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1 DHCP and Masquerading on RedHat Linux

This Document describes how to setup a RedHat Linux Box with Masquerading and DHCP.

2 Masquerading

If you have a RedHat Linux and want to setup masquerading, just add the following lines to */etc/rc.local*:

```
modprobe iptable_nat
iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
```

You can even add these for more security:

```
/sbin/iptables -A INPUT -m state --state ESTABLISHED,RELATED -j ACCEPT
/sbin/iptables -A INPUT -i lo -j ACCEPT
/sbin/iptables -A INPUT -j LOG --log-level 4 --log-prefix "ATTACK"
/sbin/iptables -A INPUT -j DROP
```

But then you have to additionally add

```
/sbin/iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -s 192.168.0.0/24 -j MASQUERADE
```

More Information is available here: <http://www.linuxathome.net/iptables.php>

3 DHCP

First install a DHCP Server. A default config file (*/etc/dhcpd.conf*) looks somehow like this:

```
default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 7200;
option domain-name "myhome.com";
option domain-name-servers 123.45.67.89, 123.45.67.90;
```

```
subnet 192.168.0.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 192.168.0.100 192.168.0.220;
    option broadcast-address 192.168.0.255;
    option routers 192.168.0.1;
}

host some_host_name {
    hardware ethernet 02:12:A1:A2:B0:B3;
    fixed-address 192.168.0.5;
}
```

Then add the following line to */etc/rc.local*:

```
dhcpcd eth1
```

and your done.

4 AUTHOR

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