Implementing Access Lists and Prefix Lists

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Understanding Access Lists

Access lists perform packet filtering to control which packets move through the network and where. Such controls help to limit network traffic and restrict the access of users and devices to the network. Access lists have many uses, and therefore many commands accept a reference to an access list in their command syntax. Access lists can be used to do the following:

An access control list (ACL) consists of one or more access control entries (ACE) that collectively define the network traffic profile. This profile can then be referenced by Cisco IOS XR software features such as traffic filtering, route filtering, QoS classification, and access control.

ACL compression refers to compressing the ACL in hardware in order to save TCAM space for large ACLs.

Traditional ACLs don't support compression. Object-group ACLs use compression to accommodate the large number of ACEs. However, traditional ingress IPv4 and IPv6 ACLs are configured on external TCAM of NC57-18DD-SE line cards for both NCS 5500 and NCS 5700. Configuration of ACLs on external TCAM provides more space in the internal TCAM for other configurations.

Traditional ACLs are configured on internal TCAMs of routers.

Note

- Deny statistics are by default available.
- QoS stats do not work when the ACL-permit hw-module command is enabled.

Purpose of IP Access Lists

- Filter incoming or outgoing packets on an interface.
- Filter packets for mirroring.
- Redirect traffic as required.
- Restrict the contents of routing updates.
- Limit debug output based on an address or protocol.
- Control vty access.
- Identify or classify traffic for advanced features, such as congestion avoidance, congestion management, and priority and custom queueing.

How an IP Access List Works

An access list is a sequential list consisting of permit and deny statements that apply to IP addresses and possibly upper-layer IP protocols. The access list has a name by which it is referenced. Many software commands accept an access list as part of their syntax.

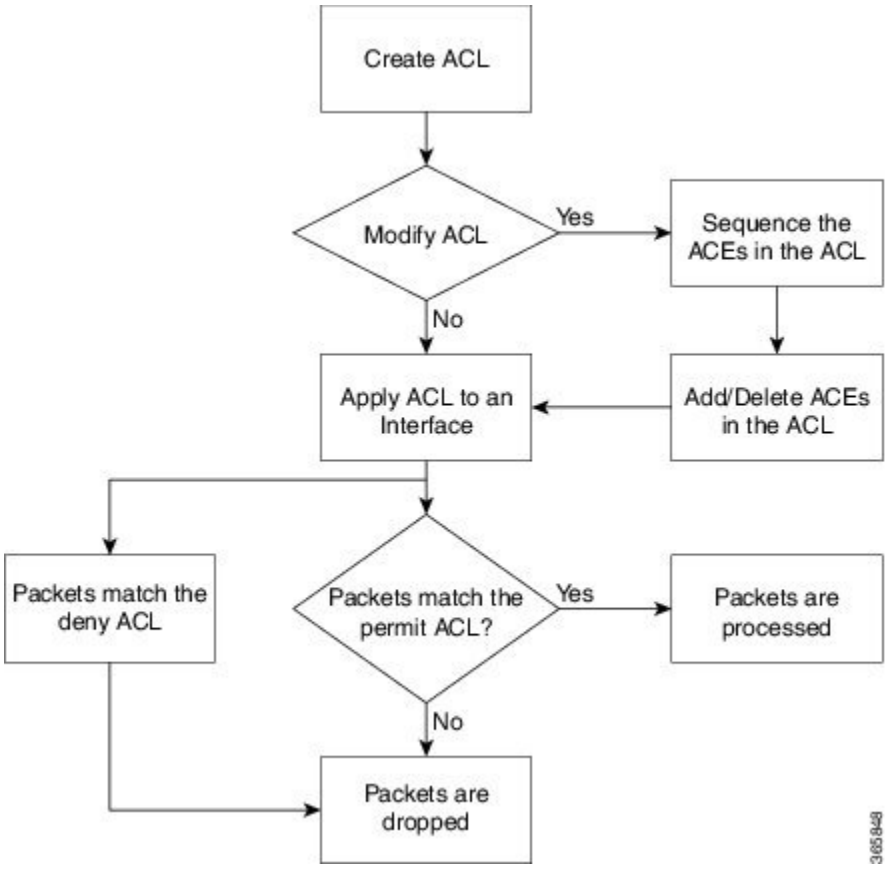
An access list can be configured and named, but it is not in effect until the access list is referenced by a command that accepts an access list. Multiple commands can reference the same access list. An access list can control traffic arriving at the router or leaving the router, but not traffic originating at the router.

Source address and destination addresses are two of the most typical fields in an IP packet on which to base an access list. Specify source addresses to control packets from certain networking devices or hosts. Specify destination addresses to control packets being sent to certain networking devices or hosts.

You can also filter packets on the basis of transport layer information, such as whether the packet is a TCP, UDP, ICMP, or IGMP packet.

ACL Workflow

The following image illustrates the workflow of an ACL.



IP Access List Process and Rules

Use the following process and rules when configuring an IP access list:

- The software tests the source or destination address or the protocol of each packet being filtered against the conditions in the access list, one condition (permit or deny statement) at a time.
- The packet is matched with ACE within the ACL in the order of the sequence number.
- If a packet and an access list statement match, the remaining statements in the list are skipped and the packet is permitted or denied as specified in the matched statement. The first entry that the packet matches determines whether the software permits or denies the packet. That is, after the first match, no subsequent entries are considered.
- If the access list denies the address or protocol, the software discards the packet.
- If no conditions match, the software drops the packet because each access list ends with an unwritten or implicit deny statement. That is, if the packet has not been permitted or denied by the time it was tested against each statement, it is denied.
- The access list should contain at least one permit statement or else all packets are denied.
- Because the software stops testing conditions after the first match, the order of the conditions is critical. The same permit or deny statements specified in a different order could result in a packet being passed under one circumstance and denied in another circumstance.

- Only one access list per interface, per protocol, per direction is allowed.
- Inbound access lists process packets arriving at the router. Incoming packets are processed before being routed to an outbound interface. An inbound access list is efficient because it saves the overhead of routing lookups if the packet is to be discarded because it is denied by the filtering tests. If the packet is permitted by the tests, it is then processed for routing. For inbound lists, permit means continue to process the packet after receiving it on an inbound interface; **deny** means to discard the packet.
- Outbound access lists process packets before they leave the router. Incoming packets are routed to the outbound interface and then processed through the outbound access list. For outbound lists, permit means send it to the output buffer; deny means discard the packet.
- An access list cannot be removed if that access list is being applied by an access group in use. To remove an access list, remove the access group that is referencing the access list and then remove the access list.
- Before removing an interface, which is configured with an ACL that denies certain traffic, you must remove the ACL and commit your configuration. If this is not done, then some packets are leaked through the interface as soon as the **no interface <interface-name>** command is configured and committed.
- An access list must exist before you can use the **ipv4 access group** command.
- ACL-based Forwarding (ABF) is supported in common ACLs.
- Filtering of MPLS packets with the explicit-null or de-aggregation label is supported on the ingress direction.
- If the Ternary Content-Addressable Memory (TCAM) utilization is high and large ACLs are modified, then an error may occur. During such instances, remove the ACL from the interface and reconfigure the ACL. Later, reapply the ACL to the interface.
- You can configure an ACL name with a maximum of 64 characters.
- You can configure an ACL name to comprise of only letters and numbers.
- **Layer 2 ACL (with drop all ACE) to permit L2CP packets** - When the Layer 2 ACL is set to **drop all**, it drops any associated L2CP (Layer 2 Control Plane) packets. To process L2CP packets instead of dropping them, configure a permit L2CP ACE rule with a higher priority in the Layer 2 ACL, placing it before the matching Layer 2 ACE rule that drops all packets.

ACL Filtering by Wildcard Mask and Implicit Wildcard Mask

Address filtering uses wildcard masking to indicate whether the software checks or ignores corresponding IP address bits when comparing the address bits in an access-list entry to a packet being submitted to the access list. By carefully setting wildcard masks, an administrator can select a single or several IP addresses for permit or deny tests.

Wildcard masking for IP address bits uses the number 1 and the number 0 to specify how the software treats the corresponding IP address bits. A wildcard mask is sometimes referred to as an *inverted mask*, because a 1 and 0 mean the opposite of what they mean in a subnet (network) mask.

- A wildcard mask bit 0 means *check* the corresponding bit value.
- A wildcard mask bit 1 means *ignore* that corresponding bit value.

You do not have to supply a wildcard mask with a source or destination address in an access list statement. If you use the **host** keyword, the software assumes a wildcard mask of 0.0.0.0.

Unlike subnet masks, which require contiguous bits indicating network and subnet to be ones, wildcard masks allow noncontiguous bits in the mask.

You can also use CIDR format (/x) in place of wildcard bits. For example, the IPv4 address 1.2.3.4 0.255.255.255 corresponds to 1.2.3.4/8 and for IPv6 address 2001:db8:abcd:0012:0000:0000:0000:0000 corresponds to 2001:db8:abcd:0012::0/64.

Including Comments in Access Lists

You can include comments (remarks) about entries in any named IP access list using the remark access list configuration command. The remarks make the access list easier for the network administrator to understand and scan. Each remark line is limited to 255 characters.

The remark can go before or after a **permit** or **deny** statement. You should be consistent about where you put the remark so it is clear which remark describes which **permit** or **deny** statement. For example, it would be confusing to have some remarks before the associated **permit** or **deny** statements and some remarks after the associated statements. Remarks can be sequenced.

Remember to apply the access list to an interface or terminal line after the access list is created.

Display Access Lists

Table 1: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Display ACL Statistics in Bytes	Release 7.9.1	We have enabled better visibility of traffic distribution, thus helping you in capacity planning, network optimization, and identifying potential bottlenecks in network planning by displaying ACL statistics in bytes in ingress and egress directions. Previously, the statistics were available only in packet counts. The ACL statistics in bytes addition to packet count, help identify the average package size in the network and detect if the packets are truncated or not. You can view the ACL statistics in bytes for ACL-Based Policing only in Cisco NCS 5700 Series Routers and Cisco NC 57 line cards installed and operate in native and compatibility mode. The following commands are modified in this feature: • **show access-lists ipv4** • **show access-lists ipv6**

You can display the contents of the access lists access using the **show access-lists** command. Use the **show access-lists ipv4** command to display the contents of all IPv4 access lists and for IPv6 access lists, use the **show access-lists ipv6** command.

In the following example, the contents of all IPv4 access lists are displayed:

```
Router# show access-lists ipv4
ipv4 access-list test_ipv4
 10 permit ipv4 any any
 20 deny tcp any eq 2000 any eq 2000
 30 permit tcp any eq 3000 any eq 3000
```

In the following example, the contents of all IPv6 access lists are displayed:

```
Router# show access-lists ipv6
ipv6 access-list test_ipv6
 10 permit ipv6 any any
 20 permit tcp any eq 3000 any eq 3000
```

To display the contents of a specific access list, use the *name* argument. Use the *sequence-number* argument to specify the sequence number of the access list.

In the following example, the contents of an access list named Internetfilter is displayed:

```
Router# show access-lists ipv6 Internetfilter
ipv6 access-list Internetfilter
  3 remark Block BGP traffic from a given host
  4 deny tcp host 6666:1:2:3::10 eq bgp host 7777:1:2:3::20 range 1300 1404 deny tcp host
171.69.2.88 255.255.0.0 any eq telnet
  20 permit ipv6 3333:1:2:3::/64 any
  25 permit ipv6 4444:1:2:3::/64 any
  30 permit ipv6 5555:1:2:3::/64 any
```

You can use the **hardware**, **ingress**, and **location** keywords to display the access list hardware contents and counters for all interfaces that use the specified access list in a given direction. To display the contents of a specific access list entry, use the **sequence***number* keyword and argument. The access group for an interface must be configured using the **ipv4/ipv6 access-group** command for access list hardware counters to be enabled.

In the following example, the contents of an access list named Test that has ACL-based policing configured is displayed:

```
Router(config)# show ipv4 access-list Test hardware ingress location 0/1/CPU0
10 permit 192.168.34.0 0.0.0.255 (Accepted: 130 packets, Dropped: 0 packets)
20 permit 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 (Accepted: 1005 packets, Dropped: 0 packets)
30 permit 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 (Accepted: 10303 packets, Dropped: 7 packets)
```

In the following example, the contents of an access list named Test that has ACL-based policing configured is displayed:

```
Router# show ipv6 access-lists Test hardware ingress location 0/1/CPU0
10 permit fec0:0:0:2::/64 any (Accepted: 24303 packets, Dropped: 0 packets)
20 permit any any (Accepted: 13 packets, Dropped: 0 packets)
```

The following example displays the ACL contents:

```
Router# show access-lists IPv4-ABF hardware ingress location 0/6/CPU0
Wed Feb 19 13:36:26.663 PST
ipv4 access-list IPv4-ABF
100 permit tcp host 27.0.0.2 any eq 8080 (6854367 matches) (next-hop: addr=21.0.0.2, vrf
name=vrf1)
110 permit tcp any eq https any (6858321 matches) (next-hop: addr=200.1.1.2, vrf name=vrf2)
120 permit ipv4 any any (6940396 matches) (next-hop: addr=50.0.0.1, vrf name=default)
```

In the following example, the details of a IPv4 access list for a hardware interface in ingress direction are displayed:

```
Router# show access-lists ipv4 objv4acl hardware ingress detail location 0/0/CPU0
objv4acl Details:
Sequence Number: 10
NPU ID: 0
Number of DPA Entries: 1
ACL ID: 2
ACE Action: PERMIT
ACE Logging: DISABLED
ABF Action: 0(ABF_NONE)
Hit Packet Count: 477 Byte Count: 30528
Source Address: 0.0.0.1 (Mask 255.255.255.254)
Destination Address: 0.0.0.1 (Mask 255.255.255.254)
DPA Entry: 1
        Entry Index: 0
        DPA Handle: 0x8E08F0A8
        DSCP: 0x28 (Mask 0xFC)
Sequence Number: IMPLICIT DENY
NPU ID: 0
Number of DPA Entries: 1
ACL ID: 2
ACE Action: DENY
ACE Logging: DISABLED
ABF Action: 0(ABF_NONE)
Hit Packet Count: 0 Byte Count: 0
Source Address: 0.0.0.2 (Mask 255.255.255.253)
Destination Address: 0.0.0.2 (Mask 255.255.255.253)
DPA Entry: 1
        Entry Index: 0
        DPA Handle: 0x8E08F390
```

In the following example, the details of a IPv6 access list for a hardware interface in ingress direction are displayed:

```
Router# show access-lists ipv6 v6t1 hardware ingress detail location 0/0/CPU0
v6t1 Details:
Sequence Number: 10
NPU ID: 0
Number of DPA Entries: 1
ACL ID: 1
ACE Action: PERMIT
ACE Logging: DISABLED
ABF Action: 0(ABF_NONE)
Hit Packet Count: 0 Byte Count: 0
Source Address: 0:0:0:0::
 Source Address Mask: 0:0:0:0::
Destination Address: 2222:0:0:0::
 Destination Address Mask: ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff::
DPA Entry: 1
        Entry Index: 0
        DPA Handle: 0x8E3000A8
        DSCP: 0x28 (Mask 0xFC)
Sequence Number: 20
NPU ID: 0
Number of DPA Entries: 1
ACL ID: 1
ACE Action: PERMIT
ACE Logging: DISABLED
ABF Action: 0(ABF_NONE)
Hit Packet Count: 0 Byte Count: 0
TCP Flags: 0x01 (Mask 0x01)
Protocol: 0x06 (Mask 0xFF)
```

```
Source Address: 0:0:0:0::
 Source Address Mask: 0:0:0:0::
Destination Address: 2222:0:0:0::
 Destination Address Mask: ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff::
DPA Entry: 1
        Entry Index: 0
        DPA Handle: 0x8E300390
Sequence Number: IMPLICIT NDNA PERMIT
NPU ID: 0
Number of DPA Entries: 1
ACL ID: 1
ACE Action: PERMIT
ACE Logging: DISABLED
ABF Action: 0(ABF_NONE)
Hit Packet Count: 0 Byte Count: 0
Protocol: 0x3A (Mask 0xFF)
Source Address: 0:0:0:0::
 Source Address Mask: 0:0:0:0::
Destination Address: 0:0:0:0::
 Destination Address Mask: 0:0:0:0::
DPA Entry: 1
        Entry Index: 0
        DPA Handle: 0x8E300678
Sequence Number: IMPLICIT NDNS PERMIT
NPU ID: 0
Number of DPA Entries: 1
ACL ID: 1
ACE Action: PERMIT
ACE Logging: DISABLED
ABF Action: 0(ABF_NONE)
Hit Packet Count: 0 Byte Count: 0
Protocol: 0x3A (Mask 0xFF)
Source Address: 0:0:0:0::
 Source Address Mask: 0:0:0:0::
Destination Address: 0:0:0:0::
 Destination Address Mask: 0:0:0:0::
DPA Entry: 1
        Entry Index: 0
        DPA Handle: 0x8E300960
Sequence Number: IMPLICIT DENY
NPU ID: 0
Number of DPA Entries: 1
ACL ID: 1
ACE Action: DENY
ACE Logging: DISABLED
ABF Action: 0(ABF_NONE)
Hit Packet Count: 0 Byte Count: 0
Source Address: 0:0:0:0::
 Source Address Mask: 0:0:0:0::
Destination Address: 0:0:0:0::
 Destination Address Mask: 0:0:0:0::
DPA Entry: 1
        Entry Index: 0
        DPA Handle: 0x8E300C48
```

Starting with IOS XR Release 7.9.1, the **show access-lists ipv4** and **show access-lists ipv6** commands are enhanced to include the ACL statistics in bytes. Previously, these commands displayed the statistics in packet counts only.

Note You can view the ACL statistics for ACL-Based Policing in bytes only in Cisco NCS 5700 Series Routers and Cisco NC 57 line cards installed and operate in native and compatibility mode.

Note The Layer 2 ACL doesn't display ACL statistics in bytes. You can only view ACL statistics in packet counts for Layer 2 ACL.

Note The ACL statistics in bytes is an approximate value with about 90%-95% accuracy.

In the following example, the statistics IPv4 access lists are displayed in bytes and packet counts:

```
Router:ios# show access-lists ipv4 ac hardware ingress location 0/0/CPU0
ipv4 access-list ac
 10 permit ipv4 any 2.2.0.0 0.0.255.255 dscp af11 (477 matches) (30528 byte matches)
 20 permit ipv4 any 2.2.0.0 0.0.255.255 police 5 gbps (Accepted: 464 matches, Dropped: 0)
(Accepted: 29696 byte matches, Dropped: 0 bytes)
```

In the following example, the statistics IPv6 access lists are displayed in bytes and packet counts:

```
Router# show ipv6 access-lists Test hardware ingress location 0/1/CPU0
ipv6 access-list Test
10 permit fec0:0:0:2::/64 any (24303 matches) (2459695 byte matches)
20 permit any any (13 matches) (246 byte matches)
```

User-Defined TCAM Keys for IPv4 and IPv6

Access-lists on the Cisco NCS 5500 Series Routers use a TCAM (internal and external) to perform the lookup and action resolution on each packet. The TCAM is a valuable and constrained resource in hardware, which must be shared by multiple features. Therefore, the space (key width) available for these key definitions is also constrained. A key definition specifies which qualifier and action fields are available to the ACL feature when performing the lookup. Not all available qualifier and action fields can be included in each key definition.

The key definitions are specific to a given ACL type, which can depend on the following attributes of the access-list:

- Direction of attachment, whether ingress or egress
- Protocol type (IPv4/IPv6/L2)
- Compression level (0:uncompressed, 3:compressed)

Because the default key definitions are constrained (do not include all qualifier/action fields), User-Defined Key (UDK) definitions are supported for the following types:

- Traditional Ingress IPv4 ACL (uncompressed)
- Traditional Ingress IPv6 ACL (uncompressed)

The User-Defined TCAM Key (UDK) functionality provides the flexibility to define your own TCAM key for one of the three possible reasons (for ingress, traditional, IPv4/IPv6 ACL only):

- To include qualifier fields which are not included in the default TCAM key
- To change the ACL mode from *shared* to *unique* to support a greater number of unique ACLs, unique counters, etc.

- To reduce the size of the TCAM key (number of banks consumed)

A UDK can be configured using the following command:

```
hw-module profile tcam format access-list [ipv4 | ipv6] qualifiers [location rack/slot/cpu0]
```

This hw-module configuration will require reload of the chassis. If you want to use common ACL when a UDK is configured, you can add the `common-acl` option to the UDK.

User-Defined Fields

A TCAM key consists of several qualifiers, where the set of qualifiers are used to filter packets for a given ACL. The User-Defined Field (UDF) allows you to define a custom qualifier by specifying the location and size of the field, using the following UDF command:

```
udf udf-name header [ inner | outer ] [ l2 | l3 | l4 ] offset byte-offset length no of bytes
```

The UDF can then be added to a UDK as follows.

```
hw-module profile tcam format access-list [ipv4 | ipv6] qualifiers [udf1 udf-name udf2 udf-name] [location rack/slot/cpu0]
```

Note

- Up to 8 UDFs can be defined system wide. Currently, UDFs are globally defined.
- Cisco NCS 5500 and NCS 5700 Series Routers do not support ACL User Defined Field in slowpath. When packets punt to slowpath, the ACEs with UDF are applied without UDF. You must design the ACL accordingly to avoid packet drops in slowpath. For example, "`deny ipv4 any any udf udf-gtp 0x1 0xffffffff`" is specified as "`deny ipv4 any any`" in slowpath.

IPv4 and IPv6 Key Formats for Traditional Ingress ACL

Table 2: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Support for packet length in egress TCAM keys for egress IPv4 ACLs	Release 7.4.1	This feature is now supported on routers that have the Cisco NC57 line cards installed and operate in native mode.
Support for Packet Length, TCP flags, Traffic Class, and Fragments in egress TCAM keys for egress IPv6 ACLs	Release 7.4.1	This feature is now supported on routers that have the Cisco NC57 line cards installed and operate in native mode.

User-defined TCAM key (UDK) definition is supported for ingress, traditional (uncompressed) IPv4 and IPv6 ACLs.

The following table shows the qualifier fields that are supported in the IPv4 and IPv6 key formats. If the default TCAM key is set as *Enabled*, then the Qualifier field is enabled by default. If the default TCAM key is set as *Disabled*, then the Qualifier field must use a UDK.

Table 3: Qualifier Fields Supported in IPv4 and IPv6 Key Formats

Parameter	Default TCAM Key	
	IPv4	IPv6
Source Address	Enabled	Enabled
Destination Address	Enabled	Enabled
Source Port	Enabled	Enabled
Destination Port	Enabled	Enabled
Port Range	Enabled	Not supported
Protocol/Next Header	Enabled	Enabled
Fragment bit	Enabled	Not supported **Note** With UDK, configuration of IPv6 Fragments are supported only in NC57-24DD and NC57-18DD-SE line cards in the native mode.
Packet length	Disabled **Note** Enabled for NC57-24DD and NC57-18DD-SE linecards only	Disabled **Note** Enabled for NC57-24DD and NC57-18DD-SE linecards only
Precedence/DSCP	Disabled	Enabled
TCP Flags	Enabled	Enabled
TTL Match	Disabled	Disabled
Interface based	Disabled	Not supported
UDF 1-7	Disabled	Disabled
ACL ID	Enabled	Enabled
common ACL bit	Enabled by default for IPv4/IPv6 on shared mode. Disabled by default for IPv4/IPv6 on unique mode.	Enabled by default for IPv4/IPv6 on shared mode. Disabled by default for IPv4/IPv6 on unique mode.
Interface-based (RIF)	Disabled	Disabled

The following table shows the action fields supported in the IPv4 and IPv6 key formats.

Note You cannot configure QoS groups for ingress ACLs after a User-Defined TCAM Key (UDK) is configured because the command, **permit ipv4 any any set qos-group**, is not supported.

Table 4: Action Fields Supported in IPv4 and IPv6 Key Formats

Parameter	Default Action Field	
	IPv4	IPv6
Permit	Enabled	Enabled
Deny	Enabled	Enabled
Log	Enabled	Enabled
Capture	Enabled	Enabled
Stats Counter	Deny stats is always Enabled (permit stats has its own hw-module command)	Deny stats is always Enabled
TTL Set	Enabled	Enabled

To enable the monitoring of the packet count that is permitted based on the ACL rules, use the following configuration, and then reload the line card or router as required:

```
/* Enable permit statistics for the egress ACL (by default, only deny statistics are shown)
 */
Router(config)# hw-module profile stats acl-permit
Router(config)# commit
Router(config)# end
Router# reload location all
Wed Apr 5 23:05:46.193 UTC
Proceed with reload? [confirm]
```

Note

- The Capture parameter is not supported on NC57-24DD and NC57-18DD-SE line cards.
- For NC57-24DD and NC57-18DD-SE line cards, both the Permit and Deny statistics are always enabled. Therefore, there is no need to use the `hw-module profile stats acl-permit` command to enable Permit statistics. Permit and Deny stats are also enabled by default on egress ACLs.

Configuring IPv4 ACLs

Table 5: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Increased Ingress ACLs	Release 7.6.1	You can now configure an increased number of either traditional (non-compression) or hybrid (compression) ingress ACLs in shared ACL mode, as listed below: • A maximum of 512 different traditional ingress ACLs per line card. • A maximum of 1000 different hybrid ingress ACLs per line card. Increased ACLs provide you with enhanced traffic filtering capabilities to control how traffic packets move through the network and restrict the access of users and devices to the network. In earlier releases, you could configure up to 127 different traditional ingress ACLs and 255 different hybrid ingress ACLs in shared ACL mode per line card. Apart from *IPv4 ACLs*, this enhancement is also applicable for: • IPv6 ACLs • Chained ACLs

This section describes the basic configuration of IPv4 ingress and egress ACLs.

Notes and Restrictions for Configuring IPv4 Ingress ACLs

IPv4 ingress ACLs are characterized by the following behavior.

- Ingress IPv4 ACLs are supported on all interfaces except management interfaces.
- ACL-based Forwarding (ABF) is supported only in the ingress direction.
- The following line card limits apply for traditional ingress ACLs:

From Cisco IOS XR Release 7.6.1 onwards, the line card limits have increased for traditional and hybrid ingress ACLs in shared ACL mode on the Cisco NCS 5700 Series Routers and routers with the Cisco NC57 line cards installed and operating in either native or compatibility mode, as listed below:

- A maximum of 512 different traditional ingress ACLs per LC.
- A maximum of 1000 different hybrid ingress ACLs per LC.

- The SE variant of the NCS 5700 line cards cannot match the IP-in-IP tunnel decapsulation packet outer header with Ingress ACL including the Hybrid ACL in external TCAM.

Notes and Restrictions for Configuring IPv4 Egress ACLs

IPv4 egress ACLs are characterized by the following behavior.

- Egress IPv4 ACLs are supported on main physical interfaces and bundle interfaces.

Note If you configure an egress ACL on a main interface that has sub-interfaces, the ACL action is also applied to the sub-interface traffic. This egress ACL behavior holds true even if the sub-interfaces are configured after the ACL is applied to the main interface.

- The total number of egress ACLs allowed per NPU is 255.
- ACL is not supported on Management interface on egress direction.
- Apart from the throughput limitation, router-generated traffic is not be affected by egress IPv4 ACLs.
- The number of attached ACEs allowed per line card is 4096 or 2048, based on the NCS540 Variant selected.
- When hierarchical QoS is enabled, egress ACLs are supported on the sub-interfaces. However, an egress ACL configured on the main interfaces is not to be applied to the sub-interface traffic.
- Filtering for egress IPv4 multicast traffic is not supported if H-QoS is configured on the router.
- Starting with Release 7.7.1, shared ACL mode supports egress ACLs and the same egress ACL applied to multiple physical interfaces utilizes the same NPU resource. But, if you enable the H-QoS profile, then the egress ACLs operate as unique ACLs and utilize separate NPU resources. Egress ACL supports shared ACL mode only in physical interfaces and not in subinterfaces, bundle interfaces, and BVI interfaces. The Egress ACL in shared ACL mode is applicable only for Cisco routers that have the Cisco NC57 line cards installed and operate in the native mode and Cisco NCS 5700 fixed port routers.
- IPv4 egress ACL does not filter packets based on TCP control flag and IPv4 fragment qualifiers due to hardware limitation when the packets are ingressed on BVI interface.

Configuring an Ingress IPv4 ACL on a Gigabit Ethernet Interface

Use the following configuration to configure an ingress IPv4 ACL on a GigE interface.

```
/* Configure a GigE interface with an IPv4 address */
Router(config)#
Router(config-if)# ipv4 address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)# no shut
```

```
Router(config-if)# commit
Thu Jan 25 10:07:54.700 IST
Router(config-if)# exit

/* Verify if the interface is up */
Router(config)# do show ipv4 interface brief
Thu Jan 25 10:08:49.087 IST

Interface                      IP-Address      Status          Protocol Vrf-Name
10.1.1.1        Up              Up       default

/* Configure an IPv4 ingress ACL */
Router(config)# ipv4 access-list V4-ACL-INGRESS
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 permit tcp 10.2.1.1 0.0.0.255 any
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 20 deny udp any any
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 30 permit ipv4 10.2.0.0 0.255.255.255 any
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# commit
Thu Jan 25 10:16:11.473 IST

/* Verify the ingress ACL creation */
Router(config)# do show access-lists ipv4
Thu Jan 25 10:25:19.896 IST
...
ipv4 access-list V4-ACL-INGRESS
 10 permit tcp 10.2.1.0 0.0.0.255 any
 20 deny udp any any
 30 permit ipv4 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 any


/* Apply the ingress ACL to the GigE interface */
Router(config)# interface
Router(config-if)# ipv4 access-group V4-ACL-INGRESS ingress
Router(config-if)# commit
Thu Jan 25 10:28:19.671 IST
Router(config-if)# exit

/* Verify if the ingress ACL has been successfully applied to the interface */
Router(config)# do show ipv4 interface
Thu Jan 25 10:29:44.944 IST
 is Up, ipv4 protocol is Up
  Vrf is default (vrfid 0x60000000)
  Internet address is 10.1.1.1/24
  MTU is 1514 (1500 is available to IP)
  Helper address is not set
  Directed broadcast forwarding is disabled
  Outgoing access list is not set
  Inbound  common access list is not set, access list is V4-ACL-INGRESS
  Proxy ARP is disabled
  ICMP redirects are never sent
  ICMP unreachables are always sent
  ICMP mask replies are never sent
  Table Id is 0xe0000000
```

You have successfully configured an IPv4 ingress ACL on a Gigabit Ethernet interface.

Configuring an Egress IPv4 ACL on a Gigabit Ethernet Interface

Use the following configuration to configure an egress IPv4 ACL on a GigE interface.

```
/* Configure a GigE interface with an IPv4 address */
Router(config)#
Router(config-if)# ipv4 address 20.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
Router(config-if)# no shut
Router(config-if)# commit
Thu Jan 25 10:08:38.767 IST
Router(config-if)# exit

/* Verify if the interface is up */
Router(config)# do show ipv4 interface brief
Thu Jan 25 10:08:49.087 IST

Interface                      IP-Address      Status          Protocol Vrf-Name
         10.1.1.1        Up              Up       default
         20.1.1.1        Up              Up       default

/* Configure an IPv4 egress ACL */
Router(config)# ipv4 access-list V4-ACL-EGRESS
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 permit ipv4 10.2.0.0 0.255.255.255 20.2.0.0 0.255.255.255
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 20 deny ipv4 any any
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# commit
Thu Jan 25 10:25:04.655 IST

/* Verify the egress ACL creation */
Router(config)# do show access-lists ipv4
Thu Jan 25 10:25:19.896 IST
ipv4 access-list V4-ACL-EGRESS
 10 permit ipv4 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 20.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
 20 deny ipv4 any any
...

/* Apply the egress ACL to the GigE interface */
Router(config)#
Router(config-if)# ipv4 access-group V4-ACL-EGRESS egress
Router(config-if)# commit
Thu Jan 25 10:28:45.937 IST
Router(config-if)# exit

/* Verify if the egress ACL has been successfully applied to the interface */
Router(config)# do show ipv4 interface
Thu Jan 25 10:29:44.944 IST
 is Up, ipv4 protocol is Up
  Vrf is default (vrfid 0x60000000)
  Internet address is 20.1.1.1/24
  MTU is 1514 (1500 is available to IP)
  Helper address is not set
  Directed broadcast forwarding is disabled
  Outgoing access list is V4-ACL-EGRESS
  Inbound  common access list is not set, access list is not set
  Proxy ARP is disabled
  ICMP redirects are never sent
  ICMP unreachables are always sent
  ICMP mask replies are never sent
  Table Id is 0xe0000000
...
```

You have successfully configured an IPv4 egress ACL on a Gigabit Ethernet interface.

Configuring IPv6 ACLs

Table 6: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Support for 96 bit prefix instead of 128 bit prefix in destination address for egress IPv6 ACLs.	Release 7.4.1	This feature is now supported on routers that have the Cisco NC57 line cards installed and operate in native mode.

This section describes the steps to configure ingress and egress IPv6 ACLs over gigabit ethernet and bundle interfaces.

Notes and Restrictions for Configuring IPv6 Ingress ACLs

IPv6 ingress ACLs are characterized by the following behavior.

- Ingress IPv6 ACLs are supported on all interfaces.
- ACL-based Forwarding (ABF) is supported only in the ingress direction.
- The following line card limits apply for traditional ingress ACLs:

  From Cisco IOS XR Release 7.6.1 onwards, the line card limits have increased for traditional and hybrid ingress ACLs in shared ACL mode on the Cisco NCS 5700 Series Routers and routers with the Cisco NC57 line cards installed and operating in either native or compatibility mode, as listed below:

  - A maximum of 512 different traditional ingress ACLs per LC.
  - A maximum of 1000 different hybrid ingress ACLs per LC.

- From Cisco IOS XR Release 7.6.1 onwards, the router supports ACL logging with input interface (using the **log-input** keyword). Prior to Cisco IOS XR Release 7.6.1, the router does not support ACL logging with input interface on the router.
- Packet Length (using the **pkt-length** keyword) is not supported.

Note Packet Length using the **pkt-length** keyword) is supported on the NC57-24DD and NC57-18DD-SE line cards for IPv6 ingress ACLs.

- Without an external TCAM, traditional IPv6 DSCP and IPv6 Precedence are not supported in the ingress direction for NC57 line cards.
- The SE variant of the NCS 5700 line cards cannot match the IP-in-IP tunnel decapsulation packet outer header with Ingress ACL icluding the Hybrid ACL in external TCAM.

Notes and Restrictions for Configuring IPv6 Egress ACLs

IPv6 egress ACLs are characterized by the following behavior:

- Configuring packet length is not supported on egress ACLs.
- TCP flags are not supported on egress ACLs.
- For NCS 5700 line cards, you can configure a destination address of upto 96 bits prefix for an ACE.
- For NC57-24DD and NC57-18DD-SE line cards, you can configure packet length, DSCP, fragments, and IPv6 extension headers, and TCP flags on egress ACLs.
- Egress ACLs are not supported on L2 interfaces. For NC57-24DD and NC57-18DD-SE line cards, ACLs are not supported on L2 interfaces.
- Egress IPv6 ACLs are supported on BVI interfaces for NC57 line cards, in native mode. Reload the router to commit the configuration.
- Configuring **qos-group** is not supported on egress ACLs.
- A throughput of 50% or less is supported on egress ACLs.

Note For the NC57-24DD and NC57-18DD-SE line cards, 100% throughput is supported on IPv6 egress ACLs.

- Apart from the throughput limitation, router-generated traffic is not be affected by egress IPv6 ACLs.
- The total number of egress ACLs allowed per NPU is 255.
- The total number of attached ACEs allowed per line card is 2048 in the egress direction.
- Configuring dynamic TCAM key is not supported on egress ACLs.
- Upto 160GB of total IPv6 egress ACL is supported per NPU because the Egress IPv6 ACLs take the recycle path.

Note For the NC57-24DD and NC57-18DD-SE line cards, 100% throughput for IPv6 egress ACL is supported per NPU.

- When hierarchical QoS is enabled, egress ACLs are supported on the sub-interfaces. However, an egress ACL configured on the main interfaces is not to be applied to the sub-interface traffic.
- Filtering for egress IPv6 multicast traffic is not supported if H-QoS is configured on the router.
- Starting with Release 7.7.1, shared ACL mode supports egress ACLs and the same egress ACL applied to multiple physical interfaces utilizes the same NPU resource. But, if you enable the H-QoS profile, then the egress ACLs operate as unique ACLs and utilize separate NPU resources. Egress ACL supports shared ACL mode only in physical interfaces and not in subinterfaces, bundle interfaces, and BVI interfaces. The Egress ACL in shared ACL mode is applicable only for Cisco routers that have the Cisco NC57 line cards installed and operate in the native mode and Cisco NCS 5700 fixed port routers.
- In IPv6 Egress ACLs, TCP flag filtering does not function for IPv6 packets with a fragmentation header. As a result, IPv6 packets with both a fragmentation header and a TCP header (ACK+SYN flags) are not appropriately filtered by the ACL rules.

Configuring an Ingress IPv6 ACL on a Gigabit Ethernet Interface

Use the following configuration to configure an ingress IPv6 ACL on a GigE interface.

```
/* Configure a GigE interface with an IPv6 address */
Router(config)#
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 1001::1/64
Router(config-if)# no shut
Router(config-if)# commit
Thu Jan 25 10:07:54.700 IST
Router(config-if)# exit

/* Verify if the interface is up */
Router(config)# do show ipv6 interface brief
Thu Jan 25 12:38:35.742 IST
 [Up/Up]
    fe80::bd:b9ff:fea9:5606
    1001::1
…

/* Configure an IPv6 ingress ACL */
Router(config)# ipv6 access-list V6-INGRESS-ACL
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# 10 permit ipv6 any any
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# 20 deny udp any any
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# commit
Thu Jan 25 11:31:24.488 IST
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# exit


/* Verify the ingress ACL creation */
Router(config)# do show access-lists ipv6
Thu Jan 25 11:34:56.911 IST
ipv6 access-list V6-INGRESS-ACL
 10 permit ipv6 any any
 20 deny udp any any


/* Apply the ingress ACL to the GigE interface */
Router(config)#
Router(config-if)# ipv6 access-group V6-INGRESS-ACL ingress
Router(config-if)# commit
Thu Jan 25 11:32:55.194 IST
Router(config-if)# exit

/* Verify if the ingress ACL has been successfully applied to the interface */
Router(config)# do show ipv6 interface
Thu Jan 25 11:34:08.028 IST
 is Up, ipv6 protocol is Up, Vrfid is default (0x60000000)
  IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is fe80::bd:b9ff:fea9:5606
  Global unicast address(es):
    1001::1, subnet is 1001::/64
  Joined group address(es): ff02::1:ff00:1 ff02::1:ffa9:5606 ff02::2
      ff02::1
  MTU is 1514 (1500 is available to IPv6)
  ICMP redirects are disabled
  ICMP unreachables are enabled
  ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts 1
  ND reachable time is 0 milliseconds
  ND cache entry limit is 1000000000
  ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 milliseconds
  Hosts use stateless autoconfig for addresses.
  Outgoing access list is not set
  Inbound  common access list is not set, access list is V6-INGRESS-ACL
  Table Id is 0xe0800000
```

```
  Complete protocol adjacency: 0
  Complete glean adjacency: 0
  Incomplete protocol adjacency: 0
  Incomplete glean adjacency: 0
  Dropped protocol request: 0
  Dropped glean request: 0
…
```

You have successfully configured an IPv6 ingress ACL on a Gigabit Ethernet interface.

Configuring an Egress IPv6 ACL on a Gigabit Ethernet Interface

Use the following configuration to configure an egress IPv6 ACL on a GigE interface.

```
/* Configure a GigE interface with an IPv6 address */
Router(config)#
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001::1/64
Router(config-if)# no shut
Router(config-if)# commit
Thu Jan 25 11:41:25.778 IST
Router(config-if)# exit

/* Verify if the interface is up */
Router(config)# do show ipv6 interface brief
Thu Jan 25 12:38:35.742 IST
 [Up/Up]
    fe80::bd:b9ff:fea9:5606
    1001::1
 [Up/Up]
    fe80::23:e9ff:fea8:a44e
    2001::1

/* Configure an IPv6 egress ACL */
Router(config)# ipv6 access-list V6-EGRESS-ACL
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# 10 permit ipv6 any any
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# 20 deny udp any any
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# commit
Thu Jan 25 11:44:03.969 IST
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# exit

/* Verify the egress ACL creation */
Router(config)# do show access-lists ipv6
Thu Jan 25 11:45:53.823 IST
ipv6 access-list V6-EGRESS-ACL
 10 permit ipv6 any any
 20 deny udp any any
…


/* Verify if the egress ACL has been successfully applied to the interface */
Router(config)# do show ipv6 interface
Thu Jan 25 11:46:43.234 IST
…
 is Up, ipv6 protocol is Up, Vrfid is default (0x60000000)
  IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is fe80::23:e9ff:fea8:a44e
  Global unicast address(es):
    2001::1, subnet is 2001::/64
  Joined group address(es): ff02::1:ff00:1 ff02::1:ffa8:a44e ff02::2
      ff02::1
  MTU is 1514 (1500 is available to IPv6)
  ICMP redirects are disabled
  ICMP unreachables are enabled
  ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts 1
```

```
  ND reachable time is 0 milliseconds
  ND cache entry limit is 1000000000
  ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 milliseconds
   Hosts use stateless autoconfig for addresses.
  Outgoing access list is V6-EGRESS-ACL
  Inbound  common access list is not set, access list is not set
  Table Id is 0xe0800000
  Complete protocol adjacency: 0
  Complete glean adjacency: 0
  Incomplete protocol adjacency: 0
  Incomplete glean adjacency: 0
  Dropped protocol request: 0
  Dropped glean request: 0
...
```

You have successfully configured an IPv6 egress ACL on a Gigabit Ethernet interface.

Configuring Ingress and Egress IPv6 ACLs on Bundle Interfaces

Use the following configuration to configure ingress and egress IPv6 ACLs on a bundle interface.

```
/* Configure a bundle interface with an IPv6 address */
Router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether 1
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 3001::1/64
Router(config-if)# no shut
Router(config-if)# commit
Thu Jan 25 13:53:47.435 IST
Router(config-if)# exit

/* Configure an IPv6 egress ACL */
Router(config)# ipv6 access-list V6-EGRESS-ACL-bundle interface
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# 100 permit tcp any any eq www
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# 110 permit tcp any any eq https
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# 120 permit tcp any any eq ssh
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# 130 permit udp any any eq snmp
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# commit
Thu Jan 25 13:57:14.960 IST
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# exit

/* Configure an IPv6 ingress ACL to deny ingress traffic on the bundle interface */
Router(config)# ipv6 access-list V6-DENY-INGRESS-ACL
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# 10 deny ipv6 any any
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# commit
Thu Jan 25 13:59:23.198 IST
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# exit

/* Verify the egress and ingress ACL creation */
Router(config)# do show access-lists ipv6
Thu Jan 25 14:00:24.055 IST
ipv6 access-list V6-DENY-INGRESS-ACL
 10 deny ipv6 any any
ipv6 access-list V6-EGRESS-ACL-bundle
 100 permit tcp any any eq www
 110 permit tcp any any eq https
 120 permit tcp any any eq ssh
 130 permit udp any any eq snmp
...

/* Apply the egress and ingress ACLs to the bundle interface */
Router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether 1
Router(config-if)# ipv6 access-group V6-EGRESS-ACL-bundle egress
Router(config-if)# ipv6 access-group V6-DENY-INGRESS-ACL ingress
```

```
Router(config-if)# commit
Thu Jan 25 14:04:19.536 IST
Router(config-if)# exit

/* Verify if the ACLs have been successfully applied to the interface */
Router(config)# do show ipv6 interface
Thu Jan 25 11:46:43.234 IST
…
Thu Jan 25 14:04:51.322 IST
Bundle-Ether1 is Down, ipv6 protocol is Down, Vrfid is default (0x60000000)
  IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is fe80::1:10ff:fe87:8d04 [TENTATIVE]
  Global unicast address(es):
    3001::1, subnet is 3001::/64 [TENTATIVE]
  Joined group address(es): ff02::2 ff02::1
  MTU is 1514 (1500 is available to IPv6)
  ICMP redirects are disabled
  ICMP unreachables are enabled
  ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts 1
  ND reachable time is 0 milliseconds
  ND cache entry limit is 1000000000
  ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 milliseconds
  ND router advertisements are sent every 160 to 240 seconds
  ND router advertisements live for 1800 seconds
  Hosts use stateless autoconfig for addresses.
  Outgoing access list is V6-EGRESS-ACL-BI
  Inbound  common access list is not set, access list is V6-DENY-INGRESS-ACL
  Table Id is 0xe0800000
  Complete protocol adjacency: 0
  Complete glean adjacency: 0
  Incomplete protocol adjacency: 0
  Incomplete glean adjacency: 0
  Dropped protocol request: 0
  Dropped glean request: 0
```

You have successfully configured ingress and egress IPv6 ACLs on a bundle interface.

Configuring Chained ACLs

Chained ACLs also known as Multi-ACL enables you to apply more than one IPv4 or IPv6 (common and interface) ACL on an interface for packet filtering. This feature allows you to manage and configure different ACLs on an interface efficiently.

A typical ACL on the edge box for an ISP has two sets of ACEs:

- Common ISP specific ACEs (ISP protected address block)
- Customer/interface specific ACEs (Customer source address block)

The purpose of these address blocks is to deny access to ISP's protected infrastructure networks and anti-spoofing protection by allowing only customer source address blocks. This results in the configuration of unique ACLs per interface. Most of the ACEs are common across all the ACLs on a router. Therefore, ACL provisioning and modification is very cumbersome. Any changes to the ACE impacts every customer interface. This process also wastes the HW/TCAM resources as the common ACEs are being replicated in all ACLs.

This feature provides Ternary Content Addressable Memory(TCAM)/HW scalability. You can configure more than one ACL on a single interface. Therefore, you can separate various types of ACLs for management and other reasons, yet apply both of them on the same interface, in a defined order.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply while implementing Common ACLs:

- Common ACLs are supported in only ingress direction and for L3 interfaces only.
- Only one common IPv4 and IPv6 ACL is supported on each line card.
- The common ACL option is not available for Ethernet Service (ES) ACLs.
- Packets are filtered through the common ACL configuration before the interface ACL configuration.
- You can edit common ACLs, but atomic replacement of the common ACLs is not supported.
- You cannot configure a common ACL on the same line card on which a compressed ACL is configured.
- The following line card limits apply for traditional and hybrid ingress ACLs:
  - A maximum of 127 different traditional ingress ACLs per LC in shared ACL mode.
  - Unique ACL mode allows you to configure more than 128 different traditional ingress ACLs per LC.

  From Cisco IOS XR Release 7.6.1 onwards, the line card limits have increased for traditional and hybrid ingress ACLs in shared ACL mode on the Cisco NCS 5700 Series Routers and routers with the Cisco NC57 line cards installed and operating in either native or compatibility mode, as listed below:

  A maximum of 512 different traditional ingress ACLs per LC.
- If you configure chained ACLs, the sequence of each ACL is reduced and the maximum sequence number that you can configure is 1 million.
- The **compress** option is not supported for common ACLs.
- Object-groups are not supported with common ACLs.

Configuration

You can use the following steps to configure chained ACLs:

1. Enter the interface configuration mode, and then configure an interface.
2. Configure a common acl and an interface acl, for example **common-1** and **interface-1** on the interface.

Configuration Example

```
/* Enter the interface configuration mode, and then configure an interface. */
Router# configure
Router(config)# interface TenGigE 0/0/0/0

/* Configure a common acl and an interface acl, for example common-1 and interface-1 on the
 interface. */
Router(config-if)# ipv4 access-group common common-1 interface-1 ingress
Router(config-if)# commit
```

Associated Commands

- ipv4 access-group
- ipv6 access-group

Modifying ACLs

This section describes a sample configuration for modification of ACLs.

```
*/ Create an Access List*/
Router(config)#ipv4 access-list acl_1

*/Add entries (ACEs) to the ACL*/
Router(config-ipv4-acl)#10 permit ip host 10.3.3.3 host 172.16.5.34
Router(config-ipv4-acl)#20 permit icmp any any
Router(config-ipv4-acl)#30 permit tcp any host 10.3.3.3
Router(config-ipv4-acl)#end

*/Verify the entries of the ACL*/:
Router#show access-lists ipv4 acl_1
ipv4 access-list acl_1
10 permit ip host 10.3.3.3 host 172.16.5.34
20 permit icmp any any
30 permit tcp any host 10.3.3.3

*/Add new entries, one with a sequence number "15" and another without a sequence number
to the ACL. Delete an entry with the sequence number "30":*/
Router(config)#ipv4 access-list acl_1
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 15 permit 10.5.5.5 0.0.0.255
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# no 30
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# permit 10.4.4.4 0.0.0.255
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# commit


*/When an entry is added without a sequence number, it is automatically given a sequence
number
that puts it at the end of the access list. Because the default increment is 10, the entry
 will have a sequence
number 10 higher than the last entry in the existing access list*/

*/Verify the entries of the ACL:*/
Router(config)#show access-lists ipv4 acl_1
ipv4 access-list acl_1
 10 permit ipv4 host 10.3.3.3 host 172.16.5.34

15 permit 10.5.5.5 0.0.0.255---*/newly added ACE (with the sequence number)*/
20 permit icmp any any
30 permit ipv4 10.4.4.0 0.0.0.255 any ---*/newly added ACE (without the sequence number)*/

*/The entry with the sequence number 30, that is, "30 permit tcp any host 10.3.3.3" is
deleted from the ACL*/
```

Note While ACLs allow configuration without sequence numbers, we **recommend** you to use sequence numbers when adding or deleting ACL entries. In classic ACLs, sequence numbers help minimize backend changes and make it easier for users to track modifications. By specifying sequence numbers, users can add or remove specific entries without affecting other ACEs in hardware. The ACL's appearance remains unchanged except for the intended updates. See the example below for further clarification.

```
*/Modify an existing entry '10' in the ACL using the sequence number */
Router(config)#ipv4 access-list acl_1
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 permit 10.2.1.1 0.0.255.255
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# commit

*/Verify the entries of the ACL:*/
Router#show access-lists ipv4 acl_1
ipv4 access-list acl_1
10 permit 10.2.1.1 0.0.255.255 */Modified ACL entry */
15 permit 10.5.5.5 0.0.0.255
20 permit icmp any any
30 permit ipv4 10.4.4.0 0.0.0.255
```

You have successfully modified ACLs in operation.

Configuring ACL-based Forwarding

Converged networks carry voice, video and data. Users may need to route certain traffic through specific paths instead of using the paths computed by routing protocols. This is achieved by specifying the next-hop address in ACL configurations, so that the configured next-hop address from ACL is used for forwarding packet towards its destination instead of routing packet based on destination address lookup. This feature of using next-hop in ACL configurations for forwarding is called ACL Based Forwarding (ABF).

ACL-based forwarding enables you to choose service from multiple providers for broadcast TV over IP, IP telephony, data, and so on, which provides a cafeteria-like access to the Internet. Service providers can divert user traffic to various content providers.

Feature Highlights

- ABF is only supported on ingress ACL.
- ABF supports nexthop modifications. You can modify a nexthop, remove a nexthop, or make changes between existing nexthops.

Note While defining an ACE rule, you must specify the VRF for all nexthops unless the nexthop is in the default VRF. This will ensure that the packets take the right path towards the nexthop.

- VRF-aware ABF is supported for IPv4 and IPv6 with up to three next hops.
- IPv4 ABF nexthops routed over GRE interfaces are supported.
- As ABF is ACL-based, packets that do not match an existing rule (ACE) in the common ACL, will check for a match in the interface ACL. If the packets do not find a match in both the ACLs are subject to the

default ACL rule (drop all). If the ACL is being used for ABF-redirect only (not for security), then include an explicit ACE rule at the end of the ACL (lowest user priority) to match and "permit" all traffic. This ensures that all traffic that does not match an ABF rule is permitted and forwarded as normal.

- ABF is supported on permit rules only.
- VRF-select (where only the VRF is configured for the nexthop) is supported in ABF for IPv4 and IPv6 addresses, where up to three VRF next hops are allowed.
- ABF default route is not supported.
- Packets punted in the ingress direction from the NPU to the linecard CPU are not subjected to ABF treatment due to lack of ABF support in the slow path. These packets will be forwarded normally based on destination-address lookup by the software dataplane. Some examples of these types of packets are (but are not limited to) packets with IPv4 options, IPv6 extension headers, and packets destined for glean (unresolved/incomplete) adjacencies.
- Packets destined to the local IP interface ("for-us" packets) are subjected to redirect if they match the rule containing the ABF action. This can be avoided by either designing the rule to be specific enough to avoid matching the “for-us” packets or placing an explicit permit ACE rule (with higher priority) into the ACL before the matching ABF rule.

Configuration Example

To configure ACL-based forwarding, use the following configuration example:

```
/* Enter IPv4 access list configuration mode and configure an ACL: */
Router# configure
Router(config)# ipv4 access-list abf-acl

/* Set the conditions for the ACL and configure ABF: */
/* The next hop for this entry is specified. */
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 permit ipv4 192.168.18.0 0.255.255.255 any nexthop1 ipv4
192.168.20.2
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 15 permit ipv4 192.168.21.0 0.0.0.255 any
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 20 permit ipv4 192.168.22.0 0.0.255.255 any nexthop1 ipv4
192.168.23.2
/* More than two nexthops */
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 25 permit tcp any range 2000 3000 any range 4000 5000 nexthop1
ipv4 192.168.23.1 nexthop2 ipv4 192.168.24.1 nexthop3 ipv4 192.168.25.1

/* VRF support on ABF */
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 30 permit tcp any eq www host 192.168.12.2 precedence immediate
nexthop1 vrf vrf1_ipv4 ipv4 192.168.13.2 nexthop2 vrf vrf1_ipv4 ipv4 192.168.14.2

Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 35 permit ipv4 any any

Router(config-ipv4-acl)# commit

/* (Optional) Display ACL information: */
Router# show access-lists ipv4 abf-acl
```

To configure ABF with VRF-select with three next hops, use the following configuration example:

```
/* Enter IPv4 access list configuration mode and configure an ACL. */
Router# configure
Router(config)# ipv4 access-list abf-vrf-select

/* Set the conditions for the ACL and configure ABF with VRF-select with three next hops.
*/
```

```
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 permit ipv4 60.1.1.5 0.0.0.255 any nexthop1 vrf VRF1 nexthop2
vrf VRF2 nexthop3 vrf VRF3
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# commit
```

Running Configuration

```
ipv4 access-list abf-acl
10 permit ipv4 192.168.18.0 0.255.255.255 any nexthop1 192.168.20.2
15 permit ipv4 192.168.21.0 0.0.0.255 any
20 permit ipv4 192.168.22.0 0.0.255.255 any nexthop1 192.168.23.2
25 permit tcp any range 2000 3000 any range 4000 5000 nexthop1 ipv4 192.168.23.1 nexthop2
ipv4 192.168.24.1 nexthop3 ipv4 192.168.25.1
30 permit tcp any eq www host 192.168.12.2 precedence immediate nexthop1 vrf vrf1_ipv4 ipv4
 192.168.13.2 nexthop2 vrf vrf1_ipv4 ipv4 192.168.14.2
35 permit ipv4 any any
commit
!


ipv4 access-list TEST
 10 permit ipv4 60.1.1.5 0.0.0.255 any nexthop1 vrf VRF1 nexthop2 vrf VRF2 nexthop3 vrf
VRF3
!
```

Verification

Use the following command to verify the IP nexthop state in ABF to ensure that the expected nexthop is up:

```
router# show access-lists ipv4 abf nexthops client pfilter_ea location 0/3/CPU0
Tue May 17 22:25:05.940 UTC

 ACL name : abf-acl
  ACE seq.           NH-1                  NH-2                   NH-3
 ---------  ---------------------  ---------------------  ---------------------
        20    Global 192.168.23.2    Not present        Not present
    status                     UP    Not present            Not present
     exist                     No          Not present            Not present
    pd ctx                Present         Not present            Not present
              Track not present      Track not present                    --
        25    Global 192.168.23.1    Global 192.168.24.1        Global 192.168.25.1
    status                     UP                     UP            UP
     exist                     Yes                    Yes            Yes
    pd ctx                Present               Present            Present
              Track not present      Track not present            Track not present
```

Use the following command to verify if ABF is currently attached to any interfaces at any linecard:

```
show access-lists usage pfilter location all
```

ACLs on Bridge Virtual Interfaces

Bridge Virtual Interfaces (BVIs) provide a bridge between the routing and bridging domains on a router. A BVI is configured with an IP address and operates as a regular routed interface. You can configure an ACL on a BVI to filter the traffic for the network that uses the interface.

Note Do not delete an ACL attached to a BVI interface when the BVI interface is not part of a bridge domain. An undefined ACL attached to a BVI implies a "deny all" action when you add the BVI to a bridge domain.

Increased TCAM Consumption with Configuring ACLs on BVIs

The consumption of TCAM resources is impacted in the following manner when ACLs are configured on BVIs.

- When an ACL is attached to a BVI interface, TCAM entries are programmed on all line cards regardless of physical interface membership. This leads to greater consumption of TCAM resources even on line cards that do not have BVI member interfaces.
- When an ACL is attached to a BVI interface, TCAM entries are programmed on all NPUs in a line card, regardless of physical interface membership. This leads to greater consumption of TCAM resources even on NPUs that do not have BVI member interfaces.
- For ingress ACLs, the TCAM entries for the same ACL are shared across interfaces on the same NPU.
- For egress ACLs, the TCAM entries for the same ACL are unique for all interfaces. This leads to greater consumption of TCAM resources.

Restrictions for Configuring ACLs on BVIs

You must be aware of the following restrictions before proceeding to configure ACLs on BVIs.

- Egress IPv6 ACLs are not supported on BVIs, but they are supported on NC57 cards in native mode.
- Egress ACL over BVI are not supported on NC57 cards in compatibility mode.
- When an egress ACL is enabled on a BVI through the **hw-module** command, no other interface types are supported for the ACL (non-BVI interfaces are not supported for the ACL in this mode).

Prerequisites for Configuring Egress ACLs on BVIs

By default, an egress ACL on a BVI is disabled, and ACL filtering does not take place even when the ACL is attached to the BVI. Hence, we use the **hw-module** command, which enables the ACL when the line cards are reloaded.

Note IPv4 and IPv6 ingress ACLs do not require this configuration.

Configuration

The following section describes the procedure for configuring IPv4 ingress and egress ACLs on BVIs.

To configure IPv4 ingress and egress ACLs on a BVI, use the following procedure with sample configuration.

1. Configure the HW module.

```
Router(config)# hw-module profile acl egress layer3 interface-based
Router(config)# commit
Router(config)# exit
```

2. Enter the Global Configuration mode, and configure an IPv4 ingress ACL.

```
Router(config)# ipv4 access-list v4-acl-ingress
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 permit tcp any 10.1.1.0/24 dscp cs6
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 20 deny udp any any eq ssh
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 30 permit ipv4 any any
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# commit
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# exit
```

3. Configure an IPv4 egress ACL.

```
Router(config)# ipv4 access-list v4-acl-egress
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 deny ipv4 any any fragments log
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 20 deny tcp any any ack
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 30 permit ipv4 any any
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# commit
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# exit
```

4. Configure the Gigabit Ethernet interface that must be mapped to the BVI, and enable it for Layer 2 transport.

```
Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/0
Router(config-if)# l2transport
Router(config-if-l2)# commit
```

5. Attach the ingress and egress ACLs to the BVI.

```
Router(config)# interface BVI1
Router(config-if)# ipv4 access-group v4-acl-ingress ingress
Router(config-if)# ipv4 access-group v4-acl-egress egress
Router(config-if)# commit
Router(config-if)# exit
```

6. Configure the bridge domain with the Gigabit Ethernet interface and BVI.

```
Router(config)# l2vpn
Router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group BG1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain B1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/0
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)# routed interface BVI1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# commit
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# exit
Router(config-l2vpn-bg)# exit
Router(config-l2vpn)# exit
```

7. Confirm that your configuration has been successfully committed.

```
Router(config)# show run
...
!
ipv4 access-list v4-acl-egress
 10 deny ipv4 any any fragments log
 20 deny tcp any any ack
 30 permit ipv4 any any
!
ipv4 access-list v4-acl-ingress
 10 permit tcp any 10.1.1.0/24 dscp cs6
 20 deny udp any any eq ssh
 30 permit ipv4 any any
!
```

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
 l2transport
 !
!
interface BVI1
ipv4 address 209.165.200.224/27
 ipv4 access-group v4-acl-ingress ingress
 ipv4 access-group v4-acl-egress egress

!
l2vpn
 bridge group BG1
  bridge-domain B1
   interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
   !
   routed interface BVI1
  !
 !
!
end
```

You have successfully configured and enabled IPv4 ingress and egress ACL on a BVI.

Verification

This section explains how to verify the IPv4 ACL configuration.

In Executive Privilege mode, confirm that the ACLs are in operation.

```
Router# show access-lists interface bvi1
Tue May 9 10:01:25.732 EDT
Input ACL (common): GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/0 (interface): v4-acl-ingress
Output ACL: v4-acl-egress

Router# show access-lists summary
Tue May 9 10:02:01.167 EDT
ACL Summary:
Total ACLs configured: 2
Total ACEs configured: 6


Router# show access-lists ipv4 v4-acl-egress hardware egress location 0/0/CPU0
ipv4 access-list v4-acl-egress
10 deny ipv4 any any fragments log (15214 matches)
20 deny tcp any any ack (15214 matches)
30 permit ipv4 any any (15214 matches)
```

The output clearly shows the configured ACLs, the total number of ACEs (three per ACL), and also the ACE matches in hardware.

Configuring ACLs with Fragment Control

Table 7: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Support for deny action for non-initial fragments in ingress and egress ACLs that contain L3 and L4 parameters.	Release 7.4.1	This feature is now supported on routers that have the Cisco NC57 line cards installed and operate in native mode.

The non-fragmented packets and the initial fragments of a packet were processed by IP extended access lists (if you apply this access list), but non-initial fragments were permitted, by default. However, now, the IP Extended Access Lists with Fragment Control feature allows more granularity of control over non-initial fragments of a packet. Using this feature, you can specify whether the system examines non-initial IP fragments of packets when applying an IP extended access list.

As non-initial fragments contain only Layer 3 information, these access-list entries containing only Layer 3 information, can now be applied to non-initial fragments also. The fragment has all the information the system requires to filter, so the access-list entry is applied to the fragments of a packet.

This feature adds the optional **fragments** keyword for IPv4 and IPv6 ACLs to the following IP access list commands: **deny** and **permit** . By specifying the **fragments** keyword in an access-list entry, that particular access-list entry applies only to non-initial fragments of packets; the fragment is either permitted or denied accordingly.

Note

- IPv6 **fragments** keyword is not supported in User Defined Keys.
- Filtering of packets based on IPv6 **fragments** keyword is not supported in the egress direction.
- Filtering of packets based on IPv6 **fragments** keyword is not supported on MPLS interfaces.
- ACL deny action for non-initial fragments is not supported when an ACE contains L3 and L4 parameters.

Note For NC57-24DD and NC57-18DD-SE line cards:

- IPv6 **fragments** keyword is supported in User Defined Keys.
- Filtering of packets based on IPv6 **fragments** keyword is supported in the egress direction.
- Filtering of packets based on IPv6 **fragments** keyword is supported on MPLS interfaces.
- ACL deny action for non-initial fragments is supported when an ACE contains L3 and L4 parameters.

The behavior of access-list entries regarding the presence or absence of the **fragments** keyword can be summarized as follows:

If the Access-List Entry has...	Then...

...no **fragments** keyword and all of the access-list entry information matches	For an access-list entry containing only Layer 3 information:
	• The entry is applied to non-fragmented packets, initial fragments, and non-initial fragments.
	
	For an access-list entry containing Layer 3 and Layer 4 information:
	• The entry is applied to non-fragmented packets and initial fragments.
	  • If the entry matches and is a **permit** statement, the packet or fragment is permitted.
	  • If the entry matches and is a **deny** statement, the packet or fragment is denied.
	• The entry is also applied to non-initial fragments in the following manner. Because non-initial fragments contain only Layer 3 information, only the Layer 3 portion of an access-list entry can be applied. If the Layer 3 portion of the access-list entry matches, and
	  • If the entry is a **permit** statement, the non-initial fragment is permitted.
	  • If the entry is a **deny** statement, the next access-list entry is processed.
	
	Note
	The deny statements are handled differently for non-initial fragments versus non-fragmented or initial fragments.

...the **fragments** keyword and all of the access-list entry information matches	The access-list entry is applied only to non-initial fragments. **Note** The **fragments** keyword cannot be configured for an access-list entry that contains any Layer 4 information.

You should not add the **fragments** keyword to every access-list entry, because the first fragment of the IP packet is considered a non-fragment and is treated independently of the subsequent fragments. Because an initial fragment will not match an access list permit or deny entry that contains the **fragments** keyword, the packet is compared to the next access list entry until it is either permitted or denied by an access list entry that does not contain the **fragments** keyword. Therefore, you may need two access list entries for every deny entry. The first deny entry of the pair will not include the **fragments** keyword, and applies to the initial fragment. The second deny entry of the pair will include the **fragments** keyword and applies to the subsequent fragments. In the cases where there are multiple **deny** access list entries for the same host but with different Layer 4 ports, a single deny access-list entry with the **fragments** keyword for that host is all that has to be added. Thus all the fragments of a packet are handled in the same manner by the access list.

Packet fragments of IP datagrams are considered individual packets and each fragment counts individually as a packet in access-list accounting and access-list violation counts.

Note The **fragments** keyword cannot solve all cases involving access lists and IP fragments.

Note Within the scope of ACL processing, Layer 3 information refers to fields located within the IPv4 header; for example, source, destination, protocol. Layer 4 information refers to other data contained beyond the IPv4 header; for example, source and destination ports for TCP or UDP, flags for TCP, type and code for ICMP.

Configuration

You can use the following configuration to configure the **fragments** keyword for an IPv4 access list:

```
/* Configure an Access List */
Router# configure
Router(config)# ipv4 access-list IPv4_Fragments

/* Configure the fragments keyword for the IPv4 access list */
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 permit ipv4 any any fragments
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# commit
```

You can use the following configuration to configure the **fragments** keyword for an IPv6 access list:

```
/* Configure an Access List */
Router# configure
Router(config)# ipv6 access-list IPv6_Fragments

/* Configure the fragments keyword for the IPv6 access list */
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# 10 permit ipv6 any any fragments
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# commit
```

Associated Commands

- deny (IPv4)
- deny (IPv6)
- permit (IPv4)
- permit (IPv6)

Associated Topics

- Configuring an IPv4 ACL to Match on Fragment Type
- Matching by Fragment Offset in ACLs

Configuring an IPv4 ACL to Match on Fragment Type

Most DoS (Denial of Service) attacks work by flooding the network with fragmented packets. By filtering the incoming fragments of the packet in a network, an extra layer of protection can be added against such attacks.

You can configure an IPv4 ACL to match on the fragment type, and perform an appropriate action. You can use the following sample configuration with the different fragment options:

```
/* Enter the global configuraton mode and configure an IPv4 access list */
Router# config
Router(config)# ipv4 access-list TEST
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 permit tcp any any

/* Configure an ACE to match on the dont-fragment flag (indicates a non-fragmented packet)
 and forward the packet to the default (pre-configured) next hop  */
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 20 permit tcp any any fragment-type dont-fragment default

/* Configure an ACE to match on the is-fragment flag (indicates a fragmented packet)
 and forward the packet to a next hop of 10.10.10.1  */
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 30 permit udp any any fragment-type is-fragment nexthop1 ipv4
10.10.10.1

/* Configure an ACE to match on the first-fragment flag (indicates the first fragment of a
 fragmented packet)
 and forward the packet to a next hop of 20.20.20.1  */
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 40 permit ospf any any fragment-type first-fragment nexthop1 ipv4
 20.20.20.1


/* Configure an ACE to match on the last-fragment flag (indicates the last fragment of a
fragmented packet)
 and forward the packet to a next hop of 30.30.30.1  */
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 50 permit icmp any any fragment-type last-fragment nexthop1 ipv4
30.30.30.1
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# commit
```

Use Case: Configuring an IPv4 ACL to Match on the First Fragment and Last Fragment

This section describes an use case, where you configure an ACL to forward a fragment if it is the first fragment of the packet and discard a fragment if it is the last fragment of the packet.

In this configuration, the ACL checks the fragment offset value ('0' for the first fragment). If the fragment is the first fragment of the packet, the packet is forwarded. If the fragment is the last fragment of the packet, it is dropped at the interface.

```
/* Enter the global configuraton mode and configure an IPv4 access list */
Router# config
Thu Jan 11 11:56:27.221 IST
Router(config)# ipv4 access-list ACLFIRSTFRAG

/* Configure an ACE to match on the first fragment.
If the fragment offset value equals 0, the fragment is forwarded to the 192.168.1.2 next
hop */
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 permit tcp any any fragment-type first-fragment nexthop1 ipv4
192.168.1.2

/* Configure an ACE to match on the last fragment, and drop the fragment at the interface.
 */
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 20 deny tcp any any fragment-type last-fragment
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# commit
Thu Jan 11 12:01:33.297 IST

/* Validate the configuration */
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# do show access-lists
Thu Jan 11 12:05:23.646 IST
ipv4 access-list ACLFIRSTFRAG
 10 permit tcp any any fragment-type first-fragment nexthop1 ipv4 192.168.1.20
```

```
20 deny tcp any any fragment-type last-fragment
```

You have successfully configured an IPv4 ACL to match on the fragment type.

Associated Commands

- fragment-type

Configuring an IPv6 ACL to Match on Fragment Type

Table 8: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
IPv6 ACL to Match on Fragment Type	Release 7.5.1	With this feature, you can configure the IPv6 Extended Access Lists with Fragment Control. This feature allows more granularity of control over noninitial fragments of an incoming IPv6 packet. It also adds an extra layer of protection against Denial of Service (DoS) attacks by filtering the incoming fragments of the IPv6 packet in a network. This feature is now supported on Cisco NCS 5700 Series Fixed Port Routers and the Cisco NCS 5500 Series Routers that have the Cisco NC57 line cards that are installed and operating in the native mode. The following commands are modified: • **is-fragment** • **first-fragment**

Configuration

You can configure an IPv6 ACL to match on the fragment type, and perform an appropriate action. You can use the following sample configuration with the different fragment options:

Note

- The IPv6 fragments control is supported in the ingress direction only.
- The IPv6 fragments control is applicable only to Cisco NCS 5700 Series Fixed Port Routers and the Cisco NCS 5500 Series Routers that have the Cisco NC57 line cards that are installed and operating in the native mode.
- The IPv6 fragments control in Cisco NC57 line cards is supported only in native mode.

```
Router#config
Router(config)#ipv6 access-list frag-test
Router(config-ipv6-acl)#10 permit tcp any any fragment-type is-fragment
Router(config-ipv6-acl)#11 permit tcp any any fragment-type first-fragment
Router(config-ipv4-acl)#commit
```

Verification

Use the **show access-lists** command to verify the configuration of the IPv6 ACL to Match on Fragment Type feature.

```
Router#show access-lists ipv6 frag-test
ipv6 access-list test
 10 permit tcp any any fragment-type is-fragment
 11 permit udp any any fragment-type first-fragment
```

Matching by Fragment Offset in ACLs

You can configure an access control list (ACL) rule to filter packets by the fragment-offset value. Depending on whether a packet matches the criteria in a permit or deny statement, the packet is either processed or dropped respectively at the interface. Fragment-offset filtering is supported only on ingress direction with compression mode of an ACL.

Note

- Fragment offset filtering is supported for IPv4 packets in the default TCAM key for NC57-18DD-SE line cards, in traditional ACL mode, and not in compressed ACL mode.
- IPv6 Extended Access Lists do not support the configuration of ACL matching by fragment-offset values.

For more information about this feature, see the *Implementing Access Lists and Prefix Lists* chapter in the *IP Addresses and Services Configuration Guide for Cisco NCS 5500 Series Routers*.For complete command reference, see the *Access List Commands* chapter in *IP Addresses and Services Command Reference for Cisco NCS 5500 Series and NCS 540 and NCS 560 Series Routers*

Associated Commands

- fragment-offset

Configuring ACL Matching by Fragment Offset

To configure fragment-offset match in ACL, use the **fragment-offset** option in **permit** or **deny** command in IPv4 or IPv6 access-list configuration mode.

Note For fragment-offset filtering, you must attach the particular ACL to an interface with compression level 3. Else, the configuration is rejected.

Configuration

This example shows how to specify an ACL rule based on the fragment-offset per IPv4 header. Here, the packet is permitted only if the fragment-offset in the IPv4 header of the packet is within the range of 300-400. The value *300-400* is based on the 8-byte unit, which is same as fragment-offset of *2400-3200* bytes.

```
/* Configure ACL */
Router# configure
Router(config)# ipv4 access-list fragment-offset-acl
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 permit ipv4 any any fragment-offset range 300 400
Router# commit

/* Attach the ACL to the interface */
Router# configure
Router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether70
Router(config-if)# ipv4 access-group fragment-offset-acl ingress compress level 3
Router# commit
```

Running Configuration

```
ipv4 access-list fragment-offset-acl
 10 permit ipv4 any any fragment-offset range 300 400
!

interface Bundle-Ether70
 ipv4 address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0
 ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1:1::1/48
 ipv4 access-group fragment-offset-acl ingress compress level 3
!
```

Verify Fragment-offset Match in ACL

```
Router# show access-lists ipv4 fragment-offset-acl usage pfilter loc 0/4/CPU0


Wed Apr 12 19:49:54.457 UTC
Interface : Bundle-Ether70
    Input  ACL : Common-ACL : N/A  ACL : fragment-offset-acl  (comp-lvl 3)
    Output ACL : N/A



Router# show access-lists ipv4 fragment-offset-acl hardware ing int Bundle-Ether70 loc
0/4/CPU0


Wed Apr 12 19:51:07.837 UTC
ipv4 access-list fragment-offset-acl
 10 permit ipv4 any any fragment-offset range 300 400
```

Associated Commands

- ipv4 access-list
- ipv6 access-list
- deny (IPv4)
- deny (IPv6)
- fragment-offset
- permit (IPv4)
- permit (IPv6)

Configuring ACL Filtering by IP Packet Length

You can configure an access control list to filter packets by the packet length at an ingress interface. Depending on whether a packet matches the packet-length condition in a permit or deny statement, the packet is either processed or dropped respectively at the interface.

To configure packet length filtering in ACL, use the **packet-length** option in **permit** or **deny** command in IPv4 or IPv6 access-list configuration mode.

Restrictions

Packet length filtering feature in ACL is subjected to these restrictions:

- Packet length filtering is supported only on ingress direction, for both traditional (non-compression) and hybrid (compression) ACLs.
- Only quantized (value divisible by 16) packet length filtering is supported for traditional ACLs on IPv4.
- Packet length filtering is not supported in the default TCAM key, but instead requires a User-Defined TCAM Key (UDK) that can be specified using the `hw-module profile tcam format` command as described in the configuration section.
- Packet length filtering is supported in the default TCAM key for NC57-18DD-SE line cards, without using the User-Defined-Key or compression mode.

Associated Commands

- deny (IPv4)
- deny (IPv6)
- packet-length
- permit (IPv4)
- permit (IPv6)

Configuring Simple IPv4 ACLs to Filter by Packet Length

To configure a simple ACL to filter by packet length in IPv4 networks, use the following steps.

1. Enable packet length filtering in the global configuration mode by using the `hw-module` command.

```
Router# config
Router(/config)# hw-module profile tcam format access-list ipv4 dst-addr dst-port proto
 packet-length frag-bit port-range
```

2. Enter the global configuration mode and configure a simple IPv4 access list to filter packets by the packet length value.

   In this particular example, we configure a set of statements to process only those packets that match the specified packet length condition. All other packets are dropped when this ACL is applied to an ingress interface.

```
Router# config
Router(config)# ipv4 access-list pktlen-v4
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 permit tcp any any packet-length eq 1664
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 20 permit udp any any packet-length range 1600 2000
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 30 deny ipv4 any any
```

3. Commit the ACL and exit the IPv4 ACL configuration mode.

```
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# commit
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# end
```

4. Apply the ACL to the required Gigabit Ethernet interface.

```
Router(config)# interface TenGigE0/5/0/3
Router(config-if)# ipv4 access-group pktlen-v4 ingress
```

5. Commit the configuration and exit the interface configuration mode.

```
Router(config-if)# commit
Router(config-if)# end
```

6. Verify your configuration.

```
Router# show access-lists pktlen-v4

ipv4 access-list pktlen-v4
10 permit tcp any any packet-length eq 1664
20 permit udp any any packet-length range 1600 2000
30 deny ipv4 any any
```

7. Verify the ACL matches in hardware.

```
Router# show access-lists pktlen-v4 hardware ingress location 0/5/CPU0
ipv4 access-list pktlen-v4
10 permit tcp any any packet-length eq 1664
20 permit udo any any packet-length range 1600 2000 (1286 hw matches)
30 deny ipv4 any any
```

You have successfully configured a simple IPv4 ACL to filter by packet length.

Configuring Scaled IPv4 ACLs to Filter by Packet Length

To configure a scaled ACL to filter by packet length in IPv4 networks, use the following steps.

1. Enable packet length filtering in the global configuration mode by using the `hw-module` command.

```
Router# config
Router(/config)# hw-module profile tcam format access-list ipv4 dst-addr dst-port proto
 packet-length frag-bit port-range
```

2. From the global configuration mode, configure an IPv4 access list to filter packets by the packet length value.

   In this particular example, we configure a statement to process only those packets that match the specified packet length condition. All other packets are dropped when this ACL is applied to an ingress interface.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# ipv4 access-list scaled_acl1
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 permit ipv4 net-group netobject1 any packet-length eq 1000
```

3. Commit the ACL and exit the IPv4 ACL configuration mode.

```
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# commit
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# end
```

4. Apply the ACL to the required Gigabit Ethernet interface.

```
Router(config)# interface TenGigE0/5/0/3
Router(config-if)#ipv4 access-group scaled_acl1 ingress
```

5. Commit the configuration and exit the interface configuration mode.

```
Router(config-if)# commit
Router(config-if)# end
```

6. Verify your configuration.

```
Router# show access-lists scaled_acl1
ipv4 access-list scaled_acl1
10 permit ipv4 net-group netobject1 any packet-length eq 1000
```

7. Verify the ACL matches in hardware.

```
Router# show access-lists scaled_acl1 hardware ingress location 0/5/CPU0
ipv4 access-list scaled_acl1
10 permit ipv4 net-group netobject1 any packet-length eq 1000 (1500 hw matches)
```

You have successfully configured a scaled IPv4 ACL to filter by packet length.

Configuring Simple IPv6 ACLs to Filter by Packet Length

To configure a scaled ACL to filter by packet length in IPv6 networks, use the following steps.

1. Enable packet length filtering in the global configuration mode by using the `hw-module` command.

```
Router# config
Router(/config)# hw-module profile tcam format access-list ipv4 dst-addr dst-port proto
 packet-length frag-bit port-range
```

2. Enter the global configuration mode and create an object group for configuring a scaled ACL.

```
Router(config)# object-group  network ipv6 netobject2
Router(config-object-group-ipv6)# 2001::0/128
Router(config-object-group-ipv6)# commit
```

3. From the global configuration mode, configure a scaled IPv6 access list to filter packets by the packet length value.

   In this particular example, we configure a statement to process only those packets that match the specified packet length condition. All other packets are dropped when this ACL is applied to an ingress interface.

```
Router(config)# ipv6 access-list scaled_acl2
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# 10 permit ipv6 net-group netobject2 any packet-length eq 1000
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# commit
```

4. Commit the ACL and exit the IPv6 ACL configuration mode.

```
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# commit
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# end
```

5. Apply the ACL to the required Gigabit Ethernet interface.

```
Router# config
Router(config)# interface TenGigE0/5/0/3
Router(config-if)# ipv6 access-group scaled_acl2 ingress compress level 3
```

6. Commit the configuration and exit the interface configuration mode.

```
Router(config-if)# commit
Router(config-if)# end
```

7. Verify your configuration.

```
Router# show access-lists ipv6 scaled_acl2
ipv6 access-list scaled_acl2
10 permit ipv6 net-group netobject2 any packet-length eq 1000
```

8. Verify the ACL matches in hardware.

```
Router# show access-lists ipv6 scaled_acl2 hardware ingress location 0/5/CPU0
ipv6 access-list scaled_acl2
10 permit ipv6 net-group netobject2 any packet-length eq 1000 (2000 hw matches)
```

You have successfully configured a scaled IPv6 ACL to filter by packet length.

Understanding Object-Group ACLs

Table 9: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Egress Hybrid (Compression) ACL Support	Release 7.7.1	When you configure compression or hybrid ACLs at the egress, you can separate address prefixes and ports into network object groups and port object groups respectively. Besides flexibility, using hybrid ACLs offer you granularity in adding multiple object groups at the egress, enhancing your traffic security. Plus, because this feature uses the compression functionality, the egress ACL has more space and resources to accommodate more ACLs. This feature, when enabled on the following routers and line cards that operate in native mode, introduces the **acl egress compress** option for the `acl ingress compression` command. • Cisco NCS-57B1-5DSE Router • Cisco NCS-57C3-MODS-SYS Router • NC57-18DD-SE Line Card • NC57-36H-SE Line Card

You can use object-group ACLs to classify users, devices, or protocols into groups so you can have a group-level access control policy. Instead of specifying individual IP addresses, protocols, and port numbers in multiple ACEs, you can specify just the object group in a single ACL.

This feature is very beneficial in large scale networks which currently contain hundreds of ACLs. By using the object-group ACL feature, the number of ACEs per ACL are significantly reduced. Object-group ACLs are also more readable, and easier to manage than conventional ACLs. Using object-group ACLs instead of conventional ACLs optimizes the storage needed in TCAM.

Types of Object-Group ACLs

You can create two types of object-group ACLs on Cisco IOS XR:

- **Network object-group ACLs**: Consist of groups of host IP Addresses and network IP addresses.

- **Port object-group ACLs**: Consist of groups of ports and supporting Layer 3/Layer 4 protocols.

Compressing ACLs

Object-group ACLs use compression to accommodate the large number of ACEs. Compression is achieved by compressing the following three fields of an ACE:

- Source IP prefix
- Destination IP prefix
- Source port number

From IOS XR Release 7.7.1 onwards, you can enable egress, which allows you to separate address prefixes and ports into network object groups and port object groups respectively.

For the Cisco NCS-57B1-5DSE and NCS-57C3-MODS-SYS routers and, NC57-18DD-SE and NC57-36H-SE line cards:

- you can enable ingress compression by using the `hw-module profile acl ingress compress enable location <location>` command.
- that operate in native mode and have the Egress Traffic Management mode enabled, you can enable egress ACL compression by using the `hw-module profile acl egress compress enable location <location>` command. To enable the native mode, use the `hw-module profile npu native-mode-enable` command.

Following are some of the configuration guidelines and limitations for the `acl egress compress` command to work:

- To execute this command on the Cisco NCS-57B1-5DSE and Cisco NCS-57C3-MODS-SYS routers and, NC57-18DD-SE, and NC57-36H-SE line cards, you must first enable the `hw-module profile acl ingress compress enable location <location>` command.
- This command is supported on physical interface, physical-subinterface, bundle interface, bundle-subinterface, and on BVIs.
- In case of bundle-ethernet interfaces, all the bundle members must be from the Cisco NC57 line cards.
- Line card reboot is required to enable this command.
- This feature is not supported on the Cisco NCS 5500 Series Routers.
- This feature is not supported on the Cisco NCS 5700 Series Routers that operate in compatible mode.
- This command is not supported on devices that have both Cisco NC57 and Cisco NCS 5500 series line cards installed.

For more information on the command(s), see chapter *Access List Commands* in the *IP Addresses and Services Command Reference for Cisco NCS 5500 Series and NCS 540 and NCS 560 Series Routers*.

There are only two compression levels in the access-group configuration for an ACL on an ingress interface:

- **Compress level 0**: No compression is done on the ACE fields.

  In this mode, the object-group ACL behaves like a traditional ACL. Internal TCAM resources are utilized and there will be a huge impact on system resources and time taken for processing the ACL.

- **Compress level 3**: All three fields (source IP, destination IP, and source port) in an ACE are compressed.

  In this mode, external TCAM is used for prefix lookup, and internal TCAM is used for ACE lookup. This mode supports 16-bit based packet length filtering and fragment offset filtering.

Configuring an Object-Group ACL

Before You Begin

You must be aware of the following information that apply to object-group ACLs:

- You can configure ACLs that contain both conventional and object-group ACEs.
- You can modify the objects in an object group dynamically without redefining the object group or the ACE that references the object group.
- You can configure an object-group ACL multiple times with a source group, or a destination group, or both source and destination groups.

Restrictions

Configuring object-group ACLs involves the following restrictions:

- Object-group ACLs can only be configured to an interface. They cannot be used or referenced by applications like SSH, SNMP, NTP.
- To delete an object-group, you must first delete it from all ACLs.
- You cannot configure object-group ACLs along with QoS policies.
- Object-group ACLs are not supported in any policy based configuration.
- Object-group is not supported in common ACLs.
- Nested object-groups are not supported from Release 6.2.1.
- Any inline ACE update to an object group ACL clears complete stats of the ACL.

Configuring a Network Object-Group ACL

A network object group can contain a single or multiple network objects.

Configuration

Use the following set of configuration statements to configure a network object-group ACL for an IPv4 address.

```
/* From the global configuration mode, create a network object group. */
Router(config)# object-group network ipv4 netobj1
Router(config-object-group-ipv4)# description my-network-object
Router(config-object-group-ipv4)# host 10.1.1.1
Router(config-object-group-ipv4)# 10.2.1.0 255.255.255.0
Router(config-object-group-ipv4)# range 10.3.1.10 10.3.1.50

/* Create an access list referencing the object group. */
```

```
Router(config)# ipv4 access-list network-object-acl permit ipv4 net-group netobj1 any

/* Apply the access list containing the object group to the desired interface and commit
your configuration. */
Router(config)# interface TenGigE0/0/0/10/3
Router(config-if)# ipv4 address 1.1.1.1/24
Router(config-if)# no shut
Router(config-if)# ipv4 access-group network-object-acl ingress compress level 3
Router(config-if)# commit
Tue Mar 28 10:23:34.106 IST

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Mar 28 10:37:48.570 : ifmgr[397]: %PKT_INFRA-LINK-3-UPDOWN : interface
TenGigE0/0/0/10/3, changed state to Down
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Mar 28 10:37:48.608 : ifmgr[397]: %PKT_INFRA-LINK-3-UPDOWN : interface
TenGigE0/0/0/10/3, changed state to Up

Router(config-if)# exit
```

Use the following set of configuration statements to configure a network object-group ACL for an IPv6 address.

```
/* From the global configuration mode, create a network object group. */
Router(config)# object-group network ipv6 netobj1
Router(config-object-group-ipv6)# description my-network-object
Router(config-object-group-ipv6)# host 2001:DB8:1::1
Router(config-object-group-ipv6)# 2001:DB8::1 2001:DB8:0:ABCD::1
Router(config-object-group-ipv6)# range 2001:DB8::2 2001:DB8::5

/* Create an access list referencing the object group. */
Router(config)# ipv6 access-list network-object-acl permit ipv6 net-group netobj1 any

/* Apply the access list containing the object group to the desired interface and commit
your configuration. */
Router(config)# interface TenGigE0/0/0/10/3
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1/32
Router(config-if)# no shut
Router(config-if)# ipv6 access-group network-object-acl ingress compress level 3
Router(config-if)# commit
Tue Mar 28 10:23:34.106 IST

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Mar 28 10:37:48.570 : ifmgr[397]: %PKT_INFRA-LINK-3-UPDOWN : interface
TenGigE0/0/0/10/3, changed state to Down
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Mar 28 10:37:48.608 : ifmgr[397]: %PKT_INFRA-LINK-3-UPDOWN : interface
TenGigE0/0/0/10/3, changed state to Up

Router(config-if)# exit
```

Running Configuration

Confirm your configuration.

```
Router(config)# show run
Tue Mar 28 10:37:55.737 IST

Building configuration...
!! IOS XR Configuration 0.0.0
...

!
object-group network ipv4 netobj1
```

```
 10.2.1.0/24
 host 10.1.1.1
 range  10.3.1.10 10.3.1.50
 description my-network-object
!
!
ipv4 access-list network-object-acl
 10 permit ipv4 net-group netobj1 any
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/10/3
 ipv4 address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
 ipv4 access-group network-object-acl ingress compress level 3
!
```

You have successfully configured a network object-group ACL.

Configuring a Port Object-Group ACL

A port object group can contain a single or multiple port objects.

Configuration

Use the following set of configuration statements to configure a port object-group ACL.

```
/* From the global configuration mode, create a port object group, and commit your
configuration. */
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# object-group port portobj1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-object-group-ipv4)# description my-port-object
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-object-group-ipv4)# eq bgp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-object-group-ipv4)# range 100 200
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-object-group-ipv4)# commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-object-group-ipv4)# exit

/* Create an access list referencing the object group. */
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ipv4 access-list port-object-acl permit tcp any port-group
portobj1 any

/* Apply the access list containing the object group to the desired interface and commit
your configuration. */
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE0/0/0/10/3
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 2.2.2.2/24
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 access-group port-object-acl ingress compress level
3
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# no shut
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
Tue Mar 28 10:23:34.106 IST

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Mar 28 10:37:48.570 : ifmgr[397]: %PKT_INFRA-LINK-3-UPDOWN : interface
TenGigE0/0/0/10/3, changed state to Down
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Mar 28 10:37:48.608 : ifmgr[397]: %PKT_INFRA-LINK-3-UPDOWN : interface
TenGigE0/0/0/10/3, changed state to Up

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# exit
```

Running Configuration

Confirm your configuration.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# show run
Tue Mar 28 10:37:55.737 IST

Building configuration...
!! IOS XR Configuration 0.0.0
...
object-group port portobj1
 description my-port-object
 eq bgp
 range 100 200
!

ipv4 access-list port-object-acl
 10 permit tcp any port-group portobj1 any
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/10/3
 ipv4 access-group port-object-acl ingress compress level 3
!
end
!
```

You have successfully configured a port object-group ACL.

Verifying Object-Group ACL Compression

You can use the commands described in this section to verify the configured object-group ACLs in operation and the compression of the ACEs in the ACL.

Note The outputs provided in this section are a standalone sample and are not related to the configurations provided in the preceding sections.

Verification

Use the following set of verification commands to verify object-group ACL compression.

```
/* Verify the entries of the ACL in operation. */

Router# show access-lists ipv4 network-object-acl hardware ingress location 0/0/CPU0
ipv4 access-list network-object-acl
40 permit ospf net-group n_192.168.0.0_16 any (20898463272 matches)
70 permit tcp any net-group TEST_ALL_V4 established
100 permit udp net-group INTERNAL port-group KERBEROS_UDP net-group TEST_ALL_V4
130 permit udp net-group INTERNAL port-group DNS_UDP net-group TEST_ALL_V4
160 permit udp net-group INTERNAL port-group NTP net-group TEST_ALL_V4
190 permit udp net-group INTERNAL port-group LDAP_UDP net-group TEST_ALL_V4
...
1500 permit udp net-group VLAN60_SECURITY net-group h_192.168.77.242 port-group
UDP_50000-50100
1530 deny ipv4 net-group VLAN60_SECURITY any log (20891956640 matches)
...


/* Verify the ACE compression in the ACL. */
Router# show access-lists ipv4 network-object-acl hardware ingress verify location 0/0/CPU0
Verifying TCAM entries for network-object-acl
Please wait...
```

```
    INTF    NPU lookup  ACL # intf Total  compression Total   result failed(Entry) TCAM
entries
                type    ID  shared ACES   prefix-type Entries        ACE SEQ #     verified
---------- --- ------- --- ------ ------ ----------- ------- ------ ------------- ------------

TenGigE0_0_0_10_3 (ifhandle: 0x1c8)

              1 IPV4      2      1    247 COMPRESSED      810 passed
  810
                                          SRC IP         2746 passed
 2746
                                          DEST IP        3413 passed
 3413
                                          SRC PORT        340 passed
  340
```

You have successfully verified the compression of ACEs within an ACL.

Configuring TTL Matching and Rewriting for IPv4 ACLs

You can configure ACLs to match on the TTL value specified in the IPv4 header. You can specify the TTL match condition to be based on a single value, or range of TTL values. You can also rewrite the TTL value in the IPv4 header by using the **set ttl** command.

Limitations for using TTL matching and rewriting for IPv4 ACLs

Using TTL matching and rewriting for IPv4 ACLs is known to have the following limitations.

- TTL matching is supported only for ingress ACLs.
- ACL logging is not supported for ingress ACLs after a User-Defined TCAM Key (UDK) is configured with the **enable-set-ttl** option.
- If a TTL rewrite is applied to the outer IPv4 header of an IP-in-IP header, then when the outer IPv4 header is decapsulated, (by GRE decapsulation) the TTL rewrite is also applied to the inner IPv4 header.
- TTL matching is not supported in the default TCAM key, but instead requires a User-Defined TCAM Key (UDK) using the **hw-module profile tcam format** command as described in the configuration section.

Configuration

Use the following steps to configure TTL matching and rewriting for IPv4 ACLs.

```
/* Enable TTL matching and rewriting in the global configuration mode by using the hw-module
 command */
Router(config)# hw-module profile tcam format access-list ipv4 dst-addr dst-port proto
port-range enable-set-ttl ttl-match

/* Configure an IPv4 ACL with the TTL parameters */
Router(config)# ipv4 access-list acl-v4
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 deny tcp any any ttl eq 100
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 20 permit tcp any any ttl range 1 50 set ttl 200
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 30 permit tcp any any ttl neq 100 set ttl 255
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# commit
Thu Nov  2 12:22:58.948 IST
```

```
/* Attach the IPv4 ACL to the GigE interface */
Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/0
Router(config-if)# ipv4 address 15.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)# ipv4 access-group acl-v4 ingress
Router(config-if)# commit
```

Running Configuration

Validate your configuration by using the **show run** command.

```
Router(config)# show run
Thu Nov  2 14:01:53.376 IST
Building configuration...
!! IOS XR Configuration 0.0.0
!! Last configuration change at Thu Nov  2 12:22:59 2017 by annseque
!
hw-module profile tcam format access-list ipv4 dst-addr dst-port proto port-range
enable-set-ttl ttl-match
!
ipv4 access-list acl-v4
 10 deny tcp any any ttl eq 100
 20 permit tcp any any ttl range 1 50 set ttl 200
 30 permit tcp any any ttl neq 100 set ttl 255
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
 ipv4 address 15.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
 ipv4 access-group acl-v4 ingress
!
```

You have successfully configured TTL matching and rewriting for IPv4 ACLs.

Configuring Interface-Based Unique IPv4 ACLs

ACLs that are shared across interfaces and use the same TCAM space are known as shared ACLs. However, you can configure only 512 unique, shared ACLs. To configure more unique ACLs, ACL sharing must be disabled by using the **interface-based** command. By making the ACLs unique for an interface, you can configure more than 512 ACLs.

Configuration Using UDK on Internal TCAM

Use the following configuration to enable unique, interface-based IPv4 ACLs on internal TCAMs.

Note

- A reboot of the line cards is required after entering the **hw-module profile** command to activate the command.
- TCAM is allocated for each ACL on an interface, and is not shared across ACLs. Hence, for instance, if an ACL utitlizes 10 TCAM entries, and is applied to 100 interfaces, the total number of TCAM entries will be 1000.

```
/* Enable interface-based, unique IPv4 ACLs on internal TCAMs*/
Router(config)# hw-module profile tcam format access-list ipv4 src-addr dst-addr src-port
dst-port proto precedence ttl-match tcp-flags frag-bit enable-set-ttl interface-based
```

```
/* Configure an IPv4 ACL with the TTL parameters */
Router(config)# ipv4 access-list acl-v4
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 deny tcp any any ttl eq 100
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 20 permit tcp any any ttl range 1 50 set ttl 200
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 30 permit tcp any any ttl neq 100 set ttl 255
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# commit
Thu Nov  2 12:22:58.948 IST

/* Attach the IPv4 ACL to the GigE interface */
Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/0
Router(config-if)# ipv4 address 15.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)# ipv4 access-group acl-v4 ingress
Router(config-if)# commit
```

Running Configuration

Validate your configuration by using the **show run** command.

```
Router(config)# show run
Thu Nov  2 14:01:53.376 IST
Building configuration...
!! IOS XR Configuration 0.0.0
!! Last configuration change at Thu Nov  2 12:22:59 2017 by annseque
!
hw-module profile tcam format access-list ipv4 src-addr dst-addr src-port dst-port proto
precedence ttl-match tcp-flags frag-bit enable-set-ttl interface-based
!
ipv4 access-list acl-v4
 10 deny tcp any any ttl eq 100
 20 permit tcp any any ttl range 1 50 set ttl 200
 30 permit tcp any any ttl neq 100 set ttl 255
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
 ipv4 address 15.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
 ipv4 access-group acl-v4 ingress
!
```

You have successfully configured unique, interface-based IPv4 ACLs.

Configuration Without Using UDK on External TCAM

You can also configure unique, interface-based IPv4 ACLs on external TCAMs. Through this configuration you can use the internal TCAM space for other configurations. On NC57-18DD-SE line cards, you can configure interface-based unique IPv4 ACLs through the `hw-module profile acl ingress layer3 ipv4 interface-based location` *`location`* command as well.

Use the following configuration to enable unique, interface-based IPv4 ACLs on external TCAMs:

```
/* Enable interface-based, unique IPv4 ACLs on external TCAMs*/
Router(config)# hw-module profile acl ingress layer3 ipv4 interface-based location 0/1/CPU0

/* Configure an IPv4 ACL with the TTL parameters */
Router(config)# ipv4 access-list acl-v4
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 permit tcp any any eq 1024
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 20 permit tcp any any eq 2048 set ttl 200
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 30 permit tcp any any neq 100 set ttl 210
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# commit
Thu Nov  2 12:22:58.948 IST
```

Configuring TTL Matching and Rewriting for IPv6 ACLs

You can configure ACLs to match on the TTL value specified in the IPv6 header. You can specify the TTL match condition to be based on a single value, or a range of TTLs or TTL not equal to any value. You can also rewrite the TTL value in the IPv6 header by using the **set ttl** command.

Note A reboot of the line cards is required after entering the **hw-module profile** command to activate the command.

Limitations for using TTL matching and rewriting for IPv6 ACLs

Using TTL matching and rewriting for IPv6 ACLs is known to have the following limitations.

- TTL matching is supported only for ingress ACLs.
- ACL logging is not supported for ingress ACLs after a User-Defined TCAM Key (UDK) is configured with the **enable-set-ttl** option.
- If a TTL rewrite is applied to the outer IPv6 header of an IP-in-IP header, then when the outer IPv6 header is decapsulated, (by GRE decapsulation) the TTL rewrite is also applied to the inner IPv6 header.
- TTL matching is not supported in the default TCAM key, but instead requires a User-Defined TCAM Key (UDK) using the **hw-module profile tcam format** command as described in the Configuration section.

Configuration

Use the following steps to configure TTL matching and rewriting for IPv6 ACLs.

```
/* Enable TTL matching and rewriting in the global configuration mode by using the hw-module
 command */
Router(config)# hw-module profile tcam format access-list ipv6 dst-addr dst-port src-port
next-hdr enable-set-ttl ttl-match

/* Configure an IPv6 ACL with the TTL parameters */
Router(config)# ipv6 access-list acl-v6
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# 10 deny tcp any any ttl eq 50
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# 20 permit tcp any any ttl lt 50 set ttl 255
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# 30 permit tcp any any ttl gt 50 set ttl 200
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# commit
Thu Nov  2 12:22:58.948 IST

/* Attach the IPv6 ACL to the GigE interface */
Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/0
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:2:1::1/64
Router(config-if)# ipv6 access-group acl-v6 ingress
Router(config-if)# commit
```

Running Configuration

Validate your configuration by using the **show run** command.

```
Router(config)# show run
Thu Nov  2 14:01:53.376 IST
Building configuration...
```

```
!! IOS XR Configuration 0.0.0
!! Last configuration change at Thu Nov  2 12:22:59 2017 by annseque
!hw-module profile tcam format access-list ipv6 dst-addr dst-port src-port next-hdr
enable-set-ttl ttl-match
!
ipv6 access-list acl-v6
 10 deny tcp any any ttl eq 50
20 permit tcp any any ttl lt 50 set ttl 255
30 permit tcp any any ttl gt 50 set ttl 200
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
 ipv6 address 2001:2:1::1/64
 ipv6 access-group acl-v6 ingress
!
```

You have successfully configured TTL matching and rewriting for IPv6 ACLs.

Configuring Interface-Based Unique IPv6 ACLs

ACLs that are shared across interfaces and use the same TCAM space are known as shared ACLs. However, you can configure only 512 unique, shared ACLs. To configure more unique ACLs, ACL sharing must be disabled by using the **interface-based** command. By making the ACLs unique for an interface, you can configure more than 512 ACLs.

Configuration

Use the following configuration to enable unique, interface-based IPv6 ACLs on internal TCAMs.

Note

- A reboot of the line cards is required after entering the hw-module profile command to activate the command.
- TCAM is allocated for each ACL on an interface, and is not shared across ACLs. Hence, for instance, if an ACL utitlizes 10 TCAM entries, and is applied to 100 interfaces, the total number of TCAM entries will be 1000.

```
/* Enable interface-based, unique IPv6 ACLs on internal TCAMs*//
Router(config)# hw-module profile tcam format access-list ipv6 src-addr src-port dst-addr
dst-port next-hdr traffic-class enable-capture enable-set-ttl ttl-match interface-based

/* Configure an IPv6 ACL with the TTL parameters */
Router(config)# ipv6 access-list acl-v6
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# 10 deny tcp any any ttl eq 100
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# 20 permit tcp any any ttl range 1 50 set ttl 200
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# 30 permit tcp any any ttl neq 100 set ttl 255
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# commit
Thu Nov  2 12:22:58.948 IST

/* Attach the IPv6 ACL to the GigE interface */
Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/0
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:2:1::1/64
Router(config-if)# ipv6 access-group acl-v6 ingress
Router(config-if)# commit
```

Running Configuration

Validate your configuration by using the **show run** command.

```
Router(config)# show run
Thu Nov  2 14:01:53.376 IST
Building configuration...
!! IOS XR Configuration 0.0.0
!! Last configuration change at Thu Nov  2 12:22:59 2017 by annseque
!
hw-module profile tcam format access-list ipv6 src-addr src-port dst-addr dst-port next-hdr
 traffic-class enable-capture enable-set-ttl ttl-match interface-based
!
ipv6 access-list acl-v6
 10 deny tcp any any ttl eq 100
 20 permit tcp any any ttl range 1 50 set ttl 200
 30 permit tcp any any ttl neq 100 set ttl 255
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
 ipv6 address 2001:2:1::1/64
 ipv6 access-group acl-v6 ingress
!
```

You have successfully configured unique, interface-based IPv6 ACLs.

Configuration Without Using UDK on External TCAM

You can also configure unique, interface-based IPv6 ACLs on external TCAMs. Through this configuration you can use the internal TCAM space for other configurations. On NC57-18DD-SE line cards, you can configure interface-based unique IPv6 ACLs through the `hw-module profile acl ingress layer3 ipv6 interface-based location` *`location`* command as well.

Use the following configuration to enable unique, interface-based IPv6 ACLs on external TCAMs:

```
/* Enable interface-based, unique IPv6 ACLs on external TCAMs*/
Router(config)# hw-module profile acl ingress layer3 ipv6 interface-based location 0/1/CPU0

/* Configure an IPv6 ACL with the TTL parameters */
Router(config)# ipv6 access-list acl-v6
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# 10 permit tcp any any eq 1024
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# 20 permit tcp any any eq 2048 set ttl 200
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# 30 permit tcp any any neq 100 set ttl 210
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# commit

Thu Nov  2 12:22:58.948 IST
```

Filtering Packets with IPv6 Extension Headers

Table 10: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Support for extension headers in egress IPv6 ACLs	Release 7.4.1	This feature is now supported on routers that have the Cisco NC57 line cards installed and operate in native mode.

When the following IPv6 extensions headers are present in the ACL, by default, the control plane CPU filters the packets and applies security ACLs:

- Hop-by-Hop
- Destination-Options
- Routing
- Fragment
- Mobility
- Host-Identity
- SHIM6

Note

- For traffic flows with extension headers, authentication headers, encapsulation security payloads, mobility headers, and filtering of packets based on layer 4 data is not supported in IPv6 ACLs.
- For NC57-24DD and NC57-18DD-SE line cards, traffic flows with extension headers, authentication headers, encapsulation security payloads, mobility headers, and filtering of packets based on layer 4 data is supported in IPv6 ACLs.
- For NC57-24DD and NC57-18DD-SE line cards, hop by hop options, encapsulation security payload, authentication header, destination options, mobility header, and Fragment headers are handled in the hardware (instead of software).
- For NC57-24DD and NC57-18DD-SE line cards, you can configure routing extension headers in an ACE to filter packets.
- For NC57-24DD and NC57-18DD-SE line cards, encapsulation of the security payload is not supported in an ACE if the payload is encrypted.

Filtering of these packets in CPU reduces the packet rate to 100 packets/sec and later leads to packet drop. Any extension headers that are not identified are not detected as extension header and ACLs may not work properly.

You can use the following command to verify the number of packets dropped using the following command:

```
Router # show controllers npu stats traps-all instance all location 0/2/cpu0 |  i EXT_HDR
```

You can add ACL permit and deny rules with right priority to process the packets at full rate. Adding the rules avoids the packets being sent to the CPU. But bypasses the security ACLs at layer 4.

Note You can use Layer 3 information to filter these packets.

For example, to permit or deny AH packets, you can add the following ACL rule:

```
10 permit ahp any
Or
10 deny ahp any
```

To filter packets based on mobility header, configure protocol number 135. For example, to permit or deny packets with mobility headers, you can add the following ACL rule:

```
5 permit 135 any any
Or
5 deny 135 any any
```

To disable the default behaviour of filtering the packets in the CPU and yet permit the extension headers, configure the Ipv6 extension header.

With this, you need not include permit rules in each ACL. All the packets with extension headers bypass the security ACLs and permit the extension header.

You can enable or disable the Ipv6 extension header option anytime without restarting the device.

Configuration Example

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# hw-module profile acl IPv6 ext-header permit

Router(config)# commit
```

Associated Commands

- acl ipv6 ext-header

Configuring Extended Access Lists

Configuration Example

Creates an IPv4 named access list "acl_1". This access list permits ICMP protocol packets with any source and destination IPv4 address and denies TCP protocol packets with any source and destination IPv4 address and destination port greater than 5000.

```
Router#configure
Router(config)#ipv4 access-list acl_1


Router(config-ipv4-acl)#20 permit icmp any any
Router(config-ipv4-acl)#30 deny tcp any any gt 5000
Router(config-ipv4-acl)#commit
```

Running Configuration

```
Router#  show running-config ipv4 access-list acl_1
ipv4 access-list acl_1
 20 permit icmp any any
 30 deny tcp any any gt 5000
!
```

Verification

Verify that the permit and deny settings are according to the set configuration.

```
Router# show access-lists acl_1
ipv4 access-list acl_1
 20 permit icmp any any
 30 deny tcp any any gt 5000
Router#
```

Associated Commands

- ipv4 access-list
- ipv6 access-list
- permit (IPv4)
- permit (IPv6)
- remark (IPv4)
- remark (IPv6)
- deny (IPv4)
- deny (IPv6)

What to Do Next

After creating an access list, you must apply it to a line or an interface. ACL commit fails while adding and removing unique Access List Entries (ACE). This happens due to the absence of an assigned manager process. The user has to exit the ACL configuration mode and re-enter it before adding the first ACE.

Understanding IP Access List Logging Messages

Cisco IOS XR software can provide logging messages about packets permitted or denied by a standard IP access list. That is, any packet that matches the access list causes an informational logging message about the packet to be sent to the console. The level of messages logged to the console is controlled by the **logging console** command in global configuration mode.

Note ACL logging isn't supported for ingress MPLS packets with the explicit-null or deaggregation label.

The first packet that triggers the access list causes an immediate logging message, and subsequent packets are collected over 5-minute intervals before they are displayed or logged.

However, you can use the { **ipv4 | ipv6** } **access-list log-update threshold** command to set the number of packets that, when they match an access list (and are permitted or denied), cause the system to generate a log message. You might do this to receive log messages more frequently than at 5-minute intervals.

Caution If you set the *update-number* argument to 1, a log message is sent right away, rather than caching it; every packet that matches an access list causes a log message. A setting of 1 isn't recommended because the volume of log messages could overwhelm the system.

Even if you use the { **ipv4 | ipv6} access-list log-update threshold** command, the 5-minute timer remains in effect, so each cache is emptied at the end of 5 minutes, regardless of the number of messages in each cache. Regardless of when the log message is sent, the cache is flushed and the count reset to 0 for that message the same way it's when a threshold isn't specified.

Note The logging facility might drop some logging message packets if there are too many to be handled or if more than one logging message is handled in 1 second. This behavior prevents the router from using excessive CPU cycles because of too many logging packets. Therefore, the logging facility shouldn't be used as a billing tool or as an accurate source of the number of matches to an access list.

Enable Logging on ACE

This section shows you how to enable the ACE of an ACL to log informational messages when it matches incoming packets, using the optional keyword **log**. The router supports this feature only for IPv4 or IPv6 ingress ACLs. The logging message includes the access list number, whether the packet was permitted or denied, the source IP address of the packet, and the number of packets from that source permitted or denied in the prior 5-minute interval.

```
Router#configure
Router(config)#ipv4 access-list test
Router(config-ipv4-acl)#10 permit udp 10.85.1.0 255.255.255.0 log
Router(config-ipv4-acl)#exit
Router(config)# interface FortyGigE0/0/0/22
Router(config-if)# ipv4 access-group test ingress
Router(config-if)# commit
```

Note Set log-level to **informational** or higher with the **logging console** command, so that the router displays the ACL log-messages on the console.

```
Router#configure
Router(config)#logging console informational
Router(config)# commit
```

For more information on log-levels, see section *Syslog Message Severity Levels* in the *Implementing System Logging* chapter of the *System Monitoring Configuration Guide*.

The following snippet shows a sample log message:

```
Router: ipv4_acl_mgr[350]: %ACL-IPV4_ACL-6-IPACCESSLOGP : access-list test (10) permit udp

10.85.1.2(0) -> 10.0.0.1(0), 1 packet
```

Enable Ingress Interface Logging on ACE

Table 11: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Enable Ingress Interface Logging on ACE	Release 7.6.1	Using the **log-input** keyword, you can now enable Access Control Entries (ACEs) to generate log messages that help you identify the interface through which a particular traffic stream ingresses the routers. This information aids in optimizing traffic flow across the network. There was no option to enable logging of ingress interfaces with an ACE in earlier releases. This feature introduces an optional keyword **log-input** for the following commands: • permit (IPv4) • permit (IPv6) • deny (IPv4) • deny (IPv6)

This section shows you how to configure the ACE of an ACL with the optional keyword **log-input**. This option provides the same functionality as the **log** keyword, as described in the previous section *Enable Logging on ACE*, except that the log-message also includes the ingress interface on which the router receives the packet. The router supports this feature for both IPv4 and IPv6 ingress ACLs on main interfaces, sub-interfaces and bridged-virtual interfaces (BVI).

```
Router#configure
Router(config)#ipv4 access-list test
Router(config-ipv4-acl)#10 deny udp 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 log-input
Router(config-ipv4-acl)#exit
Router(config)# interface FortyGigE0/0/0/22
Router(config-if)# ipv4 access-group test ingress
Router(config-if)# commit
```

The following snippet shows a sample log message when the user has enabled this option on an ACE:

```
Router: ipv4_acl_mgr[132]: %ACL-IPV4_ACL-6-IPACCESSLOGP : access-list test (10) deny udp
10.1.1.2(0) FortyGigE0/0/0/22-> 10.2.2.2(0), 63782 packets
```

Understanding Prefix Lists

Prefix lists are used in route maps and route filtering operations and can be used as an alternative to access lists in many Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route filtering commands. A prefix is a portion of an IP address, starting from the far left bit of the far left octet. By specifying exactly how many bits of an address belong to

a prefix, you can then use prefixes to aggregate addresses and perform some function on them, such as redistribution (filter routing updates).

BGP Filtering Using Prefix Lists

Prefix lists can be used as an alternative to access lists in many BGP route filtering commands. It is configured under the Global configurations of the BGP protocol. The advantages of using prefix lists are as follows:

- Significant performance improvement in loading and route lookup of large lists.
- Incremental updates are supported.
- More user friendly CLI. The CLI for using access lists to filter BGP updates is difficult to understand and use because it uses the packet filtering format.
- Greater flexibility.

Before using a prefix list in a command, you must set up a prefix list, and you may want to assign sequence numbers to the entries in the prefix list.

How the System Filters Traffic by Prefix List

Filtering by prefix list involves matching the prefixes of routes with those listed in the prefix list. When there is a match, the route is used. More specifically, whether a prefix is permitted or denied is based upon the following rules:

- An empty prefix list permits all prefixes.
- An implicit deny is assumed if a given prefix does not match any entries of a prefix list.
- When multiple entries of a prefix list match a given prefix, the longest, most specific match is chosen.

Sequence numbers are generated automatically unless you disable this automatic generation. If you disable the automatic generation of sequence numbers, you must specify the sequence number for each entry using the *sequence-number* argument of the **permit** and **deny** commands in IPv4 prefix list configuration command. Use the **no** form of the **permit** or **deny** command with the *sequence-number* argument to remove a prefix-list entry.

The **show** commands include the sequence numbers in their output.

Configuring Prefix Lists

Configuration Example

Creates a prefix-list "pfx_2" with a remark "Deny all routes with a prefix of 10/8". This prefix-list denies all prefixes matching /24 in 128.0.0.0/8.

```
Router#configure
Router(config)#ipv4 prefix-list pfx_2


Router(config-ipv4_pfx)#10 remark Deny all routes with a prefix of 10/8
Router(config-ipv4_pfx)#20 deny 128.0.0.0/8 eq 24
/* Repeat the above step as necessary. Use the no sequence-number command to delete an
entry. */
```

```
Router(config-ipv4_pfx)#commit
```

Running Configuration

```
Router#show running-config ipv4 prefix-list pfx_2
ipv4 prefix-list pfx_2
 10 remark Deny all routes with a prefix of 10/8
 20 deny 128.0.0.0/8 eq 24
!
```

Verification

Verify that the permit and remark settings are according to the set configuration.

```
Router# show prefix-list pfx_2
ipv4 prefix-list pfx_2
 10 remark Deny all routes with a prefix of 10/8
 20 deny 128.0.0.0/8 eq 24
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#
```

Associated Commands

- ipv4 prefix-list
- ipv6 prefix-list
- show prefix-list ipv4
- show prefix-list ipv6

Sequencing Prefix List Entries and Revising the Prefix List

Configuration Example

Assigns sequence numbers to entries in a named prefix list and how to add or delete an entry to or from a prefix list. It is assumed a user wants to revise a prefix list. Resequencing a prefix list is optional.

Note It is possible to resequence ACLs for prefix-list but not for security ACLs.

```
Router#config
Router(config)#ipv4 prefix-list cl_1


Router(config)#10 permit 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255
/* Repeat the above step as necessary adding statements by sequence number where you planned;
 use the no sequence-number command to delete an entry */

Router(config)#commit
end
Router#resequence prefix-list ipv4 cl_1 20 15
```

Running Configuration

```
/*Before resequencing/*
Router#show running-config ipv4 prefix-list cl_1
ipv4 prefix-list cl_1
 10 permit 172.16.0.0/16
!
/* After resequencing using the resequence prefix-list ipv4 cl_1 20 15 command: */
Router#show running-config ipv4 prefix-list cl_1
ipv4 prefix-list cl_1
 20 permit 172.16.0.0/16
!
```

Verification

Verify that the prefix list has been resequenced:

```
Router#show prefix-list cl_1
ipv4 prefix-list cl_1
 20 permit 172.16.0.0/16
```

Associated Commands

- resequence prefix-list ipv4
- resequence prefix-list ipv6
- ipv4 prefix-list
- ipv6 prefix-list
- show prefix-lists ipv4
- show prefix-lists ipv6

Disabling ICMP Unreachable

Table 12: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Disabling ICMP Unreachable Messages	Release 7.5.1	With this feature, you can disable generating the ICMP unreachable message when any traffic packet drops due to a deny ACE. This feature works in the global configuration mode and avoids the cumbersome task of disabling the ICMP unreachable per ACE. Disabling ICMP unreachable message in the router saves your network bandwidth. This feature applies to IPv4, IPv6, and MPLS enabled traffic. Commands modified: • **ipv4 access-list** • **ipv6 access-list**

When deny ACE drops a traffic packet, the source of the traffic packets receives an ICMP Unreachable message to notify the packet drop. Previously, you could disable generating ICMP unreachable messages per ACE. For more information, see *deny (IPv4)* or *deny (IPv6)* command in the *IP Addresses and Services Command Reference for Cisco NCS 5500 Series, Cisco NCS 540 Series, and Cisco NCS 560 Series Routers*. Starting with Release 7.5.1, you could disable generating the ICMP unreachable using the **ipv4 access-list icmp-off** and **ipv6 access-list icmp-off** commands for IPv4 and IPv6 ACLs respectively. You can enable ICMP unreachable message using the no form of these commands. By default, all packet drops due to deny ACE generates the ICMP Unreachable messages. To

Use the following configuration to disable ICMP Unreachable messages for IPv4 and IPv6 ACL:

```
Router#config
Router(config)#ipv4 access-list icmp-off
Router(config)#ipv6 access-list icmp-off
Router(config)#commit
```

ACL Based Policing

Table 13: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
ACL-Based Policing	Release 7.6.1	You can control the traffic that an access control entry (ACE) allows in the ingress direction by configuring the policing rate for the ACE in an IPv4 or IPv6 Hybrid ACL. This functionality limits packet rates and takes different actions for different packets. The following commands are modified in this feature: • **permit (IPv4)** • **permit (IPv6)** • **show access-lists ipv4** • **show access-lists ipv6**

ACL based Policing feature allows you to achieve traffic pattern matching at the ACE level.

In this feature, the ACEs in an ACL are set with an individual policing rate. When incoming traffic matches the ACE condition, then router keeps a count of such packets. The packets matching the ACEs are allowed further until the total amount of traffic is within the set policing rate. The router drops all the matching incoming traffic after reaching the policing rate limit.

For example, if the policing rate set in an ACE is 30 Mbps, then the total amount of incoming traffic matching the ACE allowed is 30 Mb for each second. Beyond 30 MB, the router drops all the matching traffic in that second.

Guidelines

- ACL-based Policing feature is available only in the ingress direction.
- Both IPv4 and IPv6 ACLs support ACL-based Policing.
- Layer-2 ACL does not support ACL-based Policing.
- The policing rate limit for this feature is not supported in PPS (Packets Per Second) although you could configure policer rate in PPS in the router. From the release 7.10.1 onwards, PPS is supported.
- ACL-based Policing does not work with ABF, capture, and set options.
- Each ACE can only have a single policing rate. The policing rate could be in bps, kbps, mbps, or gbps.
- ACL-based Policing is supported in hybrid ACLs only.

- ACL-based Policing feature is supported only on the Cisco NCS 5500 series routers that have the Cisco NC57 line cards that are installed and operating in the native mode.

Configuration

The following section details configuring policing rate for ACEs in IPv4 and IPv6 ACLs:

Configuring policing rate for IPv4 ACL

```
Router(config)# ipv4 access-list Test1
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 permit 192.168.34.0 0.0.0.255 police 333 mbps
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 20 permit 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 police 10 gbps
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 30 permit 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 police 1274 kbps
```

Configuring policing rate for IPv6 ACL

```
Router(config)# ipv6 access-list Test2
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# 10 permit fec0:0:0:2::/64 any police 10 gbps
Router(config-ipv6-acl)# 20 permit any any police 1274 kbps
```

Verification

This section details the traffic patterns results for the policing rate in the ACEs:

```
Router(config)# show ipv4 access-list Test1 hardware ingress location 0/1/CPU0
10 permit 192.168.34.0 0.0.0.255 (Accepted: 130 packets, Dropped: 0 packets)
20 permit 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 (Accepted: 1005 packets, Dropped: 0 packets)
30 permit 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 (Accepted: 10303 packets, Dropped: 7 packets)
```

```
Router# show ipv6 access-lists Test2 hardware ingress location 0/1/CPU0
10 permit fec0:0:0:2::/64 any (Accepted: 24303 packets, Dropped: 0 packets)
20 permit any any (Accepted: 13 packets, Dropped: 0 packets)
```