



Configuring DHCP Server

This chapter describes how to configure DHCP server on the Cisco 910 Industrial Routers (*hereafter* referred to as the router).

This chapter consists of these sections:

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Understanding DHCP

DHCP is widely used in LAN environments to dynamically assign host IP addresses from a centralized server, which significantly reduces the overhead of administration of IP addresses. DHCP also helps conserve the limited IP address space because IP addresses no longer need to be permanently assigned to hosts; only those hosts that are connected to the network consume IP addresses.

The DHCP server assigns IP addresses from specified address pools on a router or router to DHCP clients and manages them.

DHCP for IPv6 Address Assignment

DHCPv6 enables DHCP servers to pass configuration parameters, such as IPv6 network addresses, to IPv6 clients. The address assignment feature manages nonduplicate address assignment in the correct prefix based on the network where the host is connected. Assigned addresses can be from one or multiple prefix pools. Additional options, such as default domain and DNS name-server address, can be passed back to the client. Address pools can be assigned for use on a specific interface, on multiple interfaces, or the server can automatically find the appropriate pool.

Enabling DHCP Server

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to enable the DHCP server on the router:

	Command	Purpose
1.	configure terminal	Enter global configuration mode.
2.	service dhcp <i>interface-type number</i>	Enable the DHCP server on the interface.
3.	exit	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
4.	show running-config	Verify your entries.
5.	copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

To disable the DHCP server, use the **no service dhcp** global configuration command.

Configuring DHCP Server

This section contains this configuration information:

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- [Configuring Stateful DHCPv6 Server, page 67](#)
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Configuring DHCP Server

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure DHCP server.

	Command	Purpose
1.	configure terminal	Enter global configuration mode.
2.	ip dhcp pool	Create a DHCP server address pool and enters DHCP pool configuration mode. Note: If you have changed the parameters of the DHCP server, you must perform a refresh using the no service dhcp interface-type number command and service dhcp interface-type number commands.
3.	network network-number mask	Specify the subnet network number and mask of the DHCP address pool.
4.	domain-name domain	Specify the domain name for the client.
5.	dns-server address	Specify the IP address of a DNS server that is available to a DHCP client.
6.	default-router address	Specify the IP address of the default router for a DHCP client.
7.	exit	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
8.	service dhcp interface-type number	Enable DHCP server on the interface.

The following example configures the DHCP server:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# ip dhcp included-address 192.168.1.101 192.168.1.150
Router(config)# ip dhcp pool
Router(dhcp-config)# network 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0
Router(dhcp-config)# domain-name cisco.com
Router(dhcp-config)# dns-server 8.8.8.8
Router(dhcp-config)# default-router 192.168.1.1
Router(dhcp-config)# exit
Router(config)# service dhcp vlan1
```

Configuring Stateful DHCPv6 Server

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure stateful DHCPv6 server.

	Command	Purpose
1.	configure terminal	Enter global configuration mode.
2.	ip dhcp pool	Create a DHCP server address pool and enters DHCP pool configuration mode. Note: If you have changed the parameters of the DHCP server, you must perform a refresh using the no service dhcp interface-type number command and service dhcp interface-type number commands.
3.	address prefix <i>ipv6-prefix</i>	Specify an address prefix for address assignment.
4.	domain-name <i>domain</i>	Specify the domain name for the DHCPv6 client.
5.	dns-server <i>ipv6-address</i>	Specify the DNS IPv6 servers available to a DHCPv6 client.
6.	exit	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
7.	ipv6 dhcp included-address <i>low-address</i> <i>high-address</i>	Specify the IP addresses that the DHCPv6 server should assign to DHCPv6 clients.
8.	interface <i>type number</i>	Specify an interface type and number, and enters the interface configuration mode.
9.	ipv6 dhcp server	Enable DHCPv6 on an interface.

The following example configures the stateful DHCPv6 server:

```
Router(config)# ipv6 dhcp pool
Router(config-dhcpv6)# address prefix 2001:DB8:1001::0/64
Router(config-dhcpv6)# domain-name cisco.com
Router(config-dhcpv6)# dns-server 2001:DB8:1001::1
Router(config-dhcpv6)# exit
Router(config)# ipv6 dhcp included-address 2001:DB8:1001::100 2001:DB8:1001::200
Router(config)# interface Vlan 1
Router(config-if)# ipv6 dhcp server
```

Configuring Stateless DHCPv6 Server

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure stateless DHCPv6 server.

	Command	Purpose
1.	configure terminal	Enter global configuration mode.
2.	ipv6 nd managed-config-flag	Set the " managed address configuration flag" in IPv6 router advertisements.
3.	ipv6 nd prefix	Set the IPv6 prefix which is included in IPv6 Neighbor Discovery (ND) router advertisements.

The following example configures the stateless DHCPv6 server:

```
Router(config)# interface Vlan 1
```

```
Router(config-if)# ipv6 nd managed-config-flag  
Router(config-if)# ipv6 nd prefix 2001:DB8:1001::0/64
```

Displaying DHCP Server Address Bindings

To display the DHCP server address binding information, use the privileged EXEC command in [Table 4](#):

Table 4 Commands for Displaying DHCP Address Bindings

Command	Purpose
show ip dhcp binding	Display address bindings on the DHCP server.

The following example is a sample output of the **show ip dhcp binding** command:

```
Router# show ip dhcp binding  
  
IP address    Hardware address    Lease expiration  
10.0.1.60     88:75:56:27:32:01   2000/01/01 17:37:12
```