

**Institute of Computer Technology**  
**B. Tech Computer Science and Engineering**  
**Sub: CN**

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**SEM: CSE 5-B (BATCH53)**

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**Practical-6**

**Aim:**

Design a Network of an organization using fundamentals of subnetting.

**Scenario:**

Organization named Zenith enterprise has setup a branch office at Noida and hired you as a Network Engineer. The branch office will be having 5 different departments and each department has its own network. Each department has actually 14 devices (including network devices). The IP address range given to you is 192.XX.10.0/24. Design the network such that wastage of IP address is less. So, for designing purpose you can take 2 devices in each department (as first device and last device in network) for ease of the implementation.

**Calculation:**

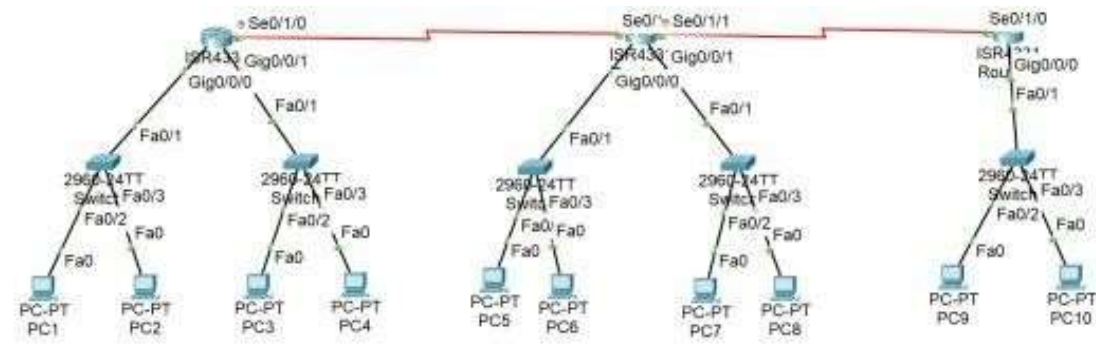
**Reserved address:**

- Network Address
- Broadcast Address

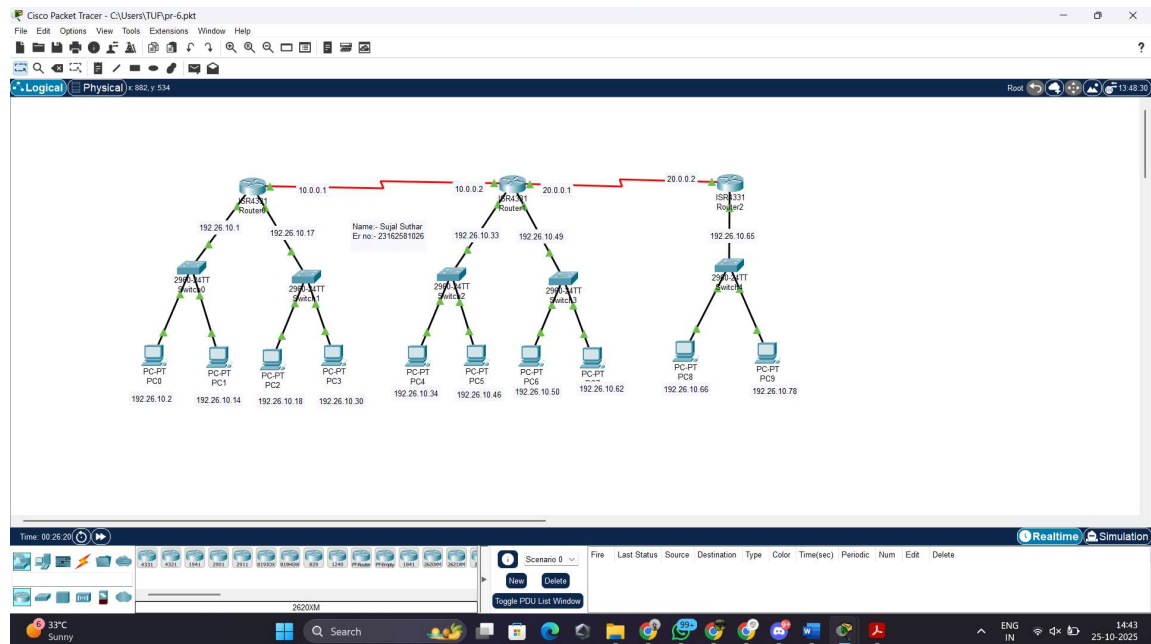
**Min host bit requirement:**

**Procedure:** No of devices  $\leq 2^n - 2$

1) Create network as given below



Network



2) Calculate the number of bits required for host as per the given problem.

- IPv4 address length = 32 bits
- Remaining bits =  $32 - 28 = 4$  bits

Number of Host Bits = 4

Verification:

- Possible host addresses =  $2^4 - 2 = 14$
- This satisfies the requirement of 14 hosts per department.

### 3) Get subnet mask for subnetting

Old Subnet mask (Decimal form)	255.255.255.0
Old Subnet mask (Binary form)	11111111. 11111111. 11111111. 00000000
New Subnet mask (Binary form)	11111111.11111111.11111111.11110000
New Subnet mask (Decimal form)	255.255.255.240 (/28)

### 4) Calculate IP address and design a network

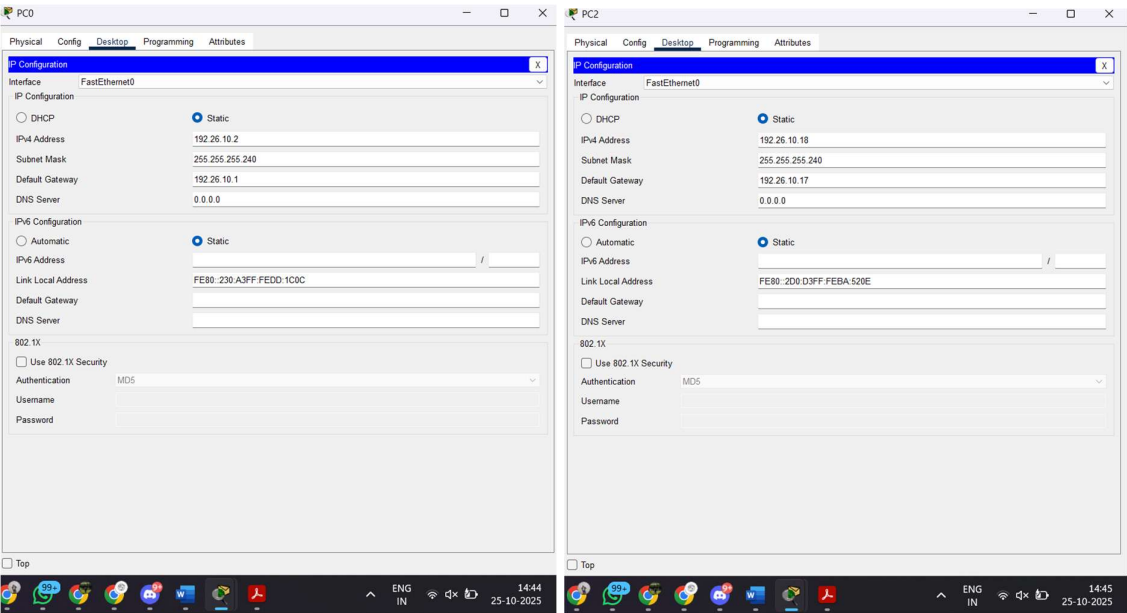
Dept.	Device	IP Address	Subnet Mask
Dept. 1	Network	192.26.10.0	255.255.255.240
	Default Gateway	192.26.10.1	255.255.255.240
	Host (First)	192.26.10.2	255.255.255.240
	Host (Last)	192.26.10.14	255.255.255.240
	Broadcast	192.26.10.15	255.255.255.240

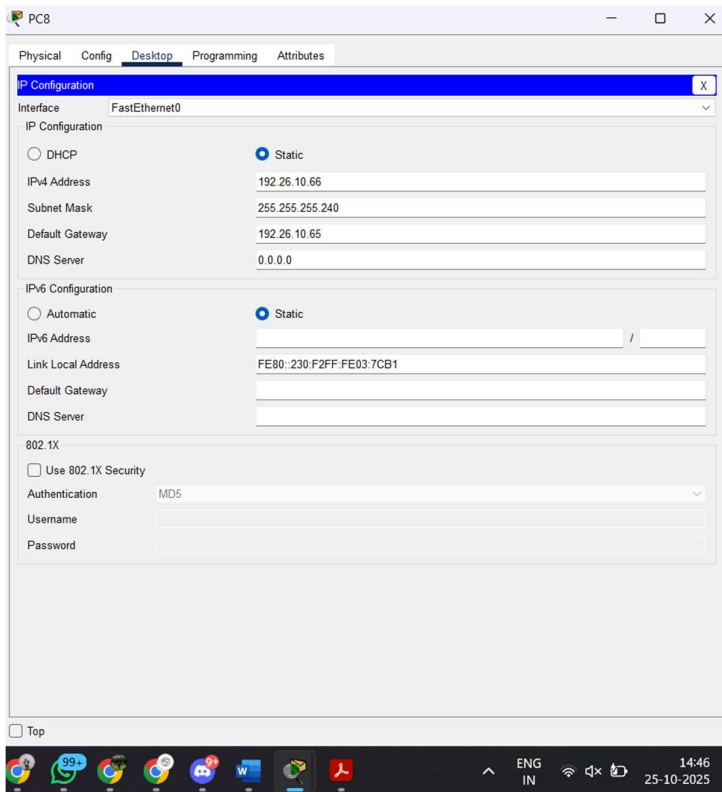
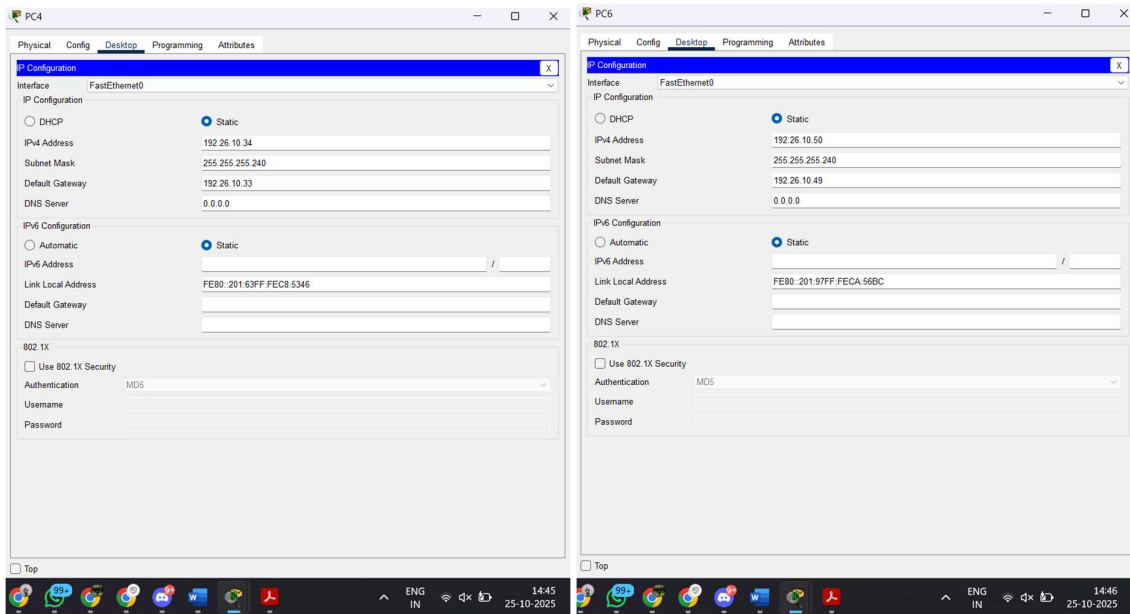
Dept. 2	Network	192.26.10.16	255.255.255.240
	Default Gateway	192.26.10.17	255.255.255.240
	Host (First)	192.26.10.18	255.255.255.240
	Host (Last)	192.26.10.30	255.255.255.240
	Broadcast	192.26.10.31	255.255.255.240
Dept. 3	Network	192.26.10.32	255.255.255.240
	Default Gateway	192.26.10.33	255.255.255.240
	Host (First)	192.26.10.34	255.255.255.240
	Host (Last)	192.26.10.46	255.255.255.240
	Broadcast	192.26.10.47	255.255.255.240
Dept. 4	Network	192.26.10.48	255.255.255.240
	Default Gateway	192.26.10.49	255.255.255.240
	Host (First)	192.26.10.50	255.255.255.240

Dept. 5	Host (Last)	192.26.10.62	255.255.255.240
	Broadcast	192.26.10.63	255.255.255.240
	Network	192.26.10.64	255.255.255.240
	Default Gateway	192.26.10.65	255.255.255.240
	Host (First)	192.26.10.66	255.255.255.240
	Host (Last)	192.26.10.78	255.255.255.240
	Broadcast	192.26.10.79	255.255.255.240

### 5) Configure IP address (All Devices, Routers)

Configuration:-





## Router Configuration:-

Router0

Physical **Config** CLI Attributes

**GLOBAL**

- Settings
- Algorithm Settings

**ROUTING**

- Static
- RIP

**SWITCHING**

- VLAN Database

**INTERFACE**

- GigabitEthernet0/0/0
- GigabitEthernet0/0/1
- GigabitEthernet0/0/2
- Serial0/1/0
- Serial0/1/1

Serial0/1/0

Port Status: On

Duplex: Full Duplex

Clock Rate: 2000000

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address: 10.0.0.1

Subnet Mask: 255.0.0.0

Tx Ring Limit: 10

Equivalent IOS Commands

```
Router>enable
Router#
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#interface Serial0/1/0
Router(config-if)#
```

Top

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Router1

Physical **Config** CLI Attributes

**GLOBAL**

- Settings
- Algorithm Settings

**ROUTING**

- Static
- RIP

**SWITCHING**

- VLAN Database

**INTERFACE**

- GigabitEthernet0/0/0
- GigabitEthernet0/0/1
- GigabitEthernet0/0/2
- Serial0/1/0
- Serial0/1/1

Serial0/1/0

Port Status: On

Duplex: Full Duplex

Clock Rate: 2000000

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address: 10.0.0.2

Subnet Mask: 255.0.0.0

Tx Ring Limit: 10

Equivalent IOS Commands

```
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface Serial0/1/1
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface Serial0/1/1
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface Serial0/1/0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface Serial0/1/0
Router(config-if)#
```

Top

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Router1

Physical **Config** CLI Attributes

**GLOBAL**

- Settings
- Algorithm Settings

**ROUTING**

- Static
- RIP

**SWITCHING**

- VLAN Database

**INTERFACE**

- GigabitEthernet0/0/0
- GigabitEthernet0/0/1
- GigabitEthernet0/0/2
- Serial0/1/0
- Serial0/1/1**

**Serial0/1/1**

Port Status ☒ On

Duplex ☐ Full Duplex

Clock Rate 2000000

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address 20.0.0.1

Subnet Mask 255.0.0.0

Tx Ring Limit 10

Equivalent IOS Commands

```
Router>enable
Router#
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#interface Serial0/1/0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface Serial0/1/1
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface Serial0/1/1
Router(config-if)#
```

Top

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Router2

Physical **Config** CLI Attributes

**GLOBAL**

- Settings
- Algorithm Settings

**ROUTING**

- Static
- RIP

**SWITCHING**

- VLAN Database

**INTERFACE**

- GigabitEthernet0/0/0
- GigabitEthernet0/0/1
- GigabitEthernet0/0/2
- Serial0/1/0
- Serial0/1/1

**Serial0/1/0**

Port Status ☒ On

Duplex ☐ Full Duplex

Clock Rate 2000000

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address 20.0.0.2

Subnet Mask 255.0.0.0

Tx Ring Limit 10

Equivalent IOS Commands

```
Router>enable
Router#
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#interface Serial0/1/0
Router(config-if)#
```

Top

99+ ENG IN 14:49 25-10-2025



## 6) Configure static routing table (STATIC in routers)

Router	Dept.	Network	Subnet Mask	Next Hop
Router0	Dept.3	192.26.10.32	255.255.255.240	10.0.0.2
	Dept.4	192.26.10.48	255.255.255.240	10.0.0.2
	Dept.5	192.26.10.64	255.255.255.240	10.0.0.2
Router1	Dept.1	192.26.10.0	255.255.255.240	10.0.0.1
	Dept.2	192.26.10.16	255.255.255.240	10.0.0.1
	Dept.5	192.26.10.64	255.255.255.240	20.0.0.2
Router2	Dept.1	192.26.10.0	255.255.255.240	20.0.0.1
	Dept.2	192.26.10.16	255.255.255.240	20.0.0.1
	Dept.3	192.26.10.32	255.255.255.240	20.0.0.1
	Dept.4	192.26.10.48	255.255.255.240	20.0.0.1

## Static (Routers)

The screenshot displays the Cisco Packet Tracer interface with three routers (Router0, Router1, Router2) configured for static routing. The configuration is shown in the 'Config' tab, specifically under the 'ROUTING' section, where static routes are defined for various departments.

**Router0 Configuration:**

- Static Routes:**
  - 192.26.10.32 via 10.0.0.2
  - 192.26.10.48 via 10.0.0.2
  - 192.26.10.64 via 10.0.0.2

**Router1 Configuration:**

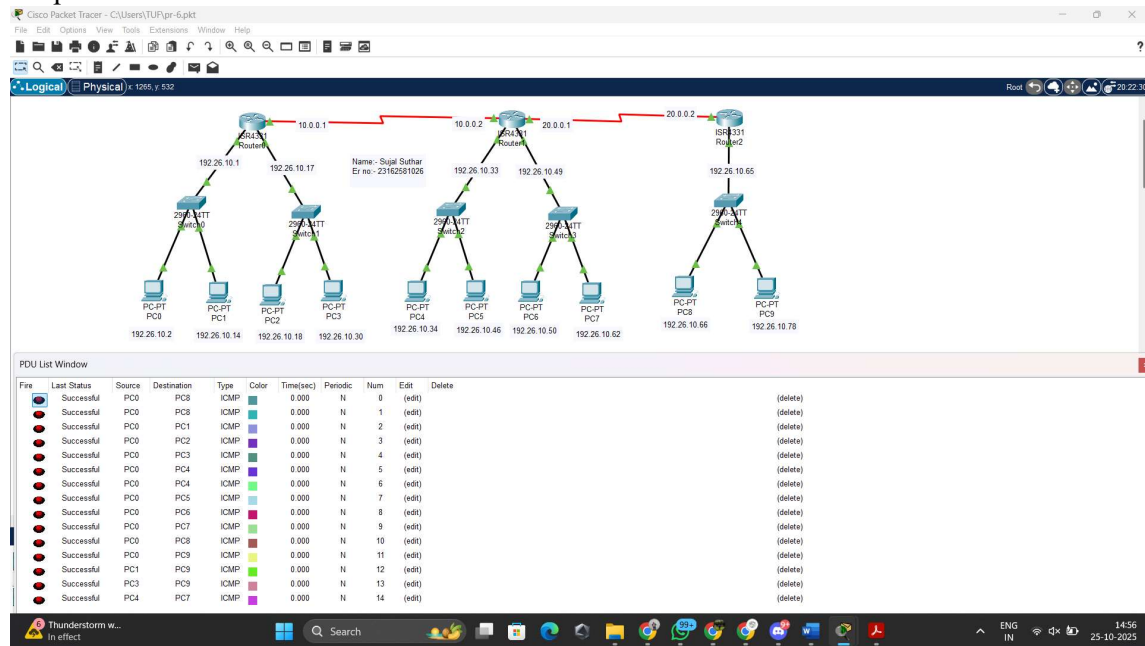
- Static Routes:**
  - 192.26.10.0/28 via 10.0.0.1
  - 192.26.10.16/28 via 10.0.0.1
  - 192.26.10.48/28 via 10.0.0.2

**Router2 Configuration:**

- Static Routes:**
  - 192.26.10.0/28 via 20.0.0.1
  - 192.26.10.16/28 via 20.0.0.1
  - 192.26.10.32/28 via 20.0.0.1
  - 192.26.10.48/28 via 20.0.0.1

The interface also shows the 'Equivalent IOS Commands' for each router, providing the CLI commands used to configure the static routes.

## Output:-



## Conclusion:

We subnetted **192.26.10.0/24** by borrowing **4 bits**, obtaining a mask of **255.255.255.240**.

Each subnet offers **14 usable hosts**, which satisfies departmental requirements. A subnet table was prepared, IPs were assigned, and **static routes** were configured for full inter-department connectivity.

Note: Make sure the last two digits of your enrollment numbers appear in the network IP address that must be visible in the snapshot of the Cisco packet tracer. i.e. 192.XX.10.1 (XX indicates last two digits of your enrollment no.)