**SYCS CN**

**PRACTICAL 3**

**AIM :**

Using Packet Tracer, create a basic network of One server and two computers using appropriate network wire. Use Dynamic IP address allocation and show connectivity.

The **Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)** is a client/server protocol designed to provide the four pieces of information for a diskless computer or a computer that is booted for the first time.

DHCP is a successor to BOOTP and is backward compatible with it.

Although BOOTP is considered deprecated, there may be some systems that may still use BOOTP for host configuration.

The part of the discussion in this chapter that does not deal with the dynamic aspect of DHCP can also be applied to BOOTP.

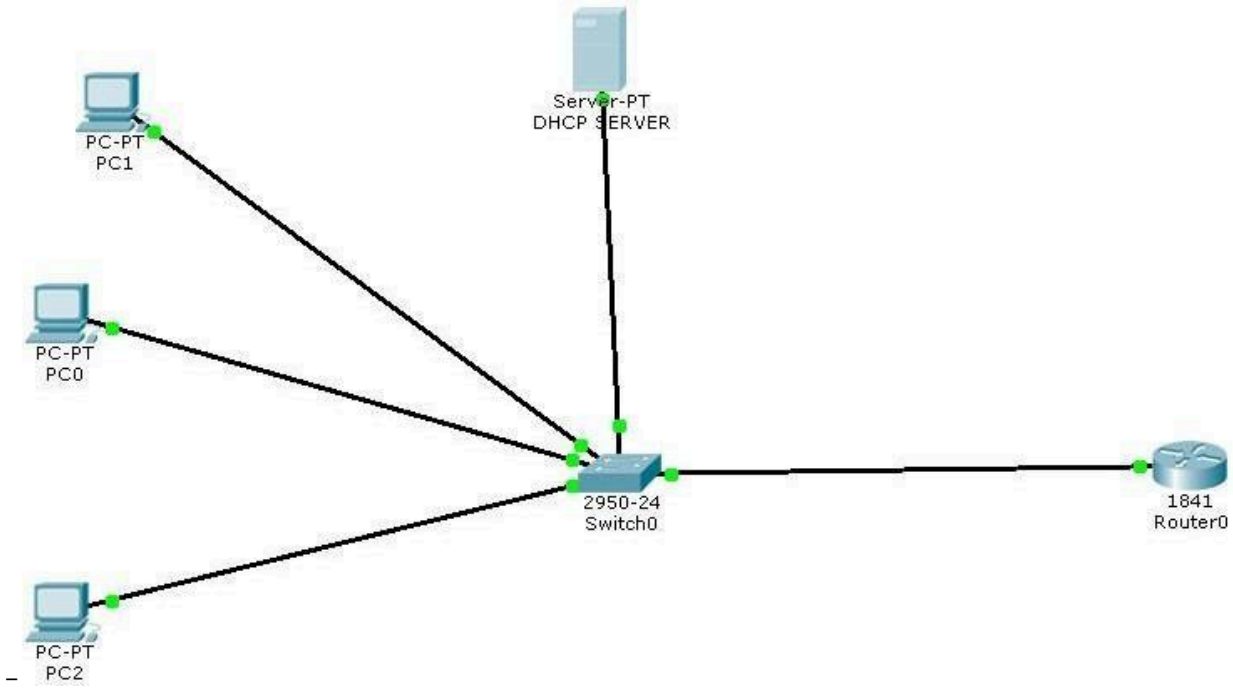
The DHCP client and server can either be on the same network or on different networks.

When on the same network it works as follows.

1. The DHCP server issues a passive open command on UDP port number 67 and waits for a client.
2. A booted client issues an active open command on port number 68.
    - The message is encapsulated in a UDP user datagram, using the destination port number 67 and the source port number 68.
    - The UDP user datagram, in turn, is encapsulated in an IP datagram.
    - The reader may ask how a client can send an IP datagram when it knows neither its own IP address (the source address) nor the server's IP address (the destination address).
    - The client uses all 0s as the source address and all 1s as the destination address.
    - The server responds with either a broadcast or a unicast message using UDP source port number 67 and destination port number 68.
    - The response can be unicast because the server knows the IP address of the client.
    - It also knows the physical address of the client, which means it

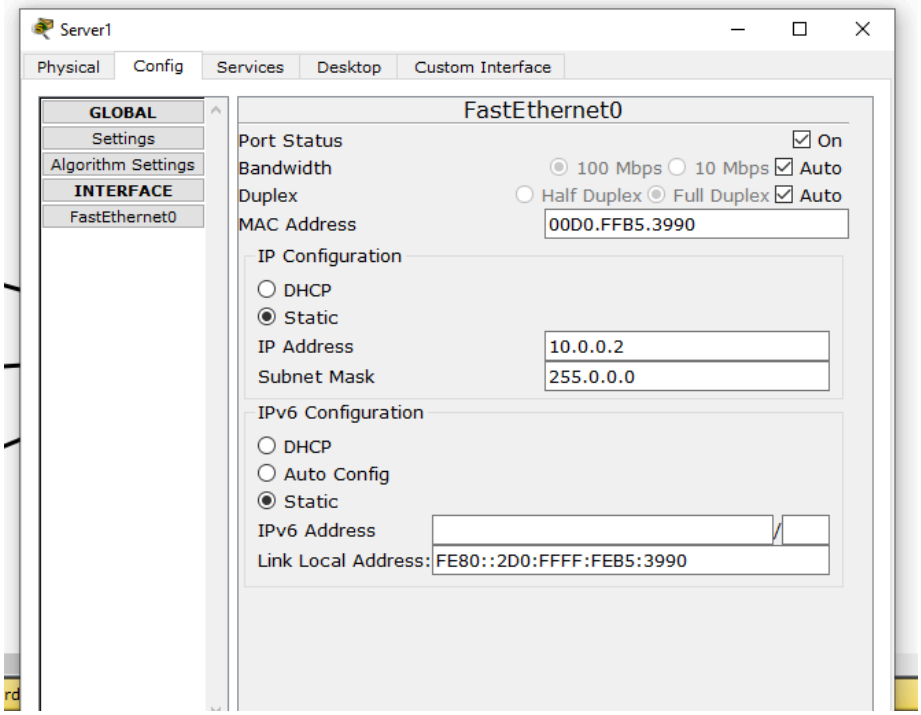
does not need the services of ARP for logical to physical address mapping. However, some systems do not allow the bypassing of ARP, resulting in the use of the broadcast address

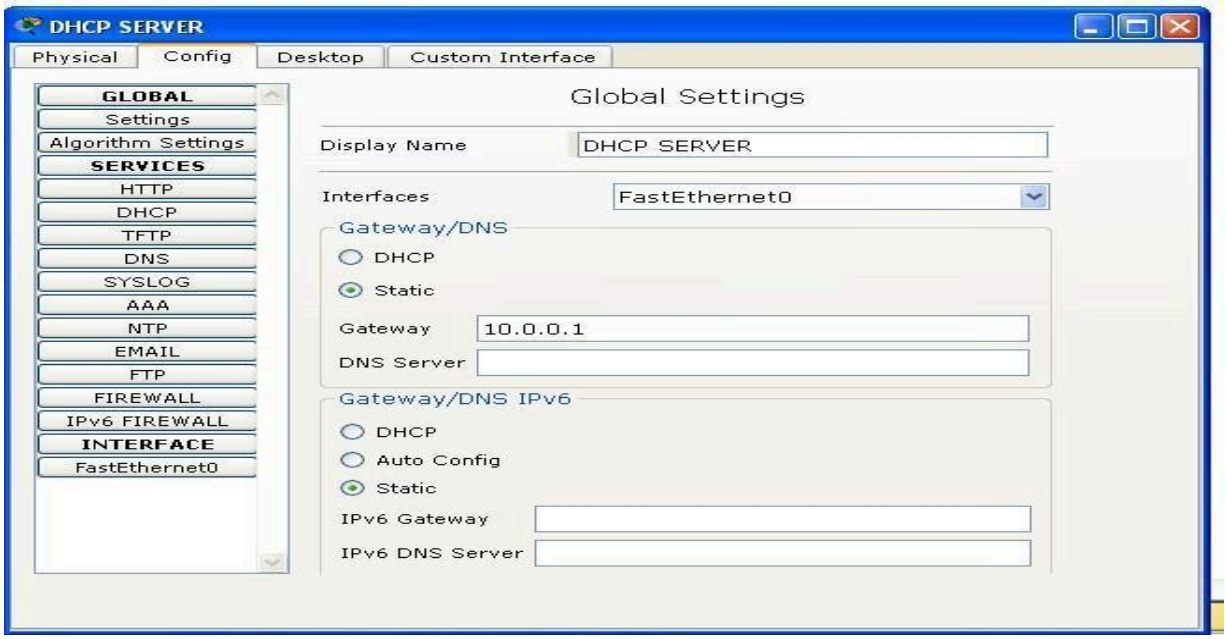
We can study the working of DHCP using the Cisco packet tracer using the following example.

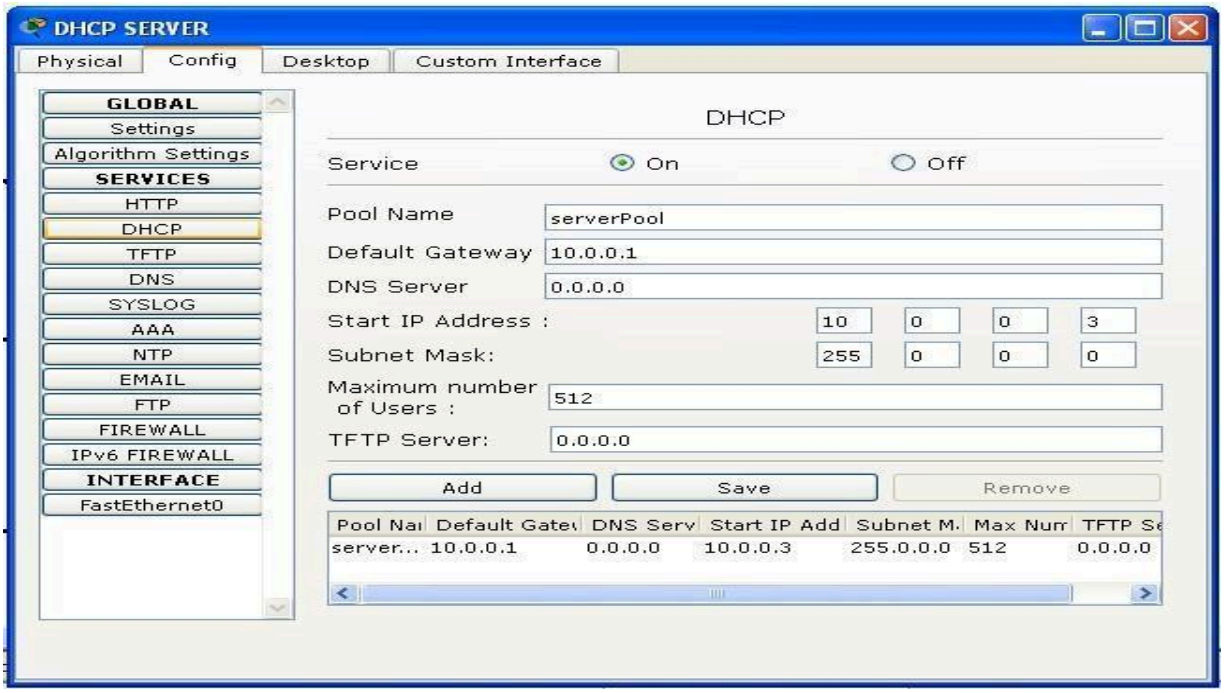


We configure the various components through the following steps

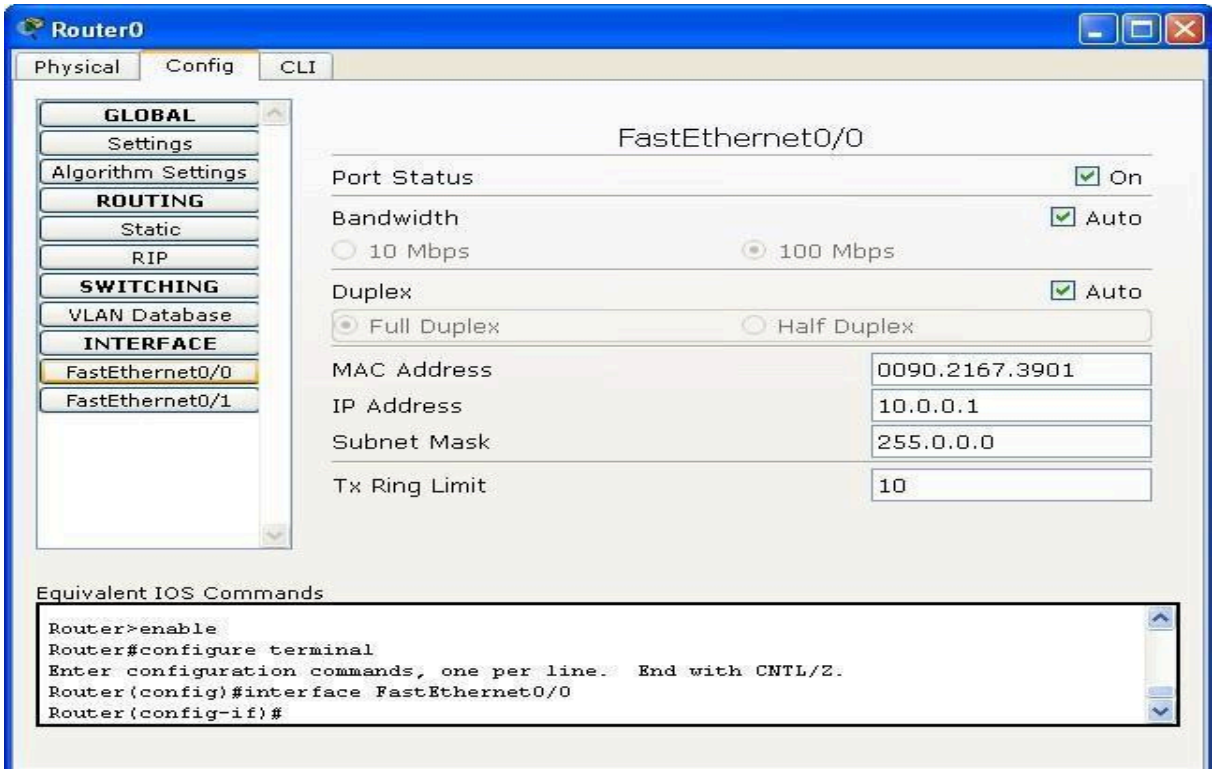
**Step 1: Configuring the DHCP server**



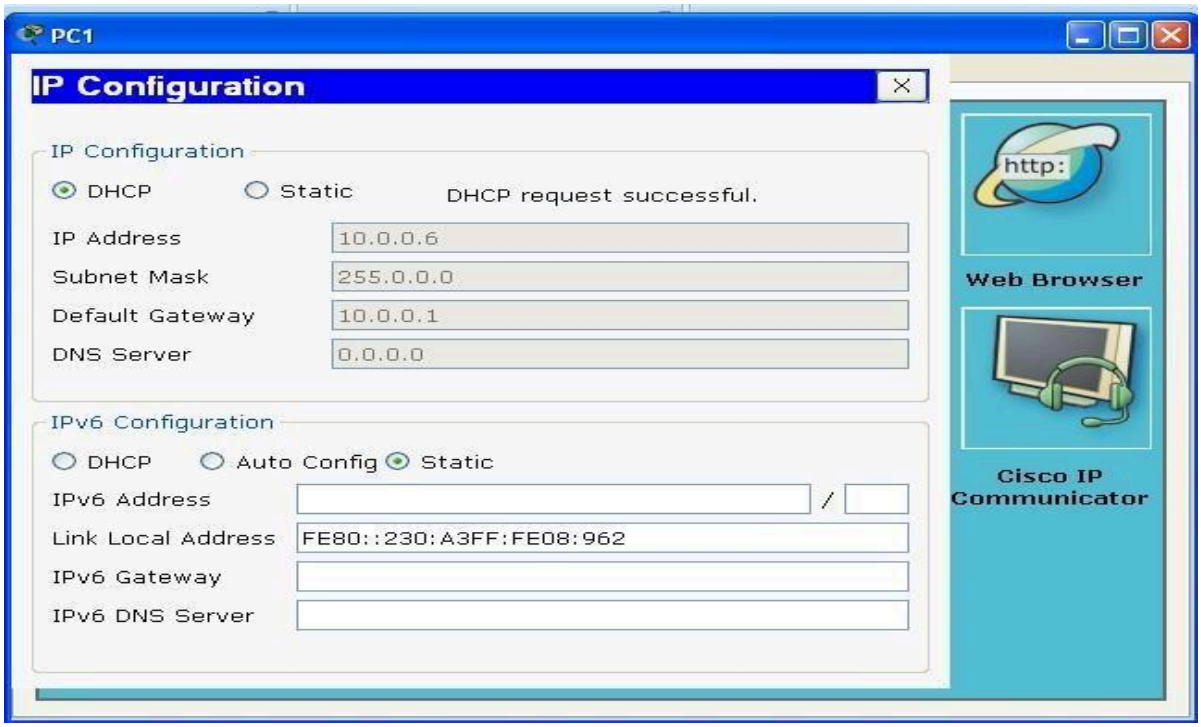



## Step 2: Configuring the Router

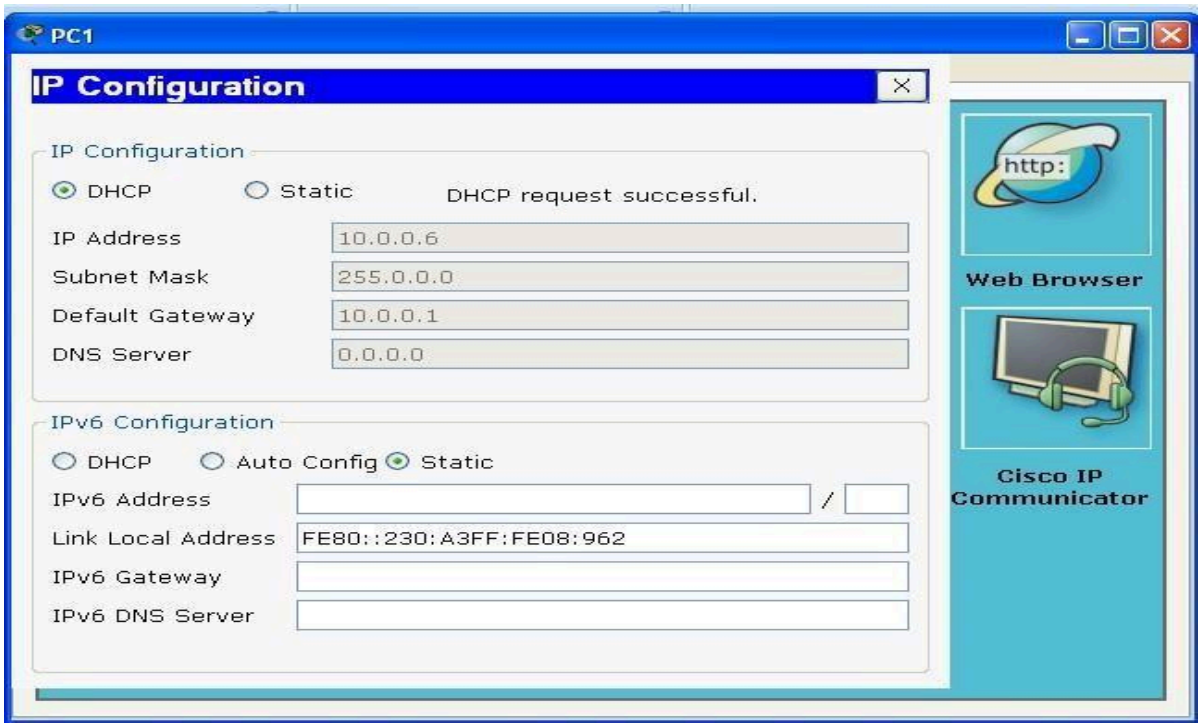



Now we test the working of the DHCP server by sending a DHCP request from any of the PC as shown

## Step 3: Sending DHCP request




Hence we have configured a DHCP server and also verified its operation




Hence we have configured a DHCP server and also verified its operation