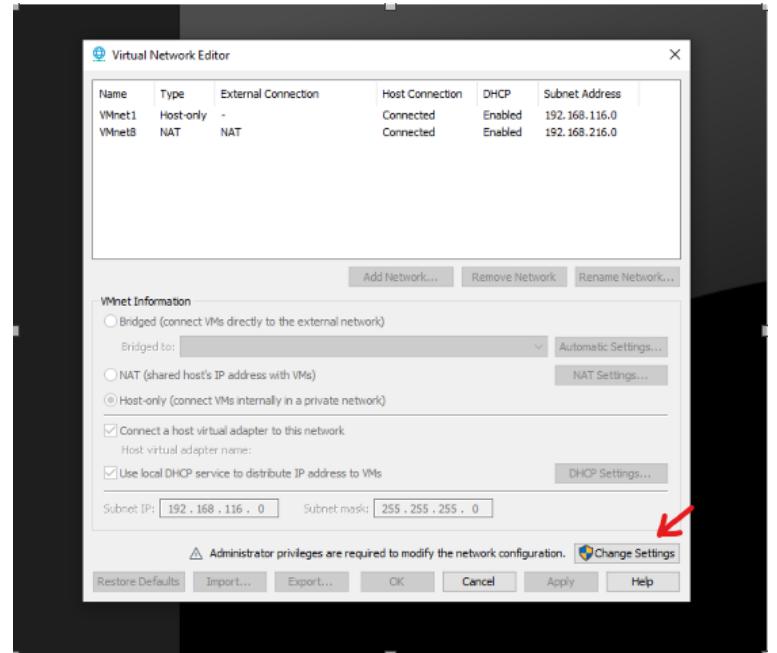
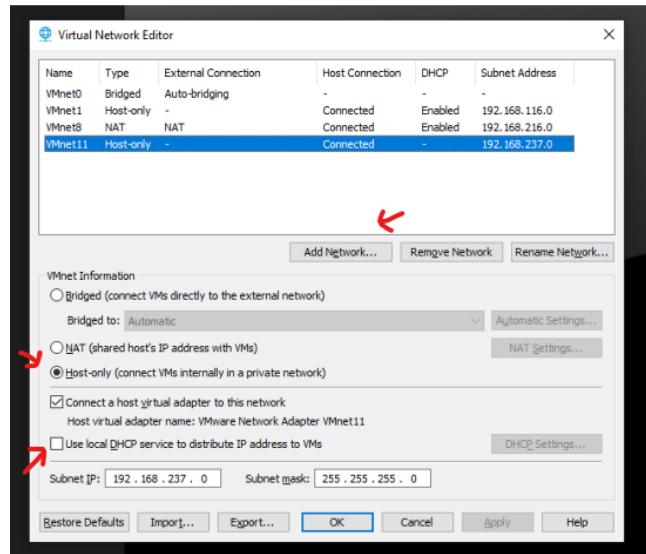


# GUIA INSTALACION SERVIDOR DHCP EN UN ENTORNO LINUX

Para esta guia utilizaremos la herramienta de virtualizacion Vmware Workstation.

En primer lugar crearemos una red virtual en VMware.



Importante conectar la maquina virtual en NAT para descargar el servidor DHCP y posteriormente cambiarla a la nueva red creada.

```
root@debian115cli:~# apt install isc-dhcp-server
```

En caso de no ser root:

```
usuario@debian115cli:~$ sudo apt install isc-dhcp-server_
```

Seguidamente despues de instalar el servicio DHCP, “apagaremos” la interfaz ens33 para que no este molestando mientras configuramos el servidor DHCP.

```
root@debian115cli:~# ifdown ens33
```

IMPORTANTE editar el archivo isc-dhcp-server para configurar la interfaz de red que utilizara el servidor DHCP

A

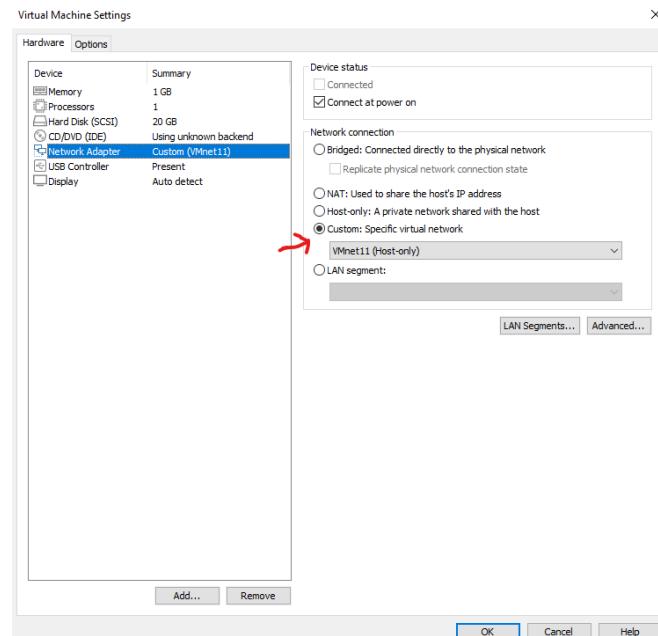
```
GNU nano 5.4                               /etc/default/isc-dhcp-server *
# Defaults for isc-dhcp-server (sourced by /etc/init.d/isc-dhcp-server)

# Path to dhcpcd's config file (default: /etc/dhcp/dhcpcd.conf).
#DHCPDV4_CONF=/etc/dhcp/dhcpcd.conf
#DHCPDV6_CONF=/etc/dhcp/dhcpcd6.conf

# Path to dhcpcd's PID file (default: /var/run/dhcpcd.pid).
#DHCPDV4_PID=/var/run/dhcpcd.pid
#DHCPDV6_PID=/var/run/dhcpcd6.pid

# Additional options to start dhcpcd with.
#       Don't use options -cf or -pf here; use DHCPD_CONF/ DHCPD_PID instead
#OPTIONS=""

# On what interfaces should the DHCP server (dhcpcd) serve DHCP requests?
#       Separate multiple interfaces with spaces, e.g. "eth0 eth1".
INTERFACESv4="ens33"                         ←
INTERFACESv6=""
```



continuacion asignaremos la ip estatica que poseera la interfaz mencionada anteriormente

```
GNU nano 5.4          → /etc/network/interfaces *
# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).

source /etc/network/interfaces.d/*

# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface
allow-hotplug ens33
# iface ens33 inet dhcp
iface ens33 inet static
    address 172.20.0.1
    netmask 255.255.0.0
#    gateway 172.20.1.1
```

Una vez configurada la interfaz ens33, en nuestro caso, pasaremos a configurar el servidor DHCP en el archivo dhcpcd.conf

Comentaremos los dos primeros option y descomentaremos la linea authoritative

```
GNU nano 5.4          → /etc/dhcp/dhcpcd.conf *
1 # dhcpcd.conf
2 #
3 # Sample configuration file for ISC dhcpcd
4 #
5
6 # option definitions common to all supported networks...
7 #option domain-name "example.org";
8 #option domain-name-servers ns1.example.org, ns2.example.org;
9
10 default-lease-time 600;
11 max-lease-time 7200;
12
13 # The ddns-updates-style parameter controls whether or not the server will
14 # attempt to do a DNS update when a lease is confirmed. We default to the
15 # behavior of the version 2 packages ('none', since DHCP v2 didn't
16 # have support for DDNS.)
17 ddns-update-style none;
18
19 # If this DHCP server is the official DHCP server for the local
20 # network, the authoritative directive should be uncommented.
21 #authoritative;
22
23 # Use this to send dhcp log messages to a different log file (you also
24 # have to hack syslog.conf to complete the redirection).
25 #log-facility local7;
26
27 # No service will be given on this subnet, but declaring it helps the
28 # DHCP server to understand the network topology.
29
30 #subnet 10.152.187.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
```

Seguido configuraremos el rango de direcciones ip asi como los dominios

```
12
13 # This is a very basic subnet declaration.
14
15 subnet 172.20.0.0 netmask 255.255.0.0 {
16     range 172.20.20.100 172.20.20.150;
17     option routers 172.20.0.1;
18     option domain-name-server 8.8.8.8,172.20.1.1;
19 }
20
```

En este mismo archivo vamos a configurar las ip estaticas que le daremos a los siguientes equipos identificados por su dirección MAC

```
File: C:\Windows\Temp\Windows Server 2022\cmd\etc\dhcp\dhcpd.conf
GNU nano 5.4
/etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf

# set.
#host fantasia {
#    hardware ethernet 08:00:07:26:c0:a5;
#    fixed-address fantasia.example.com;
#}

host PC1 {
    hardware ethernet 78:45:C4:25:5E:59
    fixed-address 172.20.20.1
}

host PC2 {
    hardware ethernet 78:45:C4:25:5E:20
    fixed-address 172.20.20.2
}

host PC3 {
    hardware ethernet 78:45:C4:25:5E:EE
    fixed-address 172.20.20.3
}

host PC4 {
    hardware ethernet 78:45:C4:25:50:85
    fixed-address 172.20.20.4
}

host PC5 {
    hardware ethernet 78:45:C4:25:5F:0C
    fixed-address 172.20.20.5
}

host PC6 {
    hardware ethernet 78:45:C4:25:63:20
```

Por ultimo “levantaremos” nuestra interfaz ens33 y reiniciaremos el servidor dhcp para asegurarnos de que todo funcione correctamente.

```
root@debian115cli:~# ifup ens33
root@debian115cli:~# systemctl restart isc-dhcp-server.service
```

Importante cambiar a automatico la obtencion de direcciones ip en la interfaz vmNet11.

