

Re: often need to stop and start DNS service....

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In news:%23z2VKTPDEHA.1452@TK2MSFTNGP09.phx.gbl,
Herb Martin <news@LearnQuick.com> posted their thoughts, then I offered mine

>> *Thanks so much for your help, but I'm not near as*
>> *technically savvy as you are and am kindof lost. What*
>> *exactly is the "lease" and how do I fix this or what do I*
>> *tell my ISP? Appreciate it.*
>
> *When a DHCP client (dynamic IP address) receives an*
> *address (and configuration) from a DHCP server a "lease*
> *time" is part of the info.*
>
> *The client is ALLOWED to use that address until the lease*
> *expires. If the ISP is re-initializing the cable modem, DHCP*
> *server, or routers (some of these do filtering to keep out rogue*
> *-- unpaid -- clients) before the lease expiration your client*
> *won't "renew" automatically even though the IP is now useless.*
>
> *This is WRONG of the ISP (their equipment.) If this is it, it is*
> *their fault.*
>
> *They might ignore you or whatever but that would be my*
> *diagnoses.*
>
> *(DHCP clients renew at some percentage of lease expiration,*
> *the amount isn't important, and on reboot typically OR when*
> *you type that "IPConfig /renew")*
>
> *If the ISP won't fix it -- sounds likely -- and the renew solves*
> *it, then I would build some kinds of "background batch file"*
> *that tests the line, and issues the renew if necessary."*
>
> *I don't think Ping sets the errorlevel so you will have to find*
> *another program to test the net from the batch.*
>
> *You could just run a renew every 5 minutes or so, I suppose.*
> *(It might irritate your ISP but they likely deserve it if you have*
> *to work around this problem.)*

microsoft.public.win2000.dns: Re: often need to stop and start DNS service....

What's going on is the modem binds (or marries) itself to the MAC of the NIC. That's how they control how many IPs, etc, a modem will give out. And yes, cable companies have been using this for years. That's the cable company mentality, especially Comcast. This is why I would rather just use a Linksys or Netgear (or any other broadband router/modem) for my connection to them.

Now I hear Comcast is pulling something about dis-allowing NAT'ing... They keep thinking in the "cable" mentality, where they want to charge for every connection, like they do when they charge for a connection to each TV set. With networking, why would they want to think that? If you NAT, then you're sharing the connection, but it's still using the same bandwidth, whether multiple machines or one machine on the network.

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Regards,

Ace

Please direct all replies to the newsgroup so all can benefit.

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