



DHCP Extension Dictionary

This appendix describes the DHCP extension dictionary entries and the application program interface (API) to the extension dictionary. It describes the data items available in the request and response dictionaries, and the calls to use when accessing dictionaries from Tcl extensions and shared libraries.

The appendix contains the following sections:

- [Extension Dictionary Entries, on page 1](#)
- [Extension Dictionary API, on page 37](#)
- [Handling Objects and Options, on page 54](#)
- [Examples of Option and Object Method Calls, on page 56](#)

Extension Dictionary Entries

A dictionary is a data structure that contains key-value pairs. There are two types of dictionaries: the attribute dictionaries that the request and response dictionaries use, and the environment dictionary. This section describes the request and response dictionaries; the environment dictionary entries are described in [Tcl Environment Dictionary Methods, on page 41](#).

Decoded DHCP Packet Data Items

The decoded DHCPv4 packet data items represent the information in the DHCP packet, and are available in both the request and response dictionaries. These dictionaries provide access to considerably more internal server data structures than just the decoded request and decoded response.

All of the options followed by an asterisk (*) are multiple, which means that there can be more than one value associated with each option. In the DHCP/BOOTP packet, all of these data items appear in the same option. However, in the extension interface, these multiple data items are accessible through indexing.

You can access options that do not have names in [Table 3: DHCPv4 and BOOTP Options, on page 2](#) as option-*n*, where *n* is the option number. All fields are read/write. [Table 1: DHCPv4 and BOOTP Fields, on page 1](#) describes the field values for the DHCPv4 packets; [Table 2: DHCPv6 Fields, on page 2](#) describes the field values for the DHCPv6 messages.

Table 1: DHCPv4 and BOOTP Fields

Name	Value
chaddr	blob (sequence of bytes)

Name	Value
ciaddr	IP address
file	string
flags	16-bit unsigned integer
giaddr	IP address
hlen	8-bit unsigned integer
hops	8-bit unsigned integer
htype	8-bit unsigned integer
op	8-bit unsigned integer
secs	16-bit unsigned integer
siaddr	IP address
sname	string
xid	32-bit unsigned integer
yiaddr	IP address

Table 2: DHCPv6 Fields

Name	Value
hop-count	8-bit unsigned integer
link-address	IPv6 address
msg-type	8-bit unsigned integer
peer-address	IPv6 address
xid	32-bit unsigned integer

The table below lists the DHCP and BOOTP options for DHCPv4.

Table 3: DHCPv4 and BOOTP Options

Name (*=multivalue)	Number	Value
6rd	212	binary
access-domain	213	DNS name
all-subnets-local	27	byte-valued boolean
andsf-v4	142	IP address

Name (*=multivalue)	Number	Value
arp-cache-timeout	35	unsigned time
authentication	90	blob (sequence of bytes); 5 fields
auto-configure	116	8-bit unsigned integer
base-time	152	date
bcmcs-servers-a*	89	IP address
bcmcs-servers-d*	88	DNS name
boot-file	67	string
boot-size	13	16-bit unsigned integer
broadcast-address	28	IP address
cablelabs-125(v-i-vendor-info ID: 4491)	125	binary
	suboptions:	
oro	1	Option request, 8-bit unsigned integer (8-bit unsigned integers)
tftp-servers	2	IP addresses of TFTP servers
erouter-container	3	Erouter container options (binary; TLV encoded options)
packetcable-mib-env	4	MIB environment indicator (8-bit enumeration)
modem-capabilities	5	Modem capabilities encoding (binary; TLV5 encoded data)
acs-server	6	ACS Server suboptions (binary)
radius-server	7	RADIUS Server suboptions (binary)
dhcpv6-servers	123	DHCPv6 server suboptions (binary)
ip-pref	124	IPv4 or IPv6 preference (8-bit enumeration)
cablelabs-client-configuration	122	blob (sequence of bytes)
	suboptions:	
primary-dhcp-server	1	IP address
secondary-dhcp-server	2	IP address

Name (*=multivalued)	Number	Value
provisioning- server	3	blob (the first byte must be the type byte, with 0 for RFC 1035 encoding, and 1 for IP address encoding, for which the address must be in network order)
as-backoff-retry- blob	4	12-byte blob (3 unsigned 4-byte integers, which must be in network order); configures the Kerberos AS-REQ/AS-REP timeout, back-off, and retry mechanism
ap-backoff-retry- blob	5	12-byte blob (3 unsigned 4-byte integers, which must be in network order); configures the Kerberos AP-REQ/AP-REP timeout, back-off, and retry mechanism
kerberos-realm	6	variable-length blob (an RFC 1035 style name); a Kerberos realm name is required
use-tgt	7	1-byte unsigned integer boolean; indicates whether to use a Ticket Granting Ticket (TGT) when obtaining a service ticket for one of the application servers
provisioning-timer	8	1-byte unsigned integer; defines the maximum time allowed for the provisioning process to finish
ticket-control- mask	9	2-byte unsigned integer, in host order
kdc-addresses- blob	10	variable-length (multiple of 4) IP address, in network order
captive-portal	114	string
captive-portal-old	160	string
capwap-ac-v4*	138	IP address
cisco-autoconfigure	251	bounded byte
cisco-client-last-transaction- time	163	unsigned 32-bit integer
cisco-client-requested-host- name	162	string
cisco-vpn-id	221	blob (structured)
classless-static-route	121	blob (structured)
client-fqdn	81	blob (sequence of bytes); 4 fields: flags, rcode-1, rcode-2, and domain-name
cookie-servers*	8	IP address

Name (*=multivalue)	Number	Value
data-source	157	8-bit unsigned integer
default-ip-ttl	23	8-bit unsigned integer
default-tcp-ttl	37	8-bit unsigned integer
dhcp4o6-s46-saddr	109	IPv6 address
dhcp-class-identifier	60	string
dhcp-client-identifier	61	blob (sequence of bytes)
dhcp-lease-time	51	unsigned time
dhcp-max-message-size	57	16-bit unsigned integer
dhcp-message	56	string
dhcp-message-type	53	8-bit unsigned integer
dhcp-option-overload	52	8-bit unsigned integer
dhcp-parameter-request-list*	55	8-bit unsigned integer
dhcp-parameter-request-list-blob*	55	blob (sequence of bytes)
dhcp-rebinding-time	59	unsigned time
dhcp-renewal-time	58	unsigned time
dhcp-requested-address	50	IP address
dhcp-server-identifier	54	IP address
dhcp-state	156	8-bit unsigned integer
dhcp-user-class-id	77	set of counted len byte arrays; 2 fields: typcnt-size and user-data
domain-name	15	string
domain-name-servers*	6	IP address
domain-search	119	blob (sequence of bytes)
dots-address*	148	IP address
dots-ri	147	DNS name
end	255	No length
extensions-path	18	string
finger-servers*	73	IP address

Name (*=multivalued)	Number	Value
font-servers*	48	IP address
forcerenew-nonce-capable*	145	8-bit unsigned integer
geo-conf	123	blob (sequence of bytes)
geoconf-civic	99	blob (sequence of bytes)
geoloc	144	binary
host-name	12	string
ieee802.3-encapsulation	36	byte-valued boolean
impress-servers*	10	IP address
interface-mtu	26	16-bit unsigned integer
ip-forwarding	19	byte-valued boolean
ipv6-only-preferred	108	unsigned 32-bit integer
irc-servers*	74	IP address
iSNS	83	blob (sequence of bytes); 7 fields
ldap-url	95	string
log-servers*	7	IP address
lost-server	137	DNS Name (see RFC 5223)
lpr-servers*	9	IP address
lq-associated-ip*	92	IP address
lq-client-last-transaction-time	91	unsigned time
mask-supplier	30	byte-valued boolean
max-dgram-reassembly	22	16-bit unsigned integer
mcns-security-server	128	IP address
merit-dump	14	string
mobile-ip-home-agents*	68	IP address
mos-address	139	binary; 3 suboptions
	suboptions:	
is	1	IP address
cs	2	IP address

Name (*=multivalue)	Number	Value
es	3	IP address
mos-fqdn	140 suboptions:	binary; 3 suboptions
is	1	DNS name
cs	2	DNS name
es	3	DNS name
mud-url	161	string
name-servers*	5	IP address
name-service-search*	117	16-bit unsigned integer
nds-context	87	string
nds-servers*	85	IP address
nds-tree	86	string
netbios-dd-servers*	45	IP address
netbios-name-servers*	44	IP address
netbios-node-type	46	8-bit unsigned integer
netbios-scope	47	string
netinfo-parent-server-addr	112	IP address
netinfo-parent-server-tag	113	string
netwareip-domain	62	string
netwareip-information	63	blob (sequence of bytes)
nis+-domain	64	string
nis+-servers*	65	IP address
nis-domain	40	string
nis-servers*	41	IP address
nntp-servers*	71	IP address
non-local-source-routing	20	byte-valued boolean
ntp-servers*	42	IP address
pad	0	No length

Name (*=multivalued)	Number	Value
pana-agent	136	IP address(es) (see RFC 5192)
path-mtu-aging-timeout	24	unsigned time
path-mtu-plateau-tables*	25	16-bit unsigned integer
perform-mask-discovery	29	byte-valued boolean
policy-filters*	21	IP address (there can be two policy filters, each one having its own IP address)
pop3-servers*	70	IP address
posix-timezone	100	string (see RFC 4833)
pxe-client-arch	93	16-bit unsigned integer
pxe-client-machine-id	97	blob (sequence of bytes); 2 fields: type-flag and uuid
pxe-client-network-id	94	blob (sequence of bytes); 2 fields: type-flag and version
pxelinux-config-file	209	string
pxelinux-path-prefix	210	string
pxelinux-reboot-time	211	unsigned time
query-end-time	155	date
query-start-time	154	date
rapid-commit	80	null-length
rdnss-selection	146	binary; 4 fields: reserved-prf, primary-recursive-name-server, secondary-recursive-name-server, and domains-and-networks
relay-agent-info suboptions:	82	blob (sequence of bytes)
	suboptions:	
relay-agent-circuit-id- data	1	blob (sequence of bytes)
relay-agent-remote-id- data	2	blob (sequence of bytes)
relay-agent-device- class-data	4	4-byte unsigned integer
relay-agent-subnet- selection-data	5	IP address
subscriber-id	6	string identifying the network client or subscriber

Name (*=multivalued)	Number	Value
radius-attributes	7	supported attributes are user, class, and framed-pool
authentication	8	binary
v-i-vendor-opts	9	vendor options
cisco-subnet-selection	150	IP address
cisco-vpn-id	151	binary
cisco-server-id-override	152	IP address
Note	The relay-agent-circuit-id, relay-agent-remote-id, and relay-agent-device-class suboptions, which returned the two bytes (suboption code and data length) preceding the suboption data, are deprecated, but still available.	
resource-location-servers*	11	IP address
root-path	17	string
router-discovery	31	byte-valued boolean
router-solicitation-address	32	IP address
routers*	3	IP address
sip-servers	120	blob (sequence of bytes); 2 fields: flag and sip-server-list
sip-ua-cs-domains	141	DNS name
slp-directory-agent*	78	blob (sequence of bytes); 2 fields: mandatory and agent-ip-list
slp-service-scope*	79	blob (sequence of bytes); 2 fields: mandatory and slp-scope-list
smtp-servers*	69	IP address
start-time-of-state	153	unsigned time
static-routes*	33	IP address
status-code	151	binary; 2 fields: status-code and status-message
streettalk-directory-assistance-servers*	76	IP address
streettalk-servers*	75	IP address

Name (*=multivalue)	Number	Value
subnet-alloc	220	blob (sequence of bytes); 5 fields: flags, subnet-request, subnet-info, subnet-name, and subnet-suggested-lease-time
subnet-mask	1	IP address
subnet-selection	118	IP address
swap-server	16	IP address
sztp-redirect	143	set of counted len byte arrays; 2 fields: typent-size and url
tcp-keepalive-garbage	39	byte-valued boolean
tcp-keepalive-internal	38	unsigned time
tftp-server	66	string
tftp-server-address*	150	IP address
time-offset	2	signed time
time-servers*	4	IP address
trailer-encapsulation	34	byte-valued boolean
tzdb-timezone	101	string (see RFC 4833)
user-auth	98	string
v4-pcp-server*	158	binary
v4-portparams	159	binary; 3 fields: offset, psid-len, and psid
v-i-vendor-class	124	blob (sequence of bytes)
v-i-vendor-info	125	blob (sequence of bytes)
vendor-encapsulated-options	43	blob (sequence of bytes)
vpn-id	185	blob (structured); 2 fields: flag and vpn-id
www-servers*	72	IP address
x-display-managers*	49	IP address

The table below lists the DHCPv6 options.



Note Access to these options is available using the **putOption**, **getOption**, and **removeOption** methods only.

Table 4: DHCPv6 Options

Name (*=multivalued)	Number	Value
4rd	97	container (of options)
4rd-map-rule	98	binary; 6 fields: prefix4-len, prefix6-len, ea-len, flags, rule-ipv4-prefix, and rule-ipv6-prefix
4rd-non-map-rule	99	binary; 3 fields: flags, traffic-class, and domain-pmtu
access-domain	57	DNS name
addrsel	84	binary; 1 field: reserved-AP
addrsel-table	85	binary; 3 fields: label, precedence, and prefix
aftr-name	64	DNS name
ani-ap-bssid	108	blob (sequence of bytes)
ani-ap-name	107	string
ani-att	105	binary; 2 fields: reserved and att
ani-network-name	106	string
ani-operator-id	109	blob (sequence of bytes)
ani-operator-realm	110	string
auth	11	binary; 5 fields: protocol, algorithm, replay-detection-method, replay-detection, and auth-info
bcmcs-server-a*	34	IPv6 address
bcmcs-server-d*	33	DNS name
bootfile-param	60	counted-type; 2 fields: typecnt-size and parameter
bootfile-url	59	string
cablelabs-17 (vendor-opts ID: 4491)	17	vendor-opts; 27 suboptions suboptions:
oro	1	16-bit unsigned integer
device-type	2	string
embedded-components-list	3	string
device-serial-number	4	string
hardware-version-number	5	string
software-version-number	6	string

Name (*=multivalued)	Number	Value
boot-rom-version	7	string
vendor-oui	8	string
model-number	9	string
vendor-name	10	string
ecm-cfg-encaps	15	string
tftp-servers	32	IPv6 address
config-file-name	33	string
syslog-servers	34	IPv6 address
modem-capabilities	35	binary
device-id	36	binary
rfc868-servers	37	IPv6 address
time-offset	38	signed time
ip-pref	39	8-bit unsigned integer
acs-server	40	binary; 2 suboptions
	suboptions:	
flag	0	8-bit unsigned integer
server	0	
radius-server	41	binary; 2 suboptions
	suboptions:	
flag	0	8-bit unsigned integer
server	0	
cer-id	42	IPv6 address
ccap-cores	61	IPv6 address
cmts-capabilities	1025	binary
cm-mac-address	1026	binary
erouter-container	1027	binary
cablelabs-client-configuration	2170	binary; 2 suboptions (various data types)
	suboptions:	

Name (*=multivalued)	Number	Value
primary-dhcp-server	1	IP address
secondary-dhcp-server	2	IP address
cablelabs-client-configuration-v6	2171 suboptions:	binary; 9 suboptions (various data types)
primary-dhcpv6-server-selector-id	1	binary
secondary-dhcpv6-server-selector-id	2	binary
provisioning-server	3	binary
as-backoff-retry	4	binary
ap-backoff-retry	5	binary
kerberos-realm	6	DNS name
use-tgt	7	unsigned 8-bit
provisioning-timer	8	unsigned 8-bit
ticket-control-mask	9	unsigned 16-bit
cablelabs-correlation-id	2172	unsigned 32-bit
captive-portal	103	string
capwap-ac-v6*	52	IPv6 address
client-arch-type*	61	unsigned 16-bit
client-data	45	container (of options)
client-fqdn	39	binary; 2 fields: flags and domain-name
client-identifier	1	blob (sequence of bytes)
client-linklayer-address	79	binary; 2 fields: link-layer-type and link-layer-address
clt-time	46	unsigned time (see RFC 5007)
dhcp4-o-dhcp6-server	88	IPv6 address
dhcpv4-msg	87	blob (sequence of bytes)
dns-servers*	23	IPv6 address
domain-list	24	DNS name
dots-address*	142	IPv6 address
dots-ri	141	DNS name

Name (*=multivalued)	Number	Value
elapsed-time	8	unsigned 16-bit
ero	43	unsigned 16-bit (see RFC 4994)
erp-local-domain-name	65	DNS name
geoconf-civic	36	binary
geoloc	63	blob (sequence of bytes)
ia-na	3	binary; 3 fields: ia-id, t1, and t2
ia-pd	25	binary; 3 fields: ia-id, t1, and t2
ia-ta	4	binary; 1 field: ia-id
iaaddr	5	binary; 3 fields: address, preferred-lifetime, and valid-lifetime
iaprefix	26	binary; 4 fields: preferred-lifetime, valid-lifetime, prefix-length, and prefix
inf-max-rt	83	unsigned time
info-refresh-time	32	unsigned time
interface-id	18	blob (sequence of bytes)
ipv6-address-and-sf*	143	IPv6 address
krb-default-realm-name	77	string
krb-kdc	78	binary; 5 fields: priority, weight, transport-type, kdc-ipv6-address, and realm-name
krb-principal-name	75	binary; 2 fields: name-type and name-string
krb-realm-name	76	string
link-address	80	IPv6 address
lost-server	51	DNS Name (see RFC 5223)
lq-base-time	100	unsigned 32-bit
lq-client-links*	48	IPv6 address(es) (see RFC 5007)
lq-end-time	102	unsigned 32-bit
lq-query	44	binary structured (see RFC 5007)
lq-relay-data	47	binary (DHCPv6 message) (see RFC 5007)
lq-start-time	101	unsigned 32-bit

Name (*=multivalue)	Number	Value
mip6-haa	72	IPv6 address
mip6-haf	73	DNS name
mip6-hnidf	49	DNS name
mip6-hnp	71	binary; 2 fields: prefix-length and prefix
mip6-idinf	69	container (of options)
mip6-udinf	70	container (of options)
mip6-vdinf	50	container (of options)
mos-address	54	binary; 3 suboptions
		suboptions:
is	1	IPv6 address
cs	2	IPv6 address
es	3	IPv6 address
mos-fqdn	55	binary; 3 suboptions
		suboptions:
is	1	DNS name
cs	2	DNS name
es	3	DNS name
mpl-parameters	104	blob (sequence of bytes)
mud-url	112	string
new-posix-timezone	41	string (RFC 4833)
new-tzdb-timezone	42	string (RFC 4833)
nii	62	binary; 3 fields: type, major, and minor
nis-domain-name*	29	DNS name
nis-servers*	27	IP address
nisp-domain-name*	30	DNS name
nisp-servers*	28	IP address
ntp-server	56	binary; 3 suboptions (various data types)
oro	6	unsigned 16-bit

Name (*=multivalue)	Number	Value
pana-agent*	40	IPv6 address(es) (see RFC 5192)
pd-exclude	67	binary; 2 fields: prefix-length and subnet-id
preference	7	unsigned 8-bit
prefix64	113	binary; 3 fields: ASM-mPrefix64, SSM-mPrefix64, and uPrefix64
radius	81	blob (sequence of bytes)
rapid-commit	14	zero size
rdnss-selection	74	binary; 3 fields: recursive-name-server, reserved-and-prf, and domains-and-networks
reconfigure-accept	20	zero size
reconfigure-message	19	unsigned 8-bit
relay-agent-subscriber-id	38	binary
relay-id	53	blob (sequence of bytes)
relay-message	9	binary
relay-port	135	unsigned 16-bit
remote-id	37	binary; 2 fields: enterprise-id and remote-id
rsoo	66	container (of options)
s46-br	90	IPv6 address
s46-cont-lw	96	container (of options)
s46-cont-mape	94	container (of options)
s46-cont-mapt	95	container (of options)
s46-dmr	91	IPv6 variable-length prefix
s46-portparams	93	binary; 3 fields: offset, psid-len, and psid
s46-priority*	111	unsigned 16-bit
s46-rule	89	binary; 5 fields: flags, ea-len, prefix4-len, ipv4-prefix, and prefix6
s46-v4v6bind	92	binary; 2 fields: ipv4-address and bind-ipv6-prefix
server-identifier	2	blob (sequence of bytes)
server-unicast	12	IPv6 address

Name (*=multivalued)	Number	Value
sip-servers-address	22	IPv6 address
sip-servers-name	21	DNS name
sip-ua-cs-domains	58	DNS name
sntp-servers*	31	IPv6 address
sol-max-rt	82	unsigned time
status-code	13	binary; 2 fields: status-code and status-message
sztp-redirect	136	counted-type; 2 fields: typecnt-size and url
user-class	15	counted-type; 2 fields: typecnt-size and user-data
v6-pcp-server*	86	IPv6 address
vendor-class	16	vendor-class
vendor-opts	17	vendor-opts (see also cablelabs-17)
vpn-id	68	binary; 2 fields: flags and vpn-id



Note There are also multiple instance options (that is, you may configure more than one instance of the option - not just multiple values in a single option). The options that can have multiple instances are:

- ia-na
- ia-pd
- ia-ta
- iaaddr
- iaprefix
- rdns-selection
- s46-br
- s46-cont-mape
- v6-pcp-server

Request Dictionary

The table below lists the data items that you can set in the request dictionary at any time. The DHCP server reads them at various times. Unless indicated otherwise, all operations are read/write.

Table 5: Request Dictionary Specific Data Items

Data Item	Value (Protocol: v4=DHCPv4, v6=DHCPv6)
<i>active-leasequery-control</i>	int (v4,v6)
Controls the sending of a lease (such as only on specific state changes). Values are: 0—unspecified (the server determines whether to send the notification), 1—send (the server will send the notification), and 2—do not send (the server will not send the notification). The <i>active-leasequery-control</i> is initialized as 0, that is, unspecified.	
<i>allow-bootp</i>	int (v4)
If set to 1, allows BOOTP for any scope for this request. Read during scope selection and while checking for lease acceptability.	
<i>allow-dhcp</i>	int (v4)
If set to a 1, allows DHCP for any scope for this request. Read during scope selection and while checking for lease acceptability.	
<i>allow-dynamic-bootp</i>	int (v4)
If set to a 1, allows dynamic BOOTP for any scope for this request. Read during scope selection and while checking for lease acceptability.	
<i>bootp-reply-options</i>	blob (v4)
Overrides any <i>v4-bootp-reply-options</i> in any policy; read when gathering data for the output packet. (There are no IPv6 bootp-reply-options.)	
<i>client-class-name</i>	string (v4, v6)
Name of the client-class used to complete the client information (if any). Read-only.	
<i>client-class-policy</i>	string (v4, v6)
Name of the policy that is associated with the client-class. If set, it must be with the name of a policy that was already configured in the server.	
<i>client-domain-name</i>	string (v4, v6)
Domain name that the client wants to use. If it does not exist, in which case the DHCP server uses the domain name specified in the scope. Read when queuing the request for DNS update just prior to the update of stable storage. For DHCPv6, overrides the client-fqdn value and used for DNS updates.	
<i>client-host-name</i>	string (v4, v6)
Hostname for the client in DNS; read when queuing in the request for a DNS update just before updating stable storage. Places the actual name in DNS when that operation finishes. For DHCPv6, overrides the client-fqdn value and used for DNS updates.	
<i>client-id</i>	blob (v4, v6)

Data Item	Value (Protocol: v4=DHCPv4, v6=DHCPv6)
	Client identification that the server uses to track the client. Can be the <i>client-id</i> sent with a request or internally generated from the MAC address. See <i>client-id-created-from-mac-address</i> . For DHCPv6, the Client Identifier Option value (the client's DUID).
<i>client-id-created-from-mac-address</i>	int (v4)
	If set to 1, the <i>client-id</i> must be created for internal use from the client-supplied MAC address and should not be used in reporting.
<i>client-ipaddress</i>	IP address (v4)
	IP address from which the client sent its packet. Note that it could be zero if the client does not yet have an IP address.
<i>client-limitation-id</i>	blob (v4, v6)
	Limitation ID for the client.
<i>client-lookup-id</i>	blob (v4, v6)
	Client lookup ID calculated by the <i>client-lookup-id</i> expression of the client-class.
<i>client-mac-address</i>	blob (v4)
	MAC address stored in the client object associated with the request dictionary. Has the same format (and was created from) the <i>mac-address</i> .
<i>client-os-type</i>	int (v4)
	Change the client entry of the request packet by setting this at the pre-client-lookup or post-client-lookup extension points. Can also be read at check-lease-acceptable , but cannot be set there. To set the value, you must first set the <i>os-type</i> in the post-packet-decode request dictionary.
<i>client-packet</i>	blob (v4, v6, read-only)
	The client portion of the received packet. For DHCPv4, this is the complete packet. For DHCPv6, this is the client message. (See <i>packet</i> to obtain the full packet.)
<i>client-policy</i>	string (v4, v6)
	Name of the policy that is associated with the client entry. If set, must be the name of a preconfigured policy in the DHCP server.
<i>client-port</i>	int (v4, v6)
	Port from which the client sent its request.
<i>client-requested-host-name</i>	string (v4)
	Hostname that the client requested be used for the DNS update. The DHCP server saves this information so that a change can be detected.
<i>client-unicast</i>	boolean (v6, read-only)

Data Item	Value (Protocol: v4=DHCPv4, v6=DHCPv6)
	True if the received packet was unicast by the client to the server.
<i>client-wants-nulls-in-strings</i>	int (v4)
	Determines whether the DHCP server returns strings to the client terminated with a null. If set to 1, the server terminates strings with a null. If set to 0, it does not terminate strings with a null. Set before post-packet-decode and read when encoding the response packet after pre-packet-encode .
<i>derived-vpn-id</i>	int (v4, v6, read-only)
	VPN identifier. See <i>vpn-name</i> for details.
<i>destination-ipaddress</i>	IP address (v6, read-only)
	Destination IPv6 address of the packet.
<i>dhcp-reply-options</i>	blob (v4, v6)
	Overrides any <i>v4-reply-options</i> or <i>v6-reply-options</i> specified in a policy; read when gathering data for the output packet.
<i>dump-packet</i>	int (v4, v6, write-only)
	When set to 1, Cisco Prime Network Registrar dumps the current decoded DHCP/BOOTP packet to the log file. An extension can put the value 1 into this data item at multiple points in its execution. This might be useful when debugging extensions.
<i>failover-role</i>	int (v4, v6, read only)
	Determines the failover server role. The failover server role can be one of three values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None—Failover is not configured. • Main/Backup—Failover is configured and the role of the failover server.
<i>failover-state</i>	int (v4, v6, read only)
	Determines failover server state. The failover state can be normal, partner-down, communications-interrupted, recover, potential-conflict, recover-done, startup, or paused. If failover is not configured the value is none.
<i>import-packet</i>	int (v4)
	Determines whether the server treats the packet as if it came from an import client. If set to 1, the server treats the client as an import client and performs all DNS operations on it before sending an ACK. Read when checking the server import mode (right after post-packet-decode), getting ready for DNS processing, and when setting the reply address.
<i>limitation-count</i>	int (v4)
	Number of simultaneous users allowed with the same <i>limitation-id</i> .
<i>limitation-id</i>	blob (v4)
	Calculated by the <i>limitation-id</i> expression (if any) for the client-class in which this request falls.

Data Item	Value (Protocol: v4=DHCPv4, v6=DHCPv6)
<i>limitation-id-null</i>	int (v4, v6)
Set to 1(TRUE) if the <i>limitation-id</i> is null, 0 (FALSE) if another value.	
<i>log-client-criteria-processing</i>	int (v4, v6)
If set to a 1, logs the criteria processing for the client for this request. Read when trying to acquire a new lease for a client that does not have one, and when checking for lease acceptability.	
<i>log-client-detail</i>	int (v4, v6)
If set to a 1, logs the client-class processing for this request. Read at the end of client-class processing, after post-client-lookup .	
<i>log-dns-update-detail</i>	int (v4, v6)
If set to a 1, logs DNS update details for this request.	
<i>log-dropped-bootp-packets</i>	int (v4)
If set to a 1, logs dropped BOOTP packets for this request.	
<i>log-dropped-dhcp-packets</i>	int (v4, v6)
If set to a 1, logs dropped DHCP packets for this request.	
<i>log-dropped-waiting-packets</i>	int (v4, v6)
If set to a 1, logs dropped waiting packets for this request.	
<i>log-failover-detail</i>	int (v4)
If set to a 1, logs a more detailed level of failover activity, such as all failover state changes.	
<i>log-incoming-packet-detail</i>	int (v4, v6)
If set to a 1, checks whether detailed incoming packet tracing occurred for this request, so that you do not need to put a separate trace on it. Read before packet decoding and the first extension point.	
<i>log-incoming-packets</i>	int (v4, v6)
If set to a 1, logs the incoming packets for this request. Read after post-decode-packet .	
<i>log-ldap-create-detail</i>	int (v4)
If set to a 1, logs messages whenever the DHCP server initiates a lease state entry creation to, receives a response from, or retrieves a result or error message from an LDAP server.	
<i>log-ldap-query-detail</i>	int (v4, v6)
If set to a 1, logs messages whenever the DHCP server initiates a query to, receives a response from, or retrieves a query result or an error message from an LDAP server.	
<i>log-ldap-update-detail</i>	int (v4)

Data Item	Value (Protocol: v4=DHCPv4, v6=DHCPv6)
	If set to a 1, logs messages whenever the DHCP server initiates an update lease state to, receives a response from, or a retrieves a result or error message from an LDAP server.
<i>log-leasequery</i>	int (v4, v6)
	If set to a 1, logs messages when leasequery packets are processed without internal errors and result in an ACK or a NAK.
<i>log-missing-options</i>	int (v4, v6)
	If set to a 1, logs missing options (those a client requests but the DHCP server cannot return). Read while gathering data for the response.
<i>log-outgoing-packet-detail</i>	int (v4, v6)
	If set to a 1, logs a detailed dump of the outgoing packet for this request. Read after pre-packet-encode and just before sending the packet to the DHCP client.
<i>log-success-messages</i>	int (v4, v6)
	If set to a 1, logs the success messages.
<i>log-unknown-criteria</i>	int (v4, v6)
	If set to a 1, logs any unknown criteria specified in the client inclusion or exclusion criteria for this request. Read when acquiring a new client lease or checking lease acceptability for an existing client.
<i>log-v6-lease-detail</i>	int (v6)
	If set to 1, logs individual messages about DHCPv6 leasing activity.
<i>mac-address</i>	blob (v4)
	MAC address that came in the client packet. The first byte is the hardware type, the second is the hardware length, and the remaining (up to 16) is the information from the <i>chaddr</i> read just after post-packet-decode . This is a useful aggregation of the <i>htype</i> , <i>hlen</i> , and <i>chaddr</i> fields of the DHCP packet. When read it is constructed from these fields; when written it is placed into these fields.
<i>max-client-lookups</i>	integer (v4, v6)
	Maximum number of client database lookups allowed. Usually a small integer such as 2; the preset value is 1.
<i>override-client-id</i>	blob (v4, v6)
	Blob used for the current client-id value. Replaces any client-id from the incoming packet (although both values are kept in the lease state database).
<i>override-client-id-data-type</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
	Returns the data type of the <i>override-client-id</i> , either “nstr” for string or “blob” for blob.
<i>override-client-id-string</i>	string (v4, v6)

Data Item	Value (Protocol: v4=DHCPv4, v6=DHCPv6)
	Current client-id value in string format that replaces any client-id from the incoming packet (although both values are kept in the lease state database). For a <i>get</i> , if the <i>override-client-id</i> is not a string, the binary data is formatted as blob data, which is then returned as the “string.”
<i>packet</i>	blob (v4, v6)
	The received packet. For DHCPv4, this is the same as <i>client-packet</i> . For DHCPv6, this is the full packet if relayed or the same as <i>client-packet</i> if not relayed. It should only be written from the pre-packet-decode extension point; the server then decodes this new packet instead of the packet received from the client.
<i>ping-clients</i>	int (v4)
	If set to a 1, performs a ping before offering a lease for this request. Read just before determining if a lease is acceptable for a client.
<i>relay-agent-circuit-id</i>	blob (v4, v6)
	Contents of the circuit-id suboption of option 82.
<i>relay-agent-circuit-id-data</i>	blob (v4, v6)
	Contents of just the data part of the circuit-id suboption of option 82.
<i>relay-agent-device-class-data</i>	blob (v4, v6)
	Contents of the device-class suboption of option 82.
<i>relay-agent-radius-attributes</i>	blob (v4)
	Contents of the radius suboption of option 82.
<i>relay-agent-radius-class</i>	string (v4)
	Encapsulated <i>class</i> attribute of the radius suboption of option 82.
<i>relay-agent-radius-pool-name</i>	string (v4)
	Encapsulated <i>framed-pool</i> attribute of the radius suboption of option 82.
<i>relay-agent-radius-user</i>	string (v4)
	Encapsulated <i>user</i> attribute of the radius suboption of option 82.
<i>relay-agent-remote-id</i>	blob (v4, v6)
	Contents of the remote-id suboption of option 82.
<i>relay-agent-remote-id</i>	blob (v4, v6)
	Contents of just the data part of the remote-id suboption of option 82.
<i>relay-agent-server-id-override-data</i>	IPv6 address (v4, v6)

Data Item	Value (Protocol: v4=DHCPv4, v6=DHCPv6)
	Contents of the server-id suboption of option 82. If the IANA suboption 182 is in the packet, that value appears; otherwise, the Cisco suboption 152 value appears.
<i>relay-agent-subscriber-id</i>	string (v4)
	Contents of the subscriber-id suboption of option 82.
<i>relay-count</i>	int (v6, read-only)
	Number of DHCPv6 relay hops.
<i>reply-options</i>	blob
	Overrides any DHCPv4 reply options specified in any policy. Read when gathering data for the output packet.
<i>reply-to-client-address</i>	int (v4, v6)
	For v4, if set to 1, the server sends the response packet to the client-ipaddress and the client-port. For v6, if set to 1, the server sends the response packet back to the address and port of the sender (client or relay agent). If 0, the server sends the response using the RFC mandated algorithm.
<i>reserved-addresses</i>	IP address (v4, read/write)
	List of addresses reserved for the client. The first available address to match a usable Scope (which must have <i>restrict-to-reservations</i> enabled) will be assigned to the client.
<i>reserved-ip6addresses</i>	IP address (v6, read/write)
	List of addresses reserved for the client. All available addresses to match a usable Prefix (which must have <i>restrict-to-reservations</i> enabled) will be assigned to the client.
<i>reserved-prefixes</i>	IP address (v6, read/write)
	List of prefixes reserved for the client. All available prefixes to match a usable Prefix (which must have <i>restrict-to-reservations</i> enabled) will be assigned to the client.
<i>selection-criteria</i>	string (v4, v6)
	Comma-separated string that contains the scope selection criteria.
<i>selection-criteria-excluded</i>	string (v4, v6)
	Comma-separated string that contains the scope exclusion criteria.
<i>send-ack-first</i>	int (v4, v6)
	This data item is ignored by the server. However, for backward compatibility, it can be read or set but is ignored. It defaults to 0 (false).
<i>source-ipaddress</i>	IPv6 address (v6, read-only)
	IPv6 source address of the packet.

Data Item	Value (Protocol: v4=DHCPv4, v6=DHCPv6)
<i>trace-id</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
ID used by the system to trace the packet.	
<i>transaction-time</i>	int (v4, v6)
Time, in seconds since 1970, that the input packet was decoded.	
<i>update-dns</i>	string (v4, v6)
Requests partial, full, or no dynamic DNS updates on a per-request packet basis. Input and output values are: 1=update-all, 2=update-fwd-only, 3=update-rev-only, and 0=update-none.	
<i>update-dns-for-bootp</i>	int (v4)
If set to a 1, updates DNS for BOOTP requests for this request. Read just before initializing the DNS operation for BOOTP.	
<i>verbose-logging</i>	int (v4, v6)
If set to a 1, logs verbose messages for this request. Read at various times during processing.	
<i>vpn-description</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
Description for the VPN. See <i>vpn-name</i> for details.	
<i>vpn-name</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
Name of the VPN. The request dictionary does not have valid values for these items at post-packet-decode , but does at all other extension points, because the VPN has not yet been determined. This is so that a script can change the <i>derived-vpn-id</i> option or suboption at post-packet-decode and thereby affect the VPN used for a lease.	
<i>vpn-vpn-id</i>	blob, typically 7 bytes (v4, v6, read-only)
Virtual private network identifier. See <i>vpn-name</i> for details.	
<i>vpn-vrf-name</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
Virtual routing and forwarding table identifier for the VPN. See <i>vpn-name</i> for details.	

Response Dictionary

The table below lists the data items you can set in the response dictionary at any time. The DHCP server reads them at various times. Unless indicated otherwise, the operation is read/write.

Table 6: Response Dictionary Specific Data Items

Data Item	Value (Protocol: v4=DHCPv4, v6=DHCPv6)
<i>active-leasequery-control</i>	int (v4,v6)

Data Item	Value (Protocol: v4=DHCPv4, v6=DHCPv6)
	Controls the sending of a lease (such as only on specific state changes). Values are: 0—unspecified (the server determines whether to send the notification), 1—send (the server will send the notification), and 2—do not send (the server will not send the notification). The <i>active-leasequery-control</i> is initialized as 0, that is, unspecified.
<i>client-active-lease-count</i>	int (v6, read-only)
	Number of active leases on the DHCPv6 client.
<i>client-creation-time</i>	int (v4, v6, read-only)
	Creation time of the client.
<i>client-domain-name</i>	string (v4, read-only)
	From the client information in the lease, the domain name that the client wants to use. It might not exist, in which case the DHCP server uses the domain name specified in the scope. Read when queuing the request for DNS update just prior to the update of stable storage.
<i>client-expiration-time</i>	int (v4, v6, read-only)
	The highest lease expiration time given to the client by this server (in seconds, since 1970).
<i>client-host-name</i>	string (v4, read-only)
	From the client information in the lease, the hostname that the DHCP server puts into DNS. Read when queuing the request for a DNS update just before updating stable storage.
<i>client-id</i>	blob (v4, v6, read-only)
	From the client information in the lease, the client identification that the server used to keep track of the client. This might be the client-id sent with a request or internally generated from the MAC address. For DHCPv6, the Client Identifier Option value (the client's DUID).
<i>client-id-created-from-mac-address</i>	int (v4, read-only)
	From the client information in the lease. If set to 1, the <i>client-id</i> must be created from the MAC address and should not be used in reporting.
<i>client-last-transaction-time</i>	int (v4, v6, read-only)
	Time, in seconds, since 1970, that the DHCP server last heard from this client.
<i>client-limitation-id</i>	blob (v4, read-only)
	Limitation identifier of the client associated with the current lease.
<i>client-mac-address</i>	blob (v4, read-only)
	From the client information in the lease, the MAC address stored in the client object associated with the request dictionary. Has the same format as (and was created from) the <i>mac-address</i> .
<i>client-os-type</i>	int (v4)

Data Item	Value (Protocol: v4=DHCPv4, v6=DHCPv6)
	Change the client entry of the request packet by setting this at the pre-client-lookup or post-client-lookup extension points. Can also be read at check-lease-acceptable , but cannot be set there. To set the value, you must first set the <i>os-type</i> in the post-packet-decode request dictionary.
<i>client-override-client-id</i>	blob (v4, v6, read-only)
	Blob used for the current client-id value. Replaces any client-id from the incoming packet (although both values are kept in the lease state database).
<i>client-override-client-id-data-type</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
	Returns the data type of the <i>client-override-client-id</i> , either nstr for string or <i>blob</i> for blob.
<i>client-override-client-id-string</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
	Current client-id value in string format that replaces any client-id from the incoming packet (although both values are kept in the lease state database). For a <i>get</i> , if the <i>client-override-client-id</i> is not a string, the binary data is formatted as blob data, which is then returned as the “string.”
<i>client-packet</i>	blob (v4, v6, read-only)
	The client portion of the response packet. For DHCPv4, this is the complete packet. For DHCPv6, this is the client message. (See packet to obtain the full packet.) Only available from the post-packet-encode extension point.
<i>client-reconfigure-key</i>	string (v6)
	Returns the <i>client-reconfigure-key</i> attribute value of the DHCPv6 lease.
<i>client-reconfigure-key-generation-time</i>	string (v6)
	Returns the <i>client-reconfigure-key-generation-time</i> attribute value of the DHCPv6 lease.
<i>client-relay-address</i>	IPv6 address (v6, read-only)
	Source IPv6 address for the (last) relay.
<i>client-relay-message</i>	string (v6, read-only)
	Last relayed DHCPv6 message, excluding the client message.
<i>client-requested-host-name</i>	string (v4)
	From the client information in the lease, the hostname that the client requested for the DNS update.
<i>client-user-defined-data</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
	Returns the value previously or currently associated with the client, as derived from the <i>user-defined-data</i> environment dictionary data item. It returns the previously associated value if requested in a check-lease-acceptable or lease-state-change extension point. It returns the current value if requested in a pre-packet-encode or post-send-packet extension point.
<i>client-vendor-class</i>	string (v4, v6)

Data Item	Value (Protocol: v4=DHCPv4, v6=DHCPv6)
	Returns the <i>client-vendor-class</i> attribute value of the DHCPv4 or DHCPv6 lease.
<i>client-vendor-info</i>	string (v4, v6)
	Returns the <i>client-vendor-info</i> attribute value of the DHCPv4 or DHCPv6 lease.
<i>client-write-sequence</i>	int (v6, read-only)
	Write sequence of the client IPv6 request.
<i>client-write-time</i>	int (v6, read-only)
	Time of the client IPv6 write request.
<i>derived-vpn-id</i>	int (v4, v6, read-only)
	VPN identifier.
<i>domain-name-changed</i>	int (v4)
	If set to 1, the domain name in the current packet differs from the domain name used in the DNS update. Read after check-lease-acceptable and before pre-packet-encode .
<i>dump-packet</i>	int (v4, v6, write-only)
	When set to 1, Cisco Prime Network Registrar dumps the current decoded DHCP/BOOTP packet to the log file. An extension can put the value 1 into this data item at multiple points in its execution. This might be useful when debugging extensions.
<i>failover-role</i>	int (v4, v6, read only)
	Determines the failover server role. The failover server role can be one of three values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None—Failover is not configured. • Main/Backup—Failover is configured and the role of the failover server
<i>failover-state</i>	int (v4, v6, read only)
	Determines failover server state. The failover state can be normal, partner-down, communications-interrupted, recover, potential-conflict, recover-done, startup, or paused. If failover is not configured the value is none.
<i>host-name-changed</i>	int (v4)
	If set to 1, the hostname in the current packet differs from that used in the DNS update. Read after check-lease-acceptable and before pre-packet-encode .
<i>host-name-in-dns</i>	int (v4, v6)
	If set to 1, the hostname is in DNS. Read after check-lease-acceptable and before pre-packet-encode . Written after the hostname goes into DNS.
<i>lease-binding-iaid</i>	int (v6, read-only)

Data Item	Value (Protocol: v4=DHCPv4, v6=DHCPv6)
IPv6 lease binding IAID.	
<i>lease-binding-rebinding-time</i>	int (v6, read-only)
IPv6 lease binding rebinding time.	
<i>lease-binding-renewal-time</i>	int (v6, read-only)
IPv6 lease binding renewal time.	
<i>lease-binding-type</i>	string (v6, read-only)
IPv6 lease binding type: "IA_NA", "IA_TA", or "IA_PD".	
<i>lease-client-reserved</i>	int (v4, v6, read-only)
Returns 1 if the lease is client reserved and 0 if not.	
<i>lease-creation-time</i>	string (v6, read-only)
IPv6 lease creation time.	
<i>lease-deactivated</i>	int (v4, v6, read-only)
If set to 1, reports that the lease is deactivated.	
<i>lease-dns-forward-backup-server-address</i>	IP address (v4, v6, read-only)
Address of the backup DNS server that receives DNS updates for the DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 lease, if the server specified in <i>lease-dns-forward-server-address</i> is down.	
<i>lease-dns-forward-server-address</i>	IP address (v4, v6, read-only)
Address of the DNS server that receives dynamic DNS updates for the DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 lease.	
<i>lease-dns-forward-update</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
Name of the update configuration that determines the forward zones to be included in DNS updates for the DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 lease. Returns TRUE if <i>update-all</i> or <i>update-fwd-only</i> is set.	
<i>lease-dns-forward-zone-name</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
Name of an optional forward zone for DNS updates.	
<i>lease-dns-reverse-backup-server-address</i>	IP address (v4, v6, read-only)
Address of the backup DNS server that receives DNS updates for a DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 lease, if the server specified in <i>lease-dns-reverse-server-address</i> is down.	
<i>lease-dns-reverse-host-bytes</i>	int (v4, read-only)
The number of bytes in a lease IP address to use for a reverse zone.	
<i>lease-dns-reverse-prefix-length</i>	int (v6, read-only)

Data Item	Value (Protocol: v4=DHCPv4, v6=DHCPv6)
	Prefix length of the reverse zone for ip6.arpa updates.
<i>lease-dns-reverse-server-address</i>	IP address (v4, v6, read-only)
	Address of the DNS server address that receives dynamic DNS updates for the DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 lease.
<i>lease-dns-reverse-update</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
	Name of the update configuration that determines which reverse zones to include in a DNS update for the DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 lease. Returns TRUE if <i>update-all</i> or <i>update-fwd-only</i> is set.
<i>lease-dns-reverse-zone-name</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
	DNS reverse (in-addr.arpa and ip6.arpa) zone that is updated with PTR records.
<i>lease-fqdn</i>	string (v6, read-only)
	Fully qualified domain name assigned to the DHCPv6 lease by the server (and possibly successfully entered into DNS). The <i>lease-fqdn</i> may be the name that is expected to be added to DNS for the lease or the actual name added. If <i>host-name-in-dns</i> is equal to true, the actual <i>lease-fqdn</i> is in DNS.
<i>lease-giaddr</i>	IP address (v4, read-only)
	Lease <i>giaddr</i> .
<i>lease-ipaddress</i>	IPv4 or IPv6 address or prefix (v4, v6, read-only)
	For DHCPv4, the address of the lease associated with the client. For DHCPv6, the IPv6 address or IPv6 prefix (address and prefix-length) of the lease for the current context (See setObject method).
<i>lease-preferred-lifetime</i>	int (v6, read-only)
	Preferred lifetime of the IPv6 lease.
<i>lease-prefix-name</i>	string (v6, read-only)
	Prefix name of the IPv6 lease.
<i>lease-relay-agent-info</i>	blob (v4)
	Entire contents of option 82.
<i>lease-relay-agent-circuit-id</i>	blob (v4)
	Accesses and manipulates the relay agent circuit ID as stored with the lease of a response. Requires the suboption number 1 as the first byte. Deprecated in favor of the <i>lease-relay-agent-circuit-id-data</i> item.
<i>lease-relay-agent-circuit-id-data</i>	blob (v4, use instead of deprecated <i>lease-relay-agent-circuit-id</i>)
	Accesses and manipulates the <i>relay-agent-circuit-id-data</i> as stored with the lease of a response.

Data Item	Value (Protocol: v4=DHCPv4, v6=DHCPv6)
<i>lease-relay-agent-device-class-data</i>	blob (v4)
Contents of the device-class suboption of option 82.	
<i>lease-relay-agent-radius-attributes</i>	blob (v4)
Contents of the radius suboption of option 82.	
<i>lease-relay-agent-radius-class</i>	string (v4)
Encapsulated <i>class</i> attribute of the radius suboption of option 82.	
<i>lease-relay-agent-radius-pool-name</i>	string (v4)
Encapsulated <i>framed-pool</i> attribute of the radius suboption of option 82.	
<i>lease-relay-agent-radius-user</i>	string (v4)
Encapsulated <i>user</i> attribute of the radius suboption of option 82.	
<i>lease-relay-agent-remote-id</i>	blob (v4)
Accesses and manipulates the <i>relay-agent-remote-id</i> data as stored with the lease of a response. Requires suboption number 2 as the first byte. Deprecated in favor of the <i>lease-relay-agent-remote-id-data</i> item.	
<i>lease-relay-agent-remote-id-data</i>	blob (v4, use instead of <i>lease-relay-agent-remote-id</i> item)
Accesses and manipulates the <i>relay-agent-remote-id-data</i> as stored with the lease of a response.	
<i>lease-relay-agent-server-id-override-data</i>	IP address (v4)
Accesses and manipulates the <i>relay-agent-server-id-override-data</i> as stored with the lease of a response.	
<i>lease-relay-agent-subnet-selection-data</i>	IP address (v4)
Accesses and manipulates the <i>relay-agent-subnet-selection-data</i> as stored with the lease of a response.	
<i>lease-relay-agent-subscriber-id</i>	string (v4)
Contents of the subscriber-id suboption of option 82.	
<i>lease-relay-agent-vpn-id-data</i>	blob (v4)
Accesses and manipulates the <i>relay-agent-vpn-id</i> data as stored with the lease of a response.	
<i>lease-requested-fqdn</i>	string (v6, read-only)
Partial or fully qualified domain name most recently requested by the client for the DHCPv6 lease.	
<i>lease-requested-prefix-length</i>	int (v6, read-only)
The recorded client's requested prefix length, if provided, for a IA_PD binding. This may be 0 if the client did not send in a request for a specific prefix length.	

Data Item	Value (Protocol: v4=DHCPv4, v6=DHCPv6)
<i>lease-reserved</i>	int (v4, v6, read-only)
Returns 1 if the lease is lease reserved and 0 if not.	
<i>lease-start-time-of-state</i>	int (v4, v6, read-only)
Time, in seconds since 1970, that this lease was first placed into its current state.	
<i>lease-state</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
State of the lease, which can be available, offered, leased, expired, unavailable, released, other-available (DHCPv4 only), pending-available (DHCPv4 only), or revoked (DHCPv6 only).	
<i>lease-state-expiration-time</i>	int (v4, v6, read-only)
Expiration time of the lease state.	
<i>lease-status</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
Returns “nonexistent,” “owned-by-client,” or “exists.” Used to determine if a lease exists and if the current client owns it. If “exists” is returned, the lease exists but the current owner does not own it (limited information on the lease is available).	
<i>lease-valid-lifetime</i>	int (v6, read-only)
Valid lifetime of the IPv6 lease.	
<i>lease-vpn-description</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
Description for the VPN stored with the lease of a response.	
<i>lease-vpn-id</i>	int (v4, v6, read-only)
Identifier for the VPN stored with the lease of a response.	
<i>lease-vpn-name</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
Name of the VPN stored with the lease of a response.	
<i>lease-vpn-vpn-id</i>	blob, typically 7 bytes (v4, v6, read-only)
Virtual private network (VPN) identifier stored with the lease of a response.	
<i>lease-vpn-vrf-name</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
Virtual routing and forwarding table identifier for the VPN stored with the lease of a response.	
<i>mac-address</i>	blob (v4)
MAC address that came in the client packet. The first byte is the hardware type, the second is the hardware length, and the remaining (up to 16) is the information from the <i>chaddr</i> . This is a useful aggregation of the <i>htype</i> , <i>hlen</i> , and <i>chaddr</i> fields of the DHCP packet. When read it is constructed from these fields; when written it is placed into these fields.	

Data Item	Value (Protocol: v4=DHCPv4, v6=DHCPv6)
<i>override-client-id</i>	blob (v4, v6, read-only)
Blob used for the current client-id value. Replaces any client-id from the incoming packet (although both values are kept in the lease state database).	
<i>override-client-id-data-type</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
Returns the data type of the <i>override-client-id</i> , either “nstr” for string or “blob” for blob.	
<i>override-client-id-string</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
Current client-ID value in string format that replaces any client-id from the incoming packet (although both values are kept in the lease state database). For a <i>get</i> , if the <i>override-client-id</i> is not a string, the binary data is formatted as blob data, which is then returned as the “string.”	
<i>packet</i>	blob (v4, v6, use only at post-packet-decode)
The response packet. For DHCPv4, this is the same as client-packet. For DHCPv6, this is the full packet if relayed or the same as client-packet if not relayed. It should only be read or written from the post-packet-encode extension point; if written, the server will then send the new packet to the client.	
<i>ping-clients</i>	int (v4)
If set to 1, performs a ping before offering a lease for this request. Read just before determining a client lease acceptability.	
<i>prefix-address</i>	IPv6 prefix (v6, read-only)
Prefix address (17 bytes—IPv6 address and prefix length).	
<i>prefix-allocate-random</i>	int (v6, read-only)
Prefix randomly allocated.	
<i>prefix-allocate-via-best-fit</i>	int (v6, read-only)
Prefix allocated via the best fit.	
<i>prefix-allocate-via-client-request</i>	int (v6, read-only)
Prefix allocated via client request.	
<i>prefix-allocate-via-extension</i>	int (v6, read-only)
Prefix allocated via an extension.	
<i>prefix-allocate-via-interface-identifier</i>	int (v6, read-only)
Prefix allocated via an interface identifier.	
<i>prefix-allocate-via-reservation</i>	int (v6, read-only)

Data Item	Value (Protocol: v4=DHCPv4, v6=DHCPv6)
Prefix allocated via a reservation.	
<i>prefix-allocation-group</i>	string (v6, read-only)
Allocation group name for the prefix.	
<i>prefix-allocation-group-priority</i>	int (v6, read-only)
Allocation group priority for the prefix.	
<i>prefix-deactivated</i>	int (v6, read-only)
Indicates if the prefix is deactivated.	
<i>prefix-dhcp-type</i>	string (v6, read-only)
Prefix DHCP type.	
<i>prefix-expiration-time</i>	string (v6, read-only)
Expiration time of the prefix.	
<i>prefix-link-group-name</i>	string (v6, read-only)
Link group name for the link.	
<i>prefix-link-name</i>	string (v6, read-only)
Link of the prefix.	
<i>prefix-link-type</i>	string (v6, read-only)
Link type (topological, location-independent, or universal).	
<i>prefix-name</i>	string (v6, read-only)
Name of the prefix.	
<i>prefix-range</i>	IPv6 address (v6, read-only)
IPv6 address range of the prefix.	
<i>prefix-range-end</i>	IPv6 address (v6, read-only)
Prefix's range-end (if either <i>range-start</i> or <i>range-end</i> is configured).	
<i>prefix-range-start</i>	IPv6 address (v6, read-only)
Prefix's range-start (if either <i>range-start</i> or <i>range-end</i> is configured).	
<i>prefix-restrict-to-reservations</i>	int (v6, read-only)
If set to 1, the prefix has <i>restrict-to-reservations</i> enabled.	
<i>prefix-selection-tags</i>	string (v6, read-only)

Data Item	Value (Protocol: v4=DHCPv4, v6=DHCPv6)
Selection tags of the prefix.	
<i>relay-count</i>	int (v6, read-only)
Number of DHCPv6 relay hops.	
<i>reply-ipaddress</i>	IPv4 or IPv6 address (v4, v6)
IP address to use when replying to the DHCP client. Read just after pre-packet-encode . If you change its value in a pre-packet-encode , the IP address you place in it should be for a system that can respond to ARP queries (unless it is a broadcast address). Even if unicast is enabled and the broadcast flag is not set in the DHCP request, the local ARP cache is not set with a mapping from a new <i>reply-ipaddress</i> in the pre-packet-encode to the MAC address in the DHCP request.	
<i>reply-port</i>	int (v4, v6)
Port to use when replying to the DHCP client. Read just after pre-packet encode .	
<i>response-source</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
<p>The source of the response (the major activity that invoked the extension). Output values are: client (Received client packet), failover (Received binding update from the failover partner), timeout (Lease expiration or grace period end), operator (Request from a user interface), one-lease-per-client (One lease per client removing a client from an old lease because of a new one), unknown (None of the above).</p> <p>This data item helps an extension to determine what processing it should do whether a request dictionary is present or not. (The <code>isValid</code> method can also be used to determine whether a dictionary is valid.)</p>	
<i>reverse-name-in-dns</i>	int (v4, v6)
If equal to 1, the reverse name is in DNS. Read before initializing a DNS operation.	
<i>scope-allow-bootp</i>	int (v4, read-only)
If set to 1, the scope allows BOOTP. Written after a DNS operation finishes.	
<i>scope-allow-dhcp</i>	int (v4, read-only)
If set to 1, the scope allows DHCP.	
<i>scope-allow-dynamic-bootp</i>	int (v4, read-only)
If set to 1, the scope allows dynamic BOOTP.	
<i>scope-available-leases</i>	int (v4, read-only)
Number of available leases on the current scope.	
<i>scope-deactivated</i>	int (v4, read-only)
If set to 1, the scope is deactivated.	
<i>scope-dns-forward-server-address</i>	IP address (v4, read-only)

Data Item	Value (Protocol: v4=DHCPv4, v6=DHCPv6)
DNS server to use for the DNS forward address.	
<i>scope-dns-forward-zone-name</i>	string (v4, read-only)
Forward zone name configured in the scope.	
<i>scope-dns-number-of-host-bytes</i>	int (v4, read-only)
Number of host bytes used by the DHCP server code that handles DNS updates.	
<i>scope-dns-reverse-server-address</i>	IP address (v4, read-only)
DNS server to use for the DNS reverse address.	
<i>scope-dns-reverse-zone-name</i>	string (v4, read-only)
Reverse zone name configured in the scope.	
<i>scope-name</i>	string (v4, read-only)
Name of the scope that contains the lease the DHCP server is processing.	
<i>scope-network-number</i>	IP address (v4, read-only)
Network number of the scope that contains the lease the DHCP server is processing.	
<i>scope-ping-clients</i>	int (v4, read-only)
If set to 1, the scope associated with the current lease was configured to support a ping operation prior to offering a lease.	
<i>scope-primary-network-number</i>	IP address (v4, read-only)
Network number of this primary scope.	
<i>scope-primary-subnet-mask</i>	IP address (v4, read-only)
Subnet mask of this primary scope.	
<i>scope-renew-only</i>	int (v4, read-only)
If set to 1, the scope is renew-only.	
<i>scope-renew-only-expire-time</i>	int (v4, read-only)
Absolute time, in seconds since January 1, 1970, at which a renew-only scope should cease to be renew-only.	
<i>scope-restrict-to-reservations</i>	int (v4, read-only)
If set to 1, the scope has <i>restrict-to-reservations</i> enabled.	
<i>scope-selection-tags</i>	string (v4, read-only)
Comma-separated string that contains the scope selection criteria. Use this data item for decisions based on scopes.	

Data Item	Value (Protocol: v4=DHCPv4, v6=DHCPv6)
<i>scope-send-ack-first</i>	int (v4, read-only)
If set to 1, the scope sends an ACK before performing the rest of the processing.	
<i>scope-subnet-mask</i>	IP address (v4, read-only)
Subnet mask of the scope that contains the lease the DHCP server is processing.	
<i>scope-update-dns</i>	string (v4, read-only)
DNS updates for forward or reverse zones. Output values are: 1=update-all, 2=update-fwd-only, 3=update-rev-only, and 0=update-none.	
<i>scope-update-dns-enabled</i>	boolean (v4, read-only)
If set to 1, the scope has update DNS enabled for forward and reverse zones. Deprecated in favor of <i>scope-update-dns</i> .	
<i>scope-update-dns-for-bootp</i>	int (v4, read-only)
If set to 1, the scope has update DNS enabled for BOOTP.	
<i>trace-id</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
ID used by the system to trace the packet.	
<i>transaction-time</i>	int (v4, v6, read-only)
Time, in seconds since 1970, that the request was decoded.	
<i>vpn-description</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
Description for the VPN.	
<i>vpn-name</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
Name of the VPN.	
<i>vpn-vpn-id</i>	blob, typically 7 bytes (v4, v6, read-only)
Virtual private network (VPN) identifier.	
<i>vpn-vrf-name</i>	string (v4, v6, read-only)
Virtual routing and forwarding table (VRF) identifier for the VPN.	

Extension Dictionary API

This section contains the dictionary method calls to use when accessing dictionaries from Tcl extensions and shared libraries.

Tcl Attribute Dictionary API

In an attribute dictionary, the keys are constrained to be the names of attributes as defined in the Cisco Prime Network Registrar DHCP server configuration. The values are the string representation of the legal values for that particular attribute. For example, IP addresses are specified by the dotted-decimal string representation of the address, and enumerated values are specified by the name of the enumeration. This means that numbers are specified by the string representation of the number.

Attribute dictionaries are unusual in that they can contain more than one instance of a key. These instances are ordered, with the first instance at index zero. Some of the attribute dictionary methods allow an index to indicate a particular instance or position in the list of instances to be referenced.

Tcl Request and Response Dictionary Methods

Attribute dictionaries use commands with which you can change and access the values in the dictionaries. The table below lists the commands to use with the request and response dictionaries. In this case, you can define the *dict* variable as **request** or **response**.

See the *install-path/examples/dhcp/tcl/tclexension.tcl* file for examples.

Table 7: Tcl Request and Response Dictionary Methods

Method	Syntax
get	<code>\$dict get attribute [index [bMore]]</code>
<p>Returns the value of the attribute from the dictionary, represented as a string. If the dictionary does not contain the attribute, the empty string is returned instead. If you include the index value, this returns the <i>index</i> th instance of the attribute. Some attributes can appear more than once in the request or response packet. The index selects which instance to return.</p> <p>If you include the <i>bMore</i>, the get method sets <i>bMore</i> to TRUE if there are more attributes after the one returned, otherwise to FALSE. Use this to determine whether to make another call to get to retrieve other instances of the attribute.</p>	
getOption	<code>\$dict getOption arg-type [arg-data]</code>
<p>Gets the data for an option as a string. See Table 8: Tcl arg-type and obj-type Values , on page 40 for the <i>arg-type</i> values. If the next argument is a numeric value, it is assumed to be a number, otherwise a name. Note that this function always returns a pointer to a string, which can be zero length if the option does not exist or has length zero. For sample usage, see the Handling Vendor Class Option Data, on page 56.</p>	
isValid isV4 isV6	<code>\$dict isValid \$dict isV4 \$dict isV6</code>
<p>The isValid method returns TRUE if there is a request or response (depending on the dictionary passed in); FALSE otherwise. Extensions such as lease-state-change can use this method to determine whether a dictionary is available.</p> <p>The isV4 method returns TRUE if this extension is being called for a DHCPv4 packet; FALSE otherwise. Calling this method from an init-entry routine returns FALSE.</p> <p>The isV6 method returns TRUE if this extension is being called for a DHCPv6 packet; FALSE otherwise. Calling this method from an init-entry routine returns FALSE.</p>	
log	<code>\$dict log level message ...</code>

Method	Syntax
	<p>Puts a message into the DHCP server logging system. The level should be LOG_ERROR, LOG_WARNING, or LOG_INFO. The remaining arguments are concatenated and sent to the logging system at the specified level.</p> <p>Note Use the LOG_ERROR and LOG_WARNING levels sparingly, because the server flushes its log file with messages logged at these levels. Using these levels for messages that are likely to occur frequently (such as client requests) can have severe impact on disk I/O performance.</p>
moveToOption	<i>\$dict moveToOption arg-type [arg-data] ...</i>
	<p>Sets the context for subsequent get, put, and remove option operations. See Table 8: Tcl arg-type and obj-type Values , on page 40 for the <i>arg-type</i> values. Note that the context can become invalid if the option is removed (such as by removeOption).</p>
put	<i>\$dict put attribute value [index]</i>
	<p>Associates a value with the attribute in the dictionary. If you omit the index or set it to the special value REPLACE, this replaces any existing instances of the attribute with the single value. If you include the index value as the special value APPEND, this appends a new instance of the attribute to the end of the list of instances of the attribute. If you include the index value as a number, this inserts a new instance of the attribute at the position indicated. If you set the index value to the special value AUGMENT, this puts the attribute only if there is not one already.</p>
putOption	<i>\$dict putOption data arg-type [arg-data] ...</i>
	<p>Adds an option and its data or modifies the data for an option. See Table 8: Tcl arg-type and obj-type Values , on page 40 for the <i>arg-type</i> values. For sample usage, see the Handling Vendor Class Option Data, on page 56.</p>
remove	<i>\$dict remove attribute [index]</i>
	<p>Removes the attribute from the dictionary. If you omit the index or set it to the special value REMOVE_ALL, this removes any existing instances of the attribute. If you include the index as a number, this removes the instance of the attribute at the position indicated. This method always returns 1, even if the dictionary does not contain that attribute at that index.</p>
removeOption	<i>\$dict removeOption arg-type [arg-data] ...</i>
	<p>Removes an option. See Table 8: Tcl arg-type and obj-type Values , on page 40 for the <i>arg-type</i> values. For sample usage, see the Handling Vendor Class Option Data, on page 56.</p>
setObject	<i>\$dict setObject obj-type [data]</i>
	<p>(DHCPv6 only.) Sets the object for get, put, and remove methods, and alters the message on which the new option methods operate. See Table 8: Tcl arg-type and obj-type Values , on page 40 for the <i>obj-type</i> values. DHCPv6 extensions primarily use this method to access the leases and prefixes available for the client and link, or to get message header fields or options from relay packets. Unlike in DHCPv4, where one lease and scope are associated with a response, a DHCPv6 response can involve several leases and prefixes. Returns TRUE if the object exists; FALSE otherwise. For sample usage, see the Handling Object Data, on page 56.</p> <p>Note For leases not associated with the current client, only minimal information is available.</p>
trace	<i>\$dict trace level message ...</i>

Method	Syntax
Returns a message in the DHCP server packet tracing system. At level 0, no tracing occurs. At level 1, it traces only that the server received the packet and sent a reply. At level 4, it traces everything. The remaining arguments are concatenated and sent to the tracing system at the specified level. The default tracing is set using the DHCP server <i>extension-trace-level</i> attribute.	

Table 8: Tcl arg-type and obj-type Values

arg-type or obj-type	Description
enterprise <i>number/name</i>	Enterprise-id number or name for the option definition set for the option or suboption.
home	Requests that the context is reset to the “top” of the current client or relay message.
index <i>number/keyword</i>	Number or keyword (replace, append, augment, raw, or remove_all) for the array index on which to operate.
index-count	Returns the number of array index entries in the option.
instance <i>number</i>	Instance number of the option (primarily used for DHCPv6).
instance-count	Returns the number of times the option appears (if 0, the option is not present).
more <i>tcl-variable-name</i>	Name of a Tcl variable that is set to TRUE or FALSE, depending on whether more array index entries exist in the option data.
move-to	Requests that the context be set to the option.
option <i>number/name</i>	Option number or name to operate on.
parent	Requests that the context is moved up one option.
suboption <i>number/name</i>	Suboption number or name to operate on.
vendor <i>name</i>	Vendor name for the option definition set for the option or suboption.
lease initial <i>index</i> <i>address</i> <i>prefix</i>	Used with setObject , sets the context for the lease, binding, and prefix data items in the response dictionary to the indicated lease. The initial keyword requests that the original context for when the extension was called is restored. The <i>index</i> requests that the numbered lease (starting at 0) is set and can be used to iterate through all of the leases for the client. The <i>address</i> or <i>prefix</i> requests that the lease with that address or prefix is set (if it exists).
message initial <i>number</i>	Used with setObject , sets the context for the message data items and options in the request or response dictionary to the indicated message. The initial keyword sets the context to the client message. The <i>number</i> sets the context to the relay message, with 0 specifying the relay closest to the client.

arg-type or obj-type	Description
prefix initial <i>index</i> <i>address</i> <i>prefix</i> <i>name</i>	Used with setObject , sets the context for the prefix data items in the response dictionary to the indicated prefix. The initial keyword requests that the original context for when the extension was called is restored. The <i>index</i> requests the numbered prefix (starting at 0) is set and can be used to iterate through all of the prefixes for the client on the link. The <i>address</i> or <i>prefix</i> requests that the prefix for the address or prefix is set (if found). The <i>name</i> requests that the named prefix is found. Note that only prefixes on the current link can be used.

Tcl Environment Dictionary Methods

The table below describes the commands to use with the environment dictionary. In this case, you can define the *dict* variable as **environ**, as in the following procedure example:

```
proc tclhelloworld2 { request response environ } {
  $environ put trace-level 4
  $environ log LOG_INFO "Environment hello world"
}
```

Table 9: Tcl Environment Dictionary Methods

Method	Syntax
clear	<i>\$dict clear</i>
Removes all entries from the dictionary.	
containsKey	<i>\$dict containsKey key</i>
Returns 1 if the dictionary contains the key, otherwise 0.	
firstKey	<i>\$dict firstKey</i>
Returns the name of the first key in the dictionary. Note that the keys are not stored sorted by name. If a key does not exist, returns the empty string.	
get	<i>\$dict get key</i>
Returns the value of the key from the dictionary. If a key does not exist, returns the empty string.	
isEmpty	<i>\$dict isEmpty</i>
Returns 1 if the dictionary has no entries, otherwise 0.	
log	<i>\$dict log level message ...</i>

Method	Syntax
<p>Returns a message in the DHCP server logging system. The <i>level</i> should be one of LOG_ERROR, LOG_WARNING, or LOG_INFO. The remaining arguments are concatenated and sent to the logging system at the specified level.</p> <p>Note Use the LOG_ERROR and LOG_WARNING levels sparingly, because the server flushes its log file with messages logged at these levels. Using these levels for messages that are likely to occur frequently (such as client requests) can have severe impact on disk I/O performance.</p>	
nextKey	<i>\$dict nextKey</i>
<p>Returns the name of the next key in the dictionary that follows the key returned in the last call to firstKey or nextKey. If a key does not exist, returns the empty string.</p>	
put	<i>\$dict put key value</i>
<p>Associates a value with the key, replacing an existing instance of the key with the new value.</p>	
remove	<i>\$dict remove key</i>
<p>Removes the key from the dictionary. Always returns 1, even if the dictionary did not contain the key.</p>	
size	<i>\$dict size</i>
<p>Returns the number of entries in the dictionary.</p>	
trace	<i>\$dict trace level message ...</i>
<p>Returns a message in the DHCP server packet tracing system. At level 0, no tracing occurs. At level 1, it traces only that the server received the packet and sent a reply. At level 4, it traces everything. The remaining arguments are concatenated and sent to the tracing system at the specified level. The default tracing is set using the DHCP server <i>extension-trace-level</i> attribute.</p>	

DEX Attribute Dictionary API

When writing DEX extensions for C/C++, you can specify keys as the attribute name string representation or by type (a byte sequence defining the attribute). This means that some of these access methods have four different variations that are the combinations of string or type for the key or value.

A basic DEX extension example might be:

```
int DEXAPI dexhelloworld( int iExtensionPoint,
dex_AttributeDictionary_t *pRequest,
dex_AttributeDictionary_t *pResponse,
dex_EnvironmentDictionary_t *pEnviron )
{
pEnviron->log( pEnviron, DEX_LOG_INFO, "hello world" );
return DEX_OK;
}
```

See the *install-path/examples/dhcp/dex/dexextension.c* file or other files in that directory for examples.

DEX Request and Response Dictionary Methods

DEX attribute dictionaries use active commands, called methods, with which you can change and access values. The table below lists the methods to use with the request and response dictionaries. In this case, you can define the *pDict* variable as **pRequest** or **pResponse**, as in:

```
pRequest->get( pRequest, "host-name", 0, 0 );
```

The *pszAttribute* is the **const char *** pointer to the attribute name that the application wants to access. The *pszValue* is the pointer to the **const char *** string that represents the data (returned for a **get** method, and stored in a **put** method). See the corresponding *iObjectType*, *iObjArgType*, and *iArgType* tables, respectively.



Tip See also the [Differences in get, put, Option, Bytes, and OptionBytes Methods, on page 49](#) and the [Differences in get, put, remove, and ByType Methods, on page 49](#).

Table 10: DEX Request and Response Dictionary Methods

Method	Syntax
allocateMemory	void *pDict->allocateMemory(dex_AttributeDictionary_t *pDict, unsigned int iSize)
Allocates memory in extensions that persists only for the lifetime of this request.	
get	const char *pDict->get(dex_AttributeDictionary_t *pDict, const char *pszAttribute, int iIndex, abool_t *pbMore)
Returns the value of the <i>iIndex</i> ed instance of the attribute from the dictionary, represented as a string. If the dictionary does not contain the attribute (or that many instances of it), the empty string is returned instead. If <i>pbMore</i> is nonzero, the get method sets <i>pbMore</i> to TRUE if there are more instances of the attribute after the one returned, otherwise to FALSE. Use this to determine whether to make another call to get to retrieve other instances of the attribute.	
getBytes	const abytes_t *pDict->getBytes(dex_AttributeDictionary_t *pDict, const char *pszAttribute, int iIndex, abool_t *pbMore)
Returns the value of the <i>iIndex</i> ed instance of the attribute from the dictionary as a sequence of bytes. If the dictionary does not contain the attribute (or that many instances of it), returns 0 instead. If <i>pbMore</i> is nonzero, the getBytes method sets it to TRUE if there are more instances of the attribute after the one returned, otherwise to FALSE. Use this to determine whether to make another call to getBytes to retrieve other instances of the attribute.	
getBytesByType	const abytes_t *pDict-> getBytesByType(dex_AttributeDictionary_t *pDict, const abytes_t *pszAttribute, int iIndex, abool_t *pbMore)

Method	Syntax
	Returns the value of the <i>iIndex</i> ed instance of the attribute from the dictionary as a sequence of bytes. If the dictionary does not contain the attribute (or that many instances of it), 0 is returned instead. If <i>pbMore</i> is nonzero, sets the variable pointed to TRUE if there are more instances of the attribute after the one returned, otherwise to FALSE. Use this to determine whether to make another call to get to retrieve other instances of the attribute.
getByType	<code>const char *pDict->getByType(dex_AttributeDictionary_t *pDict, const abytes_t *pszAttribute, int iIndex, abool_t *pbMore)</code>
	Returns the value of the <i>iIndex</i> ed instance of the attribute from the dictionary, represented as a string. If the dictionary does not contain the attribute (or that many instances of it), returns the empty string instead. If <i>pbMore</i> is nonzero, the getByType method sets <i>pbMore</i> to TRUE if there are more instances of the attribute after the one returned, otherwise to FALSE. Use this to determine whether to make another call to getByType to retrieve other instances.
getOption	<code>const char *getOption(dex_AttributeDictionary_t *pDict, int iArgType, ...)</code>
	Gets the data for an option as a string. Note that this function always returns a pointer to a string, which can be zero length if the option does not exist or has length zero. To find out if the option exists, use getOptionBytes or specify DEX_INSTANCE_COUNT.
getOptionBytes	<code>const abytes_t * getOptionBytes(dex_AttributeDictionary_t *pDict, int iArgType, ...)</code>
	Gets the data for an option as a sequence of bytes. Note that this function returns a null pointer if the option does not exist, and an abytes_t with a zero-length buffer if the option exists but is zero bytes long.
getType	<code>const abytes_t * pDict->getType(dex_AttributeDictionary_t* pDict, const char* pszAttribute)</code>
	Returns a pointer to the byte sequence defining the attribute, if the attribute name matches a configured attribute, otherwise 0.
isValidisV4isV6	<code>abool_t isValid(dex_AttributeDictionary_t *pDict) abool_t isV4(dex_AttributeDictionary_t *pDict) abool_t isV6(dex_AttributeDictionary_t *pDict)</code>
	The isValid method returns TRUE if there is a request or response (depending on the dictionary passed in); FALSE otherwise. Extensions such as lease-state-change can use this method to determine whether a dictionary is available. The isV4 method returns TRUE if this extension is being called for a DHCPv4 packet; FALSE otherwise. Calling this method from an init-entry routine returns FALSE. The isV6 method returns TRUE if this extension is being called for a DHCPv6 packet; FALSE otherwise. Calling this method from an init-entry routine returns FALSE.

Method	Syntax
log	abool_t <i>pDict</i> -> log (dex_AttributeDictionary_t * <i>pDict</i> , int <i>eLevel</i> , const char * <i>pszFormat</i> , ...)
Returns a message in the DHCP server logging system. The <i>eLevel</i> should be one of DEX_LOG_ERROR, DEX_LOG_WARNING, or DEX_LOG_INFO. The <i>pszFormat</i> is treated as a printf style format string, and it, along with the remaining arguments, are formatted and sent to the logging system at the specified level.	
Note	Use the DEX_LOG_ERROR and DEX_LOG_WARNING levels sparingly, because the server flushes its log file with messages logged at these levels. Using these levels for messages that are likely to occur frequently (such as client requests) can have severe impact on disk I/O performance.
moveToOption	abool_t moveToOption (dex_AttributeDictionary_t * <i>pDict</i> , int <i>iArgType</i> , ...)
Sets the context for subsequent get , put , and remove option operations. Note that the context can become invalid if the option is removed (such as with removeOption).	
put	abool_t <i>pDict</i> -> put (dex_AttributeDictionary_t * <i>pDict</i> , const char * <i>pszAttribute</i> , const char * <i>pszValue</i> , int <i>iIndex</i>)
Converts <i>pszValue</i> to a sequence of bytes, according to the definition of <i>pszAttribute</i> in the server configuration. Associates that sequence of bytes with the attribute in the dictionary. If <i>iIndex</i> is the special value DEX_REPLACE, replaces any existing instances of the attribute with a single value. If the special value DEX_APPEND, it appends a new instance of the attribute to its list. If the special value DEX_AUGMENT, puts the attribute only if there is not one already. Otherwise, inserts a new instance at the position indicated. Returns TRUE unless the attribute name does not match any configured attributes or the value could not be converted to a legal value.	
putBytes	abool_t <i>pDict</i> -> putBytes (dex_AttributeDictionary_t * <i>pDict</i> , const char * <i>pszAttribute</i> , const abytes_t * <i>pszValue</i> , int <i>iIndex</i>)
Associates <i>pszValue</i> with the <i>pszAttribute</i> in the dictionary. If <i>iIndex</i> is the special value DEX_REPLACE, replaces any existing instances of the attribute with a single new value. If the special value DEX_APPEND, appends a new instance of the attribute to its list. If the special value DEX_AUGMENT, puts the attribute only if there is not one already. Otherwise, inserts a new instance at the position indicated. Returns TRUE unless the attribute name does not match a configured one.	
putBytesByType	abool_t <i>pDict</i> -> putBytesByType (dex_AttributeDictionary_t * <i>pDict</i> , const abytes_t * <i>pszAttribute</i> , const abytes_t * <i>pszValue</i> , int <i>iIndex</i>)
Associates <i>pszValue</i> with the <i>pszAttribute</i> in the dictionary. If <i>iIndex</i> is the special value DEX_REPLACE, replaces any existing instances of the attribute with the new value. If the special value DEX_APPEND, appends a new instance of the attribute to its list. If the special value DEX_AUGMENT, puts the attribute only if there is not one already. Otherwise, inserts a new instance of the attribute at the position indicated.	

Method	Syntax
putByType	abool_t <i>pDict</i> -> putByType (dex_AttributeDictionary_t * <i>pDict</i> , const abytes_t * <i>pszAttribute</i> , const char * <i>pszValue</i> , int <i>iIndex</i>)
Converts <i>pszValue</i> to a sequence of bytes, according to the definition of <i>pszAttribute</i> in the server configuration. Associates that sequence of bytes with the attribute in the dictionary. If <i>iIndex</i> is the special value DEX_REPLACE, replaces any existing instances of the attribute with a single new value. If the special value DEX_APPEND, appends a new instance of the attribute to its list. If the special value DEX_AUGMENT, puts the attribute only if there is not one already. Otherwise, inserts a new instance at the position indicated.	
putOption	abool_t putOption (dex_AttributeDictionary_t * <i>pDict</i> , const char * <i>pszValue</i> , int <i>iArgType</i> , ...)
Adds an option and its data or modifies the data for an option.	
putOptionBytes	abool_t putOptionBytes (dex_AttributeDictionary_t * <i>pDict</i> , const abytes_t * <i>pValue</i> , int <i>iArgType</i> , ...)
Adds an option and its data or modifies the data for an option.	
remove	abool_t <i>pDict</i> -> remove (dex_AttributeDictionary_t * <i>pDict</i> , const char * <i>pszAttribute</i> , int <i>iIndex</i>)
Removes the attribute from the dictionary. If <i>iIndex</i> is the special value DEX_REMOVE_ALL, removes any existing instances of the attribute. Otherwise, removes the instance at the position indicated. Returns TRUE, even if the dictionary did not contain that attribute at that index, unless the attribute name does not match any configured one.	
removeByType	abool_t <i>pDict</i> -> removeByType (dex_AttributeDictionary_t * <i>pDict</i> , const abytes_t * <i>pszAttribute</i> , int <i>iIndex</i>)
Removes the attribute from the dictionary. If <i>iIndex</i> is the value DEX_REMOVE_ALL, removes any existing instances of the attribute. Otherwise, removes the instance at the position indicated. Always returns TRUE, even if the dictionary does not contain that attribute at that index.	
removeOption	abool_t removeOption (dex_AttributeDictionary_t * <i>pDict</i> , int <i>iArgType</i> , ...)
Removes an option. Note that if you omit DEX_INDEX, a DEX_INDEX of DEX_REMOVE_ALL is assumed (this removes the entire option).	
setObject	abool_t setObject (dex_AttributeDictionary_t * <i>pDict</i> , int <i>iObjectType</i> , int <i>iObjArgType</i> , ...)

Method	Syntax
	Sets the object for get , put , and remove methods, and alters the message on which the new option methods operate. DHCPv6 extensions primarily use this method to access the leases and prefixes available for the client and link, or to get message header fields or options from relay packets. Unlike in DHCPv4, where one lease and scope are associated with a response, a DHCPv6 response can involve several leases and prefixes. Returns TRUE if the object exists; FALSE otherwise. For sample usage, see the Handling Object Data, on page 56 .
Note	For leases not associated with the current client, only minimal information is available.
trace	abool_t <i>pDict</i> -> trace (dex_AttributeDictionary_t * <i>pDict</i> , int <i>iLevel</i> , const char * <i>pszFormat</i> , ...)
	Returns a message in the DHCP server packet tracing system. At level 0, no tracing occurs. At level 1, it traces only that the server received the packet and sent a reply. At level 4, it traces everything. The remaining arguments are concatenated and sent to the tracing system at the specified level. The default tracing is set using the DHCP server <i>extension-trace-level</i> attribute.

DEX Environment Dictionary Methods

The environment dictionary uses active commands, called *methods*, with which you can change and access the dictionary values. The table below lists the methods to use with the environment dictionary. In this case, you can define the *pDict* variable as **pEnviron**, as in:

```
pEnviron->log( pEnviron, DEX_LOG_INFO, "Environment hello world");
```

Table 11: DEX Environment Dictionary Methods

Method	Syntax
allocateMemory	void * <i>pDict</i> -> allocateMemory (dex_EnvironmentDictionary_t * <i>pDict</i> , unsigned int <i>iSize</i>)
	Allocates memory for extensions that persists only for the lifetime of this request.
clear	void <i>pDict</i> -> clear (dex_EnvironmentDictionary_t * <i>pDict</i>)
	Removes all entries from the dictionary.
containsKey	abool_t <i>pDict</i> -> containsKey (dex_EnvironmentDictionary_t * <i>pDict</i> , const char * <i>pszKey</i>)
	Returns TRUE if the dictionary contains the key, otherwise FALSE.
firstKey	const char * <i>pDict</i> -> firstKey (dex_EnvironmentDictionary_t * <i>pDict</i>)
	Returns the name of the first key in the dictionary. Note that the keys are not stored sorted by name. If a key does not exist, returns zero.

Method	Syntax
get	const char *pDict->get(dex_EnvironmentDictionary_t *pDict, const char *pszKey)
Returns the value of the key from the dictionary. If a key does not exist, returns the empty string.	
isEmpty	abool_t pDict->isEmpty(dex_EnvironmentDictionary_t *pDict)
Returns TRUE if the dictionary has 0 entries, otherwise FALSE.	
log	abool_t pDict->log(dex_EnvironmentDictionary_t *pDict, int eLevel, const char *pszFormat, ...)
Returns a message in the DHCP server logging system. The <i>eLevel</i> should be one of DEX_LOG_ERROR, DEX_LOG_WARNING, or DEX_LOG_INFO. The <i>pszFormat</i> is treated as a printf style format string, and it, along with the remaining arguments, are formatted and sent to the logging system at the specified level.	
Note	Use the DEX_LOG_ERROR and DEX_LOG_WARNING levels sparingly, because the server flushes its log file with messages logged at these levels. Using these levels for messages that are likely to occur frequently (such as client requests) can have severe impact on disk I/O performance.
nextKey	const char *pDict->nextKey(dex_EnvironmentDictionary_t *pDict)
Returns the name of the next key in the dictionary that follows the key returned in the last call to firstKey or nextKey . If a key does not exist, returns zero.	
put	abool_t pDict->put(dex_EnvironmentDictionary_t *pDict, const char *pszKey, const char* pszValue)
Associates a value with the key, replacing an existing instance of the key with the new value.	
remove	abool_t pDict->remove(dex_EnvironmentDictionary_t *pDict, const char *pszKey)
Removes the key and the associated value from the dictionary. Always returns TRUE, even if the dictionary did not contain the key.	
size	int pDict->size(dex_EnvironmentDictionary_t *pDict)
Returns the number of entries in the dictionary.	
trace	abool_t pDict->trace(dex_EnvironmentDictionary_t *pDict, int iLevel, const char *pszFormat, ...)

Method	Syntax
	Returns a message in the DHCP server packet tracing system. At level 0, no tracing occurs. At level 1, it traces only that the server received the packet and sent a reply. At level 4, it traces everything. The remaining arguments are concatenated and sent to the tracing system at the specified level. The default tracing is set using the DHCP server <i>extension-trace-level</i> attribute.

Differences in get, put, Option, Bytes, and OptionBytes Methods

There are differences among the following DEX extension methods:

- **get** and **put**
- **getOption** and **putOption**
- **getBytes** and **putBytes**
- **getOptionBytes** and **putOptionBytes**

The **get** and **getOption** methods return the requested information formatted as a string. The server converts the data to the string depending on the expected data type for the dictionary item. If the data type is unknown, the server returns the data in blob string format.

The **getBytes** and **getOptionBytes** methods return the requested information as the raw bytes (a pointer to a buffer and the size of that buffer). The server should have to read this buffer only, and it contains only the data from the option (no null terminator has been added, for example).

The **put** and **putOption** methods expect the data to be written as a formatted string. The server converts the data from the string depending on the expected data type for the dictionary item. If the data type is unknown, it is expected to be in blob string format.

The server passes raw bytes to the **putBytes** and **putOptionBytes** methods (a pointer to a buffer and the size of that buffer). The server only reads these bytes.

Differences in get, put, remove, and ByType Methods

There are differences among the following DEX extension methods:

- **get**, **put**, and **remove**
- **getByType**, **putByType**, and **removeByType**

The server passes the **get**, **put**, and **remove** methods the name of the desired data item as a string. This requires that the server map the string to its internal data tables.

The server passes the **getByType**, **putByType**, and **removeByType** methods an internal data table reference, which the server must have previously obtained (such as in the extension init-entry) by calling the **getType** method on the string. This speeds processing for extensions, which can be important in applications requiring high performance.



Note The internal data table that the **getType** method references is the same whether requested for the Request or Response dictionary. There is no need for separate **getType** calls on each dictionary for the same data item name.

Table 12: DEX *iObjectType* Values

iObjectType	Description
General definition: Object for which the context is to be changed.	
DEX_LEASE	Changes the lease (and prefix) context. Response dictionary only. Allows <i>iObjArgType</i> : DEX_BY_IPV6ADDRESS DEX_BY_IPV6PREFIX DEX_BY_INSTANCE DEX_INITIAL
DEX_MESSAGE	Changes the message context to a relay message or the client message. Request and response dictionaries. Allows <i>iObjArgType</i> : DEX_INITIAL DEX_RELAY DEX_BY_NUMBER
DEX_PREFIX	Changes the prefix context, but does not change the lease context. Response dictionary only. Allows <i>iObjArgType</i> : DEX_BY_IPV6ADDRESS DEX_BY_IPV6PREFIX DEX_BY_INSTANCE DEX_BY_NAME DEX_INITIAL

Table 13: DEX *iObjArgType* Values

iObjArgType	Description
General definition: By what means the context is to be changed.	
DEX_BY_INSTANCE	Used with DEX_LEASE or DEX_PREFIX <i>iObjectType</i> . Requires that int follows to specify the instance number (starting with 0). Used to walk through the list of all available objects, but only through the list of objects applicable to the current request or response: for DEX_LEASE, the leases for that client (if any); for DEX_PREFIX, the prefixes on the current link (if any). Used with DEX_MESSAGE, a synonym for DEX_RELAY.

iObjArgType	Description
DEX_BY_IPV6ADDRESS	Used with DEX_LEASE and DEX_PREFIX <i>iObjectType</i> only. Requires that const unsigned char * follows to specify the 16-byte address.
DEX_BY_IPV6PREFIX	Used with DEX_LEASE or DEX_PREFIX <i>iObjectType</i> . Requires that const unsigned char * follows to specify a 17-byte prefix buffer (16-byte address followed by a 1-byte prefix length).
DEX_BY_NAME	Used with the DEX_PREFIX <i>iObjectType</i> only. Requires that a const char * follows to specify the name of the desired object.
DEX_INITIAL	Resets the context back to the original for the request or response, and has no additional argument. Sets the lease and prefix (DEX_LEASE), prefix (DEX_PREFIX), or message (DEX_MESSAGE) to what it was when the extension was originally called (which can be none).
DEX_RELAY	Used with DEX_MESSAGE <i>iObjectType</i> only. Requires that int follows to specify the relay (0 specifies the relay closest to the client). To set the message context back to the client, use setObject(pDict, DEX_MESSAGE, DEX_INITIAL) .
iArgType	Description
General definition: Action and argument that follows the context. There can be any number of <i>iArgType</i> instances in the calls.	
DEX_ARG_ARRAY	Requires that a pointer to an array of dex_OptionsArgs_t follow, and is an alternative to specifying the argument list. Each dex_OptionsArgs_t structure has two fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>iArgType</i> —One of the <i>iArgType</i> DEX values in this table. • <i>pData</i> —Data (integer), pointer to the data (for strings and other data types), or ignored (if the <i>iArgType</i> takes no arguments). <p>Note that once the server encounters the DEX_ARG_ARRAY (in an argument list or in an array of dex_OptionsArgs_t), it ignores any subsequent arguments in the original list.</p>
DEX_END	Note Required, has no additional argument, and marks the end of the argument list.

iArgType	Description
DEX_ENTERPRISE_NAME	Requires that const char * follow to specify the option definition set name, from which the server extracts the enterprise-id to get the vendor option data. Valid only for vendor-identifying options. Requires that the vendor option definition set exists.
DEX_ENTERPRISE_ID	Requires that int follow to specify the enterprise-id for the vendor.
DEX_HOME	Moves the context back to the client or relay message options. Has no additional argument. Always returns success. If used, must be the first <i>iArgType</i> . Valid only for getOption , getOptionBytes , and moveToOption methods.
DEX_INDEX	<p>Requires that int follow with the index of the option data (if any array of data is to be acted on). If omitted, index 0 is assumed, except for removeOption, in which case DEX_REMOVE_ALL is assumed. Use the special value DEX_RAW to get, put, or remove the entire option data. However, for the DHCPv4 Vendor-Identifying Vendor Options (RFC 3925 and RFC 4243), DEX_RAW returns the data for only one vendor (based on the instance or enterprise-id) and not that for the entire option.</p> <p>The DEX_RAW special value accesses the entire option (or suboption) data. It provides consistent access to the data, regardless of what the option definitions might specify in terms of the data type and repeat counts of the data type. It is recommended for general-purpose extensions that decode the data.</p> <p>Use the special values DEX_REPLACE (replace a value), DEX_APPEND (add to end), and DEX_AUGMENT (add if no value currently exists) with putOption and putOptionBytes methods, which operate the same as the put, putByType, putBytes, and putBytesByType methods. Use DEX_REMOVE_ALL for removeOption to remove the option completely.</p>
DEX_INDEX_COUNT	Results in an int value returned with the count of the number of indexed entries of the option, rather than the option data. Has no additional argument, and cannot be used with DEX_INDEX or DEX_INSTANCE_COUNT. DEX_END must follow. Valid only for getOption and getOptionBytes .

iArgType	Description
DEX_INSTANCE	Requires that int follow to specify the instance of the option (valid only for DHCPv6 options, which can have more than one instance). 0 specifies the first instance.
DEX_INSTANCE_COUNT	Results in an int value returned with the count of the number of instances of the option, rather than the option data. Has no additional argument and cannot be used with DEX_INSTANCE. DEX_END must follow. Valid only for getOption and getOptionBytes .
DEX_MORE	Requires that bool_t* follow to specify the location at which a more flag is to be written. This location is set to TRUE if more array items exist beyond the index that DEX_INDEX specified. Valid only for getOption and getOptionBytes methods.
DEX_MOVE_TO	Leaves the context at the option or suboption immediately preceding DEX_MOVE_TO. Has no additional argument. If omitted, the context does not change. Use moveToOption to move the context without getting any data. Valid only for getOption and getOptionBytes methods. Note An attempt to move to an option or suboption that does not exist logs an error. Use moveToOption if your extension did not previously confirm that the option exists.
DEX_OPTION_NAME	Requires that const char * follow to specify the desired option name. Option names should be in the dhcpv4-config or dhcpv6-config option definition set.
DEX_OPTION_NUMBER	Requires that const char * follow to specify the desired option name. Option names should be in the dhcpv4-config or dhcpv6-config option definition set.
DEX_PARENT	Moves the context to the parent option. Has no additional argument. It does not move beyond the client or relay message and returns FALSE if the context does not change. If used, must be the first <i>iArgType</i> . Valid only for getOption , getOptionBytes , and moveToOption methods.
DEX_SUBOPTION_NAME	Requires that const char * follow to specify the name of the desired suboption. Suboptions must be in the current option definition.

iArgType	Description
DEX_SUBOPTION_NUMBER	Requires that int follow to specify the desired suboption number. Suboption numbers should be in the current option definition, although there is no requirement that a definition exists. However, if the suboption does not exist, it is assumed to be a byte blob of data.
DEX_VENDOR_NAME	Requires that const char * follow to specify the vendor string. The string serves only to find the appropriate option definition set.

Handling Objects and Options

The following sections describe specialized ways of handling DHCP objects and options in extensions.

Using Object and Option Handling Methods

Extensions can call methods to set DHCP objects, and get, move to, put, and remove DHCP options. The methods are **setObject**, **getOption**, **moveToOption**, **putOption**, and **removeOption** methods in Tcl and C/C++.

These new callback methods were introduced primarily to provide support for DHCPv6. However, you can use the option-related functions for DHCPv4. In fact, it is recommended to use these methods for DHCPv4, because they provide richer access to options than the original **get[Bytes]**, **get[Bytes]ByType**, **put[Bytes]**, **put[Bytes]ByType**, and **remove[ByType]** methods.



Tip See [DEX Request and Response Dictionary Methods, on page 43](#) for the different usages of some of these methods in C/C++.

For DHCPv6, you must use the **setObject**, **getOption**, **moveToOption**, **putOption**, and **removeOption** methods to access options. The **setObject** method was introduced for DHCPv6, because there can be many leases, prefixes, and messages (client or multiple relay) that an extension might want to access. So, **setObject** serves to set the context for subsequent calls to get request and response dictionary data items and options. When the server calls an extension, the context is set to the current lease (if applicable), prefix (if applicable), and client message. For example, when the server calls the **pre-packet-encode** extension point, only the request and response dictionary message context is valid, and set to the corresponding client message, because there is no lease or prefix associated with this extension point. However, when the server calls the **lease-state-change** extension point, it sets the response dictionary lease context to the lease on which the state has changed, sets the response dictionary prefix context to the prefix for the lease, and sets the request and response dictionary message context to the corresponding client message.

Options and Suboptions in C/C++

Some C/C++ extensions provide specialized argument type values to handle DHCP options and suboptions. The `DEX_OPTION_*` argument type specifies to use the standard DHCPv4 or DHCPv6 option definition set

and not the definitions under an option (or suboption). So, `DEX_OPTION_*` means that the server looks up the option name or number in the standard DHCPv4 or DHCPv6 option definition set, whereas `DEX_SUBOPTION_*` means that the server looks up the suboption name or number of the current option definition (if any).

Thus, when you access options in DHCPv6, you often use `DEX_OPTION_*` followed by `DEX_OPTION_*` when options are encapsulated. You would use `DEX_SUBOPTION` when looking at vendor options. For DHCPv4, you would use `DEX_OPTION` at the client packet level, and then `DEX_SUBOPTION` perhaps one or more times, depending on the nesting level. Generally, only options have enterprise numbers or vendor names, but there is no prohibition on this. The option definition sets determine what is valid (although one can walk off definitions, at which point everything is treated as binary bytes and thus it limits what is possible, and you cannot use the option or suboption names, but must use numbers).

The option ordering rules for the `getOption`, `moveToOption`, `putOption`, and `removeOption` methods are similar to the `request` expression syntax. The ordering generally consists of:

- Preamble clause (`[parent | home]`)
- Option clause (`option [vendor | enterprise] [instance]`)
- Suboption clause (`suboption [vendor | enterprise] [instance]`)
- End clause (`[instance-count | index-count | [index] [more] end]`)

You can construct calls by using a preamble clause, followed by zero or more option clauses, followed by zero or more suboption clauses (which may themselves be followed by option and suboption clauses), followed by an end clause. Note that some things are possible only through a `get` method (such as `instance-count`, `index-count`, and `more`), and `move-to` can appear anywhere to move the context to the current option or suboption.

The option definition determines its data format, which can differ from what the older functions return for a specific option. To handle specific options:

- For the vendor class options (`v-i-vendor-class` [124] for DHCPv4 and `vendor-class` [16] for DHCPv6), if you ask for a specific instance of the option (instead of by enterprise-id or name), the only way to get the enterprise-id is to ask for the raw data (`DEX_INDEX` with `DEX_RAW`).
- For the DHCPv4 vendor options (`v-i-vendor-class` [124] and `v-i-vendor-opts` [125]), operating on the raw data (`DEX_INDEX` with `DEX_RAW`) only applies to an instance (preset value 0) of that option, not the entire option. There is no way to get the entire data for this option, which means that you cannot use `putOption` for the entire data. This is not an issue with the DHCPv6 vendor options, because these are separate options.
- If one of the DHCPv4 vendor options (124 or 125) is not formatted properly, the entire data is returned as a blob (if you asked for instance 0 and did not specify a particular enterprise-id). However, if an extension tries to use `putOption`, depending on the operation, that data might be appended to the existing data, and the result will be formatted incorrectly.
- For the vendor options, if there is no option, `putOption(pDict, "01:02", DEX_OPTION_NUMBER, 124, DEX_END)` fails because no enterprise-id is available. However, `putOption(pDict, "00:00:00:09:04:03:65:66:67", DEX_OPTION_NUMBER, 124, DEX_END)` will work because it is assumed that 00:00:00:09 is the enterprise-id and the bytes following it starting with 04 are the length of the option data of that enterprise-id. Note that the length byte is validated in this case, and `putOption` fails if it does not have the correct length. The recommended way to add this data is to use `putOption(pDict, "65:66:67", DEX_OPTION_NUMBER, 124, DEX_ENTERPRISE_ID, 9, DEX_END)`.

Examples of Option and Object Method Calls

These sections include some examples of how to use methods to handle DHCP option and object data.

Handling Vendor Class Option Data

For DHCPv4, to include the Vendor-Identifying Vendor Class option (124) data for two enterprise-ids in the response to the client, here is some sample Tcl code that uses the **putOption** method:

```
$response putOption 65:66:67 option 124 enterprise 999998
#adds "abc" (65:66:67) under enterprise-id 999998
$response putOption 68:69:6a:6b option v-i-vendor-class enterprise 999998 index append
#appends "defg" (68:69:6a:6b) under the same enterprise-id
$response putOption 01:02:03:04 option 124 enterprise 999999
#adds 01:02:03:04 under enterprise-id 999999
```

To get the options, use the **getOption** method:

```
$response getOption option v-i-vendor-class instance-count
#returns 2 because there were two instances added (enterprise id 999998 and enterprise id
999999)
$response getOption option 124
#returns index 0 of instance 0, which is 65:66:67
$response getOption option 124 index-count
#returns 2 because there were two vendor classes added for the first enterprise id (999998)
$response getOption option 124 index raw
#returns 00:0f:42:3e:09:03:65:66:67:04:68:69:6a:6b for the complete encoding of the
enterprise-id 999998 data (see RFC 3925)
$response getOption option 124 index 1
#returns 68:69:6a:6b
$response getOption option 124 instance 1 index-count
#returns 1 because there is only one vendor class
$response getOption option 124 instance 1 index raw
#returns 00:0f:42:3e:05:04:01:02:03:04 for the complete encoding of the enterprise-id
999999 data (see RFC 3925)
$response getOption option 124 enterprise 999999
#returns 01:02:03:04
```

To remove the data, two **removeOption** calls are necessary because of the two separate enterprise-ids:

```
$response removeOption option 124
$response removeOption option 124
```

Handling Object Data

Suppose that at the **pre-packet-encode** extension point you want to extract data for all of the leases for the client. Here is sample Tcl code that uses the **setObject** method:

```
proc logleasesinit { request response environ } {
    if { [$environ get "extension-point"] == "initialize" } {
        # Set up for DHCPv6 only
        $environ put dhcp-support "v6"
        $environ put extension-extensionapi-version 2
    }
}
```



```

}
proc logleases { request response environ } {
    for { set i 0 } { 1 } { incr i } {
        # Set context to next lease
        if { ![ $response setObject lease $i ] } {
            # Lease does not exist, so done
            break
        }
        # Log the lease address, prefix name, and prefix address
        $environ log LOG_INFO "Lease [ $response get lease-ipaddress ], Prefix\
            [ $response get lease-prefix-name ] - [ $response get prefix-address ]"
    }
    # Restore the lease context to where we started
    $response setObject lease initial
    # Do other things...
}

```

The C++ equivalent code for this might be:

```

// Print the current leases for the client
for( int i=0; ; i++ ) {
    if( !pRes->setObject( pRes, DEX_LEASE, DEX_BY_INSTANCE, i ) )
        break;
    const char *pszLeaseAddress =
        pRes->get( pRes, "lease-ipaddress", 0, 0 );
    if( pszLeaseAddress == 0 )
        pszLeaseAddress = "<error>";
    const char *pszPrefixName =
        pRes->get( pRes, "prefix-name", 0, 0 );
    if( pszPrefixName == 0 )
        pszPrefixName = "<error>";
    pEnv->log( pEnv, DEX_LOG_INFO,
        "Lease %s, Prefix %s",
        pszLeaseAddress, pszPrefixName );
}

```

