

NETWORKING

CIDR

ASSIGNMENT #1

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SUBMITTED TO
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QUESTION 1 (A)

2 ⁷	2 ⁶	2 ⁵	2 ⁴	2 ³	2 ²	2 ¹	2 ⁰	VALUE
128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	88
64 + 16 + 8								
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	241
128 + 64 + 32 + 16 + 1								
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	99
64 + 32 + 2 + 1								
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	42
32 + 8 + 2								
1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	169
128 + 32 + 8 + 1								
1 ---0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	311
Require 9 bits	256 + 32 + 16 + 4 + 2 + 1							

QUESTION 1 (B)

2^7	2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0	VALUE
128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	
$64 + 16 + 8 + 4$								92
0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	
$32 + 16 + 8 + 4$								60
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
$128 + 64 + 32 + 16$								240
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	
$128 + 32 + 8 + 2 + 1$								171
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	
$128 + 64 + 8 + 2 + 1$								203
0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	
$64 + 32 + 16 + 8 + 4$								125

QUESTION 2

3.0.0.0/8		Class	A		Default Subnet	255.0.0.0		
New CIDR	3.0.0.0/11	No. Of subnets	6		New Subnet	255.11100000.0.0 (borrow 3) 255.224.0.0		
						21 bits remaining for hosts		
First 3 usable ranges	3.0.0.0	3.0.0.1 - 3.31.255.254			Number of hosts per subnet (2^{21})	2,097,152		
	3.32.0.0	3.32.0.1 - 3.63.255.254			Usable	2,097,150		
	3.64.0.0	3.64.0.1 - 3.95.255.254						
192.168.7.0/24		Class	C		Default Subnet	255.255.255.0		
New CIDR	192.168.7.0/28	No. Of subnets	11		New Subnet	255.255.255.11110000 (borrow 4) 255.255.255.240		
						4 bits remaining for hosts		
First 3 usable ranges	192.168.7.0	192.168.7.1 - 192.168.7.14			Number of hosts per subnet (2^4)	16		
	192.168.7.16	192.168.7.17 - 192.168.7.30			Usable	14		
	192.168.7.32	192.168.7.33 - 192.168.7.46						

131.19.0.0/16		Class	B		Default Subnet	255.255.0.0		
New CIDR	131.19.0.0/17	No. Of subnets	2		New Subnet	255.255.1000000.0 (borrow 1) 255.255.128.0		
						15 bits remaining for hosts		
First 3 usable ranges	131.19.0.0	131.19.0.1 - 131.19.127.254			Number of hosts per subnet (2^{15})	32,768		
	131.19.128.0	131.19.128.1 - 131.19.255.254			Usable	32,766		
111.0.0.0/8		Class	A		Default Subnet	255.0.0.0		
New CIDR	111.0.0.0/12	No. Of subnets	15		New Subnet	255.11110000.0.0 (borrow 4) 255.240.0.0		
						20 bits remaining for hosts		
First 3 usable ranges	111.0.0.0	111.0.0.1 - 111.15.255.254			Number of hosts per subnet (2^{20})	1,048,576		
	111.16.0.0	111.16.0.1 - 111.31.255.254			Usable	1,048,574		
	111.32.0.0	111.32.0.1 - 111.47.255.254						

177.2.0.0/16		Class	B		Default Subnet	255.255.0.0		
New CIDR	177.2.0.0/21	No. Of subnets	21		New Subnet	255.255.11111000.0 (borrow 5) 255.255.248.0		
						11 bits remaining for hosts		
First 3 usable ranges	177.2.0.0	177.2.0.1 - 177.2.7.254			Number of hosts per subnet (2 ¹¹)		2,048	
	177.2.8.0	177.2.8.1 - 177.2.15.254			Usable		2,046	
	177.2.16.0	177.2.16.1 - 177.2.23.254						
220.13.42.0/24		Class	C		Default Subnet	255.255.255.0		
New CIDR	220.13.42.0 /26	No. Of subnets	3		New Subnet	255.255.255.11000000 (borrow 2 bits) 255.255.255.192		
						6 bits remaining for hosts		
First 3 usable ranges	220.13.42.0	220.13.42.1 - 220.13.42.62			Number of hosts per subnet (2 ⁶)		64	
	220.13.42.64	220.13.42.65 - 220.13.42.126			Usable		62	
	220.13.42.128	220.13.42.129 - 220.13.42.190						

QUESTION 3

101.0.0.0/8		Class	A		Default Subnet	255.0.0.0		
New CIDR	101.0.0.0/19	No. Of subnets	1300		New Subnet	255.11111111.11100000.0 (borrow 11) 255.224.0.0		
	2 ¹⁰ = 1024 (too small); so we take 11					13 bits remaining for hosts		
First 3 usable ranges	101.0.0.0	101.0.0.1 to 101.0.31.254			Number of hosts per subnet (2 ¹³)	8,192		
	101.0.32.0	101.0.32.1 to 101.0.63.254			Usable	8,190		
	101.0.64.0	101.0.64.1 to 101.0.95.254						
Last 3 usable ranges	101.255.104.0	101.255.104.1 – 101.255.135.254						
	101.255.136.0	101.255.136.1 – 101.255.167.25						
	101.255.168.0	101.255.168.1 – 101.255.199.254						

Subnet Details

- **Original Network:** 101.0.0.0/8
- **New Subnet Mask:** /19 (255.255.224.0)
- **Number of Subnets:** 2048. (2¹¹)
- **Hosts per Subnet:** 8190 usable IPs. (2¹³ - 2)
- **Subnet increment:** every 32 in the **3rd** octet

QUESTION 4 (A)

GIVEN	NEW	SECOND SUBNET	RANGE	BROADCAST
3.0.0.0/8	3.0.0.0/11	3.32.0.0	3.32.0.1 - 3.63.255.254	3.63.255.255
192.168.7.0/24	192.168.7.0 /28	192.168.7.16	192.168.7.17-192.168.7.30	192.168.7.30
131.19.0.0/16	131.19.0.0/17	131.19.128.0	131.19.128.1 - 131.19.255.254	131.19.255.255
111.0.0.0/8	111.0.0.0/12	111.16.0.0	111.16.0.1 - 111.31.255.254	111.31.255.255
177.2.0.0/16	177.2.0.0/21	177.2.8.0	177.2.8.1 - 177.2.15.254	177.2.15.255
220.13.42.0/24	220.13.42.0 /26	220.13.42.64	220.13.42.65 - 220.13.42.126	220.13.42.127

QUESTION 4 (B)

GIVEN	NEW	SECOND SUBNET	RANGE	BROADCAST
101.0.0.0/8	101.0.0.0/19	101.0.32.0	101.0.32.1 to 101.0.63.254	101.0.63.255

QUESTION 5

(a) **192.168.7.62/28 and 192.168.7.70/28.** **[NO]**

- Class C
- Default mask : 255.255.255.0 (/24)
- /28 implies 4 bits have been borrowed (leading to 2^4 subnets)
- We break the **192.168.7.x** range into blocks of 16

The subnets will be as follows :

0..15, 16..31, 32..63, 64..95, etc

We can clearly see that 192.168.7.62 is in 3rd subnet while 192.168.7.70 is in 4th subnet.

(b) **88.91.0.113/11 and 88.95.45.1/11** **[YES]**

- Class A
- Default mask : 255.0.0.0 (/8)
- /11 implies 3 bits have been borrowed (leading to 2^5 subnets)

255.1110 0000.0.0 ==> 255.224.0.0

- We AND both IP addresses with 255.224.0.0, we get 88.64.x.x (that is they are not on the network 88.64.0.0)

Ex : 88.91.0.113	88.95.45.1
255.224.0.0	255.224.0.0
88.64.0.0	88.64.0.p

(c) **4.0.0.6/16 and 4.0.5.2/16** **[YES]**

- Class A
- Default mask : 255.0.0.0 (/8)
- /16 implies 8 bits have been borrowed leading to 255.255.0.0
- We AND both IP addresses with 255.255.0.0, we get 4.0.0.0 (that is they are both on the network 4.0.x.x)

(d) **155.19.161.2/22 and 155.19.141.7/22.** **[NO]**

- Class B
- Default mask : 255.255.0.0 (/16)
- /22 implies 6 bits have been borrowed from 3rd octet leading to 255.255.252.0

If we bitwise AND both IP addresses (we ignore the first two bytes as the mask for these two octets are 255, we are left with the 3rd octet..let's do the calculation :

161 1010 0001 141 1000 1101

252 1111 1100 252 1111 1100

1010 0001 1000 1100. (Not same answer; not same subnet)

(e) **201.251.199.21/26 and 201.251.199.55/26 [YES]**

- Class C
- Default mask : 255.255.255.0 (/24)
- /26 implies 2 bits have been borrowed leading to 255.255.255.1100 0000
- 255.255.255.192

If we bitwise AND both IP addresses (we ignore the first three bytes as the mask for these three octets are 255, we are left with the 4th octet..let's do the calculation :

21	0001 0101	55	0011 0111
192	1100 0000	192	1100 0000
	0000 0000		0000 0000 (same answer; same subnet)

(f) **181.14.22.7/25 and 181.14.22.102/25 [YES]**

- Class B
- Default mask : 255.255.0.0 (/16)
- /25 implies 9 bits have been borrowed leading to 255.255.255.1000 0000

If we bitwise AND both IP addresses (we ignore the first three bytes as the mask for these three octets are 255, we are left with the 4th octet..let's do the calculation :

7	0000 0111	102	0110 0110
128	1000 0000	128	1000 0000
	0000 0000		0000 0000 (same answer; same subnet)

QUESTION 6

a. Supernetting these 4 IPs

192.168.88.0/24

192.168.89.0/24

192.168.90.0/24

192.168.91.0/24

They are all on class C; default mask is 255.255.255.0; they are all having same values on first two octets which are : 192.168.x.x

Let us convert 88 to 91 into binary which give us :

88 = 010110 00

89 = 010110 01

90 = 010110 10

91 = 010110 11

It seems that the first 6 bits are identical, let us add this “6” to the previous 16 bits mask giving us 22.

So the new mask for the superset is 16 + 6 : 255.255.1111 1100.0

255.255.252.0. <—

b. This means that the network address is 192.168.88.0, and since we are left with 10 bits for host ($2^{10} = 1024 = 0..1023$), the broadcast IP address will be 192.168.91.255).