# dhcpd.conf

#

# Sample configuration file for ISC dhcpd

#

# Attention: If /etc/ltsp/dhcpd.conf exists, that will be used as

# configuration file instead of this file.

#

# option definitions common to all supported networks...

#option domain-name "example.org";

#option domain-name-servers ns1.example.org, ns2.example.org;

default-lease-time 14400;

max-lease-time 28800;

# The ddns-updates-style parameter controls whether or not the server will

# attempt to do a DNS update when a lease is confirmed. We default to the

# behavior of the version 2 packages ('none', since DHCP v2 didn't

# have support for DDNS.)

ddns-update-style none;

# If this DHCP server is the official DHCP server for the local

# network, the authoritative directive should be uncommented.

#authoritative;

# Use this to send dhcp log messages to a different log file (you also

# have to hack syslog.conf to complete the redirection).

#log-facility local7;

# No service will be given on this subnet, but declaring it helps the

# DHCP server to understand the network topology.

#subnet 10.152.187.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {

#}

# This is a very basic subnet declaration.

subnet 192.168.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {

range 192.168.1.150 192.168.1.160;

option broadcast-address 192.168.1.255;

option routers 192.168.1.1;

option domain-name-servers 192.168.1.1;

}

# This declaration allows BOOTP clients to get dynamic addresses,

# which we don't really recommend.

#subnet 10.254.239.32 netmask 255.255.255.224 {

# range dynamic-bootp 10.254.239.40 10.254.239.60;

# option broadcast-address 10.254.239.31;

# option routers rtr-239-32-1.example.org;

#}

# A slightly different configuration for an internal subnet.

#subnet 10.5.5.0 netmask 255.255.255.224 {

# range 10.5.5.26 10.5.5.30;

# option domain-name-servers ns1.internal.example.org;

# option domain-name "internal.example.org";

# option subnet-mask 255.255.255.224;

# option routers 10.5.5.1;

# option broadcast-address 10.5.5.31;

# default-lease-time 600;

# max-lease-time 7200;

#}

# Hosts which require special configuration options can be listed in

# host statements. If no address is specified, the address will be

# allocated dynamically (if possible), but the host-specific information

# will still come from the host declaration.

#host passacaglia {

# hardware ethernet 0:0:c0:5d:bd:95;

# filename "vmunix.passacaglia";

# server-name "toccata.example.com";

#}

# Fixed IP addresses can also be specified for hosts. These addresses

# should not also be listed as being available for dynamic assignment.

# Hosts for which fixed IP addresses have been specified can boot using

# BOOTP or DHCP. Hosts for which no fixed address is specified can only

# be booted with DHCP, unless there is an address range on the subnet

# to which a BOOTP client is connected which has the dynamic-bootp flag

# set.

#host fantasia {

# hardware ethernet 08:00:07:26:c0:a5;

# fixed-address fantasia.example.com;

#}

# You can declare a class of clients and then do address allocation

# based on that. The example below shows a case where all clients

# in a certain class get addresses on the 10.17.224/24 subnet, and all

# other clients get addresses on the 10.0.29/24 subnet.

#class "foo" {

# match if substring (option vendor-class-identifier, 0, 4) = "SUNW";

#}

#shared-network 224-29 {

# subnet 10.17.224.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {

# option routers rtr-224.example.org;

# }

# subnet 10.0.29.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {

# option routers rtr-29.example.org;

# }

# pool {

# allow members of "foo";

# range 10.17.224.10 10.17.224.250;

# }

# pool {

# deny members of "foo";

# range 10.0.29.10 10.0.29.230;

# }

#}