

# DHCP-Dienst mit festen IP-Adressen

## Pakete

Debian 6.0:

```
isc-dhcp-server
```

openSuSE 12.1:

```
dhcp-server
```

centos 6 :

```
dhcp
```

## Konfiguration

/etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf : ( debian 6.0 )

/etc/dhcpd.conf : ( openSuSE 12.1, centos 6 )

```
authoritative;
ddns-update-style none;

log-facility local7;

subnet 192.168.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    option domain-name "linuxhotel.de";
    option routers 192.168.1.1;
    option broadcast-address 192.168.1.255;
    default-lease-time 600;
    max-lease-time 7200;
}

use-host-decl-names on;

host notebook24 {
    hardware ethernet 00:16:d3:b9:a0:3e;
    fixed-address 192.168.1.224;
}
```

### Debian 6.0

/etc/default/isc-dhcp-server :

```
INTERFACES="eth0"
```

## SuSE

/etc/sysconfig/dhcpd:

```
DHCPD_INTERFACE="eth0"  
DHCPD_RUN_CHROOTED="yes"  
DHCPD_RUN_AS="dhcpd"
```

## CentOS

/etc/sysconfig/dhcpd :

```
# Command line options here  
DHCPDARGS="eth0"
```

## Testen

### Debian

```
dhcpd -t
```

### SuSE

```
rcdhcpd check-syntax
```

### CentOS 5.3

```
dhcpd -t
```

## starten

### openSuSE 12.1

```
service dhcpd start  
chkconfig dhcpd on
```

## debian 6.0

```
service isc-dhcp-server restart
```

# Tools

- [Webmin - incl. DHCP und DNS Modul](#) ( in Debian Sarge enthalten, in Etch nicht mehr )
- [Maintain - web based management tool for DNS and DHCP](#)

# OMAPI / omshell

Ist eine Möglichkeit einen laufenden DHCP-Server ohne Neustart zu steuern ( leases, etc. ).

# mehrere Domains per DHCP

dhcpd.conf :

```
domain-name "main.domain"  
domain-search "additional.domain"
```

With 3.1.0, if the domain-search option is set, then the search directive is set to this. If the domain-name option is set, this is prepended to the list of domains in the domain-search option.

# DHCP Failover

Debian 5.0

( noch nicht getestet )

```
mv /etc/dhcp3/dhcpd.conf /etc/dhcp3/dhcpd.common.conf  
scp /etc/dhcp3/dhcpd.common.conf  
notebook25.linuxhotel.de:/etc/dhcp3/dhcpd.common.conf
```

## dhcpd.common.conf

/etc/dhcp3/dhcpd.common.conf :

```
subnet 192.168.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
```

```
pool {
    failover peer "dhcp-failover";
    range 192.168.1.100 192.168.1.189;
}
option domain-name "linuxhotel.de";
option domain-name-servers 192.168.1.4, 192.168.1.6;
option routers 192.168.1.1;
option broadcast-address 192.168.1.255;
}
```

## Primary

/etc/dhcp3/dhcpd.conf :

```
failover peer "dhcp-failover" {
    primary ; # declare this to be the primary server
    address notebook20.linuxhotel.de;
    port 520;
    peer address notebook25.linuxhotel.de;
    peer port 520;
    max-response-delay 60;
    max-unacked-updates 10;
    load balance max seconds 3;
    mclt 1800;
    split 128;
}

include "/etc/dhcp3/dhcpd.common.conf";
```

/etc/init.d/dhcp3-server restart

## Secondary

/etc/init.d/dhcp3-server stop

/etc/dhcp3/dhcpd.conf :

```
failover peer "dhcp-failover" {
    secondary;
    address notebook25.linuxhotel.de;
    port 520;
    peer address notebook20.linuxhotel.de;
    peer port 520;
    max-response-delay 60;
    max-unacked-updates 10;
    load balance max seconds 3;
}
```

```
include "/etc/dhcp3/dhcpd.common.conf";
```

```
rm /var/lib/dhcp3/dhcpd.leases~  
> /var/lib/dhcp3/dhcpd.leases  
/etc/init.d/dhcp3-server start
```

Sekunden entsprechend mclt Eintrag warten ...

## Primary oder Secondary synchronisieren

z.B. nach Got P00LREQ, answering negatively! Peer may be out of leases or database inconsistent im Log ...

```
/etc/init.d/dhcp3-server stop  
rm /var/lib/dhcp3/dhcpd.leases~  
> /var/lib/dhcp3/dhcpd.leases  
/etc/init.d/dhcp3-server start
```

Sekunden entsprechend mclt Eintrag warten ...

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