1. **DHCP Pool of IP Addresses**:
   * The range of IP addresses that the DHCP server will assign to devices (like PCs, printers, or phones) on the network.
   * For example, if the pool is 192.168.1.100 to 192.168.1.200, the server can assign any IP address within this range to a device that requests one.
2. **Default Gateway**:
   * The **default gateway** is the router's IP address that devices use to communicate with other networks, including the internet.
   * For example, in the network 192.168.1.0/24, the default gateway might be 192.168.1.1. All traffic destined for external networks is sent to this gateway.
3. **DNS Server**:
   * A **Domain Name System (DNS) server** translates human-readable domain names (like google.com) into IP addresses (like 142.250.190.46).
   * The DHCP server tells devices on the network which DNS server to use for resolving domain names.

**Example:**

Suppose you have a network with a DHCP server and the following configuration:

* **DHCP Pool**: 192.168.1.100 - 192.168.1.200
* **Default Gateway**: 192.168.1.1
* **DNS Server**: 8.8.8.8 (Google's DNS)

When a laptop connects to this network, the DHCP server assigns:

* An IP address from the pool, such as 192.168.1.101.
* The default gateway 192.168.1.1 so the laptop can access the internet or external networks.
* The DNS server 8.8.8.8 so the laptop can resolve domain names to IP addresses.