

Re: assigning ip addresses on a secure way

Source: <http://www.derkeiler.com/Newsgroups/microsoft.public.security/2004-08/1239.html>

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thank you for the information, probably the answer is no but I still want to ask, DHCP superscopes looks to me that I can create 2 scopes 192.168. and 10.3.15 so the dhcp will assign these ips, is it possible under the superscope scenario to configure the DHCP to assign 10.3.ip s just to the office computers and 192.168 to a visitor?

thx

"Steven L Umbach" <n9rou@n0-spam-for-me-comcast.net> wrote in message news:1STUc.281905\$%_6.28000@attbi_s01...

- > *DHCP works off of broadcasts. In a normal network configuration, any computer that*
- > *has network access to a DHCP server can get an address as long as there are address*
- > *leases available that are not reserved. DHCP reservations can take a lot of time to*
- > *configure on a larger network and there are reports of users saying that unused*
- > *reservations have been leased to DHCP clients booting on the network when there are*
- > *no addresses left in the lease pool.*
- >
- > *One way to manage what you want is to use a managed switch with security features.*
- > *These type of switches are reasonably priced these days. For instance the HP Procurve*
- > *2524 goes for \$400 or less on Ebay with a lifetime warranty and with current firmware*
- > *offers port isolation, mac filtering, vlans, and 802.1X authentication.*
- That switch
- > *allows you to filter mac addresses in a learn mode that can lock ports to the current*
- > *mac address without any manual configuration of address tables. It can also block a*
- > *port where an intrusion is detected and issue an alert. Note that mac address*
- > *security is not 100 percent secure but is still a good measure to block access from*
- > *all but malicious users which should be dealt with severely. 802.1X is*

microsoft.public.security: Re: assigning ip addresses on a secure way

much better

> *but involves more infrastructure and compatible operating systems. Port isolation*

> *allows ports on the switch to only access other assigned ports in a variety of*

> *configurations and can allow all computers internet access while not allowing access*

> *to other restricted ports on the switch.*

>

> <http://www.hp.com/rnd/products/switches/switch2524-2512/overview.htm>

>

> *Using DHCP as a security measure is of little value in that it is easy to find the*

> *network IP address of a lan and manually configure tcp/ip info to gain access.*

> *Another option is ipsec policies. Only W2K, XP Pro, and Windows 2003 are ipsec aware.*

> *Within a domain ipsec by default will use kerberos authentication and any computer*

> *that is not a domain member will not be authenticated for ipsec. Any computer that*

> *has an ipsec require policy will refuse connection attempts from computers that can*

> *not use ipsec or comply with the ipsec policy. However domain controllers can not*

> *engage in ipsec ESP/AH communications with domain members and need to be exempt from*

> *such ipsec policies by their static IP addresses. --- Steve*

>

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> <http://www.microsoft.com/windows2000/techinfo/planning/security/ipsecsteps.asp>

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> ipsec procedures.

>

>

> "eric romero" <e.romero@cgnet.com> wrote in message

> news:%23b9xPnWhEHA.2908@TK2MSFTNGP10.phx.gbl...

> > Hi all,

> >

> > I have a Microsoft domain running Microsoft DHCP, I want to know what is the

> > best way to assign ips securely.

> > i.e if a vendor comes to the office I do not want his/her laptop to obtain an

> > ip, ips must be assigned just to office's computers.

> >

> > thx

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