National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Lahore Campus Quiz4 [BS(CS): Section C] Fall 2023

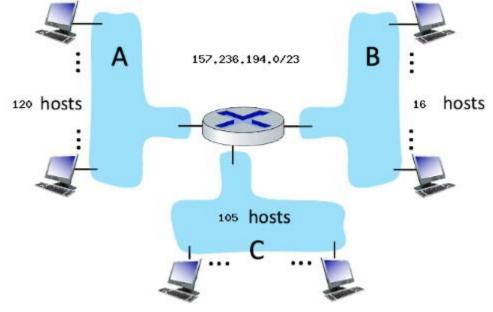
Computer Networks (Code: CS3001) Quiz Date: Novemer 16, 2023

Total Marks: 10 Duration: 20 -Minutes

Name ------ Section ------

Q: Consider the router and the three attached subnets below (A and B and C). The number of hosts is also shown below. The subnets share the **23** high-order bits of the address space: **157.236.194.0/23**.

Assign subnet addresses to each of the subnets (A and B and C) so that the amount of address space assigned is minimal, and at the same time leaving the largest possible contiguous address space available for assignment if a new subnet were to be added. Then answer the questions below.



- 1. Is the given address space public or private?
- 2. How many hosts can there be in this address space?
- 3. What is the subnet address of subnet A? (CIDR notation)
- 4. What is the broadcast address of subnet A?
- 5. What is the starting host address of subnet A?
- 6. What is the ending host address of subnet A?

- 7. What is the subnet address of subnet B? (CIDR notation)
- 8. What is the broadcast address of subnet B?
- 9. What is the starting host address of subnet B?
- 10. What is the ending host address of subnet B?
- 11. What is the subnet address of subnet C? (CIDR notation)
- 12, What is the broadcast address of subnet C?
- 13. What is the starting host address of subnet C?
- 14. What is the ending host address of subnet C?

Solution:

- 1. The given address space **157.236.194.0/23** is public.
- 2. Maximum number of hosts = $2^x 2 = 2^9 2 = 510$. The reason we have to subtract 2 from the final number is because there are always 2 addresses allocated for each address block: the subnet ID (the first address) and the broadcast address (the last address);
- 3. Subnet A has **120** hosts, so it will need at least 122 addresses (for the subnet ID and broadcast address). The least number of bits that satisfy this is 7 bits. Knowing that, we take the prior subnet and add 32, the result of which is **157.236.195.0/25**
- 4. The broadcast address of subnet A = 157.236.195.127/25, because it is the last address in the IP range.
- 5. The first IP address of subnet A = 157.236.195.1/25, found by adding 1 to the subnet address.
- 6. The last IP address of subnet A = 157.236.195.126/25, found by subtracting 1 from the broadcast address.
- (Note: If a student has written it as **157.236.195.120/25**, then this can be taken as correct considering that this may be the last host address (having only 120 available hosts)).
- 7. Subnet B has 157 hosts, so it will need at least 159 addresses (for the subnet ID and broadcast address). The least number of bits that satisfy this is 8 bits. The resulting subnet address = 157.236.194.0/24
- 8. The broadcast address of subnet B = 157.236.194.255/24, because it is the last address in the IP range.

- 9. The first IP address of subnet B = 157.236.194.0/24, found by adding 1 to the subnet address.
- 10. The last IP address of subnet B = 157.236.194.1/24, found by subtracting 1 from the broadcast address.

(Note: If a student has written it as **157.236.194.157/24/24**, then this can be taken as correct considering that this may be the last host address (having only 157 available hosts).

- 11. Similar to the prior subnet, subnet C has 105 hosts, so it will need at least 107 addresses (for the subnet ID and broadcast address). The least number of bits that satisfy this is 7 bits. The resulting subnet address = **157.236.195.128/25**
- 12. The broadcast address of subnet A = 157.236.195.25/25, because it is the last address in the IP range.
- 13. The first IP address of subnet A = 157.236.195.129/25, found by adding 1 to the subnet address.
- 14. The last IP address of subnet A = 157.236.195.254/25, found by subtracting 1 from the broadcast address.

(Note: If a student has written it as **157.236.195.233/25**, then this can be taken as correct considering that this may be the last host address (having only 105 available hosts,).