



Configuring IPv6 First Hop Security

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Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest caveats and feature information, see Bug Search Tool and the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table at the end of this module.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to <https://cfng.cisco.com/>. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Prerequisites for First Hop Security in IPv6

- You have configured the necessary IPv6 enabled Switch Database Management (SDM) template.
- QoS should be enabled on the switch before configuring CoPP policies using **mls qos** command.

Restrictions for First Hop Security in IPv6

- The following restrictions apply when applying FHS policies to EtherChannel interfaces (Port Channels):
 - A physical port with an FHS policy attached cannot join an EtherChannel group.
 - An FHS policy cannot be attached to a physical port when it is a member of an EtherChannel group.
- By default, a snooping policy has a security-level of guard. When such a snooping policy is configured on an access switch, external IPv6 Router Advertisement (RA) or Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6 (DHCPv6) server packets are blocked, even though the uplink port facing the router or DHCP server/relay is configured as a trusted port. To allow IPv6 RA or DHCPv6 server messages, do the following:
 - Apply an IPv6 RA-guard policy (for RA) or IPv6 DHCP-guard policy (for DHCP server messages) on the uplink port.
 - Configure a snooping policy with a lower security-level, for example glean or inspect. However; configuring a lower security level is not recommended with such a snooping policy, because benefits of First Hop security features are not effective.
- The following restrictions apply for CoPP policies with IPv6 SISF-based device tracking policies due to limitation reported in [CSCvk32439](#):
 - CoPP policies are required to limit IPv6 NDP traffic when IPv6 SISF policies are configured on the switch.
 - After NDP CoPP policies are configured, limited traffic hits CPU. To accommodate the total end points connected, the number of NDP CoPP policies should be slightly more than the number of users connected to each switch in a stack. If you configure NDP CoPP policies less than the number of end points connected to the switch, the IP allocation to the end point is delayed but is not ignored completely.



Note For example, if a stack of 5 switches has approximately 300 users, the NDP CoPP policies should be more than 300.

- The DHCPv6 (server-to-client and client-to-server) CoPP policies are required only if Lightweight DHCPv6 Relay Agent (LDRA) is configured under IPv6 SISF-based device tracking policies on the switch.

Information about First Hop Security in IPv6

First Hop Security in IPv6 (FHS IPv6) is a set of IPv6 security features, the policies of which can be attached to a physical interface, an EtherChannel interface, or a VLAN. An IPv6 software policy database service stores and accesses these policies. When a policy is configured or modified, the attributes of the policy are stored or updated in the software policy database, then applied as was specified. The following IPv6 policies are currently supported:

- IPv6 Snooping Policy—IPv6 Snooping Policy acts as a container policy that enables most of the features available with FHS in IPv6.
- IPv6 FHS Binding Table Content—A database table of IPv6 neighbors connected to the switch is created from information sources such as Neighbor Discovery (ND) protocol snooping. This database, or binding, table is used by various IPv6 guard features (such as IPv6 ND Inspection) to validate the link-layer address (LLA), the IPv4 or IPv6 address, and prefix binding of the neighbors to prevent spoofing and redirect attacks.
- IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Inspection—IPv6 ND inspection learns and secures bindings for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables. IPv6 ND inspection analyzes neighbor discovery messages in order to build a trusted binding table database and IPv6 neighbor discovery messages that do not conform are dropped. An ND message is considered trustworthy if its IPv6-to-Media Access Control (MAC) mapping is verifiable.

This feature mitigates some of the inherent vulnerabilities of the ND mechanism, such as attacks on DAD, address resolution, router discovery, and the neighbor cache.

- IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard—The IPv6 Router Advertisement (RA) guard feature enables the network administrator to block or reject unwanted or rogue RA guard messages that arrive at the network switch platform. RAs are used by routers to announce themselves on the link. The RA Guard feature analyzes the RAs and filters out bogus RAs sent by unauthorized routers. In host mode, all router advertisement and router redirect messages are disallowed on the port. The RA guard feature compares configuration information on the Layer 2 device with the information found in the received RA frame. Once the Layer 2 device has validated the content of the RA frame and router redirect frame against the configuration, it forwards the RA to its unicast or multicast destination. If the RA frame content is not validated, the RA is dropped.
- IPv6 DHCP Guard—The IPv6 DHCP Guard feature blocks reply and advertisement messages that come from unauthorized DHCPv6 servers and relay agents. IPv6 DHCP guard can prevent forged messages from being entered in the binding table and block DHCPv6 server messages when they are received on ports that are not explicitly configured as facing a DHCPv6 server or DHCP relay. To use this feature, configure a policy and attach it to an interface or a VLAN. To debug DHCP guard packets, use the **debug ipv6 snooping dhcp-guard** privileged EXEC command.
- IPv6 Source Guard—Like IPv4 Source Guard, IPv6 Source Guard validates the source address or prefix to prevent source address spoofing.

A source guard programs the hardware to allow or deny traffic based on source or destination addresses. It deals exclusively with data packet traffic.

The IPv6 source guard feature provides the ability to use the IPv6 binding table to install ACLs to prevent a host from sending packets with an invalid IPv6 source address.

To debug source-guard packets, use the `debug ipv6 snooping source-guard` privileged EXEC command.



Note The IPv6 ACL feature is supported only in the ingress direction; it is not supported in the egress direction.

The following restrictions apply:

- An FHS policy cannot be attached to a physical port when it is a member of an EtherChannel group.

- When IPv6 source guard is enabled on a switch port, NDP or DHCP snooping must be enabled on the interface to which the switch port belongs. Otherwise, all data traffic from this port will be blocked.
- An IPv6 source guard policy cannot be attached to a VLAN. It is supported only at the interface level.
- When you configure IPv4 and IPv6 source guard together on an interface, it is recommended to use **ip verify source mac-check** instead of **ip verify source**. IPv4 connectivity on a given port might break due to two different filtering rules set — one for IPv4 (IP-filter) and the other for IPv6 (IP-MAC filter).
- You cannot use IPv6 Source Guard and Prefix Guard together. When you attach the policy to an interface, it should be "validate address" or "validate prefix" but not both.
- PVLAN and Source/Prefix Guard cannot be applied together.

For more information on IPv6 Source Guard, see the [IPv6 Source Guard](#) chapter of the Cisco IOS IPv6 Configuration Guide Library on Cisco.com.

- IPv6 Prefix Guard—The IPv6 prefix guard feature works within the IPv6 source guard feature, to enable the device to deny traffic originated from non-topologically correct addresses. IPv6 prefix guard is often used when IPv6 prefixes are delegated to devices (for example, home gateways) using DHCP prefix delegation. The feature discovers ranges of addresses assigned to the link and blocks any traffic sourced with an address outside this range.

For more information on IPv6 Prefix Guard, see the [IPv6 Prefix Guard](#) chapter of the Cisco IOS IPv6 Configuration Guide Library on Cisco.com.

- IPv6 Destination Guard—The IPv6 destination guard feature works with IPv6 neighbor discovery to ensure that the device performs address resolution only for those addresses that are known to be active on the link. It relies on the address glean functionality to populate all destinations active on the link into the binding table and then blocks resolutions before they happen when the destination is not found in the binding table.



Note IPv6 Destination Guard is recommended only on Layer 3. It is not recommended on Layer 2.

For more information about IPv6 Destination Guard, see the [IPv6 Destination Guard](#) chapter of the Cisco IOS IPv6 Configuration Guide Library on Cisco.com.

- IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Multicast Suppress—The IPv6 Neighbor Discovery multicast suppress feature is an IPv6 snooping feature that runs on a switch or a wireless controller and is used to reduce the amount of control traffic necessary for proper link operations.
- DHCPv6 Relay—Lightweight DHCPv6 Relay Agent—The DHCPv6 Relay—Lightweight DHCPv6 Relay Agent feature allows relay agent information to be inserted by an access node that performs a link-layer bridging (non-routing) function. Lightweight DHCPv6 Relay Agent (LDRA) functionality can be implemented in existing access nodes, such as DSL access multiplexers (DSLAMs) and Ethernet switches, that do not support IPv6 control or routing functions. LDRA is used to insert relay-agent options in DHCP version 6 (DHCPv6) message exchanges primarily to identify client-facing interfaces. LDRA functionality can be enabled on an interface and on a VLAN.



Note If an LDRA device is directly connected to a client, the interface must have the pool configuration to fetch the specific subnet or link information at the server side. In this case, if the LDRA device is present in different subnets or links, the server may not be able to fetch the correct subnet. You can now configure the pool name in the interface so as to choose the proper subnet or link for the client.

For more information about DHCPv6 Relay, See the [DHCPv6 Relay—Lightweight DHCPv6 Relay Agent](#) section of the IP Addressing: DHCP Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS Release 15.1SG.

Related Topics

- [How to Configure an IPv6 Snooping Policy](#), on page 5
- [How to Attach an IPv6 Snooping Policy to an Interface](#), on page 7
- [How to Attach an IPv6 Snooping Policy to a Layer 2 EtherChannel Interface](#), on page 9
- [How to Configure the IPv6 Binding Table Content](#), on page 10
- [How to Configure an IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Inspection Policy](#), on page 11
- [How to Attach an IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Inspection Policy to an Interface](#), on page 12
- [How to Attach an IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Multicast Suppress Policy on a Device](#), on page 15
- [How to Attach an IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Multicast Suppress Policy on an Interface](#), on page 15
- [How to Attach an IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Multicast Suppress Policy to a Layer 2 EtherChannel Interface](#), on page 16
- [How to Configure an IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard Policy](#), on page 17
- [How to Attach an IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard Policy to an Interface](#), on page 19
- [How to Attach an IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard Policy to a Layer 2 EtherChannel Interface](#), on page 20
- [How to Configure an IPv6 DHCP Guard Policy](#), on page 21
- [How to Attach an IPv6 DHCP Guard Policy to an Interface or a VLAN on an Interface](#), on page 24
- [How to Attach an IPv6 DHCP Guard Policy to a Layer 2 EtherChannel Interface](#), on page 25
- [How to Configure IPv6 Source Guard](#), on page 26
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- [How to attach an IPv6 Source Guard Policy to a Layer 2 EtherChannel Interface](#), on page 27
- [How to Configure IPv6 Prefix Guard](#), on page 28
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- [How to attach an IPv6 Prefix Guard Policy to a Layer 2 EtherChannel Interface](#), on page 30

How to Configure an IPv6 Snooping Policy

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure IPv6 Snooping Policy :

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example:	Enters the global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Switch# <code>configure terminal</code>	
Step 2	<p><code>ipv6 snooping policy <i>policy-name</i></code></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Switch(config)# ipv6 snooping policy example_policy</pre>	Creates a snooping policy and enters IPv6 Snooping Policy Configuration mode.
Step 3	<p><code>{[default] [device-role {node switch}] [limit address-count <i>value</i>] [no] [protocol {dhcp ndp}] [security-level {glean guard inspect}] [tracking {disable [stale-lifetime [<i>seconds</i> infinite] enable [reachable-lifetime [<i>seconds</i> infinite}] }] [trusted-port] }</code></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Switch(config-ipv6-snooping) # security-level inspect</pre> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Switch(config-ipv6-snooping) # trusted-port</pre>	<p>Enables data address gleaning, validates messages against various criteria, specifies the security level for messages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Optional) default—Sets all to default options. • (Optional) device-role {node} switch—Specifies the role of the device attached to the port. Default is node. • (Optional) limit address-count <i>value</i>—Limits the number of addresses allowed per target. • (Optional) no—Negates a command or sets it to defaults. • (Optional) protocol {dhcp ndp}—Specifies which protocol should be redirected to the snooping feature for analysis. The default, is dhcp and ndp. To change the default, use the no protocol command. • (Optional) security-level {glean guard inspect}—Specifies the level of security enforced by the feature. Default is guard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> glean—Glens addresses from messages and populates the binding table without any verification. guard—Glens addresses and inspects messages. In addition, it rejects RA and DHCP server messages. This is the default option. inspect—Glens addresses, validates messages for consistency and conformance, and enforces address ownership. • (Optional) tracking {disable enable}—Overrides the default tracking behavior and specifies a tracking option.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Optional) trusted-port—Sets up a trusted port. It disables the guard on applicable targets. Bindings learned through a trusted port have preference over bindings learned through any other port. A trusted port is given preference in case of a collision while making an entry in the table.
Step 4	end Example: Switch(config-ipv6-snooping)# exit	Exits configuration modes to Privileged EXEC mode.
Step 5	show ipv6 snooping policy <i>policy-name</i> Example: Switch# show ipv6 snooping policy example_policy	Displays the snooping policy configuration.

What to do next

Attach an IPv6 Snooping policy to interfaces or VLANs.

Related Topics

[Information about First Hop Security in IPv6](#), on page 2

How to Attach an IPv6 Snooping Policy to an Interface

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to attach an IPv6 Snooping policy on an interface or VLAN:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Switch# configure terminal	Enters the global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface Interface_type <i>stack/module/port</i> Example: Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/1/4	Specifies an interface type and identifier; enters the interface configuration mode.
Step 3	switchport Example:	Enters the Switchport mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Switch(config-if) # switchport	Note To configure Layer 2 parameters, if the interface is in Layer 3 mode, you must enter the switchport interface configuration command without any parameters to put the interface into Layer 2 mode. This shuts down the interface and then re-enables it, which might generate messages on the device to which the interface is connected. When you put an interface that is in Layer 3 mode into Layer 2 mode, the previous configuration information related to the affected interface might be lost, and the interface is returned to its default configuration. The command prompt displays as (config-if)# in Switchport configuration mode.
Step 4	<p>ipv6 snooping [attach-policy <i>policy_name</i> [vlan {<i>vlan_id</i> add <i>vlan_ids</i> except <i>vlan_ids</i> none remove <i>vlan_ids</i>}] vlan {<i>vlan_id</i> add <i>vlan_ids</i> except <i>vlan_ids</i> none remove <i>vlan_ids</i> all}]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Switch(config-if) # ipv6 snooping</pre> <p>or</p> <pre>Switch(config-if) # ipv6 snooping attach-policy example_policy</pre> <p>or</p> <pre>Switch(config-if) # ipv6 snooping vlan 111,112</pre> <p>or</p> <pre>Switch(config-if) # ipv6 snooping attach-policy example_policy vlan 111,112</pre>	Attaches a custom ipv6 snooping policy to the interface or the specified VLANs on the interface. To attach the default policy to the interface, use the ipv6 snooping command without the attach-policy keyword. To attach the default policy to VLANs on the interface, use the ipv6 snooping vlan command. The default policy is, security-level guard , device-role node , protocol ndp and dhcp .
Step 5	<p>do show running-config</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Switch#(config-if) # do show running-config</pre>	Verifies that the policy is attached to the specified interface without exiting the interface configuration mode.

Related Topics

[Information about First Hop Security in IPv6](#), on page 2

How to Attach an IPv6 Snooping Policy to a Layer 2 EtherChannel Interface

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to attach an IPv6 Snooping policy on an EtherChannel interface or VLAN:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Switch# configure terminal	Enters the global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface range <i>Interface_name</i> Example: Switch(config)# interface range Po11	Specify the port-channel interface name assigned when the EtherChannel was created. Enters the interface range configuration mode. Tip Enter the do show interfaces summary command for quick reference to interface names and types.
Step 3	ipv6 snooping [attach-policy <i>policy_name</i> [vlan { <i>vlan_ids</i> add <i>vlan_ids</i> except <i>vlan_ids</i> none remove <i>vlan_ids</i> all }] vlan [{ <i>vlan_ids</i> add <i>vlan_ids</i> except <i>vlan_ids</i> none remove <i>vlan_ids</i> all }]] Example: Switch(config-if-range)# ipv6 snooping attach-policy example_policy or Switch(config-if-range)# ipv6 snooping attach-policy example_policy vlan 222,223,224 or Switch(config-if-range)# ipv6 snooping vlan 222, 223,224	Attaches the IPv6 Snooping policy to the interface or the specified VLANs on that interface. The default policy is attached if the attach-policy option is not used.
Step 4	do show running-config interface <i>portchannel_interface_name</i> Example: Switch#(config-if-range)# do show running-config int po11	Confirms that the policy is attached to the specified interface without exiting the configuration mode.

Related Topics

[Information about First Hop Security in IPv6](#), on page 2

How to Configure the IPv6 Binding Table Content

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure IPv6 Binding Table Content :

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Switch# configure terminal	Enters the global configuration mode.
Step 2	[no] ipv6 neighbor binding [vlan <i>vlan-id</i> { <i>ipv6-address</i> interface <i>interface_type</i> <i>stack/module/port</i> <i>hw_address</i> [reachable-lifetimevalue [<i>seconds</i> default infinite] [tracking{ [default disable] [reachable-lifetimevalue [<i>seconds</i> default infinite] [enable [reachable-lifetimevalue [<i>seconds</i> default infinite] [retry-interval { <i>seconds</i> default [reachable-lifetimevalue [<i>seconds</i> default infinite] }] }] Example: Switch(config)# ipv6 neighbor binding	Adds a static entry to the binding table database.
Step 3	[no] ipv6 neighbor binding max-entries <i>number</i> [mac-limit <i>number</i> port-limit <i>number</i> [mac-limit <i>number</i>] vlan-limit <i>number</i> [mac-limit <i>number</i>] port-limit <i>number</i> [mac-limit <i>number</i>]]]] Example: Switch(config)# ipv6 neighbor binding max-entries 30000	Specifies the maximum number of entries that are allowed to be inserted in the binding table cache.
Step 4	ipv6 neighbor binding logging Example: Switch(config)# ipv6 neighbor binding logging	Enables the logging of binding table main events.
Step 5	exit Example: Switch(config)# exit	Exits global configuration mode, and places the router in privileged EXEC mode.
Step 6	show ipv6 neighbor binding Example: Switch# show ipv6 neighbor binding	Displays contents of a binding table.

Related Topics

[Information about First Hop Security in IPv6](#), on page 2

How to Configure an IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Inspection Policy

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure an IPv6 ND Inspection Policy:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Switch# configure terminal	Enters the global configuration mode.
Step 2	[no]ipv6 nd inspection policy <i>policy-name</i> Example: Switch(config)# ipv6 nd inspection policy example_policy	Specifies the ND inspection policy name and enters ND Inspection Policy configuration mode.
Step 3	device-role {host monitor router switch} Example: Switch(config-nd-inspection)# device-role switch	Specifies the role of the device attached to the port. The default is host .
Step 4	drop-unsecure Example: Switch(config-nd-inspection)# drop-unsecure	Drops messages with no or invalid options or an invalid signature.
Step 5	limit address-count <i>value</i> Example: Switch(config-nd-inspection)# limit address-count 1000	Enter 1–10,000.
Step 6	sec-level minimum <i>value</i> Example: Switch(config-nd-inspection)# limit address-count 1000	Specifies the minimum security level parameter value when Cryptographically Generated Address (CGA) options are used.
Step 7	tracking {enable [reachable-lifetime {<i>value</i> infinite}] disable [stale-lifetime {<i>value</i> infinite}]} Example: Switch(config-nd-inspection)# tracking disable stale-lifetime infinite	Overrides the default tracking policy on a port.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 8	trusted-port Example: Switch(config-nd-inspection)# trusted-port	Configures a port to become a trusted port.
Step 9	validate source-mac Example: Switch(config-nd-inspection)# validate source-mac	Checks the source media access control (MAC) address against the link-layer address.
Step 10	no {device-role drop-unsecure limit address-count sec-level minimum tracking trusted-port validate source-mac} Example: Switch(config-nd-inspection)# no validate source-mac	Remove the current configuration of a parameter with the no form of the command.
Step 11	default {device-role drop-unsecure limit address-count sec-level minimum tracking trusted-port validate source-mac} Example: Switch(config-nd-inspection)# default limit address-count	Restores configuration to the default values.
Step 12	do show ipv6 nd inspection policy policy_name Example: Switch(config-nd-inspection)# do show ipv6 nd inspection policy example_policy	Verifies the ND Inspection Configuration without exiting ND inspection configuration mode.

Related Topics

[Information about First Hop Security in IPv6](#), on page 2

How to Attach an IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Inspection Policy to an Interface

Starting with Cisco IOS XE Amsterdam 17.1.1 the IPv6 ND Inspection feature is deprecated and the SISF-based device tracking feature replaces it. For the corresponding replacement task, see *Attaching a Device Tracking Policy to an Interface* under the *Configuring SISF-Based Device Tracking* chapter in this document.

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to attach an IPv6 ND Inspection policy to an interface or VLANs on an interface :

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Switch# configure terminal	Enters the global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface Interface_type <i>stack/module/port</i> Example: Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/1/4	Specifies an interface type and identifier; enters the interface configuration mode.
Step 3	ipv6 nd inspection [attach-policy <i>policy_name</i> [vlan { <i>vlan_ids</i> add <i>vlan_ids</i> except <i>vlan_ids</i> none remove <i>vlan_ids</i> all }] vlan [{ <i>vlan_ids</i> add <i>vlan_ids</i> except <i>vlan_ids</i> none remove <i>vlan_ids</i> all }]] Example: Switch(config-if)# ipv6 nd inspection attach-policy example_policy or Switch(config-if)# ipv6 nd inspection attach-policy example_policy vlan 222,223,224 or Switch(config-if)# ipv6 nd inspection vlan 222, 223,224	Attaches the Neighbor Discovery Inspection policy to the interface or the specified VLANs on that interface. The default policy is attached if the attach-policy option is not used.
Step 4	do show running-config Example: Switch#(config-if)# do show running-config	Verifies that the policy is attached to the specified interface without exiting the interface configuration mode.

Related Topics

[Information about First Hop Security in IPv6](#), on page 2

How to Attach an IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Inspection Policy to a Layer 2 EtherChannel Interface

Starting with Cisco IOS XE Amsterdam 17.1.1 the IPv6 ND Inspection feature is deprecated and the SISF-based device tracking feature replaces it. For the corresponding replacement task, see *Attaching a Device Tracking Policy to an Interface* under the *Configuring SISF-Based Device Tracking* chapter in this document.

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to attach an IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Inspection policy on an EtherChannel interface or VLAN:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Switch# configure terminal	Enters the global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface range <i>Interface_name</i> Example: Switch(config)# interface Po11	Specify the port-channel interface name assigned when the EtherChannel was created. Enters the interface range configuration mode. Tip Enter the do show interfaces summary command for quick reference to interface names and types.
Step 3	ipv6 nd inspection [attach-policy <i>policy_name</i> [vlan { <i>vlan_ids</i> add <i>vlan_ids</i> except <i>vlan_ids</i> none remove <i>vlan_ids</i> all }]] vlan [{ <i>vlan_ids</i> add <i>vlan_ids</i> except <i>vlan_ids</i> none remove <i>vlan_ids</i> all }] Example: Switch(config-if-range)# ipv6 nd inspection attach-policy example_policy or Switch(config-if-range)# ipv6 nd inspection attach-policy example_policy vlan 222,223,224 or Switch(config-if-range)# ipv6 nd inspection vlan 222, 223,224	Attaches the ND Inspection policy to the interface or the specified VLANs on that interface. The default policy is attached if the attach-policy option is not used.
Step 4	do show running-config interface <i>portchannel_interface_name</i> Example: Switch#(config-if-range)# do show running-config int po11	Confirms that the policy is attached to the specified interface without exiting the configuration mode.

How to Attach an IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Multicast Suppress Policy on a Device

To attach an IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Multicast Suppress policy on a device, complete the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal	Enters the global configuration mode.
Step 3	ipv6 nd suppress policy <i>policy-name</i>	Defines the Neighbor Discovery suppress policy name and enters Neighbor Discovery suppress policy configuration mode.
Step 4	mode dad-proxy	Enables Neighbor Discovery suppress in IPv6 DAD proxy mode.
Step 5	mode full-proxy	Enables Neighbor Discovery suppress to proxy multicast and unicast Neighbor Solicitation messages.
Step 6	mode mc-proxy	Enables Neighbor Discovery suppress to proxy multicast Neighbor Solicitation messages.

Related Topics

[Information about First Hop Security in IPv6](#), on page 2

How to Attach an IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Multicast Suppress Policy on an Interface

To attach an IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Multicast Suppress policy on an interface, complete the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example:	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device> enable	
Step 2	configure terminal	Enters the global configuration mode.
Step 3	Perform one of the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interface <i>type number</i> • ipv6 nd inspection [attach-policy <i>policy_name</i> [vlan { add except none remove all } <i>vlan</i> [<i>vlan1</i>, <i>vlan2</i>, <i>vlan3</i>...]]] OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vlan configuration <i>vlan-id</i> • ipv6 nd inspection [attach-policy <i>policy_name</i> [vlan { add except none remove all } <i>vlan</i> [<i>vlan1</i>, <i>vlan2</i>, <i>vlan3</i>...]]] 	Specifies an interface type and number, and places the device in interface configuration mode. Attaches the IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Multicast Policy to an interface or a VLAN.
Step 4	exit	Exists the interface configuration mode.

Related Topics

[Information about First Hop Security in IPv6](#), on page 2

How to Attach an IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Multicast Suppress Policy to a Layer 2 EtherChannel Interface

To attach an IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Multicast Suppress policy on an EtherChannel interface, complete the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal	Enters the global configuration mode.
Step 3	Perform one of the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interface port-channel <i>port-channel-number</i> 	Specifies an interface type and port number and places the switch in the port channel configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ipv6 nd inspection [attach-policy <i>policy_name</i> [vlan { add except none remove all } <i>vlan</i> [<i>vlan1</i>, <i>vlan2</i>, <i>vlan3</i>...]]] <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vlan configuration <i>vlan-id</i> • ipv6 nd inspection [attach-policy <i>policy_name</i> [vlan { add except none remove all } <i>vlan</i> [<i>vlan1</i>, <i>vlan2</i>, <i>vlan3</i>...]]] 	Attaches the IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Multicast Policy to an interface or a VLAN.
Step 4	exit	Exists the interface configuration mode.

Related Topics

[Information about First Hop Security in IPv6](#), on page 2

How to Configure an IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard Policy

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure an IPv6 Router Advertisement policy :

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Switch# configure terminal	Enters the global configuration mode.
Step 2	[no]ipv6 nd raguard policy <i>policy-name</i> Example: Switch(config)# ipv6 nd raguard policy example_policy	Specifies the RA Guard policy name and enters RA Guard Policy configuration mode.
Step 3	[no]device-role { host monitor router switch } Example: Switch(config-nd-raguard)# device-role switch	Specifies the role of the device attached to the port. The default is host .
Step 4	[no]hop-limit { maximum minimum } <i>value</i> Example: Switch(config-nd-raguard)# hop-limit maximum 33	(1–255) Range for Maximum and Minimum Hop Limit values. Enables filtering of Router Advertisement messages by the Hop Limit value. A rogue RA message may have a low Hop Limit value (equivalent to the IPv4 Time to Live) that

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<p>when accepted by the host, prevents the host from generating traffic to destinations beyond the rogue RA message generator. An RA message with an unspecified Hop Limit value is blocked.</p> <p>If not configured, this filter is disabled.</p> <p>Configure minimum to block RA messages with Hop Limit values lower than the value you specify. Configure maximum to block RA messages with Hop Limit values greater than the value you specify.</p>
Step 5	<p>[no]managed-config-flag {off on}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Switch(config-nd-raguard)# managed-config-flag on</pre>	<p>Enables filtering of Router Advertisement messages by the Managed Address Configuration, or "M" flag field. A rouge RA message with an M field of 1 can cause a host to use a rogue DHCPv6 server. If not configured, this filter is disabled.</p> <p>On—Accepts and forwards RA messages with an M value of 1, blocks those with 0.</p> <p>Off—Accepts and forwards RA messages with an M value of 0, blocks those with 1.</p>
Step 6	<p>[no]match {ipv6 access-list list ra prefix-list list}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Switch(config-nd-raguard)# match ipv6 access-list example_list</pre>	<p>Matches a specified prefix list or access list.</p>
Step 7	<p>[no]other-config-flag {on off}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Switch(config-nd-raguard)# other-config-flag on</pre>	<p>Enables filtering of Router Advertisement messages by the Other Configuration, or "O" flag field. A rouge RA message with an O field of 1 can cause a host to use a rogue DHCPv6 server. If not configured, this filter is disabled.</p> <p>On—Accepts and forwards RA messages with an O value of 1, blocks those with 0.</p> <p>Off—Accepts and forwards RA messages with an O value of 0, blocks those with 1.</p>
Step 8	<p>[no]router-preference maximum {high medium low}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Switch(config-nd-raguard)# router-preference maximum high</pre>	<p>Enables filtering of Router Advertisement messages by the Router Preference flag. If not configured, this filter is disabled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high—Accepts RA messages with the Router Preference set to high, medium, or low.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • medium—Blocks RA messages with the Router Preference set to high. • low—Blocks RA messages with the Router Preference set to medium and high.
Step 9	[no]trusted-port Example: Switch(config-nd-raguard)# trusted-port	When configured as a trusted port, all attached devices are trusted, and no further message verification is performed.
Step 10	default {device-role hop-limit {maximum minimum} managed-config-flag match {ipv6 access-list ra prefix-list} other-config-flag router-preference maximum trusted-port} Example: Switch(config-nd-raguard)# default hop-limit	Restores a command to its default value.
Step 11	do show ipv6 nd raguard policy policy_name Example: Switch(config-nd-raguard)# do show ipv6 nd raguard policy example_policy	(Optional)—Displays the ND Guard Policy configuration without exiting the RA Guard policy configuration mode.

Related Topics

[Information about First Hop Security in IPv6](#), on page 2

How to Attach an IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard Policy to an Interface

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to attach an IPv6 Router Advertisement policy to an interface or to VLANs on the interface :

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Switch# configure terminal	Enters the global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface Interface_type stack/module/port Example: Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/1/4	Specifies an interface type and identifier; enters the interface configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	<pre> ipv6 nd rguard [attach-policy <i>policy_name</i> [vlan {<i>vlan_ids</i> add <i>vlan_ids</i> except <i>vlan_ids</i> none remove <i>vlan_ids</i> all}]] vlan [{<i>vlan_ids</i> add <i>vlan_ids</i> except <i>vlan_ids</i> none remove <i>vlan_ids</i> all}] Example: Switch(config-if)# ipv6 nd rguard attach-policy <i>example_policy</i> or Switch(config-if)# ipv6 nd rguard attach-policy <i>example_policy</i> vlan 222,223,224 or Switch(config-if)# ipv6 nd rguard vlan 222, 223,224 </pre>	Attaches the Neighbor Discovery Inspection policy to the interface or the specified VLANs on that interface. The default policy is attached if the attach-policy option is not used.
Step 4	<pre> do show running-config Example: Switch#(config-if)# do show running-config </pre>	Confirms that the policy is attached to the specified interface without exiting the configuration mode.

Related Topics

[Information about First Hop Security in IPv6](#), on page 2

How to Attach an IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard Policy to a Layer 2 EtherChannel Interface

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to attach an IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard Policy on an EtherChannel interface or VLAN:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<pre> configure terminal Example: Switch# configure terminal </pre>	Enters the global configuration mode.
Step 2	<pre> interface range <i>Interface_name</i> Example: Switch(config)# interface Po11 </pre>	Specify the port-channel interface name assigned when the EtherChannel was created. Enters the interface range configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		Tip Enter the do show interfaces summary command for quick reference to interface names and types.
Step 3	<p>ipv6 nd rguard [attach-policy <i>policy_name</i> [vlan {<i>vlan_ids</i> add <i>vlan_ids</i> except <i>vlan_ids</i> none remove <i>vlan_ids</i> all}] vlan [{<i>vlan_ids</i> add <i>vlan_ids</i> except <i>vlan_ids</i> none remove <i>vlan_ids</i> all}]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Switch(config-if-range)# ipv6 nd rguard attach-policy example_policy</pre> <p>or</p> <pre>Switch(config-if-range)# ipv6 nd rguard attach-policy example_policy vlan 222,223,224</pre> <p>or</p> <pre>Switch(config-if-range)#ipv6 nd rguard vlan 222, 223,224</pre>	Attaches the RA Guard policy to the interface or the specified VLANs on that interface. The default policy is attached if the attach-policy option is not used.
Step 4	<p>do show running-config <i>interfaceportchannel_interface_name</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Switch#(config-if-range)# do show running-config int po11</pre>	Confirms that the policy is attached to the specified interface without exiting the configuration mode.

Related Topics

[Information about First Hop Security in IPv6](#), on page 2

How to Configure an IPv6 DHCP Guard Policy

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure an IPv6 DHCP (DHCPv6) Guard policy:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<p>configure terminal</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Switch# configure terminal</pre>	Enters the global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	<p>[no]ipv6 dhcp guard policy <i>policy-name</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Switch(config)# ipv6 dhcp guard policy example_policy</pre>	Specifies the DHCPv6 Guard policy name and enters DHCPv6 Guard Policy configuration mode.
Step 3	<p>[no]device-role {client server}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Switch(config-dhcp-guard)# device-role server</pre>	<p>(Optional) Filters out DHCPv6 replies and DHCPv6 advertisements on the port that are not from a device of the specified role. Default is client.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • client—Default value, specifies that the attached device is a client. Server messages are dropped on this port. • server—Specifies that the attached device is a DHCPv6 server. Server messages are allowed on this port.
Step 4	<p>[no] match server access-list <i>ipv6-access-list-name</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>;;Assume a preconfigured IPv6 Access List as follows: Switch(config)# ipv6 access-list my_acls Switch(config-ipv6-acl)# permit host FE80::A8BB:CCFF:FE01:F700 any ;;configure DHCPv6 Guard to match approved access list. Switch(config-dhcp-guard)# match server access-list my_acls</pre>	(Optional). Enables verification that the advertised DHCPv6 server or relay address is from an authorized server access list (The destination address in the access list is 'any'). If not configured, this check will be bypassed. An empty access list is treated as a permit all.
Step 5	<p>[no] match reply prefix-list <i>ipv6-prefix-list-name</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>;;Assume a preconfigured IPv6 prefix list as follows: Switch(config)# ipv6 prefix-list my_prefix permit 2001:0DB8::/64 le 128 ;; Configure DHCPv6 Guard to match prefix Switch(config-dhcp-guard)# match reply prefix-list my_prefix</pre>	(Optional) Enables verification of the advertised prefixes in DHCPv6 reply messages from the configured authorized prefix list. If not configured, this check will be bypassed. An empty prefix list is treated as a permit.
Step 6	<p>[no]preference { max limit min limit }</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Switch(config-dhcp-guard)# preference max 250 Switch(config-dhcp-guard)#preference min 150</pre>	<p>Configure max and min when device-role is server to filter DHCPv6 server advertisements by the server preference value. The defaults permit all advertisements.</p> <p>max limit—(0 to 255) (Optional) Enables verification that the advertised preference (in</p>

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<p>preference option) is less than the specified limit. Default is 255. If not specified, this check will be bypassed.</p> <p>min limit—(0 to 255) (Optional) Enables verification that the advertised preference (in preference option) is greater than the specified limit. Default is 0. If not specified, this check will be bypassed.</p>
Step 7	<p>[no] trusted-port</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Switch(config-dhcp-guard)# trusted-port</pre>	<p>(Optional) trusted-port—Sets the port to a trusted mode. No further policing takes place on the port.</p> <p>Note If you configure a trusted port then the device-role option is not available.</p>
Step 8	<p>default {device-role trusted-port}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Switch(config-dhcp-guard)# default device-role</pre>	<p>(Optional) default—Sets a command to its defaults.</p>
Step 9	<p>do show ipv6 dhcp guard policy <i>policy_name</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Switch(config-dhcp-guard)# do show ipv6 dhcp guard policy example_policy</pre>	<p>(Optional) Displays the configuration of the IPv6 DHCP guard policy without leaving the configuration submode. Omitting the <i>policy_name</i> variable displays all DHCPv6 policies.</p>

Example of DHCPv6 Guard Configuration

```
enable
configure terminal
ipv6 access-list acl1
 permit host FE80::A8BB:CCFF:FE01:F700 any
ipv6 prefix-list abc permit 2001:0DB8::/64 le 128
ipv6 dhcp guard policy poll1
 device-role server
 match server access-list acl1
 match reply prefix-list abc
 preference min 0
 preference max 255
 trusted-port
interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/0
 switchport
 ipv6 dhcp guard attach-policy poll1 vlan add 1
 vlan 1
 ipv6 dhcp guard attach-policy poll1
show ipv6 dhcp guard policy poll1
```

Related Topics

[Information about First Hop Security in IPv6](#), on page 2

How to Attach an IPv6 DHCP Guard Policy to an Interface or a VLAN on an Interface

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure IPv6 Binding Table Content :

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Switch# configure terminal	Enters the global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface Interface_type <i>stack/module/port</i> Example: Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/1/4	Specifies an interface type and identifier; enters the interface configuration mode.
Step 3	ipv6 dhcp guard [attach-policy <i>policy_name</i> [vlan { <i>vlan_ids</i> add <i>vlan_ids</i> except <i>vlan_ids</i> none remove <i>vlan_ids</i> all }] vlan [{ <i>vlan_ids</i> add <i>vlan_ids</i> except <i>vlan_ids</i> none remove <i>vlan_ids</i> all }]] Example: Switch(config-if)# ipv6 dhcp guard attach-policy example_policy or Switch(config-if)# ipv6 dhcp guard attach-policy example_policy vlan 222,223,224 or Switch(config-if)# ipv6 dhcp guard vlan 222, 223,224	Attaches the DHCP Guard policy to the interface or the specified VLANs on that interface. The default policy is attached if the attach-policy option is not used.
Step 4	do show running-config interface Interface_type <i>stack/module/port</i> Example: Switch#(config-if)# do show running-config gig 1/1/4	Confirms that the policy is attached to the specified interface without exiting the configuration mode.

Related Topics

[Information about First Hop Security in IPv6](#), on page 2

How to Attach an IPv6 DHCP Guard Policy to a Layer 2 EtherChannel Interface

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to attach an IPv6 DHCP Guard policy on an EtherChannel interface or VLAN:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Switch# configure terminal	Enters the global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface range <i>Interface_name</i> Example: Switch(config)# interface Po11	Specify the port-channel interface name assigned when the EtherChannel was created. Enters the interface range configuration mode. Tip Enter the do show interfaces summary command for quick reference to interface names and types.
Step 3	ipv6 dhcp guard [attach-policy <i>policy_name</i> [vlan { <i>vlan_ids</i> add <i>vlan_ids</i> except <i>vlan_ids</i> none remove <i>vlan_ids</i> all }] vlan [{ <i>vlan_ids</i> add <i>vlan_ids</i> except <i>vlan_ids</i> none remove <i>vlan_ids</i> all }]] Example: Switch(config-if-range)# ipv6 dhcp guard attach-policy example_policy or Switch(config-if-range)# ipv6 dhcp guard attach-policy example_policy vlan 222,223,224 or Switch(config-if-range)# ipv6 dhcp guard vlan 222, 223,224	Attaches the DHCP Guard policy to the interface or the specified VLANs on that interface. The default policy is attached if the attach-policy option is not used.
Step 4	do show running-config interface <i>portchannel_interface_name</i> Example: Switch#(config-if-range)# do show running-config int po11	Confirms that the policy is attached to the specified interface without exiting the configuration mode.

Related Topics

[Information about First Hop Security in IPv6](#), on page 2

How to Configure IPv6 Source Guard

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters the global configuration mode.
Step 3	[no] ipv6 source-guard policy <i>policy_name</i> Example: Device (config)# ipv6 source-guard policy example_policy	Specifies the IPv6 Source Guard policy name and enters IPv6 Source Guard policy configuration mode.
Step 4	[deny global-autoconf] [permit link-local] [default{...}] [exit] [no{...}] Example: Device (config-sisf-sourceguard)# deny global-autoconf	(Optional) Defines the IPv6 Source Guard policy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deny global-autoconf—Denies data traffic from auto-configured global addresses. This is useful when all global addresses on a link are DHCP-assigned and the administrator wants to block hosts with self-configured addresses to send traffic. • permit link-local—Allows all data traffic that is sourced by a link-local address. <p>Note Trusted option under source guard policy is not supported.</p>
Step 5	end Example: Device (config-sisf-sourceguard)# end	Exits out of IPv6 Source Guard policy configuration mode.
Step 6	show ipv6 source-guard policy <i>policy_name</i> Example: Device# show ipv6 source-guard policy example_policy	Shows the policy configuration and all the interfaces where the policy is applied.

What to do next

Apply the IPv6 Source Guard policy to an interface.

Related Topics

[Information about First Hop Security in IPv6](#), on page 2

How to Attach an IPv6 Source Guard Policy to an Interface

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters the global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface Interface_type <i>stack/module/port</i> Example: Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/1/4	Specifies an interface type and identifier; enters the interface configuration mode.
Step 4	ipv6 source-guard [attach-policy <policy_name>] Example: Device(config-if)# ipv6 source-guard attach-policy example_policy	Attaches the IPv6 Source Guard policy to the interface. The default policy is attached if the attach-policy option is not used.
Step 5	show ipv6 source-guard policy <i>policy_name</i> Example: Device#(config-if)# show ipv6 source-guard policy example_policy	Shows the policy configuration and all the interfaces where the policy is applied.

Related Topics

[Information about First Hop Security in IPv6](#), on page 2

How to attach an IPv6 Source Guard Policy to a Layer 2 EtherChannel Interface

Procedure

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

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device> enable	
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters the global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface port-channel <i>port-channel-number</i> Example: Device (config)# interface Po4	Specifies an interface type and port number and places the switch in the port channel configuration mode.
Step 4	ipv6 source-guard [attach-policy <i><policy_name></i>] Example: Device(config-if) # ipv6 source-guard attach-policy example_policy	Attaches the IPv6 Source Guard policy to the interface. The default policy is attached if the attach-policy option is not used.
Step 5	show ipv6 source-guard policy <i>policy_name</i> Example: Device(config-if) # show ipv6 source-guard policy example_policy	Shows the policy configuration and all the interfaces where the policy is applied.

Related Topics

[Information about First Hop Security in IPv6](#), on page 2

[Examples: How to attach an IPv6 Source Guard Policy to a Layer 2 EtherChannel Interface](#), on page 31

How to Configure IPv6 Prefix Guard



Note To allow routing protocol control packets sourced by a link-local address when prefix guard is applied, enable the permit link-local command in the source-guard policy configuration mode.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example:	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device# <code>configure terminal</code>	
Step 3	<p><code>[no] ipv6 source-guard policy</code> <i>source-guard-policy</i></p> <p>Example: Device(config)# <code>ipv6 source-guard policy</code> <code>my_snooping_policy</code></p>	Defines an IPv6 source-guard policy name and enters switch integrated security features source-guard policy configuration mode.
Step 4	<p><code>[no] validate address</code></p> <p>Example: Device(config-sisf-sourceguard)# <code>no</code> <code>validate address</code></p>	Disables the validate address feature and enables the IPv6 prefix guard feature to be configured.
Step 5	<p><code>validate prefix</code></p> <p>Example: Device(config-sisf-sourceguard)# <code>validate</code> <code>prefix</code></p>	Enables IPv6 source guard to perform the IPv6 prefix-guard operation.
Step 6	<p><code>exit</code></p> <p>Example: Device(config-sisf-sourceguard)# <code>exit</code></p>	Exits switch integrated security features source-guard policy configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 7	<p><code>show ipv6 source-guard policy</code> <i>[source-guard-policy]</i></p> <p>Example: Device# <code>show ipv6 source-guard policy</code> <code>policy1</code></p>	Displays the IPv6 source-guard policy configuration.

Related Topics

[Information about First Hop Security in IPv6](#), on page 2

How to Attach an IPv6 Prefix Guard Policy to an Interface

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<p><code>enable</code></p> <p>Example: Device> <code>enable</code></p>	<p>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	<p><code>configure terminal</code></p> <p>Example:</p>	Enters the global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device# <code>configure terminal</code>	
Step 3	interface <i>Interface_type stack/module/port</i> Example: Device (config)# <code>interface gigabitethernet 1/1/4</code>	Specifies an interface type and identifier; enters the interface configuration mode.
Step 4	ipv6 source-guard attach-policy <i>policy_name</i> Example: Device (config-if)# <code>ipv6 source-guard attach-policy example_policy</code>	Attaches the IPv6 Source Guard policy to the interface. The default policy is attached if the attach-policy option is not used.
Step 5	show ipv6 source-guard policy <i>policy_name</i> Example: Device (config-if)# <code>show ipv6 source-guard policy example_policy</code>	Shows the policy configuration and all the interfaces where the policy is applied.

Related Topics

[Information about First Hop Security in IPv6](#), on page 2

How to attach an IPv6 Prefix Guard Policy to a Layer 2 EtherChannel Interface

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> <code>enable</code>	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# <code>configure terminal</code>	Enters the global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface port-channel <i>port-channel-number</i> Example: Device (config)# <code>interface Po4</code>	Specifies an interface type and port number and places the switch in the port channel configuration mode.
Step 4	ipv6 source-guard [attach-policy <i><policy_name></i>] Example: Device (config-if)# <code>ipv6 source-guard attach-policy example_policy</code>	Attaches the IPv6 Source Guard policy to the interface. The default policy is attached if the attach-policy option is not used.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	show ipv6 source-guard policy <i>policy_name</i> Example: Device(config-if)# show ipv6 source-guard policy example_policy	Shows the policy configuration and all the interfaces where the policy is applied.

Related Topics

[Information about First Hop Security in IPv6](#), on page 2

[Examples: How to attach an IPv6 Prefix Guard Policy to a Layer 2 EtherChannel Interface](#), on page 31

Configuration Examples for IPv6 First Hop Security

Examples: How to attach an IPv6 Source Guard Policy to a Layer 2 EtherChannel Interface

The following example shows how to attach an IPv6 Source Guard Policy to a Layer 2 EtherChannel Interface:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# ipv6 source-guard policy POL
Switch(config-sisf-sourceguard) # validate address
switch(config-sisf-sourceguard)# exit
Switch(config)# interface Po4
Switch(config)# ipv6 snooping
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 source-guard attach-policy POL
Switch(config-if)# exit
switch(config)#
```

Related Topics

[How to attach an IPv6 Source Guard Policy to a Layer 2 EtherChannel Interface](#), on page 27

Examples: How to attach an IPv6 Prefix Guard Policy to a Layer 2 EtherChannel Interface

The following example shows how to attach an IPv6 Prefix Guard Policy to a Layer 2 EtherChannel Interface:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# ipv6 source-guard policy POL
Switch (config-sisf-sourceguard)# no validate address
Switch((config-sisf-sourceguard)# validate prefix
Switch(config)# interface Po4
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 snooping
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 source-guard attach-policy POL
```

Related Topics

[How to attach an IPv6 Prefix Guard Policy to a Layer 2 EtherChannel Interface](#), on page 30

Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Implementing IPv6 Addressing and Basic Connectivity	http://www.cisco.com/Support/ConfigTools/IOS/IOS-IPv6-Config-3850.html
IPv6 network management and security topics	IPv6 Configuration Library, Cisco IOS XE Release 3SE (Catalyst 3850 Switches) http://www.cisco.com/Support/ConfigTools/IOS/IOS-IPv6-Config-3850.html
IPv6 Command Reference	IPv6 Command Reference, Cisco IOS XE Release 3SE (Catalyst 3850 Switches) http://www.cisco.com/Support/ConfigTools/IOS/IOS-IPv6-Config-3850.html

Error Message Decoder

Description	Link
To help you research and resolve system error messages in this release, use the Error Message Decoder tool.	https://www.cisco.com/cgi-bin/Support/Errordecoder/index.cgi

Technical Assistance

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