



Zone-Based Policy Firewall IPv6 Support

The zone-based policy firewall provides advanced traffic filtering or inspection of IPv4 packets. With IPv6 support, the zone-based policy firewall supports the inspection of IPv6 packets. Prior to IPv6 support, the firewall supported only the inspection of IPv4 packets. Only Layer 4 protocols, Internet Control Messaging Protocol (ICMP), TCP, and UDP packets are subject to IPv6 packet inspection.

This module describes the firewall features that are supported and how to configure a firewall for IPv6 packet inspection.

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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.

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

Restrictions for Zone-Based Policy Firewall IPv6 Support

The following functionalities are not supported:

- Application-level gateways (ALGs)
- Box-to-box high availability (HA)
- Distributed Denial-of-Service attacks
- Firewall resource management

- Layer 7 inspection
- Multicast packets
- Per-subscriber firewall or the broadband-based firewall
- Stateless Network Address Translation 64 (NAT64)
- VRF-Aware Software Infrastructure (VASI)
- Wide Area Application Services (WAAS) and Web Cache Communication Protocol (WCCP)

Information About IPv6 Zone-Based Firewall Support over VASI Interfaces

IPv6 Support for Firewall Features

The firewall features described in the table below are supported by IPv6 packet inspection:

Table 1: Firewall Features Supported on IPv6

Feature	Configuration Information
Class maps	<i>Zone-Based Policy Firewall</i> module.
Internet Control Message Protocol Version 6 (ICMPv6), TCP, and UDP protocols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Firewall Stateful Inspection of ICMP</i> module. • <i>Zone-Based Policy Firewall</i> module.
IP fragmentation	<i>Virtual Fragmentation Reassembly</i> module.
Intrachassis HA	—
Logging of error messages	<i>Zone-Based Policy Firewall</i> module.
Nested class maps	<i>Nested Class Map Support for Zone-Based Policy Firewall</i> module.
Out-of-order packet handling	The “Out-of-Order Packet Handling” section in the <i>Zone-Based Policy Firewall</i> module.
Parameter-maps—For inspect type parameter maps, the number of sessions defined in the parameter map will be cumulative for IPv4 and IPv6 sessions	<i>Zone-Based Policy Firewall</i> module.
Policy maps	<i>Zone-Based Policy Firewall</i> module.
Port-to-application mapping	—

Feature	Configuration Information
Stateful Network Address Translation 64 (NAT64)	The <i>Stateful Network Address Translation 64</i> module in the <i>IP Addressing: NAT Configuration Guide</i> .
TCP SYN Cookie	<i>Configuring Firewall TCP SYN Cookie</i> module.
VPN routing and forwarding (VRF)-aware firewall	<i>VRF-Aware Cisco IOS XE Firewall</i> module.
Virtual fragmentation reassembly (VFR)	<i>Virtual Fragmentation Reassembly</i> module.
Zone, default zone, and zone pair	<i>Zone-Based Policy Firewall</i> module.

Dual-Stack Firewalls

A dual-stack firewall is a firewall running IPv4 and IPv6 traffic at the same time. A dual-stack firewall can be configured in the following scenarios:

- One firewall zone running IPv4 traffic and another running IPv6 traffic.
- IPv4 and IPv6 coexist when deployed with stateful Network Address Translation 64 (NAT64). In this scenario, the traffic flows from IPv6 to IPv4 and vice versa.
- The same zone pair allows both IPv4 and IPv6 traffic.

Firewall Actions for IPv6 Header Fields

The firewall actions for IPv6 header fields (in the order they are available in the IPv6 header) are described in the following table:

Table 2. IPv6 Header Fields

IPv6 Header Field	IPv6 Header Field Description	Firewall Action
Version	Similar to the Version field in the IPv4 packet header, except that this field lists number 6 for IPv6, instead of number 4 for IPv4.	Must be IPv6.
Traffic Class	Similar to the Type of Service (ToS) field in the IPv4 packet header. The Traffic Class field tags packets with a traffic class that is used in differentiated services.	Not inspected.
Flow Label	A new field in the IPv6 packet header. The Flow Label field tags packets with a specific flow that differentiates the packets at the network layer.	Not inspected.

IPv6 Header Field	IPv6 Header Field Description	Firewall Action
Payload Length	Similar to the Total Length field in the IPv4 packet header. The Payload Length field indicates the total length of the data portion of the packet.	The firewall uses this field on a limited basis to calculate the length of some of the Layer 4 protocols, such as ICMP and TCP.
Next Header Length	Similar to the Protocol field in the IPv4 packet header. The value of the Next Header Length field determines the type of information that follows the basic IPv6 header. The type of information following the basic IPv6 header can be a transport-layer packet, for example, a TCP or a UDP packet, or an extension header.	The firewall must recognize this field to create a session.
Hop Limit	Similar to the Time-to-Live (TTL) field in the IPv4 packet header. The value of the Hop Limit field specifies the maximum number of devices that an IPv6 packet can pass through before the packet is considered invalid. Each device decrements the Hop Limit value by one. Because the IPv6 header does not have a checksum, the device can decrement the value without recalculating the checksum.	Not inspected.

IPv6 Firewall Sessions

To perform stateful inspection of traffic, the firewall creates internal sessions for each traffic flow. The session information includes IP source and destination addresses, UDP or TCP source and destination ports or ICMP types, the Layer 4 protocol type (ICMP, TCP, or UDP), and VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) IDs. For an IPv6 firewall, the source and the destination addresses contain 128 bits of the IPv6 address.

The firewall creates a TCP session after receiving the first packet when the packet matches the configured policy. The firewall tracks the TCP sequence numbers and drops the TCP packets whose sequence numbers are not within the configured range. Sessions are removed when the TCP idle timer expires or when a Reset (RST) or Finish-Acknowledge (FIN-ACK) packet is received with the appropriate sequence numbers.

The firewall creates UDP sessions when the first UDP packet that matches the configured policy arrives and removes sessions when the UDP idle timer expires. The firewall does not create TCP or UDP sessions for IPv6 packets with multicast IPv6 or unknown IPv6 addresses.

Firewall Inspection of Fragmented Packets

The firewall supports the inspection of fragmented IPv6 packets. IP fragmentation is the process of breaking up a single IP datagram into multiple packets of smaller size. In IPv6, end nodes perform a path maximum transmission unit (MTU) discovery to determine the maximum size of the packet that is to be sent and generate IPv6 packets with the fragment extension header for packets larger than the MTU size.

The firewall inspects fragmented packets by using Virtual Fragmentation Reassembly (VFR). VFR examines the fragment extension header for out-of-sequence fragments and puts them in the correct order for inspection. When you enable the firewall on an interface by adding the interface to a zone, VFR is configured automatically on the same interface. If you explicitly disable VFR, the firewall only inspects the first fragments with Layer 4 headers and passes the rest of the fragments without inspection.

The fragment extension header appears in the following order of headers:

- IPv6 header
- Hop-by-hop options header
- Destination options header
- Routing header
- Fragment extension header

Cisco Express Forwarding checks IPv6 packets with fragment extension headers so that the firewall need not do further checks before processing the packets.

ICMPv6 Messages

IPv6 uses ICMPv6 to perform diagnostic functions, error reporting, and neighbor discovery. ICMPv6 messages are grouped into informational and error messages.

The firewall inspects only the following ICMPv6 messages:

- ECHO REQUEST
- ECHO REPLY
- DESTINATION UNREACHABLE
- PACKET TOO BIG
- PARAMETER PROBLEM
- TIME EXCEEDED



Note Neighbor discovery packets are passed and not inspected by the firewall.

Firewall Support of Stateful NAT64

The zone-based policy firewall supports Stateful NAT64. Stateful NAT64 translates IPv6 packets into IPv4 packets and vice versa. When both the firewall and Stateful NAT64 are configured on a router, the firewall uses IP addresses in an access control list (ACL) to filter packets. However, ACL does not support a mix of IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. Before the firewall and Stateful NAT64 can work together, you must use an IPv6 ACL and the IPv4 address must be embedded in the IPv6 ACL.



Note You cannot use VRF along with a firewall and a Stateful NAT64 configuration because Stateful NAT64 is not VRF-aware.

When a firewall class map uses an ACL, the ACL must use the real IP addresses on the host to configure packet flows. If only a source or a destination address is needed, either the IPv4 address or the IPv6 address is used in the class map ACL. Before the packet flow can be filtered based on both the source and destination addresses, the IPv6 address must be used and the IPv4 address must be embedded in the ACL. The ACL has to use IPv6 addresses to filter Stateful NAT64 packets.



Note Stateless NAT64 with firewall is not supported.

Port-to-Application Mapping

Port-to-application mapping (PAM) allows you to customize TCP or UDP port numbers for network services or applications. The firewall uses PAM to correlate TCP or UDP port numbers to specific network services or applications. By mapping port numbers to network services or applications, an administrator can force firewall inspection on custom configurations that are not defined by using well known ports. Use the **ip port-map** command to configure PAM.

High Availability and ISSU

The IPv6 firewall supports Intrabox HA. Firewall sessions are synchronized to the standby Embedded Services Processors (ESP) for a switchover. In Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) is also supported by the IPv6 firewall.

Pass Action for a Traffic Class

In a firewall, a traffic class identifies a set of packets based on its contents. You can define a class and apply an action to the identified traffic that reflects a policy. An action is a specific functionality that is associated with a traffic class. You can configure inspect, drop, and pass actions for a class.

The pass action passes the traffic from one zone to another. When the pass action is configured, the firewall does not inspect the traffic; it passes the traffic. In the IPv6 firewall, you must explicitly configure the pass action for the return traffic by defining a zone pair and a policy map with pass action.

The following example shows how to configure the pass action for policy maps, outside-to-inside-policy, and inside-to-outside-policy for IPv6 traffic:

```
policy-map type inspect outside-to-inside-policy
  class type inspect ipv6-class
    pass (Defines pass action for the ipv6-class from the outside to the inside)
  !
  class class-default
  !
policy-map type inspect inside-to-outside-policy
  class type inspect ipv4-class
    inspect (Defines inspect action for ipv4-class)
  class type inspect v6_class
    pass (Defines pass action for ipv6-class from the inside to the outside)
  class class-default
```

```
!  
!  
zone security inside  
!  
zone security outside  
!  
zone-pair security in-out source inside destination outside  
  service-policy type inspect inside-to-outside-policy  
!  
zone-pair security out-in source outside destination inside  
  service-policy type inspect outside-to-inside-policy
```

How to Configure Zone-Based Policy Firewall IPv6 Support

Configuring an IPv6 Firewall

The steps to configure an IPv4 firewall and an IPv6 firewall are the same. To configure an IPv6 firewall, you must configure the class map in such a way that only an IPv6 address family is matched.

The **match protocol** command applies to both IPv4 and IPv6 traffic and can be included in either an IPv4 policy or an IPv6 policy.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **vrf-definition** *vrf-name*
4. **address-family ipv6**
5. **exit-address-family**
6. **exit**
7. **parameter-map type inspect** *parameter-map-name*
8. **sessions maximum** *sessions*
9. **exit**
10. **ipv6 unicast-routing**
11. **ip port-map** *appl-name* **port** *port-num* **list** *list-name*
12. **ipv6 access-list** *access-list-name*
13. **permit ipv6 any any**
14. **exit**
15. **class-map type inspect match-all** *class-map-name*
16. **match access-group name** *access-group-name*
17. **match protocol** *protocol-name*
18. **exit**
19. **policy-map type inspect** *policy-map-name*
20. **class type inspect** *class-map-name*
21. **inspect** [*parameter-map-name*]
22. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enters privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	vrf-definition <i>vrf-name</i> Example: Device(config)# vrf-definition VRF1	Configures a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) routing table instance and enters VRF configuration mode.
Step 4	address-family ipv6 Example: Device(config-vrf)# address-family ipv6	Enters VRF address family configuration mode and configures sessions that carry standard IPv6 address prefixes.
Step 5	exit-address-family Example: Device(config-vrf-af)# exit-address-family	Exits VRF address family configuration mode and enters VRF configuration mode.
Step 6	exit Example: Device(config-vrf)# exit	Exits VRF configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.
Step 7	parameter-map type inspect <i>parameter-map-name</i> Example: Device(config)# parameter-map type inspect ipv6-param-map	Enables a global inspect-type parameter map for the firewall to connect thresholds, timeouts, and other parameters that pertain to the inspect action, and enters parameter-map type inspect configuration mode.
Step 8	sessions maximum <i>sessions</i> Example: Device(config-profile)# sessions maximum 10000	Sets the maximum number of allowed sessions that can exist on a zone pair.
Step 9	exit Example: Device(config-profile)# exit	Exits parameter-map type inspect configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.
Step 10	ipv6 unicast-routing Example: Device(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing	Enables the forwarding of IPv6 unicast datagrams.
Step 11	ip port-map <i>appl-name</i> port <i>port-num</i> list <i>list-name</i> Example:	Establishes a port to application mapping (PAM) by using the IPv6 access control list (ACL).

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device(config)# ip port-map ftp port 8090 list ipv6-acl	
Step 12	ipv6 access-list <i>access-list-name</i> Example: Device(config)# ipv6 access-list ipv6-acl	Defines an IPv6 access list and enters IPv6 access list configuration mode.
Step 13	permit ipv6 any any Example: Device(config-ipv6-acl)# permit ipv6 any any	Sets permit conditions for an IPv6 access list.
Step 14	exit Example: Device(config-ipv6-acl)# exit	Exits IPv6 access list configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.
Step 15	class-map type inspect match-all <i>class-map-name</i> Example: Device(config)# class-map type inspect match-all ipv6-class	Creates an application-specific inspect type class map and enters QoS class-map configuration mode.
Step 16	match access-group name <i>access-group-name</i> Example: Device(config-cmap)# match access-group name ipv6-acl	Configures the match criteria for a class map on the basis of the specified ACL.
Step 17	match protocol <i>protocol-name</i> Example: Device(config-cmap)# match protocol tcp	Configures a match criterion for a class map on the basis of the specified protocol.
Step 18	exit Example: Device(config-cmap)# exit	Exits QoS class-map configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.
Step 19	policy-map type inspect <i>policy-map-name</i> Example: Device(config)# policy-map type inspect ipv6-policy	Creates a protocol-specific inspect type policy map and enters QoS policy-map configuration mode.
Step 20	class type inspect <i>class-map-name</i> Example: Device(config-pmap)# class type inspect ipv6-class	Specifies the traffic class on which an action is to be performed and enters QoS policy-map class configuration mode.
Step 21	inspect [<i>parameter-map-name</i>] Example: Device(config-pmap-c)# inspect ipv6-param-map	Enables stateful packet inspection.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 22	end Example: Device (config-pmap-c) # end	Exits QoS policy-map class configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring Zones and Applying Zones to Interfaces

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **zone security *zone-name***
4. **exit**
5. **zone security *zone-name***
6. **exit**
7. **zone-pair security *zone-pair-name* [source *source-zone* destination *destination-zone*]**
8. **service-policy type inspect *policy-map-name***
9. **exit**
10. **interface *type number***
11. **ipv6 address *ipv6-address/prefix-length***
12. **encapsulation dot1q *vlan-id***
13. **zone-member security *zone-name***
14. **end**
15. **show policy-map type inspect zone-pair sessions**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enters privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	zone security <i>zone-name</i> Example: Device (config) # zone security z1	Creates a security zone and enters security zone configuration mode.
Step 4	exit Example: Device (config-sec-zone) # exit	Exits security zone configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	zone security <i>zone-name</i> Example: Device(config)# zone security z2	Creates a security zone and enters security zone configuration mode.
Step 6	exit Example: Device(config-sec-zone)# exit	Exits security zone configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.
Step 7	zone-pair security <i>zone-pair-name</i> [source <i>source-zone</i> destination <i>destination-zone</i>] Example: Device(config)# zone-pair security in-2-out source z1 destination z2	Creates a zone pair and enters security zone-pair configuration mode.
Step 8	service-policy type inspect <i>policy-map-name</i> Example: Device(config-sec-zone-pair)# service-policy type inspect ipv6-policy	Attaches a policy map to a top-level policy map.
Step 9	exit Example: Device(config-sec-zone-pair)# exit	Exits security zone-pair configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.
Step 10	interface <i>type number</i> Example: Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0/0.1	Configures a subinterface and enters subinterface configuration mode.
Step 11	ipv6 address <i>ipv6-address/prefix-length</i> Example: Device(config-subif)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:2222:7272::72/64	Configures an IPv6 address based on an IPv6 general prefix and enables IPv6 processing on an interface or a subinterface.
Step 12	encapsulation dot1q <i>vlan-id</i> Example: Device(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 2	Sets the encapsulation method used by the interface.
Step 13	zone-member security <i>zone-name</i> Example: Device(config-subif)# zone member security z1	Configures the interface as a zone member. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the <i>zone-name</i> argument, you must configure one of the zones that you had configured by using the zone security command. • When an interface is in a security zone, all traffic to and from that interface (except traffic going to the device or initiated by the device) is dropped by default. To permit traffic through an interface that is a zone member, you must make that zone part of the

	Command or Action	Purpose
		zone pair to which you apply a policy. If the policy permits traffic (via inspect or pass actions), traffic can flow through the interface.
Step 14	end Example: Device(config-subif)# end	Exits subinterface configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.
Step 15	show policy-map type inspect zone-pair sessions Example: Device# show policy-map type inspect zone-pair sessions	Displays the stateful packet inspection sessions created because a policy map is applied on a specified zone pair. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The output of this command displays both IPv4 and IPv6 firewall sessions.

Example

The following sample output from the **show policy-map type inspect zone-pair sessions** command displays the translation of packets from an IPv6 address to an IPv4 address and vice versa:

```
Device# show policy-map type inspect zone-pair sessions

Zone-pair: in-to-out
Service-policy inspect : in-to-out

Class-map: ipv6-class (match-any)
 Match: protocol ftp
 Match: protocol tcp
 Match: protocol udp
 Inspect
   Established Sessions
     Session 110D930C [2001:DB8:1::103]:32847=>(209.165.201.2:21) ftp SIS_OPEN
       Created 00:00:00, Last heard 00:00:00
       Bytes sent (initiator:responder) [37:84]

     Half-open Sessions
     Session 110D930C [2001:DB8:1::104]:32848=>(209.165.201.2:21) ftp SIS_OPENING
       Created 00:00:00, Last heard 00:00:00
       Bytes sent (initiator:responder) [0:0]
```

The following sample output from the **show policy-map type inspect zone-pair sessions** command displays the translation of packets from an IPv6 address to an IPv6 address:

```
Device# show policy-map type inspect zone-pair sessions

Zone-pair: in-to-out
Service-policy inspect : in-to-out

Class-map: ipv6-class (match-any)
 Match: protocol ftp
 Match: protocol tcp
 Match: protocol udp
 Inspect
   Established Sessions
     Session 110D930C [2001:DB8:1::103]:63=>[2001:DB8:2::102]:63 udp SIS_OPEN
```

Created 00:00:02, Last heard 00:00:01
Bytes sent (initiator:responder) [162:0]

Configuring an IPv6 Firewall and Stateful NAT64 Port Address Translation

The following task configures an IPv6 firewall with Stateful NAT64 dynamic port address translation (PAT).

A PAT configuration maps multiple IPv6 hosts to a pool of available IPv4 addresses on a first-come first-served basis. The dynamic PAT configuration directly helps conserve the scarce IPv4 address space while providing connectivity to the IPv4 Internet.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ipv6 unicast-routing**
4. **interface** *type number*
5. **no ip address**
6. **zone-member security** *zone-name*
7. **negotiation auto**
8. **ipv6 address** *ipv6-address/prefix-length*
9. **ipv6 enable**
10. **nat64 enable**
11. **exit**
12. **interface** *type number*
13. **ip address** *ip-address mask*
14. **zone member security** *zone-name*
15. **negotiation auto**
16. **nat64 enable**
17. **exit**
18. **ipv6 access-list** *access-list-name*
19. **permit ipv6 host** *source-ipv6-address* **host** *destination-ipv6-address*
20. **exit**
21. **ipv6 route** *ipv6-prefix/length interface-type interface-number*
22. **ipv6 neighbor** *ipv6-address interface-type interface-number hardware-address*
23. **nat64 v4 pool** *pool-name start-ip-address end-ip-address*
24. **nat64 v6v4 list** *access-list-name* **pool** *pool-name* **overload**
25. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enters privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	ipv6 unicast-routing Example: Device(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing	Enables the forwarding of IPv6 unicast datagrams.
Step 4	interface type number Example: Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0/0	Configures an interface and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 5	no ip address Example: Device(config-if)# no ip address	Removes an IP address or disables IP processing.
Step 6	zone-member security zone-name Example: Device(config-if)# zone member security z1	Attaches an interface to a security zone.
Step 7	negotiation auto Example: Device(config-if)# negotiation auto	Enables the autonegotiation protocol to configure the speed, duplex, and automatic flow control of the Gigabit Ethernet interface.
Step 8	ipv6 address ipv6-address/prefix-length Example: Device(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1::2/96	Configures an IPv6 address based on an IPv6 general prefix and enables IPv6 processing on an interface.
Step 9	ipv6 enable Example: Device(config-if)# ipv6 enable	Enables IPv6 processing on an interface that has not been configured with an explicit IPv6 address.
Step 10	nat64 enable Example: Device(config-if)# nat64 enable	Enables NAT64 on an interface.
Step 11	exit Example: Device(config-if)# exit	Exits interface configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.
Step 12	interface type number Example: Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0/1	Configures an interface and enters interface configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 13	ip address <i>ip-address mask</i> Example: Device(config-if)# ip address 209.165.201.25 255.255.255.0	Sets a primary or secondary IP address for an interface.
Step 14	zone member security <i>zone-name</i> Example: Device(config-if)# zone member security z2	Attaches an interface to a security zone.
Step 15	negotiation auto Example: Device(config-if)# negotiation auto	Enables the autonegotiation protocol to configure the speed, duplex, and automatic flow control of the Gigabit Ethernet interface.
Step 16	nat64 enable Example: Device(config-if)# nat64 enable	Enables NAT64 on an interface.
Step 17	exit Example: Device(config-if)# exit	Exits interface configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.
Step 18	ipv6 access-list <i>access-list-name</i> Example: Device(config)# ipv6 access-list ipv6-ipv4-pair	Defines an IPv6 access list and enters IPv6 access list configuration mode.
Step 19	permit ipv6 host <i>source-ipv6-address host destination-ipv6-address</i> Example: Device(config-ipv6-acl)# permit ipv6 host 2001:DB8:1::2 host 209.165:201.25	Sets permit conditions for an IPv6 access list, a source IPv6 host address, and a destination IPv6 host address.
Step 20	exit Example: Device(config-ipv6-acl)# exit	Exits IPv6 access list configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.
Step 21	ipv6 route <i>ipv6-prefix/length interface-type interface-number</i> Example: Device(config)# ipv6 route 2001:DB8:1::2/96 gigabitethernet 0/0/0	Establishes static IPv6 routes.
Step 22	ipv6 neighbor <i>ipv6-address interface-type interface-number hardware-address</i> Example: Device(config)# ipv6 neighbor 2001:DB8:1::2/96 gigabitethernet 0/0/0 0000.29f1.4841	Configures a static entry in the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache.


```

Device(config-sec-zone)# exit
Device(config)# zone security z2
Device(config-sec-zone)# exit
Device(config)# zone-pair security in-to-out source z1 destination z2
Device(config-sec-zone-pair)# service-policy type inspect ipv6-policy
Device(config-sec-zone-pair)# exit
Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0/0.1
Device(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:2222:7272::72/64
Device(config-if)# encapsulation dot1q 2
Device(config-if)# zone member security z1
Device(config-if)# end

```

Example: Configuring an IPv6 Firewall and Stateful NAT64 Port Address Translation

```

configure terminal
ipv6 unicast-routing
interface gigabitethernet 0/0/0
no ip address
zone member security z1
negotiation auto
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1::2/96
ipv6 enable
nat64 enable
!
interface gigabitethernet 0/0/1
ip address 209.165.201.25 255.255.255.0
zone member security z2
negotiation auto
nat64 enable
!
ipv6 access-list ipv6-ipv4-pair
permit ipv6 host 2001:DB8:1::2 host 209.165:201.25
!
ipv6 route 2001:DB8:1::2/96 gigabitethernet 0/0/0
ipv6 neighbor 2001:DB8:1::2/96 gigabitethernet 0/0/0 0000.29f1.4841
nat64 v4 pool pool1 209.165.201.25 209.165.201.125
nat64 v6v4 list nat64-ipv6-any pool pool1 overload

```

Additional References for Zone-Based Policy Firewall IPv6 Support

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS commands	Master Commands List, All Releases

Related Topic	Document Title
Security commands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Command Reference: Commands A to C • Security Command Reference: Commands D to L • Security Command Reference: Commands M to R • Security Command Reference: Commands S to Z
Stateful NAT64	Stateful Network Address Translation 64

Standards and RFCs

Standard/RFC	Title
RFC 2460	<i>Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification</i>
RFC 2473	<i>Generic Packet Tunneling in IPv6 Specification</i>

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 Zone-Based Policy Firewall IPv6 Support

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.

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

Table 3: Feature Information for Zone-Based Policy Firewall IPv6 Support

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
Zone-Based Policy Firewall IPv6 Support	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.6S	The Zone-Based Policy firewall supports the inspection of IPv6 packets. The following commands were introduced or modified: ip port-map and show policy-map type inspect zone-pair .

