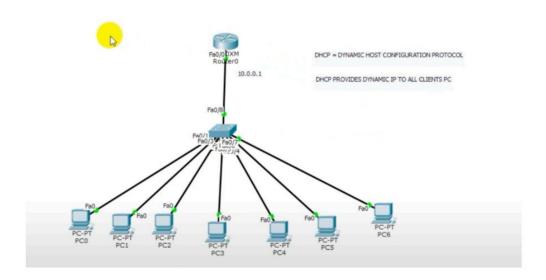
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LAB 7: DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol):



CISCO(config-if) #ip dhcp pool info CISCO(dhcp-config) #network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 CISCO(dhcp-config) #default-router 10.0.0.1

DHCP Configuration on a Cisco Router:

Step 1: Access the Router's CLI

- Connect to the router via console or remotely using Telnet/SSH.
- Enter global configuration mode.

Router> enable

Router# configure terminal

Step 2: Exclude IP Addresses (Optional)

• You can exclude a range of IP addresses that you don't want to assign dynamically. This is useful for devices with static IPs (like servers or switches).

Router(config)# ip dhcp excluded-address 10.0.0.1 10.0.0.10

In this case, IP addresses from **10.0.0.1** to **10.0.0.10** won't be assigned by DHCP.

Step 3: Create a DHCP Pool

• You need to define a DHCP pool. This is the range of IP addresses that will be assigned to clients.

Router(config)# ip dhcp pool info

In this example, info is the name of the DHCP pool (you can name it anything).

Step 4: Configure the Network and Subnet

• Specify the network and subnet mask for the pool.

Router(dhcp-config)# network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0

This configures DHCP to assign IPs from the 10.0.0.0/8 network.

Step 5: Specify the Default Gateway (Router)

• Define the default gateway that will be assigned to clients. This is typically the IP address of the router's interface connected to the network.

Router(dhcp-config)# default-router 10.0.0.1

Here, **10.0.0.1** is the default gateway for clients.

Step 6: Specify the DNS Server (Optional)

• If needed, configure the DNS server for clients. You can use a public DNS server (e.g., Google's **8.8.8.8**) or a local DNS server.

Router(dhcp-config)# dns-server 8.8.8.8

Step 7: (Optional) Configure Lease Time

• By default, the DHCP lease is infinite, but you can configure a lease time if needed (e.g., 1 day).

Router(dhcp-config)# lease 1

This sets the lease time to 1 day.

Step 8: Exit and Save Configuration

• Exit DHCP configuration mode and save the changes.

Router(dhcp-config)# exit

Router(config)# exit

Router# write memory

Step 9: Verify the DHCP Configuration

• Use the following command to verify the DHCP configuration:

Router# show ip dhcp pool

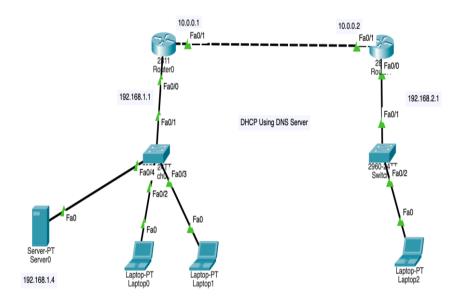
Router# show ip dhcp binding

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Physically perform in Lab.

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LAB 8: DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) & DNS Configuration



CISCO(config-if) #ip dhcp pool info CISCO(dhcp-config) #network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 CISCO(dhcp-config) #default-router 10.0.0.1

DHCP Configuration Steps:

Enter global configuration mode:

Router> enable

Router# configure terminal

Create a DHCP pool:

Router(config)# ip dhcp pool NETWORK-POOL

Configure the network and subnet mask (as shown in your CLI):

Router(dhcp-config)# network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0

Configure the default gateway (as shown in your CLI):

Router(dhcp-config)# default-router 10.0.0.1

Configure DNS server (assuming Server0 will be the DNS server):

Router(dhcp-config)# dns-server 192.168.1.4

Configure excluded addresses (to prevent DHCP from assigning router interfaces and static IPs):

Router(config)# ip dhcp excluded-address 10.0.0.1 10.0.0.10

DNS Configuration Steps:

On Server0 (192.168.1.4): Copy- Install DNS server role/service

- 1) Create a new forward lookup zone for your domain
- 2) Configure reverse lookup zone for 10.0.0.0 network
- 3)Add A records for:
 - Router0 (10.0.0.1)
 - Router1 (10.0.0.2)
 - Other network devices as needed

On the DHCP router, verify the DNS configuration is properly pointing to Server0:

Router# show ip dhcp pool

Additional Configuration Tips:

On the interfaces that will be serving DHCP:

Router(config)# interface fa0/1

Router(config-if)# ip helper-address 192.168.1.4

Verify DHCP operation:

Router# show ip dhcp binding

Router# show ip dhcp server statistics

Test DNS resolution:

Router# ping dns-server-name

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Physically perform in Lab.