BGP Prefix-Based Outbound Route Filtering

The BGP Prefix-Based Outbound Route Filtering (ORF) feature uses BGP ORF send and receive capabilities to minimize the number of BGP updates that are sent between BGP peers. Configuring this feature can help reduce the amount of system resources required for generating and processing routing updates by filtering out unwanted routing updates at the source. For example, this feature can be used to reduce the amount of processing required on a router that is not accepting full routes from a service provider network.

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest caveats and feature information, see Bug Search Tool and 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 table at the end of this module.

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Information About BGP Prefix-Based Outbound Route Filtering

BGP Prefix-Based Outbound Route Filtering

BGP prefix-based outbound route filtering uses the BGP ORF send and receive capabilities to minimize the number of BGP updates that are sent between BGP peers. Configuring BGP ORF can help reduce the amount of system resources required for generating and processing routing updates by filtering out unwanted routing

updates at the source. For example, BGP ORF can be used to reduce the amount of processing required on a router that is not accepting full routes from a service provider network.

The BGP prefix-based outbound route filtering is enabled through the advertisement of ORF capabilities to peer routers. The advertisement of the ORF capability indicates that a BGP peer will accept a prefix list from a neighbor and apply the prefix list to locally configured ORFs (if any exist). When this capability is enabled, the BGP speaker can install the inbound prefix list filter to the remote peer as an outbound filter, which reduces unwanted routing updates.

The BGP prefix-based outbound route filtering can be configured with send or receive ORF capabilities. The local peer advertises the ORF capability in send mode. The remote peer receives the ORF capability in receive mode and applies the filter as an outbound policy. The local and remote peers exchange updates to maintain the ORF on each router. Updates are exchanged between peer routers by address family depending on the ORF prefix list capability that is advertised. The remote peer starts sending updates to the local peer after a route refresh has been requested with the **clear ip bgp in prefix-filter** command or after an ORF prefix list with immediate status is processed. The BGP peer will continue to apply the inbound prefix list to received updates after the local peer pushes the inbound prefix list to the remote peer.

How to Configure BGP Prefix-Based Outbound Route Filtering

Filtering Outbound Routes Based on BGP Prefix

Before You Begin

BGP peering sessions must be established, and BGP ORF capabilities must be enabled on each participating router before prefix-based ORF announcements can be received.

Note
- BGP prefix-based outbound route filtering does not support multicast.

- IP addresses that are used for outbound route filtering must be defined in an IP prefix list. BGP distribute lists and IP access lists are not supported.

- Outbound route filtering is configured on only a per-address family basis and cannot be configured under the general session or BGP routing process.

- Outbound route filtering is configured for external peering sessions only.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**

2. **configure terminal**

3. **ip prefix-list** *list-name* [**seq** *seq-value*] {**deny** *network / length* | **permit** *network / length*} [**ge** *ge-value*] [**le** *le-value*]

4. **router bgp** *autonomous-system-number*

5. **address-family ipv4** [**unicast** | **multicast** | **vrf** *vrf-name*]

6. **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **remote-as** *autonomous-system-number*

7. **neighbor** *ip-address* **ebgp-multihop** [*hop-count*]

8. **neighbor** *ip-address* **capability orf prefix-list** [**send** | **receive** | **both**]

9. **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **prefix-list** *prefix-list-name* {**in** | **out**}

10. **end**

11. **clear ip bgp** {*ip-address* | *****} **in prefix-filter**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Device> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Device# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**ip prefix-list** *list-name* [**seq** *seq-value*] {**deny** *network / length*	**permit** *network / length*} [**ge** *ge-value*] [**le** *le-value*] **Example:** `Device(config)# ip prefix-list FILTER seq 10 permit 192.168.1.0/24`	Creates a prefix list for prefix-based outbound route filtering. • Outbound route filtering supports prefix length matching, wildcard-based prefix matching, and exact address prefix matching on a per address-family basis. • The prefix list is created to define the outbound route filter. The filter must be created when the outbound route filtering capability is configured to be advertised in send mode or both mode. It is not required when a peer is configured to advertise receive mode only. • The example creates a prefix list named FILTER that defines the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet for outbound route filtering.
Step 4	**router bgp** *autonomous-system-number* **Example:** `Device(config)# router bgp 100`	Enters router configuration mode, and creates a BGP routing process.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	**address-family ipv4** [**unicast** | **multicast** | **vrf** *vrf-name*] **Example:** Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast	Specifies the IPv4 address family and enters address family configuration mode. • The **unicast** keyword specifies the IPv4 unicast address family. By default, the router is placed in address family configuration mode for the IPv4 unicast address family if the **unicast** keyword is not specified with the **address-family ipv4** command. • The **multicast** keyword specifies IPv4 multicast address prefixes. • The **vrf** keyword and *vrf-name* argument specify the name of the VRF instance to associate with subsequent IPv4 address family configuration mode commands. **Note** Outbound route filtering is configured on a per-address family basis.
Step 6	**neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **remote-as** *autonomous-system-number* **Example:** Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 200	Establishes peering with the specified neighbor or peer group. BGP peering must be established before ORF capabilities can be exchanged. • The example establishes peering with the 10.1.1.1 neighbor.
Step 7	**neighbor** *ip-address* **ebgp-multihop** [*hop-count*] **Example:** Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.1.1.1 ebgp-multihop	Accepts or initiates BGP connections to external peers residing on networks that are not directly connected.
Step 8	**neighbor** *ip-address* **capability orf prefix-list** [**send** | **receive** | **both**] **Example:** Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.1.1.1 capability orf prefix-list both	Enables the ORF capability on the local router, and enables ORF capability advertisement to the BGP peer specified with the *ip-address* argument. • The **send** keyword configures a router to advertise ORF send capabilities. • The **receive** keyword configures a router to advertise ORF receive capabilities. • The **both** keyword configures a router to advertise send and receive capabilities. • The remote peer must be configured to either send or receive ORF capabilities before outbound route filtering is enabled. • The example configures the router to advertise send and receive capabilities to the 10.1.1.1 neighbor.
Step 9	**neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **prefix-list** *prefix-list-name* {**in** | **out**}	Applies an inbound prefix-list filter to prevent distribution of BGP neighbor information.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Example: `Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.1.1.1 prefix-list FILTER in`	• In this example, the prefix list named FILTER is applied to incoming advertisements from the 10.1.1.1 neighbor, which prevents distribution of the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet.
Step 10	**end** **Example:** `Device(config-router-af)# end`	Exits address family configuration mode, and enters privileged EXEC mode.
Step 11	**clear ip bgp** {*ip-address* | ***} **in prefix-filter** **Example:** `Device# clear ip bgp 10.1.1.1 in prefix-filter`	Clears BGP outbound route filters and initiates an inbound soft reset. • A single neighbor or all neighbors can be specified. **Note** The inbound soft refresh must be initiated with the **clear ip bgp** command in order for this feature to function.

Configuration Examples for BGP Prefix-Based Outbound Route Filtering

Example: Influencing Outbound Path Selection

The following example creates an outbound route filter and configures Router A (10.1.1.1) to advertise the filter to Router-B (172.16.1.2). An IP prefix list named FILTER is created to specify the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet for outbound route filtering. The ORF send capability is configured on Router A so that Router A can advertise the outbound route filter to Router B.

Router A Configuration (Sender)

```
ip prefix-list FILTER seq 10 permit 192.168.1.0/24
!
router bgp 65100
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 neighbor 172.16.1.2 remote-as 65200
 neighbor 172.16.1.2 ebgp-multihop
 neighbor 172.16.1.2 capability orf prefix-list send
 neighbor 172.16.1.2 prefix-list FILTER in
 end
```

Router B Configuration (Receiver)

The following example configures Router B to advertise the ORF receive capability to Router A. Router B will install the outbound route filter, defined in the FILTER prefix list, after ORF capabilities have been

exchanged. An inbound soft reset is initiated on Router B at the end of this configuration to activate the outbound route filter.

```
router bgp 65200
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 65100
 neighbor 10.1.1.1 ebgp-multihop 255
 neighbor 10.1.1.1 capability orf prefix-list receive
 end
clear ip bgp 10.1.1.1 in prefix-filter
```

The following example shows how the route map named set-as-path is applied to outbound updates to the neighbor 10.69.232.70. The route map will prepend the autonomous system path "65100 65100" to routes that pass access list 1. The second part of the route map is to permit the advertisement of other routes.

```
router bgp 65100
 network 172.16.0.0
 network 172.17.0.0
 neighbor 10.69.232.70 remote-as 65200
 neighbor 10.69.232.70 route-map set-as-path out
!
route-map set-as-path 10 permit
 match address 1
 set as-path prepend 65100 65100
!
route-map set-as-path 20 permit
 match address 2
!
access-list 1 permit 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255
access-list 1 permit 172.17.0.0 0.0.255.255
!
access-list 2 permit 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255
```

Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS commands	Cisco IOS Master Command List, All Releases
BGP commands	Cisco IOS IP Routing: BGP Command Reference

Standards and RFCs

Standard/RFC	Title
RFC 2918	*Route Refresh Capability for BGP-4*

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.	http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html

Feature Information for BGP Prefix-Based Outbound Route Filtering

The following table provides release information about the feature or features described in this module. This table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

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Table 1: Feature Information for BGP Prefix-Based Outbound Route Filtering

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
BGP Prefix-Based Outbound Route Filtering	12.0(22)S 12.2(14)S 15.0(1)S	The BGP Prefix-Based Outbound Route Filtering feature uses BGP ORF send and receive capabilities to minimize the number of BGP updates that are sent between BGP peers. Configuring this feature can help reduce the amount of system resources required for generating and processing routing updates by filtering out unwanted routing updates at the source. For example, this feature can be used to reduce the amount of processing required on a router that is not accepting full routes from a service provider network.