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A Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol Option for the
Locally Significant Emergency Calling Dialstring
draft-polk-dhc-emergency-dialstring-option-00

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Abstract

This document defines a new Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol Option for a client to be able to request its locally significant emergency dialstring from the local infrastructure.

Internet-Draft

Emergency Dialstring from DHC

Feb 2006

1. Introduction

[ID-SOS] describes a universal emergency call URN to be used to identify a call as an emergency call. This URN is not intended to be dialed, but rather is to be used by the User Agent as an address. The intention is to translate (as with any other dial plan) the existing emergency dialstring to the universal URN.

In many countries, short codes are used as emergency dialstrings to identify emergency calls. In others, a complete local telephone number is needed. These dialstrings are locally specific, typically by country, and may vary in length. In some countries, a single dialstring is used ('999' is the dialstring for all emergency calls in the United Kingdom). In other countries, there are different dialstrings for different emergency services; '116' is the dialstring for police in Switzerland, '117' is the dialstring for fire.

Users are taught, often from a very early age, what the local dialstrings for emergency calls are, and it is not practical to attempt to change the dialstring to a more uniform choice. When using systems that permit roaming, local laws often require that telephony systems recognize the local ("visited") emergency dialstrings.

What is needed is a mechanism for a User Agent (or other device that can place emergency calls) to learn the local emergency dialstring(s) so that it can recognize an emergency call when that numeric sequence is dialed by the user. This visited emergency dialstring(s) may be displayed to the user in its screen when learned, if the phone has that capability.

This document defines a new Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol Option [[RFC2131](#)] for a client to be able to request its locally significant emergency dialstring(s) from the local infrastructure.

1.1 Conventions Used in This Document

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL

NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [[RFC2119](#)].

2. DHC Emergency Dialstring Option Format

The format for this Option is as follows:

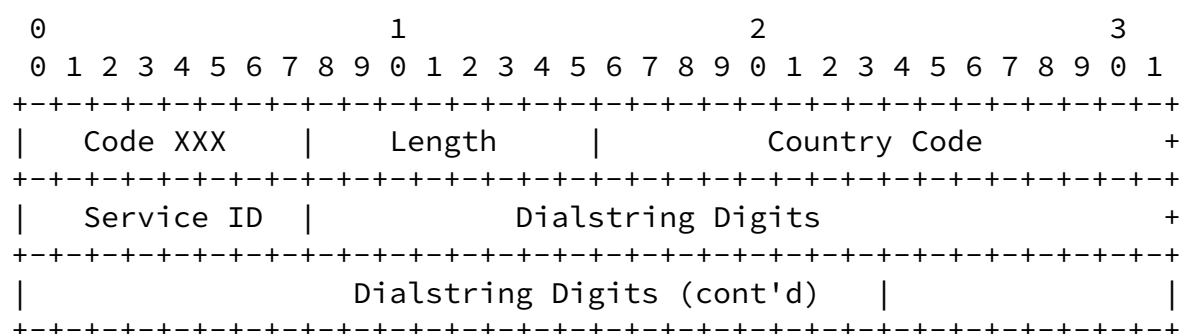


Figure 1. The Emergency Dialstring Option Format

Code = The IANA Assigned Option number

Length = This is a variable length value of the number of bytes in the Option, including this length field.

Country Code = The two octet ISO country code.

Service Identifier = the one octet indication of type of dialstring

Dialstring = This is emergency dialstring digits, one per byte, to a maximum of 16 digits. This is variable in length based on the number of digits in the dialstring.

2.1 Rules of Usage of This Option

The following are the rules of usage of this DHCP Option:

- this option can be part of a message with other options, or it can be the only option in the message.
- the maximum number of base10 digits is 16, to correspond with the maximum known size of a dialstring in the circuit world.
- the minimum option length is 5,
- the minimum option length with a single digit emergency dialstring present is 6
- the country code and Service ID fields can be empty (null) in any message, but are not deleted for any reason in this Option
- if the length field is 6, and the dialstring field value is 0x00000000, this means the base10 digit is '0', and should not be considered an empty field

- if there is an emergency dialstring in the option, even if the value is '0', a Service ID field left empty is equivalent to a value of 0x00000000 or the general emergency service type of urn:service:sos (i.e. not police only, or fire only).
- The maximum hex value for any one byte of dialstring value is 0x00001001
- A client requesting this option be returned from a server would be accomplished by sending this option in a DISCOVER, REQUEST or INFORM message with a length field of 5, emulating a NULL dialstring field value.
- If a request with a null country code is made to a DHCP server which implements the [\[RFC3825\]](#) or [\[ID-CIVIC\]](#) options, and the server can determine the location it returns or would have returned for those options, then it MUST return the dialstrings for the country for that location.
- If a request with a null country code is made to a DHCP server which does not support [\[RFC3825\]](#) or [\[ID-CIVIC\]](#) or the server cannot determine the location it returns or would have returned, but it CAN unambiguously determine which country the requestor is

located in (perhaps because it only serves one country, or it can determine based on the request and its knowledge of the network topography and geography that it could only be in one country), then it MUST return the dialstrings for that country.

- If a request with a null country code is made to a DHCP server where neither of the above two conditions are met, the DHCP server MUST return dialstrings for all countries the geography of the local network covers.
- It is RECOMMENDED this request be in a REQUEST or INFORM message, in which case the message is unicast to the server
- it is currently not envisioned why a non-empty option would be sent from a client to server.

[3.](#) Open Questions

The following open questions are left to be answered based on feedback during the review of this document:

- Using octets for dialable numbers with a maximum range of 16 is a waste of space. It would be possible to use a more compact form of representation, from a long integer to three hex digits per octet.

[4.](#) IANA Considerations

IANA has assigned a DHCP option code of [XXX] for the Emergency Dialstring option defined in this document.

[5.](#) Security Considerations

Where critical decisions might be based on the value of this emergency dialstring option, DHCP authentication in [[RFC3118](#)] SHOULD be used to protect the integrity of the DHCP options.

Since there is no privacy protection for DHCP messages, an eavesdropper who can monitor the link between the client and

destination DHCP server to capture any emergency dialstrings in transit. While learning a publicly known emergency dialstring is not a security risk, having that information altered in transit is a security risk.

When implementing a DHC server that will serve clients across an uncontrolled network, one should consider the potential security risks.

6. Acknowledgements

Your name here...

7. References

7.1 Normative References

- [ID-SOS] H. Schulzrinne, "A Uniform Resource Name (URN) for Services", [draft-ietf-ecrit-service-urn-00](#), "work in progress", January 2006
- [RFC2131] Droms, R., "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol", [RFC 2131](#), March 1997.
- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#), March 1997.
- [RFC3825] J. Polk, J. Schnizlein, M. Linsner, "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol Option for Coordinate-based Location Configuration Information", [RFC 3825](#), July 2004
- [ID-CIVIC] H. Schulzrinne, "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCPv4 and DHCPv6) Option for Civic Addresses Configuration Information", [draft-ietf-geopriv-dhcp-civil-09](#), "work in progress", January 2006

- [RFC3118] Droms, R. and W. Arbaugh, "Authentication for DHCP Messages", [RFC 3118](#), June 2001.

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