

Host Configuration: BOOTP and DHCP

Objectives

Upon completion you will be able to:

- *Know the types of information required by a system on boot-up*
- *Know how BOOTP operates*
- *Know how DHCP operates*
- *Understand the differences between BOOTP and DHCP*
- *Understand the DHCP transition state diagram*

16.1 BOOTP

The Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) is a client/server protocol that configures a diskless computer or a computer that is booted for the first time. BOOTP provides the IP address, net mask, the address of a default router, and the address of a name server.

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The topics discussed in this section include:

Operation

Packet Format

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Figure 16.1 *Client and server on the same network*

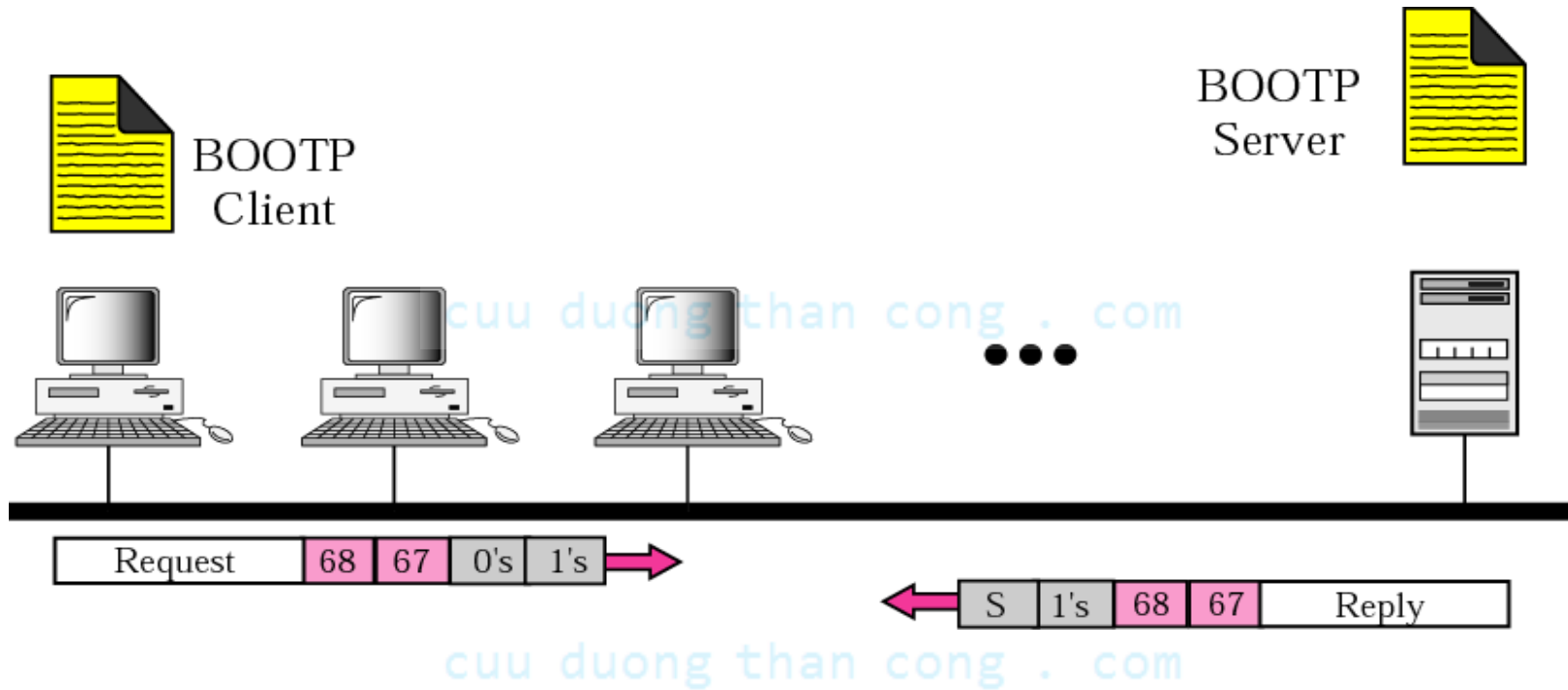


Figure 16.2 *Client and server on two different networks*

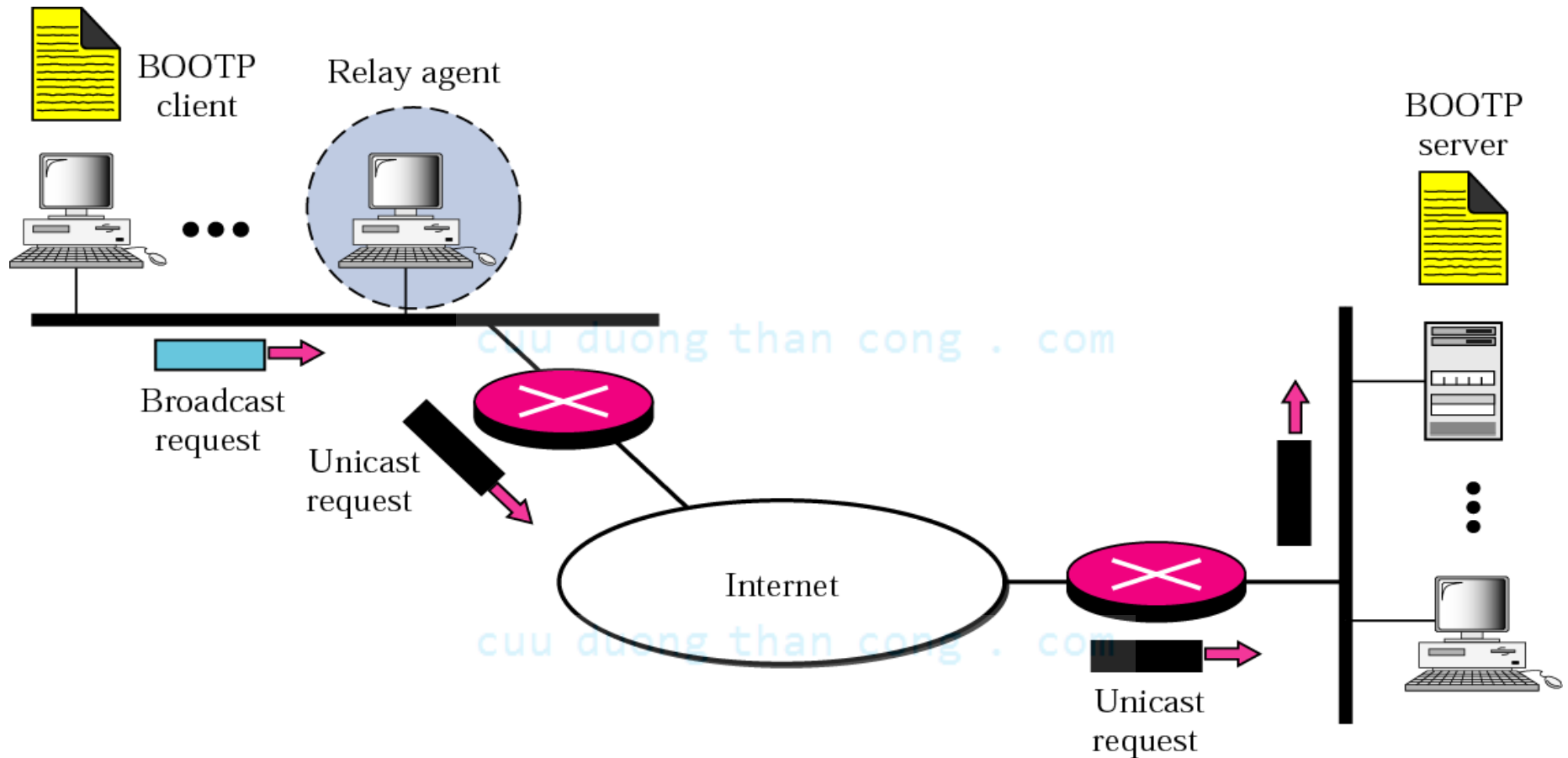


Figure 16.3 *Use of UDP ports*

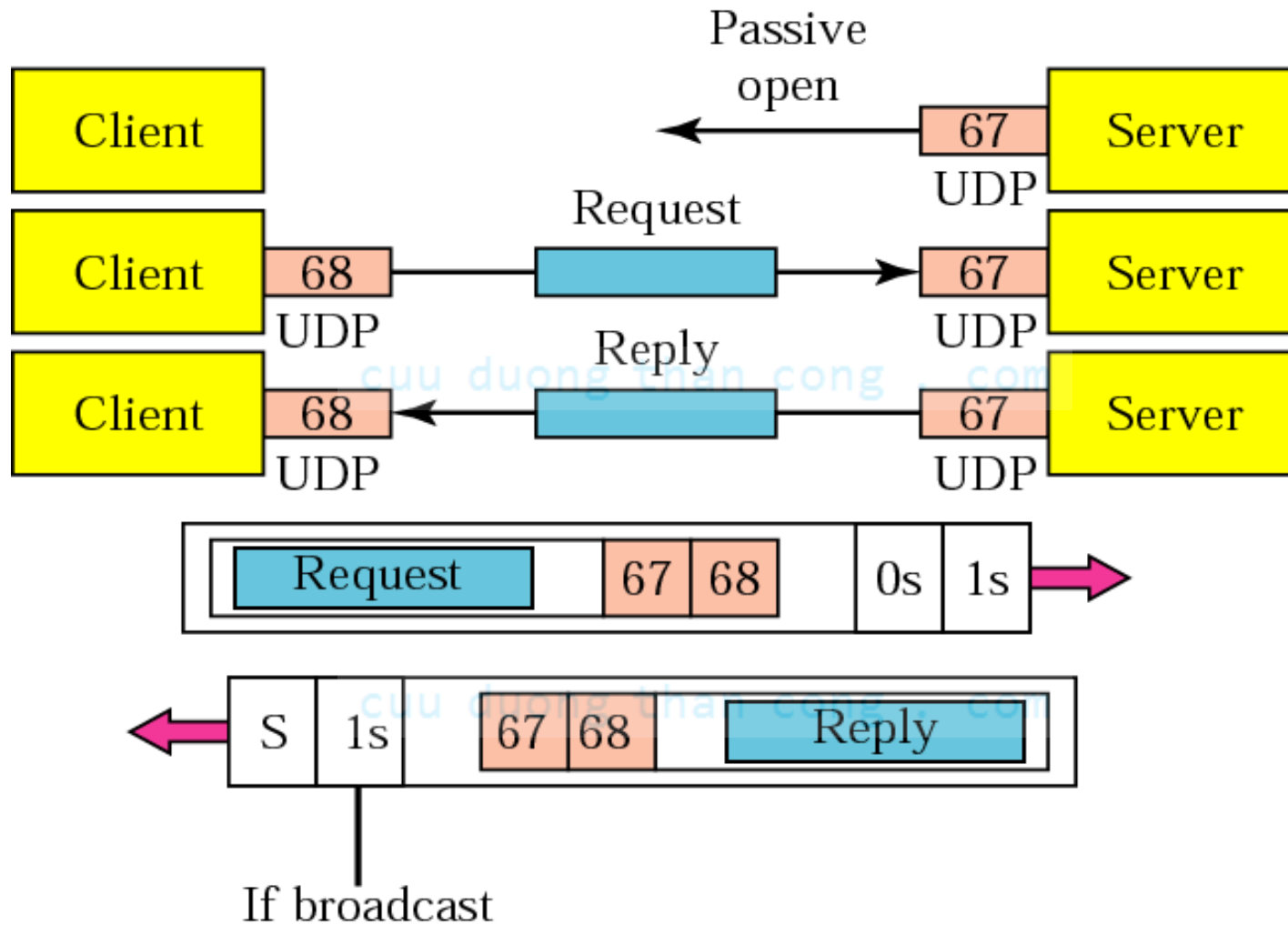
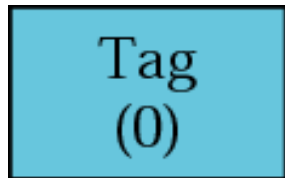


Figure 16.4 *BOOTP packet format*

Operation code	Hardware type	Hardware length	Hop count
Transaction ID			
Number of seconds		Unused	
Client IP address			
Your IP address			
Server IP address			
Gateway IP address			
Client hardware address (16 bytes)			
Server name (64 bytes)			
Boot filename (128 bytes)			
Options			

Figure 16.5 *Option format*



Padding



Other options



End of list

Table 16.1 Options for BOOTP

<i>Description</i>	<i>Tag</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Value</i>
Padding	0		
Subnet mask	1	4	Subnet mask
Time offset	2	4	Time of the day
Default routers	3	Variable	IP addresses
Time servers	4	Variable	IP addresses
DNS servers	6	Variable	IP addresses
Print servers	9	Variable	IP addresses
Host name	12	Variable	DNS name
Boot file size	13	2	Integer
Vendor specific	128–254	Variable	Specific information
End of list	255		

16.2 DHCP

The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) provides static and dynamic address allocation that can be manual or automatic.

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The topics discussed in this section include:

Static Address Allocation

Dynamic Address Allocation

Manual and Automatic Configuration

Packet Format

Transition States

Exchanging Messages

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Note:

DHCP provides static and dynamic address allocation that can be manual or automatic.

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Figure 16.6 *DHCP packet*

Operation code	Hardware type	Hardware length	Hop count
Transaction ID			
Number of seconds		F	Unused
Client IP address			
Your IP address			
Server IP address			
Gateway IP address			
Client hardware address (16 bytes)			
Server name (64 bytes)			
Boot file name (128 bytes)			
Options (Variable length)			

Table 16.2 Options for DHCP

<i>Value</i>	<i>Value</i>
1 DHCPDISCOVER	5 DHCPACK
2 DHCPOFFER	6 DHCPNACK
3 DHCPREQUEST	7 DHCPRELEASE
4 DHCPDECLINE	

Figure 16.7 *DHCP transition diagram*

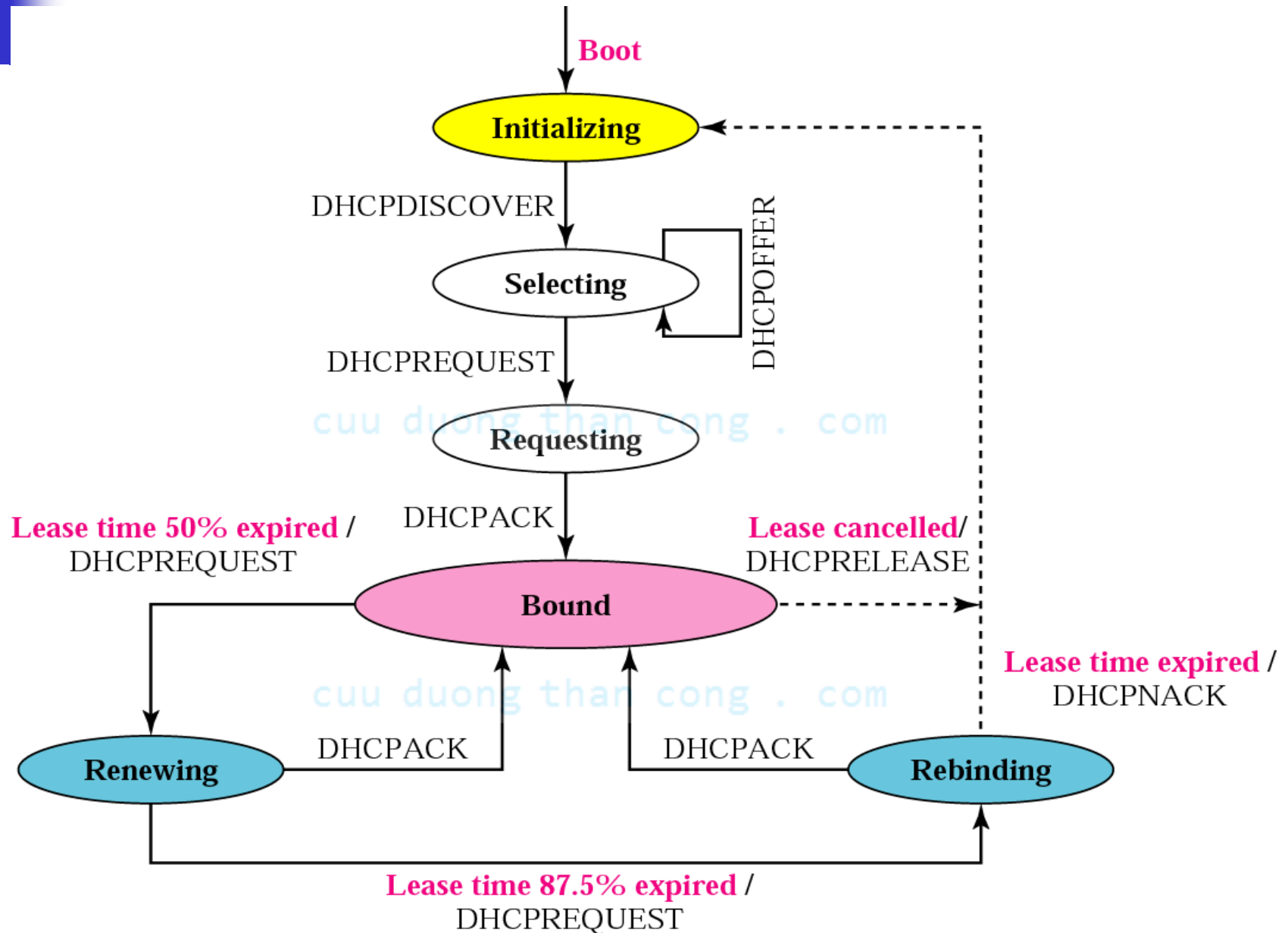


Figure 16.8 *Exchanging messages*

