

## show dhcp binding

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**Syntax** To display information for the specified binding ID:

```
show dhcp binding bindingId
```

To display information for DHCP client bindings on the specified subnet:

```
show dhcp binding [ local | external | relay-proxy ] [ subnetAddress ] [ detail ] [ filter ]
```

To display information for DHCP client bindings for the specified IP prefix:

```
show dhcp binding [ local | external | relay-proxy ] [ subnetAddress ] ip-prefix ipPrefix [ detail ] [ filter ]
```

To display information for DHCP client bindings for the specified interface string:

```
show dhcp binding [ local | external | relay-proxy ] [ subnetAddress ] interface string [ detail ] [ filter ]
```

To display information for DHCP client bindings without a lower-layer interface:

```
show dhcp binding [ local | external | relay-proxy ] [ subnetAddress ] no-interface [ detail ] [ filter ]
```

To display information for DHCP client bindings for the specified agent-circuit-id suboption (suboption 1) string of the DHCP relay agent information option (option 82):

```
show dhcp binding [ local | external | relay-proxy ] [ subnetAddress ] circuit-id string [ detail ] [ filter ]
```

To display information for DHCP client bindings for the specified agent-remote-id suboption (suboption 2) string of the DHCP relay agent information option (option 82):

```
show dhcp binding [ local | external | relay-proxy ] [ subnetAddress ] remote-id string [ detail ] [ filter ]
```

**Release Information** Command introduced in JUNOS Release 8.1.0.

**local**, **external**, **relay-proxy**, **interface**, **no-interface**, **ip-prefix**, **circuit-id**, and **remote-id** keywords and *subnetAddress*, *ipAddress*, and *string* variables added in JUNOS Release 9.3.0.

**Description** Displays information for specified DHCP client bindings, with results ordered by binding ID.



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**NOTE:** This command replaces the deprecated **show ip dhcp-external binding**, **show ip dhcp-external binding-id**, and **show ip dhcp-local binding** commands, which may be removed completely in a future release.

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- Options**
- *bindingId*—DHCP binding ID for a specific client
  - *local*—Specifies DHCP local server client bindings that meet the display criteria
  - *external*—Specifies DHCP external server client bindings that meet the display criteria
  - *relay-proxy*—Specifies DHCP relay proxy client bindings that meet the display criteria
  - *subnetAddress*—IP address of the subnet on which the DHCP clients reside
  - *ipPrefix*—IP prefix (address and subnetwork mask) of the DHCP clients; for example, 10.10.10.0/24
  - *no-interface*—Specifies DHCP clients without a lower-layer interface; use this keyword to display information for DHCP client bindings configured over dynamic interfaces for which the lower-layer interface has been shut down
  - *detail*—Shows detailed information for the specified DHCP bindings
  - *filter*—See Filtering show Commands
  - *string*—Regular expression string that represents the interface, circuit ID, or remote ID to be matched; you must enclose elements containing a space within double quotes (“*one element*”)

Each element is either a literal string, a metacharacter, or a combination. You can remove the special meaning of a metacharacter by preceding it with a backslash (\). Regular expressions support the following metacharacters:

- **^** Matches the beginning of the input string. Alternatively, when used as the first character within brackets—**[^ ]**—matches any number except the ones specified within the brackets.
- **\$** Matches the end of the input string
- **.** (period) Matches any single character, including white space
- **\*** Matches 0 or more sequences of the immediately previous character or pattern.
- **+** Matches 1 or more sequences of the immediately previous character or pattern
- **?** Matches 0 or 1 sequence of the immediately previous character or pattern
- **( )** Specifies patterns for multiple use when followed by one of the multiplier metacharacters: asterisk **\***, plus sign **+**, or question mark **?**
- **[ ]** Matches any enclosed character; specifies a range of single characters
- **–** (hyphen) Used within brackets to specify a range of AS or community numbers

- `_` (underscore) Matches a `^`, a `$`, a comma, a space, a `{`, or a `}`. Placed on either side of a string to specify a literal and disallow substring matching. Numerals enclosed by underscores can be preceded or followed by any of the characters listed above
- `|` Matches characters on either side of the metacharacter; logical OR

You must specify the interface string as a regular expression without spaces; for example, `fastEthernet1.1/100` or `fastEthernet.*100`

The following rules apply for representing nonprintable character sequences in the circuit ID string or the remote ID string:

- To represent the binary sequence `0d 0a` (hex), use the string `'\r\n'`. This consists of four ASCII characters: `5c` for `\`, `72` for `r`, `5c` for `\`, and `6e` for `n`.

For example, to match the sequence `74 65 73 74 0d 0a 6f 6e 65` (hex), use the string `'test\r\none'`. In this string, `74` is represented by `t`, `65` is represented by `e`, `73` is represented by `s`, `74` is represented by `t`, `0d 0a` is represented by `\r\n`, `6f` is represented by `o`, `6e` is represented by `n`, and `65` is represented by `e`.

- To represent the binary sequence `0d 00` (hex), use the string `'\r'`. This consists of two ASCII characters: `5c` for `\`, and `72` for `r`.
- To represent the binary sequence `0a 00` (hex), use the string `'\n'`. This consists of two ASCII characters: `5c` for `\`, and `6e` for `n`.

For example, to match the sequence `74 65 73 74 0a 00 6f 6e 65` (hex), use the string `'test\none'`. In this string, `74` is represented by `t`, `65` is represented by `e`, `73` is represented by `s`, `74` is represented by `t`, `0a 00` is represented by `\n`, `0a` is represented by `\n`, `6f` is represented by `o`, `6e` is represented by `n`, and `65` is represented by `e`.

- To represent all other cases, use the string `'\xab'`, where `ab` is a hex code of the byte. For example, to represent byte `3A`, use `'\x3a'`. This consists of four ASCII characters: `5c` for `\`, `78` for `x`, `33` for `3`, and `61` for `a`.

As another example, to match the sequence `74 65 73 74 f3 6f 6e 65` (hex), use the string `'test\xffone'`. In this string, `74` is represented by `t`, `65` is represented by `e`, `73` is represented by `s`, `74` is represented by `t`, byte `F3` is represented by `\xff`, `6f` is represented by `o`, `6e` is represented by `n`, and `65` is represented by `e`.

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Related Topics** ■ Monitoring DHCP Binding Information

