- 1. Install the DHCP Server
- · Update package lists:

Bash

sudo apt update

Install the ISC DHCP server:

Bash

sudo apt install isc-dhcp-server

- 2. Configure the DHCP Server
- Edit the main configuration file:

Bash

sudo nano /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf

• Define the DHCP scope:

```
subnet 192.168.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 192.168.1.100 192.168.1.200;
    option routers 192.168.1.1;
    option domain-name-servers 8.8.8.8, 8.8.4.4;
    option domain-name "example.local";
    default-lease-time 600;
    max-lease-time 7200;
}
```

- Replace 192.168.1.0 with your actual network address.
- Replace 192.168.1.100 192.168.1.200 with the desired IP address range for DHCP clients.
- Replace 192.168.1.1 with the IP address of your router (default gateway).
- Replace 8.8.8.8, 8.8.4.4 with your preferred DNS server addresses.
- Adjust default-lease-time and max-lease-time as needed.
- · Specify the interface to listen on:

• Edit the interfaces file:

Bash

sudo nano /etc/default/isc-dhcp-server

Set the INTERFACESv4 variable to the interface the DHCP server should listen on:

INTERFACESv4="eth0"

- Replace eth0 with the actual interface name.
- 3. Start and enable the DHCP service
- Start the DHCP service:

Bash

sudo systemctl start isc-dhcp-server

Enable the DHCP service to start on boot:

Bash

sudo systemctl enable isc-dhcp-server

- 4. Test the DHCP server
- Connect a new device to the network.
- Verify that the device automatically receives an IP address from the DHCP server.

Important Notes:

- Security:
 - Restrict DHCP service access to the network segment you want to serve.
 - Consider using MAC address filtering to further control which devices can obtain IP addresses.
- Configuration:
 - Customize the configuration file to meet your specific network requirements.
- Troubleshooting:
 - Check the DHCP server logs (/var/log/syslog) for any errors or warnings.
 - Use tools like dhcpd_leases to view the current DHCP leases