

## Re: Sending hostname with DHCP

**Source:** <http://linux.derkeiler.com/Mailing-Lists/Fedora/2005-08/1948.html>

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**From:** Todd Nine ([todd.nine\\_at\\_gmail.com](mailto:todd.nine_at_gmail.com))

**Date:** 08/12/05

Date: Fri, 12 Aug 2005 10:37:03 -0500

To: For users of Fedora Core releases <[fedora-list@redhat.com](mailto:fedora-list@redhat.com)>

Thanks for a reply Tim! I was beginning to think no one would give me a hand.

I'm actually using the domain [nine.homelinux.com](http://nine.homelinux.com) <<http://nine.homelinux.com>>, since [homelinux.com](http://homelinux.com) <<http://homelinux.com>> is a [dyndns.org](http://dyndns.org) <<http://dyndns.org>> owned domain. I chowned my [db.nine.homelinux.com](http://db.nine.homelinux.com) <<http://db.nine.homelinux.com>> file to named and chmod to 744, but I am still receiving the timeout errors. My dns and dhcp server is my router at [192.168.0.1](http://192.168.0.1) <<http://192.168.0.1>>, so it is the default route and the default dns host. On my fc4 box, marge, I can get the name "[marge.nine.homelinux.com](http://marge.nine.homelinux.com) <<http://marge.nine.homelinux.com>>" from the hostname command. Below is my /etc/resolv.conf created by the dhcp client.

```
; generated by /sbin/dhclient-script
search nine.homelinux.com <http://nine.homelinux.com>
nameserver 192.168.0.1 <http://192.168.0.1>
```

Here is my [db.nine.homelinux.com](http://db.nine.homelinux.com) <<http://db.nine.homelinux.com>> file. I keep getting a warning about unexpected end of input near line 6 (the closing paren)

```
$ttl 38400
nine.homelinux.com <http://nine.homelinux.com>. IN SOA
homer.nine.homelinux.com <http://homer.nine.homelinux.com>. 1123345344 (
10802
3600
604800
38400
)
nine.homelinux.com <http://nine.homelinux.com>. IN NS
homer.nine.homelinux.com <http://homer.nine.homelinux.com>.

homer.nine.homelinux.com <http://homer.nine.homelinux.com>. IN A
192.168.0.1 <http://192.168.0.1>
router.nine.homelinux.com <http://router.nine.homelinux.com>. IN CNAME
homer.nine.homelinux.com <http://homer.nine.homelinux.com>.
```

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And here is my named.conf. It seems everythink is correct, do you see anything I am missing?

```
// generated by named-bootconf.pl
```

```
include "/etc/rndc.key";
options {
directory "/var/named";
/*
* If there is a firewall between you and nameservers you want
* to talk to, you might need to uncomment the query-source
* directive below. Previous versions of BIND always asked
* questions using port 53, but BIND 8.1 uses an unprivileged
* port by default.
*/
// query-source address * port 53;
};

//
// a caching only nameserver config
//
controls {
inet 127.0.0.1 <http://127.0.0.1> allow { localhost; } keys { rndckey; };
};
zone "." IN {
type hint;
file "named.ca <http://named.ca>";
};

zone "localhost" IN {
type master;
file "localhost.zone";
allow-update { none; };
};

zone "0.0.127.in-addr.arpa" IN {
type master;
file "named.local";
allow-update { none; };
};

zone "nine.homelinux.com <http://nine.homelinux.com>" {
type master;
file "/var/named/db.nine.homelinux.com";
allow-update {
key rdnckey;
};
};
```

Thanks for all the help,  
Todd

## Fedora: Re: Sending hostname with DHCP

On 8/12/05, Tim <ignored\_mailbox@yahoo.com.au> wrote:

>

> On Wed, 2005-08-10 at 16:14 -0500, Todd Nine wrote:

>

>> I need some help with a DHCP client and I'm running into some  
>> serious issues. I'll give a brief overview of what I want, what is  
>> working, and where I need help.

>>

>> 1. What I want

>>

>> I would like to have all my DHCP clients to send their  
>> hostname. This way I can connect to any client regardless of  
>> OS.

>

> This seems to depend on the client as much as the server. I couldn't  
> get a Red Hat 9 client to send its desired hostname through to a Red Hat  
> 9 DHCP server, though other client OSs certainly worked fine.

>

>> 1. What is working

>>

>> I have a router/firewall running Fedora Core 2. It runs Bind  
>> 9.2.3 and Dhcpd 3.0.1. I have successfully set up my domain  
>> of nine.homelinux.com <<http://nine.homelinux.com>>, and I have dhcpd  
> updated the hosts in  
>> that domain using a TSIG key. I can ping my router or any  
>> other windows machine from a windows clients.

>

> That domain name (homelinux.com <<http://homelinux.com>>) exists, is it  
> yours? (I see records  
> for it through dyndns.org <<http://dyndns.org>>.) If not, you're going to  
> have (and possibly  
> cause) problems.

>

>> 1. What I need help with.

>>

>> Highest Priority

>>

>> I cannot get my Fedora 4 workstations to work correctly. They  
>> send their hostname, and when I view the leases with the  
>> webmin interface for dhcp, the hostname shows up. However, I  
>> cannot ssh into them or ping them from my windows machines by  
>> hostname, only by IP. I have included my /etc/dhclient.conf  
>> on the first Fedora 4 box I'm trying to get working. See the  
>> lower priority section below for logging from my DHCPd dns  
>> section

>>

>> send host-name "marge";

>> send dhcp-client-identifier 1:0:a0:24:ab:fb:9c;

>> #send dhcp-lease-time 3600;

>> #supersede domain-name "nine.homelinux.com <<http://nine.homelinux.com>>";

>> #prepend domain-name-servers 127.0.0.1 <<http://127.0.0.1>>;

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```
> > request subnet-mask, broadcast-address, time-offset, routers,
> > domain-name, domain-name-servers;
> > #require subnet-mask, domain-name-servers;
> > #timeout 60;
> > #retry 60;
> > #reboot 10;
> > #select-timeout 5;
> > #initial-interval 2;
> > #script "/etc/dhclient-script";
> > #media "-link0 -link1 -link2", "link0 link1";
> > #reject 192.33.137.209 <http://192.33.137.209>;
> >
> > #alias {
> > # interface "ep0";
> > # fixed-address 192.5.5.213 <http://192.5.5.213>;
> > # option subnet-mask 255.255.255.255 <http://255.255.255.255>;
> > #}
> >
> > #lease {
> > # interface "ep0";
> > # fixed-address 192.33.137.200 <http://192.33.137.200>;
> > # medium "link0 link1";
> > # option host-name "andare.swiftmedia.com <http://andare.swiftmedia.com>";
> > # option subnet-mask 255.255.255.0 <http://255.255.255.0>;
> > # option broadcast-address 192.33.137.255 <http://192.33.137.255>;
> > # option routers 192.33.137.250 <http://192.33.137.250>;
> > # option domain-name-servers 127.0.0.1 <http://127.0.0.1>;
> > # renew 2 2000/1/12 00:00:01;
> > # rebind 2 2000/1/12 00:00:01;
> > # expire 2 2000/1/12 00:00:01;
> > #}
> >
> > You're telling those clients to use themselves as their own DNS server
> > (with the 127.0.0.1 <http://127.0.0.1> name server addresses, though I see
> > it's commented
> > out). If they don't also run their own DNS server, and it isn't updated
> > from your DHCP server, they won't be able to resolve names. The
> > name-server address would normally be supplied as the address for the
> > name server that the DHCP server is updating.
> >
> > My DHCP configuration has the name of the DNS zone it has to update
> > configured into it. Here's most of mine (minus other subnets):
> >
> > /etc/dhcpd.conf
> >
> > authoritative;
> >
> > allow client-updates;
> >
> > include "/etc/rndc.key"; # (same key used by BIND)
```

## Fedora: Re: Sending hostname with DHCP

```
>
> ddns-domainname "lan.localhost.";
> ddns-rev-domainname "in-addr.arpa.";
> ddns-update-style interim;
> ddns-updates on;
>
> default-lease-time 21600; # 2 hours
> max-lease-time 43200; # 24 hours
> min-lease-time 30; # 30 seconds (might allow renewing
> experiments)
>
> option domain-name "lan.localhost.";
>
> option pop-server pop3.lan.localhost;
> option smtp-server smtp.lan.localhost;
> option wpad-curl code 252 = text;
> #option wpad-curl "http://proxy.lan.localhost/wpad.dat";
> option www-server www.lan.localhost;
>
> option ntp-servers time.lan.localhost;
> option time-offset 34200; # Australian Central Standard Time
> #option time-offset 37800; # Central Australia Daylight Time
>
> # Seem to be stupidly stuck with manually setting this!
> # Daylight savings: 2am last Sun of Oct - 3am first Sun of Apr
>
> option ip-forwarding off; # tell clients not to act as gateways
>
> shared-network lan.localhost {
>
> option wpad-curl "http://proxy.lan.localhost/wpad.dat";
>
> subnet 192.168.1.0 <http://192.168.1.0> netmask 255.255.255.0<http://255.255.255.0>{
>
> range 192.168.1.100 <http://192.168.1.100> 192.168.1.200<http://192.168.1.200>
> ;
>
> option routers 192.168.1.254 <http://192.168.1.254>; #gateway
> option subnet-mask 255.255.255.0 <http://255.255.255.0>;
> option broadcast-address 192.168.1.255 <http://192.168.1.255>;
> option domain-name-servers 192.168.1.254 <http://192.168.1.254>;
>
> option netbios-dd-server 192.168.1.254 <http://192.168.1.254>;
> option netbios-name-servers 192.168.1.254 <http://192.168.1.254>; # WINS
> option netbios-node-type 8;
> option netbios-scope "";
>
> option finger-server finger.lan.localhost;
>
> zone 1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. {
> primary 192.168.1.254 <http://192.168.1.254>;
```

## Fedora: Re: Sending hostname with DHCP

```
> key rndckey;
> }
>
> zone lan.localhost. {
> primary 192.168.1.254 <http://192.168.1.254>;
> key rndckey;
> }
>
> }
>
> }
>
> > Lower Priority
> >
> > I'm constantly getting these error messages in my DHCP logs.
> > Does anyone have any idea what this means?
> >
> > if bart.nine.homelinux.com <http://bart.nine.homelinux.com> IN A rrset
> > doesn't exist add
> > bart.nine.homelinux.com <http://bart.nine.homelinux.com> 300 IN A
> > 192.168.0.50 <http://192.168.0.50>: timed out.: 289
> > Time(s)
> > if lisa.nine.homelinux.com <http://lisa.nine.homelinux.com> IN A rrset
> > doesn't exist add
> > lisa.nine.homelinux.com <http://lisa.nine.homelinux.com> 300 IN A
> > 192.168.0.87 <http://192.168.0.87>: timed out.: 288
> > Time(s)
> > if maggie.nine.homelinux.com <http://maggie.nine.homelinux.com> IN A
> > rrset doesn't exist add
> > maggie.nine.homelinux.com <http://maggie.nine.homelinux.com> 300 IN A
> > 192.168.0.98 <http://192.168.0.98>: timed out.:
> > 41 Time(s)
> > if marge.nine.homelinux.com <http://marge.nine.homelinux.com> IN A rrset
> > doesn't exist add
> > marge.nine.homelinux.com <http://marge.nine.homelinux.com> 300 IN A
> > 192.168.0.83 <http://192.168.0.83>: timed out.:
> > 329 Time(s)
>
> > Could be permissions. I went through lots of fun before I got my DHCP
> > server working with my DNS server. I had to ensure that the right
> > ownership rights were applied to the directory where the DNS records
> > lived ("named" username and group name, rwx for named user, not-rwx to
> > everything else). And I had to ensure that both the DHCP and DNS
> > servers were using the same RNDK key. And allow updates with the DNS
> > server.
>
> > /etc/named.conf snippets:
>
> > controls {
> > inet 127.0.0.1 <http://127.0.0.1> allow { localhost; } keys { rndckey; };
> > };
```

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```
>
> include "/etc/named.custom";
>
> include "/etc/rndc.key";
>
> acl lan {
> 192.168/16;
> 127.0.0.1 <http://127.0.0.1>;
> };
>
> options {
> directory "/var/named/";
> allow-query { lan; };
> query-source address * port 53;
> listen-on { 127.0.0.1 <http://127.0.0.1>; };
> listen-on { 192.168/16; };
> notify no;
> also-notify { 192.168.1.1 <http://192.168.1.1>; 192.168.1.4 <http://192.168.1.4>;
> };
> dialup yes;
> cleaning-interval 15;
> heartbeat-interval 120;
> interface-interval 15;
> };
>
> zone "." {
> type hint;
> file "named.ca <http://named.ca>";
> };
>
> zone "lan.localhost" {
> type master;
> file "lan.localhost.zone";
> allow-update { key "rndckey"; };
> allow-transfer { lan; };
> notify yes;
> };
>
> zone "1.168.192.in-addr.arpa" {
> type master;
> file "1.168.192.in-addr.arpa.zone";
> allow-update { key "rndckey"; };
> allow-transfer { lan; };
> notify yes;
> };
>
>
> --
> Don't reply to my address directly, it's ignored. I read the mailing
> list.
>
```

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> --  
> *fedora-list mailing list*  
> *fedora-list@redhat.com*  
> *To unsubscribe: <http://www.redhat.com/mailman/listinfo/fedora-list>*  
>

--  
fedora-list mailing list  
fedora-list@redhat.com  
To unsubscribe: <http://www.redhat.com/mailman/listinfo/fedora-list>