BGP Flowspec Commands

This module provides command line interface (CLI) commands for configuring BGP Flowspec on the Cisco ASR 9000 Series Router.

class-map type traffic (BGP-flowspec)

To define a traffic class and the associated rules that match packets to the class, use the **class-map type traffic** command inGlobal configuration mode. To remove an existing class map from the router, use the **no** form of this command.

class-map type traffic match-all *class-map-name*

Syntax Description		
	match-all	Specifies a match on all of the match criteria.
	class-map-name	Name of the class for the class map.

Command Default None

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

This example shows how to specify class305 as the name of a class and defines a class map for this class.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# config
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# class-map type traffic match-all class305
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-cmap)# match destination-address ipv4 59.2.1.2 255.255.255.0
```

class type traffic

To associate a previously configured traffic class with the policy map, and to enter the configuration mode for the specified system class, use the **class type traffic** command in the policy map configuration mode.

class type traffic *class-name*

Syntax Description		
	class-name	Name of the class for the class map. The class name is used for the class map and to configure policy for the class in the policy map.

Command Default None

Command Modes Policy map configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

This example shows how to associate a class map with the policy map:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# config
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# policy-map type pbr p1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pmap)# class type traffic c1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pmap-c)# set dscp 34
```

destination prefix

To filter flowspec based on destination in flowspec network-layer reachability information (NLRI) using RPL, and apply on neighbor attach point, use the **destination prefix** command in route-policy configuration mode.

destination prefix {*prefix-set-nameinline-prefix-setparameter*}

Syntax Description

prefix-set-name	Name of a prefix set.
inline-prefix-set	Inline prefix set. The inline prefix set must be enclosed in parentheses.
parameter parameter	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "$."

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.3.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **destination prefix** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement.

Note

- For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.
- This command takes either a named prefix set or an inline prefix set value as an argument. The condition returns true if the destination entry matches any entry in the prefix set or inline prefix set. An attempt to match a destination using a prefix set that is defined but contains no elements returns false.
- The routing policy language (RPL) provides the ability to test destinations for a match to a list of prefix match specifications using the **in** operator. The **destination prefix** command is protocol-independent.
- In Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), the destination of a route is also known as its network-layer reachability information (NLRI). It comprises a prefix value and a mask length.
- RPL supports both 32-bit IPv4 prefixes, specified in dotted-decimal format, and 128-bit IPv6 prefixes, specified in colon-separated hexadecimal format.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

In this example, prefix filtering is done based on flowspec destination address:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy policy-A
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# If destination-prefix in pfx then

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# Set next-hop 10.0.0.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# Endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# End-policy
```

In this example, a route policy and its where it is attached is shown:

```
prefix-set ipv4_flow2
150.1.1.0/24,
150.2.1.0/24
end-set
!

route-policy ipv4_dest_pass
if destination-prefix in ipv4_flow2 then
pass
else
drop
endif
end-policy
!

router bgp 100
bgp router-id 1.1.1.1
address-family ipv4 unicast
!
address-family ipv6 unicast
!
address-family ipv4 flowspec
!
address-family ipv6 flowspec
!
neighbor 33.1.1.2
remote-as 200
address-family ipv4 unicast
route-policy pass in
route-policy pass out
!
address-family ipv4 flowspec
route-policy ipv4_dest_pass in
!
!
```

drop (BGP-flowspec)

To configure a traffic class to discard packets belonging to a specific class, use the **drop** command in policy-map class configuration mode. To disable the packet discarding action in a traffic class, use the **no** form of this command.

drop
no drop

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default Disabled

Command Modes Policy-map class configuration (config-pmap-c)

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Examples This example shows how to discard packets:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#config
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# policy -map type pbr match_dest_110.1.1.x_drop
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pmap)# class type traffic match_dest_110.1.1.x
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pmap-c)# drop
```

flowspec

To enter BGP flowspec configuration mode, use the **flowspec** command in Global configuration mode.

flowspec

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Examples This example show how to enter flowspec configuration mode.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# flowspec
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-flowspec)#
```

flowspec disable

To disable flowspec configuration on all interfaces, use the **flowspec disable** command in interface configuration mode.

ipv4
flowspec disable

Syntax Description

ipv4	Specifies IPv4 interfaces.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Examples

This example shows how to disable flowspec configuration on all interfaces.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 flowspec disable
```

local-install

To apply local installation of flowspec policy on all interfaces, use the **local-install** command in appropriate command mode.

local-install interface-all

Syntax Description

interface-all	Installs flowspec policy on all interfaces.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

IPv4 address family configuration

VRF IPv4 address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Examples

This example show how to install flowspec policy on all interfaces under flowspec subaddress family configuration mode.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# flowspec
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-flowspec)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-flowspec-af)# local-install interface-all
```

match destination-address

To identify a specific destination IP address explicitly as a match criterion in a class map, use the **match destination-address** command in the class map configuration mode. To remove a specific destination IP address from the matching criteria for a class map, use the **no** form of this command.

match destination-address {**ipv4**} *address*
no match destination-address {**ipv4**} *address*

Syntax Description

ipv4	Indicates an IPv4 address.
address	Specifies a destination address.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Class map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Examples

This example shows how to match a destination ipv4 address:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)#class-map type traffic match-all
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-cmap)# match destination-address ipv4 59.2.1.2 255.255.255.0
```

match destination-port

To identify a specific destination port as the match criterion for a class map, use the **match destination-port** command in class map configuration mode. To remove destination port-based match criteria from a class map, use the **no** form of this command.

match destination-port {*destination-port-value* | [*min-value* – *max-value*]}
no match destination-port {*destination-port-value* | [*min-value* – *max-value*]}

Syntax Description

destination-port-value	A port Number. Range is from 0 to 65535.
min-value	Lower limit of destination port range to match. Value range is 0 to 65535.
max-value	Upper limit of destination port range to match. Value range is 0 to 65535.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Class map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.2.0	The *min-value* and *max-value* variables were added.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Examples

This example shows how to match a destination port:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# class-map type traffic match-all
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-cmap)# match destination-port 1
```

match dscp

To identify specific IP differentiated services code point (DSCP) values as match criteria for a class map, use the **match dscp** command in class map configuration mode. To remove a DSCP value from a class map, use the **no** form of this command.

match dscp {[{**ipv4** | **ipv6**}] *dscp-value* [*dscp-value1* **...** *dscp-value7*] | [*min-value* – *max-value*]}
no match dscp {[{**ipv4** | **ipv6**}] *dscp-value* [*dscp-value1* **...** *dscp-value7*] | [*min-value* – *max-value*]}

Syntax Description

not	(Optional) Negates the specified match result.

ipv4	(Optional) Specifies the IPv4 DSCP value.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies the IPv6 DSCP value.
dscp-value	IP DSCP value identifier that specifies the exact value or a range of values. Range is 0 - 63. Up to eight IP DSCP values can be specified to match packets. Reserved keywords can be specified instead of numeric values. Table 1: IP DSCP Reserved Keywords, on page 9 describes the reserved keywords.
min-value	Lower limit of DSCP range to match. Value range is 0 - 63.
max-value	Upper limit of DSCP range to match. Value range is 0 - 63.

Command Default

Matching on IP Version 4 (IPv4) and IPv6 packets is the default.

Command Modes

Class map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced.
Release 5.2.0	The *min-value* and *max-value* variables were added.

Usage Guidelines

The **match dscp** command specifies a DSCP value that is used as the match criteria against which packets are checked to determine if they belong to the class specified by the class map.

To use the **match dscp** command, you must first enter the **class-map** command to specify the name of the class whose match criteria you want to establish. If you specify more than one **match dscp** command in a class map, only the last command entered applies.

The **match dscp** command examines the higher-order six bits in the type of service (ToS) byte of the IP header. Only one of the eight values is needed to yield a match (OR operation).

The command supports only eight IP DSCP values. If you try to configure more match statements after all the eight values are matched, the statements get rejected.

The IP DSCP value is used as a matching criterion only. The value has no mathematical significance. For instance, the IP DSCP value 2 is not greater than 1. The value simply indicates that a packet marked with the IP DSCP value of 2 should be treated differently than a packet marked with an IP DSCP value of 1. The treatment of these marked packets is defined by the user through the setting of policies in policy map class configuration mode.

Table 1: IP DSCP Reserved Keywords

DSCP Value	Reserved Keyword
0	default
10	AF11
12	AF12

DSCP Value	Reserved Keyword
14	AF13
18	AF21
20	AF22
22	AF23
26	AF31
28	AF32
30	AF33
34	AF41
36	AF42
38	AF43
46	EF
8	CS1
16	CS2
24	CS3
32	CS4
40	CS5
48	CS6
56	CS7
ipv4	ipv4 dscp
ipv6	ipv6 dscp

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
qos	read, write

Examples

This example shows how to configure the service policy called policy1 and attach service policy policy1 to an interface. In this example, class map dscp14 evaluates all packets entering Packet-over-SONET/SDH (POS) interface 0/1/0/0for an IP DSCP value of 14. If the incoming packet

has been marked with the IP DSCP value of 14, the packet is queued to the class queue with the bandwidth setting of 300 kbps.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# class-map dscp14
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-cmap)# match dscp ipv4 14
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-cmap)# exit

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# policy-map policy1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pmap)# class dscp14
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth 300
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pmap-c)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pmap)# exit

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface pos 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# service-policy input policy1
```

match fragment-type

To identify a fragment-type as the match criterion for a class map, use the **match fragment-type** command in class map configuration mode. To remove fragment-type match criteria from a class map, use the **no** form of this command.

match fragment type [**is-fragment**]
no match fragment type [**is-fragment**]

Syntax Description

is-fragment	Matches is-fragment bit.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Class map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Examples

This example shows how to match a fragment-type:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# class-map type traffic match-all
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-cmap)# match fragment-type is-fragment
```

match icmp code

To identify an ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) code as the match criterion for a class map, use the **match icmp type** command in the class map configuration mode. To remove the icmp code-based match criteria from a class map, use the **no** form of this command.

match {**ipv4**} **icmp-code** {*value* | [*min-value* – *max-value*]}
no match {**ipv4**} **icmp-code** {*value* | [*min-value* – *max-value*]}

Syntax Description

ipv4	Indicates an IPv4 ICMP code.
min-value	Lower limit of ICMP type range to match. Value range is 0 to 255.
max-value	Upper limit of ICMP type range to match. Value range is 0 to 255.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Class map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Examples

This example shows how to match an IPv4 ICMP code:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# class-map type traffic match-all
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-cmap)# match ipv4 icmp-code 1
```

match icmp type

To identify an ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) type as the match criterion for a class map, use the **match icmp type** command in class map configuration mode. To remove the icmp type-based match criteria from a class map, use the **no** form of this command.

match {**ipv4**} **icmp-type** {*value* | [*min-value* – *max-value*]}
no match {**ipv4**} **icmp-type** {*value* | [*min-value* – *max-value*]}

Syntax Description

ipv4	Indicates an IPv4 ICMP type.
min-value	Lower limit of ICMP type range to match. Value range is 0 to 255.

max-value	Upper limit of ICMP type range to match. Value range is 0 to 255.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes Class map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Examples This example shows how to match an IPv4 ICMP type:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# class-map type traffic match-all
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-cmap)# match ipv4 icmp-type 1
```

match packet length

To specify the packet length in the IP header as a match criterion in a class map, use the **match packet length** command in class-map configuration mode. To remove a previously specified packet length as a match criterion, use the **no** form of this command.

match packet length {*value* | [*min-value* – *max-value*]}
no match packet length {*value* | [*min-value* – *max-value*]}

Syntax Description

value	IP packet length. Range is from 0 to 65535.
min-value	Minimum length value to match. Value range is 0 to 65535.
max-value	Minimum length value to match. Value range is 0 to 65535.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes Class map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Examples This example shows how to match a packet length value:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# class-map type traffic match-all
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-cmap)# match packet length 3
```

match protocol

To identify a specific protocol as the match criterion for a class map, use the **match protocol** command in class map configuration mode. To remove protocol-based match criteria from a class map, use the **no** form of this command.

match [**not**] **protocol** {*protocol-value* [*protocol-value1 . . . protocol-value7*] | [*min-value* – *max-value*]}
no match [**not**] **protocol** {*protocol-value* [*protocol-value1 . . . protocol-value7*] | [*min-value* – *max-value*]}

Syntax Description

not	(Optional) Negates the specified match result.
protocol-value	A protocol identifier. A single value for *protocol-value* (any combination of numbers and names) can be matched in one match statement.
min-value	Lower limit of protocol range to match. Value range is 0 - 255.
max-value	Upper limit of protocol range to match. Value range is 0 - 255.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes Class map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced.
Release 5.2.0	The *min-value* and *max-value* variables were added.

Usage Guidelines Definitions of traffic classes are based on match criteria, including protocols, access control lists (ACLs), input interfaces, QoS labels, and experimental (EXP) field values. Packets satisfying the match criteria for a class constitute the traffic for that class.

The **match protocol** command specifies the name of a protocol to be used as the match criteria against which packets are checked to determine if they belong to the class specified by the class map. Available protocol names are listed in the table that follows.

The *protocol-value* argument supports a range of protocol numbers. After you identify the class, you may use the **match protocol** command to configure its match criteria.

Table 2: Protocol Names and Descriptions

Name	Description
ahp	Authentication Header Protocol
eigrp	Cisco Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol
esp	Encapsulation Security Payload
gre	Cisco Generic Routing Encapsulation Tunneling
icmp	Internet Control Message Protocol
igmp	Internet Gateway Message Protocol
igrp	Cisco IGRP Routing protocol
ipinip	IP in IP tunneling
ipv4	Any IPv4 protocol
ipv6	Any IPv6 protocol
mpls	Any MPLS packet
nos	KA9Q NOS Compatible IP over IP Tunneling
ospf	Open Shortest Path First, Routing Protocol
pcp	Payload Compression Protocol
pim	Protocol Independent Multicast
sctp	Stream Control Transmission Protocol
tcp	Transport Control Protocol
udp	User Datagram Protocol

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
qos	read, write

Examples

In this example, all TCP packets belong to class class1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# class-map class1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-cmap)# match protocol tcp
```

match source-address

To identify a specific source IP address explicitly as a match criterion in a class map, use the **match source-address** command in the class map configuration mode. To remove a specific source IP address from the matching criteria for a class map, use the **no** form of this command.

match source-address {**ipv4**} *address*
no match source-address {**ipv4**} *address*

Syntax Description

ipv4	Indicates an IPv4 address.
address	Specifies a source address.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes Class map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Examples This example shows how to match a source ipv4 address:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)#class-map type traffic match-all A
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-cmap)# match source-address ipv4 59.2.1.2 255.255.255.0
```

match source-port

To identify a specific source port as the match criterion for a class map, use the **match source port** command in class map configuration mode. To remove source port-based match criteria from a class map, use the **no** form of this command.

match source-port {*source-port-value* | [*min-value* - *max-value*]}
no match source-port {*source-port-value* | [*min-value* - *max-value*]}

Syntax Description

source-port-value	A port Number. Range is from 0 to 65535.
min-value	Lower limit of source port range to match. Value range is 0 to 65535.
max-value	Upper limit of source port range to match. Value range is 0 to 65535.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes Class map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Examples This example shows how to match a source port:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# class-map type traffic match-all
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-cmap)# match source-port 1
```

match tcp flag

To identify a TCP flag as the match criterion for a class map, use the **match tcp flag** command in class map configuration mode. To remove the tcp flag based match criteria from a class map, use the **no** form of this command.

match tcp-flag *value* **any**
no match tcp-flag *value***any**

Syntax Description

value	TCP flag value. Range is from 1 to 4095 (hexadecimal).
any	Specifies a match based on any bit in the TCP flag.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes Class map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Examples This example shows how to match a TCP flag:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# class-map type traffic match-all
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-cmap)# match tcp flag 2 any
```

policy-map

To create or modify a policy map that can be attached to one or more interfaces to specify a service policy, use the **policy-map** command in Global Configuration mode mode. To delete a policy map, use the **no** form of this command.

policy-map [**type qos**] *policy-name*
no policy-map [**type qos**] *policy-name*

Syntax Description

type qos	(Optional) Specifies type of the service policy.
qos	(Optional) Specifies a quality-of-service (QoS) policy map.
pbr	(Optional) Specifies a policy-based routing (PBR) policy map.
policy-name	Name of the policy map.

Command Default

A policy map does not exist until one is configured. Because a policy map is applied to an interface, no restrictions on the flow of data are applied to any interface until a policy map is created.

Type is QoS when not specified.

Command Modes

Global Configuration mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced.
Release 5.2.0	The **pbr** keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **policy-map** command to specify the name of the policy map to be created, added to, or modified before you can configure policies for classes whose match criteria are defined in a class map. Entering the **policy-map** command enables policy map configuration mode in which you can configure or modify the class policies for that policy map.

You can configure class policies in a policy map only if the classes have match criteria defined for them. Use the **class-map** and **match** commands to configure the match criteria for a class. Because you can configure a maximum of 1024 classes in one policy map, no policy map can contain more than 1024 class policies. The maximum number of 1024 classes per policy includes the implicit default class and its child policies.

A single policy map can be attached to multiple interfaces concurrently.

The maximum number of policy maps supported is 2000.

Note When a policy map is applied on a physical port, all subinterfaces under the same physical port inherit the same policy.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
qos	read, write

Examples

These examples show how to create a policy map called policy1 and configures two class policies included in that policy map. The policy map is defined to contain policy specification for class1 and the default class (called class-default) to which packets that do not satisfy configured match criteria are directed. Class1 specifies policy for traffic that matches access control list 136.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# class-map class1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-cmap)# match access-group ipv4 136

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# policy-map policy1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pmap)# class class1

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pmap-c)# police cir 250
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pmap-c)# set precedence 3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pmap-c)# exit

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pmap)# class class-default
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pmap-c)# queue-limit bytes 1000000
```

redirect (BGP Flowspec)

To route the policy based routing (PBR) traffic to distributed denial-of-service scrubber (DDoS), use the **redirect** command in policy-map configuration mode. To return the PBR traffic to normal route, use the **no** form of this command.

redirect {**default-route** | **nexthop** } {*IPv4-address* | **route-target** {*AS-number: index IPv4-address: index* } | **vrf** *vrf-name*}
no redirect [default-route | nexthop]

Syntax Description

default-route	Forwards to the default nexthop for this packet
nexthop	Forwards to specified nexthop
IPv4 address	Input IPv4 Nexthop address
route-target	Enter specific route-target string
AS-number: index	Enter 2-byte or 4-byte autonomous system number (AS) and *index* in hexa decimal or decimal format.

IPv4-address: index	Enter IPv4 address and *index* in hexa decimal or decimal format.
vrf*vrf-name*	Enter specific VRF name for the nexthop.

Command Default None

Command Modes Policy-map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. The command reference guides include the task IDs required for each command. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The example shows how to redirect PBR traffic to virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# policy-map type pbr test1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pmap)# class type traffic test1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pmap-c)# redirect nexthot vrf vrf1
```

service-policy

To configure service policy on a flowspec subaddress family interface, use the **service-policy** command in appropriate command mode.

service-policy type pbr *policy-name*

Syntax Description

type	Specifies type of the service policy.
pbr	Specifies a policy-based routing (PBR) policy map.
policy-name	Name of the policy map.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes IPv4 address family configuration

VRF IPv4 address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Examples

This example shows how to setup service policy.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# flowspec
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-flowspec)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-flowspec-af)# service-policy type pbr policy100
```

show flowspec

To display flowspec policy information for an interface, use the **show flowspec** command in EXEC mode.

show flowspec {**afi-all** | **client** | **ipv4** | **summary** | **vrf**}

Syntax Description

afi-all	Displays flowspec policy applied on IPv4 interfaces.
client	Displays flowspec client interfaces.
ipv4	Displays flowspec policy applied on IPv4 interfaces.
summary	Displays flowspec policy summary on all interfaces.
vrf	Displays flowspec policy applied on VRF interfaces.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Examples

This example shows sample output from **show flowspec** command when **vrf**, **ipv4** and **summary** keywords are used.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show flowspec vrf vrf1 ipv4 summary
Mon May 19 12:59:41.226 PDT
Flowspec VRF+AFI table summary:
VRF: vrf1
  AFI: IPv4
    Total Flows:              3
    Total Service Policies:   1
```

source prefix

To filter flowspec based on source in flowspec network-layer reachability information (NLRI) using RPL, and apply on neighbor attach point, use the **source prefix** command in route-policy configuration mode.

source prefix {*prefix-set-nameinline-prefix-setparameter*}

Syntax Description

prefix-set-name	Name of a prefix set.
inline-prefix-set	Inline prefix set. The inline prefix set must be enclosed in parentheses.
parameter	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "$."

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.3.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **source prefix** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement. A comparison that references a prefix set with zero elements in it returns false.

Note

- For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.
- The source of a BGP route is the IP peering address of the neighboring router from which the route was received.
- The prefix set can contain both IPv4 and IPv6 prefix specifications.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

In this example, prefix filtering is done based on flowspec source address:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy policy-A
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# If source-prefix in my-prefix-set then
pass
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
prefix-set	Enters a prefix set configuration mode and defines a prefix set.