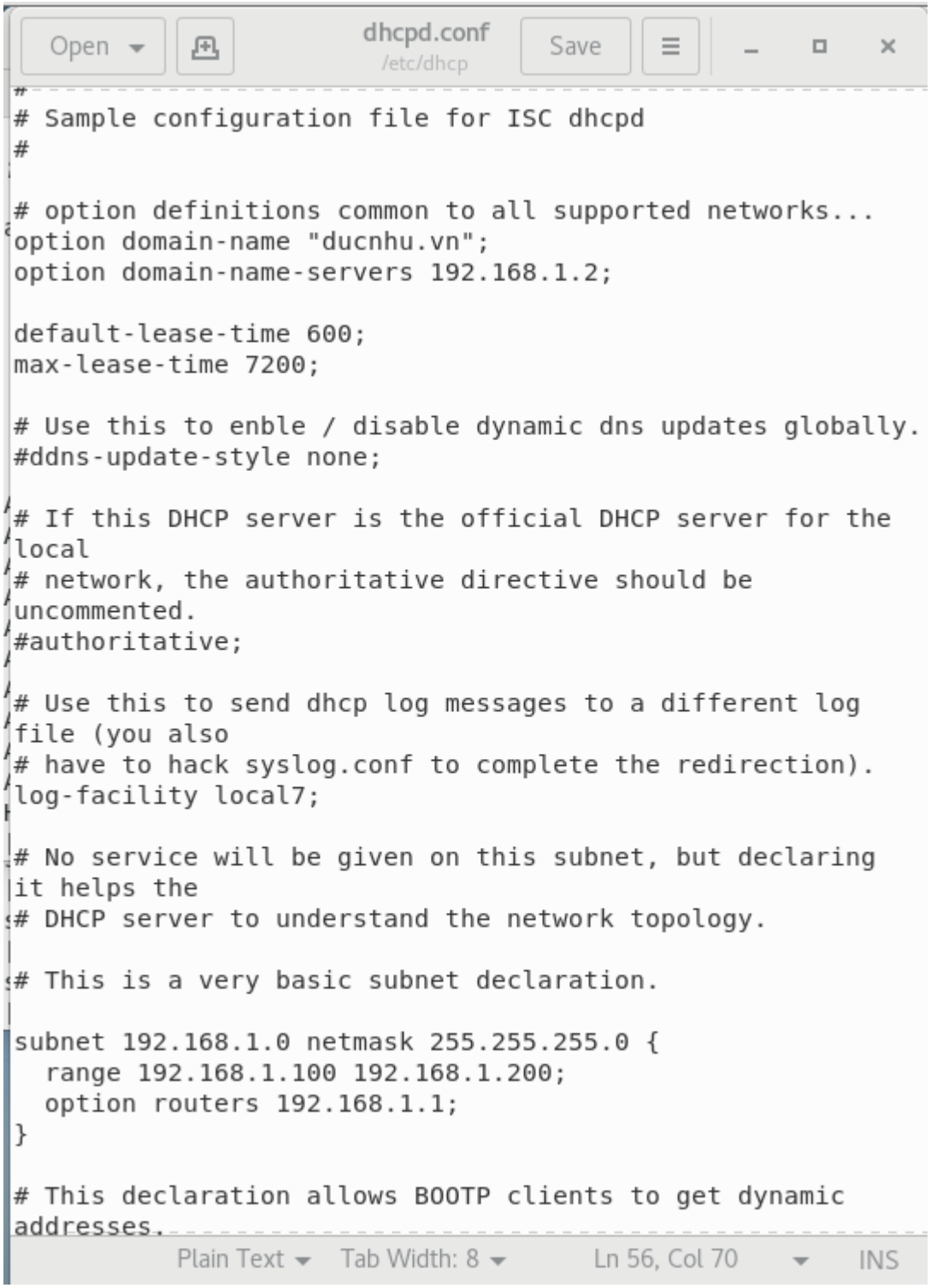
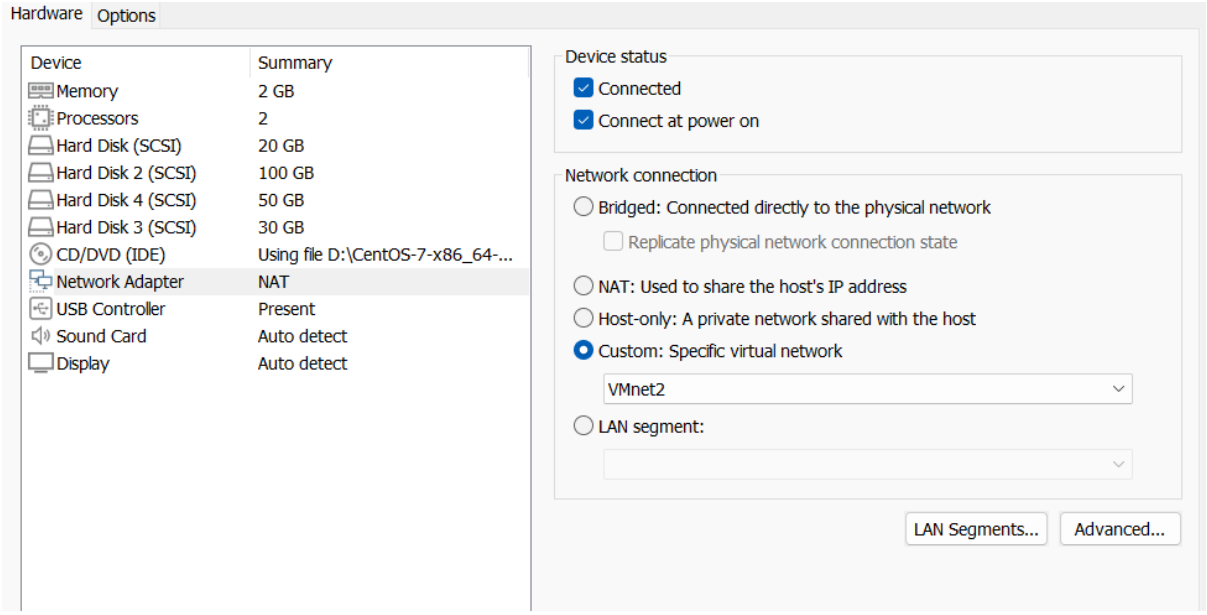
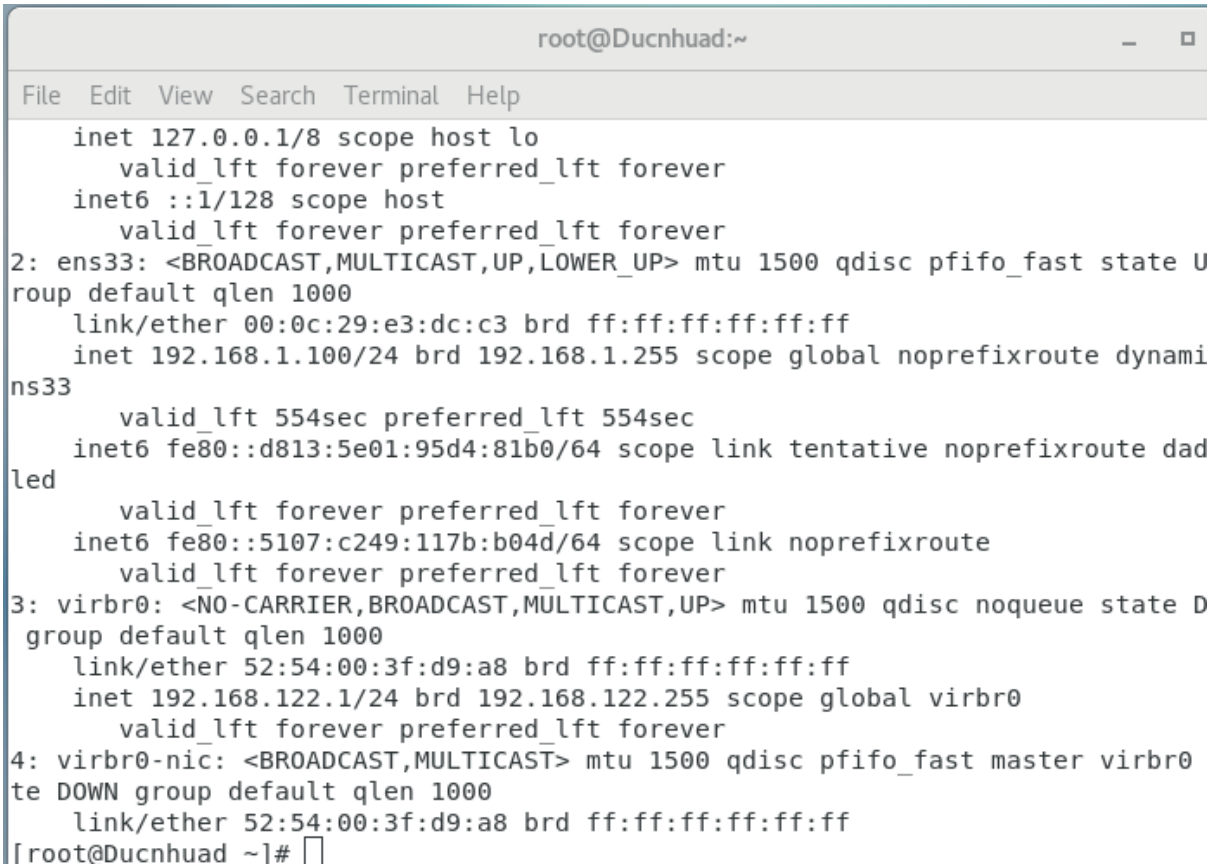
```
                    -rc[vbuf] [size] | -n[etns
[root@Ducnhuad ~]# rpm -qa|grep bind
bind-export-libs-9.11.4-26.P2.el7.x86_64
bind-libs-9.11.4-26.P2.el7.x86_64
bind-license-9.11.4-26.P2.el7.noarch
rpcbind-0.2.0-49.el7.x86_64
keybinder3-0.3.0-1.el7.x86_64
bind-utils-9.11.4-26.P2.el7.x86_64
bind-libs-lite-9.11.4-26.P2.el7.x86_64
[root@Ducnhuad ~]# yum install dhcp -y
```

```
[root@Ducnhuad ~]# service dhcpd start
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl start dhcpd.service
[root@Ducnhuad ~]# service dhcpd status
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl status dhcpd.service
● dhcpd.service - DHCPv4 Server Daemon
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/dhcpd.service; disabled; vendor preset:
 disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Fri 2024-04-19 10:14:31 +07; 9s ago
     Docs: man:dhcpd(8)
           man:dhcpd.conf(5)
 Main PID: 7186 (dhcpd)
   Status: "Dispatching packets..."
    Tasks: 1
   CGroup: /system.slice/dhcpd.service
           └─7186 /usr/sbin/dhcpd -f -cf /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf -user dhcpd -gr...

Apr 19 10:14:31 Ducnhuad dhcpd[7186]: No subnet declaration for virbr0 (192...).
Apr 19 10:14:31 Ducnhuad dhcpd[7186]: ** Ignoring requests on virbr0.  If t...at
Apr 19 10:14:31 Ducnhuad dhcpd[7186]:    you want, please write a subnet de...on
Apr 19 10:14:31 Ducnhuad dhcpd[7186]:    in your dhcpd.conf file for the ne...nt
Apr 19 10:14:31 Ducnhuad dhcpd[7186]:    to which interface virbr0 is attac...**
Apr 19 10:14:31 Ducnhuad dhcpd[7186]:
Apr 19 10:14:31 Ducnhuad dhcpd[7186]: Listening on LPF/ens33/00:0c:29:a0:70...24
Apr 19 10:14:31 Ducnhuad dhcpd[7186]: Sending on   LPF/ens33/00:0c:29:a0:70...24
Apr 19 10:14:31 Ducnhuad dhcpd[7186]: Sending on   Socket/fallback/fallback-net
Apr 19 10:14:31 Ducnhuad systemd[1]: Started DHCPv4 Server Daemon.
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.
[root@Ducnhuad ~]#
```


Open
dhcpd.conf
/etc/dhcp
Save
#
Sample configuration file for ISC dhcpd
#
option definitions common to all supported networks...
option domain-name "ducnhu.vn";
option domain-name-servers 192.168.1.2;
default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 7200;
Use this to enble / disable dynamic dns updates globally.
#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.
# This is a very basic subnet declaration.
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;
}
# This declaration allows BOOTP clients to get dynamic
addresses.
Plain Text
Tab Width: 8
Ln 56, Col 70
INS


Hardware
Options
Device
Summary
Memory
2 GB
Processors
2
Hard Disk (SCSI)
20 GB
Hard Disk 2 (SCSI)
100 GB
Hard Disk 4 (SCSI)
50 GB
Hard Disk 3 (SCSI)
30 GB
CD/DVD (IDE)
Using file D:\CentOS-7-x86_64-...
Network Adapter
NAT
USB Controller
Present
Sound Card
Auto detect
Display
Auto detect
Device status
Connected
Connect at power on
Network connection
Bridged: Connected directly to the physical network
Replicate physical network connection state
NAT: Used to share the host's IP address
Host-only: A private network shared with the host
Custom: Specific virtual network
VMnet2
LAN segment:
LAN Segments...
Advanced...


root@Ducnhuad:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet6 ::1/128 scope host
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state U
roup default qlen 1000
link/ether 00:0c:29:e3:dc:c3 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
inet 192.168.1.100/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global noprefixroute dynami
ns33
valid_lft 554sec preferred_lft 554sec
inet6 fe80::d813:5e01:95d4:81b0/64 scope link tentative noprefixroute dad
led
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet6 fe80::5107:c249:117b:b04d/64 scope link noprefixroute
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: virbr0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state D
group default qlen 1000
link/ether 52:54:00:3f:d9:a8 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
inet 192.168.122.1/24 brd 192.168.122.255 scope global virbr0
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
4: virbr0-nic: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast master virbr0
te DOWN group default qlen 1000
link/ether 52:54:00:3f:d9:a8 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
[root@Ducnhuad ~]#

```
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
[root@Ducnhuad ~]# cat /var/lib/dhcpd/dhcpd.leases
# The format of this file is documented in the dhcpd.leases(5) manual page.
# This lease file was written by isc-dhcp-4.2.5

server-duid "\000\001\000\001-\270\275m\000\014)\240p\236";

lease 192.168.1.100 {
  starts 1 2024/04/22 06:22:41;
  ends 1 2024/04/22 06:32:41;
  cltt 1 2024/04/22 06:22:41;
  binding state active;
  next binding state free;
  rewind binding state free;
  hardware ethernet 00:0c:29:e3:dc:c3;
  client-hostname "Ducnhuad";
}
[root@Ducnhuad ~]#
```

dhcpd.conf × | *named.conf ×

```
//
// named.conf
//
// Provided by Red Hat bind package to configure the ISC BIND named(8) DNS
// server as a caching only nameserver (as a localhost DNS resolver only).
//
// See /usr/share/doc/bind*/sample/ for example named configuration files.
//
// See the BIND Administrator's Reference Manual (ARM) for details about the
// configuration located in /usr/share/doc/bind-{version}/Bv9ARM.html

options {
        listen-on port 53 { 192.168.1.2; };
        listen-on-v6 port 53 { ::1; };
        directory       "/var/named";
        dump-file       "/var/named/data/cache_dump.db";
        statistics-file "/var/named/data/named_stats.txt";
        memstatistics-file "/var/named/data/named_mem_stats.txt";
        recursing-file  "/var/named/data/named.recursing";
        secroots-file   "/var/named/data/named.secroots";
        allow-query     { localhost; };

        /*
         - If you are building an AUTHORITATIVE DNS server, do NOT enable
recursion.
         - If you are building a RECURSIVE (caching) DNS server, you need to
enable
           recursion.
         - If your recursive DNS server has a public IP address, you MUST
enable access
           control to limit queries to your legitimate users. Failing to do
so will
           cause your server to become part of large scale DNS amplification
           attacks. Implementing BCP38 within your network would greatly
           reduce such attack surface
        */
        recursion yes;

        dnssec-enable yes;
```

```
        };
};

zone "." IN {
        type hint;
        file "named.ca";
};

zone "ducnhu.vn" IN {
        type master;
        file "ducnhu.vn.dns";
};

zone "1.168.192.in-addr.arpa" IN {
        type master;
        file "192.168.1.dns";
};
```