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# IPv6 Configuration Commands

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# Chapter 1 IPv6 Configuration Commands

## 1.1 IPv6 Configuration Commands

IPv6 configuration commands include:

- ipv6 address
- ipv6 address anycast
- ipv6 address autoconfig
- ipv6 address eui-64
- 
- ipv6 address link-local
- ipv6 enable
- show ipv6 interface

### 1.1.1 ipv6 address

#### Syntax

To set an IPv6 address in port configuration mode and meanwhile enable IPv6 on a port, run `ipv6 address { ipv6-address/prefix-length | general-prefix prefix-name sub-bits/prefix-length }`. To delete the IPv6 address on a port, run `no ipv6 address [ ipv6-address/prefix-length | general-prefix prefix-name sub-bits/prefix-length ]`.

**ipv6 address { ipv6-address/prefix-length | general-prefix prefix-name sub-bits/prefix-length }**

**no ipv6 address [ ipv6-address/prefix-length | general-prefix prefix-name sub-bits/prefix-length ]**

#### Parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>ipv6-address</i>	Means the to-be-added IPv6 address.
<i>/prefix-length</i>	Means the IPv6 prefix' length. It is a decimal value behind the symbol “/”, meaning the successive bits in the network part in an address.
<i>Prefix-name</i>	Means a general prefix, defining the network part of the IPv6 address.
<i>Sub-bits</i>	Means the host part of the IPv6 address. It combines with the prefix, which

	is defined by prefix-name, to form an IPv6 address. This parameter must support the IPv6 address format regulated in RFC2373.
--	---

## Default Value

No default IPv6 address exists on the VLAN port.

## Command Mode

VLAN interface configuration mode

## Usage Guidelines

If you run no ipv6 address, which has no parameters, all manually configured IPv6 addresses on the VLAN port will be deleted.

## Example

The following example shows how to set an IPv6 address in VLAN port configuration mode and meanwhile enable IPv6 on the VLAN port.

```
Switch_config_v1# ipv6 address 2001:0:0:0DB8:800:200C:417A/64
```

## Related Command

**ipv6 address anycast**

**ipv6 address eui-64**

**ipv6 address link-local**

**show ipv6 interface**

### 1.1.2 ipv6 address anycast

#### Syntax

To set an anycast address, run `ipv6 address ipv6-prefix/prefix-length anycast` in interface configuration command. Meanwhile, the command can enable IPv6 protocol of the VLAN interface. To delete an anycast address, run `no ipv6 address [ ipv6-prefix/prefix-length anycast ]`.

**ipv6 address *ipv6-prefix/prefix-length anycast***

**no ipv6 address [ *ipv6-prefix/prefix-length anycast* ]**

## Parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>/prefix-length</i>	Means the IPv6 prefix' length. It is a decimal value behind the symbol "/", meaning the successive bits in the network part in an address.

## Default Value

The command is used to set as an anycast address on the VLAN port by default.

## Command Mode

VLAN interface configuration mode

## Usage Guidelines

If you run no ipv6 address, which has no parameters, all manually configured IPv6 addresses on the VLAN port will be deleted.

## Example

```
Switch_config_v1# ipv6 address 2001:0DB8:1:1:FFFF:FFFF:FFFF:FFFE/64 anycast
```

## Related Command

**ipv6 address eui-64**

**ipv6 address link-local**

**show ipv6 interface**

## 1.1.3 ipv6 address autoconfig

### Syntax

To use the stateless auto-configuration protocol to set an IPv6 address, run ipv6 address autoconfig in VLAN port configuration mode. Meanwhile, the command can enable IPv6 protocol of the VLAN interface. To delete the automatically configured address, run no ipv6 address autoconfig.

**Ipv6 address autoconfig**

**no ipv6 address autoconfig**

## Parameters

None

## Default Value

By default, IPv6 address auto-configuration is not used.

## Command Mode

VLAN interface configuration mode

## Example

```
Switch_config_v1# ipv6 address autoconfig
```

## 1.1.4 ipv6 address eui-64

### Syntax

To set an IPv6 address in VLAN port configuration mode, run `ipv6 address eui-64`. Meanwhile, the command can enable IPv6 protocol of the VLAN interface. To delete the configuration, run `no ipv6 address eui-64`.

**ipv6 address *ipv6-prefix/prefix-length eui-64***

**no ipv6 address [ *ipv6-prefix/prefix-length eui-64* ]**

## Parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>Ipv6-prefix</i>	Means the network part of the IPv6 address.
<i>/prefix-length</i>	Means the IPv6 prefix' length. It is a decimal value behind the symbol "/", meaning the successive bits in the network part in an address.

## Default Value

The IPv6 address in the eui-64 form is not configured on the VLAN port.

## Command Mode

VLAN interface configuration mode

## Usage Guidelines

If you run no ipv6 address, which has no parameters, all manually configured IPv6 addresses on the VLAN port will be deleted.

If the prefix-length parameter is bigger than 64 bits, the prefix-length is prior to the length of the VLAN port ID.

## Example

```
Switch_config_v1# ipv6 address 2001:0:0:0:0DB8::/64 eui-64
```

## Related Command

**ipv6 address link-local**  
**show ipv6 interface**

### 1.1.5 ipv6 address link-local

#### Syntax

To set a link-local address in VLAN port configuration mode and meanwhile enable IPv6 on the VLAN port, run the first one of the following two commands: To delete link-local address, run no ipv6 address [ *ipv6-address link-local* ].

**ipv6 address *ipv6-address link-local***  
**no ipv6 address [ *ipv6-address link-local* ]**

#### Parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>ipv6-address</i>	Means the to-be-added IPv6 address. The format of this address must abide by the definition in RFC 4291 strictly.
<b>link-local</b>	Means a link-local address. The link-local address designated by the ipv6-address command will automatically replace the configured link-local address.

#### Default Value

No default IPv6 link-local address exists on the VLAN port.

#### Command Mode

VLAN interface configuration mode

## Usage Guidelines

If you run no ipv6 address, which has no parameters, all manually configured IPv6 addresses on the VLAN port will be deleted. If you run ipv6 enable, a link-local address will be automatically set. Of course you can set the link-local address manually, the command you will use is ipv6 address link-local.

### Example

The following example shows how to set a link-local address manually on the VLAN port:

```
Switch_config_v1# ipv6 address FE80::A00:3EFF:FE12:3457 link-local
```

### Related Command

**ipv6 address eui-64**

**show ipv6 interface**

## 1.1.6 ipv6 enable

### Syntax

If the IPv6 address is not set on the VLAN port but users want to enable the IPv6 protocol on this port, run ipv6 enable. To disable IPv6, run no ipv6 enable.

**ipv6 enable**

**no ipv6 enable**

### Parameters

None

### Default Value

The IPv6 protocol is forbidden on the VLAN port.

### Command Mode

VLAN interface configuration mode

## Usage Guidelines

After the `ipv6 enable` command is run, the system will add a link-local address on the VLAN port automatically. At the same time, the communication range of the IPv6 protocol on the VLAN port is confined to the links that the VLAN port connects. If the IPv6 address has already configured on the VLAN port explicitly, you cannot forbid IPv6 processing on the VLAN port even though you use the `no ipv6 enable` command.

### Example

```
Switch_config# interface vlan 1
Switch_config_v1# ipv6 enable
```

### Related Command

**ipv6 address link-local**

**ipv6 address eui-64**

**show ipv6 interface**

## 1.1.7 show ipv6 interface

### Syntax

To show the information about the VLAN port on which the IPv6 protocol is enabled, run the following command:

**show ipv6 interface [ *interface-type interface-number* ] | [brief]**

### Parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>interface-type</i>	Stands for the type of the VLAN interface port.
<i>interface-number</i>	Stands for the ID of the VLAN port.

### Default Value

Those VLAN ports on which the IPv6 protocol is enabled will all be displayed.

### Command Mode

Global configuration mode

## Usage Guidelines

This command can be used to display the state of IPv6 on the VLAN port, the configured IPv6 address and other IPv6 related parameters.

### Example

The following example shows how to display the IPv6 state on port vlan1:

```
Switch# show ipv6 interface vlan 1
```

Vlan1 is up, line protocol is down

IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is FE80::A00:3EFF:FE12:3457 [TENTATIVE]

Global unicast address(es):

5678::111, subnet is 5678::/64 [TENTATIVE]

Joined group address(es):

FF02::1

FF02::2

FF02::1:FF12:3457

FF02::1:FF00:111

MTU is 1500 bytes

ICMP error messages limited to one every 100 milliseconds

ICMP redirects are enabled

ICMP unreachables are enabled

Field	Description
Vlan1 is up(down/administratively down)	Indicates whether the physical layer of the VLAN port is accessible or whether it can be shut down manageably.
line protocol is up(down)	Indicates whether the line protocol (the software layer) is accessible.
IPv6 is enabled	Enables the IPv6 protocol.
link-local address	Displays the link-local address of a port.
Global unicast address(es):	Displays the unicast address of a port.
Joined group address(es)	Displays the multicast address of a port.
MTU	Displays the MTU of a port.
ICMP error messages	Displays the transmission frequency of ICMPv6 error packets (the minimum interval).
ICMP redirects	Displays whether the redirection packet will be sent or not.
ICMP unreachables	Displays whether the destination unreachable packet will be enabled or shut down.

### Related Command

None

# Chapter 2 IPv6 Configuration Commands

## 2.1 IPv6 Configuration Commands

IPv6 configuration commands include the following ones:

- clear ipv6 traffic
- debug ipv6 packet
- ipv6 mtu
- ipv6 redirect
- ipv6 access-group
- ipv6 unreachable
- ipv6 route default
- show ipv6 general-prefix
- show ipv6 pmtu
- show ipv6 traffic

### 2.1.1 clear ipv6 traffic

#### Syntax

To delete the statistics information about the IPv6 flow, run the following command:

**clear ipv6 traffic**

#### Parameters

None

#### Command Mode

EXEC

#### Usage Guidelines

This command is used to delete all the statistics information about IPv6 flow.

## Example

The following example shows how to delete the statistics information about IPv6 flow:

```
Switch# clear ipv6 traffic
```

```
Switch# show ipv6 traffic
```

IPv6 statistics:

```
Rcvd: 0 total, 0 local destination
      0 badhdrs, 0 badvers
      0 tooshort, 0 toosmall, 0 toomanyhdrs
      0 source-routed, 0 badscope
      0 badopts, 0 unknowopts, 0 exthdrtoolong
      0 fragments, 0 total reassembled
      0 reassembly timeouts, 0 reassembly failures
Sent: 0 generated, 0 forwarded, 0 cant forwarded
      0 fragmented into 0 fragments, 0 failed
      0 no route
Mcast: 0 received, 0 sent
```

ICMP statistics:

```
Rcvd: 0 total, 0 format errors, 0 checksum errors
      0 unreachable, 0 packet too big
      0 time exceeded, 0 parameter problem
      0 echos, 0 echo replies
      0 membership query, 0 membership report, 0 membership reduction
      0 Switch solicitations, 0 Switch advertisements
      0 neighbor solicitations, 0 neighbor advertisements, 0 redirect
Sent: 0 total, 0 bandwidth limit
      0 unreachable, 0 packet too big
      0 time exceeded, 0 parameter problem
      0 echos, 0 echo replies
      0 membership query, 0 membership report, 0 membership reduction
      0 Switch solicitations, 0 Switch advertisements
      0 neighbor solicitations, 0 neighbor advertisements, 0 redirect
```

## Related Command

**show ipv6 traffic**

### 2.1.2 debug ipv6 packet

#### Syntax

To display the debug information about the IPv6 packet, run the first one of the following two commands: To disable the input of debug information, run no debug ipv6 packet.

**debug ipv6 packet [ interface *interface-type* *interface-number* | access-list [ *access-list-name* ] | detail ]**

**no debug ipv6 packet**

### Parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>Interface-type</i>	(Optional)The type of the VLAN port.
<i>Interface-number</i>	ID of an interface (optional)
<i>access-list-name</i>	Name of ACL (optional)

### Default Value

The debug information is closed in default state.

### Command Mode

EXEC

### Example

The following example shows how to export the IPv6 debug information:

```
Switch# debug ipv6 packet
2002-1-1 05:07:16
IPv6: source FE80::A00:3EFF:FE12:3459, dest FF02::1
      plen 32, proto 58, hops 255
      sending on Ethernet1/0
```

Field	Description
source	Source address in the IPv6 packet
dest	Destination address in the IPv6 packet
plen	Load length in the IPv6 packet
proto	Protocol for the next header encapsulation, which is presented by next-header in the IPv6 packet
hops	Value of hop-limit in the IPv6 packet
sending ( receiving , forwarding ) on Ethernet	Displays packet transmission, reception and forwarding on an interface

### 2.1.3 ipv6 mtu

#### Syntax

To set the MTU of the VLAN port, run the first one of the following two commands: To return to the default setting, run no ipv6 mtu.

**ipv6 mtu *bytes***

**no ipv6 mtu**

#### Parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>bytes</i>	Stands for MTU, whose unit is byte.

#### Default Value

The default value depends on the port type, but the minimum value of any port is 1280 bytes.

#### Command Mode

VLAN interface configuration mode

#### Usage Guidelines

When MTU is the default value, RA has the MTU option.

When a switch forwards packet, a packet will not be fragmented just because the MTU of the egress is smaller than the packet's length. But it will be fragmented only when the transmitted packet is generated.

#### Example

The following example shows how to set the MTU of a port:

```
Switch_config_v1# ipv6 mtu 1400
```

#### Related Command

**show ipv6 interface**

## 2.1.4 ipv6 redirects

### Syntax

To control whether to transmit a redirection packet after the packet is forwarded, run **ipv6 redirects**. To return to the default setting, use **no ipv6 redirects**.

**ipv6 redirects**

**no ipv6 redirects**

### Parameters

None

### Default Value

The redirection packet will be transmitted by default.

### Command Mode

VLAN interface configuration mode

### Usage Guidelines

The redirection packets are transmitted through the ICMPv6 protocol.

### Example

The following example shows how to shut down a port to transmit the redirection packet.

Switch\_config\_v1# no ipv6 redirects

To observe whether redirection packets are forwarded, run command **show ipv6 interface**.

### Related Command

**show ipv6 interface**

## 2.1.5 ipv6 access-group

### Syntax

To filter the receiving and forwarding packets of a port, run `ipv6 access-group`. To disable the function, run `no ipv6 access-group`.

**ipv6 access-group *access-list-name* { in | out }**

**no ipv6 access-group { in | out }**

### Parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>access-list-name</i>	<i>access list name</i>
<b>In</b>	<i>filtration direction, receiving packet</i>
<b>Out</b>	<i>filtration direction, forwarding packet</i>

### Default Value

Filtration function is not configured by default.

### Command Mode

VLAN interface configuration mode

### Usage Guidelines

### Example

The following example shows how to use access list test to filter received packet on interface vlan 1.

Switch\_config\_v1# `ipv6 access-group test in`

### Related Command

`Ipv6 access-list`

`Show ipv6 interface`

## 2.1.6 ipv6 unreachables

### Syntax

To enable the generation of Internet Control Message Protocol for IPv6 (ICMPv6) unreachable messages for any packets arriving on a specified interface, use the **ipv6 unreachables** command in interface configuration mode. To prevent the generation of unreachable messages, use the **no** form of this command.

**ipv6 unreachables**

**no ipv6 unreachables**

### Parameters

None

### Default Value

Allows IPv6 to transmit the destination unreachable packets.

### Command Mode

VLAN interface configuration mode

### Usage Guidelines

The destination unreachable packets are forwarded by ICMPv6 protocol.

### Example

The following example shows how to shut down the VLAN port to transmit the redirection packet.

```
Switch_config_v1# no ipv6 unreachables
```

To observe whether destination unreachable packets are forwarded, run command **show ipv6 interface**.

### Related Command

None

## 2.1.7 ipv6 route default

### Syntax

To set the default ipv6 gateway of the switch, run this command.

**ipv6 route default [NULL / X:X:X:X::X]**

**no ipv6 route default [NULL / X:X:X:X::X]**

### Parameters

Parameters	Description
NULL	NULL interface
X:X:X:X::X	Gateway's address

### Default Value

There is no default configuration.

### Command Mode

Global configuration mode

### Example

The following example shows how to set the address of 2008::1 to the route default of the switch.

```
ipv6 route default 2008::1
```

### Related Command

None

## 2.1.8 show ipv6 general-prefix

### Syntax

To show details of general-prefix, run the following command:

**show ipv6 general-prefix**

## Parameters

None

## Command Mode

EXEC

## Example

```
Switch_config#show ipv6 general-prefix
IPv6 Prefix my-prefix, acquired via manual
2002::/64
Vlan1 (Address command)
```

Field	Usage Guidelines
IPv6 Prefix	User-defined IPv6 general prefix
Acquire via	Configuration mode of general-prefix Manual configuration and DHCP automatic acquisition are supported now.
Vlan1 (Address command)	Stands for a list of ports that use this general prefix.

## Related Command

**ipv6 general-prefix**

### 2.1.9 show ipv6 pmtu

## Syntax

IPv6 router supports path MTU (Refer to RFC 1981). To show MTU buffer item, run show ipv6 pmtu.

**show ipv6 pmtu**

## Parameters

None

## Command Mode

### EXEC

#### Example

```
Switch_config#show ipv6 pmtu
```

PMTU	Expired	Destination Address
1300	00:04:00	2002:1::1
1280	12:01:00 AM	2001:2::2

Path MTU buffer saves the destination address used by path MTU. The forwarding packet will be fragmented if the forwarded packet of all switches greater than path MTU.

A record of path MTU will be created when the switch receives ICMPv6 "too-big" packet.

Field	Usage Guidelines
MTU	Path MTU value MTU included in ICMPv6 "too-big" packet
Expired	Timeout: Timer from receiving ICMPv6 "too-big" packet. Delete the record when expired is 0.
Destination Address	Destination address Address included in ICMPv6 "too-big" packet

## Related Command

### **ipv6 mtu**

#### 2.1.10 show ipv6 traffic

### Syntax

To show statistics about IPv6 traffic, use the show ipv6 traffic command.

### **show ipv6 traffic**

### Parameters

None

## Command Mode

### EXEC

## Example

```
Switch#show ipv6 traffic
```

### IPv6 statistics:

```
Rcvd: 0 total, 0 local destination  
      0 badhdrs, 0 badvers  
      0 tooshort, 0 toosmall, 0 toomanyhdrs  
      0 source-routed, 0 badscope  
      0 badopts, 0 unknowopts, 0 exthdrtoolong  
      0 fragments, 0 total reassembled  
      0 reassembly timeouts, 0 reassembly failures  
  
Sent: 25 generated, 0 forwarded, 0 cant forwarded  
      0 fragmented into 0 fragments, 0 failed  
      0 no route  
  
Mcast: 0 received, 25 sent
```

### ICMP statistics:

```
Rcvd: 25 total, 0 format errors, 0 checksum errors  
      0 unreachable, 0 packet too big  
      0 time exceeded, 0 parameter problem  
      0 echos, 0 echo replies  
      0 membership query, 0 membership report, 0 membership reduction  
      0 Switch solicitations, 0 Switch advertisements  
      0 neighbor solicitations, 0 neighbor advertisements, 0 redirect  
  
Sent: 0 total, 0 bandwidth limit  
      0 unreachable, 0 packet too big  
      0 time exceeded, 0 parameter problem  
      0 echos, 0 echo replies  
      0 membership query, 0 membership report, 0 membership reduction
```

0 Switch solicitations, 0 Switch advertisements

0 neighbor solicitations, 0 neighbor advertisements, 0 redirect

#### Related Command

**clear ipv6 traffic**

## 2.2 Network Testing Tool Commands

### IPv6 Network Testing Tool Commands

- ping6
- traceroute6

#### 2.2.1 ping6

##### Syntax

To test host accessibility and network connectivity, run the following command. After the ping command is run, an ICMP request message is sent to the destination host, and then the destination host returns an ICMP response message.

**ping6 host [-a] [-l length] [-n number] [-v] [-w waittime] [-b interval]**

##### Parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>host</i>	The destination host address or the host name
<b>-a</b>	icmp echo request packets are forwarded continuously until the user stops it manually.
<b>-l length</b>	Sets the length of ICMP data in the message. Default: 56 bytes
<b>-n number</b>	Sets the total number of messages. Default: 5 messages
<b>-w waittime</b>	Time for each message to wait for response Default: 2 seconds
<b>-b interval</b>	Sets the time interval of sending ping packet. Unit: 10ms; Value range: 0-65535; Default Value: 0.

##### Command Mode

EXEC and global configuration mode

## Usage Guidelines

Press the Q key to stop the ping command.

Simple output is adopted by default.

Parameters	Description
!	A response message is received.
.	Response message is not received in the timeout time.
U	The message that the ICMP destination cannot be reached is received.
R	The ICMP redirection message is received.
T	The ICMP timeout message is received.
P	The ICMP parameter problem message is received.

The statistics information is exported:

Parameters	Description
packets transmitted	Number of transmitted messages
packets received	Number of received response messages, excluding other ICMP messages
packet loss	Rate of messages that are not responded to
round-trip min/avg/max	Minimum/average/maximum time of a round trip (ms)

The routing switch supports the destination address to be link-local address or the multicast address. When ping this address, the vlan port must be specified at the end and forward ICMP packets on the specified port. The routing switch is to export the addresses of all response hosts.

## Example

```
switch#ping6 2008::2 -l 10000 -n 30
PING 2008::2 (2008::2): 10000 data bytes
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
--- 2008::2 ping6 statistics ---
30 packets transmitted, 30 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0/1/20 ms
```

·ping multicast address:

```
switch#ping6 ff02::1 vlan 1 -n 2
PING 1 (FF02:1B::1): 56 data bytes
```

Reply to request 0 from FE80::2E0:FFF:FEDB:583F, <10 ms

Reply to request 0 from FE80::1EAF:F7FF:FE35:D02A, 10 ms

Reply to request 1 from FE80::2E0:FFF:FEDB:583F, <10 ms

Reply to request 1 from FE80::1EAF:F7FF:FE35:D02A, 10 ms

## 2.2.2 traceroute6

### Syntax

To detect which routes have already reached the destination, run the following command.

You can transmit to the destination the UDP packets (or ICMP ECHO packets) of different TTLs to confirm which routes have come to the destination. Each router on this path has to deduct 1 from the TTL value before forwarding ICMP ECHO packets. Speaking from this aspect, TTL is an effective hop count. When the TTL value of a packet is deducted to zero, the router sends back to the source system the ICMP timeout message. Send the first response packet whose TTL is 1 and send TTL plus 1 subsequently until the target reaches to the max TTL.

By checking the ICMP timetout message sent back by inter medial routers, you can confirm the routers. At the arrival of the destination, the traceroute sends a UPD packet whose port ID is larger than 30000; the destination node hence can only transmit back a Port Unreachable ICMP message. This reception of this message means the arrival of destination.

**traceroute6 host [-i source-ip-address] [-p port-number] [-q probe-count] [-t ttl] [-w waittime] [-x icmp]**

### Parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>host</i>	The destination host address or the host name
<b>-i source-ip-address</b>	Sets the source address.
<b>-p port-number]</b>	Sets the ID of destination port that transmits UDP packets. Default value: 33434 Default: 33434
<b>-q probe-count</b>	Sets the number of packets that you detect each time. Default: 3 messages
<b>-t ttl</b>	Sets IP TTL of the message to ttl. Default: the minimum and maximum TTLs are 1 and 30 respectively.
<b>-w waittime</b>	Time for each message to wait for response Default: 3 seconds
<b>-x icmp</b>	Sets the detection packet to be the ICMP ECHO packet. Default: UDP packet

## Command Mode

EXEC and global configuration mode

## Usage Guidelines

The UDP packet is used for detection by default, but you can run –x icmp to replace it with ICMP ECHO for detection.

If you want to stop traceroute, press q or Q. By default, the simple output information is as follows.

Simple output is adopted by default.

Parameters	Description
!N	Receives ICMP destination unreachable packets (route unreachable, code: 0)
!P	Receives ICMP destination unreachable packets (management forbid, code: 1)
!S	Receives ICMP destination unreachable packets (not neighbor, code: 2)
!A	Receives ICMP destination unreachable packets (address unreachable, code: 3)
!	Receives ICMP destination unreachable packets (port unreachable, code: 4)

The statistics information is exported:

Parameters	Description
hops max	Means the maximum detection hops (the threshold of ICMP).
byte datalen	Stands for the size of each detection packet.

## Example

```
switch#traceroute6 2008::2
tracert6 to 2008::2 , 30 hops max, 12 byte datalen
1 2008::2 0 ms * 0 ms
```