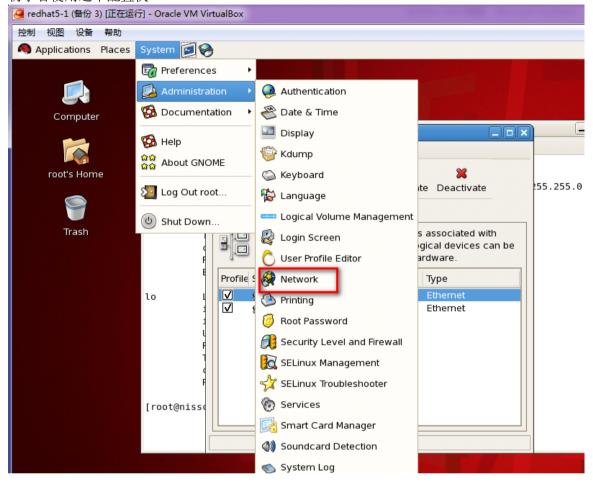
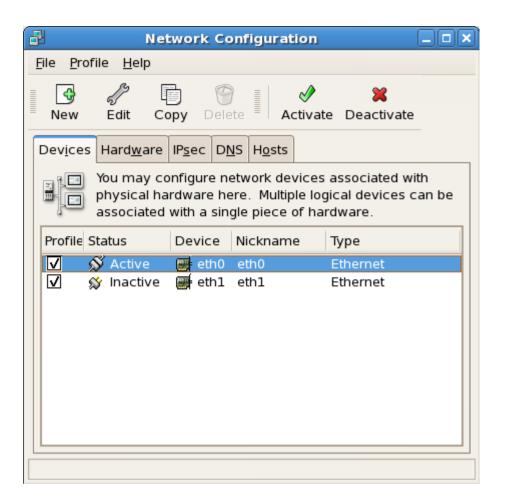
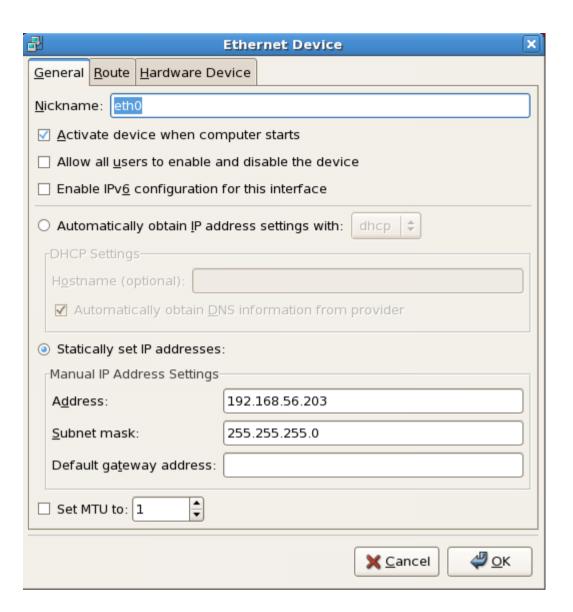
RedHat--DHCP配置

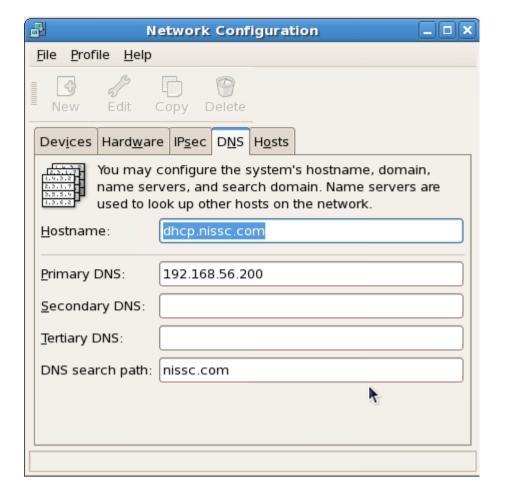
2013年12月6日 19:31

其实配置那个ip时候也可以使用界面配置,现在举例dhcp界面配置方法 初学者使用这个配置快

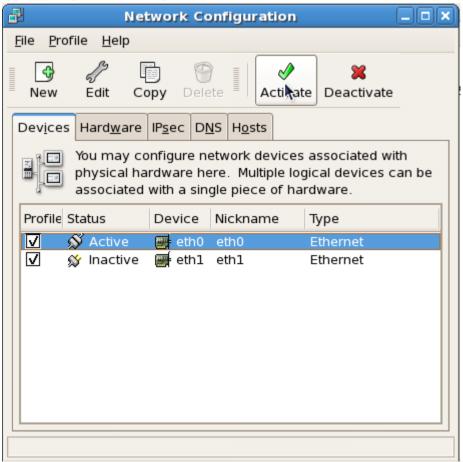




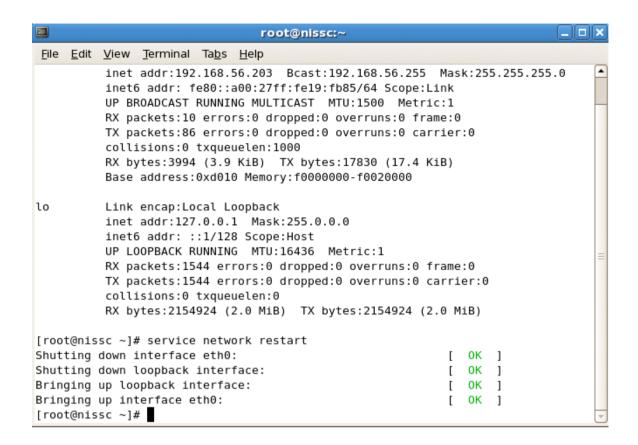




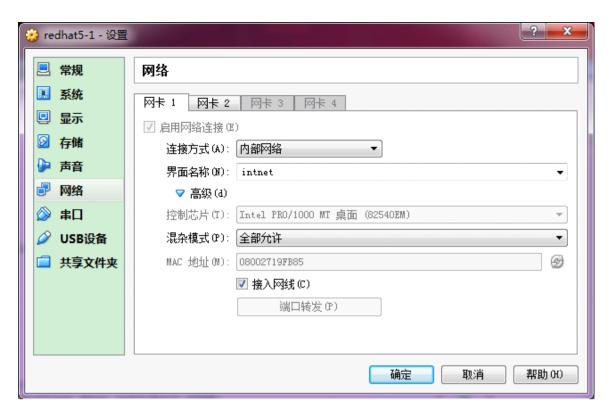
最后千万不要忘记点击这个



最好再使用下service network restart



为了不影响实验效果,使用内部网络模式,直接开启内部交换网络,我使用的是virtualbox,这个软件好处就是最大的时候我可以同时启动服务器24台,足够说明他占用资源的少了吧!测试的时候使用这个,当然你要对于vm虚拟机已经非常熟练后,呵呵!@





准备工作完成,现在开始正式开始配置DHCP

现在可以配置redhat5 IP: 192.168.99.22/24

现在开始配置pc1

安装包

```
[root@dhcp ~]# mount /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom
mount: block device /dev/cdrom is write-protected, mounting read-only
[root@dhcp ~] # cd /mnt/cdrom/Server/
[root@dhcp Server]# rpm -ihv dhcp-
dhcp-3.0.5-3.el5.i386.rpm
                            dhcp-devel-3.0.5-3.e15.i386.rpm
[root@dhcp Server] # rpm -ihv dhcp-
dhcp-3.0.5-3.e15.i386.rpm
                           dhcp-devel-3.0.5-3.e15.i386.rpm
[root@dhcp Server]# rpm -ihv dhcp-3.0.5-3.el5.i386.rpm
warning: dhcp-3.0.5-3.el5.i386.rpm: Header V3 DSA signature: NOKEY, key ID 37017
186
Preparing...
                        ###################################### [100%]
   1:dhcp
[root@dhcp Server]#
```

获取的时候由于现在没有中继的原因就只做本地的dhcp如果要比赛中的的话 直接把本地的那个只写如下

```
subnet 192.169.99.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
```

其他的照旧

地方时就和现在本地配置一样,到时候是路由交换配置那边直接命令中继,可以得到这个,不需要管到底是那个vlan,这个没有必要想,只要分配即可,只要能启动服务说明配置正确

我写的配置是:

```
<u>File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help</u>
[root@nissc Server]# cat /etc/dhcpd.conf
ddns-update-style interim;
ignore client-updates;
subnet 192.168.99.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
# --- default gateway
       option routers
                                      192.168.99.1;
       option subnet-mask
                                      255.255.255.0;
        option nis-domain
                                       "nis.xingxing.com";
        option domain-name
                                       "xingxing.com";
        option domain-name-servers
                                       8.8.8.8;
                                       -18000; # Eastern Standard Time
        option time-offset
#
       option ntp-servers
                                     192.168.1.1;
       option netbios-name-servers 192.168.1.1;
# --- Selects point-to-point node (default is hybrid). Don't change this unless
# -- you understand Netbios very well
       option netbios-node-type 2;
        range dynamic-bootp 192.168.99.128 192.168.99.200;
        default-lease-time 21600;
       max-lease-time 43200;
        # we want the nameserver to appear at a fixed address
[root@nissc Server]#
```

配置完成重启服务 Service dhcpd restart

客户端获取

