



BGP Commands_ 0 through show bgp

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redistribute (BGP to ISO IS-IS)

To redistribute routes from a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) autonomous system into an International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing process, use the **redistribute** command in router configuration mode. To remove the **redistribute** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition where the software does not redistribute BGP routes into IS-IS, use the **no** form of this command.

redistribute *protocol autonomous-system-number* [*route-type*] [**route-map** *map-tag*]

no redistribute *protocol autonomous-system-number* [*route-type*] [**route-map** *map-tag*]

Syntax Description

<i>protocol</i>	<p>Source protocol from which routes are being redistributed. It must be the bgp keyword.</p> <p>The bgp keyword is used to redistribute dynamic routes.</p>
<i>autonomous-system-number</i>	<p>The autonomous system number of the BGP routing process from which BGP routes are redistributed into IS-IS. The range of values for this argument is any valid autonomous system number from 1 to 65535.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)SY8, 12.0(33)S3, 12.2(33)SRE, 12.2(33)XNE, 12.2(33)SX11, Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4, and later releases, 4-byte autonomous system numbers are supported in the range from 65536 to 4294967295 in asplain notation and in the range from 1.0 to 65535.65535 in asdot notation. In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)S12, 12.4(24)T, and Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3, 4-byte autonomous system numbers are supported in the range from 1.0 to 65535.65535 in asdot notation only. <p>For more details about autonomous system number formats, see the router bgp command.</p>
<i>route-type</i>	<p>(Optional) The type of route to be redistributed. It can be one of the following keywords: clns or ip. The default is ip.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clns keyword is used to redistribute BGP routes with network service access point (NSAP) addresses into IS-IS. The ip keyword is used to redistribute BGP routes with IP addresses into IS-IS.

route-map <i>map-tag</i>	(Optional) Identifier of a configured route map. The route map should be examined to filter the importation of routes from this source routing protocol to IS-IS. If not specified, all routes are redistributed. If the keyword is specified, but no route map tags are listed, no routes will be imported.
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Command Default Route redistribution from BGP to ISO IS-IS is disabled.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(8)T	This command was modified. The clns keyword was added.
12.2(33)SRB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB.
12.0(32)S12	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asdot notation only was added.
12.0(32)SY8	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
12.4(24)T	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asdot notation only was added.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asdot notation only was added.
12.2(33)SX11	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
12.0(33)S3	This command was modified. Support for asplain notation was added and the default format for 4-byte autonomous system numbers is now asplain.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was modified. Support for asplain notation was added and the default format for 4-byte autonomous system numbers is now asplain.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added. Support for changing autonomous system number of the BGP routing process was removed.
12.2(33)XNE	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.

Usage Guidelines

The **clns** keyword must be specified to redistribute NSAP prefix routes from BGP into an ISO IS-IS routing process. This version of the **redistribute** command is used only under router configuration mode for IS-IS processes.

**Note**

Be aware that when you configure the **no redistribute bgp autonomous-system route-map map-name** command under the **router isis** router configuration command, IS-IS removes the entire **redistribute** command, not just the route map. This behavior differs from the **no redistribute isis** command configured under the **router bgp** router configuration command, which removes a keyword.

Examples

The following example configures NSAP prefix routes from BGP autonomous system 64500 to be redistributed into the IS-IS routing process called `osi-proc-17`:

```
router isis osi-proc-17
 redistribute bgp 64500 clns
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
network (BGP and multiprotocol BGP)	Specifies the list of networks for the BGP routing process.
route-map (IP)	Defines the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another.
router bgp	Configures the BGP routing process.
show route-map	Displays all route maps configured or only the one specified.

redistribute (IP)

To redistribute routes from one routing domain into another routing domain, use the **redistribute** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To disable all or some part of the redistribution (depending on the protocol), use the **no** form of this command. See the “Usage Guidelines” section for detailed, protocol-specific behaviors.

redistribute *protocol* [*process-id*] {**level-1** | **level-1-2** | **level-2**} [*autonomous-system-number*] [**metric** {*metric-value* | **transparent**}] [**metric-type** *type-value*] [**match** {**internal** | **external 1** | **external 2**}] [**tag** *tag-value*] [**route-map** *map-tag*] [**subnets**] [**nssa-only**]

no redistribute *protocol* [*process-id*] {**level-1** | **level-1-2** | **level-2**} [*autonomous-system-number*] [**metric** {*metric-value* | **transparent**}] [**metric-type** *type-value*] [**match** {**internal** | **external 1** | **external 2**}] [**tag** *tag-value*] [**route-map** *map-tag*] [**subnets**] [**nssa-only**]

Syntax Description

<i>protocol</i>	<p>Source protocol from which routes are being redistributed. It can be one of the following keywords: bgp, connected, eigrp, isis, mobile, ospf, rip, or static [ip].</p> <p>The static [ip] keyword is used to redistribute IP static routes. The optional ip keyword is used when redistributing into the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol.</p> <p>The connected keyword refers to routes that are established automatically by virtue of having enabled IP on an interface. For routing protocols such as Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) and IS-IS, these routes will be redistributed as external to the autonomous system.</p>
<i>process-id</i>	<p>(Optional) For the bgp or eigrp keyword, this is an autonomous system number, which is a 16-bit decimal number.</p> <p>For the isis keyword, this is an optional <i>tag</i> value that defines a meaningful name for a routing process. You can specify only one IS-IS process per router. Creating a name for a routing process means that you use names when configuring routing.</p> <p>For the ospf keyword, this is an appropriate OSPF process ID from which routes are to be redistributed. This identifies the routing process. This value takes the form of a nonzero decimal number.</p> <p>For the rip keyword, no <i>process-id</i> value is needed.</p> <p>By default, no process ID is defined.</p>
level-1	<p>Specifies that, for IS-IS, Level 1 routes are redistributed into other IP routing protocols independently.</p>

level-1-2	Specifies that, for IS-IS, both Level 1 and Level 2 routes are redistributed into other IP routing protocols.
level-2	Specifies that, for IS-IS, Level 2 routes are redistributed into other IP routing protocols independently.
<i>autonomous-system-number</i>	<p>(Optional) Autonomous system number for the redistributed route. The range is from 1 to 65535.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)SY8, 12.0(33)S3, 12.2(33)SRE, 12.2(33)XNE, 12.2(33)SX11, Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4, and later releases, 4-byte autonomous system numbers are supported in the range from 65536 to 4294967295 in asplain notation and in the range from 1.0 to 65535.65535 in asdot notation. • In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)S12, 12.4(24)T, and Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3, 4-byte autonomous system numbers are supported in the range from 1.0 to 65535.65535 in asdot notation only. <p>For more details about autonomous system number formats, see the router bgp command.</p>
metric <i>metric-value</i>	(Optional) When redistributing from one OSPF process to another OSPF process on the same router, the metric will be carried through from one process to the other if no metric value is specified. When redistributing other processes to an OSPF process, the default metric is 20 when no metric value is specified. The default value is 0.
metric transparent	(Optional) Causes Routing Information Protocol (RIP) to use the routing table metric for redistributed routes as the RIP metric.
metric-type <i>type value</i>	<p>(Optional) For OSPF, specifies the external link type associated with the default route advertised into the OSPF routing domain. It can be one of two values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1—Type 1 external route • 2—Type 2 external route <p>If a metric-type is not specified, the Cisco IOS software adopts a Type 2 external route.</p> <p>For IS-IS, it can be one of two values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • internal—IS-IS metric that is < 63. • external—IS-IS metric that is > 64 < 128. <p>The default is internal.</p>

match { internal external1 external2 }	<p>(Optional) Specifies the criteria by which OSPF routes are redistributed into other routing domains. It can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • internal—Routes that are internal to a specific autonomous system. • external 1—Routes that are external to the autonomous system, but are imported into OSPF as Type 1 external routes. • external 2—Routes that are external to the autonomous system, but are imported into OSPF as Type 2 external routes. <p>The default is internal.</p>
tag <i>tag-value</i>	<p>(Optional) Specifies the 32-bit decimal value attached to each external route. This is not used by OSPF itself. It may be used to communicate information between Autonomous System Boundary Routers (ASBRs). If none is specified, the remote autonomous system number is used for routes from Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) and Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP); for other protocols, zero (0) is used.</p>
route-map	<p>(Optional) Specifies the route map that should be interrogated to filter the importation of routes from this source routing protocol to the current routing protocol. If not specified, all routes are redistributed. If this keyword is specified, but no route map tags are listed, no routes will be imported.</p>
<i>map-tag</i>	<p>(Optional) Identifier of a configured route map.</p>
subnets	<p>(Optional) For redistributing routes into OSPF, the scope of redistribution for the specified protocol. By default, no subnets are defined.</p>
nssa-only	<p>(Optional) Sets the nssa-only attribute for all routes redistributed into OSPF.</p>

Command Default

Route redistribution is disabled.

Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

Address family configuration (config-af)

Address family topology configuration (config-router-af-topology)

Command History

Release	Modification
10.0	This command was introduced.
12.0(5)T	This command was modified. Address family configuration mode was added.
12.0(22)S	This command was modified. Address family support under EIGRP was added.
12.2(15)T	This command was modified. Address family support under EIGRP was added.
12.2(18)S	This command was modified. Address family support under EIGRP was added.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(33)SRB	This command was modified. Address family topology support under EIGRP was added.
12.2(14)SX	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)SX.
12.0(32)S12	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asdot notation only was added.
12.0(32)SY8	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
12.4(24)T	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asdot notation only was added.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asdot notation only was added.
12.2(33)SX11	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
12.0(33)S3	This command was modified. Support for asplain notation was added, and the default format for 4-byte autonomous system numbers is asplain.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was modified. Support for asplain notation was added, and the default format for 4-byte autonomous system numbers is asplain.
15.0(1)M	This command was modified. The nssa-only keyword was added.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.

Release	Modification
15.1(1)SG	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3SG	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
15.1(2)SNG	This command was implemented on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Routers
15.2(1)E	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.2(1)E.

Usage Guidelines

Using the no Form of the redistribute Command



Caution

Removing options that you have configured for the **redistribute** command requires careful use of the **no** form of the **redistribute** command to ensure that you obtain the result that you are expecting. Changing or disabling any keyword may or may not affect the state of other keywords, depending on the protocol.

It is important to understand that different protocols implement the **no** version of the **redistribute** command differently:

- In BGP, OSPF, and RIP configurations, the **no redistribute** command removes only the specified keywords from the **redistribute** commands in the running configuration. They use the *subtractive keyword* method when redistributing from other protocols. For example, in the case of BGP, if you configure **no redistribute static route-map interior**, *only the route map* is removed from the redistribution, leaving **redistribute static** in place with no filter.
- The **no redistribute isis** command removes the IS-IS redistribution from the running configuration. IS-IS removes the entire command, regardless of whether IS-IS is the redistributed or redistributing protocol.
- EIGRP used the subtractive keyword method prior to EIGRP component version rel5. Starting with EIGRP component version rel5, the **no redistribute** command removes the entire **redistribute** command when redistributing from any other protocol.

Additional Usage Guidelines for the redistribute Command

A router receiving a link-state protocol with an internal metric will consider the cost of the route from itself to the redistributing router plus the advertised cost to reach the destination. An external metric only considers the advertised metric to reach the destination.

Routes learned from IP routing protocols can be redistributed at Level 1 into an attached area or at Level 2. The **level-1-2** keyword allows both Level 1 and Level 2 routes in a single command.

Redistributed routing information must be filtered by the **distribute-list out** router configuration command. This guideline ensures that only those routes intended by the administrator are passed along to the receiving routing protocol.

Whenever you use the **redistribute** or the **default-information** router configuration commands to redistribute routes into an OSPF routing domain, the router automatically becomes an ASBR. However, an ASBR does not, by default, generate a default route into the OSPF routing domain.

When routes are redistributed into OSPF from protocols other than OSPF or BGP, and no metric has been specified with the **metric-type** keyword and *type-value* argument, OSPF will use 20 as the default metric. When routes are redistributed into OSPF from BGP, OSPF will use 1 as the default metric. When routes are redistributed from one OSPF process to another OSPF process, autonomous system external and not-so-stubby-area (NSSA) routes will use 20 as the default metric. When intra-area and inter-area routes are redistributed between OSPF processes, the internal OSPF metric from the redistribution source process is advertised as the external metric in the redistribution destination process. (This is the only case in which the routing table metric will be preserved when routes are redistributed into OSPF.)

When routes are redistributed into OSPF, only routes that are not subnetted are redistributed if the **subnets** keyword is not specified.

On a router internal to an NSSA area, the **nssa-only** keyword causes the originated type-7 NSSA LSAs to have their propagate (P) bit set to zero, which prevents area border routers from translating these LSAs into type-5 external LSAs. On an area border router that is connected to an NSSA and normal areas, the **nssa-only** keyword causes the routes to be redistributed only into the NSSA areas.

Routes configured with the **connected** keyword affected by this **redistribute** command are the routes not specified by the **network** router configuration command.

You cannot use the **default-metric** command to affect the metric used to advertise connected routes.



Note

The **metric** value specified in the **redistribute** command supersedes the **metric** value specified using the **default-metric** command.

The default redistribution of interior gateway protocol (IGP) or Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP) into BGP is not allowed unless the **default-information originate** router configuration command is specified.

Release 12.2(33)SRB

If you plan to configure the Multi-Topology Routing (MTR) feature, you need to enter the **redistribute** command in address family topology configuration mode in order for this OSPF configuration command to become topology-aware.

4-Byte Autonomous System Number Support

In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)SY8, 12.0(33)S3, 12.2(33)SRE, 12.2(33)XNE, 12.2(33)SX11, Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4, and later releases, the Cisco implementation of 4-byte autonomous system numbers uses asplain—65538 for example—as the default regular expression match and output display format for autonomous system numbers, but you can configure 4-byte autonomous system numbers in both the asplain format and the asdot format as described in RFC 5396. To change the default regular expression match and output display of 4-byte autonomous system numbers to asdot format, use the **bgp asnotation dot** command.

In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)S12, 12.4(24)T, and Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3, the Cisco implementation of 4-byte autonomous system numbers uses asdot—1.2, for example—as the only configuration format, regular expression match, and output display, with no asplain support.

Examples

The following example shows how OSPF routes are redistributed into a BGP domain:

```
Router(config)# router bgp 109
Router(config-router)# redistribute ospf
```

The following example shows how to redistribute EIGRP routes into an OSPF domain:

```
Router(config)# router ospf 110
Router(config-router)# redistribute eigrp
```

The following example shows how to redistribute the specified EIGRP process routes into an OSPF domain. The EIGRP-derived metric will be remapped to 100 and RIP routes to 200.

```
Router(config)# router ospf 109
Router(config-router)# redistribute eigrp 108 metric 100 subnets
Router(config-router)# redistribute rip metric 200 subnets
```

The following example shows how to configure BGP routes to be redistributed into IS-IS. The link-state cost is specified as 5, and the metric type is set to external, indicating that it has lower priority than internal metrics.

```
Router(config)# router isis
Router(config-router)# redistribute bgp 120 metric 5 metric-type external
```

In the following example, network 172.16.0.0 will appear as an external LSA in OSPF 1 with a cost of 100 (the cost is preserved):

```
Router(config)# interface ethernet 0
Router(config-if)# ip address 172.16.0.1 255.0.0.0
Router(config-if)# exit
Router(config)# ip ospf cost 100
Router(config)# interface ethernet 1
Router(config-if)# ip address 10.0.0.1 255.0.0.0
!
Router(config)# router ospf 1
Router(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
Router(config-if)# exit
Router(config-router)# redistribute ospf 2 subnet
Router(config)# router ospf 2
Router(config-router)# network 172.16.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
```

The following example shows how BGP routes are redistributed into OSPF and assigned the local 4-byte autonomous system number in asplain format. This example requires Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)SY8, 12.0(33)S3, 12.2(33)SRE, 12.2(33)SX11, Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4, or a later release.

```
Router(config)# router ospf 2
Router(config-router)# redistribute bgp 65538
```

The following example shows how to remove the **connected metric 1000 subnets** options from the **redistribute connected metric 1000 subnets** command and leave the **redistribute connected** command in the configuration:

```
Router(config-router)# no redistribute connected metric 1000 subnets
```

The following example shows how to remove the **metric 1000** options from the **redistribute connected metric 1000 subnets** command and leave the **redistribute connected subnets** command in the configuration:

```
Router(config-router)# no redistribute connected metric 1000
```

The following example shows how to remove the **subnets** option from the **redistribute connected metric 1000 subnets** command and leave the **redistribute connected metric 1000** command in the configuration:

```
Router(config-router)# no redistribute connected subnets
```

The following example shows how to remove the **redistribute connected** command, and any of the options that were configured for the **redistribute connected** command, from the configuration:

```
Router(config-router)# no redistribute connected
```

The following example shows how EIGRP routes are redistributed into an EIGRP process in a named EIGRP configuration:

```
Router(config)# router eigrp virtual-name
Router(config-router)# address-family ipv4 autonomous-system 1
Router(config-router-af)# topology base
Router(config-router-af-topology)# redistribute eigrp 6473 metric 1 1 1 1 1
```

The following example shows how to set and disable the redistributions in EIGRP configuration. Note that, in the case of EIGRP, the **no** form of the commands removes the entire set of **redistribute** commands from the running configuration.

```
Router(config)# router eigrp 1
Router(config-router)# network 0.0.0.0
Router(config-router)# redistribute eigrp 2 route-map x
Router(config-router)# redistribute ospf 1 route-map x
Router(config-router)# redistribute bgp 1 route-map x
Router(config-router)# redistribute isis level-2 route-map x
Router(config-router)# redistribute rip route-map x

Router(config)# router eigrp 1
Router(config-router)# no redistribute eigrp 2 route-map x
Router(config-router)# no redistribute ospf 1 route-map x
Router(config-router)# no redistribute bgp 1 route-map x
Router(config-router)# no redistribute isis level-2 route-map x
Router(config-router)# no redistribute rip route-map x
Router(config-router)# end
```

```
Router# show running-config | section router eigrp 1
```

```
router eigrp 1
 network 0.0.0.0
```

The following example shows how to set and disable the redistributions in OSPF configuration. Note that the **no** form of the commands removes only the specified keywords from the **redistribute** command in the running configuration.

```
Router(config)# router ospf 1
Router(config-router)# network 0.0.0.0
Router(config-router)# redistribute eigrp 2 route-map x
Router(config-router)# redistribute ospf 1 route-map x
Router(config-router)# redistribute bgp 1 route-map x
Router(config-router)# redistribute isis level-2 route-map x
Router(config-router)# redistribute rip route-map x

Router(config)# router ospf 1
Router(config-router)# no redistribute eigrp 2 route-map x
Router(config-router)# no redistribute ospf 1 route-map x
Router(config-router)# no redistribute bgp 1 route-map x
Router(config-router)# no redistribute isis level-2 route-map x
Router(config-router)# no redistribute rip route-map x
Router(config-router)# end
```

```
Router# show running-config | section router ospf 1
```

```
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 2
 redistribute ospf 1
 redistribute bgp 1
 redistribute rip
 network 0.0.0.0
```

The following example shows how to remove only the route map filter from the redistribution in BGP; redistribution itself remains in force without a filter:

```
Router(config)# router bgp 65000
Router(config-router)# no redistribute eigrp 2 route-map x
```

The following example shows how to remove the EIGRP redistribution to BGP:

```
Router(config)# router bgp 65000
Router(config-router)# no redistribute eigrp 2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
address-family (EIGRP)	Enters address family configuration mode to configure an EIGRP routing instance.
address-family ipv4 (BGP)	Places the router in address family configuration mode for configuring routing sessions such as BGP, RIP, or static routing sessions that use standard IPv4 address prefixes.
address-family vpv4	Places the router in address family configuration mode for configuring routing sessions such as BGP, RIP, or static routing sessions that use standard VPNv4 address prefixes.
bgp asnotation dot	Changes the default display and the regular expression match format of BGP 4-byte autonomous system numbers from asplain (decimal values) to dot notation.
default-information originate (BGP)	Allows the redistribution of network 0.0.0.0 into BGP.
default-information originate (IS-IS)	Generates a default route into an IS-IS routing domain.
default-information originate (OSPF)	Generates a default route into an OSPF routing domain.
distribute-list out (IP)	Suppresses networks from being advertised in updates.
route-map (IP)	Defines the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another, or enables policy routing.
router bgp	Configures the BGP routing process.

Command	Description
router eigrp	Configures the EIGRP address-family process.
show route-map	Displays all route maps configured or only the one specified.
topology (EIGRP)	Configures an EIGRP process to route IP traffic under the specified topology instance and enters address family topology configuration mode.

redistribute (ISO IS-IS to BGP)

To redistribute routes from an International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing process into a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) autonomous system, use the **redistribute** command in address family or router configuration mode. To remove the **redistribute** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition where the software does not redistribute IS-IS routes into BGP, use the **no** form of this command.

redistribute *protocol* [*process-id*] [*route-type*] [**route-map** [*map-tag*]]

no redistribute *protocol* [*process-id*] [*route-type*] [**route-map** [*map-tag*]]

Syntax Description

<i>protocol</i>	Source protocol from which routes are being redistributed. It can be one of the following keywords: isis or static . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The isis keyword is used to redistribute dynamic routes. • The static keyword is used to redistribute static routes.
<i>process-id</i>	(Optional) When IS-IS is used as a source protocol, this argument defines a meaningful name for a routing process. The <i>process-id</i> argument identifies from which IS-IS routing process routes will be redistributed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routes can be redistributed only from IS-IS routing processes that involve Level 2 routes, including IS-IS Level 1-2 and Level 2 routing processes. • The <i>process-id</i> argument is not used when the static keyword is used as the <i>protocol</i>.
<i>route-type</i>	(Optional) The type of route to be redistributed. It can be one of the following keywords: clns or ip . The default is ip . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The clns keyword is used to redistribute Connectionless Network Service (CLNS) routes with network service access point (NSAP) addresses into BGP. • The ip keyword is used to redistribute IS-IS routes with IP addresses into BGP.
route-map <i>map-tag</i>	(Optional) Identifier of a configured route map. The route map is examined to filter the importation of routes from this source routing protocol to BGP. If no route map is specified, all routes are redistributed. If the route-map keyword is specified, but no <i>map-tag</i> value is entered, no routes are imported.

Command Default

Route redistribution from ISO IS-IS to BGP is disabled.

route-type : **ip**

Command Modes

Address family configuration (config-router-af) (Cisco IOS 12.3(8)T and later releases)

Router configuration (config-router) (T-releases after Cisco IOS 12.3(8)T)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(8)T	The clns keyword was added.
12.3(8)T	Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.3(8)T this version of the redistribute command should be entered under address family mode rather than router configuration mode.
12.2(33)SRB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB.
Cisco IOS XE 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

The **clns** keyword must be specified to redistribute NSAP prefix routes from an ISO IS-IS routing process into BGP. Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.3(8)T, this version of the **redistribute** command is entered only in address family configuration mode for BGP processes.

Examples**Examples**

The following example configures CLNS NSAP routes from the IS-IS routing process called *osi-proc-6* to be redistributed into BGP:

```
Router(config)# router bgp 64352
Router(config-router)# redistribute isis osi-proc-6 clns
```

Examples

The following example configures CLNS NSAP routes from the IS-IS routing process called *osi-proc-15* to be redistributed into BGP:

```
Router(config)# router bgp 404
Router(config-router)# address-family nsap
Router(config-router-af)# redistribute isis osi-proc-15 clns
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
network (BGP and multiprotocol BGP)	Specifies the list of networks for the BGP routing process.

Command	Description
route-map (IP)	Defines the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another.
show route-map	Displays all route maps configured or only the one specified.

router bgp

To configure the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing process, use the **router bgp** command in global configuration mode. To remove a BGP routing process, use the **no** form of this command.

router bgp *autonomous-system-number*

no router bgp *autonomous-system-number*

Syntax Description

<i>autonomous-system-number</i>	<p>Number of an autonomous system that identifies the router to other BGP routers and tags the routing information that is passed along. Number in the range from 1 to 65535.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)SY8, 12.0(33)S3, 12.2(33)SRE, 12.2(33)XNE, 12.2(33)SXI1, Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4, and later releases, 4-byte autonomous system numbers are supported in the range from 65536 to 4294967295 in asplain notation and in the range from 1.0 to 65535.65535 in asdot notation. • In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)S12, 12.4(24)T, and Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3, 4-byte autonomous system numbers are supported in the range from 1.0 to 65535.65535 in asdot notation only. <p>For more details about autonomous system number formats, see the “Usage Guidelines” section.</p>
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Command Default

No BGP routing process is enabled by default.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
10.0	This command was introduced.
12.2(25)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)SG.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(31)SB2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SB2.

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was modified. Support for IPv6 was added.
12.2(14)SX	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)SX.
12.2(33)SB	This command was modified. Support for IPv6 was added.
12.0(32)S12	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asdot notation only was added.
12.0(32)SY8	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
12.4(24)T	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asdot notation only was added.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asdot notation only was added.
12.2(33)SX11	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
12.0(33)S3	This command was modified. Support for asplain notation was added and the default format for 4-byte autonomous system numbers is now asplain.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was modified. Support for asplain notation was added and the default format for 4-byte autonomous system numbers is now asplain.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
12.2(33)XNE	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
15.1(1)SG	This command was modified. Support for asplain notation was added and the default format for 4-byte autonomous system numbers is now asplain.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3SG	This command was modified. Support for asplain notation was added and the default format for 4-byte autonomous system numbers is now asplain.
15.1(2)SNG	This command was implemented on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Routers.
15.2(1)E	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.2(1)E.

Usage Guidelines

This command allows you to set up a distributed routing core that automatically guarantees the loop-free exchange of routing information between autonomous systems.

Prior to January 2009, BGP autonomous system numbers that were allocated to companies were 2-octet numbers in the range from 1 to 65535 as described in RFC 4271, *A Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4)*. Due to increased demand for autonomous system numbers, the Internet Assigned Number Authority (IANA) will start in January 2009 to allocate four-octet autonomous system numbers in the range from 65536 to 4294967295. RFC 5396, *Textual Representation of Autonomous System (AS) Numbers*, documents three methods of representing autonomous system numbers. Cisco has implemented the following two methods:

- **Asplain**—Decimal value notation where both 2-byte and 4-byte autonomous system numbers are represented by their decimal value. For example, 65526 is a 2-byte autonomous system number and 234567 is a 4-byte autonomous system number.
- **Asdot**—Autonomous system dot notation where 2-byte autonomous system numbers are represented by their decimal value and 4-byte autonomous system numbers are represented by a dot notation. For example, 65526 is a 2-byte autonomous system number and 1.169031 is a 4-byte autonomous system number (this is dot notation for the 234567 decimal number).

For details about the third method of representing autonomous system numbers, see RFC 5396.


Note

In Cisco IOS releases that include 4-byte ASN support, command accounting and command authorization that include a 4-byte ASN number are sent in the asplain notation irrespective of the format that is used on the command-line interface.

Asdot Only Autonomous System Number Formatting

In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)S12, 12.4(24)T, Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3, and later releases, the 4-octet (4-byte) autonomous system numbers are entered and displayed only in asdot notation, for example, 1.10 or 45000.64000. When using regular expressions to match 4-byte autonomous system numbers the asdot format includes a period which is a special character in regular expressions. A backslash must be entered before the period for example, 1\.14, to ensure the regular expression match does not fail. The table below shows the format in which 2-byte and 4-byte autonomous system numbers are configured, matched in regular expressions, and displayed in **show** command output in Cisco IOS images where only asdot formatting is available.

Table 1: Asdot Only 4-Byte Autonomous System Number Format

Format	Configuration Format	Show Command Output and Regular Expression Match Format
asdot	2-byte: 1 to 65535 4-byte: 1.0 to 65535.65535	2-byte: 1 to 65535 4-byte: 1.0 to 65535.65535

Asplain as Default Autonomous System Number Formatting

In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)SY8, 12.0(33)S3, 12.2(33)SRE, 12.2(33)XNE, 12.2(33)SXI1, Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4, and later releases, the Cisco implementation of 4-byte autonomous system numbers uses asplain as the default display format for autonomous system numbers, but you can configure 4-byte autonomous system numbers in both the asplain and asdot format. In addition, the default format for matching 4-byte autonomous system numbers in regular expressions is asplain, so you must ensure that any regular expressions to match 4-byte autonomous system numbers are written in the asplain format. If you want to change the default **show** command output to display 4-byte autonomous system numbers in the asdot format, use the **bgp asnotation dot** command under router configuration mode. When the asdot format is enabled as the default, any regular expressions to match 4-byte autonomous system numbers must be written using the asdot format,

or the regular expression match will fail. The tables below show that although you can configure 4-byte autonomous system numbers in either asplain or asdot format, only one format is used to display **show** command output and control 4-byte autonomous system number matching for regular expressions, and the default is asplain format. To display 4-byte autonomous system numbers in **show** command output and to control matching for regular expressions in the asdot format, you must configure the **bgp asnotation dot** command. After enabling the **bgp asnotation dot** command, a hard reset must be initiated for all BGP sessions by entering the **clear ip bgp *** command.

**Note**

If you are upgrading to an image that supports 4-byte autonomous system numbers, you can still use 2-byte autonomous system numbers. The **show** command output and regular expression match are not changed and remain in asplain (decimal value) format for 2-byte autonomous system numbers regardless of the format configured for 4-byte autonomous system numbers.

Table 2: Default Asplain 4-Byte Autonomous System Number Format

Format	Configuration Format	Show Command Output and Regular Expression Match Format
asplain	2-byte: 1 to 65535 4-byte: 65536 to 4294967295	2-byte: 1 to 65535 4-byte: 65536 to 4294967295
asdot	2-byte: 1 to 65535 4-byte: 1.0 to 65535.65535	2-byte: 1 to 65535 4-byte: 65536 to 4294967295

Table 3: Asdot 4-Byte Autonomous System Number Format

Format	Configuration Format	Show Command Output and Regular Expression Match Format
asplain	2-byte: 1 to 65535 4-byte: 65536 to 4294967295	2-byte: 1 to 65535 4-byte: 1.0 to 65535.65535
asdot	2-byte: 1 to 65535 4-byte: 1.0 to 65535.65535	2-byte: 1 to 65535 4-byte: 1.0 to 65535.65535

Reserved and Private Autonomous System Numbers

In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)S12, 12.0(32)SY8, 12.2(33)SRE, 12.2(33)XNE, 12.2(33)SX11, 12.4(24)T, Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3 and later releases, the Cisco implementation of BGP supports RFC 4893. RFC 4893 was developed to allow BGP to support a gradual transition from 2-byte autonomous system numbers to 4-byte autonomous system numbers. A new reserved (private) autonomous system number, 23456, was created by RFC 4893 and this number cannot be configured as an autonomous system number in the Cisco IOS CLI.

RFC 5398, *Autonomous System (AS) Number Reservation for Documentation Use*, describes new reserved autonomous system numbers for documentation purposes. Use of the reserved numbers allow configuration examples to be accurately documented and avoids conflict with production networks if these configurations

are literally copied. The reserved numbers are documented in the IANA autonomous system number registry. Reserved 2-byte autonomous system numbers are in the contiguous block, 64496 to 64511 and reserved 4-byte autonomous system numbers are from 65536 to 65551 inclusive.

Private 2-byte autonomous system numbers are still valid in the range from 64512 to 65534 with 65535 being reserved for special use. Private autonomous system numbers can be used for internal routing domains but must be translated for traffic that is routed out to the Internet. BGP should not be configured to advertise private autonomous system numbers to external networks. Cisco IOS software does not remove private autonomous system numbers from routing updates by default. We recommend that ISPs filter private autonomous system numbers.

**Note**

Autonomous system number assignment for public and private networks is governed by the IANA. For information about autonomous-system numbers, including reserved number assignment, or to apply to register an autonomous system number, see the following URL: <http://www.iana.org/>.

Examples

The following example configures a BGP process for autonomous system 45000 and configures two external BGP neighbors in different autonomous systems using 2-byte autonomous system numbers:

```
router bgp 45000
 neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 40000
 neighbor 192.168.3.2 remote-as 50000
 neighbor 192.168.3.2 description finance
 !
 address-family ipv4
  neighbor 192.168.1.2 activate
  neighbor 192.168.3.2 activate
  no auto-summary
  no synchronization
  network 172.17.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0
 exit-address-family
```

The following example configures a BGP process for autonomous system 65538 and configures two external BGP neighbors in different autonomous systems using 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain notation. This example is supported in Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)SY8, 12.0(33)S3, 12.2(33)SRE, 12.2(33)XNE, 12.2(33)SXII, Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4, and later releases.

```
router bgp 65538
 neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 65536
 neighbor 192.168.3.2 remote-as 65550
 neighbor 192.168.3.2 description finance
 !
 address-family ipv4
  neighbor 192.168.1.2 activate
  neighbor 192.168.3.2 activate
  no auto-summary
  no synchronization
  network 172.17.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0
 exit-address-family
```

The following example configures a BGP process for autonomous system 1.2 and configures two external BGP neighbors in different autonomous systems using 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asdot notation. This example is supported in Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)SY8, 12.0(32)S12, 12.2(33)SRE, 12.2(33)XNE, 12.2(33)SXII, 12.4(24)T, and Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3, and later releases.

```
router bgp 1.2
 neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 1.0
 neighbor 192.168.3.2 remote-as 1.14
 neighbor 192.168.3.2 description finance
 !
```

```

address-family ipv4
neighbor 192.168.1.2 activate
neighbor 192.168.3.2 activate
no auto-summary
no synchronization
network 172.17.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0
exit-address-family

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bgp asnotation dot	Changes the default display and the regular expression match format of BGP 4-byte autonomous system numbers from asplain (decimal values) to dot notation.
neighbor remote-as	Adds an entry to the BGP or multiprotocol BGP neighbor table.
network (BGP and multiprotocol BGP)	Specifies the list of networks for the BGP routing process.

set as-path

To modify an autonomous system path for BGP routes, use the **set as-path** command in route-map configuration mode. To not modify the autonomous system path, use the **no** form of this command.

set as-path {tag| prepend *as-path-string*}

no set as-path {tag| prepend *as-path-string*}

Syntax Description

tag	Converts the tag of a route into an autonomous system path. Applies only when redistributing routes into BGP.
prepend	Appends the string following the keyword prepend to the autonomous system path of the route that is matched by the route map. Applies to inbound and outbound BGP route maps.
<i>as-path-string</i>	<p>Number of an autonomous system to prepend to the AS_PATH attribute. The range of values for this argument is any valid autonomous system number from 1 to 65535. Multiple values can be entered; up to 10 AS numbers can be entered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)SY8, 12.0(33)S3, 12.2(33)SRE, 12.2(33)XNE, 12.2(33)SX11, Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4, and later releases, 4-byte autonomous system numbers are supported in the range from 65536 to 4294967295 in asplain notation and in the range from 1.0 to 65535.65535 in asdot notation. In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)S12, 12.4(24)T, and Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3, 4-byte autonomous system numbers are supported in the range from 1.0 to 65535.65535 in asdot notation only. <p>For more details about autonomous system number formats, see the router bgp command.</p>

Command Default An autonomous system path is not modified.

Command Modes Route-map configuration (config-route-map)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.0	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(14)SX	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)SX.
12.0(32)S12	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asdot notation only was added.
12.0(32)SY8	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
12.4(24)T	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asdot notation only was added.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asdot notation only was added.
12.2(33)SX11	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
12.0(33)S3	This command was modified. Support for asplain notation was added and the default format for 4-byte autonomous system numbers is now asplain.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was modified. Support for asplain notation was added and the default format for 4-byte autonomous system numbers is now asplain.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
12.2(33)XNE	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
15.1(1)SG	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3SG	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
15.2(1)E	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.2(1)E.

Usage Guidelines

The only global BGP metric available to influence the best path selection is the autonomous system path length. By varying the length of the autonomous system path, a BGP speaker can influence the best path selection by a peer further away.

By allowing you to convert the tag into an autonomous system path, the **set as-path tag** variation of this command modifies the autonomous system length. The **set as-path prepend** variation allows you to “prepend” an arbitrary autonomous system path string to BGP routes. Usually the local autonomous system number is prepended multiple times, increasing the autonomous system path length.

In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)SY8, 12.0(33)S3, 12.2(33)SRE, 12.2(33)XNE, 12.2(33)SX11, Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4, and later releases, the Cisco implementation of 4-byte autonomous system numbers uses `asplain--65538` for example--as the default regular expression match and output display format for autonomous system numbers, but you can configure 4-byte autonomous system numbers in both the `asplain` format and the `asdot` format as described in RFC 5396. To change the default regular expression match and output display of 4-byte autonomous system numbers to `asdot` format, use the **bgp asnotation dot** command followed by the **clear ip bgp *** command to perform a hard reset of all current BGP sessions.

In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)S12, 12.4(24)T, and Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3, the Cisco implementation of 4-byte autonomous system numbers uses `asdot--1.2` for example--as the only configuration format, regular expression match, and output display, with no `asplain` support.

Examples

The following example converts the tag of a redistributed route into an autonomous system path:

```
route-map set-as-path-from-tag
  set as-path tag
!
router bgp 100
  redistribute ospf 109 route-map set-as-path-from-tag
```

The following example prepends 100 100 100 to all the routes that are advertised to 10.108.1.1:

```
route-map set-as-path
  match as-path 1
  set as-path prepend 100 100 100
!
router bgp 100
  neighbor 10.108.1.1 route-map set-as-path out
```

The following example prepends 65538, 65538, and 65538 to all the routes that are advertised to 192.168.1.2. This example requires Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)SY8, 12.0(33)S3, 12.2(33)SRE, 12.2(33)XNE, 12.2(33)SX11, Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4, or a later release.

```
route-map set-as-path
  match as-path 1.1
  set as-path prepend 65538 65538 65538
  exit
router bgp 65538
  neighbor 192.168.1.2 route-map set-as-path out
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
match as-path	Matches a BGP autonomous system path access list.
route-map (IP)	Defines the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another, or enables policy routing.
router bgp	Configures the BGP routing process.
set tag (IP)	Sets a tag value of the destination routing protocol.

set community

To set the BGP communities attribute, use the **set community** route map configuration command. To delete the entry, use the **no** form of this command.

```
set community {community-number [additive] [ well-known-community ]] none}
```

```
no set community
```

Syntax Description

<i>community-number</i>	Specifies that community number. Valid values are from 1 to 4294967200, no-export , or no-advertise .
additive	(Optional) Adds the community to the already existing communities.
<i>well-known-community</i>	(Optional) Well know communities can be specified by using the following keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • internet • local-as • no-advertise • no-export
none	(Optional) Removes the community attribute from the prefixes that pass the route map.

Command Default

No BGP communities attributes exist.

Command Modes

Route-map configuration (config-route-map)

Command History

Release	Modification
10.3	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

Usage Guidelines

You must have a match clause (even if it points to a “permit everything” list) if you want to set tags.

Use the **route-map** global configuration command, and the **match** and **set** route map configuration commands, to define the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another. Each **route-map** command has a list of **match** and **set** commands associated with it. The **match** commands specify the *match criteria* --the conditions under which redistribution is allowed for the current **route-map** command. The **set** commands specify the *set actions* --the particular redistribution actions to perform if the criteria enforced by the **match** commands are met. The **no route-map** command deletes the route map.

The **set** route map configuration commands specify the redistribution *set actions* to be performed when all of the match criteria of a route map are met. When all match criteria are met, all set actions are performed.

Examples

In the following example, routes that pass the autonomous system path access list 1 have the community set to 109. Routes that pass the autonomous system path access list 2 have the community set to no-export (these routes will not be advertised to any external BGP [eBGP] peers).

```
route-map set_community 10 permit
  match as-path 1
  set community 109
route-map set_community 20 permit
  match as-path 2
  set community no-export
```

In the following similar example, routes that pass the autonomous system path access list 1 have the community set to 109. Routes that pass the autonomous system path access list 2 have the community set to local-as (the router will not advertise this route to peers outside the local autonomous system).

```
route-map set_community 10 permit
  match as-path 1
  set community 109
route-map set_community 20 permit
  match as-path 2
  set community local-as
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip community-list	Creates a community list for BGP and control access to it.
match community	Matches a BGP community.
route-map (IP)	Defines the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another, or enables policy routing.
set comm-list delete	Removes communities from the community attribute of an inbound or outbound update.
show ip bgp community	Displays routes that belong to specified BGP communities.

set dampening

To set the BGP route dampening factors, use the **set dampening** route map configuration command. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

set dampening *half-life reuse suppress max-suppress-time*

no set dampening

Syntax Description

<i>half-life</i>	Time (in minutes) after which a penalty is decreased. Once the route has been assigned a penalty, the penalty is decreased by half after the half life period (which is 15 minutes by default). The process of reducing the penalty happens every 5 seconds. The range of the half life period is from 1 to 45 minutes. The default is 15 minutes.
<i>reuse</i>	Unsuppresses the route if the penalty for a flapping route decreases enough to fall below this value. The process of unsuppressing routes occurs at 10-second increments. The range of the reuse value is from 1 to 20000; the default is 750.
<i>suppress</i>	Suppresses a route when its penalty exceeds this limit. The range is from 1 to 20000; the default is 2000.
<i>max-suppress-time</i>	Maximum time (in minutes) a route can be suppressed. The range is from 1 to 20000; the default is four times the <i>half-life</i> value. If the <i>half-life</i> value is allowed to default, the maximum suppress time defaults to 60 minutes.

Command Default

This command is disabled by default.

Command Modes

Route-map configuration (config-route-map)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.0	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

Release	Modification
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **route-map** global configuration command, and the **match** and **set** route-map configuration commands, to define the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another. Each **route-map** command has a list of **match** and **set** commands associated with it. The **match** commands specify the *match criteria* --the conditions under which redistribution is allowed for the current **route-map** command. The **set** commands specify the *set actions* --the particular redistribution actions to perform if the criteria enforced by the **match** commands are met. The **no route-map** command deletes the route map.

When a BGP peer is reset, the route is withdrawn and the flap statistics cleared. In this instance, the withdrawal does not incur a penalty even though route flap dampening is enabled.

Examples

The following example sets the half life to 30 minutes, the reuse value to 1500, the suppress value to 10000; and the maximum suppress time to 120 minutes:

```
route-map tag
 match as path 10
 set dampening 30 1500 10000 120
!
router bgp 100
 neighbor 172.16.233.52 route-map tag in
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
match as-path	Matches a BGP autonomous system path access list.
match community	Matches a BGP community.
match interface (IP)	Distributes routes that have their next hop out one of the interfaces specified.
match ip address	Distributes any routes that have a destination network number address that is permitted by a standard or extended access list, and performs policy routing on packets.
match ip next-hop	Redistributes any routes that have a next hop router address passed by one of the access lists specified.
match ip route-source	Redistributes routes that have been advertised by routers and access servers at the address specified by the access lists.
match metric (IP)	Redistributes routes with the metric specified.

Command	Description
match route-type (IP)	Redistributes routes of the specified type.
match tag	Redistributes routes in the routing table that match the specified tags.
route-map (IP)	Defines the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another, or enables policy routing.
set automatic-tag	Automatically computes the tag value.
set community	Sets the BGP communities attribute.
set ip next-hop	Specifies the address of the next hop.
set level (IP)	Indicates where to import routes.
set local-preference	Specifies a preference value for the autonomous system path.
set metric (BGP, OSPF, RIP)	Sets the metric value for a routing protocol.
set metric-type	Sets the metric type for the destination routing protocol.
set origin (BGP)	Sets the BGP origin code.
set tag (IP)	Sets the value of the destination routing protocol.
set weight	Specifies the BGP weight for the routing table.
show route-map	Displays all route maps configured or only the one specified.

set ip next-hop (BGP)

To indicate where to output packets that pass a match clause of a route map for policy routing, use the **set ip next-hop** command in route-map configuration mode. To delete an entry, use the **no** form of this command.

set ip next-hop *ip-address*[...*ip-address*][**peer-address**]

no set ip next-hop *ip-address*[...*ip-address*][**peer-address**]

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the next hop to which packets are output. It need not be an adjacent router.
peer-address	(Optional) Sets the next hop to be the BGP peering address.

Command Default

This command is disabled by default.

Command Modes

Route-map configuration (config-route-map)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.0	This command was introduced.
12.0	The peer-address keyword was added.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

An ellipsis (...) in the command syntax indicates that your command input can include multiple values for the *ip-address* argument.

Use the **ip policy route-map** interface configuration command, the **route-map** global configuration command, and the **match** and **set** route-map configuration commands to define the conditions for policy routing packets. The **ip policy route-map** command identifies a route map by name. Each **route-map** command has a list of **match** and **set** commands associated with it. The **match** commands specify the *match criteria* --the conditions under which policy routing occurs. The **set** commands specify the *set actions* --the particular routing actions to perform if the criteria enforced by the **match** commands are met.

If the first next hop specified with the **set ip next-hop** command is down, the optionally specified IP addresses are tried in turn.

When the **set ip next-hop** command is used with the **peer-address** keyword in an inbound route map of a BGP peer, the next hop of the received matching routes will be set to be the neighbor peering address, overriding any third-party next hops. So the same route map can be applied to multiple BGP peers to override third-party next hops.

When the **set ip next-hop** command is used with the **peer-address** keyword in an outbound route map of a BGP peer, the next hop of the advertised matching routes will be set to be the peering address of the local router, thus disabling the next hop calculation. The **set ip next-hop** command has finer granularity than the (per-neighbor) **neighbor next-hop-self** command, because you can set the next hop for some routes, but not others. The **neighbor next-hop-self** command sets the next hop for all routes sent to that neighbor.

The set clauses can be used in conjunction with one another. They are evaluated in the following order:

- 1 **set ip next-hop**
- 2 **set interface**
- 3 **set ip default next-hop**
- 4 **set default interface**



Note

To avoid a common configuration error for reflected routes, do not use the **set ip next-hop** command in a route map to be applied to BGP route reflector clients.

Configuring the **set ip next-hop ...ip-address** command on a VRF interface allows the next hop to be looked up in a specified VRF address family. In this context, the *...ip-address* argument matches that of the specified VRF instance.

Examples

In the following example, three routers are on the same FDDI LAN (with IP addresses 10.1.1.1, 10.1.1.2, and 10.1.1.3). Each is in a different autonomous system. The **set ip next-hop peer-address** command specifies that traffic from the router (10.1.1.3) in remote autonomous system 300 for the router (10.1.1.1) in remote autonomous system 100 that matches the route map is passed through the router bgp 200, rather than sent directly to the router (10.1.1.1) in autonomous system 100 over their mutual connection to the LAN.

```
router bgp 200
  neighbor 10.1.1.3 remote-as 300
  neighbor 10.1.1.3 route-map set-peer-address out
  neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 100
  route-map set-peer-address permit 10
  set ip next-hop peer-address
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip policy route-map	Identifies a route map to use for policy routing on an interface.

Command	Description
match ip address	Distributes any routes that have a destination network number address that is permitted by a standard or extended access list, and performs policy routing on packets.
match length	Bases policy routing on the Level 3 length of a packet.
neighbor next-hop-self	Disables next hop processing of BGP updates on the router.
route-map (IP)	Defines the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol to another, or enables policy routing.
set default interface	Indicates where to output packets that pass a match clause of a route map for policy routing and that have no explicit route to the destination.
set interface	Indicates where to output packets that pass a match clause of a route map for policy routing.
set ip default next-hop	Indicates where to output packets that pass a match clause of a route map for policy routing and for which the Cisco IOS software has no explicit route to a destination.

set ipv6 next-hop (BGP)

To indicate where to output IPv6 packets that pass a match clause of a route map for policy routing, use the **set ipv6 next-hop** command in route-map configuration mode. To delete an entry, use the **no** form of this command.

```
set ipv6 next-hop {ipv6-address [ link-local-address ]| encapsulate l3vpn profile name | peer-address}
```

```
no set ipv6 next-hop {ipv6-address [ link-local-address ]| encapsulate l3vpn profile name| peer-address}
```

Syntax Description

<i>ipv6-address</i>	IPv6 global address of the next hop to which packets are output. It need not be an adjacent router. This argument must be in the form documented in RFC 2373 where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.
<i>link-local-address</i>	(Optional) IPv6 link-local address of the next hop to which packets are output. It must be an adjacent router. This argument must be in the form documented in RFC 2373 where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.
encapsulate l3vpn	Sets the encapsulation profile for VPN nexthop.
<i>profile name</i>	Name of the Layer 3 encapsulation profile.
peer-address	(Optional) Sets the next hop to be the BGP peering address.

Command Default

IPv6 packets are forwarded to the next hop router in the routing table.

Command Modes

Route-map configuration (config-route-map)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(4)T	This command was introduced.
12.0(21)ST	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(21)ST.
12.0(22)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(22)S.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Release	Modification
12.2(25)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was modified. The encapsulate l3vpn keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines

The **set ipv6 next-hop** command is similar to the **set ip next-hop** command, except that it is IPv6-specific. The **set** commands specify the *set actions* --the particular routing actions to perform if the criteria enforced by the **match** commands are met.

When the **set ipv6 next-hop** command is used with the **peer-address** keyword in an inbound route map of a BGP peer, the next hop of the received matching routes will be set to be the neighbor peering address, overriding any third-party next hops. So the same route map can be applied to multiple BGP peers to override third-party next hops.

When the **set ipv6 next-hop** command is used with the **peer-address** keyword in an outbound route map of a BGP peer, the next hop of the advertised matching routes will be set to be the peering address of the local router, thus disabling the next hop calculation. The **set ipv6 next-hop** command has finer granularity than the per-neighbor **neighbor next-hop-self** command, because you can set the next hop for some routes, but not others. The **neighbor next-hop-self** command sets the next hop for all routes sent to that neighbor.

The set clauses can be used in conjunction with one another. They are evaluated in the following order:

- 1 **set ipv6 next-hop**
- 2 **set interface**
- 3 **set ipv6 default next-hop**
- 4 **set default interface**

Configuring the **set ipv6 next-hop ipv6-address** command on a VRF interface allows the next hop to be looked up in a specified VRF address family. In this context, the *ipv6-address* argument matches that of the specified VRF instance.

Examples

The following example configures the IPv6 multiprotocol BGP peer FE80::250:BFF:FE0E:A471 and sets the route map named nh6 to include the IPv6 next hop global addresses of Fast Ethernet interface 0 of the neighbor in BGP updates. The IPv6 next hop link-local address can be sent to the neighbor by the nh6 route map or from the interface specified by the **neighbor update-source** router configuration command.

```
router bgp 170
  neighbor FE80::250:BFF:FE0E:A471 remote-as 150
  neighbor FE80::250:BFF:FE0E:A471 update-source fastether 0
  address-family ipv6
    neighbor FE80::250:BFF:FE0E:A471 activate
    neighbor FE80::250:BFF:FE0E:A471 route-map nh6 out
  route-map nh6
    set ipv6 next-hop 3FFE:506::1
```

**Note**

If you specify only the global IPv6 next hop address (the *ipv6-address* argument) with the **set ipv6 next-hop** command after specifying the neighbor interface (the *interface-type* argument) with the **neighbor update-source** command, the link-local address of the neighbor interface is included as the next hop in the BGP updates. Therefore, only one route map that sets the global IPv6 next hop address in BGP updates is required for multiple BGP peers that use link-local addresses.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip policy route-map	Identifies a route map to use for policy routing on an interface.
match ipv6 address	Distributes IPv6 routes that have a prefix permitted by a prefix list.
match ipv6 next-hop	Distributes IPv6 routes that have a next hop prefix permitted by a prefix list.
match ipv6 route-source	Distributes IPv6 routes that have been advertised by routers at an address specified by a prefix list.
neighbor next-hop-self	Disables next-hop processing of BGP updates on the router.
neighbor update-source	Specifies that the Cisco IOS software allow BGP sessions to use any operational interface for TCP connections
route-map (IP)	Defines the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another, or enables policy routing.

set metric (BGP-OSPF-RIP)

To set the metric value for a routing protocol, use the **setmetric** command in route-map configuration mode. To return to the default metric value, use the **no** form of this command.

set metric *metric-value*

no set metric *metric-value*

Syntax Description

<i>metric-value</i>	Metric value; an integer from -294967295 to 294967295. This argument applies to all routing protocols except Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP).
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Command Default

The dynamically learned metric value.

Command Modes

Route-map configuration (config-route-map)

Command History

Release	Modification
10.0	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

Usage Guidelines

We recommend that you consult your Cisco technical support representative before changing the default value.

Use the **route-map** global configuration command, and the **match** and **set** route-map configuration commands, to define the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another. Each **route-map** command has a list of **match** and **set** commands associated with it. The **match** commands specify the *match criteria* --the conditions under which redistribution is allowed for the current **route-map** command. The **set** commands specify the *set actions* --the particular redistribution actions to perform if the criteria enforced by the **match** commands are met. The **noroute-map** command deletes the route map.

The **set** route-map configuration commands specify the redistribution *setactions* to be performed when all the match criteria of a route map are met. When all match criteria are met, all set actions are performed.

Examples

The following example sets the metric value for the routing protocol to 100:

```
route-map set-metric
 set metric 100
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
match as-path	Matches a BGP autonomous system path access list.
match community	Matches a BGP community.
match interface (IP)	Distributes routes that have their next hop out one of the interfaces specified.
match ip address	Distributes any routes that have a destination network number address that is permitted by a standard or extended access list, and performs policy routing on packets.
match ip next-hop	Redistributes any routes that have a next hop router address passed by one of the access lists specified.
match ip route-source	Redistributes routes that have been advertised by routers and access servers at the address specified by the access lists.
match metric (IP)	Redistributes routes with the metric specified.
match route-type (IP)	Redistributes routes of the specified type.
match tag	Redistributes routes in the routing table that match the specified tags.
route-map (IP)	Defines the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another, or enables policy routing.
set automatic-tag	Automatically computes the tag value.
set community	Sets the BGP communities attribute.
set ip next-hop	Specifies the address of the next hop.
set level (IP)	Indicates where to import routes.
set local-preference	Specifies a preference value for the autonomous system path.

Command	Description
set metric (BGP, OSPF, RIP)	Sets the metric value for a routing protocol.
set metric-type	Sets the metric type for the destination routing protocol.
set origin (BGP)	Sets the BGP origin code.
set tag (IP)	Sets the value of the destination routing protocol.

set origin (BGP)

To set the BGP origin code, use the **set origin** command in route-map configuration mode. To delete an entry, use the **no** form of this command.

set origin {**igp**| **egp** *autonomous-system-number*| **incomplete**}

no set origin {**igp**| **egp** *autonomous-system-number*| **incomplete**}

Syntax Description

igp	Remote Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) system.
egp	Local Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP) system.
<i>autonomous-system-number</i>	Number of a remote autonomous system number. The range of values for this argument is any valid autonomous system number from 1 to 65535.
incomplete	Unknown heritage.

Command Default

The origin of the route is based on the path information of the route in the main IP routing table.

Command Modes

Route-map configuration (config-route-map)

Command History

Release	Modification
10.0	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(14)SX	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)SX.
12.4(2)T	This command was modified. The egp keyword and <i>autonomous-system-number</i> argument were removed.
12.0(33)S3	This command was modified. Support for asplain notation was added and the default format for 4-byte autonomous system numbers is now asplain.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was modified. Support for asplain notation was added and the default format for 4-byte autonomous system numbers is now asplain.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.

Release	Modification
12.2(33)XNE	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
15.2(1)E	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.2(1)E.

Usage Guidelines

You must have a match clause (even if it points to a “permit everything” list) if you want to set the origin of a route. Use this command to set a specific origin when a route is redistributed into BGP. When routes are redistributed, the origin is usually recorded as incomplete, identified with a ? in the BGP table.

Use the **route-map** global configuration command, and the **match** and **set** route-map configuration commands, to define the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another. Each **route-map** command has a list of **match** and **set** commands associated with it. The **match** commands specify the *match criteria* --the conditions under which redistribution is allowed for the current **route-map** command. The **set** commands specify the *set actions* --the particular redistribution actions to perform if the criteria enforced by the **match** commands are met. The **no route-map** command deletes the route map.

The **set** route-map configuration commands specify the redistribution *set actions* to be performed when all of the match criteria of a route map are met. When all match criteria are met, all set actions are performed.

Examples

The following example sets the origin of routes that pass the route map to IGP:

```
route-map set_origin
match as-path 10
set origin igp
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
match as-path	Matches a BGP autonomous system path access list.
route-map (IP)	Defines the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another, or enables policy routing.
router bgp	Configures the BGP routing process.
set as-path	Modifies an autonomous system path for BGP routes.

set weight

To specify the BGP weight for the routing table, use the **set weight** command in route-map configuration mode. To delete an entry, use the **no** form of this command.

set weight *number*

no set weight *number*

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Weight value. It can be an integer ranging from 0 to 65535.
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Command Default

The weight is not changed by the specified route map.

Command Modes

Route-map configuration (config-route-map)

Command History

Release	Modification
10.0	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

Usage Guidelines

The implemented weight is based on the first matched autonomous system path. Weights indicated when an autonomous system path is matched override the weights assigned by global **neighbor** commands. In other words, the weights assigned with the **set weight** route-map configuration command override the weights assigned using the **neighbor weight** command.

Examples

The following example sets the BGP weight for the routes matching the autonomous system path access list to 200:

```
route-map set-weight
match as-path 10
set weight 200
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
match as-path	Matches a BGP autonomous system path access list.
match community	Matches a BGP community.
match interface (IP)	Distributes routes that have their next hop out one of the interfaces specified.
match ip address	Distributes any routes that have a destination network number address that is permitted by a standard or extended access list, and performs policy routing on packets.
match ip next-hop	Redistributes any routes that have a next hop router address passed by one of the access lists specified.
match ip route-source	Redistributes routes that have been advertised by routers and access servers at the address specified by the access lists.
match metric (IP)	Redistributes routes with the metric specified.
match route-type (IP)	Redistributes routes of the specified type.
match tag	Redistributes routes in the routing table that match the specified tags.
route-map (IP)	Defines the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another, or enables policy routing.
set automatic-tag	Automatically computes the tag value.
set community	Sets the BGP communities attribute.
set ip next-hop	Specifies the address of the next hop.
set level (IP)	Indicates where to import routes.
set local-preference	Specifies a preference value for the autonomous system path.
set metric (BGP, OSPF, RIP)	Sets the metric value for a routing protocol.
set metric-type	Sets the metric type for the destination routing protocol.
set origin (BGP)	Sets the BGP origin code.

Command	Description
set tag (IP)	Sets the value of the destination routing protocol.
set weight	Specifies the BGP weight for the routing table.