

show ip bgp regexp

Syntax show ip bgp [ipv4 unicast | ipv4 multicast | vpnv4 all | vpnv4 vrf *vrfName* | l2vpn all | l2vpn vpls *vplsName* | l2vpn vpws *vpwsName* | route-target signaling] regexp *pathExpression* [fields *fieldOptions*] [*filter*]

Release Information Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.
l2vpn and **all** keywords added in JUNOS Release 7.1.0.
vpls keyword and *vplsName* variable added in JUNOS Release 7.1.0.
vpws keyword and *vpwsName* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.1.0.
route-target signaling keywords added in JUNOS Release 8.2.0.

Description Displays information about BGP routes whose AS path matches the specified regular expression. Regular expressions match numbers for which the specified path is a substring—for example, if you specify *20*, *200* matches because *20* is a substring of *200*. You can disallow substring matching by using the underscore (`_`) metacharacter to constrain matching to the specified pattern; for example, *_20_*. You can use output filtering on the display.

- Options**
- **ipv4 unicast**—Specifies the IPv4 unicast address family and routing table; the default option
 - **ipv4 multicast**—Specifies the IPv4 multicast address family and routing table
 - **vpnv4 all**—Specifies the IPv4 VPN address family and all IPv4 VPN routing and forwarding instances
 - **vpnv4 vrf *vrfName***—Specifies the IPv4 VPN address family and only the IPv4 VPN routing and forwarding instance with the name *vrfName*
 - **l2vpn all**—Specifies all VPLS and VPWS instances in the L2VPN address family
 - **l2vpn vpls *vplsName***—Specifies the VPLS instance with the name *vplsName*
 - **l2vpn vpws *vpwsName***—Specifies the VPWS instance with the name *vpwsName*
 - **route-target signaling**—Displays information for only the route-target address family
 - **regexp**—Indicates that multiple elements can be matched
 - ***pathExpression***—Regular expression string describing the AS paths to be matched. You do not have to enclose elements containing a space within quotation marks (“ *one element* ”).

Each element is either an AS number, a metacharacter, or a combination:

`^` Matches the beginning of the path unless appearing as the first character within brackets; see below

`[^]` Matches any AS number except the ones specified within the brackets

`$` Matches the end of the path

`{` Matches the beginning of an AS_SET

`}` Matches the end of an AS_SET

`(` Matches the start of an AS_CONFED_SET or AS_CONFED_SEQ

`)` Matches the end of an AS_CONFED_SET or AS_CONFED_SEQ

`.` Matches any single character

`*` Matches zero or more occurrences of the preceding character

`+` Matches one or more occurrences of the preceding character

`?` Matches zero or one occurrence of the preceding character. To use the `?` metacharacter in a regular expression, you must enter the following key sequence: `Ctrl-v-?`. Otherwise, the CLI considers this to be a request for assistance in completing the command, rather than understanding it as a metacharacter.

`()` Used with a multiplier metacharacter (`*`, `+`, `?`) to specify patterns for multiple use. You can specify that a parenthesis be construed as a literal token instead of a metacharacter by immediately preceding it with a backslash:

`\(` matches the beginning of an AS_CONFED_SET or AS_CONFED_SEQ

`\)` matches the end of an AS_CONFED_SET or AS_CONFED_SEQ.

`[]` Matches any enclosed character; specifies a range of single characters

`-` Used within brackets to specify a range of AS numbers

`_` Matches a `^`, a `$`, a comma, a space, a `{`, or a `}`. Placed on either side of a string to specify a literal and disallow substring matching. Numerals enclosed by underscores can be preceded or followed by any of the characters listed above.

`|` Matches characters on either side of the metacharacter; logical OR

- `fields`—Displays only the specified fields; the display order of the fields is hard-coded and not affected by the order in which you enter them
- `fieldOptions`—Fields to be displayed, in the format
`all | [afi | aggregator | as-path | atomic-aggregate | best | clusters | communities | extended-communities | imported | intro | in-label | loc-pref | med | next-hop | next-hop-cost | origin | originator-id | out-label | peer | peer-type | rd | safi | stale | unknown-types | weight]*`

- all—All available information; not recommended, because this information for each network does not fit on a single line and is difficult to read
- afi—Address family identifier
- aggregator—AS number and IP address of aggregator
- as-path—AS path through which this route has been advertised
- atomic-aggregate—Whether the atomic aggregate attribute is present
- best—Whether this is the best route for the prefix
- clusters—List of cluster IDs through which the route has been advertised
- communities—Community number associated with the route
- extended-communities—Extended community
- imported—Whether the route was imported
- intro—Introductory information about the state of various BGP attributes; this information is displayed only if you specify this keyword
- in-label—MPLS label for the route; the label received with incoming MPLS frames; typically, but not always, this is the label advertised to MP-BGP peers
- loc-pref—Local preference for the route
- med—Multiexit discriminator for the route
- next-hop—IP address of the next router that is used when forwarding a packet to the destination network
- next-hop-cost—Whether the indirect next hop of the route is unreachable, if not, displays IGP cost to the indirect next hop
- origin—Origin of the route
- originator-id—Router ID of the router in the local AS that originated the route
- out-label—MPLS label for the route; the label sent with outgoing MPLS frames; also the label received from MP-BGP peer; typically, but not always, this is the label received from MP-BGP peers
- peer—IP address of BGP peer from which route was learned
- peer-type—Type of BGP peer: internal, external, or confederation
- rd—Route distinguisher
- safi—Subsequent address family identifier
- stale—Route that has gone stale due to peer restart
- unknown-types—Attribute codes for unknown path attributes

- weight—Weight of the route
- *—Indicates that one or more parameters can be repeated multiple times in a list in the command line
- *filter*—See Filtering show Commands

Mode Privileged Exec, User Exec

Related Topics ■ *Monitoring BGP-Related Settings for L2VPNs in the JUNOS BGP and MPLS Configuration Guide*