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Section A

Problem 1

1) IP address 172.168.1.0

req host = 160

req subnet = 60

IP is in class B. (since first octet b/w 128-191)

default subnet mask = 255.255.0.0

Now

For 160 host per subnet nearest power of 2 256 (2^8)

For 60 subnet 64 (2^6).

upper bound = $2^8 \times 2^6 = 16,384$

available IP: $2^{16} = 65,536$

since $16,384 < 65,536$ so subnetting is possible.

default subnet mask = 11111111.11111111.00000000.00000000

borrow 6 bits from the host portion.

11111111.11111111.11111100.00000000

increment in 3rd octet b/c 6 bits borrowed = 4.

first subnet: 172.168.0.0 - 172.168.3.255

Second = 172.168.4.0 - 172.168.7.255

Third . 172.168.8.0 - 172.168.11.255

172.168.10 falls within first subnet

172.168.0.0 - 172.168.3.255

Problem 2 10.10.20.0

hosts = 100

subnet = 100

IP 10.10.20.0 in in class A

default subnet mask = 255.0.0.0

100 host requires 128 hosts (2^7)

100 subnet need upto 128 subnet (2^7)

total available IP in class A: $2^{24} = 16,777,216$

$$2^7 \times 2^7 = 16,384$$

so subnetting is feasible.

default subnet mask: 11111111.00000000.00000000.00000000

borrow 7 bits

11111111.11111111.0.00000000.00000000

new subnet mask = 255.254.0.0

Increment in second octet = 2.

first subnet: 10.0.0.0 - 10.1.255.255

second = 10.2 - 10.3

third. 10.4 - 10.5

fourth 10.6 - 10.7

fifth 10.8 - 10.9

sixth 10.10 - 10.11

so IP falls into sixth subnet

10.10.0.0 - 10.11.255.255.

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Problem 3 192.168.29.1

host = 100

subnet = 60.

IP is in class C.

default subnet mask = 255.255.255.0.

100 host \rightarrow 128 host (2^7)

60 subnet \rightarrow 64 subnets (2^6)

total available IP = $2^8 = 256$.

upper bound. $2^7 \times 2^6 = 8192$ which is feasible.

default subnet mask = 11111111.11111111.11111111.00000000

6 bit borrow.

11111111.11111111.11111111.11111100

new subnet mask = 255.255.255.252

increment in 4th octet = 4.

First, 192.168.29.0 - 192.168.29.3.

Second: 192.168.29.4 - 192.168.29.7.

so IP falls in first subnet.

Problem 4 220.107.49.1

host = 30

Subnet = 60.

It is in class C.

default subnet class = 255.255.255.0.

30 host \rightarrow 32 host (2^5)

60 subnet \rightarrow 64 subnet (2^6)

available IP = $2^8 = 256$.

Upper bound = $2^5 \times 2^6$

= 2048. which is feasible

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default subnet mask, $11111111.11111111.11111111.00000000$
6 bits borrow.

$11111111.11111111.11111111.11100000$

new subnet mask = $255.255.255.224$

increment in 4th octet = 32

first, $220.162.49.0$ to $220.162.49.31$

second $220.162.49.32$ - $220.162.49.63$

so IP falls below first subnet.