



ECONOMETRICS LABORATORY
Institute of Business and Economic Research

APPLICATION FOR DHCP SERVICE

The Econometrics Laboratory (EML) offers Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) service via designated ports in 508-1, 608-10, 608-11, 608-12, 608-14, 608-16, and 616 Evans Hall. To utilize this service, you must first register your laptop's network card MAC address.

What is your name? _____

What is your EML login? _____ & CalNet ID? _____

What is your laptop's MAC? _____

DHCP use is governed by the University's computing policies in general and the EML's policies in particular. You are responsible for reading and understanding all relevant policies and complying with them. Failure to comply with the rules will result in denial of DHCP service, and possible termination of your EML account. These policies are publicly posted on the doors to 608A, 614, and 616 Evans Hall, and are web-accessible through links on the URL <http://elsa.berkeley.edu/eml/emlrules.html>. Specific rules governing DHCP usage in the Economics Department are attached.

I have read the campus and EML rules, I understand them, and I will comply with them.

Signature and date:

USE OF THE EML'S DHCP SERVICE

1. Register the physical address (MAC) of the network card (NIC) in your laptop with Graham Patterson (689) or Rowilma Balza (649).
2. Connect your laptop to ports that are clearly marked "DHCP only". Do not use ethernet drops for DHCP that are not clearly designated for DHCP. DHCP ports may be found in 508-1 (7), 608-10 (3), 608-11 (7), 608-12 (3), 608-14 (3), 608-16 (3), and 616 (7).

Additionally, do not plug or unplug desktop systems, printers, or microhubs, and do not move them. IP addresses are registered to cable IDs. Two subnets are involved, and on the PC side, two domain controllers and a WINS server. System configuration must be done by an IT staff person.

Expect to work on battery power occasionally. There are insufficient electrical wall mounts to enable all laptop users to plug in an adapter all the time.

3. The drops in our seminar rooms (608-7 and 639), and the chair's meeting room (535) are assigned static (permanent) IP addresses. Seminar speakers requiring a network connection can obtain the relevant network settings from Rowilma Balza, Graham Patterson, or Ford Chiang. Note: All machines used on these drops (visitors included) must meet the Campus Minimum Security Standards.
4. DHCP users must have laptops with 10 or 100 mb/s network cards, and cat 5e patch cables. The department will not provide NICs or cables. The IT staff will not provide technical support for installing or trouble-shooting NICs.

Note that fax/modem cards and cards for your DSL or cable modem services are *not* appropriate ethernet cards for DHCP. Do not get them confused when you register your MAC.

5. Be considerate of other users. When your session is finished, unplug and put your laptop away. DHCP addresses are drawn dynamically from a pool of addresses, and are continuously recycled.
6. The Econometrics Laboratory and the Economics Department are not responsible for any lost, stolen, or vandalized laptops. You are solely responsible for ensuring the security of your personal belongings, including your laptops.
7. Anything that is not expressly permitted is forbidden.

If you have any questions, please see Rowilma Balza (649 Evans) or Graham Patterson (689 Evans).

7/20/01 gap

HOW TO FIND YOUR MAC ADDRESS

Before doing the steps below, your network card must already be in place inside your laptop.

Note that if you have a fax/modem card, or a DSL or cable modem card, the following instructions will result in information on multiple ethernet adapters. The information you will want to register with us is the MAC address of the 10/100 mb/s ethernet card, *not* the fax/modem, DSL, or cable modem card.

See <http://econ.berkeley.edu:1235/help/dhcp> for further details.

Windows 95, 98, ME, NT and 2000

1. Click on `START` and then `RUN`.
2. Type: `command`
3. Type: `ipconfig /all` and press `Enter`.

The screen will then list both your IP Address and MAC address (also known as the Physical Address).

Unix Systems

Type: `nslookup <computer-name>` Example: `nslookup emily6`

To find the MAC address on a Sun OS, Solaris, Linux, FreeBSD, or NetBSD machine, use the `ifconfig -a` command and look at the output for the relevant interface.

For HP-UX machines, use the `lanscan` command.

Macintosh with Open Transport

1. At the Macintosh desktop, click on the Apple icon at the upper lefthand corner of the screen.
2. When the menu pops up, click on the icon labeled `Control Panels`. When the Control Panels window opens, look for an icon labeled `TCP/IP`. (If you are currently viewing the Control Panels in a view other than `Large Icons`, you won't see this icon, and at that point just look for the label `TCP/IP`.)
3. When you find the icon, double-click on it. You should see a `TCP/IP` screen, or something similar.
4. Choose `Get Info` from the `File` menu to bring up the `TCP/IP` screen.

Daniel McFadden, Director
655 Evans Hall
Tel: (510) 643-8428
Fax: (510) 642-0638
mcfadden@econ.Berkeley.EDU

Mailing Address:
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
549 EVANS HALL # 3880
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720-3880

Rowilma Balza, Manager
649 Evans Hall
Tel: (510) 642-0619
Fax: (510) 642-0638
rowilma@econ.Berkeley.EDU

5. The address you're looking for is in the `Addresses` section, in the field labeled `Hardware address`.

Macintosh with MacTCP

To determine the hardware ethernet address of a card using MacTCP, perform the following steps:

1. At the Macintosh desktop, click on the `Apple` icon at the upper left hand corner of the screen.
2. When the menu pops up, click on the icon labeled `Control Panels`. When the `Control Panels` window opens, look for an icon labeled `MacTCP`. If you are currently viewing the `Control Panels` in a view other than `Large Icons`, you won't see this icon, and at that point just look for the label `MacTCP`.
3. When you find the icon, double-click on it to open it. If you have an ethernet card, then you should see an icon labeled `Ethernet`.
4. Once you have found the icon, hold down the `Option` key and click on the icon. Make sure you do not select the icon labeled `EtherTalk`. A 12-digit hexadecimal number should pop up underneath the icon label. That is your hardware ethernet (MAC) address.

CONFIGURING YOUR LAPTOP FOR DHCP

Once you know your laptop's MAC address, you can register it. A registered laptop can then be configured for DHCP. If your laptop is already configured for a static (permanent) IP address, write down your configuration settings in case you need them again. Then go to your Control Panel -> Network -> Protocols panel and simply toggle off "specify an IP address" and toggle on "obtain an IP address automatically" (Windows 95/98), or "obtain an IP address from a DHCP server" (Windows NT), or "obtain an IP address automatically" *and* "obtain DNS server address automatically" (Windows 2000).

Macintosh systems are configured similarly, although the actual windows and menus are different from Windows systems.

See the campus LIPS web site for more information and a graphical how-to session on finding your MAC address and configuring your laptop for DHCP. The URL is:

<http://www.net.berkeley.edu/cns/service/DHAA/development/config.html#regis>

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