Configuring ACL

This chapter contains the following sections:

About Access Control Lists

Table 1: ACL Options That Can Be Used for VXLAN Traffic on Cisco Nexus 92300YC, 92160YC-X, 93120TX, 9332PQ, and 9348GC-FXP Switches

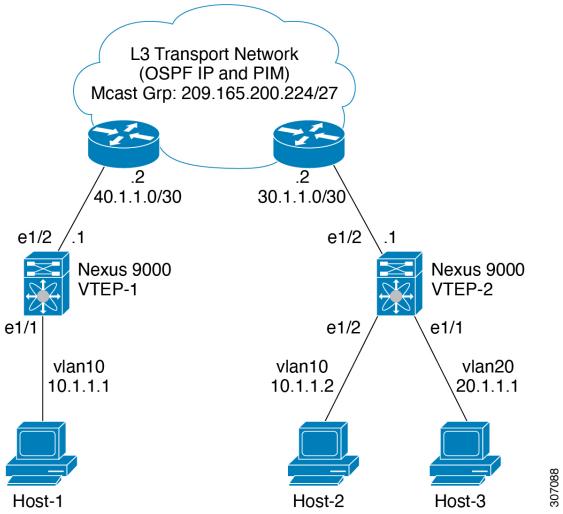
Scenario	ACL Direction	ACL Type	VTEP Type	Port Type	Flow Direction	Traffic Type	Supported
1	Ingress	PACL	Ingress VTEP	L2 port	Access to Network [GROUP:encap direction]	Native L2 traffic [GROUP:inner]	YES
2		VACL	Ingress VTEP	VLAN	Access to Network [GROUP:encap direction]	Native L2 traffic [GROUP:inner]	YES
3	Ingress	RACL	Ingress VTEP	Tenant L3 SVI	Access to Network [GROUP:encap direction]	Native L3 traffic [GROUP:inner]	YES
4	Egress	RACL	Ingress VTEP	uplink L3/L3-PO/SVI	Access to Network [GROUP:encap direction]	VXLAN encap [GROUP:outer]	NO

Scenario	ACL Direction	ACL Type	VTEP Type	Port Type	Flow Direction	Traffic Type	Supported
5	Ingress	RACL	Egress VTEP	Uplink L3/L3-PO/SVI	Network to Access [GROUP:decap direction]	VXLAN encap [GROUP:outer]	NO
6	Egress	PACL	Egress VTEP	L2 port	Network to Access [GROUP:decap direction]	Native L2 traffic [GROUP:inner]	NO
7a		VACL	Egress VTEP	VLAN	Network to Access [GROUP:decap direction]	Native L2 traffic [GROUP:inner]	YES
7b		VACL	Egress VTEP	Destination VLAN	Network to Access [GROUP:decap direction]	Native L3 traffic [GROUP:inner]	YES
8	Egress	RACL	Egress VTEP	Tenant L3 SVI	Network to Access [GROUP:decap direction]	Post-decap L3 traffic [GROUP:inner]	YES

ACL implementation for VXLAN is the same as regular IP traffic. The host traffic is not encapsulated in the ingress direction at the encapsulation switch. The implementation is a bit different for the VXLAN encapsulated traffic at the decapsulation switch as the ACL classification is based on the inner payload. The supported ACL scenarios for VXLAN are explained in the following topics and the unsupported cases are also covered for both encapsulation and decapsulation switches.

All scenarios that are mentioned in the previous table are explained with the following host details:

Figure 1: Port ACL on VXLAN Encap Switch



- Host-1: 10.1.1.1/24 VLAN-10
- Host-2: 10.1.1.2/24 VLAN-10
- Host-3: 20.1.1.1/24 VLAN-20
- Case 1: Layer 2 traffic/L2 VNI that flows between Host-1 and Host-2 on VLAN-10.
- Case 2: Layer 3 traffic/L3 VNI that flows between Host-1 and Host-3 on VLAN-10 and VLAN-20.

Guidelines and Limitations for VXLAN ACLs

VXLAN ACLs have the following guidelines and limitations:

- A router ACL (RACL) on an SVI of the incoming VLAN-10 and the uplink port (eth1/2) does not support filtering the encapsulated VXLAN traffic with outer or inner headers in an egress direction. The limitation also applies to the Layer 3 port-channel uplink interfaces.
- A router ACL (RACL) on an SVI and the Layer 3 uplink ports is not supported to filter the encapsulated VXLAN traffic with outer or inner headers in an ingress direction. This limitation also applies to the Layer 3 port-channel uplink interfaces.
- A port ACL (PACL) cannot be applied on the Layer 2 port to which a host is connected. Cisco NX-OS does not support a PACL in the egress direction.

VXLAN Tunnel Encapsulation Switch

Port ACL on the Access Port on Ingress

You can apply a port ACL (PACL) on the Layer 2 trunk or access port that a host is connected on the encapsulating switch. As the incoming traffic from access to the network is normal IP traffic. The ACL that is being applied on the Layer 2 port can filter it as it does for any IP traffic in the non-VXLAN environment.

The **ing-ifacl** TCAM region must be carved as follows:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **hardware access-list tcam region ing-ifacl 256**
3. **ip access-list** *name*
4. *sequence-number* **permit ip** *source-address destination-address*
5. **exit**
6. **interface ethernet** *slot/port*
7. **ip port access-group** *pacl-name***in**
8. **switchport**
9. **switchport mode trunk**
10. **switchport trunk allowed vlan** *vlan-list*
11. **no shutdown**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal** **Example:** `switch# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**hardware access-list tcam region ing-ifacl 256** **Example:** `switch(config)# hardware access-list tcam region ing-ifacl 256`	Attaches the UDFs to the **ing-ifacl** TCAM region, which applies to IPv4 or IPv6 port ACLs.
Step 3	**ip access-list** *name* **Example:** `switch(config)# ip access list PACL_On_Host_Port`	Creates an IPv4 ACL and enters IP ACL configuration mode. The name arguments can be up to 64 characters.
Step 4	*sequence-number* **permit ip** *source-address destination-address* **Example:** `switch(config-acl)# 10 permit ip 10.1.1.1/32 10.1.1.2/32`	Creates an ACL rule that permits or denies IPv4 traffic matching its condition. The *source-address destination-address* arguments can be the IP address with a network wildcard, the IP address

	Command or Action	Purpose
		and variable-length subnet mask, the host address, and **any** to designate any address.
Step 5	**exit** **Example:** `switch(config-acl)# exit`	Exits IP ACL configuration mode.
Step 6	**interface ethernet** *slot/port* **Example:** `switch(config)# interface ethernet1/1`	Enters interface configuration mode.
Step 7	**ip port access-group** *pacl-name***in** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# ip port access-group PACL_On_Host_Port in`	Applies a Layer 2 PACL to the interface. Only inbound filtering is supported with port ACLs. You can apply one port ACL to an interface.
Step 8	**switchport** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# switchport`	Configures the interface as a Layer 2 interface.
Step 9	**switchport mode trunk** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk`	Configures the interface as a Layer 2 trunk port.
Step 10	**switchport trunk allowed vlan** *vlan-list* **Example:** `switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,20`	Sets the allowed VLANs for the trunk interface. The default is to allow all VLANs on the trunk interface, 1 through 3967 and 4048 through 4094. VLANs 3968 through 4047 are the default VLANs reserved for internal use.
Step 11	**no shutdown** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# no shutdown`	Negates the **shutdown** command.

VLAN ACL on the Server VLAN

A VLAN ACL (VACL) can be applied on the incoming VLAN-10 that the host is connected to on the encap switch. As the incoming traffic from access to network is normal IP traffic, the ACL that is being applied to VLAN-10 can filter it as it does for any IP traffic in the non-VXLAN environment. For more information on VACL, see About Access Control Lists, on page 1.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **ip access-list** *name*
3. *sequence-number* **permit ip** *source-address destination-address*

4. **vlan access-map** *map-name* **[***sequence-number***]**
5. **match ip address** *ip-access-list*
6. **action forward**
7. **vlan access-map** *name*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal** **Example:** `switch# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**ip access-list** *name* **Example:** `switch(config)# ip access list Vacl_On_Source_VLAN`	Creates an IPv4 ACL and enters IP ACL configuration mode. The name arguments can be up to 64 characters.
Step 3	*sequence-number* **permit ip** *source-address destination-address* **Example:** `switch(config-acl)# 10 permit ip 10.1.1.1 10.1.1.2`	Creates an ACL rule that permits or denies IPv4 traffic matching its condition. The *source-address destination-address* arguments can be the IP address with a network wildcard, the IP address and variable-length subnet mask, the host address, and **any** to designate any address.
Step 4	**vlan access-map** *map-name* **[***sequence-number***]** **Example:** `switch(config-acl)# vlan access-map Vacl_on_Source_Vlan 10`	Enters VLAN access-map configuration mode for the VLAN access map specified. If the VLAN access map does not exist, the device creates it. If you do no specify a sequence number, the device creates a new entry whose sequence number is 10 greater than the last sequence number in the access map.
Step 5	**match ip address** *ip-access-list* **Example:** `switch(config-acl)# match ip address Vacl_on_Source_Vlan`	Specifies an ACL for the access-map entry.
Step 6	**action forward** **Example:** `switch(config-acl)# action forward`	Specifies the action that the device applies to traffic that matches the ACL.
Step 7	**vlan access-map** *name* **Example:** `switch(config-acl)# vlan access map Vacl_on_Source_Vlan`	Enters VLAN access-map configuration mode for the VLAN access map specified.

Routed ACL on an SVI on Ingress

A router ACL (RACL) in the ingress direction can be applied on an SVI of the incoming VLAN-10 that the host that connects to the encapsulating switch. As the incoming traffic from access to network is normal IP traffic, the ACL that is being applied on SVI 10 can filter it as it does for any IP traffic in the non-VXLAN environment.

The **ing-racl** TCAM region must be carved as follows:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **hardware access-list tcam region ing-ifacl 256**
3. **ip access-list** *name*
4. *sequence-number* **permit ip** *source-address destination-address*
5. **exit**
6. **interface ethernet** *slot/port*
7. **no shutdown**
8. **ip access-group** *pacl-name***in**
9. **vrf member** *vxlan-number*
10. **no ip redirects**
11. **ip address** *ip-address*
12. **no ipv6 redirects**
13. **fabric forwarding mode anycast-gateway**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal** **Example:** `switch# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**hardware access-list tcam region ing-ifacl 256** **Example:** `switch(config)# hardware access-list tcam region ing-ifacl 256`	Attaches the UDFs to the **ing-racl** TCAM region, which applies to IPv4 or IPv6 port ACLs.
Step 3	**ip access-list** *name* **Example:** `switch(config)# ip access list PACL_On_Host_Port`	Creates an IPv4 ACL and enters IP ACL configuration mode. The name arguments can be up to 64 characters.
Step 4	*sequence-number* **permit ip** *source-address destination-address* **Example:** `switch(config-acl)# 10 permit ip 10.1.1.1/32 10.1.1.2/32`	Creates an ACL rule that permits or denies IPv4 traffic matching its condition. The *source-address destination-address* arguments can be the IP address with a network wildcard, the IP address and variable-length subnet mask, the host address, and **any** to designate any address.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	**exit** **Example:** `switch(config-acl)# exit`	Exits IP ACL configuration mode.
Step 6	**interface ethernet** *slot/port* **Example:** `switch(config)# interface ethernet1/1`	Enters interface configuration mode.
Step 7	**no shutdown** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# no shutdown`	Negates **shutdown** command.
Step 8	**ip access-group** *pacl-name***in** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# ip port access-group Racl_On_Source_Vlan_SVI in`	Applies a Layer 2 PACL to the interface. Only inbound filtering is supported with port ACLs. You can apply one port ACL to an interface.
Step 9	**vrf member** *vxlan-number* **Example:** `switch(config-if)# vrf member Cust-A`	Configure SVI for host.
Step 10	**no ip redirects** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# no ip redirects`	Prevents the device from sending redirects.
Step 11	**ip address** *ip-address* **Example:** `switch(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.10`	Configures an IP address for this interface.
Step 12	**no ipv6 redirects** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# no ipv6 redirects`	Disables the ICMP redirect messages on BFD-enabled interfaces.
Step 13	**fabric forwarding mode anycast-gateway** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# fabric forwarding mode anycast-gateway`	Configure Anycast gateway forwarding mode.

Routed ACL on the Uplink on Egress

A RACL on an SVI of the incoming VLAN-10 and the uplink port (eth1/2) is not supported to filter the encapsulated VXLAN traffic with an outer or inner header in an egress direction. This limitation also applies to the Layer 3 port-channel uplink interfaces.

VXLAN Tunnel Decapsulation Switch

Routed ACL on the Uplink on Ingress

A RACL on a SVI and the Layer 3 uplink ports is not supported to filter the encapsulated VXLAN traffic with outer or inner header in an ingress direction. This limitation also applies to the Layer 3 port-channel uplink interfaces.

Port ACL on the Access Port on Egress

Do not apply a PACL on the Layer 2 port to which a host is connected. Cisco Nexus 9000 Series switches do not support a PACL in the egress direction.

VLAN ACL for the Layer 2 VNI Traffic

A VLAN ACL (VACL) can be applied on VLAN-10 to filter with the inner header when the Layer 2 VNI traffic is flowing from Host-1 to Host-2. For more information on VACL, see About Access Control Lists, on page 1.

The VACL TCAM region must be carved as follows:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **hardware access-list tcam region vacl 256**
3. **ip access-list** *name*
4. **statistics per-entry**
5. *sequence-number* **permit ip** *source-address destination-address*
6. *sequence-number* **permit** *protocol source-address destination-address*
7. **exit**
8. **vlan access-map** *map-name* **[***sequence-number***]**
9. **match ip address** *list-name*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal** **Example:** `switch# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**hardware access-list tcam region vacl 256** **Example:** `switch(config)# hardware access-list tcam region vacl 256`	Changes the ACL TCAM region size.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	**ip access-list** *name* **Example:** `switch(config)# ip access list VXLAN-L2-VNI`	Creates an IPv4 ACL and enters IP ACL configuration mode. The name arguments can be up to 64 characters.
Step 4	**statistics per-entry** **Example:** `switch(config-acl)# statistics per-entry`	Specifies that the device maintains global statistics for packets that match the rules in the VACL.
Step 5	*sequence-number* **permit ip** *source-address destination-address* **Example:** `switch(config-acl)# 10 permit ip 10.1.1.1/32 10.1.1.2/32`	Creates an ACL rule that permits or denies IPv4 traffic matching its condition. The *source-address destination-address* arguments can be the IP address with a network wildcard, the IP address and variable-length subnet mask, the host address, and **any** to designate any address.
Step 6	*sequence-number* **permit** *protocol source-address destination-address* **Example:** `switch(config-acl)# 20 permit tcp 10.1.1.2/32 10.1.1.1/32`	Creates an ACL rule that permits or denies IPv4 traffic matching its condition. The *source-address destination-address* arguments can be the IP address with a network wildcard, the IP address and variable-length subnet mask, the host address, and **any** to designate any address.
Step 7	**exit** **Example:** `switch(config-acl)# exit`	Exit ACL configuration mode.
Step 8	**vlan access-map** *map-name* **[***sequence-number***]** **Example:** `switch(config)# vlan access-map VXLAN-L2-VNI 10`	Enters VLAN access-map configuration mode for the VLAN access map specified. If the VLAN access map does not exist, the device creates it. If you do no specify a sequence number, the device creates a new entry whose sequence number is 10 greater than the last sequence number in the access map.
Step 9	**match ip address** *list-name* **Example:** `switch(config-access-map)# match ip VXLAN-L2-VNI`	Configure the IP list name.

VLAN ACL for the Layer 3 VNI Traffic

A VLAN ACL (VACL) can be applied on the destination VLAN-20 to filter with the inner header when the Layer 3 VNI traffic is flowing from Host-1 to Host-3. It slightly differs from the previous case as the VACL for the Layer 3 traffic is accounted on the egress on the system. The keyword **output** must be used while dumping the VACL entries for the Layer 3 VNI traffic. For more information on VACL, see About Access Control Lists, on page 1.

The VACL TCAM region must be carved as follows.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **hardware access-list tcam region vacl 256**
3. **ip access-list** *name*
4. **statistics per-entry**
5. *sequence-number* **permit ip** *source-address destination-address*
6. *sequence-number* **permit** *protocol source-address destination-address*
7. **vlan access-map** *map-name* **[***sequence-number***]**
8. **action forward**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal** **Example:** `switch# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**hardware access-list tcam region vacl 256** **Example:** `switch(config)# hardware access-list tcam region vacl 256`	Changes the ACL TCAM region size.
Step 3	**ip access-list** *name* **Example:** `switch(config)# ip access list VXLAN-L3-VNI`	Creates an IPv4 ACL and enters IP ACL configuration mode. The name arguments can be up to 64 characters.
Step 4	**statistics per-entry** **Example:** `switch(config)# statistics per-entry`	Specifies that the device maintains global statistics for packets that match the rules in the VACL.
Step 5	*sequence-number* **permit ip** *source-address destination-address* **Example:** `switch(config-acl)# 10 permit ip 10.1.1.1/32 20.1.1.1/32`	Creates an ACL rule that permits or denies IPv4 traffic matching its condition. The *source-address destination-address* arguments can be the IP address with a network wildcard, the IP address and variable-length subnet mask, the host address, and **any** to designate any address.
Step 6	*sequence-number* **permit** *protocol source-address destination-address* **Example:** `switch(config-acl)# 20 permit tcp 20.1.1.1/32 10.1.1.1/32`	Configures the ACL to redirect-specific HTTP methods to a server.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 7	**vlan access-map** *map-name* **[***sequence-number***]** **Example:** `switch(config-acl)# vlan access-map VXLAN-L3-VNI 10`	Enters VLAN access-map configuration mode for the VLAN access map specified. If the VLAN access map does not exist, the device creates it. If you do no specify a sequence number, the device creates a new entry whose sequence number is 10 greater than the last sequence number in the access map.
Step 8	**action forward** **Example:** `switch(config-acl)# action forward`	Specifies the action that the device applies to traffic that matches the ACL.

Routed ACL on an SVI on Egress

A router ACL (RACL) on the egress direction can be applied on an SVI of the destination VLAN-20 that Host-3 is connected to on the decap switch to filter with the inner header for traffic flows from the network to access which is normal post-decapsulated IP traffic post. The ACL that is being applied on SVI 20 can filter it as it does for any IP traffic in the non-VXLAN environment. For more information on ACL, see About Access Control Lists, on page 1.

The egr-racl TCAM region must be carved as follows:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **hardware access-list tcam region egr-racl 256**
3. **ip access-list** *name*
4. *sequence-number* **permit ip** *source-address destination-address*
5. **interface vlan** *vlan-id*
6. **no shutdown**
7. **ip access-group** *access-list* **out**
8. **vrf member** *vxlan-number*
9. **no ip redirects**
10. **ip address** *ip-address/length*
11. **no ipv6 redirects**
12. **fabric forwarding mode anycast-gateway**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal** **Example:** `switch# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**hardware access-list tcam region egr-racl 256** **Example:**	Changes the ACL TCAM region size.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	`switch(config)# hardware access-list tcam region egr-racl 256`	
Step 3	**ip access-list** *name* **Example:** `switch(config)# ip access-list Racl_on_Source_Vlan_SVI`	Creates an IPv4 ACL and enters IP ACL configuration mode. The name arguments can be up to 64 characters.
Step 4	*sequence-number* **permit ip** *source-address destination-address* **Example:** `switch(config-acl)# 10 permit ip 10.1.1.1/32 20.1.1.1/32`	Creates an ACL rule that permits or denies IPv4 traffic matching its condition. The *source-address destination-address* arguments can be the IP address with a network wildcard, the IP address and variable-length subnet mask, the host address, and **any** to designate any address.
Step 5	**interface vlan** *vlan-id* **Example:** `switch(config-acl)# interface vlan vlan20`	Enters interface configuration mode, where *vlan-id* is the ID of the VLAN that you want to configure with a DHCP server IP address.
Step 6	**no shutdown** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# no shutdown`	Negate the shutdown command.
Step 7	**ip access-group** *access-list* **out** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# ip access-group Racl_On_Detination_Vlan_SVI out`	Applies an IPv4 or IPv6 ACL to the Layer 3 interfaces for traffic flowing in the direction specified. You can apply one router ACL per direction.
Step 8	**vrf member** *vxlan-number* **Example:** `switch(config-if)# vrf member Cust-A`	Configure SVI for host.
Step 9	**no ip redirects** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# no ip redirects`	Prevents the device from sending redirects.
Step 10	**ip address** *ip-address/length* **Example:** `switch(config-if)# ip address 20.1.1.10/24`	Configures an IP address for this interface.
Step 11	**no ipv6 redirects** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# no ipv6 redirects`	Disables the ICMP redirect messages on BFD-enabled interfaces.
Step 12	**fabric forwarding mode anycast-gateway** **Example:**	Configure Anycast gateway forwarding mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	`switch(config-if)# fabric forwarding mode anycast-gateway`	