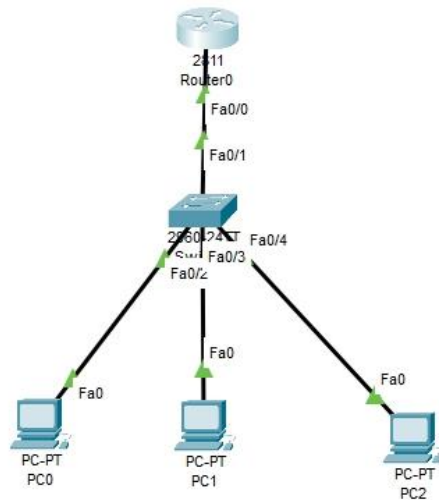


REVISED PACKET TRACER

Prerequisite: *Given* the following network topology:



```
Router0#show ip dhcp pool
```

```
Pool MY_LAN :
```

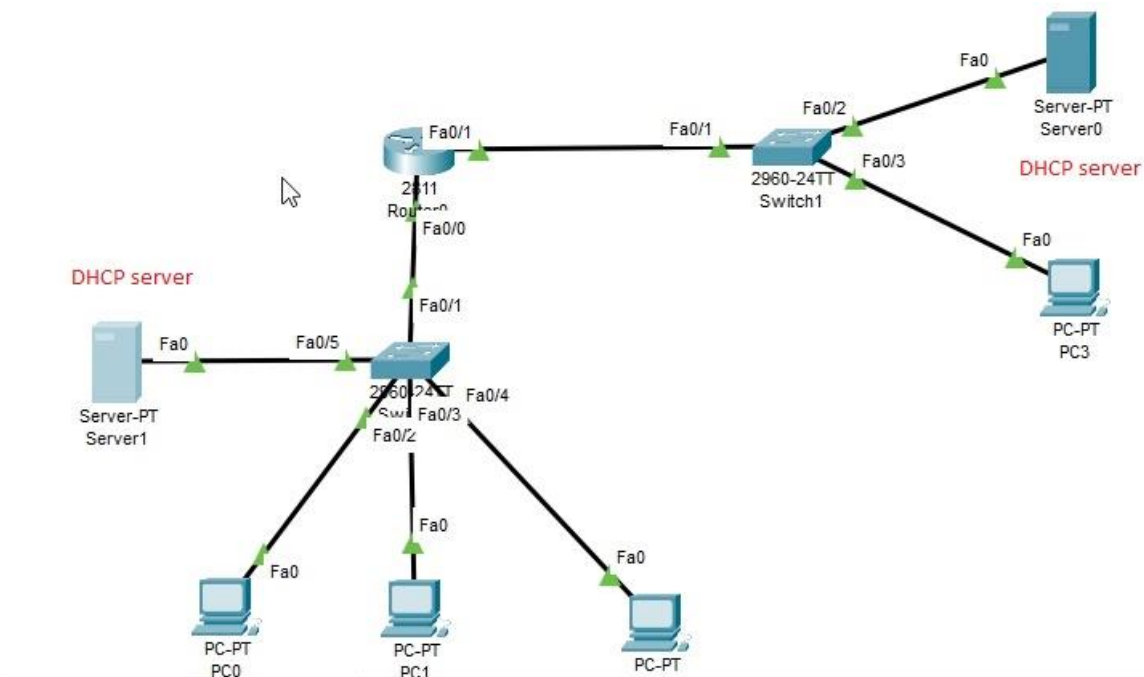
```
Utilization mark (high/low)      : 100 / 0
Subnet size (first/next)          : 0 / 0
Total addresses                   : 254
Leased addresses                  : 3
Excluded addresses                : 1
Pending event                     : none
```

```
1 subnet is currently in the pool
```

Current index	IP address range	Leased/Excluded/Total
192.168.1.1	192.168.1.1 - 192.168.1.254	3 / 1 / 254

```
Router0#
```

In this practice, we change the DHCP server role on the router to a PC server.



Verify the current status



```

Pool MY_LAN :
Utilization mark (high/low)      : 100 / 0
Subnet size (first/next)          : 0 / 0
Total addresses                    : 254
Leased addresses                   : 0
Excluded addresses                 : 1
Pending event                      : none

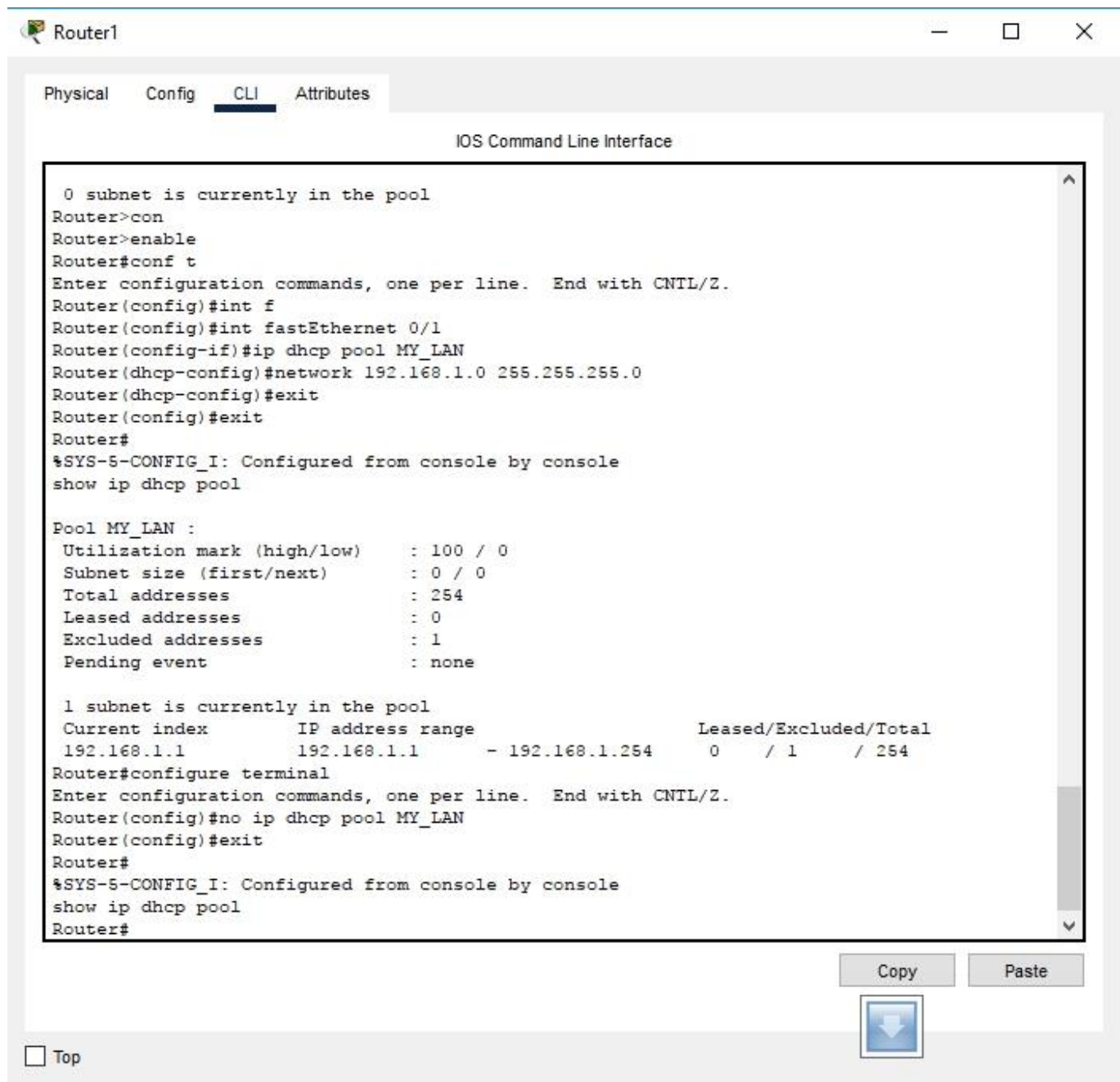
1 subnet is currently in the pool
Current index      IP address range      Leased/Excluded/Total
192.168.1.1       192.168.1.1 - 192.168.1.254      0 / 1 / 254
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#no ip dhcp pool MY_LAN
Router(config)#exit

```

```
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
show ip dhcp pool
Router#
```

Then, we can use the command (in “configure terminal”) to delete DHCP Pool : `no ip dhcp pool MY_LAN`

After deleting, we can re-verify to show that the pool is gone.



The screenshot shows a Cisco Router CLI interface with the following commands and output:

```
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
show ip dhcp pool

0 subnet is currently in the pool
Router>con
Router>enable
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#int f
Router(config)#int fastEthernet 0/1
Router(config-if)#ip dhcp pool MY_LAN
Router(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0
Router(dhcp-config)#exit
Router(config)#exit
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
show ip dhcp pool

Pool MY_LAN :
Utilization mark (high/low)      : 100 / 0
Subnet size (first/next)          : 0 / 0
Total addresses                   : 254
Leased addresses                  : 0
Excluded addresses                : 1
Pending event                     : none

1 subnet is currently in the pool
Current index      IP address range      Leased/Excluded/Total
192.168.1.1        192.168.1.1 - 192.168.1.254    0 / 1 / 254
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#no ip dhcp pool MY_LAN
Router(config)#exit
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
show ip dhcp pool
Router#
```

At the bottom of the window, there are buttons for "Copy", "Paste", and a "Top" button with a downward arrow icon.

2. Add a generic server and enable DHCP server:

Add the server and another subnet with one PC and one Server as following topology

Server	IP	Subnet mask	Default Gateway	DNS server
Server 0	192.168.1.1	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.10
Server 1	192.168.15.1	255.255.255.0	192.168.15.1	192.168.15.10

Start IP Address:

Server 0 (127 address): Start IP address 192.168.1.128 Subnet mark 255.255.255.0

Server 1 (127 address): Start IP address 192.168.15.128 Subnet mark 255.255.255.0

Server1

Physical Config **Services** Desktop Programming Attributes

SERVICES

- HTTP
- DHCP**
- DHCPv6
- TFTP
- DNS
- SYSLOG
- AAA
- NTP
- EMAIL
- FTP
- IoT
- VM Management
- Radius EAP

DHCP

Interface: FastEthernet0 Service: ☒ On ☐ Off

Pool Name: serverPool

Default Gateway: 192.168.15.1

DNS Server: 192.168.15.10

Start IP Address: 192.168.15.128

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Maximum Number of Users: 127

TFTP Server: 0.0.0.0

WLC Address: 0.0.0.0

Add Save Remove

Pool Name	Default Gateway	DNS Server	Start IP Address	Subnet Mask	Max User	TFTP Server	WLC Address
serverPool	192.168.15.1	192.168.15.10	192.168.15.128	255.255.255.0	127	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0

see the changed configuration

☐ Top

Recall the DHCP client setting for each PC and then re-apply the ping to check the network connection.

In this practice, the two IP subnet is not seen by each other. The further practice will help setting to make them connected.