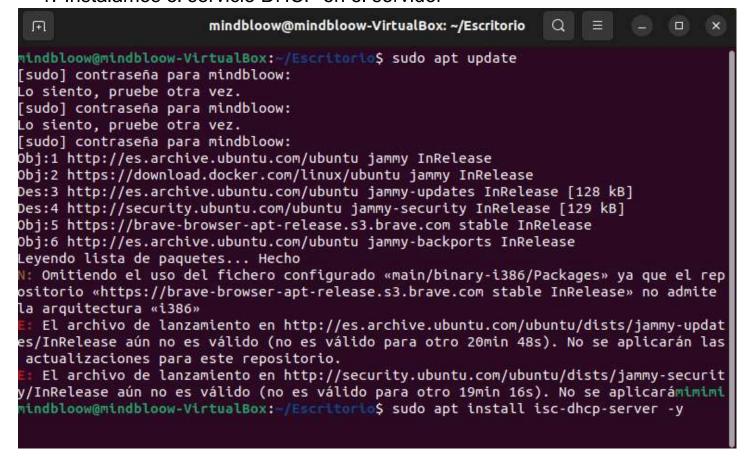
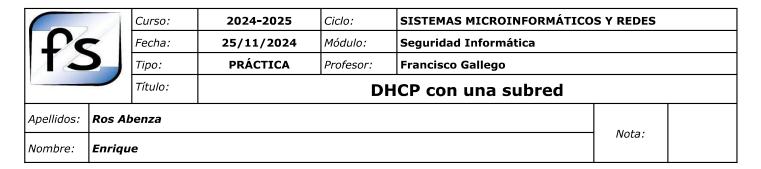
		Curso:	2024-2025	Ciclo:	SISTEMAS MICROINFORMÁTICOS Y REDES			
De		Fecha:	25/11/2024	Módulo:	Seguridad Informática			
TE		Tipo:	PRÁCTICA	Profesor:	Francisco Gallego	co Gallego		
		Título:	DHCP con una subred					
Apellidos:	Ros Abenza Nota:							
Nombre:								

CÓMO CONFIGURAR UN DHCP CON UNA SUBRED

1. Instalamos el servicio DHCP en el servidor

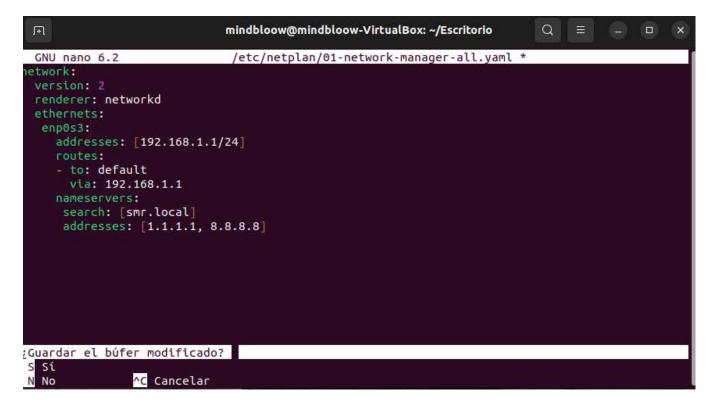


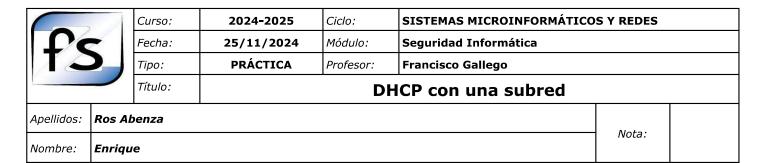


2. Comprobamos que está instalado

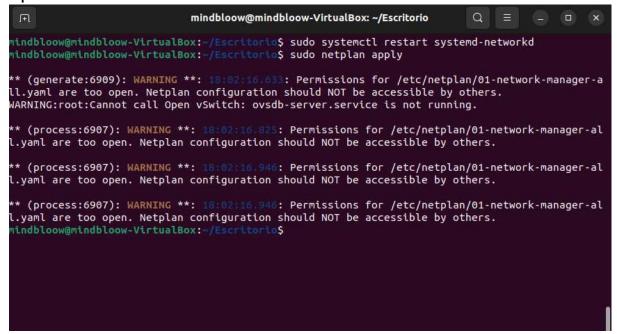
```
mindbloow@mindbloow-VirtualBox: ~/Escritorio
  ſŦΙ.
 mindbloow@mindbloow-VirtualBox:~/Escritorio$ service isc-dhcp-server status
  isc-dhcp-server.service - ISC DHCP IPv4 server
       Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/isc-dhcp-server.service; enabled; vendor pr>
                            (Result: exit-code) since Mon 2024-11-25 17:42:40 CET; 17s ago
      Active:
         Docs: man:dhcpd(8)
                                                                                                                      >
     Process: 6392 ExecStart=/bin/sh -ec
                                                               CONFIG FILE=/etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf;
    Main PID: 6392 (code=exited, status=1/FAILURE)
           CPU: 7ms
nov 25 17:42:40 mindbloow-VirtualBox dhcpd[6392]:
nov 25 17:42:40 mindbloow-VirtualBox dhcpd[6392]: Not configured to listen on any in
nov 25 17:42:40 mindbloow-VirtualBox dhcpd[6392]:
nov 25 17:42:40 mindbloow-VirtualBox dhcpd[6392]: If you think you have receive nov 25 17:42:40 mindbloow-VirtualBox dhcpd[6392]: then a configuration issue planov 25 17:42:40 mindbloow-VirtualBox dhcpd[6392]: bugs on either our web page a nov 25 17:42:40 mindbloow-VirtualBox dhcpd[6392]: before submitting a bug. The nov 25 17:42:40 mindbloow-VirtualBox dhcpd[6392]: process and the information w
nov 25 17:42:40 mindbloow-VirtualBox dhcpd[6392]:
nov 25 17:42:40 mindbloow-VirtualBox dhcpd[6392]: exiting.
lines 1-18/18 (END)
```

3. Configuramos la configuracion de la interfaz de red del servidor





4. Aplicamos el cambio de red del servidor



5. Confirmamos que el cambio se ha aplicado

```
mindbloow@mindbloow-VirtualBox:-/Escritorits ip route
default via 192.168.1.1 dev enp0s3 proto static
default via 192.168.1.1 dev enp0s3 proto static
default via 194.208.3.24 dev enp0s8 proto kernel scope link src 192.2140 metric 101
172.17.0.9.151 dev docker6 proto kernel scope link src 192.17.0.1 linkdown
192.168.1.0/24 dev enp0s3 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.1.1
mindbloow@mindbloow-VirtualBox:-/Escritorics' resolvect1 status
Global
Protocols: -LLMNR -mDNS -DNSOVerTLS DNSSEC=no/unsupported

Link 2 (enp0s3)
Current Scopes: DNS
Protocols: +DefaultRoute +LLMNR -mDNS -DNSOVerTLS DNSSEC=no/unsupported

Current DNS server: 1.1.1.1
DNS servers: 1.1.1.1 8.8.8.8
DNS Donain: smr.local

Link 3 (enp0s8)
Current Scopes: none
Protocols: -DefaultRoute +LLMNR -mDNS -DNSOVerTLS DNSSEC=no/unsupported

Link 4 (docker0)

Current Scopes: none
Protocols: -DefaultRoute +LLMNR -mDNS -DNSOVerTLS DNSSEC=no/unsupported

Link 4 (docker0)

Current Scopes: none
Protocols: -DefaultRoute +LLMNR -mDNS -DNSOVerTLS DNSSEC=no/unsupported

mindbloow@mindbloow-VirtualBox:-/Escritorics ip ad

Link 1: lo: -(LOMPBACK,Up. JOKER Up.P mind 18536 gdisc nougueu state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000

link 127.0 e.1/8 scope host to
valid_Ift forever preferred_Ift forever

Link 5 (enp0s8)

Link 6 (enp0s8)

Link 6 (enp0s8)

Link 7 (enp0s8)

Link 7 (enp0s8)

Link 9 (enp0s8)

Link 9 (enp0s8)

Link 9 (enp0s8)

Link 9 (enp0s8)

Link 1 (enp0s8)

Link 1 (enp0s8)

Link 1 (enp0s8)

Link 2 (enp0s8)

Link 3 (enp0s8)

Link 6 (enp0s8)

Link 6 (enp0s8)

Link 6 (enp0s8)

Link 7 (enp0s8)

Link 8 (enp0s8)

Link 9 (en
```



 Cambiamos la configuración del DHCP para asignar un rango de hosts y una IP estática al cliente

```
mindbloow@mindbloow-VirtualBox: /etc/dhcp
 GNU nano 6.2
                                                   dhcpd.conf
     range 10.17.224.10 10.17.224.250;
subnet 192.168.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
 option routers 192.168.1.1;
option subnet-mask 255.255.255.0;
option domain-name "smr.local"
 option domain-name-servers 1.1.1.1, 8.8.8.8;
 range 192.168.1.20 192.168.1.40;
 default-lease-time 900;
 max-lease-time 7200;
 host cliente_ubuntu {
 hardware ethernet: 08:00:27:d7:85:47
 fixed-address 192.168.1.5
                 ^O Guardar
                                                    ^K Cortar
                                                                                      ^C Ubicación
  Ayuda
                                  ^W Buscar
                                                                        Ejecutar
                    Leer fich.
                                     Reemplazar
```

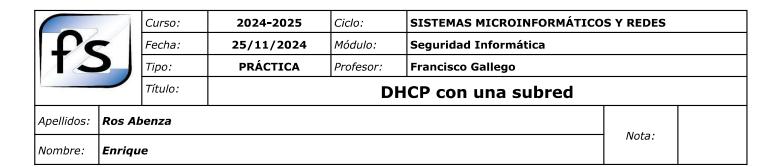
7. Activamos el dhcp de la configuración de red de nuestro cliente

```
GNU nano 6.2 /etc/netplan/01-network-manager-all.yaml *

# Let NetworkManager manage all devices on this system
network:

version: 2
renderer: networkd
ethernets:
enp0s3:
dhcp4: true

¿Guardar el búfer modificado?
S Sí
N No C Cancelar
```



8. De esta manera ya tendremos configurado el DHCP y la red interna entre el servidor y el cliente

