

Configuring DHCP

This chapter describes how to configure the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) on a Cisco NX-OS device.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- About DHCP snooping, on page 1
- About the DHCP Relay Agent, on page 7
- About the DHCPv6 Relay Agent, on page 11
- DHCPv6 Smart Relay Agent, on page 12
- Guidelines and Limitations for DHCPv6 Smart Relay, on page 13
- About DHCP client, on page 13
- Prerequisites for DHCP, on page 13
- Guidelines and limitations for DHCP, on page 13
- Default settings for DHCP, on page 15
- Configuring DHCP, on page 16
- Configuring DHCPv6, on page 38
- Enable the DHCP client, on page 46
- Configuring UDP relay, on page 48
- DHCP configuration verification commands, on page 52
- Displaying IPv6 RA guard statistics, on page 54
- Displaying DHCP snooping bindings, on page 54
- Clearing the DHCP snooping binding database, on page 55
- Monitoring DHCP, on page 55
- Clearing DHCP snooping statistics, on page 56
- Clearing DHCP relay statistics, on page 56
- Clearing DHCPv6 relay statistics, on page 56
- Clearing DHCPv6-PD binding, on page 57
- Configuration examples for DHCP, on page 57
- Configuration examples for DHCP client, on page 58
- Additional references for DHCP, on page 59

About DHCP snooping

DHCP snooping is a security feature that acts as a firewall between untrusted hosts and trusted DHCP servers.

- Validates DHCP messages received from untrusted sources and filters out invalid messages.
- Builds and maintains the DHCP snooping binding database, which contains information about untrusted hosts with leased IP addresses.
- Uses the DHCP snooping binding database to validate subsequent requests from untrusted hosts.

Enabling and scope of DHCP snooping

DHCP snooping can be enabled globally and on a per-VLAN basis. By default, the feature is disabled globally and on all VLANs. You can enable the feature on a single VLAN or a range of VLANs.

Trusted and untrusted sources

You can configure whether DHCP snooping trusts traffic sources. An untrusted source may initiate traffic attacks or other hostile actions. To prevent such attacks, DHCP snooping filters messages from untrusted sources.

In an enterprise network, a trusted source is a device that is under your administrative control. These devices include the switches, routers, and servers in the network. Any device beyond the firewall or outside the network is an untrusted source. Generally, host ports are treated as untrusted sources.

In a service provider environment, any device that is not in the service provider network is an untrusted source (such as a customer switch). Host ports are untrusted sources.

In the Cisco NX-OS device, you indicate that a source is trusted by configuring the trust state of its connecting interface.

The default trust state of all interfaces is untrusted. You must configure DHCP server interfaces as trusted. You can also configure other interfaces as trusted if they connect to devices (such as switches or routers) inside your network. You usually do not configure host port interfaces as trusted.



Note For DHCP snooping to function properly, all DHCP servers must be connected to the device through trusted interfaces.

DHCP snooping binding database

Using information extracted from intercepted DHCP messages, DHCP snooping dynamically builds and maintains a database. The database contains an entry for each untrusted host with a leased IP address if the host is associated with a VLAN that has DHCP snooping enabled. The database does not contain entries for hosts connected through trusted interfaces.



Note The DHCP snooping binding database is also referred to as the DHCP snooping binding table.

DHCP snooping updates the database when the device receives specific DHCP messages. For example, the feature adds an entry to the database when the device receives a DHCPACK message from the server. The feature removes the entry in the database when the IP address lease expires or the device receives a DHCPRELEASE message from the host.

Each entry in the DHCP snooping binding database includes the MAC address of the host, the leased IP address, the lease time, the binding type, and the VLAN number and interface information associated with the host.

Dynamic ARP inspection (DAI) and IP Source Guard also use information stored in the DHCP snooping binding database.

You can remove entries from the binding database by using the **clear ip dhcp snooping binding** command.

DHCP snooping in a vPC environment

A virtual port channel (vPC) allows two Cisco NX-OS switches to appear as a single logical port channel to a third device. The third device can be a switch, a server, or any other networking device that supports port channels.

In a typical vPC environment, DHCP requests can reach one vPC peer switch, and the responses can reach the other vPC peer switch, resulting in a partial DHCP (IP-MAC) binding entry in one switch and no binding entry in the other switch. As a result, DHCP snooping and associated features such as dynamic ARP inspection (DAI) and IP Source Guard are disrupted. This issue is addressed by using Cisco Fabric Service over Ethernet (CFSoE) distribution to ensure that all DHCP packets (requests and responses) appear on both switches, which helps in creating and maintaining the same binding entry on both switches for all clients behind the vPC link.

CFSoE distribution also allows only one switch to forward the DHCP requests and responses on the vPC link. In non-vPC environments, both switches forward the DHCP packets.

Synchronizing DHCP snooping binding entries

The dynamic DHCP binding entries should be synchronized in the following scenarios:

- When the remote vPC is online, all the binding entries for that vPC link should be synchronized with the peer.
- When DHCP snooping is enabled on the peer switch, the dynamic binding entries for all vPC links should be synchronized with the peer.

Packet validation

The device validates DHCP packets received on the untrusted interfaces of VLANs that have DHCP snooping enabled. The device forwards the DHCP packet unless any of the following conditions occur (in which case, the packet is dropped):

- The device receives a DHCP response packet (such as a DHCPACK, DHCPNAK, or DHCPOFFER packet) on an untrusted interface.
- The device receives a packet on an untrusted interface, and the source MAC address and the DHCP client hardware address do not match. This check is performed only if the DHCP snooping MAC address verification option is turned on.
- The device receives a DHCPRELEASE or DHCPDECLINE message from an untrusted host with an entry in the DHCP snooping binding table, and the interface information in the binding table does not match the interface on which the message was received.

In addition, you can enable strict validation of DHCP packets, which checks the options field of DHCP packets, including the “magic cookie” value in the first four bytes of the options field. By default, strict validation is

disabled. When you enable it, by using the **ip dhcp packet strict-validation** command, if DHCP snooping processes a packet that has an invalid options field, it drops the packet.

DHCP snooping option 82 data insertion

DHCP can centrally manage the IP address assignments for a large number of subscribers. When you enable Option 82, the device identifies a subscriber device that connects to the network (in addition to its MAC address). Multiple hosts on the subscriber LAN can connect to the same port on the access device and are uniquely identified.

When you enable Option 82 on the Cisco NX-OS device, the following sequence of events occurs:

1. The host (DHCP client) generates a DHCP request and broadcasts it on the network.
2. When the Cisco NX-OS device receives the DHCP request, it adds the Option 82 information in the packet. The Option 82 information contains the device MAC address (the remote ID suboption) and the port identifier vlan-ifindex (for non-vPCs) or vlan-vpcid (for vPCs), from which the packet is received (the circuit ID suboption).



Note For vPC peer switches, the remote ID suboption contains the vPC switch MAC address, which is unique in both switches. This MAC address is computed with the vPC domain ID. The Option 82 information is inserted at the switch where the DHCP request is first received before it is forwarded to the other vPC peer switch.

3. The device forwards the DHCP request that includes the Option 82 field to the DHCP server.
4. The DHCP server receives the packet. If the server is Option 82 capable, it can use the remote ID, the circuit ID, or both to assign IP addresses and implement policies, such as restricting the number of IP addresses that can be assigned to a single remote ID or circuit ID. The DHCP server echoes the Option 82 field in the DHCP reply.
5. The DHCP server sends the reply to the Cisco NX-OS device. The Cisco NX-OS device verifies that it originally inserted the Option 82 data by inspecting the remote ID and possibly the circuit ID fields. The Cisco NX-OS device removes the Option 82 field and forwards the packet to the interface that connects to the DHCP client that sent the DHCP request.

If the previously described sequence of events occurs, the following values do not change:

- Circuit ID suboption fields
  - Suboption type
  - Length of the suboption type
  - Circuit ID type
  - Length of the circuit ID type
- Remote ID suboption fields
  - Suboption type
  - Length of the suboption type
  - Remote ID type

- Length of the circuit ID type

This figure shows the packet formats for the remote ID suboption and the circuit ID suboption. The Cisco NX-OS device uses the packet formats when you globally enable DHCP snooping and when you enable Option 82 data insertion and removal. For the circuit ID suboption, the module field is the slot number of the module.

Figure 1: Suboption packet formats

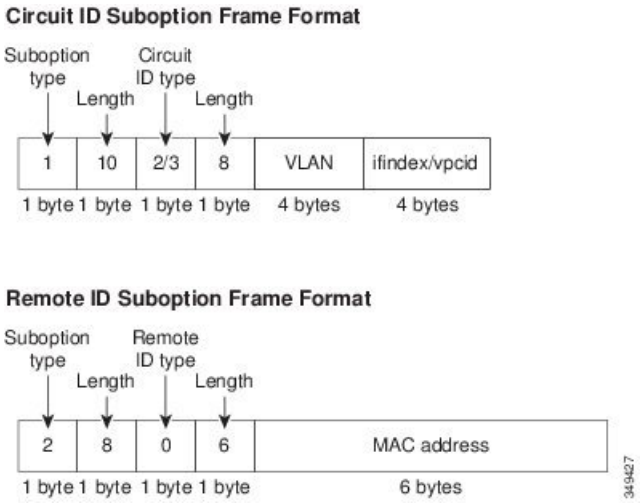


Figure 2: Suboption packet format (non TLV format)

About the DHCP Relay Agent

DHCP relay agent

The DHCP relay agent is a network device feature that forwards DHCP packets between clients and servers located on different subnets.

- Receives DHCP messages from clients and generates new DHCP messages to send on another interface.
- Sets the gateway address (giaddr field) in the DHCP packet and can add Option 82 (relay agent information option) if configured.
- Forwards replies from the DHCP server back to the client, removing Option 82 if present.

DHCP relay agent reference information

The DHCP relay agent is useful when DHCP clients and servers are not on the same physical subnet.



Note When the device relays a DHCP request that already includes Option 82 information, the device forwards the request with the original Option 82 information without altering it.

DHCP relay agent option 82

The DHCP relay agent Option 82 is a feature that enables a device to insert and remove Option 82 information in DHCP packets forwarded by the relay agent.

- Allows insertion of Option 82 information, including device MAC address (remote ID) and port identifier (circuit ID), into DHCP packets.
- Enables DHCP servers to use Option 82 data for IP address assignment and policy enforcement.
- Facilitates communication between DHCP clients and servers on different subnets by relaying and modifying DHCP messages.

How DHCP relay agent option 82 works

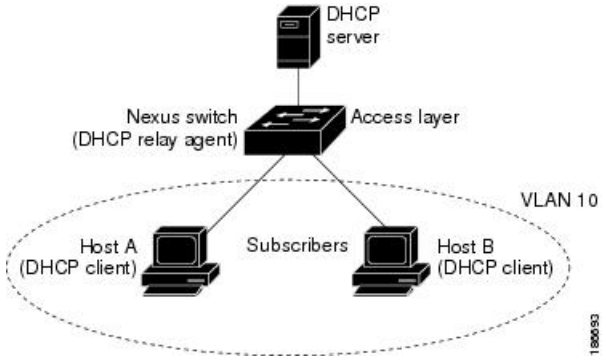
DHCP relay agent Option 82 enhances DHCP message exchange by appending identifying information to requests and managing packet forwarding between clients and servers on separate subnets.

1. The host (DHCP client) generates a DHCP request and broadcasts it on the network.
2. When the Cisco NX-OS device receives the DHCP request, it adds the Option 82 information in the packet. The Option 82 information contains the device MAC address (the remote ID suboption) and the port identifier ifindex (for non-VXLAN VLANs) or vn-segment-id-mod-port (for VXLAN VLANs), from which the packet is received (the circuit ID suboption). In DHCP relay, the circuit ID is filled with the ifindex of the SVI or Layer 3 interface on which DHCP relay is configured.
3. The device adds the IP address of the relay agent to the DHCP packet.

4. The device forwards the DHCP request that includes the Option 82 field to the DHCP server.
5. The DHCP server receives the packet. If the server is Option 82 capable, it can use the remote ID, the circuit ID, or both to assign IP addresses and implement policies, such as restricting the number of IP addresses that can be assigned to a single remote ID or circuit ID. The DHCP server echoes the Option 82 field in the DHCP reply.
6. The DHCP server unicasts the reply to the Cisco NX-OS device if the request was relayed to the server by the device. The Cisco NX-OS device verifies that it originally inserted the Option 82 data by inspecting the remote ID and possibly the circuit ID fields. The Cisco NX-OS device removes the Option 82 field and forwards the packet to the interface that connects to the DHCP client that sent the DHCP request.

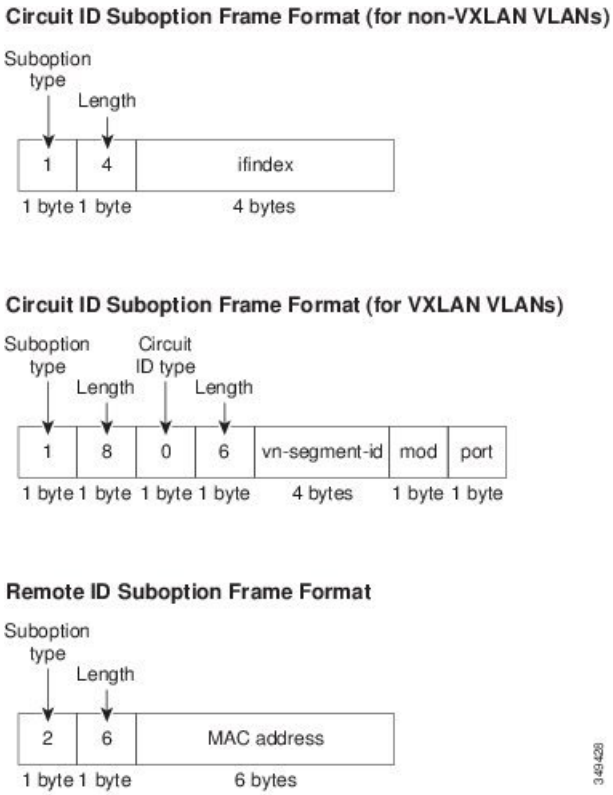
This figure shows an example of a metropolitan Ethernet network in which a centralized DHCP server assigns IP addresses to subscribers connected to the device at the access layer. Because the DHCP clients and their associated DHCP server do not reside on the same IP network or subnet, a DHCP relay agent is configured with a helper address to enable broadcast forwarding and to transfer DHCP messages between the clients and the server.

Figure 3: DHCP relay agent in a metropolitan ethernet network



This figure shows the packet formats for the circuit ID suboption and the remote ID suboption.

Figure 4: Suboption packet formats



Example: DHCP relay agent option 82 in action

For example, in a metropolitan Ethernet network, a DHCP relay agent configured on a Cisco NX-OS device inserts Option 82 information into DHCP requests from clients. The DHCP server uses this information to assign IP addresses and enforce policies, then the relay agent removes the Option 82 data before forwarding the reply to the client.

VRF support for the DHCP relay agent

The VRF support for the DHCP relay agent allows DHCP broadcast messages from clients in one VRF to be forwarded to DHCP servers in another VRF, enabling centralized DHCP support and efficient IP address utilization.

- Enables a single DHCP server to serve clients across multiple VRFs using a shared IP address pool.
- Requires Option 82 to be enabled for the DHCP relay agent.
- Option 82 information includes VPN identifier, link selection, and server identifier override.

How VRF support works with the DHCP relay agent

You can configure the DHCP relay agent to forward DHCP broadcast messages from clients in a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance to DHCP servers in a different VRF. By using a single DHCP server

to provide DHCP support to clients in multiple VRFs, you can conserve IP addresses by using a single IP address pool rather than one for each VRF. For general information about VRFs, see the *Cisco Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide* .

- DHCP relay agent forwards client messages between VRFs.
- Centralized DHCP server supports multiple VRFs.
- Option 82 must be enabled for VRF support.

1. Enable Option 82 for the DHCP relay agent.
2. Configure DHCP relay address and VRF information on the interface.
3. Device inserts Option 82 information and forwards the request to the DHCP server in the server VRF.
4. Device strips Option 82 from the response and forwards it to the client in the client VRF.

The Option 82 information includes the following:

- **VPN identifier**: Name of the VRF that the interface receiving the DHCP request is a member of.
- **Link selection**: Subnet address of the interface receiving the DHCP request. When DHCP smart relay is enabled, this is the subnet of the active giaddr.
- **Server identifier override**: IP address of the interface receiving the DHCP request. When DHCP smart relay is enabled, this is the active giaddr.



Note The DHCP server must support the VPN identifier, link selection, and server identifier override options.

VRF support for DHCP relay agent

For example, if a DHCP request arrives on an interface configured with a DHCP relay address and VRF information, and the DHCP server address belongs to a network in a different VRF, the device inserts Option 82 information (including VPN identifier, link selection, and server identifier override) and forwards the request to the server in the server VRF. The response is then returned to the client in the client VRF after stripping Option 82.

DHCP smart relay agent

The DHCP smart relay agent is a network component that forwards DHCP broadcast requests and manages IP address allocation from available subnet pools.

- Forwards DHCP broadcast request packets from hosts to the DHCP server by setting the giaddr to the primary address of the inbound interface.
- Allocates IP addresses from the primary subnet pool until it is exhausted.
- Can be configured to allocate IP addresses from the secondary subnet pool if the primary pool is exhausted or ignored by the server.

Reference information for DHCP smart relay agent

The DHCP smart relay agent enhances address allocation flexibility, especially when the number of hosts exceeds the available addresses in the primary pool or when multiple subnets are configured on an interface.

Example of DHCP smart relay agent operation

For example, if a network interface has both primary and secondary IP subnets configured, and the primary subnet pool is exhausted, the DHCP smart relay agent can allocate addresses from the secondary subnet pool to accommodate additional hosts.

About the DHCPv6 Relay Agent

Dhcpv6 relay agent

The DHCPv6 relay agent is a network function that forwards DHCPv6 packets between clients and servers when they are not on the same physical subnet.

- Receives DHCPv6 messages from clients.
- Generates new DHCPv6 messages to send out on another interface.
- Sets the gateway address (giaddr field) and forwards messages to the DHCPv6 server.

Supporting reference information for DHCPv6 relay agent

The DHCPv6 relay agent is used when DHCPv6 clients and servers are located on different subnets, allowing communication between them.

VRF support for the DHCPv6 relay agent

The DHCPv6 relay agent with VRF support enables forwarding of DHCPv6 broadcast messages from clients in one VRF instance to DHCPv6 servers in another VRF instance.

- Allows a single DHCPv6 server to provide DHCP support to clients in multiple VRFs.
- Conserves IP addresses by using a single IP address pool for multiple VRFs.
- Eliminates the need for separate IP address pools for each VRF.

Reference information for VRF support in DHCPv6 relay agent

The DHCPv6 relay agent can be configured to forward messages between clients and servers across VRFs, optimizing IP address usage.

VRF support for DHCPv6 relay agent

For example, a network administrator can configure a single DHCPv6 server to assign addresses to clients in multiple VRFs, reducing the number of required IP address pools and simplifying management.

IPv6 availability for delegated prefix through the v6 relay agent

DHCPv6 Prefix Delegation (DHCPv6-PD) is a mechanism that assigns complete subnets and network parameters from a DHCPv6-PD server to a DHCPv6-PD client, extending the functionality of the DHCPv6 relay agent as defined in RFC3633.

- Enables assignment of subnets and network/interface parameters from server to client.
- Extends DHCPv6 relay agent functionality to support prefix delegation.
- Facilitates static route creation and distribution for delegated prefixes on the switch.

Details on IPv6 delegated prefix availability via v6 relay agent

DHCPv6-PD allows a DHCPv6 relay agent to forward network address requests from clients to a DHCPv6 server using an IANA option. If a client requires a prefix address, it includes an IAPD option in the request. The DHCPv6 server delegates the requested prefix if available in its pool.

- Prefix delegation does not interwork with First Hop Security (FHS).
- DHCPv6 does not support prefix delegation with relay chaining.

When the CLI is enabled, DHCPv6-PD adds a static route on the switch for the delegated prefix, making the prefix routable from the switch. A DHCPv6-PD binding is created for each client, along with an IPv6 route for the delegated prefix. The added static routes are distributed to neighbors through the OSPFv3 routing protocol.

Note Currently, DHCPv6-PD route distribution is not supported for other routing protocols like IS-IS or BGP. For more information, refer to the "Configuring Redistribution" section of *Cisco Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide* .

DHCPv6 Smart Relay Agent

The DHCPv6 Smart Relay Agent is a network component that forwards solicit packets from hosts to the DHCPv6 server, setting the link address to the inbound interface address.

- Forwards solicit packets from hosts to the DHCPv6 server.
- Sets the link address to the address of the inbound interface.
- Allocates IP addresses from the primary or secondary subnet pool based on availability.

How the DHCPv6 Smart Relay Agent Allocates IP Addresses

When the DHCPv6 smart relay agent receives solicit packets from a host, it sets the link address to the address of the inbound interface and forwards the packets to the server. The server allocates IP addresses from the link address subnet pool until the pool is exhausted and ignores further requests. If the first subnet pool is exhausted or the server ignores further requests, the relay agent can allocate IP addresses from the secondary subnet pool. This is useful when the number of hosts exceeds the available IP addresses or when multiple subnets are configured on an interface using secondary addresses.

Example: DHCPv6 Smart Relay Agent in Action

For example, if a network interface has both a primary and a secondary subnet configured, and the primary subnet pool is exhausted, the DHCPv6 smart relay agent can allocate IP addresses from the secondary subnet pool to ensure continued address assignment for new hosts.

Guidelines and Limitations for DHCPv6 Smart Relay

- In a vPC environment, it is recommended that the subnet of the IPv6 address(es) of an interface should be the same on both switches.
- The number of hosts that use DHCPv6 smart relay at an instance is restricted to 10,000.
- DHCPv6 Smart Relay is supported on cloud-based platforms.

About DHCP client

The DHCP client feature is a network capability that allows automatic assignment of IPv4 or IPv6 addresses to interfaces.

- Supports both IPv4 and IPv6 address assignment.
- Can be configured on routed ports, the management port, and switch virtual interfaces (SVIs).

Prerequisites for DHCP

Use this reference to review prerequisites for DHCP.

- You should be familiar with DHCP before you configure DHCP snooping or the DHCP relay agent.

Guidelines and limitations for DHCP

DHCP configuration on Cisco Nexus 9000 Series switches is subject to specific guidelines and limitations, including feature support and platform restrictions.

DHCP guidelines overview

- Key limitations include lack of support for relaying bootp packets, DHCP subnet broadcast, and certain features on specific line cards and platforms.
- Platform-specific support for DHCP snooping, relay, and client features varies by NX-OS release and hardware model.

DHCP snooping and relay guidelines

- For secure POAP, enable DHCP snooping and set firewall rules to block unintended or malicious DHCP servers.
- Cisco Nexus 9000 Series switches do not support relaying of bootp packets, but do support Layer 2 switched bootp packets.
- DHCP subnet broadcast is not supported.
- Enable Option 82 insertion for DHCP packets to support the highest DHCP snooping scale.
- Before globally enabling DHCP snooping, ensure that the DHCP server and relay agent are configured and enabled.
- DHCP snooping does not work when DHCP relay is configured on the same Cisco Nexus device.
- DHCP snooping, DAI, and FHS are not supported on Cisco Nexus 9500 platform switches with -R/-RX/-R2 line cards.
- DHCP snooping is not supported on VXLAN VLANs.

Interface, VRF, and DHCP smart relay guidelines

- DHCP snooping supports multiple IP addresses with the same MAC address and VLAN in static binding entries.
- VXLAN supports DHCP relay when the DHCP server is reachable through a default VRF.
- If a VLAN ACL (VACL) is configured on a VLAN with DHCP snooping, ensure the VACL permits DHCP traffic between servers and hosts. When both DHCP snooping and relay are enabled, relay takes precedence.
- If an ingress router ACL is configured on a Layer 3 interface with a DHCP server address, ensure the ACL permits DHCP traffic between servers and hosts.
- If using DHCP relay with clients and servers in different VRFs, use only one DHCP server within a VRF.
- ACL statistics are not supported if DHCP snooping is enabled.
- Synchronize DHCP configuration across switches in a vPC link to avoid run-time errors and dropped packets.
- DHCP Smart Relay is limited to the first 100 IP addresses of the interface on which it is enabled.
- Configure a helper address on the interface to use DHCP smart relay.

DHCPv6 and DHCP client guidelines

- If DHCP Smart Relay is enabled in a vPC environment, primary and secondary interface IP addresses should share a subnet between peers.
- When configuring DHCPv6 server addresses on an interface, a destination interface cannot be used with global IPv6 addresses.
- DHCPv6-PD Routes are not generated when a DHCPv6 client initiates a Rebind. Existing IAPD entries are refreshed but not created. For IAPD route creation, a full Solicit, Advertise, Request, Reply sequence must be seen by the DHCPv6 Relay agent.
- If using DHCP relay on an unnumbered interface, configure the switch to insert option 82.
- DHCPv6 Prefix Delegation Routes are not generated when Option 14 **Rapid Commit** is present. A full Solicit, Advertise, Request, Reply sequence is needed to generate an IAPD route.
- The following guidelines and limitations apply to the DHCP client feature:
  - You can configure multiple SVIs, but each interface VLAN should be in a different subnet. The DHCP client feature cannot configure different IP addresses with the same subnet on different interface VLANs on the same device.
  - DHCP client and DHCP relay are not supported on the same switch.
  - DHCP client is not supported for Layer 3 subinterfaces.
  - DHCP client is supported on Cisco Nexus 9300 and 9500 Series switches.
  - DHCP client is not supported on Cisco Nexus 9500 platform switches with N9K-X9636C-R, N9K-X9636C-RX, N9K-X9636Q-R, and N9K-X96136YC-R line cards.
- For DHCP configuration limits, see the *Cisco Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS Verified Scalability Guide* .

Supported platforms and releases

- Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 9.3(3), DHCP snooping and relay are supported on Cisco Nexus 9364C-GX, 9316D-GX, and 93600CD-GX switches.
- Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 10.3(1)F , DHCP relay is supported on Cisco Nexus X9836DM-A line card of the Cisco Nexus 9808 switches.
- Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 10.4(1)F, DHCP relay is supported on Cisco Nexus X98900CD-A line card of Cisco Nexus 9808 switches.
- Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 10.4(1)F, DHCP relay is supported on Cisco Nexus 9804 switches, and Cisco Nexus X98900CD-A and X9836DM-A line cards.

Default settings for DHCP

Use this reference to review the default settings for DHCP.

Default settings for DHCP information

This table lists the default settings for DHCP parameters.

Table 1: Default DHCP parameters

Parameters	Default
DHCP feature	Disabled
DHCP snooping	Disabled
DHCP snooping on VLANs	Disabled
DHCP snooping MAC address verification	Enabled
DHCP snooping Option 82 support	Disabled
DHCP snooping trust	Untrusted
DHCP relay agent	Enabled
DHCPv6 relay agent	Enabled
VRF support for the DHCP relay agent	Disabled
VRF support for the DHCPv6 relay agent	Disabled
DHCP Option 82 for relay agent	Disabled
DHCP smart relay agent	Disabled
DHCP server IP address	None

Configuring DHCP

Configure the minimum DHCP settings

Procedure

Step 1 Enable the DHCP feature.

When the DHCP feature is disabled, you cannot configure DHCP snooping.

Step 2 Enable DHCP snooping globally.

Step 3 Enable DHCP snooping on at least one VLAN.

By default, DHCP snooping is disabled on all VLANs.

Step 4 Make sure that the DHCP server is connected to the device using a trusted interface.

Step 5 (Optional) Enable the DHCP relay agent.

Step 6 (Optional) If DHCP servers and clients are in different VRFs, do the following:

a) Enable Option 82 for the DHCP relay agent.

b) Enable VRF support for the DHCP relay agent.

Step 7 (Optional) Configure an interface with the IP address of the DHCP server.

Enable or disable the DHCP feature

You can enable or disable the DHCP feature on the device. By default, DHCP is disabled.

When the DHCP feature is disabled, you cannot configure the DHCP relay agent, DHCP snooping, or any of the features that depend on DHCP. In addition, all DHCP configuration is removed from the device.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 [**no**] **feature dhcp**

Example:

```
switch(config)#feature dhcp
```

Enables the DHCP feature. The **no** option disables the DHCP feature and erases all DHCP configuration.

Step 3 (Optional) **show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch#show running-config dhcp
```

Displays the DHCP configuration.

Step 4 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Configuring DHCP snooping

Enable or disable DHCP snooping globally

You can enable or disable DHCP snooping globally on the device.

Before you begin

Make sure that you have enabled the DHCP feature.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 [**no**] **ip dhcp snooping**

Example:

```
switch(config)#ip dhcp snooping
```

Enables DHCP snooping globally. The **no** form of this command disables DHCP snooping.

Step 3 (Optional) **show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch#show running-config dhcp
```

Displays the DHCP configuration.

Step 4 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Enable or disable DHCP snooping on a VLAN

You can enable or disable DHCP snooping on one or more VLANs. By default, DHCP snooping is disabled on all VLANs.

Before you begin

Make sure that the DHCP feature is enabled.

Note If a VACL is configured on a VLAN that you are configuring with DHCP snooping, make sure that the VACL permits DHCP traffic between DHCP servers and DHCP hosts.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 [**no**] **ip dhcp snooping vlan** *vlan-list*

Example:

```
switch(config)#ip dhcp snooping vlan 100,200,250-252
```

Enables DHCP snooping on the VLANs specified by *vlan-list* . The **no** form of this command disables DHCP snooping on the VLANs specified.

Step 3 (Optional) **show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch#show running-config dhcp
```

Displays the DHCP configuration.

Step 4 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Enable or disable DHCP snooping MAC address verification

You can enable or disable DHCP snooping MAC address verification. If the device receives a packet on an untrusted interface and the source MAC address and the DHCP client hardware address do not match, address verification causes the device to drop the packet. MAC address verification is enabled by default.

Before you begin

Make sure that the DHCP feature is enabled.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 [**no**] **ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address**

Example:

```
switch(config)#ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address
```

Enables DHCP snooping MAC address verification. The **no** form of this command disables MAC address verification.

Step 3 (Optional) **show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch#show running-config dhcp
```

Displays the DHCP configuration.

Step 4 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Enable or disable option 82 data insertion and removal

Use this procedure to enable or disable Option 82 data insertion and removal for DHCP packets on your device.

You can enable or disable the insertion and removal of Option 82 information for DHCP packets forwarded without the use of the DHCP relay agent. By default, the device does not include Option 82 information in DHCP packets.

Note DHCP relay agent support for Option 82 is configured separately.

Note To support a higher DHCP pps scale, you must enable the insertion of Option 82 information for DHCP packets.

Note You must add Option82 as specified in the format string in the command configuration.

- The length of the Option82 string increases based on the length of the format string.
- The circuit-id must include the ascii value of the format string.

Before you begin

Make sure that the DHCP feature is enabled.

Procedure

Step 1 [**no**] **ip dhcp snooping information option**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#ip dhcp snooping information option
```

Enables the insertion and removal of Option 82 information for DHCP packets. The **no** form of this command disables the insertion and removal of Option 82 information.

Step 2 (Optional) [**no**] **ip dhcp option82 sub-option circuit-id** *format_type string format*

Example:

```
switch(config)#ip dhcp snooping sub-option circuit-id format-type string format
```

Example:

```
switch(config)#ip dhcp snooping sub-option circuit-id format-type string format?
WORD Format string (Max Size 64)
```

Configures Option 82 as follows:

- If you do not specify *format-type* , the *circuit-id* displays the incoming port, for example, *ethernet1/1* .
- If you specify format <*word*> , the *circuit-id* displays the specified word
- If you specify *%h* instead of <*word*> , the *circuit-id* displays the host name.
- If you specify *%p* instead of <*word*> , the *circuit-id* displays the port name.
- If you specify *%h:%p* instead of <*word*> , the *circuit-id* displays both host and port name.

Note
The *no* option disables this behavior.

Step 3 (Optional) [**no**] **ip dhcp snooping sub-option format non-tlv**

Example:

```
switch(config)#ip dhcp snooping sub-option format non-tlv
```

Removes subtype, and its length, from Circuit ID and Remote ID suboptions of Option 82 information.

Step 4 **interface** *interface slot/port*

Example:

```
switch(config)#interface ethernet 2/2
switch(config-if)#
```

Enters the interface configuration mode, where slot/port is the interface where you want to enable or disable snooping.

Step 5 (Optional) **ip dhcp option82 sub-option circuit-id**

Example:

```
switch(config-if)#ip dhcp option82 sub-option circuit-id?WORD Format string (Max Size 64)
```

Example:

```
switch(config-if)#ip dhcp option82 sub-option circuit-id test
```

Configures Option 82 at the interface.

Note
This command is not supported at SVI and Sub-Interface.

Note
The *no* option disables this behavior

Step 6 **exit**

Example:

```
switch(config-if)#exit
switch(config)#exit
switch#
```

Exits interface configuration mode.

Step 7 (Optional) **show ip dhcp option82 info interface** *intf_name*

Displays the DHCP configuration. It shows whether option82 is enabled or disabled on that interface and the transmitted packets for an interface that is option82 enabled.

Step 8 (Optional) **show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch#show running-config dhcp
```

Displays the DHCP configuration.

Step 9 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Enable or disable strict DHCP packet validation

You can enable or disable the strict validation of DHCP packets. By default, strict validation of DHCP packets is disabled.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 [**no**] **ip dhcp packet strict-validation**

Example:

```
switch(config)#ip dhcp packet strict-validation
```

Enables the strict validation of DHCP packets. The **no** form of this command disables strict DHCP packet validation.

Step 3 (Optional) **show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch#show running-config dhcp
```

Displays the DHCP configuration.

Step 4 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Configure an interface as trusted or untrusted

Configure an interface as trusted or untrusted to control DHCP message sources for DHCP snooping.

You can configure whether an interface is a trusted or untrusted source of DHCP messages. By default, all interfaces are untrusted. You can configure DHCP trust on the following types of interfaces:

- Layer 2 Ethernet interfaces
- Layer 2 port-channel interfaces

Before you begin

Make sure that the DHCP feature is enabled.

Make sure that the interface is configured as a Layer 2 interface.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 Do one of the following options:

- **interface ethernet** *slot* / *port*
- **interface port-channel** *channel-number*

Example:

```
switch(config)#interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)#
```

- Enters interface configuration mode, where *slot* / *port* is the Layer 2 Ethernet interface that you want to configure as trusted or untrusted for DHCP snooping.
- Enters interface configuration mode, where *slot* / *port* is the Layer 2 port-channel interface that you want to configure as trusted or untrusted for DHCP snooping.

Step 3 [**no**] **ip dhcp snooping trust**

Example:

```
switch(config-if)#ip dhcp snooping trust
```

Configures the interface as a trusted interface for DHCP snooping. The **no** form of this command configures the port as an untrusted interface.

Step 4 (Optional) **show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch#show running-config dhcp
```

Displays the DHCP configuration.

Step 5 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Enable or disable the DHCP relay trusted port functionality

You can enable or disable the DHCP relay trusted port functionality. By default, if the gateway address is set to all zeros in the DHCP packet and the relay information option is already present in the packet, the DHCP relay agent will not discard the packet. If the **ip dhcp relay information option trust** command is configured globally, the DHCP relay agent will discard the packet if the gateway address is set to all zeros.

Before you begin

Make sure that the DHCP feature is enabled.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 [**no**] **ip dhcp relay information option trust**

Example:

```
switch(config)#ip dhcp relay information option trust
```

Enables the DHCP relay trusted port functionality. The **no** form of this command disables this functionality.

Step 3 (Optional) **show ip dhcp relay**

Example:

```
switch#show ip dhcp relay
```

Displays the DHCP relay configuration.

Step 4 (Optional) **show ip dhcp relay information trusted-sources**

Example:

```
switch#show ip dhcp relay information trusted-sources
```

Displays the DHCP relay trusted ports configuration.

Step 5 (Optional) **show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch#show running-config dhcp
```

Displays the DHCP configuration.

Step 6 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Configure an interface as a DHCP relay trusted or untrusted port

Configure a Layer 3 interface as a DHCP relay trusted or untrusted port to control DHCP relay agent information processing.

You can configure whether a Layer 3 interface is a DHCP relay trusted or untrusted interface. By default, all interfaces are untrusted. You can configure DHCP relay trust on the following types of interfaces:

- Layer 3 Ethernet interfaces and subinterfaces
- Layer 3 port-channel interfaces

Before you begin

Make sure that the DHCP feature is enabled.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 **interface** [**ethernet** *slot/port* [. *number*] | **port-channel** *channel-number*]

Example:

```
switch(config)#interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)#
```

Enters interface configuration mode, where *slot/port* is the Layer 3 Ethernet interface that you want to configure as trusted or untrusted or *channel-number* is the Layer 3 port-channel interface that you want to configure as trusted or untrusted.

Step 3 [**no**] **ip dhcp relay information trusted**

Example:

```
switch(config-if)#ip dhcp relay information trusted
```

Configures the interface as a trusted interface for DHCP relay agent information. The **no** form of this command configures the port as an untrusted interface.

Note
For any Layer 3 interface, if the interface is configured as trusted either through a global command or an interface-level command, the interface is considered as a trusted interface. Hence, when the trusted-port command is enabled at the global level, any Layer 3 interface cannot be considered as untrusted irrespective of the interface-level configuration.

Step 4 (Optional) **show ip dhcp relay information trusted-sources**

Example:

```
switch#show ip dhcp relay information trusted-sources
```

Displays the DHCP relay trusted ports configuration.

Step 5 (Optional) **show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch#show running-config dhcp
```

Displays the DHCP configuration.

Step 6 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Configure all interfaces as trusted or untrusted

You can configure all Layer 3 interfaces as DHCP relay trusted or untrusted interfaces. By default, all interfaces are untrusted. You can configure DHCP relay trust on the following types of interfaces:

- Layer 3 Ethernet interfaces and subinterfaces
- Layer 3 port-channel interfaces

When you enable the **ip dhcp relay information trust-all** command, any Layer 3 interface cannot be considered as untrusted irrespective of the interface-level configuration.

Before you begin

Make sure that the DHCP feature is enabled.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 [**no**] **ip dhcp relay information trust-all**

Example:

```
switch(config)#ip dhcp relay information trust-all
```

Configures the interfaces as trusted sources of DHCP messages. The **no** form of this command configures the ports as untrusted interfaces.

Step 3 (Optional) **show ip dhcp relay information trusted-sources**

Example:

```
switch#show ip dhcp relay information trusted-sources
```

Displays the DHCP relay trusted ports configuration.

Step 4 (Optional) **show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch#show running-config dhcp
```

Displays the DHCP configuration.

Step 5 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Enable or disable the DHCP relay agent

You can enable or disable the DHCP relay agent. By default, the DHCP relay agent is enabled.

Before you begin

Ensure that the DHCP feature is enabled.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 [**no**] **ip dhcp relay**

Example:

```
switch(config)#ip dhcp relay
```

Enables the DHCP relay agent. The **no** option disables the DHCP relay agent.

Step 3 (Optional) **show ip dhcp relay**

Example:

```
switch#show ip dhcp relay
```

Displays the DHCP relay configuration.

Step 4 (Optional) **show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch#show running-config dhcp
```

Displays the DHCP configuration.

Step 5 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Enable or disable option 82 for the DHCP relay agent

You can enable or disable the device to insert and remove Option 82 information on DHCP packets forwarded by the relay agent.

By default, the DHCP relay agent does not include Option 82 information in DHCP packets.

Before you begin

Ensure that the DHCP feature is enabled.

Procedure

Step 1 Enters the global configuration mode by using the **configure terminal** command.

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Step 2 Enable or Disable DHCP Relay Agent Information Option using the [**no**] **ip dhcp relay information option** command.

Example:

```
switch(config)#ip dhcp relay information option
```

Enables the DHCP relay agent to insert and remove Option 82 information on the packets that it forwards. The Option 82 information is in binary ifindex format by default. The **no** option disables this behavior.

Step 3 (Optional) Customize circuit ID format for SVIs using the [**no**] **ip dhcp relay sub-option circuit-id customized** command.

Example:

```
switch(config)#ip dhcp relay sub-option circuit-id customized
```

Programs Option 82 with the VLAN + slot + port format. This command is applicable only for SVIs. The **no** option disables this behavior.

Note
On Port-Channel interfaces, the custom circuit-ID format is not used. Instead, Option 82 uses the default binary ifindex format.

Step 4 (Optional) Configure Non-TLV format for suboptions using the [**no**] **ip dhcp relay sub-option format non-tlv** command.

Example:

```
switch(config)#ip dhcp relay sub-option format non-tlv
```

Removes subtype, and its length, from Circuit ID and Remote ID suboptions of Option 82 information.

Step 5 (Optional) Configure circuit ID format type as string using the [**no**] **ip dhcp relay sub-option circuit-id format-type string** command.

Example:

```
switch(config)#ip dhcp relay sub-option circuit-id format-type string
```

Configures Option 82 to use encoded string format instead of the default binary ifindex format. The **no** option disables this behavior.

For VLANs and SVIs:

- When this command and the **ip dhcp relay sub-option circuit-id customized** command are both configured, the **ip dhcp relay sub-option circuit-id format-type string** command is programmed.
- When the **ip dhcp relay sub-option circuit-id format-type string** command is removed, the **ip dhcp relay sub-option circuit-id customized** command is programmed.

- When both commands are removed, the ifindex is programmed.

For other interfaces, if the **ip dhcp relay sub-option circuit-id format-type string** command is configured, it is used. Otherwise, the default ifindex is programmed.

Step 6 (Optional) Display DHCP Relay configuration using the **show ip dhcp relay** command.

Example:

```
switch#show ip dhcp relay
```

Step 7 (Optional) Display DHCP configuration using the **show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch#show running-config dhcp
```

Note
In the output of this command, the **circuit-id** parameter value will be displayed in double quotes, even if configured with or without double quotes.

Enable or disable VRF support for the DHCP relay agent

You can configure the device to support the relaying of DHCP requests that arrive on an interface in one VRF to a DHCP server in a different VRF.

Before you begin

You must enable Option 82 for the DHCP relay agent.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 [**no**] **ip dhcp relay information option vpn**

Example:

```
switch(config)#ip dhcp relay information option vpn
```

Enables VRF support for the DHCP relay agent. The **no** option disables this behavior.

Step 3 [**no**] **ip dhcp relay sub-option type cisco**

Example:

```
switch(config)#ip dhcp relay sub-option type cisco
```

Enables DHCP to use Cisco proprietary numbers 150, 152, and 151 when filling the link selection, server ID override, and VRF name/VPN ID relay agent Option 82 suboptions. The **no** option causes DHCP to use RFC numbers 5, 11, and 151 for the link selection, server ID override, and VRF name/VPN ID suboptions.

Step 4 (Optional) **show ip dhcp relay**

Example:

```
switch#show ip dhcp relay
```

Displays the DHCP relay configuration.

Step 5 (Optional) **show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch#show running-config dhcp
```

Displays the DHCP configuration.

Step 6 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Disable the server identifier override option

Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 9.3(3), you can disable the server identifier override option. This option is added by default in DHCP Option 82 packets for a DHCP relay VPN configuration or source interface configuration.

Before you begin

You must enable Option 82 for the DHCP relay agent.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 [**no**] **ip dhcp relay information option server-id-override-disable**

Example:

```
switch(config)#ip dhcp relay information option server-id-override-disable
```

Disables the server identifier override option in DHCP Option 82 packets.

Note

You can use the **no** form of this command to re-enable the server identifier override option.

Configure DHCP server addresses on an interface

Configure DHCP server IP addresses on an interface to enable the relay agent to forward DHCP requests and replies between hosts and servers.

You can configure DHCP server IP addresses on an interface. When an inbound DHCP BOOTREQUEST packet arrives on the interface, the relay agent forwards the packet to all DHCP server IP addresses specified. The relay agent forwards replies from all DHCP servers to the host that sent the request.

Before you begin

Ensure that the DHCP feature is enabled.

Ensure that the DHCP server is correctly configured.

Determine the IP address for each DHCP server that you want to configure on the interface.

If the DHCP server is in a different VRF than the interface, ensure that you have enabled VRF support.

Note If an ingress router ACL is configured on an interface that you are configuring with a DHCP server address, ensure that the router ACL permits DHCP traffic between DHCP servers and DHCP hosts.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 Do one of the following options:

- **interface ethernet** *slot* / *port* [**.** *number*]
- **interface vlan** *vlan-id*
- **interface port-channel** *channel-id* [. *subchannel-id*]

Example:

```
switch(config)#interface ethernet 2/3
switch(config-if)#
```

- Enters interface configuration mode, where *slot* / *port* is the physical Ethernet interface that you want to configure with a DHCP server IP address. If you want to configure a subinterface, include the *number* argument to specify the subinterface number.

  Note
  Port-channel subinterfaces are supported only in Cisco NX-OS Releases 6.1(2)I3(3) and 6.1(2)I3(3a). They are not supported in Cisco NX-OS Release 9.2(1).

- Enters interface configuration mode, where *vlan-id* is the ID of the VLAN that you want to configure with a DHCP server IP address.
- Enters interface configuration mode, where *channel-id* is the ID of the port channel that you want to configure with a DHCP server IP address. If you want to configure a subchannel, include the *subchannel-id* argument to specify the subchannel ID.

Step 3 **ip dhcp relay address** *IP-address* [**use-vrf** *vrf-name*]

Example:

```
switch(config-if)#ip dhcp relay address 10.132.7.120 use-vrf red
```

Configures an IP address for a DHCP server to which the relay agent forwards BOOTREQUEST packets received on this interface.

To configure more than one IP address, use the **ip dhcp relay address** command once per address.

Step 4 (Optional) **show ip dhcp relay address**

Example:

```
switch#show ip dhcp relay address
```

Displays all the configured DHCP server addresses.

Step 5 (Optional) **show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch#show running-config dhcp
```

Displays the DHCP configuration.

Step 6 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Configure the DHCP relay source interface

Configure the source interface for the DHCP relay agent to control which address is used as the source address in relayed DHCP packets.

You can configure the source interface for the DHCP relay agent. By default, the DHCP relay agent uses the relay agent address as the source address of the outgoing packet. Configuring the source interface enables you to use a more stable address (such as the loopback interface address) as the source address of relayed messages. When DHCP relay source interface is configured, the device adds the configured source interface IP address as giaddr to the DHCP packet if source interface VRF is same as that of DHCP server VRF. Otherwise, IP address of the interface through which the server is reachable, will be used as giaddr.

Before you begin

- Ensure that the DHCP feature is enabled.
- Ensure that the DHCP relay agent is enabled.

- Ensure CLI dhcp relay information option and ip dhcp relay information option vpn are enabled.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 [**no**] **ip dhcp relay source-interface** *interface*

Example:

```
switch(config)#ip dhcp relay source-interface loopback 2
```

Configures the source interface for the DHCP relay agent.

Note

- The DHCP relay source interface can be configured globally, per interface, or both. When both the global and interface levels are configured, the interface-level configuration overrides the global configuration.
- When configuring DHCP relay on an interface with a source interface configuration, ensure that Option 82 or VPN configuration is enabled, regardless of whether the server and client are in the same or different VRFs.

Step 3 (Optional) **show ip dhcp relay** [**interface** *interface*]

Example:

```
switch#show ip dhcp relay
```

Displays the DHCP relay configuration.

Step 4 (Optional) **show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch#show running-config dhcp
```

Displays the DHCP configuration.

Step 5 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Enable or disable DHCP smart relay globally

You can enable or disable DHCP smart relay globally on the device.

Before you begin

Ensure that the DHCP feature is enabled.

Ensure that the DHCP relay agent is enabled.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 [**no**] **ip dhcp smart-relay global**

Example:

```
switch(config)#ip dhcp smart-relay global
```

Enables DHCP smart relay globally. The **no** form of this command disables DHCP smart relay.

Step 3 (Optional) **show ip dhcp relay**

Example:

```
switch#show ip dhcp relay
```

Displays the DHCP smart relay configuration.

Step 4 (Optional) **show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch#show running-config dhcp
```

Displays the DHCP configuration.

Step 5 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Enable or disable DHCP smart relay on a layer 3 interface

You can enable or disable DHCP smart relay on Layer 3 interfaces.

Before you begin

Ensure that the DHCP feature is enabled.

Ensure that the DHCP relay agent is enabled.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 **interface** *interface slot* / *port*

Example:

```
switch(config)#interface ethernet 2/3
switch(config-if)#
```

Enters interface configuration mode, where *slot* / *port* is the interface for which you want to enable or disable DHCP smart relay.

Step 3 [**no**] **ip dhcp smart-relay**

Example:

```
switch(config-if)#ip dhcp smart-relay
```

Enables DHCP smart relay on the interface. The **no** form of this command disables DHCP smart relay on the interface.

Step 4 **exit**

Example:

```
switch(config-if)#exit
switch(config)#
```

Exits interface configuration mode.

Step 5 **exit**

Example:

```
switch(config)#exit
switch#
```

Exits global configuration mode.

Step 6 (Optional) **show ip dhcp relay**

Example:

```
switch#show ip dhcp relay
```

Displays the DHCP smart relay configuration.

Step 7 (Optional) **show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch#show running-config dhcp
```

Displays the DHCP configuration.

Step 8 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Configure the DHCP relay Subnet-Selection

If an interface includes both a primary and a secondary IP address, then by default the DHCP relay uses the primary subnet to request the IP address allocation from the server. You must enable DHCP smart relay if you want the DHCP relay to use the secondary IP address. With smart relay enabled, DHCP relay first requests the IP address in the primary subnet. If it fails to get the IP address in the primary subnet, it requests the IP address of the secondary subnet. The IP address of the secondary subnet is not chosen by default.

With the introduction of the DHCP relay subnet selection feature, you have an option to choose the IP address of either the primary or the secondary subnet based on your requirements. When you configure the DHCP relay subnet selection, the DHCP relayed packet includes the subnet that is used in subnet-selection for a source and relay agent. If there is a VPN or a source interface option, the option 82 link selection is updated with the configured subnet.

The DHCP Smart relay and the subnet-selection configuration are mutually exclusive at the interface level. If DHCP Smart relay is enabled globally and the subnet-selection is configured on the interface level, then the interface configuration takes precedence.

With the DHCP VPN or the source interface option, the DHCP server must use the option 82 link-selection to assign the IP address.

Before you begin

Ensure that the DHCP feature is enabled.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 **interface vlan** *vlan-id*

Example:

```
switch(config)#interface vlan 3
switch(config-if)#
```

Enters interface configuration mode.

Step 3 **ip dhcp relay subnet-selection** *ip address*

Example:

```
switch(config-if)#ip dhcp relay subnet-selection 192.0.2.1
```

Configures the DHCP relay subnet-selection for the specified IP address.

Configuring DHCPv6

Enable or disable the DHCPv6 relay agent

Use this procedure to enable or disable the DHCPv6 relay agent on your device.

You can enable or disable the DHCPv6 relay agent. By default, the DHCPv6 relay agent is enabled.

Before you begin

Ensure that the DHCP feature is enabled.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 [**no**] **ipv6 dhcp relay**

Example:

```
switch(config)#ipv6 dhcp relay
```

Enables the DHCPv6 relay agent. The **no** option disables the relay agent.

Step 3 (Optional) **show ipv6 dhcp relay** [**interface** *interface*]

Example:

```
switch#show ipv6 dhcp relay
```

Displays the DHCPv6 relay configuration.

Step 4 [**no**] **ipv6 dhcp relay prefix-delegation route**

Example:

```
switch(config)#ipv6 dhcp relay prefix-delegation route
```

Enables the IPv6 prefix route addition. The **no** option disables the prefix route addition.

Step 5 (Optional) **show ipv6 dhcp relay prefix-delegation**

Example:

```
switch#show ipv6 dhcp relay prefix-delegation
```

Displays the DHCPv6 IAPD entries (Client IP, interface, lease timer and delegated prefix).

Step 6 (Optional) **show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch#show running-config dhcp
```

Displays the DHCP configuration.

Step 7 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Enable or disable VRF support for the DHCPv6 relay agent

You can configure the device to support the relaying of DHCPv6 requests that arrive on an interface in one VRF to a DHCPv6 server in a different VRF.

Before you begin

Ensure that the DHCP feature is enabled.

Ensure that the DHCPv6 relay agent is enabled.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 [**no**] **ipv6 dhcp relay option vpn**

Example:

```
switch(config)#ipv6 dhcp relay option vpn
```

Enables VRF support for the DHCPv6 relay agent. The **no** option disables this behavior.

Step 3 [**no**] **ipv6 dhcp relay option type cisco**

Example:

```
switch(config)#ipv6 dhcp relay option type cisco
```

Causes the DHCPv6 relay agent to insert virtual subnet selection (VSS) details as part of the vendor-specific option. The **no** option causes the DHCPv6 relay agent to insert VSS details as part of the VSS option (68), which is defined in RFC-6607. This command is useful when you want to use DHCPv6 servers that do not support RFC-6607 but allocate IPv6 addresses based on the client VRF name.

Step 4 (Optional) **show ipv6 dhcp relay** [**interface** *interface*]

Example:

```
switch#show ipv6 dhcp relay
```

Displays the DHCPv6 relay configuration.

Step 5 (Optional) **show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch#show running-config dhcp
```

Displays the DHCP configuration.

Step 6 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Enable or Disable DHCPv6 Smart Relay Globally

You can enable or disable DHCPv6 smart relay globally on the device.

Before you begin

Ensure that the DHCP feature is enabled.

Ensure that the DHCPv6 relay agent is enabled.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 [**no**] **ipv6 dhcp smart-relay global**

Example:

```
switch(config)# ipv6 dhcp smart-relay global
```

Enables DHCPv6 smart relay globally. The **no** form of this command disables DHCPv6 smart relay.

Step 3 (Optional) **show ipv6 dhcp relay**

Example:

```
switch# show ipv6 dhcp relay
```

Displays the DHCPv6 smart relay configuration.

Step 4 (Optional) **show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch# show running-config dhcp
```

Displays the DHCPv6 configuration.

Step 5 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch# copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Enable or Disable DHCPv6 Smart Relay on a Layer 3 Interface

You can enable or disable DHCP smart relay on Layer 3 interfaces.

Before you begin

Ensure that the DHCP feature is enabled.

Ensure that the DHCPv6 relay agent is enabled.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 **interface** *interface slot* / *port*

Example:

```
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/3
switch(config-if)#
```

Enters interface configuration mode, where *slot* / *port* is the interface for which you want to enable or disable DHCPv6 smart relay.

Step 3 [**no**] **ipv6 dhcp smart-relay**

Example:

```
switch(config-if)# ipv6 dhcp smart-relay
```

Enables DHCPv6 smart relay on the interface. The **no** form of this command disables DHCPv6 smart relay on the interface.

Step 4 **exit**

Example:

```
switch(config-if)# exit
switch(config)#
```

Exits interface configuration mode.

Step 5 **exit**

Example:

```
switch(config)# exit
switch#
```

Exits global configuration mode.

Step 6 (Optional) **show ipv6 dhcp relay**

Example:

```
switch# show ipv6 dhcp relay
```

Displays the DHCPv6 smart relay configuration.

Step 7 (Optional) **show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch# show running-config dhcp
```

Displays the DHCPv6 configuration.

Step 8 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch# copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Configure DHCPv6 server addresses on an interface

You can configure DHCPv6 server IP addresses on an interface. When an inbound DHCP BOOTREQUEST packet arrives on the interface, the relay agent forwards the packet to all DHCPv6 server IP addresses specified. The relay agent forwards replies from all DHCPv6 servers to the host that sent the request.

Before you begin

- Ensure that the DHCP feature is enabled.
- Ensure that the DHCPv6 server is correctly configured.
- Determine the IP address for each DHCPv6 server that you want to configure on the interface.
- If the DHCPv6 server is in a different VRF than the interface, ensure that you have enabled VRF support.

Note If an ingress router ACL is configured on an interface that you are configuring with a DHCPv6 server address, ensure that the router ACL permits DHCP traffic between DHCPv6 servers and DHCP hosts.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 Do one of the following options:

- **interface ethernet** *slot* / *port*
- **interface port-channel** *channel-id*

Example:

```
switch(config)#interface ethernet 2/3
switch(config-if)#
```

- Enters interface configuration mode, where *slot* / *port* is the physical Ethernet interface that you want to configure with a DHCPv6 server IP address.
- Enters interface configuration mode, where *channel-id* is the ID of the port channel that you want to configure with a DHCPv6 server IP address.

Step 3 [**no**] **ipv6 dhcp relay address** *IPv6-address* [**use-vrf** *vrf-name*] [**interface** *interface*]

Example:

```
switch(config-if)#ipv6 dhcp relay address FF02:1::FF0E:8C6C use-vrf red
```

Configures an IP address for a DHCPv6 server to which the relay agent forwards BOOTREQUEST packets received on this interface.

Use the **use-vrf** option to specify the VRF name of the server if it is in a different VRF and the other argument interface is used to specify the output interface for the destination.

The server address can either be a link-scoped unicast or multicast address or a global or site-local unicast or multicast address. The **interface** option is mandatory for a link-scoped server address and multicast address. It is not allowed for a global or site-scoped server address.

To configure more than one IP address, use the **ipv6 dhcp relay address** command once per address.

Step 4 (Optional) **show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch#show running-config dhcp
```

Displays the DHCPv6 configuration.

Step 5 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Enable DHCPv6 option 79

Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 9.3(3), you can enable the use of the DHCPv6 client's link-layer address through Option 79. When you enable this feature, the switch adds Option 79 with relay forward packets, and the IPv6 client's link-layer address is inserted into the Options field of the DHCPv6 packet.

This feature is supported for both regular DHCPv6 and DHCPv6 with VXLAN.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 **ipv6 dhcp relay option79**

Example:

```
switch(config)#ipv6 dhcp relay option79
```

Enables the DHCP relay forward packets that are transmitted from the relay server to the DHCP server to carry the DHCPv6 host's link-layer address.

This command affects the transmitted relay forward packets only.

Configure the DHCPv6 relay source interface

You can configure the source interface for the DHCPv6 relay agent. By default, the DHCPv6 relay agent uses the relay agent address as the source address of the outgoing packet. Configuring the source interface enables you to use a more stable address (such as the loopback interface address) as the source address of relayed messages.

Before you begin

Ensure that the DHCP feature is enabled.

Ensure that the DHCPv6 relay agent is enabled.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 [**no**] **ipv6 dhcp relay source-interface** *interface*

Example:

```
switch(config)#ipv6 dhcp relay source-interface loopback 2
```

Configures the source interface for the DHCPv6 relay agent.

Note
The DHCPv6 relay source interface can be configured globally, per interface, or both. When both the global and interface levels are configured, the interface-level configuration overrides the global configuration.

Step 3 (Optional) **show ipv6 dhcp relay** [**interface** *interface*]

Example:

```
switch#show ipv6 dhcp relay
```

Displays the DHCPv6 relay configuration.

Step 4 (Optional) **show running-config dhcp show running-config dhcp**

Example:

```
switch#show running-config dhcp
```

Displays the DHCP configuration.

Step 5 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Configure the IPv6 RA guard feature

Use this procedure to enable the IPv6 RA guard feature on a Layer 2 interface, which helps prevent unwanted IPv6 router advertisements from being processed.

You can configure the IPv6 router advertisement (RA) guard feature for Cisco Nexus 9200, 9300 , and 9300-EX Series switches and the N9K-X9732C-EX line card . This feature is used to drop all incoming IPv6 RA packets on a Layer 2 interface.

Before you begin

- You must enable DHCP (using the **feature dhcp** command).
- To enable DHCP relay on any interface, you must disable DHCP on interfaces that have an IPv4 or IPv6 address assigned using DHCP (dynamic IP addressing).
- Make sure that both PTP (**feature ptp**) and NV overlay (**feature nv overlay**) are not already configured. A dynamic ifacl label is reserved when these features are configured. However, only two dynamic ifacl label bits are available. If both of these features are already configured, a dynamic ifacl label will not be available for IPv6 RA guard, and the feature cannot be enabled.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 **interface** *interface slot/port*

Example:

```
switch(config)#interface ethernet 2/2
switch(config-if)#
```

Enters interface configuration mode.

Step 3 [**no**] **ipv6 nd raguard**

Example:

```
switch(config-if)#ipv6 nd raguard
```

Enables the IPv6 RA guard feature on the specified interface.

Step 4 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Enable the DHCP client

You can use the DHCP client feature to enable the configuration of an IPv4 or IPv6 address on an interface. Interfaces can include routed ports, the management port, and switch virtual interfaces (SVIs). Layer 3 subinterfaces are not supported.

Note DHCP client is independent of the DHCP relay and DHCP snooping processes, so it does not require that the **feature dhcp** command be enabled.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 Do one of the following options:

- **interface ethernet** *slot* / *port*
- **interface mgmt 0**
- **interface vlan** *vlan-id*

Example:

```
switch(config)#interface vlan 3
switch(config-if)#
```

- Enters interface configuration mode, where *slot* / *port* is the physical Ethernet interface for which you want to enable the DHCP client feature.
- Enters interface configuration mode and specifies the management interface as the interface for which you want to enable the DHCP client feature.
- Enters interface configuration mode, where *vlan-id* is the ID of the VLAN for which you want to enable the DHCP client feature.

Step 3 **ipv6 address use-link-local-only**

Example:

```
switch(config-if)#ipv6 address use-link-local-only
```

You must enter this command before assigning an IPv6 address to the interface in the next step. This command is not required if you will assign an IPv4 address to the interface.

Step 4 [**no**] {**ip** | **ipv6**} **address dhcp**

Example:

```
switch(config-if)#ip address dhcp
```

Assigns an IPv4 or IPv6 address to the interface.

The **no** form of this command releases the IP address.

Step 5 (Optional) Do one of the following options:

- **show running-config interface ethernet** *slot* / *port*
- **show running-config interface mgmt 0**
- **show running-config interface vlan** *vlan-id*

Example:

```
switch#show running-config interface vlan 3
```

Displays the IPv4 or IPv6 address assigned to the interface in the running configuration.

Step 6 (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Only the {**ip** | **ipv6**} **address dhcp** command is saved. The assigned IP address is not saved even though it shows in the running configuration.

Configuring UDP relay

Explains configuring UDP relay.

About UDP relay

The UDP relay feature, also known as the IP Helper feature, enables routers to forward broadcast packets destined for UDP ports except DHCPv4 port numbers 67 and 68.

- Routers do not forward broadcast packets by default; UDP relay must be configured to enable this functionality.
- The **ip forward-protocol udp** command enables the UDP relay feature, which is disabled by default.
- UDP relay is supported on physical ports, interface VLANs (SVIs), L3 port channels, L3 subinterfaces, and M1/M2 FEX interfaces.

UDP relay configuration and supported ports

The UDP relay feature can be enabled using the **ip forward-protocol udp** command, and is supported on various Layer 3 interfaces.

The following UDP ports are enabled by default when you run the **ip forward-protocol udp** command:

- Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) (port 69)
- Domain Naming System (port 53)
- Time service (port 37)
- NetBIOS Name Server (port 137)
- NetBIOS Datagram Server (port 138)
- TACACS service (port 49)
- IEN-116 Name Service (port 42)

To forward a packet, configure IP address object groups with the forwarding destination IP addresses or network addresses and associate them with the L3 interfaces. Subnet broadcast can also be configured for each Layer 3 interface.

The UDP relay feature is supported on the following types of Layer 3 interfaces:

- Physical port
- Interface VLAN (SVI)
- L3 port channel
- L3 subinterfaces

- M1 and M2 FEX interfaces

By default, UDP forwarding for directed broadcast packets is not enabled on an interface. You can enable the UDP relay feature on a L3 or switch virtual interface (SVI) by using the **ip udp relay subnet-broadcast** command. When you enable subnet broadcast, all the UDP packets that meet the following criteria are forwarded:

1. The packet must be an IP level-directed broadcast, that is, the primary subnet broadcast or any of the secondary subnet broadcasts for the interface.
2. The destination UDP port number of the packet must be any of the default UDP ports or any other UDP port that is specified by using the **ip forward-protocol udp** *udp-port-num* configuration command.
3. When you enable the subnet broadcast, policies should be updated for the respective L3 or SVI interface.

Enabling UDP relay on a layer 3 interface

For example, to enable UDP relay on a switch virtual interface (SVI), use the **ip forward-protocol udp** command to specify the UDP ports, and configure the forwarding destination addresses using IP address object groups. This setup allows the router to relay broadcast packets for services such as TFTP, DNS, and NetBIOS.

Guidelines and limitations for UDP relay

Use this reference to review the guidelines and limitations for UDP relay.

UDP relay support and configuration limits

- UDP relay is supported on Cisco Nexus 9200, 9332C, 9364C, 9300-EX, 9300-FX/FX2/FXP platform switches, and Cisco Nexus 9500 platform switches with -EX/FX line cards, beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 9.3(5).
- UDP relay is not supported on Cisco Nexus 9300-FX3/GX/GX2/H2R/H1 Series switches and Cisco Nexus 9500 platform switches with -R/-RX line cards.
- The UDP port must be in the range of 1 to 65565.
- Any L3 or SVI interface can be associated with a maximum of one object group, and any interface can be associated with up to 300 UDP relay IP addresses.
- The UDP relay feature supports seven UDP ports.
- The object-group name can be a maximum of 64 alphanumeric characters.
- DHCP and UDP relay cannot co-exist.
- Subnet broadcast is not supported.
- Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 10.6(1)F, you must enable `ip forward-protocol udp` globally before configuring `ip forward-protocol udp <port>`. If you do not enable the global configuration, the system displays a warning message.

Configure the UDP relay feature

Before you begin

Ensure that you have enabled the DHCP feature.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 **[no] ip forward-protocol udp**

Example:

```
switch(config)#ip forward-protocol udp
```

Enables the UDP relay feature. By default, the UDP relay feature is disabled. However, it is enabled on the predefined set of UDP ports.

Step 3 (Optional) **[no] ip forward-protocol udp** *udp-port-number*

Example:

```
switch(config)#ip forward-protocol udp 1
```

Enable the UDP relay feature on the non-default UDP ports.

Note
You can enable or disable UDP forwarding for any UDP port in the range 1 to 65565 except the DHCP ports.

Step 4 **[no] object-group udp relay ip address** *object-group-name*

Example:

```
switch(config)#object-group udp relay ip address relay1
switch(config-udp-ogroup)#
```

Configure an object group that consists of destination IP addresses to which the packets are forwarded

Step 5 **[no] {host** *host-addr* | *network-addr network-mask* | *network-addr/mask-length*}

Example:

```
switch(config-udp-ogroup)#host 192.0.2.1
192.0.2.254 192.0.2.1
10.1.1.1/24
```

Configures the destination IP addresses to which the packets are forwarded.

Note
For each entry that you want to create, use the **host** command to specify a single host, or omit the **host** command to specify a network of hosts.

Step 6 **exit**

Example:

```
switch(config-udp-ogroup)#exit
```

Exists the interface configuration mode.

Step 7 **interface ethernet** *slot/port*

Example:

```
switch(config)#interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)#
```

Associates the object froup with a Layer 3 interface.

Note
The L3 interface can be a physical port, interface VLAN (SVI), L3 port channel, or L3 subinterfaces.

Step 8 **ip udp relay addrgroup** *object-group-name*

Example:

```
switch(config-if)#ip udp relay addrgroup group1
```

Associates an object group to the interface.

Configuration example for UDP relay

The configuration example for UDP relay demonstrates the required commands to enable and set up UDP relay functionality on a network device.

- Shows the use of **feature dhcp** and **ip forward-protocol udp** commands.
- Illustrates how to define an object group for UDP relay IP addresses.
- Demonstrates applying the UDP relay address group to an interface.

Supporting reference information for UDP relay configuration

The following information provides context and details for configuring UDP relay using a sample running configuration.

Configuring UDP relay

This example shows a running configuration to configure the UDP relay feature.

```
configure terminal
 feature dhcp
 ip forward-protocol udp
 object-group udp relay ip address udprelay1
  host 192.0.2.1
  192.0.2.2 192.0.2.3
  10.1.1.1/24
 exit
 interface ethernet e1/1
  ip udp relay addrgroup udprelay1
 exit
```

Verifying the UDP Relay Configuration

The UDP relay configuration can be verified using specific show commands that display configuration details, interface attributes, and object-group associations.

- Use **show ip udp relay** to display the UDP relay configuration.
- Use **show ip udp relay interface** with optional interface parameters to display interface-level attributes.
- Use **show ip udp relay object-group** to display all configured UDP relay object-groups and their associated IP addresses.
- Use **show ip udp relay object-group** *object-group-name* to display a specific object-group and its associated IP addresses.

Show Commands for UDP Relay Verification

To display UDP relay configuration information, perform one of the following tasks:

Table 2: UDP Relay Verification Commands

Command	Purpose
show ip udp relay	Displays the UDP relay configuration.
show ip udp relay interface [{ *interface-type* | *interface-range* }]	Displays the interface level attributes.
show ip udp relay object-group	Displays all configured UDP relay object-groups and the associated IP addresses.
show ip udp relay object-group *object-group-name*	Displays the object-group and the associated IP addresses.

DHCP configuration verification commands

Use this reference to verify the DHCP configuration.

- DHCP configuration verification involves using show commands to display relay, snooping, and client information.
- Commands are available for both IPv4 and IPv6 DHCP features, including relay, prefix delegation, and snooping.
- Some commands provide detailed options for filtering and displaying specific DHCP-related data.

DHCP configuration verification commands and descriptions

Table 3: DHCP verification commands

Command	Purpose	Options/Notes
show ip dhcp relay	Displays the DHCP relay configuration.	-
show ipv6 dhcp relay [**interface** *interface*]	Displays the DHCPv6 relay global or interface-level configuration.	-
show ipv6 dhcp relay prefix-delegation	Displays the DHCPv6 IAPD entries on Relay agent.	**client** : Displays the prefix bindings for a client. **detail** : Displays the detailed information. **interface** : Displays the prefix bindings for an interface. **prefix** : Displays a specific prefix binding.
show ipv6 route dhcpv6	Displays connected routes owned by dhcpv6.	**all** : Displays the routes for protocol for backup next-hops too. **bind-label** : Displays the routes with this bind-label only. **detail** : Displays the routes in full detail. **interface** : Displays the routes with this output interface only. **next-hop** : Displays the routes with this next-hop only. **summary** : Displays the route counts. **updated** : Displays the routes filtered by last updated time. **vrf** : Displays per-VRF information. **Note** Ensure that the DHCPv6-PD feature is enabled.
show ip dhcp relay address	Displays all the DHCP server addresses configured on the device.	-
show ip dhcp snooping	Displays general information about DHCP snooping.	-
show running-config dhcp [**all**]	Displays the DHCP configuration in the running configuration. **Note** The **show running-config dhcp** command displays the **ip dhcp relay** and the **ipv6 dhcp relay** commands, although these are configured by default.	-

Command	Purpose	Options/Notes
show running-config interface {**ethernet** *slot/port* | **mgmt 0** | **vlan** *vlan-id*}	Displays the IPv4 or IPv6 address assigned to the interface when DHCP client is enabled.	-
show startup-config dhcp [**all**]	Displays the DHCP configuration in the startup configuration.	-

Displaying IPv6 RA guard statistics

- The **show ipv6 raguard statistics** command displays IPv6-related RA guard statistics.

How to display IPv6 RA guard statistics

To display IPv6 RA guard statistics, perform the following task:

- Use the **show ipv6 raguard statistics** command to view statistics related to IPv6 RA guard.

Table 4: Command Reference

Command	Purpose
show ipv6 raguard statistics	Displays IPv6-related RA guard statistics.

Example: displaying IPv6 RA guard statistics

The following example shows sample statistics output for the **show ipv6 raguard statistics** command:

```
switch#show ipv6 raguard statistics
-------------------------------------
Interface     Rx         Drops
------------- ---------- ------------
Ethernet1/53  4561102    4561102
```

Displaying DHCP snooping bindings

The **show ip dhcp snooping binding** command displays all entries from the DHCP snooping binding database.

- Allows filtering by IP address, MAC address, VLAN, or interface.
- Shows binding type (dynamic or static) and lease information.
- Displays associated VLAN and interface details for each binding entry.

Reference information for displaying DHCP snooping bindings

The **show ip dhcp snooping binding** command provides a detailed view of DHCP snooping bindings on the device.

- MacAddress: The MAC address of the client.
- IpAddress: The assigned IP address.
- LeaseSec: Lease duration in seconds or 'infinite' for static entries.
- Type: Indicates if the entry is static or dynamic.
- VLAN: VLAN ID associated with the binding.
- Interface: The interface where the binding was learned.

Table 5: DHCP snooping binding table example

MacAddress	IpAddress	LeaseSec	Type	VLAN	Interface
00:00:5E:00:53:01	10.3.2.2	infinite	static	13	Ethernet2/46
00:00:5E:00:53:02	10.2.2.2	infinite	static	100	Ethernet2/10

Example: displaying DHCP snooping bindings

The following example shows the output of the **show ip dhcp snooping binding** command, listing static bindings for two clients:

Clearing the DHCP snooping binding database

The DHCP snooping binding database can be cleared using specific CLI commands to remove all or selected entries.

- Use **clear ip dhcp snooping binding** to clear all entries from the database.
- Use **clear ip dhcp snooping binding interface ethernet** *slot/port* to clear entries for a specific Ethernet interface.
- Use **clear ip dhcp snooping binding interface port-channel** *channel-number* to clear entries for a specific port-channel interface.
- Use **clear ip dhcp snooping binding vlan** *vlan-id* [**mac** *mac-address* **ip** *ip-address* **interface** {**ethernet** *slot /port* | **port-channel** *channel-number*}] to clear a specific VLAN entry.

Monitoring DHCP

- DHCP monitoring involves using show commands to view DHCP snooping and relay statistics.
- Statistics can be monitored at both the global and interface levels.
- Separate commands are available for DHCP snooping, DHCP relay, and DHCPv6 relay.

To monitor DHCP snooping and relay statistics, use the following commands as appropriate for your environment.

- Use the **show ip dhcp snooping statistics** command to monitor DHCP snooping.
- Use the **show ip dhcp relay statistics** [**interface** *interface*] command to monitor DHCP relay statistics at the global or interface level.
- Use the **show ipv6 dhcp relay statistics** [**interface** *interface*] command to monitor DHCPv6 relay statistics at the global or interface level.

Clearing DHCP snooping statistics

The **clear ip dhcp snooping statistics** command is used to remove accumulated DHCP snooping statistics from the device.

- Clears all DHCP snooping statistics collected on the device.
- Can be used with the **vlan** option to target a specific VLAN.
- Helps in resetting counters for troubleshooting or monitoring purposes.

Command usage for clearing DHCP snooping statistics

To clear DHCP snooping statistics, use the following command in privileged EXEC mode:

- **clear ip dhcp snooping statistics**
- **clear ip dhcp snooping statistics vlan** *vlan-id*

Clearing DHCP relay statistics

- The **clear ip dhcp relay statistics** command clears global DHCP relay statistics.
- The **clear ip dhcp relay statistics interface** *interface* command clears DHCP relay statistics for a specific interface.
- The **clear ip dhcp global statistics** command clears DHCP statistics globally.

Clearing DHCPv6 relay statistics

- The **clear ipv6 dhcp relay statistics** command clears global DHCPv6 relay statistics.
- The **clear ipv6 dhcp relay statistics interface** *interface* command clears DHCPv6 relay statistics for a specific interface.

Clearing DHCPv6 relay statistics reference

Use the following commands to clear DHCPv6 relay statistics either globally or for a specific interface.

Example: clearing DHCPv6 relay statistics

For example, to clear all DHCPv6 relay statistics globally, enter **clear ipv6 dhcp relay statistics** . To clear statistics for a specific interface, use **clear ipv6 dhcp relay statistics interface** *Ethernet1/1* .

Clearing DHCPv6-PD binding

Clearing DHCPv6-PD binding removes the binding and the associated IPv6 route from the device.

- Clearing the binding also clears the corresponding IPv6 route.
- In vPC environments, clearing the binding on one peer also clears it on the other peer.
- Specific clear commands are available for all entries, client entries, or interface-specific entries.

Reference information for clearing DHCPv6-PD binding

The following clear commands are used to remove DHCPv6-PD bindings and their associated IPv6 routes.

- **clear ipv6 dhcp relay prefix-delegation all** : Clears all entries in the DHCPv6-PD binding.
- **clear ipv6 dhcp relay prefix-delegation client** : Clears a client's IPv6 address entries in the DHCPv6-PD binding.
- **clear ipv6 dhcp relay prefix-delegation interface** : Clears entries associated with a specific interface in the DHCPv6-PD binding.

Note After a valid PD entry is cleared through the CLI, no further PD entry and route learning occurs with Renew/Rebind packets.

Clearing DHCPv6-PD binding

For example, in a vPC environment, clearing the DHCPv6-PD binding at one vPC peer switch will also clear the binding and the corresponding IPv6 route at the other vPC peer switch.

Configuration examples for DHCP

- DHCP snooping can be enabled on specific VLANs with Option 82 support.
- Ethernet interfaces can be configured as trusted for DHCP server connectivity.
- DHCP relay and smart relay agents allow forwarding DHCP requests to servers in specific VRFs or with custom giaddr fields.

Reference information for DHCP configuration examples

These examples demonstrate how to configure DHCP snooping, relay, and smart relay features on Ethernet interfaces for different network scenarios.

DHCP configuration examples

This section provides configuration examples for enabling DHCP snooping, DHCP relay agent, and DHCP smart relay agent on Ethernet interfaces.

Example 1: Enable DHCP snooping on VLANs with Option 82 and trusted interface

This example shows how to enable DHCP snooping on VLANs 1 and 50, enable Option 82 support, and configure Ethernet interface 2/5 as trusted because the DHCP server is connected to that interface:

```
feature dhcp
ip dhcp snooping
ip dhcp snooping information option
interface ethernet 2/5
ip dhcp snooping trust
ip dhcp snooping vlan 1
ip dhcp snooping vlan 50
```

Example 2: Enable DHCP relay agent and configure server IP for a VRF

This example shows how to enable the DHCP relay agent and configure the DHCP server IP address for Ethernet interface 2/3, where the DHCP server IP address is 10.132.7.120 and the DHCP server is in the VRF instance named red:

```
feature dhcp
ip dhcp relay
ip dhcp relay information option
ip dhcp relay information option vpn
interface ethernet 2/3
ip dhcp relay address 10.132.7.120 use-vrf red
```

Example 3: Enable and use the DHCP smart relay agent

This example shows how to enable and use the DHCP smart relay agent. The device forwards DHCP broadcast packets received on Ethernet interface 2/2 to the DHCP server (10.55.11.3), inserting 192.168.100.1 in the giaddr field. If the DHCP server has a pool configured for the 192.168.100.0/24 network, it responds. If the server does not respond, the device sends two more requests using 192.168.100.1 in the giaddr field. If the device still does not receive a response, it starts using 172.16.31.254 in the giaddr field instead.

```
feature dhcp
ip dhcp relay
ip dhcp smart-relay global
interface ethernet 2/2
ip address 192.168.100.1/24
ip address 172.16.31.254/24 secondary
ip dhcp relay address 10.55.11.3
```

Configuration examples for DHCP client

The DHCP client feature enables automatic assignment of IPv4 addresses to VLAN interfaces using configuration commands.

- Allows dynamic IP address assignment to VLAN interfaces.
- Reduces manual configuration effort for network administrators.

- Ensures VLAN interfaces receive valid IP addresses from a DHCP server.

The following information supports the configuration of a DHCP client on a VLAN interface.

Assigning an IPv4 address to a VLAN interface using DHCP

The following example shows how the DHCP client feature can be used to assign an IPv4 address to a VLAN interface:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#interface vlan 7
switch(config-if)#no shutdown
switch(config-if)#ip address dhcp
switch#show running-config interface vlan 7
interface Vlan7
no shutdown
ip address dhcp
```

Additional references for DHCP

This topic provides related documents and standards for DHCP, including references to Dynamic ARP inspection, IP Source Guard, vPCs, VRFs, and relevant RFCs.

Related Documents

Table 6: Related documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Dynamic ARP inspection (DAI)	*Cisco Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS Security Configuration Guide*
IP Source Guard	*Cisco Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS Security Configuration Guide*
vPCs	*Cisco Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Configuration Guide*
VRFs and Layer 3 virtualization	*Cisco Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide*

Standards

Table 7: Standards

Standards	Title
RFC 2131	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (https://example.com/doc/html/rfc2131)
RFC 3046	DHCP Relay Agent Information Option (https://example.com/doc/html/rfc3046)

Standards	Title
RFC3633	IPv6 Prefix Options for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) version 6 (RFC) (https://example.com/html/rfc3633)
RFC 6607	Virtual Subnet Selection Options for DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 (https://example.com/doc/html/rfc6607)
RFC 6939	Client Link-Layer Address Option in DHCPv6 (https://example.com/doc/html/rfc6939)