Implementing Multiprotocol BGP for IPv6

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This module describes how to configure multiprotocol Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) for IPv6. BGP is an Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP) used mainly to connect separate routing domains that contain independent routing policies (autonomous systems). Connecting to a service provider for access to the Internet is a common use for BGP. BGP can also be used within an autonomous system and this variation is referred to as internal BGP (iBGP). Multiprotocol BGP is an enhanced BGP that carries routing information for multiple network layer protocol address families, for example, IPv6 address family and for IP multicast routes. All BGP commands and routing policy capabilities can be used with multiprotocol BGP.

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the "Feature Information for Implementing Multiprotocol BGP for IPv6" section on page 35.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco IOS and Catalyst OS software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

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Prerequisites for Implementing Multiprotocol BGP for IPv6

- This module assumes that you are familiar with IPv6 addressing and basic configuration. Refer to the *Implementing IPv6 Addressing and Basic Connectivity* module for more information.
- This module assumes that you are familiar with IPv4. Refer to the publications referenced in the "Related Documents" section for IPv4 configuration and command reference information.
- VPN for IPv6 (VPNv6) is supported through IPv6 VPN over MPLS (6VPE).

Information About Implementing Multiprotocol BGP for IPv6

To configure multiprotocol BGP extensions for IPv6, you need to understand the following concepts:

Multiprotocol BGP Extensions for IPv6

Multiprotocol BGP is the supported EGP for IPv6. Multiprotocol BGP extensions for IPv6 supports the same features and functionality as IPv4 BGP. IPv6 enhancements to multiprotocol BGP include support for an IPv6 address family and network layer reachability information (NLRI) and next hop (the next router in the path to the destination) attributes that use IPv6 addresses.

Multiprotocol BGP for the IPv6 Multicast Address Family

The multiprotocol BGP for the IPv6 multicast address family feature provides multicast BGP extensions for IPv6 and supports the same features and functionality as IPv4 BGP. IPv6 enhancements to multicast BGP include support for an IPv6 multicast address family and network layer reachability information (NLRI) and next hop (the next router in the path to the destination) attributes that use IPv6 addresses.

Multicast BGP is an enhanced BGP that allows the deployment of interdomain IPv6 multicast. Multiprotocol BGP carries routing information for multiple network layer protocol address families; for example, IPv6 address family and for IPv6 multicast routes. The IPv6 multicast address family contains routes used for RPF lookup by the IPv6 PIM protocol, and multicast BGP IPV6 provides for inter-domain transport of the same. Users must use multiprotocol BGP for IPv6 multicast when using IPv6 multicast with BGP because the unicast BGP learned routes will not be used for IPv6 multicast.

Multicast BGP functionality is provided through a separate address family context. A subsequent address family identifier (SAFI) provides information about the type of the network layer reachability information that is carried in the attribute. Multiprotocol BGP unicast uses SAFI 1 messages, and multiprotocol BGP multicast uses SAFI 2 messages. SAFI 1 messages indicate that the routes are only usable for IP unicast, but not IP multicast. Because of this functionality, BGP routes in the IPv6 unicast RIB must be ignored in the IPv6 multicast RPF lookup.

A separate BGP routing table is maintained to configure incongruent policies and topologies (for example, IPv6 unicast and multicast) by using IPv6 multicast RPF lookup. Multicast RPF lookup is very similar to the IP unicast route lookup.

No MRIB is associated with the IPv6 multicast BGP table. However, IPv6 multicast BGP operates on the unicast IPv6 RIB when needed. Multicast BGP does not insert or update routes into the IPv6 unicast RIB.

Nonstop Forwarding and Graceful Restart for MP-BGP IPv6 Address Family

The graceful restart capability is supported for IPv6 BGP unicast, multicast, and VPNv6 address families, enabling Cisco nonstop forwarding (NSF) functionality for BGP IPv6. The BGP graceful restart capability allows the BGP routing table to be recovered from peers without keeping the TCP state.

NSF continues forwarding packets while routing protocols converge, therefore avoiding a route flap on switchover. Forwarding is maintained by synchronizing the FIB between the active and standby RP. On switchover, forwarding is maintained using the FIB. The RIB is not kept synchronized; therefore, the RIB is empty on switchover. The RIB is repopulated by the routing protocols and subsequently informs FIB about RIB convergence by using the NSF_RIB_CONVERGED registry call. The FIB tables are updated from the RIB, removing any stale entries. The RIB starts a failsafe timer during RP switchover, in case the routing protocols fail to notify the RIB of convergence.

The Cisco BGP address family identifier (AFI) model is designed to be modular and scalable, and to support multiple AFI and subsequent address family identifier (SAFI) configurations.

6PE Multipath

Internal and external BGP multipath for IPv6 allows the IPv6 router to load balance between several paths (for example, the same neighboring autonomous system or subautonomous system, or the same metric) to reach its destination. The 6PE multipath feature uses multiprotocol internal BGP (MP-iBGP) to distribute IPv6 routes over the MPLS IPv4 core network and to attach an MPLS label to each route.

When MP-iBGP multipath is enabled on the 6PE router, all labeled paths are installed in the forwarding table with MPLS information (label stack) when MPLS information is available. This functionality enables 6PE to perform load balancing.

How to Implement Multiprotocol BGP for IPv6

When configuring multiprotocol BGP extensions for IPv6, you must create the BGP routing process, configure peering relationships, and customize BGP for your particular network.

Note The following sections describe the configuration tasks for creating an IPv6 multiprotocol BGP routing process and associating peers, peer groups, and networks to the routing process. The following sections do not provide in-depth information on customizing multiprotocol BGP because the protocol functions the same in IPv6 as it does in IPv4. See the "Related Documents" section for further information on BGP and multiprotocol BGP configuration and command reference information.

The tasks in the following sections explain how to configure multiprotocol BGP extensions for IPv6. Each task in the list is identified as either required or optional:

- Configuring an IPv6 BGP Routing Process and BGP Router ID, page 4 (required)
- Configuring an IPv6 Multiprotocol BGP Peer, page 5 (required)

Configuring an IPv6 BGP Routing Process and BGP Router ID

This task explains how to configure an IPv6 BGP routing process and an optional BGP router ID for a BGP-speaking router.

Prerequisites

Before configuring the router to run BGP for IPv6, you must globally enable IPv6 routing using the **ipv6 unicast-routing** command. For details on basic IPv6 connectivity tasks, refer to the *Implementing Basic Connectivity for IPv6* module.

BGP Router ID for IPv6

BGP uses a router ID to identify BGP-speaking peers. The BGP router ID is 32-bit value that is often represented by an IPv4 address. By default, the Cisco IOS software sets the router ID to the IPv4 address of a loopback interface on the router. If no loopback interface is configured on the router, then the software chooses the highest IPv4 address configured to a physical interface on the router to represent the BGP router ID. When configuring BGP on a router that is enabled only for IPv6 (the router does not have an IPv4 address), you must manually configure the BGP router ID for the router. The BGP router ID, which is represented as a 32-bit value using an IPv4 address syntax, must be unique to the BGP peers of the router.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **router bgp** *as-number*
4. **no bgp default ipv4-unicast**
5. **bgp router-id** *ip-address*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**router bgp** *as-number* **Example:** `Router(config)# router bgp 65000`	Configures a BGP routing process, and enters router configuration mode for the specified routing process.
Step 4	**no bgp default ipv4-unicast** **Example:** `Router(config-router)# no bgp default ipv4-unicast`	Disables the IPv4 unicast address family for the BGP routing process specified in the previous step. **Note** Routing information for the IPv4 unicast address family is advertised by default for each BGP routing session configured with the **neighbor remote-as** command unless you configure the **no bgp default ipv4-unicast** command before configuring the **neighbor remote-as** command.
Step 5	**bgp router-id** *ip-address* **Example:** `Router(config-router)# bgp router-id 192.168.99.70`	(Optional) Configures a fixed 32-bit router ID as the identifier of the local router running BGP. **Note** Configuring a router ID using the **bgp router-id** command resets all active BGP peering sessions.

Configuring an IPv6 Multiprotocol BGP Peer

This task explains how to configure IPv6 multiprotocol BGP between two IPv6 routers (peers).

Restrictions

By default, neighbors that are defined using the **neighbor remote-as** command in router configuration mode exchange only IPv4 unicast address prefixes. To exchange other address prefix types, such as IPv6 prefixes, neighbors must also be activated using the **neighbor activate** command in address family configuration mode for the other prefix types, as shown for IPv6 prefixes.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **router bgp** *as-number*

4. **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **remote-as** *as-number*
5. **address-family ipv6** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] [**unicast** | **multicast** | **vpnv6**]
6. **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name* | *ipv6-address*} **activate**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**router bgp** *as-number* **Example:** `Router(config)# router bgp 65000`	Enters router configuration mode for the specified routing process.
Step 4	**neighbor** {*ip-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **remote-as** *as-number* **Example:** `Router(config-router)# neighbor 2001:0DB8:0:CC00::1 remote-as 64600`	Adds the IPv6 address of the neighbor in the specified autonomous system to the IPv6 multiprotocol BGP neighbor table of the local router. • The *ipv6-address* argument in the **neighbor remote-as** command must be in the form documented in RFC 2373 where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.
Step 5	**address-family ipv6** [**unicast** | **multicast**] **Example:** `Router(config-router)# address-family ipv6`	Specifies the IPv6 address family and enters address family configuration mode. • The **unicast** keyword specifies the IPv6 unicast address family. By default, the router is placed in configuration mode for the IPv6 unicast address family if the **unicast** keyword is not specified with the **address-family ipv6** command. • The **multicast** keyword specifies IPv6 multicast address prefixes.
Step 6	**neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name* | *ipv6-address*} **activate** **Example:** `Router(config-router-af)# neighbor 2001:0DB8:0:CC00::1 activate`	Enables the neighbor to exchange prefixes for the IPv6 address family with the local router.

Configuring an IPv6 Multiprotocol BGP Peer Using a Link-Local Address

This task explains how to configure IPv6 multiprotocol BGP between two peers using link-local addresses.

Multiprotocol BGP Peering Using Link-Local Addresses

Configuring IPv6 multiprotocol BGP between two IPv6 routers (peers) using link-local addresses requires that the interface for the neighbor be identified by using the **update-source** command and that a route map be configured to set an IPv6 global next hop.

Restrictions

- By default, neighbors that are defined using the **neighbor remote-as** command in router configuration mode exchange only IPv4 unicast address prefixes. To exchange other address prefix types, such as IPv6 prefixes, neighbors must also be activated using the **neighbor activate** command in address family configuration mode for the other prefix types, as shown for IPv6 prefixes.
- By default, route maps that are applied in router configuration mode using the **neighbor route-map** command are applied to only IPv4 unicast address prefixes. Route maps for other address families must be applied in address family configuration mode using the **neighbor route-map** command, as shown for the IPv6 address family. The route maps are applied either as the inbound or outbound routing policy for neighbors under the specified address family. Configuring separate route maps under each address family type simplifies managing complicated or different policies for each address family.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **router bgp** *autonomous-system-number*
4. **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **remote-as** *as-number*
5. **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **update-source** *interface-type interface-number*
6. **address-family ipv6** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] [**unicast** | **multicast** | **vpnv6**]
7. **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name* | *ipv6-address*} **activate**
8. **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name* | *ipv6-address*} **route-map** *map-name* {**in** | **out**}
9. **exit**
10. Repeat Step 9.
11. **route-map** *map-tag* [**permit** | **deny**] [*sequence-number*]
12. **match ipv6 address** {**prefix-list** *prefix-list-name* | *access-list-name*}
13. **set ipv6 next-hop** *ipv6-address* [*link-local-address*] [**peer-address**]

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**router bgp** *autonomous-system-number* **Example:** `Router(config)# router bgp 65000`	Enters router configuration mode for the specified routing process.
Step 4	**neighbor** {*ip-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **remote-as** *as-number* **Example:** `Router(config-router)# neighbor FE80::XXXX:BFF:FE0E:A471 remote-as 64600`	Adds the link-local IPv6 address of the neighbor in the specified remote autonomous system to the IPv6 multiprotocol BGP neighbor table of the local router. • The *ipv6-address* argument in the **neighbor remote-as** command must be a link-local IPv6 address in the form documented in RFC 2373 where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.
Step 5	**neighbor** {*ip-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **update-source** *interface-type interface-number* **Example:** `Router(config-router)# neighbor FE80::XXXX:BFF:FE0E:A471 update-source fastethernet0`	Specifies the link-local address over which the peering is to occur. • If there are multiple connections to the neighbor and you do not specify the neighbor interface by using the *interface-type* and *interface-number* arguments in the **neighbor update-source** command, a TCP connection cannot be established with the neighbor using link-local addresses.
Step 6	**address-family ipv6** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] [**unicast** | **multicast** | **vpnv6**] **Example:** `Router(config-router)# address-family ipv6`	Specifies the IPv6 address family, and enters address family configuration mode. • The **unicast** keyword specifies the IPv6 unicast address family. By default, the router is placed in configuration mode for the IPv6 unicast address family if the **unicast** keyword is not specified with the **address-family ipv6** command. • The **multicast** keyword specifies IPv6 multicast address prefixes.
Step 7	**neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name* | *ipv6-address*} activate **Example:** `Router(config-router-af)# neighbor FE80::XXXX:BFF:FE0E:A471 activate`	Enables the neighbor to exchange prefixes for the IPv6 address family with the local router using the specified link-local addresses.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 8	**neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name* | *ipv6-address*} **route-map** *map-name* {**in** | **out**} **Example:** `Router(config-router-af)# neighbor FE80::XXXX:BFF:FE0E:A471 route-map nh6 out`	Applies a route map to incoming or outgoing routes.
Step 9	**exit** **Example:** `Router(config-router-af)# exit`	Exits address family configuration mode, and returns the router to router configuration mode.
Step 10	Repeat Step 9. **Example:** `Router(config-router)# exit`	Exits router configuration mode, and returns the router to global configuration mode.
Step 11	**route-map** *map-tag* [**permit** | **deny**] [*sequence-number*] **Example:** `Router(config)# route-map nh6 permit 10`	Defines a route map and enters route-map configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 12	**match ipv6 address** {**prefix-list** *prefix-list-name* | *access-list-name*} **Example:** `Router(config-route-map)# match ipv6 address prefix-list cisco`	Distributes any routes that have a destination IPv6 network number address permitted by a prefix list, or performs policy routing on packets.
Step 13	**set ipv6 next-hop** *ipv6-address* [*link-local-address*] [**peer-address**] **Example:** `Router(config-route-map)# set ipv6 next-hop 2001:0DB8::1`	Overrides the next hop advertised to the peer for IPv6 packets that pass a match clause of a route map for policy routing. • The *ipv6-address* argument specifies the IPv6 global address of the next hop. It need not be an adjacent router. • The *link-local-address* argument specifies the IPv6 link-local address of the next hop. It must be an adjacent router. **Note** The route map sets the IPv6 next-hop addresses (global and link-local) in BGP updates. If the route map is not configured, the next-hop address in the BGP updates defaults to the unspecified IPv6 address (::), which is rejected by the peer. 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 in Step 5, the link-local address of the interface specified with the *interface-type* argument 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.

Troubleshooting Tips

If peering is not established by this task, it may be because of a missing route map **set ipv6 next-hop** command. Use the **debug bgp ipv6 update** command to display debugging information on the updates to help determine the state of the peering.

Configuring an IPv6 Multiprotocol BGP Peer Group

This task explains how to configure an IPv6 peer group to perform multiprotocol BGP routing.

Restrictions

- By default, neighbors that are defined using the **neighbor remote-as** command in router configuration mode exchange only IPv4 unicast address prefixes. To exchange other address prefix types, such as IPv6 prefixes, neighbors must also be activated using the **neighbor activate** command in address family configuration mode for the other prefix types, as shown for IPv6 prefixes.
- By default, peer groups that are defined in router configuration mode using the **neighbor peer-group** command exchange only IPv4 unicast address prefixes. To exchange other address prefix types, such as IPv6 prefixes, you must activate peer groups using the **neighbor activate** command in address family configuration mode for the other prefix types, as shown for IPv6 prefixes.
- Members of a peer group automatically inherit the address prefix configuration of the peer group.
- IPv4 active neighbors cannot exist in the same peer group as active IPv6 neighbors. Create separate peer groups for IPv4 peers and IPv6 peers.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **router bgp** *as-number*
4. **neighbor** *peer-group-name* **peer-group**
5. **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **remote-as** *as-number*
6. **address-family ipv6** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] [**unicast** | **multicast** | **vpnv6**]
7. **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name* | *ipv6-address*} **activate**
8. **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *ipv6-address*} **send-label**
9. **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *ipv6-address*} **peer-group** *peer-group-name*
10. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**router bgp** *as-number* **Example:** `Router(config)# router bgp 65000`	Enters router configuration mode for the specified BGP routing process.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	**neighbor** *peer-group-name* **peer-group** **Example:** `Router(config-router)# neighbor group1 peer-group`	Creates a multiprotocol BGP peer group.
Step 5	**neighbor** {*ip-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **remote-as** *as-number* **Example:** `Router(config-router)# neighbor 2001:0DB8:0:CC00::1 remote-as 64600`	Adds the IPv6 address of the neighbor in the specified autonomous system to the IPv6 multiprotocol BGP neighbor table of the local router. • The *ipv6-address* argument in the **neighbor remote-as** command must be in the form documented in RFC 2373 where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.
Step 6	**address-family ipv6** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] [**unicast** | **multicast** | **vpnv6**] **Example:** `Router(config-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast`	Specifies the IPv6 address family, and enters address family configuration mode. • The **unicast** keyword specifies the IPv6 unicast address family. By default, the router is placed in configuration mode for the IPv6 unicast address family if the **unicast** keyword is not specified with the **address-family ipv6** command. • The **multicast** keyword specifies IPv6 multicast address prefixes.
Step 7	**neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name* | *ipv6-address*} **activate** **Example:** `Router(config-router-af)# neighbor 2001:0DB8:0:CC00::1 activate`	Enables the neighbor to exchange prefixes for the specified family type with the neighbor and the local router. • To avoid extra configuration steps for each neighbor, use the **neighbor activate** command with the *peer-group-name* argument as an alternative in this step.
Step 8	**neighbor** {*ip-address* | *ipv6-address*} **send-label** **Example:** `Router(config-router-af)# neighbor 192.168.99.70 send-label`	Advertises the capability of the router to send MPLS labels with BGP routes. • In IPv6 address family configuration mode, this command enables binding and advertisement of aggregate labels when advertising IPv6 prefixes in BGP.
Step 9	**neighbor** {*ip-address* | *ipv6-address*} **peer-group** *peer-group-name* **Example:** `Router(config-router-af)# neighbor 2001:0DB8:0:CC00::1 peer-group group1`	Assigns the IPv6 address of a BGP neighbor to a peer group.
Step 10	**exit** **Example:** `Router(config-router-af)# exit`	Exits address family configuration mode, and returns the router to router configuration mode. • Repeat this step to exit router configuration mode and return the router to global configuration mode.

What to Do Next

Refer to the section "Configure BGP Peer Groups" of the "Configuring BGP" chapter in *Cisco IOS IP Configuration Guide*, Release 12.4, for more information on assigning options to peer groups and making a BGP or multiprotocol BGP neighbor a member of a peer group.

Advertising Routes into IPv6 Multiprotocol BGP

This task explains how to advertise (inject) a prefix into IPv6 multiprotocol BGP.

Restrictions

By default, networks that are defined in router configuration mode using the **network** command are injected into the IPv4 unicast database. To inject a network into another database, such as the IPv6 BGP database, you must define the network using the **network** command in address family configuration mode for the other database, as shown for the IPv6 BGP database.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **router bgp** *as-number*
4. **address-family ipv6** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] [**unicast** | **multicast** | **vpnv6**]
5. **network** {*network-number* [**mask** *network-mask*] | *nsap-prefix*} [**route-map** *map-tag*]
6. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**router bgp** *as-number* **Example:** `Router(config)# router bgp 65000`	Enters router configuration mode for the specified BGP routing process.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	**address-family ipv6** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] [**unicast** | **multicast** | **vpnv6**] **Example:** `Router(config-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast`	Specifies the IPv6 address family, and enters address family configuration mode. • The **unicast** keyword specifies the IPv6 unicast address family. By default, the router is placed in configuration mode for the IPv6 unicast address family if the **unicast** keyword is not specified with the **address-family ipv6** command. • The **multicast** keyword specifies IPv6 multicast address prefixes.
Step 5	**network** {*network-number* [**mask** *network-mask*] | *nsap-prefix*} [**route-map** *map-tag*] **Example:** `Router(config-router-af)# network 2001:0DB8::/24`	Advertises (injects) the specified prefix into the IPv6 BGP database. (The routes must first be found in the IPv6 unicast routing table.) • Specifically, the prefix is injected into the database for the address family specified in the previous step. • Routes are tagged from the specified prefix as "local origin." • The *ipv6-prefix* argument in the **network** command must be in the form documented in RFC 2373 where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons. • The *prefix-length* argument is a decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address comprise the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash mark must precede the decimal value.
Step 6	**exit** **Example:** `Router(config-router-af)# exit`	Exits address family configuration mode, and returns the router to router configuration mode. • Repeat this step to exit router configuration mode and return the router to global configuration mode.

Configuring a Route Map for IPv6 Multiprotocol BGP Prefixes

This task explains how to configure a route map for IPv6 multiprotocol BGP prefixes.

Restrictions

- By default, neighbors that are defined using the **neighbor remote-as** command in router configuration mode exchange only IPv4 unicast address prefixes. To exchange other address prefix types, such as IPv6 prefixes, neighbors must also be activated using the **neighbor activate** command in address family configuration mode for the other prefix types, as shown for IPv6 prefixes.
- By default, route maps that are applied in router configuration mode using the **neighbor route-map** command are applied to only IPv4 unicast address prefixes. Route maps for other address families must be applied in address family configuration mode using the **neighbor route-map** command, as shown for the IPv6 address family. The route maps are applied either as the inbound or outbound

routing policy for neighbors under the specified address family. Configuring separate route maps under each address family type simplifies managing complicated or different policies for each address family.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **router bgp** *as-number*
4. **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **remote-as** *as-number*
5. **address-family ipv6** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] [**unicast** | **multicast** | **vpnv6**]
6. **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name* | *ipv6-address*} **activate**
7. **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name* | *ipv6-address*} **route-map** *map-name* {**in** | **out**}
8. **exit**
9. Repeat Step 8.
10. **route-map** *map-tag* [**permit** | **deny**] [*sequence-number*]
11. **match ipv6 address** {**prefix-list** *prefix-list-name* | *access-list-name*}

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**router bgp** *as-number* **Example:** `Router(config)# router bgp 65000`	Enters router configuration mode for the specified routing process.
Step 4	**neighbor** {*ip-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **remote-as** *as-number* **Example:** `Router(config-router)# neighbor 2001:0DB8:0:cc00::1 remote-as 64600`	Adds the link-local IPv6 address of the neighbor in the specified remote autonomous system to the IPv6 multiprotocol BGP neighbor table of the local router. • The *ipv6-address* argument in the **neighbor remote-as** command must be a link-local IPv6 address in the form documented in RFC 2373 where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	**address-family ipv6** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] [**unicast** | **multicast** | **vpnv6**] **Example:** `Router(config-router)# address-family ipv6`	Specifies the IPv6 address family, and enters address family configuration mode. • The **unicast** keyword specifies the IPv6 unicast address family. By default, the router is placed in configuration mode for the IPv6 unicast address family if the **unicast** keyword is not specified with the **address-family ipv6** command. • The **multicast** keyword specifies IPv6 multicast address prefixes.
Step 6	**neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name* | *ipv6-address*} **activate** **Example:** `Router(config-router-af)# neighbor 2001:0DB8:0:cc00::1 activate`	Enables the neighbor to exchange prefixes for the IPv6 address family with the local router using the specified link-local addresses.
Step 7	**neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name* | *ipv6-address*} **route-map** *map-name* {**in** | **out**} **Example:** `Router(config-router-af)# neighbor 2001:0DB8:0:cc00::1 route-map rtp in`	Applies a route map to incoming or outgoing routes. • Changes to the route map will not take effect for existing peers until the peering is reset or a soft reset is performed. Using the **clear bgp ipv6** command with the **soft** and **in** keywords will perform a soft reset.
Step 8	**exit** **Example:** `Router(config-router-af)# exit`	Exits address family configuration mode, and returns the router to router configuration mode.
Step 9	Repeat Step 8. **Example:** `Router(config-router)# exit`	Exits router configuration mode, and returns the router to global configuration mode.
Step 10	**route-map** *map-tag* [**permit** | **deny**] [*sequence-number*] **Example:** `Router(config)# route-map rtp permit 10`	Defines a route map and enters route-map configuration mode. • Follow this step with a **match** command.
Step 11	**match ipv6 address** {**prefix-list** *prefix-list-name* | *access-list-name*} **Example:** `Router(config-route-map)# match ipv6 address prefix-list cisco`	Distributes any routes that have a destination IPv6 network number address permitted by a prefix list, or performs policy routing on packets.

Redistributing Prefixes into IPv6 Multiprotocol BGP

This task explains how to redistribute (inject) prefixes from another routing protocol into IPv6 multiprotocol BGP.

Redistribution for IPv6

Redistribution is the process of injecting prefixes from one routing protocol into another routing protocol. This task explains how to inject prefixes from a routing protocol into IPv6 multiprotocol BGP. Specifically, prefixes that are redistributed into IPv6 multiprotocol BGP using the **redistribute** router configuration command are injected into the IPv6 unicast database.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **router bgp** *as-number*
4. **address-family ipv6** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] [**unicast** | **multicast** | **vpnv6**]
5. **redistribute bgp** [*process-id*] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**route-map** *map-name*] [*source-protocol-options*]
6. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**router bgp** *as-number* **Example:** `Router(config)# router bgp 65000`	Enters router configuration mode for the specified BGP routing process.
Step 4	**address-family ipv6** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] [**unicast** | **multicast** | **vpnv6**] **Example:** `Router(config-router)# address-family ipv6`	Specifies the IPv6 address family, and enters address family configuration mode. • The **unicast** keyword specifies the IPv6 unicast address family. By default, the router is placed in configuration mode for the IPv6 unicast address family if the **unicast** keyword is not specified with the **address-family ipv6** command. • The **multicast** keyword specifies IPv6 multicast address prefixes.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	**redistribute bgp** [*process-id*] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**route-map** *map-name*] [*source-protocol-options*] **Example:** `Router(config-router-af)# redistribute bgp 64500 metric 5 metric-type external`	Redistributes IPv6 routes from one routing domain into another routing domain.
Step 6	**exit** **Example:** `Router(config-router-af)# exit`	Exits address family configuration mode, and returns the router to router configuration mode. • Repeat this step to exit router configuration mode and return the router to global configuration mode.

Advertising IPv4 Routes Between IPv6 BGP Peers

This task explains how to advertise IPv4 routes between IPv6 peers. If an IPv6 network is connecting two separate IPv4 networks, it is possible to use IPv6 to advertise the IPv4 routes. Configure the peering using the IPv6 addresses within the IPv4 address family. Set the next hop with a static route or with an inbound route map because the advertised next hop will usually be unreachable. Advertising IPv6 routes between two IPv4 peers is also possible using the same model.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **router bgp** *as-number*
4. **neighbor** *peer-group-name* **peer-group**
5. **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **remote-as** *as-number*
6. **address-family ipv4** [**mdt** | **multicast** | **tunnel** | **unicast** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] | **vrf** *vrf-name*]
7. **neighbor** *ipv6-address* **peer-group** *peer-group-name*
8. **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name* | *ipv6-address*} **route-map** *map-name* {**in** | **out**}
9. **exit**
10. Repeat Step 11.
11. **route-map** *map-tag* [**permit** | **deny**] [*sequence-number*]
12. **set ip next-hop** *ip-address* [*... ip-address*] [**peer-address**]

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**router bgp** *as-number* **Example:** `Router(config)# router bgp 65000`	Enters router configuration mode for the specified routing process.
Step 4	**neighbor** *peer-group-name* **peer-group** **Example:** `Router(config-router)# neighbor 6peers peer-group`	Creates a multiprotocol BGP peer group.
Step 5	**neighbor** {*ip-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **remote-as** *as-number* **Example:** `Router(config-router)# neighbor 6peers remote-as 65002`	Adds the IPv6 address of the neighbor in the specified autonomous system to the IPv6 multiprotocol BGP neighbor table of the local router. • The *ipv6-address* argument in the **neighbor remote-as** command must be in the form documented in RFC 2373 where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.
Step 6	**address-family ipv4** [**mdt** | **multicast** | **tunnel** | **unicast** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] | **vrf** *vrf-name*] **Example:** `Router(config-router)# address-family ipv4`	Enters address family configuration mode to configure a routing session using standard IPv4 address prefixes.
Step 7	**neighbor** *ipv6-address* **peer-group** *peer-group-name* **Example:** `Router(config-router-af)# neighbor 2001:0DB8:yyyy::2 peer-group 6peers`	Assigns the IPv6 address of a BGP neighbor to a peer group.
Step 8	**neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name* | *ipv6-address*} **route-map** *map-name* {**in** | **out**} **Example:** `Router(config-router-af)# neighbor 6peers route-map rmap out`	Applies a route map to incoming or outgoing routes. • Changes to the route map will not take effect for existing peers until the peering is reset or a soft reset is performed. Using the **clear bgp ipv6** command with the **soft** and **in** keywords will perform a soft reset.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 9	**exit** **Example:** `Router(config-router-af)# exit`	Exits address family configuration mode, and returns the router to router configuration mode.
Step 10	Repeat Step 11. **Example:** `Router(config-router)# exit`	Exits router configuration mode, and returns the router to global configuration mode.
Step 11	**route-map** *map-tag* [**permit** | **deny**] [*sequence-number*] **Example:** `Router(config)# route-map rmap permit 10`	Defines a route map and enters route-map configuration mode.
Step 12	**set ip next-hop ip-address** [... *ip-address*] [*peer-address*] **Example:** `Router(config-route-map)# set ip next-hop 10.21.8.10`	Overrides the next hop advertised to the peer for IPv4 packets.

Assigning a BGP Administrative Distance

This task explains how to specify an administrative distance for multicast BGP routes to be used in RPF lookups for comparison with unicast routes.

Caution Changing the administrative distance of BGP internal routes is not recommended. One problem that can arise is the accumulation of routing table inconsistencies, which can break routing.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **router bgp** *as-number*
4. **address-family ipv6** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] [**unicast** | **multicast** | **vpnv6**]
5. **distance bgp** *external-distance internal-distance local-distance*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**router bgp** *as-number* **Example:** `Router(config)# router bgp 65000`	Enters router configuration mode for the specified routing process.
Step 4	**address-family ipv6** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] [**unicast** | **multicast** | **vpnv6**] **Example:** `Router(config-router)# address-family ipv6`	Specifies the IPv6 address family, and enters address family configuration mode. • The **unicast** keyword specifies the IPv6 unicast address family. By default, the router is placed in configuration mode for the IPv6 unicast address family if the **unicast** keyword is not specified with the **address-family ipv6** command. • The **multicast** keyword specifies IPv6 multicast address prefixes.
Step 5	**distance bgp** *external-distance internal-distance local-distance* **Example:** `Router(config-router-af)# distance bgp 10 50 100`	Configures the administrative distance for BGP routes.

Generating Translate Updates for IPv6 Multicast BGP

This task explains how to generate IPv6 multicast BGP updates that correspond to unicast IPv6 updates received from a peer.

The MBGP translate-update feature generally is used in an MBGP-capable router that peers with a customer site that has only a BGP-capable router; the customer site has not or cannot upgrade its router to an MBGP-capable image. Because the customer site cannot originate MBGP advertisements, the router with which it peers will translate the BGP prefixes into MBGP prefixes, which are used for multicast-source Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF) lookup.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **router bgp** *as-number*

4. **address-family ipv6** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] [**unicast** | **multicast** | **vpnv6**]
5. **neighbor** *ipv6-address* **translate-update ipv6 multicast** [**unicast**]

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**router bgp** *as-number* **Example:** `Router(config)# router bgp 65000`	Enters router configuration mode for the specified routing process.
Step 4	**address-family ipv6** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] [**unicast** | **multicast** | **vpnv6**] **Example:** `Router(config-router)# address-family ipv6`	Specifies the IPv6 address family, and enters address family configuration mode. • The **unicast** keyword specifies the IPv6 unicast address family. By default, the router is placed in configuration mode for the IPv6 unicast address family if the **unicast** keyword is not specified with the **address-family ipv6** command. • The **multicast** keyword specifies IPv6 multicast address prefixes.
Step 5	**neighbor** *ipv6-address* **translate-update ipv6 multicast** [**unicast**] **Example:** `Router(config-router-af)# neighbor 7000::2 translate-update ipv6 multicast`	Generates multiprotocol IPv6 BGP updates that correspond to unicast IPv6 updates received from a peer.

Configuring the IPv6 BGP Graceful Restart Capability

This task explains how to configure the IPv6 BGP graceful restart capability, therefore enabling NSF functionality.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **router bgp** *as-number*
4. **address-family ipv6** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] [**unicast** | **multicast** | **vpnv6**]

5. **bgp graceful-restart** [**restart-time** *seconds* | **stalepath-time** *seconds*] [**all**]

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**router bgp** *as-number* **Example:** `Router(config)# router bgp 65000`	Enters router configuration mode for the specified routing process.
Step 4	**address-family ipv6** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] [**unicast** | **multicast** | **vpnv6**] **Example:** `Router(config-router)# address-family ipv6`	Specifies the IPv6 address family.
Step 5	**bgp graceful-restart** [**restart-time** *seconds* | **stalepath-time** *seconds*] [**all**] **Example:** `Router(config-router)# bgp graceful-restart`	Enables the BGP graceful restart capability.

Resetting BGP Sessions

This task explains how to reset IPv6 BGP sessions.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **clear bgp ipv6** {**unicast** | **multicast**} {***** | *autonomous-system-number* | *ip-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} [**soft**] [**in** | **out**]

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**clear bgp ipv6** {**unicast** | **multicast**} {***** | *autonomous-system-number* | *ip-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} [**soft**] [**in** | **out**] **Example:** `Router# clear bgp ipv6 unicast peer-group marketing soft out`	Resets IPv6 BGP sessions.

Clearing External BGP Peers

This task explains how to clear external BGP peers and members of an IPv6 BGP peer group.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **clear bgp ipv6** {**unicast** | **multicast**} **external** [**soft**] [**in** | **out**]
3. **clear bgp ipv6** {**unicast** | **multicast**} **peer-group** [*name*]

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**clear bgp ipv6** {**unicast** | **multicast**} **external** [**soft**] [**in** | **out**] **Example:** `Router# clear bgp ipv6 unicast external soft in`	Clears external IPv6 BGP peers.
Step 3	**clear bgp ipv6** {**unicast** | **multicast**} **peer-group** [*name*] **Example:** `Router# clear bgp ipv6 unicast peer-group`	Clears all members of an IPv6 BGP peer group.

Clearing IPv6 BGP Route Dampening Information

This task explains how to clear IPv6 BGP route dampening information and how to unsuppress suppressed routes.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **clear bgp ipv6** {**unicast** | **multicast**} **dampening** [*ipv6-prefix*/*prefix-length*]

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**clear bgp ipv6** {**unicast** | **multicast**} **dampening** [*ipv6-prefix*/*prefix-length*] **Example:** `Router# clear bgp ipv6 unicast dampening 2001:0DB8::/64`	Clears IPv6 BGP route dampening information and unsuppress the suppressed routes.

Clearing IPv6 BGP Flap Statistics

This task explains how to clear IPv6 BGP flap statistics.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **clear bgp ipv6** {**unicast** | **multicast**} **flap-statistics** [*ipv6-prefix*/*prefix-length* | **regexp** *regexp* | **filter-list** *list*]

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**clear bgp ipv6** {**unicast** | **multicast**} **flap-statistics** [*ipv6-prefix*/*prefix-length* | **regexp** *regexp* | **filter-list** *list*] **Example:** `Router# clear bgp ipv6 unicast flap-statistics filter-list 3`	Clears IPv6 BGP flap statistics.

Verifying IPv6 Multiprotocol BGP Configuration and Operation

This task explains how to display information to verify the configuration and operation of IPv6 multiprotocol BGP.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **show bgp ipv6** {**unicast** | **multicast**} [*ipv6-prefix*/*prefix-length*] [**longer-prefixes**] [**labels**]
2. **show bgp ipv6** {**unicast** | **multicast**} **summary**
3. **show bgp ipv6** {**unicast** | **multicast**} **dampening dampened-paths**
4. **enable**
5. **debug bgp ipv6** {**unicast** | **multicast**} **dampening** [**prefix-list** *prefix-list-name*]
6. **debug bgp ipv6** {**unicast** | **multicast**} **updates** [*ipv6-address*] [**prefix-list** *prefix-list-name*] [**in** | **out**]

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**show bgp ipv6** {**unicast** | **multicast**} [*ipv6-prefix*/*prefix-length*] [**longer-prefixes**] [**labels**] **Example:** `Router> show bgp ipv6 unicast`	(Optional) Displays entries in the IPv6 BGP routing table.
Step 2	**show bgp ipv6** {**unicast** | **multicast**} **summary** **Example:** `Router> show bgp ipv6 unicast summary`	(Optional) Displays the status of all IPv6 BGP connections.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	**show bgp ipv6** {**unicast** | **multicast**} **dampening dampened-paths** **Example:** `Router> show bgp ipv6 unicast dampening dampened-paths`	(Optional) Displays IPv6 BGP dampened routes.
Step 4	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables higher privilege levels, such as privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 5	**debug bgp ipv6** {**unicast** | **multicast**} **dampening** [**prefix-list** *prefix-list-name*] **Example:** `Router# debug bgp ipv6 unicast dampening`	(Optional) Displays debugging messages for IPv6 BGP dampening packets. • If no prefix list is specified, debugging messages for all IPv6 BGP dampening packets are displayed.
Step 6	**debug bgp ipv6** {**unicast** | **multicast**} **updates** [*ipv6-address*] [**prefix-list** *prefix-list-name*] [**in** | **out**] **Example:** `Router# debug bgp ipv6 unicast updates`	(Optional) Displays debugging messages for IPv6 BGP update packets. • If an *ipv6-address* argument is specified, debugging messages for IPv6 BGP updates to the specified neighbor are displayed. • Use the **in** keyword to display debugging messages for inbound updates only. • Use the **out** keyword to display debugging messages for outbound updates only.

Examples

This section provides the following output examples:

- Sample Output from the show bgp ipv6 Command
- Sample Output from the show bgp ipv6 summary Command
- Sample Output from the show bgp ipv6 dampened-paths Command
- Sample Output from the debug bgp ipv6 dampening Command
- Sample Output from the debug bgp ipv6 updates Command

Sample Output from the show bgp ipv6 Command

In the following example, entries in the IPv6 BGP routing table are displayed using the **show bgp ipv6** command:

```
Router> show bgp ipv6 unicast

BGP table version is 12612, local router ID is 192.168.99.70
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*>                  2001:0DB8:E:C::2                       0 3748 4697 1752 i
*                   2001:0DB8:0:CC00::1
                                                           0 1849 1273 1752 i
```

```
*  2001:618:3::/48  2001:0DB8:E:4::2          1             0 4554 1849 65002 i
*>                  2001:0DB8:0:CC00::1
                                                          0 1849 65002 i
*> 2001:620::/35    2001:0DB8:0:F004::1
                                                          0 3320 1275 559 i
*                   2001:0DB8:E:9::2                      0 1251 1930 559 i
*                   2001:0DB8::A                          0 3462 10566 1930 559 i
*                   2001:0DB8:20:1::11
                                                          0 293 1275 559 i
*                   2001:0DB8:E:4::2          1           0 4554 1849 1273 559 i
*                   2001:0DB8:E:B::2                      0 237 3748 1275 559 i
*                   2001:0DB8:E:C::2                      0 3748 1275 559 i
```

Sample Output from the show bgp ipv6 summary Command

In the following example, the status of all IPv6 BGP connections is displayed using the **show bgp ipv6 summary** command with the **unicast** keyword:

```
Router# show bgp ipv6 unicast summary

BGP router identifier 172.30.4.4, local AS number 200
BGP table version is 1, main routing table version 1

Neighbor           V    AS  MsgRcvd  MsgSent   TblVer  InQ  OutQ  Up/Down   State/PfxRcd
2001:0DB8:101::2   4    200    6869     6882        0    0     0  06:25:24  Active
```

Sample Output from the show bgp ipv6 dampened-paths Command

In the following example, IPv6 BGP dampened routes are displayed using the **show bgp ipv6 dampened-paths** command with the **unicast** keyword:

```
Router# show bgp ipv6 unicast dampening dampened-paths

BGP table version is 12610, local router ID is 192.168.7.225
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network          From             Reuse    Path
*d 3FFE:1000::/24   3FFE:C00:E:B::2  00:00:10 237 2839 5609 i
*d 2001:228::/35    3FFE:C00:E:B::2  00:23:30 237 2839 5609 2713 i
```

Sample Output from the debug bgp ipv6 dampening Command

In the following example, debugging messages for IPv6 BGP dampening packets are displayed using the **debug bgp ipv6 dampening** command with the **unicast** keyword:

Note By default, the system sends the output from **debug** commands and system error messages to the console. To redirect debugging output, use the **logging** command options within configuration mode. Possible destinations include the console, virtual terminals, internal buffer, and UNIX hosts running a syslog server. For complete information on **debug** commands and redirecting debugging output, refer to *Cisco IOS Debug Command Reference*, Release 12.4.

```
Router# debug bgp ipv6 unicast dampening

00:13:28:BGP(1):charge penalty for 2001:0DB8:0:1::/64 path 2 1 with halflife-time 15
reuse/suppress 750/2000
00:13:28:BGP(1):flapped 1 times since 00:00:00. New penalty is 1000
00:13:28:BGP(1):charge penalty for 2001:0DB8:0:1:1::/80 path 2 1 with halflife-time 15
reuse/suppress 750/2000
00:13:28:BGP(1):flapped 1 times since 00:00:00. New penalty is 1000
```

```
00:13:28:BGP(1):charge penalty for 2001:0DB8:0:5::/64 path 2 1 with halflife-time 15
reuse/suppress 750/2000
00:13:28:BGP(1):flapped 1 times since 00:00:00. New penalty is 1000
00:16:03:BGP(1):charge penalty for 2001:0DB8:0:1::/64 path 2 1 with halflife-time 15
reuse/suppress 750/2000
00:16:03:BGP(1):flapped 2 times since 00:02:35. New penalty is 1892
00:18:28:BGP(1):suppress 2001:0DB8:0:1:1::/80 path 2 1 for 00:27:30 (penalty 2671)
00:18:28:halflife-time 15, reuse/suppress 750/2000
00:18:28:BGP(1):suppress 2001:0DB8:0:1::/64 path 2 1 for 00:27:20 (penalty 2664)
00:18:28:halflife-time 15, reuse/suppress 750/2000
```

Sample Output from the debug bgp ipv6 updates Command

In the following example, debugging messages for IPv6 BGP update packets are displayed using the **debug bgp ipv6 updates** command with the **unicast** keyword:

```
Router# debug bgp ipv6 unicast updates

14:04:17:BGP(1):2001:0DB8:0:2::2 computing updates, afi 1, neighbor version 0, table
version 1, starting at ::
14:04:17:BGP(1):2001:0DB8:0:2::2 update run completed, afi 1, ran for 0ms, neighbor
version 0, start version 1, throttled to 1
14:04:19:BGP(1):sourced route for 2001:0DB8:0:2::1/64 path #0 changed (weight 32768)
14:04:19:BGP(1):2001:0DB8:0:2::1/64 route sourced locally
14:04:19:BGP(1):2001:0DB8:0:2:1::/80 route sourced locally
14:04:19:BGP(1):2001:0DB8:0:3::2/64 route sourced locally
14:04:19:BGP(1):2001:0DB8:0:4::2/64 route sourced locally
14:04:22:BGP(1):2001:0DB8:0:2::2 computing updates, afi 1, neighbor version 1, table
version 6, starting at ::
14:04:22:BGP(1):2001:0DB8:0:2::2 send UPDATE (format) 2001:0DB8:0:2::1/64, next
2001:0DB8:0:2::1, metric 0, path
14:04:22:BGP(1):2001:0DB8:0:2::2 send UPDATE (format) 2001:0DB8:0:2:1::/80, next
2001:0DB8:0:2::1, metric 0, path
14:04:22:BGP(1):2001:0DB8:0:2::2 send UPDATE (prepend, chgflags:0x208)
2001:0DB8:0:3::2/64, next 2001:0DB8:0:2::1, metric 0, path
14:04:22:BGP(1):2001:0DB8:0:2::2 send UPDATE (prepend, chgflags:0x208)
2001:0DB8:0:4::2/64, next 2001:0DB8:0:2::1, metric 0, path
```

Configuration Examples for Multiprotocol BGP for IPv6

This section provides the following configuration examples:

Configuring a BGP Process, BGP Router ID, and IPv6 Multiprotocol BGP Peer: Example

The following example enables IPv6 globally, configures a BGP process, and establishes a BGP router ID. Also, the IPv6 multiprotocol BGP peer 2001:0DB8:0:CC00:: is configured and activated.

```
ipv6 unicast-routing
!
router bgp 65000
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
bgp router-id 192.168.99.70
neighbor 2001:0DB8:0:CC00::1 remote-as 64600

address-family ipv6 unicast
  neighbor 2001:0DB8:0:CC00::1 activate
```

Configuring an IPv6 Multiprotocol BGP Peer Using a Link-Local Address: Example

The following example configures the IPv6 multiprotocol BGP peer FE80::XXXX:BFF:FE0E:A471 over Fast Ethernet interface 0 and sets the route map named nh6 to include the IPv6 next-hop global address of Fast Ethernet interface 0 in BGP updates. The IPv6 next-hop link-local address can be set by the nh6 route map (not shown in the following example) or from the interface specified by the **neighbor update-source** command (as shown in the following example).

```
router bgp 65000
 neighbor FE80::XXXX:BFF:FE0E:A471 remote-as 64600
 neighbor FE80::XXXX:BFF:FE0E:A471 update-source fastethernet 0

address-family ipv6
 neighbor FE80::XXXX:BFF:FE0E:A471 activate
 neighbor FE80::XXXX:BFF:FE0E:A471 route-map nh6 out

route-map nh6 permit 10
 match ipv6 address prefix-list cisco
 set ipv6 next-hop 2001:0DB8:5y6::1

ipv6 prefix-list cisco permit 2001:0DB8:2Fy2::/48 le 128
ipv6 prefix-list cisco deny ::/0
```

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 interface specified with the *interface-type* argument 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.

Configuring an IPv6 Multiprotocol BGP Peer Group: Example

The following example configures the IPv6 multiprotocol BGP peer group named group1:

```
router bgp 65000
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
neighbor group1 peer-group
```

```
neighbor 2001:0DB8:0:CC00::1 remote-as 64600

address-family ipv6 unicast
 neighbor group1 activate
 neighbor 2001:0DB8:0:CC00::1 peer-group group1
```

Advertising Routes into IPv6 Multiprotocol BGP: Example

The following example injects the IPv6 network 2001:0DB8::/24 into the IPv6 unicast database of the local router. (BGP checks that a route for the network exists in the IPv6 unicast database of the local router before advertising the network.)

```
router bgp 65000
 no bgp default ipv4-unicast

address-family ipv6 unicast
  network 2001:0DB8::/24
```

Configuring a Route Map for IPv6 Multiprotocol BGP Prefixes: Example

The following example configures the route map named rtp to permit IPv6 unicast routes from network 2001:0DB8::/24 if they match the prefix list named cisco:

```
router bgp 64900
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
neighbor 2001:0DB8:0:CC00::1 remote-as 64700

address-family ipv6 unicast
 neighbor 2001:0DB8:0:CC00::1 activate
 neighbor 2001:0DB8:0:CC00::1 route-map rtp in

ipv6 prefix-list cisco seq 10 permit 2001:0DB8::/24

route-map rtp permit 10
 match ipv6 address prefix-list cisco
```

Redistributing Prefixes into IPv6 Multiprotocol BGP: Example

The following example redistributes RIP routes into the IPv6 unicast database of the local router:

```
router bgp 64900
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
address-family ipv6 unicast
 redistribute rip
```

Advertising IPv4 Routes Between IPv6 Peers: Example

The following example advertises IPv4 routes between IPv6 peers when the IPv6 network is connecting two separate IPv4 networks. Peering is configured using IPv6 addresses in the IPv4 address family configuration mode. The inbound route map named rmap sets the next hop because the advertised next hop is likely to be unreachable.

```
router bgp 65000
!
 neighbor 6peers peer-group
```

```
 neighbor 2001:0DB8:yyyy::2 remote-as 65002
 address-family ipv4
 neighbor 6peers activate
 neighbor 6peers soft-reconfiguration inbound
 neighbor 2001:0DB8:yyyy::2 peer-group 6peers
 neighbor 2001:0DB8:yyyy::2 route-map rmap in
!
route-map rmap permit 10
 set ip next-hop 10.21.8.10
```

Where to Go Next

If you want to implement more IPv6 routing protocols, refer to the *Implementing RIP for IPv6* or the *Implementing IS-IS for IPv6* module.

Additional References

The following sections provide references related to the Implementing Multiprotocol BGP for IPv6 feature.

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
IPv4 BGP configuration tasks	"BGP Features Roadmap," *Cisco IOS IP Routing Protocols Configuration Guide*
Multiprotocol BGP configuration tasks	"BGP Features Roadmap," *Cisco IOS IP Routing Protocols Configuration Guide*
BGP and multiprotocol BGP commands: complete command syntax, command mode, defaults, usage guidelines, and examples	"BGP Commands," *Cisco IOS IP Routing Protocols Command Reference*
Cisco nonstop forwarding	"Cisco Nonstop Forwarding," *Cisco IOS High Availability Configuration Guide*
IPv6 supported feature list	"Start Here: Cisco IOS Software Release Specifics for IPv6 Features," *Cisco IOS IPv6 Configuration Guide*
IPv6 commands: complete command syntax, command mode, defaults, usage guidelines, and examples	*Cisco IOS IPv6 Command Reference*

Standards

Standards	Title
No new or modified standards are supported by this feature, and support for existing standards has not been modified by this feature.	—

MIBs

MIBs	MIBs Link
No new or modified MIBs are supported, and support for existing MIBs has not been modified.	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs

RFCs

RFCs	Title
RFC 2545	*Use of BGP-4 Multiprotocol Extensions for IPv6 Inter-Domain Routing*
RFC 2858	*Multiprotocol Extensions for BGP-4*
RFC 4007	*IPv6 Scoped Address Architecture*
RFC 4364	*BGP MPLS/IP Virtual Private Networks (VPNs)*
RFC 4382	*MPLS/BGP Layer 3 Virtual Private Network (VPN) Management Information Base*
RFC 4659	*BGP-MPLS IP Virtual Private Network (VPN) Extension for IPv6 VPN*
RFC 4724	*Graceful Restart Mechanism for BGP*

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Support website provides extensive online resources, including documentation and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. To receive security and technical information about your products, you can subscribe to various services, such as the Product Alert Tool (accessed from Field Notices), the Cisco Technical Services Newsletter, and Really Simple Syndication (RSS) Feeds. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.	http://www.cisco.com/techsupport

Feature Information for Implementing Multiprotocol BGP for IPv6

Table 6 lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information. Only features that were introduced or modified in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2)T or 12.0(3)S or a later release appear in the table.

For information on a feature in this technology that is not documented here, see the *Start Here: Cisco IOS Software Release Specifics for IPv6 Features*.

Not all commands may be available in your Cisco IOS software release. For release information about a specific command, see the command reference documentation.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which Cisco IOS and Catalyst OS software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Note Table 6 lists only the Cisco IOS software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given Cisco IOS software>> release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that Cisco IOS software release train also support that feature.

Table 6 Feature Information for Implementing Multiprotocol BGP for IPv6

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
IPv6 routing: multiprotocol BGP extensions for IPv6	12.0(22)S 12.2(14)S 12.2(28)SB 12.2(25)SG 12.2(33)SRA 12.2(2)T 12.3 12.3(2)T 12.4 12.4(2)T	Multiprotocol BGP extensions for IPv6 supports the same features and functionality as IPv4 BGP. The following sections provide information about this feature: • Multiprotocol BGP Extensions for IPv6, page 2 • How to Implement Multiprotocol BGP for IPv6, page 3
IPv6 routing: multiprotocol BGP link-local address peering	12.0(22)S 12.2(14)S 12.2(28)SB 12.2(25)SG 12.2(33)SRA 12.2(4)T 12.3 12.3(2)T 12.4 12.4(2)T	IPv6 supports multiprotocol BGP link-local address peering. The following sections provide information about this feature: • Configuring an IPv6 Multiprotocol BGP Peer Using a Link-Local Address, page 7 • Multiprotocol BGP Peering Using Link-Local Addresses, page 7

Table 6 Feature Information for Implementing Multiprotocol BGP for IPv6 (continued)

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
Advertising routes into IPv6 multiprotocol BGP	12.0(22)S 12.2(14)S 12.2(28)SB 12.2(2)T 12.3 12.3(2)T 12.4 12.4(2)T	Users advertise (inject) a prefix into IPv6 multiprotocol BGP. The following sections provide information about this feature: • Advertising Routes into IPv6 Multiprotocol BGP, page 13 • Advertising Routes into IPv6 Multiprotocol BGP: Example, page 31
Configuring route maps for IPv6 multiprotocol BGP prefixes	12.0(22)S 12.2(14)S 12.2(28)SB 12.2(2)T 12.3 12.3(2)T 12.4 12.4(2)T	Users can configure route maps for IPv6 multiprotocol BGP prefixes. The following sections provide information about this feature: • Configuring a Route Map for IPv6 Multiprotocol BGP Prefixes, page 14 • Configuring a Route Map for IPv6 Multiprotocol BGP Prefixes: Example, page 31
Redistributing prefixes into IPv6 multiprotocol BGP	12.0(22)S 12.2(14)S 12.2(28)SB 12.2(2)T 12.3 12.3(2)T 12.4 12.4(2)T	Users can redistribute (inject) prefixes from another routing protocol into IPv6 multiprotocol BGP. The following sections provide information about this feature: • Redistributing Prefixes into IPv6 Multiprotocol BGP, page 16 • Redistributing Prefixes into IPv6 Multiprotocol BGP: Example, page 31
IPv6 multicast address family support for multiprotocol BGP	12.0(26)S 12.2(25)S 12.2(28)SB 12.2(25)SG 12.2(33)SRA 12.2(33)SXH 12.3(4)T 12.4 12.4(2)T	The multiprotocol BGP for the IPv6 multicast address family feature provides multicast BGP extensions for IPv6 and supports the same features and functionality as IPv4 BGP. The following sections provide information about this feature: • Multiprotocol BGP for the IPv6 Multicast Address Family, page 2 • How to Implement Multiprotocol BGP for IPv6, page 3
6PE multipath	12.2(25)S 12.2(28)SB 12.2(33)SRA 12.2(33)SXI1 12.4(6)T	The 6PE multipath feature uses multiprotocol internal BGP (MP-iBGP) to distribute IPv6 routes over the MPLS IPv4 core network and to attach an MPLS label to each route. The following sections provide information about this feature: • 6PE Multipath, page 3