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# dhcpd.conf
#
# Sample configuration file for ISC dhcpd
#

# option definitions common to all supported networks...
option domain-name "example.org";
option domain-name-servers ns1.example.org, ns2.example.org;

default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 7200;

# if you do not use dynamical DNS updates:
#
# this statement is needed by dhcpd-3 needs at least this statement.
# you have to delete it for dhcpd-2, because it does not know it.
#
# if you want to use dynamical DNS updates, you should first read
# read /usr/share/doc/packages/dhcp-server/DDNS-howto.txt
ddns-update-style none; ddns-updates off;

# 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.

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;
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}

# A slightly different configuration for an internal subnet.
subnet 10.5.5.0 netmask 255.255.255.224 {
    range 10.5.5.26 10.5.5.30;
    option domain-name-servers ns1.internal.example.org;
    option domain-name "internal.example.org";
    option routers 10.5.5.1;
    option broadcast-address 10.5.5.31;
    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.fugue.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.fugue.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
# 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 {

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    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;
}
}
```