

Fijar la IP del nodo Umbrel en tu red.

(Por <https://Intxbot.com/@sirrach>)

0. Previo:

La IP que fijaremos en nuestro nodo debe estar excluída del rango que asigna el DHCP del router al que esté conectado. Debemos averiguar el rango de asignación entrando en la web del router.

1. Configurando IP estática:

Conexión ssh al nodo:

ssh umbrel@umbrel12.local o ssh umbrel@ip_del_nodo

Editamos el fichero de configuración:

```
$ sudo nano /etc/dhcpd.conf
```

```
#Configuration static IP address (CHANGE THE VALUES TO FIT FOR YOUR NETWORK)
```

```
interface eth0
```

```
static ip_address=192.168.178.100/24
```

```
static domain_name_servers=192.168.178.1 8.8.8.8
```

¡Atención incorpora el DNS 8.8.8.8!

```
# A sample configuration for dhcpd.
# See dhcpd.conf(5) for details.

# Allow users of this group to interact with dhcpd via the control socket.
#controlgroup wheel

# Inform the DHCP server of our hostname for DDNS.
hostname

# Use the hardware address of the interface for the client ID.
clientid
# or
# Use the same DUID + IAID as set in DHCPv6 for DHCPv4 ClientID as per RFC4361.
# Some non-RFC compliant DHCP servers do not reply with this set.
# In this case, comment out duid and enable clientid above.
#duid

# Persist interface configuration when dhcpd exits.
persistent

# Rapid commit support.
# Safe to enable by default because it requires the equivalent option set
# on the server to actually work.
option rapid_commit

# A list of options to request from the DHCP server.
option domain_name_servers, domain_name, domain_search, host_name
option classless_static_routes
# Respect the network MTU. This is applied to DHCP routes.
option interface_mtu

# Most distributions have NTP support.
#option ntp_servers

# A ServerID is required by RFC2131.
#require dhcp_server_identifier

# Generate SLAAC address using the Hardware Address of the interface
#slaac hwaddr
# OR generate Stable Private IPv6 Addresses based from the DUID
slaac private

# Example static IP configuration:
interface eth0
static ip_address=192.168.1.85/24
#static ip6_address=fd51:42f8:caae:d92e::ff/64
static routers=192.168.1.1
static domain_name_servers=192.168.1.1 8.8.8.8 fd51:42f8:caae:d92e::1
```

2. Configurando IP estática sólo en caso de fallo del DHCP:

Si prefieres tener una “salida” en caso de fallo del DHCP, también puedes hacerlo añadiendo la IP en la línea de `#define static propile` y dejando activa `#A ServerID is required`.

El ejemplo sería:

```
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# Example static IP configuration:
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static ip_address=192.168.1.85/24
#static ip6_address=fd51:42f8:caae:d92e::ff/64
static routers=192.168.1.1
static domain_name_servers=192.168.1.1 8.8.8.8 fd51:42f8:caae:d92e::1

# It is possible to fall back to a static IP if DHCP fails:
# define static profile
profile static_eth0
static ip_address=192.168.1.10/24
static routers=192.168.1.1
```

3. Reiniciamos el servicio de red:

```
$ sudo /etc/init.d/networking restart
```