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# dhcpd.conf
#
# Sample configuration file for ISC dhcpd
#
# option definitions common to all supported networks...
#option domain-name "galaxy-swiss.lan";
#option domain-name-servers 172.16.0.10;
#option subnet-mask 255.255.128.0;
#option routers 172.16.0.254;
#option domain-name "galaxy-swiss.lan"
default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 7200;

# The ddns-updates-style parameter controls whether or not the server will
# attempt to do a DNS update when a lease is confirmed. We default to the
# behavior of the version 2 packages ('none', since DHCP v2 didn't
# have support for DDNS.)
ddns-update-style none;

# If this DHCP server is the official DHCP server for the local
# network, the authoritative directive should be uncommented.
authoritative;

# Use this to send dhcp log messages to a different log file (you also
# have to hack syslog.conf to complete the redirection).
#log-facility local7;

# No service will be given on this subnet, but declaring it helps the
# DHCP server to understand the network topology.

#subnet 10.152.187.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
#}

# This is a very basic subnet declaration.

#subnet 10.254.239.0 netmask 255.255.255.224 {
# range 10.254.239.10 10.254.239.20;
# option routers rtr-239-0-1.example.org, rtr-239-0-2.example.org;
#}

# This declaration allows BOOTP clients to get dynamic addresses,
# which we don't really recommend.
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#subnet 10.254.239.32 netmask 255.255.255.224 {  
# range dynamic-bootp 10.254.239.40 10.254.239.60;  
# option broadcast-address 10.254.239.31;  
# option routers rtr-239-32-1.example.org;  
#}  
  
# A slightly different configuration for an internal subnet.  
subnet 172.16.0.0 netmask 255.255.128.0 {  
    range 172.16.1.1 172.16.1.250;  
    option domain-name-servers 172.16.0.40;  
    option domain-name "galaxy-swiss.lan";  
    option routers 172.16.0.1;  
    option subnet-mask 255.255.128.0;  
    # default-lease-time 600;  
    # max-lease-time 7200;  
}  
  
# Hosts which require special configuration options can be listed in  
# host statements. If no address is specified, the address will be  
# allocated dynamically (if possible), but the host-specific information  
# will still come from the host declaration.  
  
#host passacaglia {  
# hardware ethernet 0:0:c0:5d:bd:95;  
# filename "vmunix.passacaglia";  
# server-name "toccata.example.com";  
#}  
  
# Fixed IP addresses can also be specified for hosts. These addresses  
# should not also be listed as being available for dynamic assignment.  
# Hosts for which fixed IP addresses have been specified can boot using  
# BOOTP or DHCP. Hosts for which no fixed address is specified can only  
# be booted with DHCP, unless there is an address range on the subnet  
# to which a BOOTP client is connected which has the dynamic-bootp flag  
# set.  
#host fantasia {  
# hardware ethernet 08:00:07:26:c0:a5;  
# fixed-address fantasia.example.com;  
#}  
  
# You can declare a class of clients and then do address allocation  
# based on that. The example below shows a case where all clients
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# in a certain class get addresses on the 10.17.224/24 subnet, and all
# other clients get addresses on the 10.0.29/24 subnet.

#class "foo" {
#  match if substring (option vendor-class-identifier, 0, 4) = "SUNW";
#}

#shared-network 224-29 {
#  subnet 10.17.224.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
#    option routers rtr-224.example.org;
#  }
#  subnet 10.0.29.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
#    option routers rtr-29.example.org;
#  }
#  pool {
#    allow members of "foo";
#    range 10.17.224.10 10.17.224.250;
#  }
#  pool {
#    deny members of "foo";
#    range 10.0.29.10 10.0.29.230;
#  }
#}
```