

### 3.1. Serveur DS1

- Installer le paquetage isc-dhcp-server avec la commande apt-get install :

```
Après cette opération, 8 002 ko d'espace disque supplémentaires seront utilisés.
Souhaitez-vous continuer ? [O/n] o
Réception de : 1 http://deb.debian.org/debian trixie/main amd64 isc-dhcp-common amd64 4.4.3-P1-8 [118 kB]
Réception de : 2 http://deb.debian.org/debian trixie/main amd64 isc-dhcp-server amd64 4.4.3-P1-8 [1 480 kB]
Réception de : 3 http://deb.debian.org/debian trixie/main amd64 selinux-utils amd64 3.8.1-1 [109 kB]
Réception de : 4 http://deb.debian.org/debian trixie/main amd64 polycycoreutils amd64 3.8.1-2 [125 kB]
1 832 ko réceptionnés en 4s (501 ko/s)
Préconfiguration des paquets...
Sélection du paquet isc-dhcp-common précédemment désélectionné.
(Lecture de la base de données... 35670 fichiers et répertoires déjà installés.)
Préparation du dépaquetage de ../isc-dhcp-common_4.4.3-P1-8_amd64.deb ...
Dépaquetage de isc-dhcp-common (4.4.3-P1-8) ...
Sélection du paquet isc-dhcp-server précédemment désélectionné.
Préparation du dépaquetage de ../isc-dhcp-server_4.4.3-P1-8_amd64.deb ...
Dépaquetage de isc-dhcp-server (4.4.3-P1-8) ...
Sélection du paquet selinux-utils précédemment désélectionné.
Préparation du dépaquetage de ../selinux-utils_3.8.1-1_amd64.deb ...
Dépaquetage de selinux-utils (3.8.1-1) ...
Sélection du paquet polycycoreutils précédemment désélectionné.
Préparation du dépaquetage de ../polycycoreutils_3.8.1-2_amd64.deb ...
Dépaquetage de polycycoreutils (3.8.1-2) ...
Paramétrage de selinux-utils (3.8.1-1) ...
Paramétrage de polycycoreutils (3.8.1-2) ...
Paramétrage de isc-dhcp-server (4.4.3-P1-8) ...
Generating /etc/default/isc-dhcp-server...
Job for isc-dhcp-server.service failed because the control process exited with error code.
See "systemctl status isc-dhcp-server.service" and "journalctl -xeu isc-dhcp-server.service" for details.
invoke-rc.d: initscript isc-dhcp-server, action "start" failed.
* isc-dhcp-server.service - LSB: DHCP server
   Loaded: loaded (/etc/init.d/isc-dhcp-server; generated)
   Active: failed (Result: exit-code) since Thu 2026-01-29 15:18:42 CET; 28ms ago
 Invocation: 43bc5151e3764228bc1e1c38dec68580
   Docs: man:systemd-sysv-generator(8)
  Process: 1744 ExecStart=/etc/init.d/isc-dhcp-server start (code=exited, status=1/FAILURE)
 Mem peak: 2.3M
   CPU: 32ms

Janv. 29 15:18:40 DS1 dhcpd[1775]: bugs on either our web page at www.isc.org or in the README file
Janv. 29 15:18:40 DS1 dhcpd[1775]: before submitting a bug. These pages explain the proper
Janv. 29 15:18:40 DS1 dhcpd[1775]: process and the information we find helpful for debugging.
Janv. 29 15:18:40 DS1 dhcpd[1775]:
Janv. 29 15:18:40 DS1 dhcpd[1775]: exiting.
Janv. 29 15:18:42 DS1 isc-dhcp-server[1744]: Starting ISC DHCPv4 server: dhcpdcheck syslog for diagnostics. ... failed
Janv. 29 15:18:42 DS1 isc-dhcp-server[1744]: failed!
Janv. 29 15:18:42 DS1 systemd[1]: isc-dhcp-server.service: Control process exited, code=exited, status=1/FAILURE
Janv. 29 15:18:42 DS1 systemd[1]: isc-dhcp-server.service: Failed with result 'exit-code'.
Janv. 29 15:18:42 DS1 systemd[1]: Failed to start isc-dhcp-server.service - LSB: DHCP server.
Paramétrage de isc-dhcp-common (4.4.3-P1-8) ...
```

- Sauvegardez le fichier de configuration /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf :

```
root@DS1: ~#cp /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf.sauv
root@DS1: ~#
```

- Modifiez le fichier dhcpd.conf de la manière suivante :

```
GNU nano 8.4 /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf *
# dhcpd.conf
#
# Sample configuration file for ISC dhcpd
#
# option definitions common to all supported networks...
option domain-name "sio-exupery.local";
option domain-name-servers 192.168.4.254;

default-lease-time 86400;
max-lease-time 604800;

# The ddns-updates-style parameter controls whether or not the server will
# attempt to do a DNS update when a lease is confirmed. We default to the
# behavior of the version 2 packages ('none', since DHCP v2 didn't
# have support for DDNS.)
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.

#subnet 10.152.187.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
#}

# This is a very basic subnet declaration.

subnet 192.168.4.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 192.168.4.11 192.168.4.100;
    option routers 192.168.4.254;
    option subnet-mask 255.255.255.0;_
}
}
```

- Supprimez la ligne correspondant à l'enregistrement afférent au client UD1 (adresse IP statique 192.168.4.1) dans les fichiers de zone DNS db.sio-exupery.local (enregistrement de type A) et rev.sio-exupery.local (enregistrement de type PTR) :

```
GNU nano 8.4 /va
; Fichier pour la résolution directe
$TTL 86400
@ IN SOA DS1.sio-exupery.local. root.sio-exupery.local. (
    2026011301
    1w
    1d
    4w
    1w )
@ IN NS DS1.sio-exupery.local.
DS1 IN A 192.168.4.254
```

```
GNU nano 8.4
; Fichier pour la résolution inverse
$TTL 86400
@ IN SOA DS1.sio-exupery.local. root.sio-exupery.local. (
    2026011301
    1w
    1d
    4w
    1w )
@ IN NS DS1.sio-exupery.local.
254 IN PTR DS1.sio-exupery.local._
```

- Relancez le service DNS :

```
root@DS1: ~#systemctl restart bind9
root@DS1: ~#
```

- Editez le fichier `/etc/default/isc-dhcp-server` et modifiez la ligne `INTERFACES` de façon à indiquer la bonne interface réseau, c'est-à-dire celle du côté du réseau local :

```
GNU nano 8.4 /etc/default/isc-df
# Defaults for isc-dhcp-server (sourced by /etc/init.d/isc-dhcp-server)

# Path to dhcpd's config file (default: /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf).
#DHCPDv4_CONF=/etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf
#DHCPDv6_CONF=/etc/dhcp/dhcpd6.conf

# Path to dhcpd's PID file (default: /var/run/dhcpd.pid).
#DHCPDv4_PID=/var/run/dhcpd.pid
#DHCPDv6_PID=/var/run/dhcpd6.pid

# Additional options to start dhcpd with.
# Don't use options -cf or -pf here; use DHCPD_CONF/ DHCPD_PID instead
#OPTIONS=""

# On what interfaces should the DHCP server (dhcpd) serve DHCP requests?
# Separate multiple interfaces with spaces, e.g. "eth0 eth1".
INTERFACESv4="enp0s8"
INTERFACESv6=""
```

- Lancez le service DHCP :

```
root@DS1: ~#systemctl start isc-dhcp-server
root@DS1: ~#
```

- Vérifiez le bon démarrage du service :

```
root@DS1: ~#systemctl status isc-dhcp-server
• isc-dhcp-server.service - LSB: DHCP server
   Loaded: loaded (/etc/init.d/isc-dhcp-server; generated)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2026-01-29 15:56:43 CET; 1min 13s ago
  Invocation: 0e84abb6fb1e40de841050149ae9dbc0
     Docs: man:systemd-sysv-generator(8)
  Process: 1870 ExecStart=/etc/init.d/isc-dhcp-server start (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
    Tasks: 1 (limit: 2317)
   Memory: 3.9M (peak: 5.5M)
      CPU: 39ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/isc-dhcp-server.service
           └─1882 /usr/sbin/dhcpd -4 -q -cf /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf enp0s8

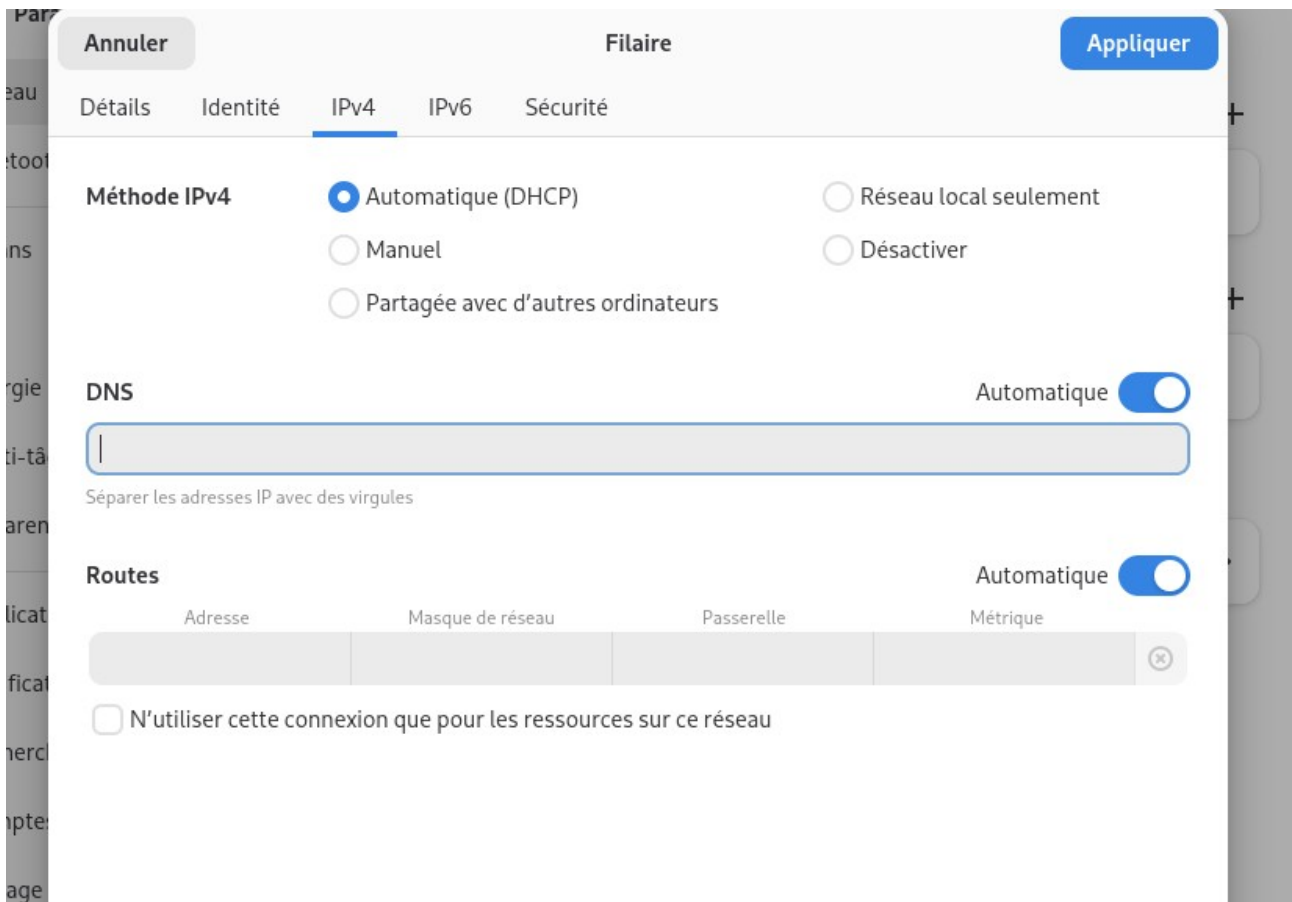
janv. 29 15:56:41 DS1 dhcpd[1879]: All rights reserved.
janv. 29 15:56:41 DS1 dhcpd[1879]: For info, please visit https://www.isc.org/software/dhcp/
janv. 29 15:56:41 DS1 dhcpd[1882]: Internet Systems Consortium DHCP Server 4.4.3-P1
janv. 29 15:56:41 DS1 dhcpd[1882]: Copyright 2004-2022 Internet Systems Consortium.
janv. 29 15:56:41 DS1 dhcpd[1882]: All rights reserved.
janv. 29 15:56:41 DS1 dhcpd[1882]: For info, please visit https://www.isc.org/software/dhcp/
janv. 29 15:56:41 DS1 dhcpd[1882]: Wrote 0 leases to leases file.
janv. 29 15:56:41 DS1 dhcpd[1882]: Server starting service.
janv. 29 15:56:43 DS1 isc-dhcp-server[1870]: Starting ISC DHCPv4 server: dhcpd.
janv. 29 15:56:43 DS1 systemd[1]: Started isc-dhcp-server.service - LSB: DHCP server.
root@DS1: ~#_
```

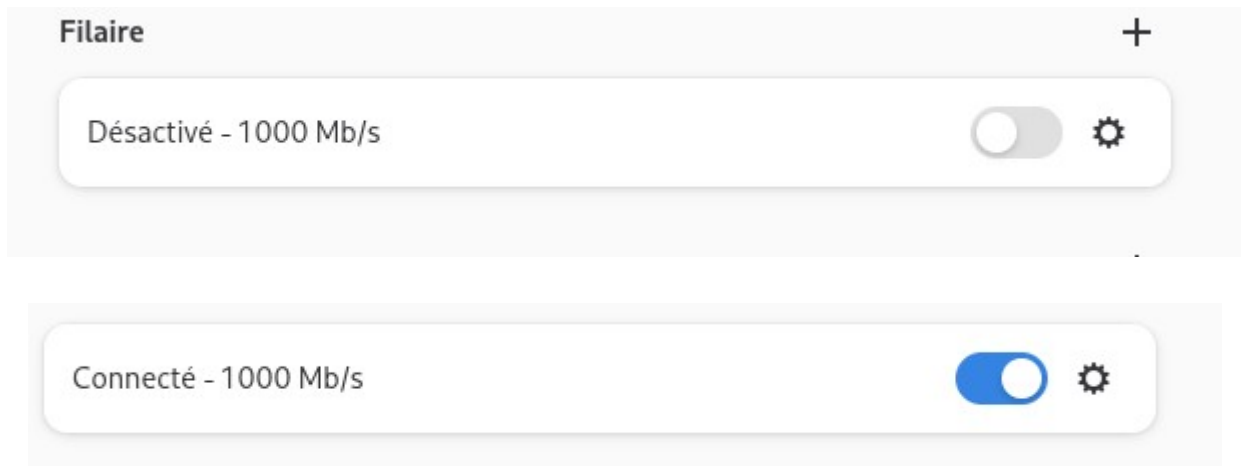
- Lancez dans une autre console la commande journalctl -f :

```
root@DS1: ~#journalctl -f
janv. 29 15:56:41 DS1 dhcpd[1882]: Wrote 0 leases to leases file.
janv. 29 15:56:41 DS1 dhcpd[1882]: Server starting service.
janv. 29 15:56:41 DS1 kernel: audit: type=1400 audit(1769698601.520:110): apparmor="DENIED" operation="capable" class="process" profile="snapd" capability=21 capname="sys_admin"
janv. 29 15:56:43 DS1 isc-dhcp-server[1870]: Starting ISC DHCPv4 server: dhcpd.
janv. 29 15:56:43 DS1 systemd[1]: Started isc-dhcp-server.service - LSB: DHCP server.
janv. 29 15:59:00 DS1 systemd[1]: Started getty@tty2.service - Getty on tty2.
janv. 29 15:59:19 DS1 login[1891]: pam_unix(login:session): session opened for user root(uid=0) by root(uid=0)
janv. 29 15:59:19 DS1 systemd-logind[652]: New session 4 of user root.
janv. 29 15:59:19 DS1 systemd[1]: Started session-4.scope - Session 4 of User root.
janv. 29 15:59:19 DS1 login[1891]: ROOT LOGIN ON tty2
```

### 3.2. Client DD1

- La configuration IP de la station Desktop DD1 sera désormais obtenue automatiquement (serveur DHCP DS1). Sélectionnez Automatique dans les paramètres IPv4 de la machine desktop :





- Revenez sur DS1 dans la deuxième console. L'échange de trames DHCP (DHCPDISCOVER ou demande du client, DHCPOFFER ou offre du serveur, DHCPREQUEST ou acceptation du client et DHCPACK ou délivrance du serveur) doit figurer dans le fichier log :

```
root@DS1: ~#journalctl -f
Janv. 29 15:56:41 DS1 dhcpd[1882]: Wrote 0 leases to leases file.
Janv. 29 15:56:41 DS1 dhcpd[1882]: Server starting service.
Janv. 29 15:56:41 DS1 kernel: audit: type=1400 audit(1769698601.520:110): apparmor="DENIED" operation="capable" class=
omm="dhcpd" capability=21 capname="sys_admin"
Janv. 29 15:56:43 DS1 isc-dhcp-server[1870]: Starting ISC DHCPv4 server: dhcpd.
Janv. 29 15:56:43 DS1 systemd[1]: Started isc-dhcp-server.service - LSB: DHCP server.
Janv. 29 15:59:00 DS1 systemd[1]: Started getty@tty2.service - Getty on tty2.
Janv. 29 15:59:19 DS1 login[1891]: pam_unix(login:session): session opened for user root(uid=0) by root(uid=0)
Janv. 29 15:59:19 DS1 systemd-logind[652]: New session 4 of user root.
Janv. 29 15:59:19 DS1 systemd[1]: Started session-4.scope - Session 4 of User root.
Janv. 29 15:59:19 DS1 login[1891]: ROOT LOGIN ON tty2
Janv. 29 16:06:58 DS1 dhcpd[1882]: DHCPREQUEST for 10.0.2.15 from 08:00:27:ee:4f:9d via enp0s8: wrong network.
Janv. 29 16:06:58 DS1 dhcpd[1882]: DHCPNAK on 10.0.2.15 to 08:00:27:ee:4f:9d via enp0s8
Janv. 29 16:06:58 DS1 dhcpd[1882]: DHCPDISCOVER from 08:00:27:ee:4f:9d via enp0s8
Janv. 29 16:06:59 DS1 dhcpd[1882]: DHCPOFFER on 192.168.4.11 to 08:00:27:ee:4f:9d (DD1) via enp0s8
Janv. 29 16:06:59 DS1 dhcpd[1882]: DHCPREQUEST for 192.168.4.11 (192.168.4.254) from 08:00:27:ee:4f:9d (DD1) via enp0
Janv. 29 16:06:59 DS1 dhcpd[1882]: DHCPACK on 192.168.4.11 to 08:00:27:ee:4f:9d (DD1) via enp0s8
Janv. 29 16:07:10 DS1 dhcpd[1882]: reuse_lease: lease age 11 (secs) under 25% threshold, reply with unaltered, existin
Janv. 29 16:07:10 DS1 dhcpd[1882]: DHCPREQUEST for 192.168.4.11 from 08:00:27:ee:4f:9d (DD1) via enp0s8
Janv. 29 16:07:10 DS1 dhcpd[1882]: DHCPACK on 192.168.4.11 to 08:00:27:ee:4f:9d (DD1) via enp0s8
```

- Constatez depuis DD1 l'attribution de l'adresse IP avec la commande ip a :

```
sio@DD1: ~  
sio@DD1:~$ ip a  
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000  
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00  
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo  
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever  
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute  
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever  
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000  
    link/ether 08:00:27:ee:4f:9d brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff  
    altname enx080027ee4f9d  
    inet 192.168.4.11/24 brd 192.168.4.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute enp0s3  
        valid_lft 86257sec preferred_lft 86257sec  
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:feee:4f9d/64 scope link noprefixroute  
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever  
sio@DD1:~$
```

- Vérifiez l'attribution de la passerelle par défaut :

```
sio@DD1: ~  
sio@DD1:~$ ip r  
default via 192.168.4.254 dev enp0s3 proto dhcp src 192.168.4.11 metric 100  
192.168.4.0/24 dev enp0s3 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.4.11 metric 100  
sio@DD1:~$
```

- Vérifiez l'attribution du nom de la zone DNS ainsi que l'adresse du serveur DNS :

```
sio@DD1: ~  
sio@DD1:~$ cat /etc/resolv.conf  
# Generated by NetworkManager  
search sio-exupery.local  
nameserver 192.168.4.254  
sio@DD1:~$
```

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TP 3