## ITEC451 - Review: IP Addressing and Subnetting Solutions

## Question 1

Radford Corporation has the following class C Internet License:

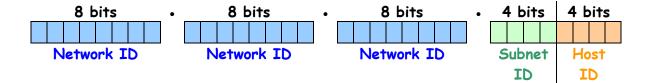
193,45,1,0

Radford Corp. would like to allow for at least 9 sub-networks using classful subnetting.

How should Radford Corp. divide up the bits in their Class C license to allow for this?

193.45.1.0 Network ID Host ID

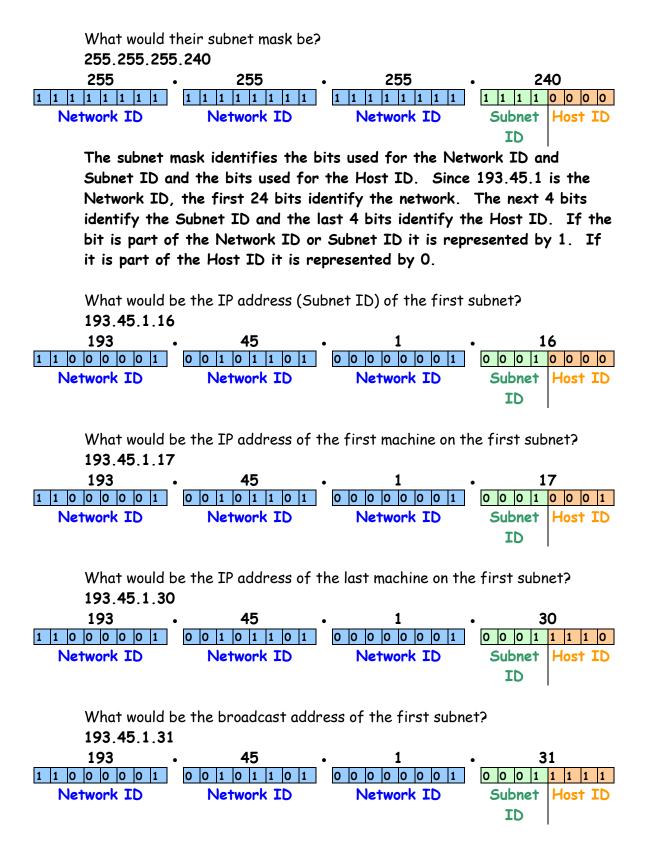
Break the last 8 bits into a Subnet ID and Host ID for 9 subnets using the formula  $9 \le 2^4 - 2$  to calculate the number of bits needed for the Subnet ID. The Host ID will use the remainder of the bits available. 14 subnets can be created using 4 bits to identify each.

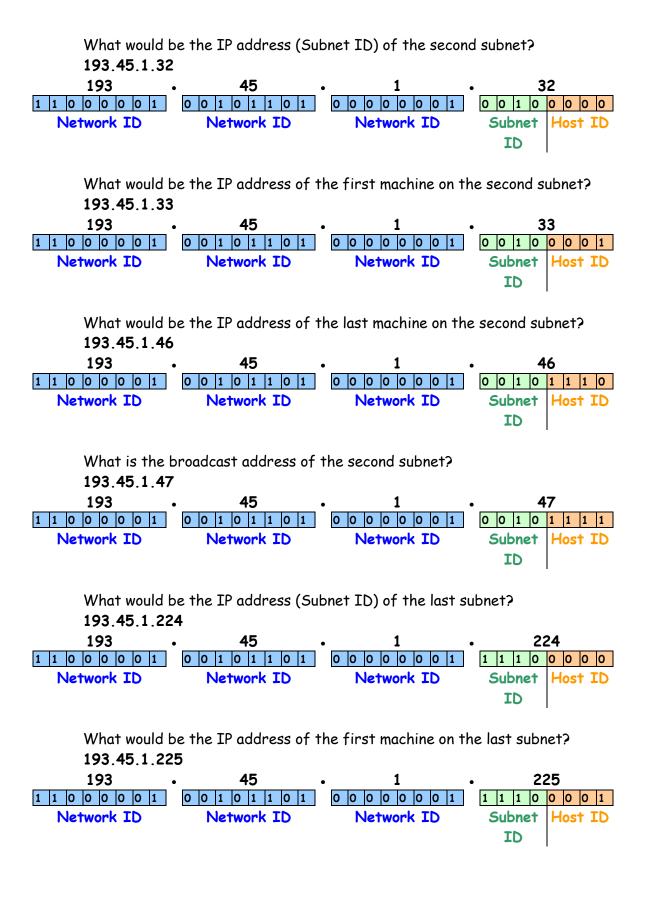


How many devices on each subnet would this allow?

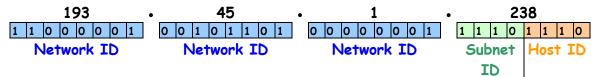
14 devices would be allowed on each subnet since there are 16 possible combinations of 0's and 1's using the 4 available bits but 0000 and 1111 cannot be used.

0000	1000
0001	1001
0010	1010
0011	1011
0100	1100
0101	1101
0110	1110
0111	1111



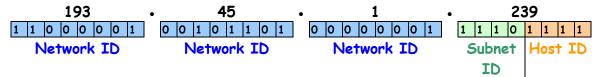


What would be the IP address of the last machine on the last subnet? 193.45.1.238



What is the broadcast address of the last subnet?

193.45.1.239



## Question 2

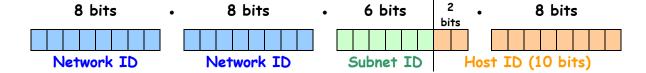
RU Corporation has the following class B licence: 132.45.0.0.

RU Would like to classfully divide this into exactly 62 (sub-) networks.

How should RU Corp divide up the bits in their Class B license to allow for this?

132.45.0.0 Network ID Host ID

Break the last 16 bits into a Subnet ID and Host ID. For 62 subnets use the formula  $62 \le 2^6 - 2$  to calculate the number of bits needed for the Subnet ID. The Host ID will use the remainder of the bits available.



How many devices on each subnet would this allow?

1022 devices on each subnet would be allowed since there are 1024 combinations of 0's and 1's using the 10 bits available but 000000000 and 1111111111 cannot be used.

1111111111

