

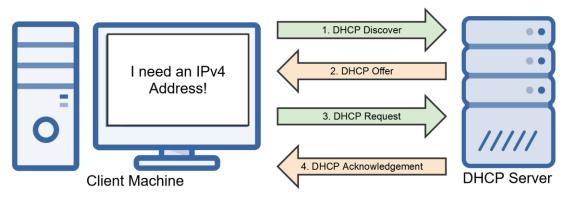
# IPv4 Dynamic IP Address Assignment

- Two Methods
  - Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
  - Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA)



### Understanding the DHCP DORA Process

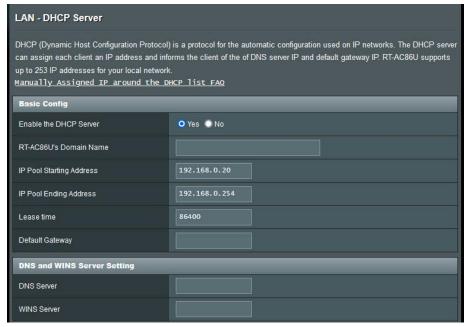
- 1. Client requests an IP address by broadcasting a "**DHCP Discover**" message on its local subnet.
- 2. When the DHCP server receives the request, it'll respond with a "**DHCP Offer**" message containing an IP address and lease information.
- 3. If no DHCP server is available, the client will use Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA) alternate configuration if it's configured.
- 4. The client then accepts the "**DHCP Offer**" by replying with a "**DHCP Request**" message to the DHCP server.
- 5. The DHCP server assigns the client the address and sends a "**DHCP Acknowledgement**" message in response, finalizing the DHCP IP address lease.





#### Additional DHCP Details

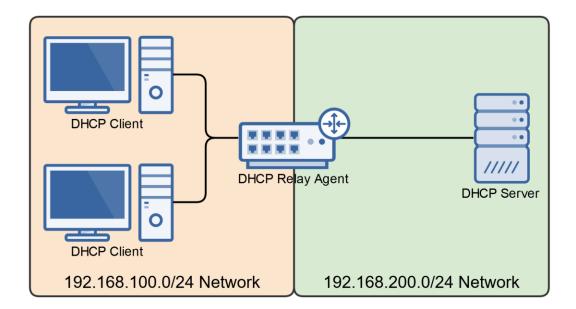
- When configuring DHCP, you'll typically have the option to configure the following:
  - IP Address Scope / Pool
  - Default Gateway (Router)
  - DNS Servers
  - IP Address Exclusions
  - Mac Address Reservations
  - Lease Duration





## DHCP Relay Agents

- A system used to forward DHCP requests and replies between a DHCP server and clients when the DHCP server is on a different network.
- This allows you to not have to have a DHCP server on each network.





### Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA)

- Windows Operating System Feature
- Allows DHCP-configured clients to self-configure IP addresses if no DHCP server is available on the network.
- If a DHCP server doesn't respond to a request for an IP address,
  Windows OS can self-configure an APIPA IP address & subnet mask.
  - o Class B IP Address Range: 169.254.0.1 169.254.255.254
  - Subnet Mask: 255.255.0.0
- This allows clients on the same network to assign themselves IP addresses in the 169.254.x.x range and communicate with one another.
- Note: APIPA addresses are link-local, meaning they're not routable.