could be a problem, because of traffic issues caused by so many broadcasts. (True/False)

A4. True

Q5. Subnetting is basically done by changing the default subnet mask by borrowing some of the bits that are designated for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and using them to create subnets.

A5. hosts

Q6. A default class B subnet mask is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the first two octets is for the network and the last two octets is designated to hosts.

A6. 255.255.0.0

Q7. The formula which is used = 2n-2, Where n= the numbers of bits, We need to the borrow from the host portion for the subnet mask. (True/False)

A7. True

Q8. Borrowing 3 bits will give us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ subnets which will be fine because we need at least 3 subnets.

A8. 6

Q9. If a problem were to occur it will be very hard to employ in one \_\_\_\_\_\_network.

A9. large

Q10. If your business is scattered in 3 different geographical locations and this would also be a problem. A better way would be to break down your network into smaller ones or subnets. (True/False)

A10. True