joe@dhcp:~$ sudo apt install isc-dhcp-server
Define the network range that DHCP should answer requests for.

```
$ echo "Define the network range that DHCP should answer requests for"
```

```
$ 
```
joe@dhcp:~$ cd /etc/dhcp/
joe@dhcp:/etc/dhcp$ sudo vi dhcpd.conf
# dhcpd.conf
#
# Sample configuration file for ISC dhcpd
#
# Attention: If /etc/ltsp/dhcpd.conf exists, that will be used as
# configuration file instead of this file.
#
# option definitions common to all supported networks...
option domain-name "thegummibear.com";
option domain-name-servers 144.38.192.2, 144.38.192.3;

default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 7200;

# 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;
default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 7200;

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# 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 10.254.239.0 netmask 255.255.255.224 {
# range 10.254.239.10 10.254.239.20;
# option routers rtr-239-0-1.example.org, rtr-239-0-2.example.org;
default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 7200;

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dns-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 144.38.199.32 netmask 255.255.255.240 {
    # what part of this range should be served dynamically?
    range 144.38.199.40 144.38.199.46;
    # override a global option if you want
    option domain-name-servers 8.8.8.8;
    #option domain-name "foobar.com";
    option subnet-mask 255.255.255.240;
    option routers 144.38.199.33;
}

# I have deleted everything below this for clarity (it was all comments)
joe@dhcp:/etc/dhcp$ sudo service isc-dhcp-server restart
joe@dhcp:/etc/dhcp$
Jan 10 10:17:57 bionic-template dhcpd[9926]: For info, please visit https://www.isc.org/software/dhcp/
Jan 10 10:17:57 bionic-template dhcpd[9926]: Wrote 0 leases to leases file.
Jan 10 10:17:57 bionic-template sh[9926]: Wrote 0 leases to leases file.
Jan 10 10:17:57 bionic-template dhcpd[9926]: Listening on LPF/ens4/52:54:00:08:00:32/144.38.199.32/28
Jan 10 10:17:57 bionic-template sh[9926]: Listening on LPF/ens4/52:54:00:08:00:32/144.38.199.32/28
Jan 10 10:17:57 bionic-template dhcpd[9926]: Sending on LPF/ens4/52:54:00:08:00:32/144.38.199.32/28
Jan 10 10:17:57 bionic-template sh[9926]: Sending on LPF/ens4/52:54:00:08:00:32/144.38.199.32/28
Jan 10 10:17:57 bionic-template dhcpd[9926]: Sending on Socket/fallback/fallback-net
Jan 10 10:17:57 bionic-template sh[9926]: Sending on Socket/fallback/fallback-net
Jan 10 10:17:57 bionic-template dhcpd[9926]: Server starting service.
Also, make sure your dhcp server is using a static address.
Also, make sure your dhcp server is using a static address.

```
# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system.
# For more information, see netplan(5).

network:
  version: 2
  renderer: networkd

ethernets:
  ens4:
    dhcp4: true
    addresses: [ 144.38.199.34/28 ]
    gateway4: 144.38.199.33
    nameservers:
      search: [ cs.dixie.edu ]
      addresses:
        - "144.38.192.2"
        - "144.38.192.3"
```

Yay