

BGP Next Hop Unchanged

In an external BGP (eBGP) session, by default, the router changes the next hop attribute of a BGP route (to its own address) when the router sends out a route. The BGP Next Hop Unchanged feature allows BGP to send an update to an eBGP multihop peer with the next hop attribute unchanged.

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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 www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Information About BGP Next Hop Unchanged

BGP Next Hop Unchanged

In an external BGP (eBGP) session, by default, the router changes the next hop attribute of a BGP route (to its own address) when the router sends out a route. If the BGP Next Hop Unchanged feature is configured, BGP will send routes to an eBGP multihop peer without modifying the next hop attribute. The next hop attribute is unchanged.



There is an exception to the default behavior of the router changing the next hop attribute of a BGP route when the router sends out a route. When the next hop is in the same subnet as the peering address of the eBGP peer, the next hop is not modified. This is referred to as third party next-hop.

The BGP Next Hop Unchanged feature provides flexibility when designing and migrating networks. It can be used only between eBGP peers configured as multihop. It can be used in a variety of scenarios between two autonomous systems. One scenario is when multiple autonomous systems are connected that share the same IGP, or at least the routers have another way to reach each other's next hops (which is why the next hop can remain unchanged).

A common use of this feature is to configure Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) inter-AS with multihop MP-eBGP for VPNv4 between RRs.

Another common use of this feature is a VPNv4 inter-AS Option C configuration, as defined in RFC4364, Section 10. In this configuration, VPNv4 routes are passed among autonomous systems between RR of different autonomous systems. The RRs are several hops apart, and have **neighbor next-hop unchanged** configured. PEs of different autonomous systems establish an LSP between them (via a common IGP or by advertising the next-hops--that lead to the PEs--via labeled routes among the ASBRs--routes from different autonomous systems separated by one hop). PEs are able to reach the next hops of the PEs in another AS via the LSPs, and can therefore install the VPNv4 routes in the VRF RIB.

Restriction

The BGP Next Hop Unchanged feature can be configured only between multihop eBGP peers. The following error message will be displayed if you try to configure this feature for a directly connected neighbor:

%BGP: Can propagate the nexthop only to multi-hop EBGP neighbor

How to Configure BGP Next Hop Unchanged

Configuring the BGP Next Hop Unchanged for an eBGP Peer

SUMMARY STEPS

- 1. enable
- 2. configure terminal
- 3. router bgp as-number
- 4. address-family {ipv4 | ipv6 | l2vpn | nsap | rtfilter | vpnv4 | vpnv6}
- 5. neighbor ip-address remote-as as-number
- 6. neighbor ip-address activate
- 7. neighbor *ip-address* ebgp-multihop *ttl*
- 8. neighbor ip-address next-hop-unchanged
- 9. end
- 10. show ip bgp

DETAILED STEPS

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	Command or Action	Purpose	
Step 1	enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode.	
	Example:	• Enter your password if prompted.	
	Router> enable		
Step 2	configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.	
	Example:		
	Router# configure terminal		
Step 3	router bgp as-number	Enters router configuration mode, and creates a BGP routing process.	
	Example:		
	Router(config)# router bgp 65535		
Step 4	address-family {ipv4 ipv6 l2vpn nsap rtfilter vpnv4 vpnv6}	Enters address family configuration mode to configure BGP peers to accept address family specific configurations.	
	Example:		
	Router(config-router-af)# address-family vpnv4		
Step 5	neighbor ip-address remote-as as-number	Adds an entry to the BGP neighbor table.	
	Example:		
	Router(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.0.0.100 remote-as 65600		
Step 6	neighbor ip-address activate	Enables the exchange of information with the peer.	
	Example:		
	Router(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.0.0.100 activate		
Step 7	neighbor <i>ip-address</i> ebgp-multihop <i>ttl</i>	Configures the local router to accept and initiate connections to external peers that reside on networks that are not directly connected.	
	Example:		
	Router(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.0.0.100 ebgp-multihop 255		

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	Command or Action	Purpose	
Step 8	neighbor <i>ip-address</i> next-hop-unchanged	Configures the router to send BGP updates to the specified eBGP peer without modifying the next hop attribute.	
	Example:		
	Router(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.0.0.100 next-hop-unchanged		
Step 9	end	Exits address family configuration mode, and enters privileged EXEC mode.	
	Example:		
	Router(config-router-af)# end		
Step 10	show ip bgp	(Optional) Displays entries in the BGP routing table.	
	Example: Router# show ip bgp	• The output will indicate if the neighbor next-hop-unchanged command has been configured for the selected address.	
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Configuration Example for BGP Next Hop Unchanged

Example: BGP Next Hop Unchanged for an eBGP Peer

The following example configures a multihop eBGP peer at 10.0.0.100 in a remote AS. When the local router sends updates to that peer, it will send them without modifying the next hop attribute.

```
router bgp 65535
address-family ipv4
neighbor 10.0.0.100 remote-as 65600
neighbor 10.0.0.100 activate
neighbor 10.0.0.100 ebgp-multihop 255
neighbor 10.0.0.100 next-hop-unchanged
end
```

Note

All address families, such as IPv4, IPv6, VPNv4, VPNv6, L2VPN, and so on support the **next-hop unchanged** command. However, for the address family L2VPN BGP VPLS signaling, you must use the **next-hop self** command for its proper functioning.

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Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title	
Cisco IOS commands	Cisco IOS Master Command List, All Releases	
BGP commands	Cisco IOS IP Routing: BGP Command Reference	
BGP Outbound Route Map on Route Reflector to Set IP Next Hop for iBGP Peer	"Configuring Internal BGP Features" in the <i>IP</i> <i>Routing: BGP Configuration Guide</i>	

Technical Assistance

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

Feature Information for BGP Next Hop Unchanged

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

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Releases	Feature Configuration Information
12.0(22)8	The BGP Next Hop Unchanged
12.0(16)ST	feature allows BGP to send an update to an eBGP multihop peer
12.2	with the next hop attribute
12.2(14)S	unchanged.
15.0(1)8	The following command was introduced by this feature: neighbor next-hop-unchanged .
	12.0(22)S 12.0(16)ST 12.2 12.2(14)S

Table 1: Feature Informatio	n for BGP Next	Hop Unchanged
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