

Implementing Routing Policy

A routing policy instructs the router to inspect routes, filter them, and potentially modify their attributes as they are accepted from a peer, advertised to a peer, or redistributed from one routing protocol to another.

This module describes how routing protocols make decisions to advertise, aggregate, discard, distribute, export, hold, import, redistribute and modify the routes based on configured routing policy.

The routing policy language (RPL) provides a single, straightforward language in which all routing policy needs can be expressed. RPL was designed to support large-scale routing configurations. It greatly reduces the redundancy inherent in previous routing policy configuration methods. RPL streamlines the routing policy configuration, reduces system resources required to store and process these configurations, and simplifies troubleshooting.

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Restrictions for Implementing Routing Policy

These restrictions apply when working with Routing Policy Language implementation:

- Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), integrated Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS), or Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) must be configured in your network.

- An individual policy definition of up to 1000 statements are supported. The total number of statements within a policy can be extended to 4000 statements using hierarchical policy constructs. However, this limit is restricted with the use of **apply** statements.

- When a policy that is attached directly or indirectly to an attach point needs to be modified, a single **commit** operation cannot be performed when:

  - Removing a set or policy referred by another policy that is attached to any attach point directly or indirectly.

  - Modifying the policy to remove the reference to the same set or policy that is getting removed.

  The **commit** must be performed in two steps:

1. Modify the policy to remove the reference to the policy or set and then **commit**.
2. Remove the policy or set and **commit**.

- Per-vrf label mode is not supported for Carrier Supporting Carrier (CSC) network with internal and external BGP multipath setup.
- You cannot change the next hop address to an IPv6 address through RPL policy for a route that starts from an IPv4 peer.
- Starting with Cisco IOS XR Release 7.10.2, the CLI no longer accepts IPv4 addresses with leading zeros. Use canonical dotted-decimal IPv4 addresses such as 198.51.100.1.

  If your existing configuration, scripts, or Route Policy Language (RPL) expressions contain IPv4 addresses with leading zeros, NETCONF and YANG reject the address. This can cause configuration retrieval, synchronization, or BGP-related configuration to fail. Therefore, configure all IPv4 addresses in the correct format, ensuring that no part of the address includes leading zeros.

Define Route Policy

This task explains how to define a route policy.

Note

- If you want to modify an existing routing policy using the command-line interface (CLI), you must redefine the policy by completing this task.
- Modifying the RPL scale configuration may take a long time.
- BGP may crash either due to large scale RPL configuration changes, or during consecutive RPL changes. To avoid BGP crash, wait until there are no messages in the BGP In/Out queue before committing further changes.

Tip You can programmatically configure the route policy using `openconfig-routing-policy.yang` OpenConfig data model. To get started with using data models, see the *Programmability Configuration Guide* .

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **route-policy** *name* [*parameter1* , *parameter2* , . . . , *parameterN*]
3. **end-policy**
4. Use the **commit** or **end** command.

DETAILED STEPS

Procedure

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 **route-policy** *name* [*parameter1* , *parameter2* , . . . , *parameterN*]

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy sample1
```

Enters route-policy configuration mode.

- After the route-policy has been entered, a group of commands can be entered to define the route-policy.

Step 3 **end-policy**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

Ends the definition of a route policy and exits route-policy configuration mode.

Step 4 Use the **commit** or **end** command.

commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Routing Policy Definition: Example

In the following example, a BGP route policy named sample1 is defined using the **route-policy** *name* command. The policy compares the network layer reachability information (NLRI) to the elements in the prefix set test. If it evaluates to true, the policy performs the operations in the *then* clause. If it evaluates to false, the policy performs the operations in the *else* clause, that is, sets the MED value to 200 and adds the community 2:100 to the route. The final steps of the example commit the configuration to the router, exit configuration mode, and display the contents of route policy sample1.

```
configure
 route-policy sample1
```

```
  if destination in test then
   drop
  else
   set med 200
   set community (2:100) additive
  endif
 end-policy
 end
show config running route-policy sample1
Building configuration...
 route-policy sample1
  if destination in test then
   drop
  else
   set med 200
   set community (2:100) additive
  endif
 end-policy
```

Attach Routing Policy to BGP Neighbor

This task explains how to attach a routing policy to a BGP neighbor.

Before you begin

A routing policy must be preconfigured and well defined prior to it being applied at an attach point. If a policy is not predefined, an error message is generated stating that the policy is not defined.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **router bgp** *as-number*
3. **neighbor** *ip-address*
4. **address-family** { **ipv4 unicast** | **ipv4 labeled-unicast** | **ipv4 tunnel** | **ipv4 mdt** | **ipv6 unicast** | **ipv6 labeled-unicast** } **address-family** { **ipv4** | **ipv6** } **unicast**
5. **route-policy** *policy-name* { **in** | **out** }
6. Use the **commit** or **end** command.

DETAILED STEPS

Procedure

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 **router bgp** *as-number*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 125
```

Configures a BGP routing process and enters router configuration mode.

- The *as-number* argument identifies the autonomous system in which the router resides. Valid values are from 0 to 65535. Private autonomous system numbers that can be used in internal networks range from 64512 to 65535.

Step 3 **neighbor** *ip-address*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.0.0.20
```

Specifies a neighbor IP address.

Step 4 **address-family** { **ipv4 unicast** | **ipv4 labeled-unicast** | **ipv4 tunnel** | **ipv4 mdt** | **ipv6 unicast** | **ipv6 labeled-unicast** } **address-family** { **ipv4** | **ipv6** } **unicast**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
```

Specifies the address family.

Step 5 **route-policy** *policy-name* { **in** | **out** }

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy example1 in
```

Attaches the route-policy, which must be well formed and predefined.

Step 6 Use the **commit** or **end** command.

commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Modify Routing Policy Using Text Editor

This task explains how to modify an existing routing policy using a text editor.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **edit** { **route-policy** | **prefix-set** | **as-path-set** | **community-set** | **extcommunity-set** { **rt** | **soo** } | **policy-global** | **rd-set** } *name* [**nano** | **emacs** | **vim** | **inline** { **add** | **prepend** | **remove** } *set-element*]

2. **show rpl route-policy** [*name* [**detail**] | **states** | **brief**]
3. **show rpl prefix-set** [*name* | **states** | **brief**]

DETAILED STEPS

Procedure

Step 1 **edit** { **route-policy** | **prefix-set** | **as-path-set** | **community-set** | **extcommunity-set** { **rt** | **soo** } | **policy-global** | **rd-set** } *name* [**nano** | **emacs** | **vim** | **inline** { **add** | **prepend** | **remove** } *set-element*]

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# edit route-policy sample1
```

Identifies the route policy, prefix set, AS path set, community set, or extended community set name to be modified.

- A copy of the route policy, prefix set, AS path set, community set, or extended community set is copied to a temporary file and the editor is launched.
- After editing with Nano, save the editor buffer and exit the editor by using the Ctrl-X keystroke.
- After editing with Emacs, save the editor buffer by using the Ctrl-X and Ctrl-S keystrokes. To save and exit the editor, use the Ctrl-X and Ctrl-C keystrokes.
- After editing with Vim, to write to a current file and exit, use the :wq or :x or ZZ keystrokes. To quit and confirm, use the :q keystrokes. To quit and discard changes, use the :q! keystrokes.

Step 2 **show rpl route-policy** [*name* [**detail**] | **states** | **brief**]

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy sample2
```

(Optional) Displays the configuration of a specific named route policy.

- Use the **detail** keyword to display all policies and sets that a policy uses.
- Use the **states** keyword to display all unused, inactive, and active states.
- Use the **brief** keyword to list the names of all extended community sets without their configurations.

Step 3 **show rpl prefix-set** [*name* | **states** | **brief**]

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show rpl prefix-set prefixset1
```

(Optional) Displays the contents of a named prefix set.

- To display the contents of a named AS path set, community set, or extended community set, replace the **prefix-set** keyword with **as-path-set** , **community-set** , or **extcommunity-set** , respectively.

Simple Inbound Policy: Example

The following policy discards any route whose network layer reachability information (NLRI) specifies a prefix longer than /24, and any route whose NLRI specifies a destination in the address space reserved by RFC 1918. For all remaining routes, it sets the MED and local preference, and adds a community to the list in the route.

For routes whose community lists include any values in the range from 101:202 to 106:202 that have a 16-bit tag portion containing the value 202, the policy prepends autonomous system number 2 twice, and adds the community 2:666 to the list in the route. Of these routes, if the MED is either 666 or 225, then the policy sets the origin of the route to incomplete, and otherwise sets the origin to IGP.

For routes whose community lists do not include any of the values in the range from 101:202 to 106:202, the policy adds the community 2:999 to the list in the route.

```
prefix-set too-specific
 0.0.0.0/0 ge 25 le 32
end-set

prefix-set rfc1918
 10.0.0.0/8 le 32,
 172.16.0.0/12 le 32,
 192.168.0.0/16 le 32
end-set

route-policy inbound-tx
 if destination in too-specific or destination in rfc1918 then
  drop
 endif
 set med 1000
 set local-preference 90
 set community (2:1001) additive
 if community matches-any ([101..106]:202) then
  prepend as-path 2.30 2
  set community (2:666) additive
 if med is 666 or med is 225 then
  set origin incomplete
 else
  set origin igp
 endif
else
  set community (2:999) additive
 endif
 end-policy

 router bgp 2
  neighbor 10.0.1.2 address-family ipv4 unicast route-policy inbound-tx in
```

The following policy example shows how to build two inbound policies, in-100 and in-101, for two different peers. In building the specific policies for those peers, the policy reuses some common blocks of policy that may be common to multiple peers. It builds a few basic building blocks, the policies common-inbound, filter-bogons, and set-lpref-prepend.

The filter-bogons building block is a simple policy that filters all undesirable routes, such as those from the RFC 1918 address space. The policy set-lpref-prepend is a utility policy that can set the local preference and prepend the AS path according to parameterized values that are passed in. The common-inbound policy uses these filter-bogons building blocks to build a common block of inbound

policy. The common-inbound policy is used as a building block in the construction of in-100 and in-101 along with the set-lpref-prepend building block.

```
prefix-set bogon
  10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 32,
  0.0.0.0,
  0.0.0.0/0 ge 27 le 32,
  192.168.0.0/16 ge 16 le 32
end-set
!
route-policy in-100
  apply common-inbound
  if community matches-any ([100..120]:135) then
    apply set-lpref-prepend (100,100,2)
    set community (2:1234) additive
  else
    set local-preference 110
  endif
  if community matches-any ([100..666]:[100..999]) then
    set med 444
    set local-preference 200
    set community (no-export) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy in-101
  apply common-inbound
  if community matches-any ([101..200]:201) then
    apply set-lpref-prepend(100,101,2)
    set community (2:1234) additive
  else
    set local-preference 125
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy filter-bogons
  if destination in bogon then
drop
else
pass
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy common-inbound
  apply filter-bogons
  set origin igp
  set community (2:333)
end-policy
!
route-policy set-lpref-prepend($lpref,$as,$prependcnt)
  set local-preference $lpref
  prepend as-path $as $prependcnt
end-policy
```

References for Routing Policy

To implement RPL, you need to understand the following concepts:

Routing Policy Language

This section contains the following information:

Routing Policy Language Overview

RPL was developed to support large-scale routing configurations. RPL has several fundamental capabilities that differ from those present in configurations oriented to traditional route maps, access lists, and prefix lists. The first of these capabilities is the ability to build policies in a modular form. Common blocks of policy can be defined and maintained independently. These common blocks of policy can then be applied from other blocks of policy to build complete policies. This capability reduces the amount of configuration information that needs to be maintained. In addition, these common blocks of policy can be parameterized. This parameterization allows for policies that share the same structure but differ in the specific values that are set or matched against to be maintained as independent blocks of policy. For example, three policies that are identical in every way except for the local preference value they set can be represented as one common parameterized policy that takes the varying local preference value as a parameter to the policy.

The policy language introduces the notion of sets. Sets are containers of similar data that can be used in route attribute matching and setting operations. Four set types exist: prefix-sets, community-sets, as-path-sets, and extcommunity-sets. These sets hold groupings of IPv4 or IPv6 prefixes, community values, AS path regular expressions, and extended community values, respectively. Sets are simply containers of data. Most sets also have an inline variant. An inline set allows for small enumerations of values to be used directly in a policy rather than having to refer to a named set. Prefix lists, community lists, and AS path lists must be maintained even when only one or two items are in the list. An inline set in RPL allows the user to place small sets of values directly in the policy body without having to refer to a named set.

Decision making, such as accept and deny, is explicitly controlled by the policy definitions themselves. RPL combines matching operators, which may use set data, with the traditional Boolean logic operators AND, OR, and NOT into complex conditional expressions. All matching operations return a true or false result. The execution of these conditional expressions and their associated actions can then be controlled by using simple *if then*, *elseif*, and *else* structures, which allow the evaluation paths through the policy to be fully specified by the user.

Routing Policy Language Structure

This section describes the basic structure of RPL.

Names

The policy language provides two kinds of persistent, namable objects: sets and policies. Definition of these objects is bracketed by beginning and ending command lines. For example, to define a policy named test, the configuration syntax would look similar to the following:

```
route-policy test
[ . . . policy statements . . . ]
end-policy
```

Legal names for policy objects can be any sequence of the upper- and lowercase alphabetic characters; the numerals 0 to 9; and the punctuation characters period, hyphen, and underscore. A name must begin with a letter or numeral.

Sets

In this context, the term set is used in its mathematical sense to mean an unordered collection of unique elements. The policy language provides sets as a container for groups of values for matching purposes. Sets are used in conditional expressions. The elements of the set are separated by commas. Null (empty) sets are allowed.

In the following example:

```
prefix-set backup-routes
  # currently no backup routes are defined
end-set
```

a condition such as:

```
if destination in backup-routes then
```

evaluates as FALSE for every route, because there is no match-condition in the prefix set that it satisfies.

You may want to perform comparisons against a small number of elements, such as two or three community values, for example. To allow for these comparisons, the user can enumerate these values directly. These enumerations are referred to as *inline sets*. Functionally, inline sets are equivalent to named sets, but allow for simple tests to be inline. Thus, comparisons do not require that a separate named set be maintained when only one or two elements are being compared. See the set types described in the following sections for the syntax. In general, the syntax for an inline set is a comma-separated list surrounded by parentheses, where element-entry is an entry of an item appropriate to the type of usage such as a prefix or a community value.

The following is an example using an inline community set:

```
route-policy sample-inline
if community matches-any ([10..15]:100) then
set local-preference 100
endif
end-policy
```

The following is an equivalent example using the named set test-communities:

```
community-set test-communities
10:100,
11:100,
12:100,
13:100,
14:100,
15:100
end-set

route-policy sample
if community matches-any test-communities then
set local-preference 100
endif
end-policy
```

Both of these policies are functionally equivalent, but the inline form does not require the configuration of the community set just to store the six values. You can choose the form appropriate to the configuration context. In the following sections, examples of both the named set version and the inline form are provided where appropriate.

as-path-set

An AS path set comprises operations for matching an AS path attribute. The matching operations are:

- dfa-regex: DFA style regular expression
- ios-regex: Traditional IOS style regular expression
- length: Length of BGP AS-path
- neighbor-is: BGP AS-path neighbor is
- originates-from: BGP AS-path originates-from
- passes-through: BGP AS-path passes-through
- unique-length: Length of BGP AS-path ignoring duplicates

Named Set Form

The named set form uses the **ios-regex** keyword to indicate the type of regular expression and requires single quotation marks around the regular expression.

The following is a sample definition of a named AS path set:

```
as-path-set aset1
ios-regex '_42$',
ios-regex '_127$'
end-set
```

This AS path set comprises two elements. When used in a matching operation, this AS path set matches any route whose AS path ends with either the autonomous system (AS) number 42 or 127.

To remove the named AS path set, use the **no as-path-set aset1** command-line interface (CLI) command.



Note Regular expression matching is CPU intensive. The policy performance can be substantially improved by either collapsing the regular expression patterns together to reduce the total number of regular expression invocations or by using equivalent native as-path match operations such as ‘as-path neighbor-is’, ‘as-path originates-from’ or ‘as-path passes-through’.

Inline Set Form

The inline set form is a parenthesized list of comma-separated expressions, as follows:

```
(ios-regex '_42$', ios-regex '_127$')
```

This set matches the same AS paths as the previously named set, but does not require the extra effort of creating a named set separate from the policy that uses it.

community-set

A community-set holds community values for matching against the BGP community attribute. A community is a 32-bit quantity. Integer community values *must* be split in half and expressed as two unsigned decimal integers in the range from 0 to 65535, separated by a colon. Single 32-bit community values are not allowed. The following is the named set form:

Named Set Form

```
community-set cset1
12:34,
12:56,
12:78,
internet
end-set
```

Inline Set Form

```
(12:34, 12:56, 12:78)
($as:34, $as:$tag1, 12:78, internet)
```

The inline form of a community-set also supports parameterization. Each 16-bit portion of the community may be parameterized.

RPL provides symbolic names for the standard well-known community values: internet is 0:0, no-export is 65535:65281, no-advertise is 65535:65282, and local-as is 65535:65283.

RPL also provides a facility for using *wildcards* in community specifications. A wildcard is specified by inserting an asterisk (*) in place of one of the 16-bit portions of the community specification; the wildcard indicates that any value for that portion of the community matches. Thus, the following policy matches all communities in which the autonomous system part of the community is 123:

```
community-set cset3
   123:*
end-set
```

Every community set must contain at least one community value. Empty community sets are invalid and are rejected.

extcommunity-set

An extended community-set is analogous to a community-set except that it contains extended community values instead of regular community values. It also supports named forms and inline forms. There are three types of extended community sets: cost, soo, and rt.

As with community sets, the inline form supports parameterization within parameterized policies. Either portion of the extended community value can be parameterized.

Wildcards (*) and regular expressions are allowed for extended community set elements.

Every extended community-set must contain at least one extended community value. Empty extended community-sets are invalid and rejected.

The following are syntactic examples:

Named Form for Extcommunity-set RT

An rt set is an extcommunity set used to store BGP Route Target (RT) extended community type communities:

```
extcommunity-set rt a_rt_set
   1.2.3.4:666
   1234:666,
   1.2.3.4:777,
   4567:777
end-set

Inline Set Form for Extcommunity-set RT

(1.2.3.4:666, 1234:666, 1.2.3.4:777, 4567:777)
($ipadrr:666, 1234:$tag, 1.2.3.4:777, $tag2:777)
```

These options are supported under extended community set RT:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#extcommunity-set rt rt_set
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)#?
  #-remark        Remark beginning with '#'
  *               Wildcard (any community or part thereof)
  <1-4294967295>  32-bit decimal number
  <1-65535>       16-bit decimal number
  A.B.C.D/M:N     Extended community - IPv4 prefix format
  A.B.C.D:N       Extended community - IPv4 format
  ASN:N           Extended community - ASPLAIN format
  X.Y:N           Extended community - ASDOT format
  abort           Discard RPL definition and return to top level config
  dfa-regex       DFA style regular expression
  end-set         End of set definition
  exit            Exit from this submode
  ios-regex       Traditional IOS style regular expression
  show            Show partial RPL configuration
```

Option	Description
#-remark	Remark beginning with '#'
*	Wildcard (any community or part thereof)
<1-4294967295>	32-bit decimal number
<1-65535>	16-bit decimal number
A.B.C.D/M:N	Extended community - IPv4 prefix format
A.B.C.D:N	Extended community - IPv4 format
ASN:N	Extended community - ASPLAIN format
X.Y:N	Extended community - ASDOT format
abort	Discard RPL definition and return to top level config

Option	Description
dfa-regex	DFA style regular expression
end-set	End of set definition
exit	Exit from this submode
ios-regex	Traditional IOS style regular expression
show	Show partial RPL configuration

Named Form for Extcommunity-set Soo

A soo set is an extcommunity set used to store BGP Site-of-Origin (SoO) extended community type communities:

```
  extcommunity-set soo a_soo_set
1.1.1:100,
     100:200
  end-set
```

These options are supported under extended community set Soo:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#extcommunity-set soo soo_set
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)#?
  #-remark        Remark beginning with '#'
  *               Wildcard (any community or part thereof)
  <1-4294967295>  32-bit decimal number
  <1-65535>       16-bit decimal number
  A.B.C.D/M:N     Extended community - IPv4 prefix format
  A.B.C.D:N       Extended community - IPv4 format
  ASN:N           Extended community - ASPLAIN format
  X.Y:N           Extended community - ASDOT format
  abort           Discard RPL definition and return to top level config
  dfa-regex       DFA style regular expression
  end-set         End of set definition
  exit            Exit from this submode
  ios-regex       Traditional IOS style regular expression
  show            Show partial RPL configuration
```

Option	Description
#-remark	Remark beginning with '#'
*	Wildcard (any community or part thereof)
<1-4294967295>	32-bit decimal number
<1-65535>	16-bit decimal number
A.B.C.D/M:N	Extended community - IPv4 prefix format
A.B.C.D:N	Extended community - IPv4 format
ASN:N	Extended community - ASPLAIN format
X.Y:N	Extended community - ASDOT format
abort	Discard RPL definition and return to top level config

Option	Description
dfa-regex	DFA style regular expression
end-set	End of set definition
exit	Exit from this submode
ios-regex	Traditional IOS style regular expression
show	Show partial RPL configuration

prefix-set

A prefix-set holds IPv4 or IPv6 prefix match specifications, each of which has four parts: an address, a mask length, a minimum matching length, and a maximum matching length. The address is required, but the other three parts are optional. The address is a standard dotted-decimal IPv4 or colon-separated hexadecimal IPv6 address. The mask length, if present, is a nonnegative decimal integer in the range from 0 to 32 (0 to 128 for IPv6) following the address and separated from it by a slash. The optional minimum matching length follows the address and optional mask length and is expressed as the keyword **ge** (mnemonic for **g**reater than or **e**qual to), followed by a nonnegative decimal integer in the range from 0 to 32 (0 to 128 for IPv6). The optional maximum matching length follows the rest and is expressed by the keyword **le** (mnemonic for **l**ess than or **e**qual to), followed by yet another nonnegative decimal integer in the range from 0 to 32 (0 to 128 for IPv6). A syntactic shortcut for specifying an exact length for prefixes to match is the **eq** keyword (mnemonic for **eq**ual to).

If a prefix match specification has no mask length, then the default mask length is 32 for IPv4 and 128 for IPv6. The default minimum matching length is the mask length. If a minimum matching length is specified, then the default maximum matching length is 32 for IPv4 and 128 for IPv6. Otherwise, if neither minimum nor maximum is specified, the default maximum is the mask length.

The prefix-set itself is a comma-separated list of prefix match specifications. The following are examples:

```
prefix-set legal-ipv4-prefix-examples
   10.0.1.1,
   10.0.2.0/24,
   10.0.3.0/24 ge 28,
   10.0.4.0/24 le 28,
   10.0.5.0/24 ge 26 le 30,
   10.0.6.0/24 eq 28,
   10.0.7.2/32 ge 16 le 24,
   10.0.8.0/26 ge 8 le 16
end-set

prefix-set legal-ipv6-prefix-examples
  2001:0:0:1::/64,
  2001:0:0:2::/64 ge 96,
  2001:0:0:2::/64 ge 96 le 100,
  2001:0:0:2::/64 eq 100
end-set
```

The first element of the prefix-set matches only one possible value, 10.0.1.1/32 or the host address 10.0.1.1. The second element matches only one possible value, 10.0.2.0/24. The third element matches a range of prefix values, from 10.0.3.0/28 to 10.0.3.255/32. The fourth element matches a range of values, from 10.0.4.0/24 to 10.0.4.240/28. The fifth element matches prefixes in the range from 10.0.5.0/26 to 10.0.5.252/30. The sixth element matches any prefix of length 28 in the range from 10.0.6.0/28 through 10.0.6.240/28. The seventh element matches any prefix of length 32 in the range 10.0.[0..255].2/32 (from 10.0.0.2/32 to 10.0.255.2). The

eighth element matches any prefix of length 26 in the range 10.[0..255].8.0/26 (from 10.0.8.0/26 to 10.255.8.0/26).

The following prefix-set consists entirely of invalid prefix match specifications:

```
prefix-set ILLEGAL-PREFIX-EXAMPLES
   10.1.1.1 ge 16,
   10.1.2.1 le 16,
   10.1.3.0/24 le 23,
   10.1.4.0/24 ge 33,
   10.1.5.0/25 ge 29 le 28
end-set
```

Neither the minimum length nor maximum length is valid without a mask length. For IPv4, the minimum length must be less than 32, the maximum length of an IPv4 prefix. For IPv6, the minimum length must be less than 128, the maximum length of an IPv6 prefix. The maximum length must be equal to or greater than the minimum length.

Enhanced Prefix-length Manipulation

The enhanced prefix-length manipulation support in a prefix-set enhances the prefix-range on using **ge** semantics in prefix match specifications. This caters to have a single entry that matches prefixes 0.0.0.0/0, 0.0.0.0/1, 0.0.0.0/2, ..., 0.0.0.0/32. The prefix-length can be manipulated with **ge** semantics as prefix-set (0.0.0.0/30 ge 0 le 32) that will match all prefixes in the range 0.0.0.0/0 to 0.0.0.3/32. With this, the single prefix-set entry 0.0.0.0/32 ge 0 le 32 will match prefixes 0.0.0.0/0, 0.0.0.0/1, 0.0.0.0/2, ..., 0.0.0.0/32.

These are prefix ranges with the IPv4 prefix syntax along with corresponding mask length ranges:

- <A.B.C.D>/<len> ge <G> le <L>
  - <A.B.C.D>/[<len>..<G>] (if <len> is lesser than <G>)
  - <A.B.C.D>/[<G>..<len>] (if <len> is greater than <G>)
- <A.B.C.D>/<len> ge <G>
  - <A.B.C.D>/[<len>..<G>] (if <len> is lesser than <G>)
  - <A.B.C.D>/[<G>..<len>] (if <len> is greater than <G>)
- <A.B.C.D>/<len> eq <E>
  - <A.B.C.D>/[<len>..<E>] (if <len> is lesser than <E>)
  - <A.B.C.D>/[<E>..<len>] (if <len> is greater than <E>)

ACL Support in RPL Prefix Sets

Access Control List (ACL) type prefix set entries holds IPv4 or IPv6 prefix match specifications, each of which has an address and a wildcard mask. The address and wildcard mask is a standard dotted-decimal IPv4 or colon-separated hexadecimal IPv6 address. The set of bits to be matched are provided in the form of wildcard also called as inverted mask in which a binary 0 means a mandatory match and binary 1 means a do not match condition. The prefix set allows to specify contiguous and non-contiguous set of bits that should be matched in any route.

rd-set

An rd-set is used to create a set with route distinguisher (RD) elements. An RD set is a 64-bit value prepended to an IPv4 address to create a globally unique Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) VPN IPv4 address.

You can define RD values with the following commands:

- *a.b.c.d:m:**—BGP VPN RD in IPv4 format with a wildcard character. For example, 10.0.0.2:255.255.0.0:*.
- *a.b.c.d/m:n*—BGP VPN RD in IPv4 format with a mask. For example, 10.0.0.2:255.255.0.0:666.
- *a.b.c.d:*** —BGP VPN RD in IPv4 format with a wildcard character. For example, 10.0.0.2:255.255.0.0.
- *a.b.c.d:n*— BGP VPN RD in IPv4 format. For example, 10.0.0.2:666.
- *asn:**— BGP VPN RD in ASN format with a wildcard character. For example, 10002:255.255.0.0.
- *asn:n*—BGP VPN RD in ASN format. For example, 10002:666.

The following is an example of an rd-set:

```
rd-set rdset1
   10.0.0.0/8:*,
   10.0.0.0/8:777,
   10.0.0.0:*,
   10.0.0.0:777,
   65000:*,
   65000:777
end-set
```

Routing Policy Language Components

Four main components in the routing policy language are involved in defining, modifying, and using policies: the configuration front end, policy repository, execution engine, and policy clients themselves.

The configuration front end (CLI) is the mechanism to define and modify policies. This configuration is then stored on the router using the normal storage means and can be displayed using the normal configuration **show** commands.

The second component of the policy infrastructure, the policy repository, has several responsibilities. First, it compiles the user-entered configuration into a form that the execution engine can understand. Second, it performs much of the verification of policies; and it ensures that defined policies can actually be executed properly. Third, it tracks which attach points are using which policies so that when policies are modified the appropriate clients are properly updated with the new policies relevant to them.

The third component is the execution engine. This component is the piece that actually runs policies as the clients request. The process can be thought of as receiving a route from one of the policy clients and then executing the actual policy against the specific route data.

The fourth component is the policy clients (the routing protocols). This component calls the execution engine at the appropriate times to have a given policy be applied to a given route, and then perform some number of actions. These actions may include deleting the route if policy indicated that it should be dropped, passing along the route to the protocol decision tree as a candidate for the best route, or advertising a policy modified route to a neighbor or peer as appropriate.

Routing Policy Language Usage

This section provides basic routing policy language usage examples.

Pass PolicyPass Policy

The following example shows how the policy accepts all presented routes without modifying the routes.

```
route-policy quickstart-pass
pass
end-policy
```

Drop Everything Policy

The following example shows how the policy explicitly rejects all routes presented to it. This type of policy is used to ignore everything coming from a specific peer.

```
route-policy quickstart-drop
drop
end-policy
```

Ignore Routes with Specific AS Numbers in the Path

The following example shows the policy definition in three parts. First, the **as-path-set** command defines three regular expressions to match against an AS path. Second, the **route-policy** command applies the AS path set to a route. If the AS path attribute of the route matches the regular expression defined with the **as-path-set** command, the protocol refuses the route. Third, the route policy is attached to BGP neighbor 10.0.1.2. BGP consults the policy named ignore_path_as on routes received (imported) from neighbor 10.0.1.2.

```
as-path-set ignore_path
ios-regex '_11_',
ios-regex '_22_',
ios-regex '_33_'
end-set

route-policy ignore_path_as
if as-path in ignore_path then
drop
else
pass
endif
end-policy

router bgp 2
neighbor 10.0.1.2 address-family ipv4 unicast policy ignore_path_as in
```

Set Community Based on MED

The following example shows how the policy tests the MED of a route and modifies the community attribute of the route based on the value of the MED. If the MED value is 127, the policy adds the community 123:456 to the route. If the MED value is 63, the policy adds the value 123:789 to the community attribute of the route. Otherwise, the policy removes the community 123:123 from the route. In any case, the policy instructs the protocol to accept the route.

```
route-policy quickstart-med
if med eq 127 then
set community (123:456) additive
elseif med eq 63 then
set community (123:789) additive
else
delete community in (123:123)
endif
pass
end-policy
```

Set Local Preference Based on Community

The following example shows how the community-set named quickstart-communities defines community values. The route policy named quickstart-localpref tests a route for the presence of the communities specified in the quickstart-communities community set. If any of the community values are present in the route, the route policy sets the local preference attribute of the route to 31. In any case, the policy instructs the protocol to accept the route.

```
community-set quickstart-communities
987:654,
987:543,
987:321,
987:210
end-set

route-policy quickstart-localpref
if community matches-any quickstart-communities then
set local-preference 31
endif
pass
end-policy
```

Persistent Remarks

The following example shows how comments are placed in the policy to clarify the meaning of the entries in the set and the statements in the policy. The remarks are persistent, meaning they remain attached to the policy. For example, remarks are displayed in the output of the **show running-config** command. Adding remarks to the policy makes the policy easier to understand, modify at a later date, and troubleshoot if an unexpected behavior occurs.

```
prefix-set rfc1918
# These are the networks defined as private in RFC1918 (including
# all subnets thereof)
10.0.0.0/8 ge 8,
172.16.0.0/12 ge 12,
192.168.0.0/16 ge 16
end-set

route-policy quickstart-remarks
# Handle routes to RFC1918 networks
if destination in rfc1918 then
# Set the community such that we do not export the route
set community (no-export) additive

endif
```

```
end-policy
```

Policy Definitions

Policy definitions create named sequences of policy statements. A policy definition consists of the CLI **route-policy** keyword followed by a name, a sequence of policy statements, and the **end-policy** keyword. For example, the following policy drops any route it encounters:

```
route-policy drop-everything
drop
end-policy
```

The name serves as a handle for binding the policy to protocols. To remove a policy definition, issue the **no route-policy** *name* command.

Policies may also refer to other policies such that common blocks of policy can be reused. This reference to other policies is accomplished by using the **apply** statement, as shown in the following example:

```
route-policy check-as-1234
if as-path passes-through ‘1234.5’ then
apply drop-everything
else
pass
endif
end-policy
```

The **apply** statement indicates that the policy drop-everything should be executed if the route under consideration passed through autonomous system 1234.5 before it is received. If a route that has autonomous system 1234.5 in its AS path is received, the route is dropped; otherwise, the route is accepted without modification. This policy is an example of a hierarchical policy. Thus, the semantics of the **apply** statement are just as if the applied policy were cut and pasted into the applying policy:

```
route-policy check-as-1234-prime
 if as-path passes-through '1234.5' then
    drop
 else
    pass
 endif
end-policy
```

You may have as many levels of hierarchy as desired. However, many levels may be difficult to maintain and understand.

Parameterization

In addition to supporting reuse of policies using the **apply** statement, policies can be defined that allow for parameterization of some of the attributes. The following example shows how to define a parameterized policy named param-example. In this case, the policy takes one parameter, $mytag. Parameters always begin with

a dollar sign and consist otherwise of any alphanumeric characters. Parameters can be substituted into any attribute that takes a parameter.

In the following example, a 16-bit community tag is used as a parameter:

```
route-policy param-example ($mytag)
set community (1234:$mytag) additive
end-policy
```

This parameterized policy can then be reused with different parameterization, as shown in the following example. In this manner, policies that share a common structure but use different values in some of their individual statements can be modularized. For details on which attributes can be parameterized, see the individual attribute sections.

```
route-policy origin-10
if as-path originates-from ‘10.5’ then
apply param-example(10.5)
else
pass
endif
end-policy

route-policy origin-20
if as-path originates-from ‘20.5’ then
apply param-example(20.5)
else
pass
endif
end-policy
```

The parameterized policy param-example provides a policy definition that is expanded with the values provided as the parameters in the apply statement. Note that the policy hierarchy is always maintained, Thus, if the definition of param-example changes, then the behavior of origin_10 and origin_20 changes to match.

The effect of the origin-10 policy is that it adds the community 1234:10 to all routes that pass through this policy and have an AS path indicating the route originated from autonomous system 10. The origin-20 policy is similar except that it adds to community 1234:20 for routes originating from autonomous system 20.

Parameterization at Attach Points

In addition to supporting parameterization using the apply statement, policies can also be defined that allow for parameterization the attributes at attach points. Parameterization is supported at all attach points.

In the following example, we define a parameterized policy "param-example". In this example, the policy takes two parameters "$mymed" and “$prefixset”. Parameters always begin with a dollar sign, and consist otherwise of any alphanumeric characters. Parameters can be substituted into any attribute that takes a parameter. In this example we are passing a MED value and prefix set name as parameters.

```
route-policy param-example ($mymed, $prefixset)
  if destination in $prefixset then
  set med $mymed
  endif
end-policy
```

This parameterized policy can then be reused with different parameterizations as shown in the example below. In this manner, policies that share a common structure but use different values in some of their individual statements can be modularized. For details on which attributes can be parameterized, see the individual attributes for each protocol.

```
router bgp 2
  neighbor 10.1.1.1
    remote-as 3
    address-family ipv4 unicast
      route-policy param-example(10, prefix_set1)
      route-policy param-example(20, prefix_set2)
```

The parameterized policy param-example provides a policy definition that is expanded with the values provided as the parameters in the neighbor route-policy in and out statement.

Global Parameterization

RPL supports the definition of systemwide global parameters that can be used inside policy definition. Global parameters can be configured as follows:

```
Policy-global
  glbpathtype 'ebgp'
  glbtag '100'
end-global
```

The global parameter values can be used directly inside a policy definition similar to the local parameters of parameterized policy. In the following example, the *globalparam* argument, which makes use of the global parameters gbpathtype and glbtag, is defined for a nonparameterized policy.

```
route-policy globalparam
  if path-type is $glbpathtype then
    set tag $glbtag
  endif
end-policy
```

When a parameterized policy has a parameter name "collision" with a global parameter name, parameters local to policy definition take precedence, effectively masking off global parameters. In addition, a validation mechanism is in place to prevent the deletion of a particular global parameter if it is referred by any policy.

Semantics of Policy Application

This section discusses how routing policies are evaluated and applied. The following concepts are discussed:

Boolean Operator Precedence

Boolean expressions are evaluated in order of operator precedence, from left to right. The highest precedence operator is NOT, followed by AND, and then OR. The following expression:

```
med eq 10 and not destination in (10.1.3.0/24) or community matches-any ([10..25]:35)
```

if fully parenthesized to display the order of evaluation, would look like this:

```
(med eq 10 and (not destination in (10.1.3.0/24))) or community matches-any ([10..25]:35)
```

The inner NOT applies only to the destination test; the AND combines the result of the NOT expression with the Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) test; and the OR combines that result with the community test. If the order of operations are rearranged:

```
not med eq 10 and destination in (10.1.3.0/24) or community matches-any ([10..25]:35)
```

then the expression, fully parenthesized, would look like the following:

```
((not med eq 10) and destination in (10.1.3.0/24)) or community matches-any ([10..25]:35)
```

Multiple Modifications of Same Attribute

When a policy replaces the value of an attribute multiple times, the last assignment wins because all actions are executed. Because the MED attribute in BGP is one unique value, the last value to which it gets set to wins. Therefore, the following policy results in a route with a MED value of 12:

```
set med 9
set med 10
set med 11
set med 12
```

This example is trivial, but the feature is not. It is possible to write a policy that effectively changes the value for an attribute. For example:

```
set med 8
if community matches-any cs1 then
set local-preference 122
if community matches-any cs2 then
set med 12
endif
endif
```

The result is a route with a MED of 8, unless the community list of the route matches both cs1 and cs2, in which case the result is a route with a MED of 12.

In the case in which the attribute being modified can contain only one value, it is easy to think of this case as the last statement wins. However, a few attributes can contain multiple values and the result of multiple actions on the attribute is cumulative rather than as a replacement. The first of these cases is the use of the **additive** keyword on community and extended community evaluation. Consider a policy of the form:

```
route-policy community-add
set community (10:23)
set community (10:24) additive
```

```
set community (10:25) additive
end-policy
```

This policy sets the community string on the route to contain all three community values: 10:23, 10:24, and 10:25.

The second of these cases is AS path prepending. Consider a policy of the form:

```
route-policy prepend-example
prepend as-path 2.5 3
prepend as-path 666.5 2
end-policy
```

This policy prepends 666.5 666.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 to the AS path. This prepending is a result of all actions being taken and to the AS path being an attribute that contains an array of values rather than a simple scalar value.

When Attributes Are Modified

A policy does not modify route attribute values until all tests have been completed. In other words, comparison operators always run on the initial data in the route. Intermediate modifications of the route attributes do not have a cascading effect on the evaluation of the policy. Take the following example:

```
ifmed eq 12 then
set med 42
if med eq 42 then
drop
endif
endif
```

This policy never executes the drop statement because the second test (med eq 42) sees the original, unmodified value of the MED in the route. Because the MED has to be 12 to get to the second test, the second test always returns false.

Default Drop Disposition

All route policies have a default action to drop the route under evaluation unless the route has been modified by a policy action or explicitly passed. Applied (nested) policies implement this disposition as though the applied policy were pasted into the point where it is applied.

Consider a policy to allow all routes in the 10 network and set their local preference to 200 while dropping all other routes. You might write the policy as follows:

```
route-policy two
if destination in (10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 32) then
set local-preference 200
endif
end-policy

route-policy one
apply two
end-policy
```

It may appear that policy one drops all routes because it neither contains an explicit **pass** statement nor modifies a route attribute. However, the applied policy does set an attribute for some routes and this disposition is passed along to policy one. The result is that policy one passes routes with destinations in network 10, and drops all others.

Control Flow

Policy statements are processed sequentially in the order in which they appear in the configuration. Policies that hierarchically reference other policy blocks are processed as if the referenced policy blocks had been directly substituted inline. For example, if the following policies are defined:

```
route-policy one
set weight 100
end-policy

route-policy two
set med 200
end-policy

route-policy three
apply two
set community (2:666) additive
end-policy

route-policy four
apply one
apply three
pass
end-policy
```

Policy four could be rewritten in an equivalent way as follows:

```
route-policy four-equivalent
set weight 100
set med 200
set community (2:666) additive
pass
end-policy
```



Note The **pass** statement is not required and can be removed to represent the equivalent policy in another way.

Policy Verification

Several different types of verification occur when policies are being defined and used.

Range Checking

As policies are being defined, some simple verifications, such as range checking of values, is done. For example, the MED that is being set is checked to verify that it is in a proper range for the MED attribute. However, this range checking cannot cover parameter specifications because they may not have defined values yet. These parameter specifications are verified when a policy is attached to an attach point. The policy repository also verifies that there are no recursive definitions of policy, and that parameter numbers are correct.

At attach time, all policies must be well formed. All sets and policies that they reference must be defined and have valid values. Likewise, any parameter values must also be in the proper ranges.

Incomplete Policy and Set References

As long as a given policy is not attached at an attach point, the policy is allowed to refer to nonexistent sets and policies, which allows for freedom of workflow. You can build configurations that reference sets or policy blocks that are not yet defined, and then can later fill in those undefined policies and sets, thereby achieving much greater flexibility in policy definition. Every piece of policy you want to reference while defining a policy need not exist in the configuration. Thus, a user can define a policy sample that references the policy bar using an **apply** statement even if the policy bar does not exist. Similarly, a user can enter a policy statement that refers to a nonexistent set.

However, the existence of all referenced policies and sets is enforced when a policy is attached. If you attempt to attach the policy sample with the reference to an undefined policy bar at an inbound BGP policy using the **neighbor 1.2.3.4 address-family ipv4 unicast policy sample in** command, the configuration attempt is rejected because the policy bar does not exist.

Likewise, you cannot remove a route policy or set that is currently in use at an attach point because this removal would result in an undefined reference. An attempt to remove a route policy or set that is currently in use results in an error message to the user.

A condition exists that is referred to as a null policy in which the policy bar exists but has no statements, actions, or dispositions in it. In other words, the policy bar does exist as follows:

```
route-policy bar
end-policy
```

This is a valid policy block. It effectively forces all routes to be dropped because it is a policy block that never modifies a route, nor does it include the pass statement. Thus, the default action of drop for the policy block is followed.

Aggregation

The aggregation attach point generates an aggregate route to be advertised based on the conditional presence of subcomponents of that aggregate. Policies attached at this attach point are also able to set any of the valid BGP attributes on the aggregated routes. For example, the policy could set a community value or a MED on the aggregate that is generated. The specified aggregate is generated if any routes evaluated by the named policy pass the policy. More specifics of the aggregate are filtered using the **suppress-route** keyword. Any actions taken to set attributes in the route affect attributes on the aggregate.

In the policy language, the configuration is controlled by which routes pass the policy. The suppress map was used to selectively filter or suppress specific components of the aggregate when the summary-only flag is not set. In other words, when the aggregate and more specific components are being sent, some of the more specific components can be filtered using a suppress map. In the policy language, this is controlled by selecting the route and setting the suppress flag. The attribute-map allowed the user to set specific attributes on the aggregated route. In the policy language, setting attributes on the aggregated route is controlled by normal action operations.

In the following example, the aggregate address 10.0.0.0/8 is generated if there are any component routes in the range 10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 25 except for 10.2.0.0/24. Because summary-only is not set, all components of the aggregate are advertised. However, the specific component 10.1.0.0 are suppressed.

```
route-policy sample
```

```
  if destination in (10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 25) then
    set community (10:33)
  endif
  if destination in (10.2.0.0/24) then
    drop
  endif
  if destination in (10.1.0.0/24) then
    suppress-route
  endif
end-policy

router bgp 2
address-family ipv4
  aggregate-address 10.0.0.0/8 route-policy sample
  .
  .
  .
```

The effect of aggregation policy on the attributes of the aggregate is cumulative. Every time an aggregation policy matches a more specific route, the set operations in the policy may modify the aggregate. The aggregate in the following example has a MED value that varies according to the number of more specific routes that comprise the aggregate.

```
route-policy bumping-aggregation
  set med +5
end-policy
```

If there are three matching more specific routes, the MED of the aggregate is the default plus 15; if there are seventeen more specific routes, the MED of the aggregate is the default plus 85.

The order that the aggregation policy is applied to prefix paths is deterministic but unspecified. That is, a given set of routes always appears in the same order, but there is no way to predict the order.

A drop in aggregation policy does not prevent generation of an aggregate, but it does prevent the current more specific route from contributing to the aggregate. If another more specific route gives the route a pass, the aggregate is generated. Only one more specific pass is required to generate an aggregate.

Policy Statements

Four types of policy statements exist: remark, disposition (drop and pass), action (set), and if (comparator).

Remark

A remark is text attached to policy configuration but otherwise ignored by the policy language parser. Remarks are useful for documenting parts of a policy. The syntax for a remark is text that has each line prepended with a pound sign (#):

```
# This is a simple one-line remark.

# This
# is a remark
# comprising multiple
# lines.
```

In general, remarks are used between complete statements or elements of a set. Remarks are not supported in the middle of statements or within an inline set definition.

Unlike traditional !-comments in the CLI, RPL remarks persist through reboots and when configurations are saved to disk or a TFTP server and then loaded back onto the router.

Disposition

If a policy modifies a route, by default the policy accepts the route. RPL provides a statement to force the opposite—the **drop** statement. If a policy matches a route and executes a drop, the policy does not accept the route. If a policy does not modify the route, by default the route is dropped. To prevent the route from being dropped, the **pass** statement is used.

The **drop** statement indicates that the action to take is to discard the route. When a route is dropped, no further execution of policy occurs. For example, if after executing the first two statements of a policy the **drop** statement is encountered, the policy stops and the route is discarded.



Note All policies have a default **drop** action at the end of execution.

The **pass** statement allows a policy to continue executing even though the route has not been modified. When a policy has finished executing, any route that has been modified in the policy or any route that has received a pass disposition in the policy, successfully passes the policy and completes the execution. If route policy B_rp is applied within route policy A_rp, execution continues from policy A_rp to policy B_rp and back to policy A_rp provided prefix is not dropped by policy B_rp.

```
route-policy A_rp
  set community (10:10)
  apply B_rp
end-policy
!

route-policy B_rp
  if destination in (121.23.0.0/16 le 32, 155.12.0.0/16 le 32) then
  set community (121:155) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
```

By default, a route is **dropped** at the end of policy processing unless either the policy **modifies** a route attribute or it passes the route by means of an explicit **pass** statement. For example, if route-policy B is applied within route-policy A, then execution continues from policy A to policy B and back to policy A, provided the prefix is not dropped by policy B.

```
route-policy A
   if as-path neighbor-is '123' then
   apply B
   policy statement N
end-policy
```

Whereas the following policies pass all routes that they evaluate.

```
route-policy PASS-ALL
```

```
pass
end-policy


route-policy SET-LPREF
set local-preference 200
end-policy
```

In addition to being implicitly dropped, a route may be dropped by an **explicit drop** statement. **Drop** statements cause a route to be dropped immediately so that no further policy processing is done. Note also that a **drop** statement overrides any previously processed **pass** statements or attribute modifications. For example, the following policy drops all routes. The first **pass** statement is executed, but is then immediately overridden by the **drop** statement. The second **pass** statement never gets executed.

```
route-policy DROP-EXAMPLE
pass
drop
pass
end-policy
```

When one policy applies another, it is as if the applied policy were copied into the right place in the applying policy, and then the same drop-and-pass semantics are put into effect. For example, policies ONE and TWO are equivalent to policy ONE-PRIME:

```
route-policy ONE
apply two
if as-path neighbor-is '123' then
pass
endif
end-policy

route-policy TWO
if destination in (10.0.0.0/16 le 32) then
drop
endif
end-policy

route-policy ONE-PRIME
if destination in (10.0.0.0/16 le 32) then
drop
endif
if as-path neighbor-is '123' then
pass
endif
end-policy
```

Because the effect of an **explicit drop** statement is immediate, routes in 10.0.0.0/16 le 32 are dropped without any further policy processing. Other routes are then considered to see if they were advertised by autonomous system 123. If they were advertised, they are passed; otherwise, they are implicitly dropped at the end of all policy processing.

The **done** statement indicates that the action to take is to stop executing the policy and accept the route. When encountering a **done** statement, the route is passed and no further policy statements are executed. All modifications made to the route prior to the **done** statement are still valid.

Action

An action is a sequence of primitive operations that modify a route. Most actions, but not all, are distinguished by the **set** keyword. In a route policy, actions can be grouped together. For example, the following is a route policy comprising three actions:

```
route-policy actions
set med 217
set community (12:34) additive
delete community in (12:56)
end-policy
```

If

In its simplest form, an **if** statement uses a conditional expression to decide which actions or dispositions should be taken for the given route. For example:

```
if as-path in as-path-set-1 then
drop
endif
```

The example indicates that any routes whose AS path is in the set as-path-set-1 are dropped. The contents of the **then** clause may be an arbitrary sequence of policy statements.

The following example contains two action statements:

```
if origin is igp then
set med 42
prepend as-path 73.5 5
endif
```

The CLI provides support for the **exit** command as an alternative to the **endif** command.

The **if** statement also permits an **else** clause, which is executed if the if condition is false:

```
if med eq 8 then
set community (12:34) additive
else
set community (12:56) additive
endif
```

The policy language also provides syntax, using the **elseif** keyword, to string together a sequence of tests:

```
if med eq 150 then
set local-preference 10
elseif med eq 200 then
set local-preference 60
elseif med eq 250 then
set local-preference 110
else
set local-preference 0
endif
```

The statements within an **if** statement may themselves be **if** statements, as shown in the following example:

```
if community matches-any (12:34,56:78) then
if med eq 150 then
drop
endif
set local-preference 100
endif
```

This policy example sets the value of the local preference attribute to 100 on any route that has a community value of 12:34 or 56:78 associated with it. However, if any of these routes has a MED value of 150, then these routes with either the community value of 12:34 or 56:78 and a MED of 150 are dropped.

Boolean Conditions

In the previous section describing the **if** statement, all of the examples use simple Boolean conditions that evaluate to either true or false. RPL also provides a way to build compound conditions from simple conditions by means of Boolean operators.

Three Boolean operators exist: negation (**not**), conjunction (**and**), and disjunction (**or**). In the policy language, negation has the highest precedence, followed by conjunction, and then by disjunction. Parentheses may be used to group compound conditions to override precedence or to improve readability.

The following simple condition:

```
med eq 42
```

is true only if the value of the MED in the route is 42, otherwise it is false.

A simple condition may also be negated using the **not** operator:

```
not next-hop in (10.0.2.2)
```

Any Boolean condition enclosed in parentheses is itself a Boolean condition:

```
(destination in prefix-list-1)
```

A compound condition takes either of two forms. It can be a simple expression followed by the **and** operator, itself followed by a simple condition:

```
med eq 42 and next-hop in (10.0.2.2)
```

A compound condition may also be a simpler expression followed by the **or** operator and then another simple condition:

```
origin is igp or origin is incomplete
```

An entire compound condition may be enclosed in parentheses:

```
(med eq 42 and next-hop in (10.0.2.2))
```

The parentheses may serve to make the grouping of subconditions more readable, or they may force the evaluation of a subcondition as a unit.

In the following example, the highest-precedence **not** operator applies only to the destination test, the **and** operator combines the result of the **not** expression with the community test, and the **or** operator combines that result with the MED test.

```
med eq 10 or not destination in (10.1.3.0/24) and community matches-any ([12..34]:[56..78])
```

With a set of parentheses to express the precedence, the result is the following:

```
med eq 10 or ((not destination in (10.1.3.0/24)) and community matches-any
([12..34]:[56..78])
```

The following is another example of a complex expression:

```
(origin is igp or origin is incomplete or not med eq 42) and next-hop in (10.0.2.2)
```

The left conjunction is a compound condition enclosed in parentheses. The first simple condition of the inner compound condition tests the value of the origin attribute; if it is Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP), then the inner compound condition is true. Otherwise, the evaluation moves on to test the value of the origin attribute again, and if it is incomplete, then the inner compound condition is true. Otherwise, the evaluation moves to check the next component condition, which is a negation of a simple condition.

apply

As discussed in the sections on policy definitions and parameterization of policies, the **apply** command executes another policy (either parameterized or unparameterized) from within another policy, which allows for the reuse of common blocks of policy. When combined with the ability to parameterize common blocks of policy, the **apply** command becomes a powerful tool for reducing repetitive configuration.

Attach Points

Policies do not become useful until they are applied to routes, and for policies to be applied to routes they need to be made known to routing protocols. In BGP, for example, there are several situations where policies can be used, the most common of these is defining import and export policy. The policy attach point is the point in which an association is formed between a specific protocol entity, in this case a BGP neighbor, and a specific named policy. It is important to note that a verification step happens at this point. Each time a policy is attached, the given policy and any policies it may apply are checked to ensure that the policy can be validly used at that attach point. For example, if a user defines a policy that sets the IS-IS level attribute and then

attempts to attach this policy as an inbound BGP policy, the attempt would be rejected because BGP routes do not carry IS-IS attributes. Likewise, when policies are modified that are in use, the attempt to modify the policy is verified against all current uses of the policy to ensure that the modification is compatible with the current uses.

Each protocol has a distinct definition of the set of attributes (commands) that compose a route. For example, BGP routes may have a community attribute, which is undefined in OSPF. Routes in IS-IS have a level attribute, which is unknown to BGP. Routes carried internally in the RIB may have a tag attribute.

When a policy is attached to a protocol, the protocol checks the policy to ensure the policy operates using route attributes known to the protocol. If the protocol uses unknown attributes, then the protocol rejects the attachment. For example, OSPF rejects attachment of a policy that tests the values of BGP communities.

The situation is made more complex by the fact that each protocol has access to at least two distinct route types. In addition to native protocol routes, for example BGP or IS-IS, some protocol policy attach points operate on RIB routes, which is the common central representation. Using BGP as an example, the protocol provides an attach point to apply policy to routes redistributed from the RIB to BGP. An attach point dealing with two different kinds of routes permits a mix of operations: RIB attribute operations for matching and BGP attribute operations for setting.



Note The protocol configuration rejects attempts to attach policies that perform unsupported operations.

The following sections describe the protocol attach points, including information on the attributes (commands) and operations that are valid for each attach point.

BGP Policy Attach Points

This section describes each of the BGP policy attach points and provides a summary of the BGP attributes and operators.

Additional-Path

The additional-path attach point provides increased control based on various attribute match operations. This attach point is used to decide whether a route-policy should be used to select additional-paths for a BGP speaker to be able to send multiple paths for the prefix.

The add path enables BGP prefix independent convergence (PIC) at the edge routers.

This example shows how to set a route-policy "add-path-policy" to be used for enabling selection of additional paths:

```
router bgp 100
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 additional-paths selection route-policy add-path-policy
```

Dampening

The dampening attach point controls the default route-dampening behavior within BGP. Unless overridden by a more specific policy on the associate peer, all routes in BGP apply the associated policy to set their dampening attributes.

The following policy sets dampening values for BGP IPv4 unicast routes. Those routes that are more specific than a /25 take longer to recover after they are dampened than the routes that are less specific than /25.

Note When the dampening policy runs for a route, then the last "set dampening" statement that is encountered, takes effect.

- If a "drop" statement is encountered, then the route is not dampened; even if the "set dampening" statement is encountered.
- If a "pass" or "done" statement is encountered but not the "set dampening" statement, then the route is dampened using the default dampening parameters.

For example:

- When policy1 applies another policy that is called policy2 and if a "pass" statement is encountered in policy2, then policy2 exits and continues to execute policy1.
- If a "done" statement is encountered in policy2, then both policy1 and policy2 exits immediately.

```
route-policy sample_damp
  if destination in (0.0.0.0/0 ge 25) then
    set dampening halflife 30 others default
  else
    set dampening halflife 20 others default
  endif
end-policy

router bgp 2
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    bgp dampening route-policy sample_damp
    .
    .
    .
```

Default Originate

Table 1: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Advertise a Default BGP Route on Cisco Network Convergence System 5700 Series Routers	Release 7.7.1	Your BGP router can now advertise a default route to a specific neighbor irrespective of whether the route is present in the BGP Routing Information Base (RIB). This feature introduces the **default-originate** command that generates and advertises a default route only to the specific BGP peer. From this release onwards this functionality is also supported on Cisco Network Convergence System 5700 Series Routers.

The default originate attach point allows the default route (0.0.0.0/0) to be conditionally generated and advertised to a peer, based on the presence of other routes. It accomplishes this configuration by evaluating the associated policy against routes in the Routing Information Base (RIB). If any routes pass the policy, the default route is generated and sent to the relevant peer.

The following policy generates and sends a default-route to the BGP neighbor 10.0.0.1 if any routes that match 10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 32 are present in the RIB.

```
route-policy sample-originate
  if rib-has-route in (10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 32) then
     pass
  endif
end-policy

router bgp 2
  neighbor 10.0.0.1
    remote-as 3
    address-family ipv4 unicast
    default-originate policy sample-originate
    .
    .
    .
```

Neighbor Export

The neighbor export attach point selects the BGP routes to send to a given peer or group of peers. The routes are selected by running the set of possible BGP routes through the associated policy. Any routes that pass the policy are then sent as updates to the peer or group of peers. The routes that are sent may have had their BGP attributes altered by the policy that has been applied.

The following policy sends all BGP routes to neighbor 10.0.0.5. Routes that are tagged with any community in the range 2:100 to 2:200 are sent with a MED of 100 and a community of 2:666. The rest of the routes are sent with a MED of 200 and a community of 2:200.

```
route-policy sample-export
  if community matches-any (2:[100-200]) then
    set med 100
    set community (2:666)
  else
    set med 200
    set community (2:200)
  endif
end-policy

router bgp 2
  neighbor 10.0.0.5
    remote-as 3
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    route-policy sample-export out
    .
    .
    .
```

Neighbor Import

The neighbor import attach point controls the reception of routes from a specific peer. All routes that are received by a peer are run through the attached policy. Any routes that pass the attached policy are passed to the BGP Routing Information Base (BRIB) as possible candidates for selection as best path routes.

When a BGP import policy is modified, it is necessary to rerun all the routes that have been received from that peer against the new policy. The modified policy may now discard routes that were previously allowed through, allow through previously discarded routes, or change the way the routes are modified. A new configuration option in BGP (**bgp auto-policy-soft-reset**) that allows this modification to happen automatically

in cases for which either soft reconfiguration is configured or the BGP route-refresh capability has been negotiated.

The following example shows how to receive routes from neighbor 10.0.0.1. Any routes received with the community 3:100 have their local preference set to 100 and their community tag set to 2:666. All other routes received from this peer have their local preference set to 200 and their community tag set to 2:200.

```
route-policy sample_import
  if community matches-any (3:100) then
    set local-preference 100
    set community (2:666)
  else
    set local-preference 200
    set community (2:200)
  endif
end-policy

router bgp 2
  neighbor 10.0.0.1
    remote-as 3
    address-family ipv4 unicast
      route-policy sample_import in
      .
      .
      .
```

Network

The network attach point controls the injection of routes from the RIB into BGP. A route policy attached at this point is able to set any of the valid BGP attributes on the routes that are being injected.

The following example shows a route policy attached at the network attach point that sets the well-known community no-export for any routes more specific than /24:

```
route-policy NetworkControl
  if destination in (0.0.0.0/0 ge 25) then
    set community (no-export) additive
  endif
end-policy

router bgp 2
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    network 172.16.0.5/27 route-policy NetworkControl
```

Redistribute

The redistribute attach point allows routes from other sources to be advertised by BGP. The policy attached at this point is able to set any of the valid BGP attributes on the routes that are being redistributed. Likewise, selection operators allow a user to control what route sources are being redistributed and which routes from those sources.

The following example shows how to redistribute all routes from OSPF instance 12 into BGP. If OSPF were carrying a default route, it is dropped. Routes carrying a tag of 10 have their local preference set to 300 and the community value of 2:666 and no-advertise attached. All other routes have their local preference set to 200 and a community value of 2:100 set.

```
route-policy sample_redistribute
```

```
  if destination in (0.0.0.0/0) then
    drop
  endif
  if tag eq 10 then
     set local-preference 300
     set community (2:666, no-advertise)
  else
    set local-preference 200
    set community (2:100)
  endif
end-policy

router bgp 2
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    redistribute ospf 12 route-policy sample_redistribute
    .
    .
```

Show BGP

The show bgp attach point allows the user to display selected BGP routes that pass the given policy. Any routes that are not dropped by the attached policy are displayed in a manner similar to the output of the **show bgp** command.

In the following example, the **show bgp route-policy** command is used to display any BGP routes carrying a MED of 5:

```
route-policy sample-display
  if med eq 5 then
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
show bgp route-policy sample-display
```

A **show bgp policy route-policy** command also exists, which runs all routes in the RIB past the named policy as if the RIB were an outbound BGP policy. This command then displays what each route looked like before it was modified and after it was modified, as shown in the following example:

```
show rpl route-policy test2

route-policy test2
  if (destination in  (10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 32)) then
    set med 333
  endif
end-policy
!

show bgp

BGP router identifier 10.0.0.1, local AS number 2
BGP main routing table version 11
BGP scan interval 60 secs
Status codes:s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
             i - internal, S stale
Origin codes:i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network            Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 10.0.0.0           10.0.1.2                 10             0 3 ?
```

```
*> 10.0.0.0/9         10.0.1.2               10             0 3 ?
*> 10.0.0.0/10        10.0.1.2               10             0 3 ?
*> 10.0.0.0/11        10.0.1.2               10             0 3 ?
*> 10.1.0.0/16        10.0.1.2               10             0 3 ?
*> 10.3.30.0/24       10.0.1.2               10             0 3 ?
*> 10.3.30.128/25     10.0.1.2               10             0 3 ?
*> 10.128.0.0/9       10.0.1.2               10             0 3 ?
*> 10.255.0.0/24      10.0.101.2           1000    555      0 100 e
*> 10.255.64.0/24     10.0.101.2           1000    555      0 100 e
....
```

show bgp policy route-policy test2

```
10.0.0.0/8 is advertised to 10.0.101.2

  Path info:
    neighbor:10.0.1.2        neighbor router id:10.0.1.2
    valid  external  best
  Attributes after inbound policy was applied:
    next hop:10.0.1.2
    MET ORG AS
    origin:incomplete  neighbor as:3  metric:10
    aspath:3
  Attributes after outbound policy was applied:
    next hop:10.0.1.2
    MET ORG AS
    origin:incomplete  neighbor as:3  metric:333
    aspath:2 3
...
```

Table Policy

The table policy attach point allows the user to configure traffic-index values on routes as they are installed into the global routing table. This attach point supports the BGP policy accounting feature. BGP policy accounting uses the traffic indexes that are set on the BGP routes to track various counters. This way, router operators can select different sets of BGP route attributes using the matching operations and then set different traffic indexes for each different class of route they are interested in tracking.

The following example shows how to set the traffic index to 10 in IPv4 unicast routes that originated from autonomous system 10.33. Likewise, any IPv4 unicast routes that originated from autonomous system 11.60 have their traffic index set to 11 when they are installed into the FIB. These traffic indexes are then used to count traffic being forwarded on these routes inline cards by enabling the BGP policy accounting counters on the interfaces of interest.

```
route-policy sample-table
  if as-path originates-from ‘10.33’ then
    set traffic-index 10
  elseif as-path originates-from ‘11.60’ then
    set traffic-index 11
  endif
end-policy

router bgp 2
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    table-policy sample-table
    .
    .
    .
```

Import

The import attach point provides control over the import of routes from the global VPN IPv4 table to a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.

For Layer 3 VPN networks, provider edge (PE) routers learn of VPN IPv4 routes through the Multiprotocol Internal Border Gateway Protocol (MP-iBGP) from other PE routers and automatically filters out route announcements that do not contain route targets that match any import route targets of its VRFs.

This automatic route filtering happens without RPL configuration; however, to provide more control over the import of routes in a VRF, you can configure a VRF import policy.

The following example shows how to perform matches based on a route target extended community and then sets the next hop. If the route has route target value 10:91, then the next hop is set to 172.16.0.1. If the route has route target value 11:92, then the next hop is set to 172.16.0.2. If the route has Site-of-Origin (SoO) value 10:111111 or 10:111222, then the route is dropped. All other non-matching routes are dropped.

When you configure import route policy for a particular VRF, you must define the import route-target values. Configuring **import route-policy** command does not take effect until you configure the **import route-target** command with the route-target value. The import route target value acts as a first-level filter. The import policy that you configure using the **import route-policy** command acts as a second-level filter.

```
  route-policy bgpvrf_import
    if extcommunity rt matches-any (10:91) then
      set next-hop 172.16.0.1
    elseif extcommunity rt matches-every (11:92) then
      set next-hop 172.16.0.2
    elseif extcommunity soo matches-any (10:111111, 10:111222) then
      pass
    endif
  end-policy

  vrf vrf_import
    address-family ipv4 unicast
      import route-policy bgpvrf_import
      .
      .
      .


import route-target
         65001:2200
       !
          export route-target
          65001:2201
```

Export

The export attach point provides control over the export of routes from a particular VRF to a global VPN IPv4 table.

For Layer 3 VPN networks, export route targets are added to the VPN IPv4 routes when VRF IPv4 routes are converted into VPN IPv4 routes and advertised through the MP-iBGP to other PE routers (or flow from one VRF to another within a PE router).

A set of export route targets is configured with the VRF without RPL configuration; however, to set route targets conditionally, you can configure a VRF export policy.

The following example shows some match and set operations supported for the export route policy. If a route matches 172.16.1.0/24 then the route target extended community is set to 10:101, and the weight is set to 211.

If the route does not match 172.16.1.0/24 but the origin of the route is egp, then the local preference is set to 212 and the route target extended community is set to 10:101. If the route does not match those specified criteria, then the route target extended community 10:111222 is added to the route. In addition, RT 10:111222 is added to the route that matches any of the previous conditions as well.

```
route-policy bgpvrf_export
  if destination in (172.16.1.0/24) then
    set extcommunity rt (10:101)
    set weight 211
  elseif origin is egp then
    set local-preference 212
    set extcommunity rt (10:101)
  endif
  set extcommunity rt (10:111222) additive
end-policy

vrf vrf-export
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    export route-policy bgpvrf-export
    .
    .
    .
```

Retain Route-Target

The retain route target attach point within BGP allows the specification of match criteria based only on route target extended community. The attach point is useful at the route reflector (RR) or at the Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR).

Typically, an RR has to retain all IPv4 VPN routes to peer with its PE routers. These PEs might require routers tagged with different route target IPv4 VPN routes resulting in non-scalable RRs. You can achieve scalability if you configure an RR to retain routes with a defined set of route target extended communities, and a specific set of VPNs to service.

Another reason to use this attach point is for an ASBR. ASBRs do not require that VRFs be configured, but need this configuration to retain the IPv4 VPN prefix information.

The following example shows how to configure the route policy retainer and apply it to the retain route target attach point. The route is accepted if the route contains route target extended communities 10:615, 10:6150, and 15.15.15.15.15:15. All other non-matching routes are dropped.

```
extcommunity-set rt rtset1
  0:615,
  10:6150,
  15.15.15.15.15:15

  end-set

route-policy retainer
  if extcommunity rt matches-any rtset1 then
    pass
  endif
end-policy

router bgp 2
  address-family vpnv4 unicast
    retain route-target route-policy retainer
    .
    .
```

.

Allocate-Label

The allocate-label attach point provides increased control based on various attribute match operations. This attach point is typically used in inter-AS option C to decide whether the label should be allocated or not when sending updates to the neighbor for the IPv4 labeled unicast address family. The attribute setting actions supported are for pass and drop.

Label-Mode

The label-mode attachpoint provides facility to choose label mode based on arbitrary match criteria such as prefix value, community. This attach point is typically used to set the type of label mode to per-ce or per-vrf or per-prefix based on deployment preferences. The attribute setting actions supported are for pass and drop.

Neighbor-ORF

The neighbor-orf attach point provides the filtering of incoming BGP route updates using only prefix-based matching. In addition to using this as an inbound filter, the prefixes and disposition (drop or pass) are sent to upstream neighbors as an Outbound Route Filter (ORF) to allow them to perform filtering.

The following example shows how to configure a route policy orf-preset and apply it to the neighbor ORF attach point. The prefix of the route is dropped if it matches any prefix specified in orf-preset (172.16.1.0/24, 172.16.5.0/24, 172.16.11.0/24). In addition to this inbound filtering, BGP also sends these prefix entries to the upstream neighbor with a permit or deny so that the neighbor can filter updates before sending them on to their destination.

```
prefix-set orf-preset
  172.16.1.0/24,
  172.16.5.0/24,
  172.16.11.0/24
end-set

route-policy policy-orf
  if orf prefix in orf-preset then
    drop
  endif
  if orf prefix in (172.16.3.0/24, 172.16.7.0/24, 172.16.13.0/24) then
    pass
  endif

router bgp 2
  neighbor 1.1.1.1
    remote-as 3
    address-family ipv4 unicast
      orf route-policy policy-orf
    .
    .
    .
```

Next-hop

The next-hop attach point provides increased control based on protocol and prefix-based match operations. The attach point is typically used to decide whether to act on a next-hop notification (up or down) event.

Support for next-hop tracking allows BGP to monitor reachability for routes in the Routing Information Base (RIB) that can directly affect BGP prefixes. The route policy at the BGP next-hop attach point helps limit

notifications delivered to BGP for specific prefixes. The route policy is applied on RIB routes. Typically, route policies are used in conjunction with next-hop tracking to monitor non-BGP routes.

The following example shows how to configure the BGP next-hop tracking feature using a route policy to monitor static or connected routes with the prefix 10.0.0.0 and prefix length 8.

```
route-policy nxthp_policy_A
  if destination in (10.0.0.0/8) and protocol in (static, connected) then
    pass
  endif
end-policy

router bgp 2
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    nexthop route-policy nxthp_policy_A
      .
      .
      .
```

Clear-Policy

The clear-policy attach point provides increased control based on various AS path match operations when using a **clear bgp** command. This attach point is typically used to decide whether to clear BGP flap statistics based on AS-path-based match operations.

The following example shows how to configure a route policy where the in operator evaluates to true if one or more of the regular expression matches in the set my-as-set successfully match the AS path associated with the route. If it is a match, then the **clear** command clears the associated flap statistics.

```
as-path-set my-as-set
  ios-regex '_12$',
  ios-regex '_13$'
end-set

route-policy policy_a
  if as-path in my-as-set then
    pass
  else
    drop
  endif
end-policy

clear bgp ipv4 unicast flap-statistics route-policy policy_a
```

Debug

The debug attach point provides increased control based on prefix-based match operations. This attach point is typically used to filter debug output for various BGP commands based on the prefix of the route.

The following example shows how to configure a route policy that will only pass the prefix 20.0.0.0 with prefix length 8; therefore, the debug output shows up only for that prefix.

```
route-policy policy_b
  if destination in (10.0.0.0/8) then
    pass
  else
    drop
```

```
  endif
end-policy

debug bgp update policy_b
```

BGP Attributes and Operators

This table summarizes the BGP attributes and operators per attach points.

Table 2: BGP Attributes and Operators

Attach Point	Attribute	Match	Set
aggregation	as-path	in is-local length neighbor-is originates-from passes-through unique-length	—
	as-path-length	is, ge, le, eq	—
	as-path-unique-length	is, ge, le, eq	—
	community	is-empty matches-any matches-every	set set additive delete in delete not in delete all
	destination	in	—
	extcommunity cost	—	set set additive
	local-preference	is, ge, le, eq	set
	med	is, eg, ge, le	setset +set -
	next-hop	in	set
	origin	is	set
	source	in	—
	suppress-route	—	suppress-route
	weight	—	set

Attach Point	Attribute	Match	Set
allocate-label	as-path	in is-local length neighbor-is originates-from passes-through unique-length	—
	as-path-length	is, ge, le, eq	—
	as-path-unique-length	is, ge, le, eq	—
	community	is-empty matches-any matches-every	—
	destination	in	—
	label	—	set
	local-preference	is, ge, le, eq	—
	med	is, eg, ge, le	—
	next-hop	in	—
	origin	is	—
	source	in	—
clear-policy	as-path	in is-local length neighbor-is originates-from passes-through unique-length	—
	as-path-length	is, ge, le, eq	—
	as-path-unique-length	is, ge, le, eq	—

Attach Point	Attribute	Match	Set
dampening	as-path	in is-local length neighbor-is originates-from passes-through unique-length	—
	as-path-length	is, ge, le, eq	—
	as-path-unique-length	is, ge, le, eq	—
	community	is-empty matches-any matches-every	—
	dampening	—/	set dampening
	destination	in	—
	local-preference	is, ge, le, eq	—
	med	is, eg, ge, le	—
	next-hop	in	—
	origin	is	—
	source	in	—
debug	destination	in	—
default originate	med	—	set set + set -
	rib-has-route	in	—

Attach Point	Attribute	Match	Set
neighbor-in	as-path	in is-local length NA neighbor-is originates-from passes-through unique-length	prepend prepend most-recent remove as-path private-as replace
	as-path-length	is, ge, le, eq	—
	as-path-unique-length	is, ge, le, eq	—
	communitycommunity with ‘peeras’	is-empty matches-any matches-every	set set additive delete-in delete-not-in delete-all
	destination	in	—
	extcommunity cost	—	set set additive
	extcommunity rt	is-empty matches-any matches-every matches-within	set additive delete-in delete-not-in delete-all
	extcommunity soo	is-empty matches-any matches-every matches-within	—
	local-preference	is, ge, le, eq	set
	med	is, eg, ge, le	set set + set -

Attach Point	Attribute	Match	Set
	next-hop	in	set set peer address
	origin	is	set
	route-aggregated	route-aggregated	NA
	source	in	—
	weight	—	set

Attach Point	Attribute	Match	Set
neighbor-out	as-path	in is-local length — neighbor-is originates-from passes-through unique-length	prepend prepend most-recent remove as-path private-as replace
	as-path-length	is, ge, le, eq	—
	as-path-unique-length	is, ge, le, eq	—
	communitycommunity with ‘peeras’	is-empty matches-any matches-every	set set additive delete-in delete-not-in delete-all
	destination	in	—
	extcommunity cost	—	set set additive
	extcommunity rt	is-empty matches-any matches-every matches-within	set additive delete-in delete-not-in delete-all
	extcommunity soo	is-empty matches-any matches-every matches-within	—
	local-preference	is, ge, le, eq	set
	med	is, eg, ge, le	

Attach Point	Attribute	Match	Set
			set set + set - set max-unreachable set igp-cost
	next-hop	in	set set self
	origin	is	set
	path-type	is	—
	rd	in	—
	route-aggregated	route-aggregated	—
	source	in	—
	unsuppress-route	—	unsuppress-route
	vpn-distinguisher	—	set
neighbor-orf	orf-prefix	in	n/a

Attach Point	Attribute	Match	Set
network	as-path	—	prepend
	community	—	set set additive delete-in delete-not-in delete-all
	destination	in	—
	extcommunity cost	—	set set additive
	mpls-label	route-has-label	—
	local-preference	—	set
	med	—	set set+ set-
	next-hop	in	set
	origin	—	set
	route-type	is	—
	tag	is, ge, le, eq	—
	weight	—	set
next-hop	destination	in	—
	protocol	is,in	—
	source	in	—

Attach Point	Attribute	Match	Set
redistribute	as-path	—	prepend
	community	—	set set additive delete in delete not in delete all
	destination	in	—
	extcommunity cost	—	setset additive
	local-preference	—	set
	med	—	set set+ set-
	next-hop	in	set
	origin	—	set
	mpls-label	route-has-label	—
	route-type	is	—
	tag	is, eq, ge, le	—
	weight	—	set
retain-rt	extcommunity rt	is-empty matches-any matches-every matches-within	—

Attach Point	Attribute	Match	Set
show	as-path	in is-local length neighbor-is originates-from passes-through unique-length	—
	as-path-length	is, ge, le, eq	—
	as-path-unique-length	is, ge, le, eq	—
	community	is-empty matches-any matches-every	—
	destination	in	—
	extcommunity rt	is-empty matches-any matches-every matches-within	—
	extcommunity soo	is-empty matches-any matches-every matches-within	—
	med	is, eg, ge, le	—
	next-hop	in	—
	origin	is	—
	source	in	—

Some BGP route attributes are inaccessible from some BGP attach points for various reasons. For example, the **set med igp-cost only** command makes sense when there is a configured igp-cost to provide a source value.

This table summarizes which operations are valid and where they are valid.

Table 3: Restricted BGP Operations by Attach Point

Command	import	export	aggregation	redistribution
prepend as-path most-recent	eBGP only	eBGP only	n/a	n/a
replace as-path	eBGP only	eBGP only	n/a	n/a
set med igp-cost	forbidden	eBGP only	forbidden	forbidden
set weight	n/a	forbidden	n/a	n/a
suppress	forbidden	forbidden	n/a	forbidden

Default-Information Originate

The default-information originate attach point allows the user to conditionally inject the default route 0.0.0.0/0 into the OSPF link-state database, which is done by evaluating the attached policy. If any routes in the local RIB pass the policy, then the default route is inserted into the link-state database.

The following example shows how to generate a default route if any of the routes that match 10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 25 are present in the RIB:

```
route-policy ospf-originate
  if rib-has-route in (10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 25) then
    pass
  endif
end-policy

router ospf 1
  default-information originate policy ospf-originate
  .
  .
  .
```

OSPF Policy Attach Points

This section describes each of the OSPF policy attach points and provides a summary of the OSPF attributes and operators.

Redistribute

The redistribute attach point within OSPF injects routes from other routing protocol sources into the OSPF link-state database, which is done by selecting the routes it wants to import from each protocol. It then sets the OSPF parameters of cost and metric type. The policy can control how the routes are injected into OSPF by using the **set metric-type** or **set ospf-metric** command.

The following example shows how to redistribute routes from IS-IS instance instance_10 into OSPF instance 1 using the policy OSPF-redist. The policy sets the metric type to type-2 for all redistributed routes. IS-IS routes with a tag of 10 have their cost set to 100, and IS-IS routes with a tag of 20 have their OSPF cost set

to 200. Any IS-IS routes not carrying a tag of either 10 or 20 are not be redistributed into the OSPF link-state database.

```
route-policy OSPF-redist
  set metric-type type-2
  if tag eq 10 then
    set ospf cost 100

  elseif tag eq 20 then
    set ospf cost 200

  else
    drop
  endif
end-policy
router ospf 1
  redistribute isis instance_10 policy OSPF-redist
  .
  .
  .
```

Area-in

The area-in attach point within OSPF allows you to filter inbound OSPF type-3 summary link-state advertisements (LSAs). The attach point provides prefix-based matching and hence increased control for filtering type-3 summary LSAs.

The following example shows how to configure the prefix for OSPF summary LSAs. If the prefix matches any of 10 .105.3.0/24, 10 .105.7.0/24, 10 .105.13.0/24, it is accepted. If the prefix matches any of 10 .106.3.0/24, 10 .106.7.0/24, 10 .106.13.0/24, it is dropped.

```
route-policy OSPF-area-in
  if destination in (10
.105.3.0/24, 10
.105.7.0/24, 10
.105.13.0/24) then
    drop
  endif
  if destination in (10
.106.3.0/24, 10
.106.7.0/24, 10
.106.13.0/24) then
    pass
  endif
end-policy

router ospf 1
  area 1
    route-policy OSPF-area-in in
```

Area-out

The area-out attach point within OSPF allows you to filter outbound OSPF type-3 summary LSAs. The attach point provides prefix-based matching and, hence, increased control for filtering type-3 summary LSAs.

The following example shows how to configure the prefix for OSPF summary LSAs. If the prefix matches any of 10 .105.3.0/24, 10 .105.7.0/24, 10 .105.13.0/24, it is announced. If the prefix matches any of 10.105.3.0/24, 10 .105.7.0/24, 10 .105.13.0/24, it is dropped and not announced.

```
  route-policy OSPF-area-out
    if destination in (10
.105.3.0/24, 10
.105.7.0/24, 10
.105.13.0/24) then
      drop
    endif
    if destination in (10
.105.3.0/24, 10
.105.7.0/24, 10
.105.13.0/24) then
      pass
    endif
  end-policy

  router ospf 1
    area 1
      route-policy OSPF-area-out out
```

OSPF Attributes and Operators

This table summarizes the OSPF attributes and operators per attach points.

Table 4: OSPF Attributes and Operators

Attach Point	Attribute	Match	Set
distribute-list-in-area	destination	in	n/a
	rib-metric	in	n/a
	tag	eq, ge, is, le	n/a
distribute-list-in-instance	destination	in	n/a
	rib-metric	in	n/a
	tag	eq, ge, is, le	n/a
distribute-list-in-interface	destination	in	n/a
	rib-metric	in	n/a
	tag	eq, ge, is, le	n/a
default-information originate	ospf-metric	—	set
	metric-type	—	set
	tag	—	set
	rib-has-route	in	—

Attach Point	Attribute	Match	Set
redistribute	destination	in	—
	metric-type	—	set
	ospf-metric	—	set
	next-hop	in	—
	mpls-label	route-has-label	—
	rib-metric	is, le, ge, eq	n/a
	route-type	is	—
	tag	is, eq, ge, le	set
area-in	destination	in	—
area-out	destination	in	—
spf-prefix-priority	destination	in	n/a
	spf-priority	n/a	set
	tag	is, le, ge, eq	n/a

Distribute-list in

The distribute-list in attach point within OSPF allows use of route policies to filter OSPF prefixes. The distribute-list in route-policy can be configured at OSPF instance, area, and interface levels. The route-policy used in the distribute-list in command supports match statements, "destination" and "rib-metric". The "set" commands are not supported in the route-policy.

These are examples of valid route-policies for "distribute-list in":

```
route-policy DEST
  if destination in (10.10.10.10/32) then
    drop
  else
    pass
  endif
end-policy


route-policy METRIC
  if rib-metric ge 10 and rib-metric le 19 then
    drop
  else
    pass
  endif
end-policy


prefix-set R-PFX
  10.10.10.30
```

```
end-set

route-policy R-SET
  if destination in R-PFX and rib-metric le 20 then
    pass
  else
    drop
  endif
end-policy
```

OSPFv3 Policy Attach Points

This section describes each of the OSPFv3 policy attach points and provides a summary of the OSPFv3 attributes and operators.

Redistribute

The redistribute attach point within OSPFv3 injects routes from other routing protocol sources into the OSPFv3 link-state database, which is done by selecting the route types it wants to import from each protocol. It then sets the OSPFv3 parameters of cost and metric type. The policy can control how the routes are injected into OSPFv3 by using the **metric type** command.

The following example shows how to redistribute routes from BGP instance 15 into OSPF instance 1 using the policy OSPFv3-redist. The policy sets the metric type to type-2 for all redistributed routes. BGP routes with a tag of 10 have their cost set to 100, and BGP routes with a tag of 20 have their OSPFv3 cost set to 200. Any BGP routes not carrying a tag of either 10 or 20 are not be redistributed into the OSPFv3 link-state database.

```
route-policy OSPFv3-redist
  set metric-type type-2
  if tag eq 10 then
    set extcommunity cost 100
  elseif tag eq 20 then
    set extcommunity cost 200
  else
    drop
  endif
end-policy

router ospfv3 1
  redistribute bgp 15 policy OSPFv3-redist
  .
  .
  .
```

OSPFv3 Attributes and Operators

This table summarizes the OSPFv3 attributes and operators per attach points.

Table 5: OSPFv3 Attributes and Operators

Attach Point	Attribute	Match	Set
default-information originate	ospf-metric	—	set
	metric-type	—	set
	tag	—	set
	rib-has-route	in	—
redistribute	destination	in	—
	ospf-metric	—	set
	metric-type	—	set
	route-type	is	—
	tag	is, eq, ge, le	—

IS-IS Policy Attach Points

This section describes each of the IS-IS policy attach points and provides a summary of the IS-IS attributes and operators.

Default-Information Originate

The default-information originate attach point within IS-IS allows the default route 0.0.0.0/0 to be conditionally injected into the IS-IS route database.

The following example shows how to generate an IPv4 unicast default route if any of the routes that match 10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 25 is present in the RIB. The cost of the IS-IS route is set to 100 and the level is set to level-1-2 on the default route that is injected into the IS-IS database.

```
route-policy isis-originate
  if rib-has-route in (10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 25) then
    set metric 100
    set level level-1-2
  endif
end-policy

router isis instance_10
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    default-information originate policy isis_originate
    .
```

Inter-area-propagate

The inter-area-propagate attach point within IS-IS allows the prefixes to be conditionally propagated from one level to another level within the same IS-IS instance.

The following example shows how to allow prefixes to be leaked from the level 1 LSP into the level 2 LSP if any of the prefixes match 10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 25.

```
route-policy isis-propagate
  if destination in (10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 25) then
    pass
  endif
end-policy


router isis instance_10
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    propagate level 1 into level 2 policy isis-propagate
    .
```

Inter-area-propagate

The inter-area-propagate attach point within IS-IS allows the prefixes to be conditionally propagated from one level to another level within the same IS-IS instance.

The following example shows how to allow prefixes to be leaked from the level 1 LSP into the level 2 LSP if any of the prefixes match 10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 25.

```
route-policy isis-propagate
  if destination in (10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 25) then
    pass
  endif
end-policy


router isis instance_10
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    propagate level 1 into level 2 policy isis-propagate
    .
```

Nondestructive Editing of Routing Policy

The Nondestructive Editing of Routing Policy changes the default exit behavior under routing policy configuration mode to terminate the configuration.

The default **exit** command acts as end-policy, end-set, or end-if. If the **exit** command is executed under route policy configuration mode, the changes are applied and configuration is updated. This destructs the existing policy. The **rpl set-exit-as-abort** command allows to overwrite the default behavior of the **exit** command under the route policy configuration mode.

Attached Policy Modification

Policies that are in use do, on occasion, need to be modified. In the traditional configuration model, a policy modification would be done by completely removing the policy and reentering re-entering it. However, this model allows for a window of time in which no policy is attached and default actions to be used, which is an

opportunity for inconsistencies to exist. To close this window of opportunity, you can modify a policy in use at an attach point by respecifying it, which allows for policies that are in use to be changed, without having a window of time in which no policy is applied at the given attach point.

Note A route policy or set that is in use at an attach point cannot be removed because this removal would result in an undefined reference. An attempt to remove a route policy or set that is in use at an attach point results in an error message to the user.

Nonattached Policy Modification

As long as a given policy is not attached at an attach point, the policy is allowed to refer to nonexistent sets and policies. Configurations can be built that reference sets or policy blocks that are not yet defined, and then later those undefined policies and sets can be filled in. This method of building configurations gives much greater flexibility in policy definition. Every piece of policy you want to reference while defining a policy need not exist in the configuration. Thus, you can define a policy sample1 that references a policy sample2 using an apply statement even if the policy sample2 does not exist. Similarly, you can enter a policy statement that refers to a nonexistent set.

However, the existence of all referenced policies and sets is enforced when a policy is attached. Thus, if a user attempts to attach the policy sample1 with the reference to an undefined policy sample2 at an inbound BGP policy using the statement **neighbor 1.2.3.4 address-family ipv4 unicast policy sample1 in**, the configuration attempt is rejected because the policy sample2 does not exist.

Editing Routing Policy Configuration Elements

RPL is based on statements rather than on lines. That is, within the begin-end pair that brackets policy statements from the CLI, a new line is merely a separator, the same as a space character.

The CLI provides the means to enter and delete route policy statements. RPL provides a means to edit the contents of the policy between the begin-end brackets, using a text editor. The following text editors are available on the software for editing RPL policies:

Note Starting with the Cisco IOS XR 7.11.1 release, we have deprecated the **Nano** and **Emacs** keywords, and the **rpl editor** command used to set the default editor.

- Vim (default)

Editing Routing Policy Configuration Elements Using Vim Editor

Editing elements of a routing policy with Vim (Vi IMproved) is similar to editing them with Emacs except for some feature differences such as the keystrokes to save and quit. To write to a current file and exit, use the **:wq** or **:x** or **ZZ** keystrokes. To quit and confirm, use the **:q** keystrokes. To quit and discard changes, use the **:q!** keystrokes.

You can reference detailed online documentation for Vim at this URL: http://www.vim.org/

Editing Routing Policy Configuration Elements Using CLI

The CLI allows you to enter and delete route policy statements. You can complete a policy configuration block by entering applicable commands such as **end-policy** or **end-set**. Alternatively, the CLI interpreter allows you to use the **exit** command to complete a policy configuration block. The **abort** command is used to discard the current policy configuration and return to mode.

Editing Routing Policy Language set elements Using XML

RPL supports editing set elements using XML. Entries can be appended, prepended, or deleted to an existing set without replacing it through XML.

Hierarchical Policy Conditions

The Hierarchical Policy Conditions feature enables the ability to specify a route policy within the "if" statement of another route policy. This ability enables route-policies to be applied for configurations that are based on hierarchical policies.

With the Hierarchical Policy Conditions feature, the software supports Apply Condition policies that can be used with various types of Boolean operators along with various other matching statements.

Apply Condition Policies

Apply Condition policies allow usage of a route-policy within an "if" statement of another route-policy.

Consider route-policy configurations *Parent*, *Child A*, and *Child B*:

```
route-policy ChildA
 if destination in (10.10.0.0/16) then
  set local-pref 111
 endif
end-policy
!

route-policy ChildB
 if as-path originates-from '222' then
  set community (333:222) additive
 endif
end-policy
!

route-policy Parent
 if apply ChildA and apply ChildB then
  set community (333:333) additive
 else
  set community (333:444) additive
 endif
end-policy
!
```

In the above scenarios, whenever the policy *Parent* is executed, the decision of the "if" condition in that is selected based on the result of policies *Child A* and *Child B*. The policy *Parent* is equivalent to policy *merged* as given below:

```
route-policy merged
 if destination in (10.10.0.0/16) and as-path originates-from '222' then
  set local-pref 111
  set community (333:222, 333:333) additive
 elseif destination in (10.10.0.0/16) then /*Only Policy ChildA is pass */
```

```
  set local-pref 111
  set community (333:444) additive /*From else block */
 elseif as-path originates-from '222' then /*Only Policy ChildB is pass */
  set community (333:222, 333:444) additive /*From else block */
 else
  set community (333:444) additive /*From else block */
 endif
end-policy
```

Apply Conditions can be used with parameters and are supported on all attach points and on all clients. Hierarchical Apply Conditions can be used without any constraints on a cascaded level.

Existing route policy semantics can be expanded to include this Apply Condition:

```
Route-policy policy_name
 If apply policyA and apply policyB then
      Set med 100
 Else if not apply policyD then
      Set med 200
 Else
    Set med 300
 Endif
End-policy
```

Behavior of pass/drop/done RPL Statements for Simple Hierarchical Policies

This table describes the behavior of **pass**/**drop**/**done** RPL statements, with a possible sequence for executing the **done** statement for Simple Hierarchical Policies.

Route-policies with simple hierarchical policies	Possible done statement execution sequence	Behavior
pass	**pass** Continue_list	Marks the prefix as "acceptable" and continues with execution of continue_list statements.
drop	Stmts_list **drop**	Rejects the route immediately on hitting the **drop** statement and stops policy execution.
done	Stmts_list **done**	Accepts the route immediately on hitting the **done** statement and stops policy execution.
pass followed by **done**	**pass** Statement_list **done**	Exits immediately at the **done** statement with "accept route".
drop followed by **done**	**drop** Statement list **done**	This is an invalid scenario at execution point of time. Policy terminates execution at the **drop** statement itself, without going through the statement list or the **done** statement; the prefix will be rejected or dropped.

Behavior of pass/drop/done RPL Statements for Hierarchical Policy Conditions

This section describes the behavior of **pass**/**drop**/**done** RPL statements, with a possible sequence for executing the **done** statement for Hierarchical Policy Conditions.

Terminology for policy execution: "true-path", "false-path", and "continue-path".

```
Route-policy parent
  If apply hierarchical_policy_condition then
     TRUE-PATH         : if hierarchical_policy_condition  returns TRUE then this path will
 be executed.
  Else
     FALSE-PATH       : if hierarchical_policy_condition  returns FALSE then this path will
 be executed.
  End-if
  CONTINUE-PATH             : Irrespective of the TRUE/FALSE this path will be executed.
 End-policy
```

Hierarchical policy conditions	Possible done statement execution sequence	Behavior
pass	**pass** Continue_list	Marks the return value as "true" and continues execution within the same policy condition. If there is no statement after "**pass**", returns "true".
pass followed by **done**	**pass** or **set** action statement Stmt_list **done**	Marks the return value as "true" and continues execution till the **done** statement. Returns "true" to the apply policy condition to take "true-path".
done	Stmt_list without **pass** or **set** operation DONE	Returns " false". Condition takes "false-path".
drop	Stmt_list **drop** Stmt_list	The prefix is dropped or rejected.

Nested Wildcard Apply Policy

The hierarchical constructs of Routing Policy Language (RPL) allows one policy to refer to another policy. The referred or called policy is known as a child policy. The policy from which another policy is referred is called calling or parent policy. A calling or parent policy can nest multiple child policies for attachment to a common set of BGP neighbors. The nested wildcard apply policy allows wildcard (*) based apply nesting. The wildcard operation permits declaration of a generic apply statement that calls all policies that contain a specific defined set of alphanumeric characters, defined on the router.

A wildcard is specified by placing an asterisk (*) at the end of the policy name in an apply statement. Passing parameters to wildcard policy is not supported. The wildcard indicates that any value for that portion of the apply policy matches.

To illustrate nested wildcard apply policy, consider this policy hierarchy:

```
route-policy Nested_Wilcard
apply service_policy_customer*
end-policy

route-policy service_policy_customer_a
if destination in prfx_set_customer_a  then
set extcommunity rt (1:1) additive
endif
end-policy

route-policy service_policy_customer_b
if destination in prfx_set_customer_b then
set extcommunity rt (1:1) additive
endif
end-policy

route-policy service_policy_customer_c
if destination in prfx_set_customer_c then
set extcommunity rt (1:1) additive
endif
end-policy
```

Here, a single parent apply statement (apply service_policy_customer*) calls (inherits) all child polices that contain the identified character string "service_policy_customer". As each child policy is defined globally, the parent dynamically nests the child policies based on the policy name. The parent is configured once and inherits each child policy on demand. There is no direct association between the parent and the child policies beyond the wildcard match statement.

VRF Import Policy Enhancement

The VRF RPL based import policy feature provides the ability to perform import operation based solely on import route-policy, by matching on route-targets (RTs) and other criteria specified within the policy. No need to explicitly configure import RTs under global VRF-address family configuration mode. If the import RTs and import route-policy is already defined, then the routes will be imported from RTs configured under import RT and then follows the route-policy attached at import route-policy.

Use the **source rt import-policy** command under VRF sub-mode of VPN address-family configuration mode to enable this feature.

Match Aggregated Route

The Match Aggregated Route feature helps to match BGP aggregated route from the non-aggregated route. BGP can aggregate a group of routes into a single prefix before sending updates to a neighbor. With Match Aggregated Route feature, route policy separates this aggregated route from other routes.

Remove Private AS in Inbound Policy

BGP appends its own as-path before sending out packets to neighbors. When a packet traverses multiple iBGP neighbors, the as-path structure will have many private autonomous systems (AS) in them. The Remove Private AS in Inbound Policy will give the capability to delete those private autonomous systems using RPL

route-policy. The **remove as-path private-as** command removes autonomous systems (AS) with AS number 64512 through 65535.