Show Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS Policy Based Routing (PBR) **show** commands.

show ip policy

To display the route policy information, use the show ip policy command.

show ip policy [vrf *vrf-name***]**

Syntax Description		
	vrf *vrf-name*	(Optional) Specifies the name of the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. The *vrf-name* argument can be specified as any case-insensitive alphanumeric string up to 32 characters. The strings “default” and “all” are reserved VRF names.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any

SupportedUserRoles network-admin
vdc-admin

Command History

Release	Modified
6.0(2)N2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

Examples This example shows the policies attached to interfaces:

```
switch(config)# show ip policy
Interface       Route-map          Status        VRF-name
Eternet2/45     floor1             Inactive      --
```

Command	Description
ip policy	Configures a route policy on an interface.

show ipv6 policy

To display the route policy information, use the **show ipv6 policy** command.

show ipv6 policy vrf *vrf-name*

Syntax Description

vrf-name	(Optional) Specifies the name of the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. The vrf-name argument can be specified as any case-insensitive alphanumeric string up to 32 characters. The strings “default” and “all” are reserved VRF names.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
vdc-admin

Command History

Release	Modified
6.0(2)N2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows the policies attached to interfaces:

```
switch(config)# show ipv6 policy
Interfaces      Route-map        Status       VRF-Name
Ethernet2/45    floor1           Inactive     --
```

Command	Description
show ip policy	Displays route policy information.

set ipv6 next-hop

To indicate where to output packets that pass a match clause of a route map for policy routing, use the **set ipv6 next-hop** command in route-map configuration mode. To delete an entry, use the **no** form of this command.

set ipv6 next-hop {*ipv6-address* [*... ipv6-address*]}

no set ipv6 next-hop {*ipv6-address* [*... ip*v6-*address*]}

Syntax Description

ipv6 address	IPv6 address of the next hop to which packets are output. It need not be an adjacent router. You can configure one or more IP addresses.

Command Default

This command is disabled by default.

Command Modes

Route-map configuration (config-route-map)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
vdc-admin

Command History

Release	Modified
6.0(2)N2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An ellipsis (...) in the command syntax indicates that your command input can include multiple values for the *ip-address* argument.

Use the **ipv6 policy route-map** command and the **match** and **set** commands to define the conditions for policy routing packets. The **ipv6 policy route-map** command identifies a route map by name. Each **route-map** command has a list of **match** and **set** commands associated with it. The **match** commands specify the match criteria—the conditions under which policy routing occurs. The **set** commands specify the set actions—the particular routing actions to perform if the criteria enforced by the **match** commands are met.

If the first next hop specified with the **set ipv6 next-hop** command is down, the optionally specified IP addresses are tried in turn.

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a route map that sets the IPv6 next-hop address:

```
switch(config)# ipv6 access-list test
switch(config-ipv6-acl)# permit ipv6 2001:0DB8::/48 any
switch(config-ipv6-acl)# exit
switch(config)# route-map equal-access
switch(config-route-map)# match ipv6 address test
```

```
switch(config-route-map)# set ipv6 next-hop 2001:0DB8::3
switch(config-route-map))# exit
switch(config)# interface externet 2/1
switch(config-if)# ipv6 policy route-map equal-access
```

Command	Description
match ipv6 address	Distributes any routes that have a destination network number address that is permitted by a standard or expanded access list, and performs policy routing on packets.
match ipv6 next-hop	Redistributes any routes that have a next-hop router address passed by one of the access lists specified.
route-map	Defines the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another, or enables policy routing.