Report of Day-9 (Network Services-DHCP & DNS)

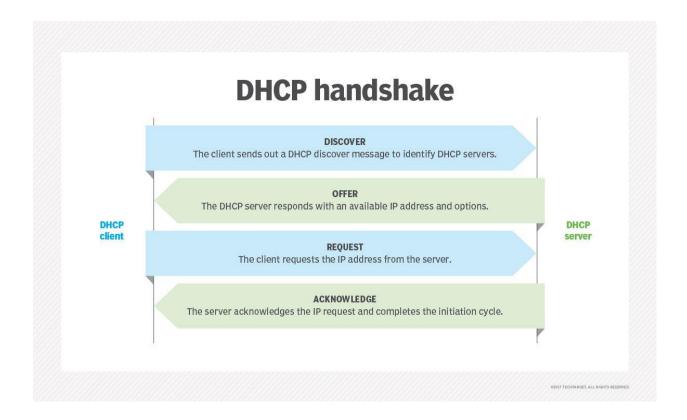
DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) is a network management protocol used to dynamically assign an Internet Protocol (IP) address to any device on a network so it can communicate. DHCP automates and centrally manages these configurations rather than requiring network administrators to assign IP addresses manually to all network devices. Small local networks and large enterprise networks can both implement DHCP.

DHCP assigns new IP addresses in each location when devices move to a new location on the network. This means network administrators don't have to manually configure each device with a valid IP address or reconfigure the device with a new IP address if it moves to a new location.

How DHCP Works?

DHCP runs at the application layer of the <u>TCP/IP</u> stack. It dynamically assigns IP addresses and allocates TCP/IP configuration information to DHCP clients. The configuration information includes the following:

- Subnet mask information.
- Default gateway IP addresses.
- Domain name system (DNS) addresses.

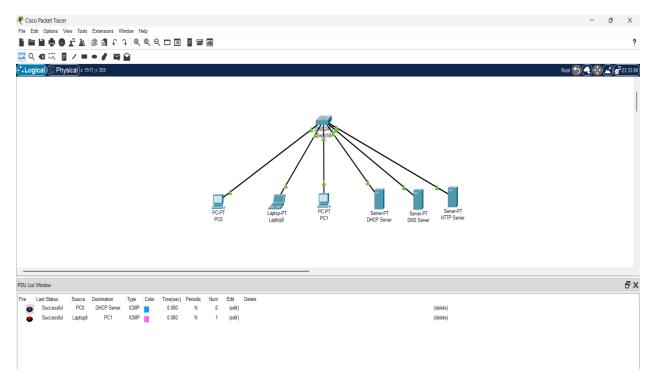


What is Hostname Resolution?

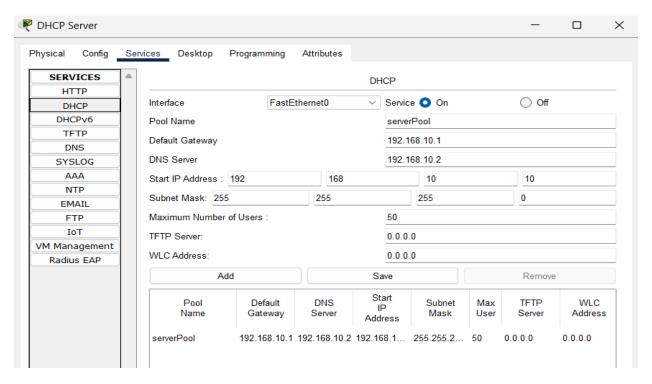
Hostname resolution is the process of converting a human-readable hostname (like "www.example.com") into a machine-readable IP address (like "192.0.2.1") that computers use to communicate on a network.

Practical:

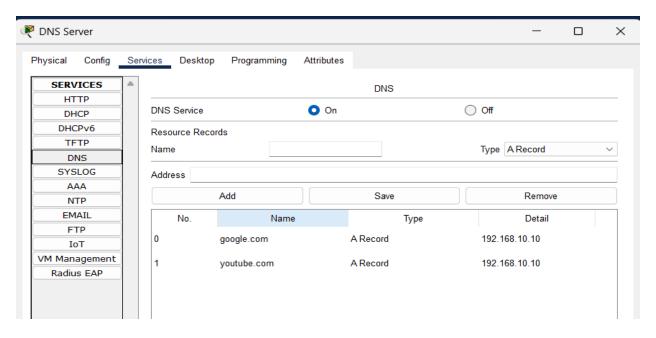
Network



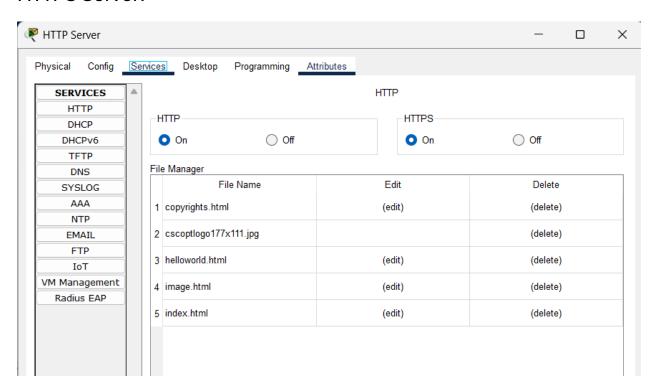
Configuring DHCP on Server: DHCP Server



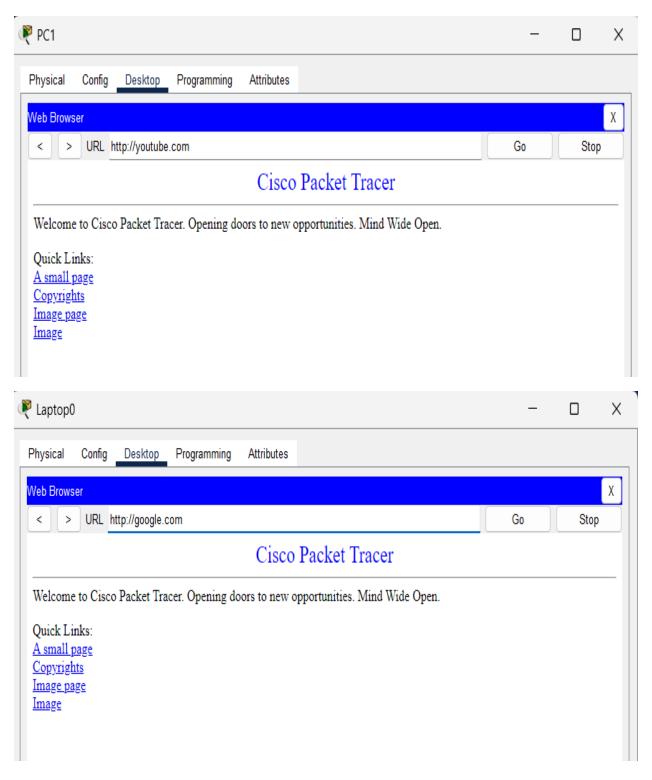
DNS Server:



HTTPS Server:



Domain Name Resolution:



DHCP Server Assigning IP Address to end Devices:

