S Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS Policy Based Routing (PBR) commands that begin with S, except for the **show** commands.

set interface

To configure an interface to be used for routing, use the **set interface** command. To revert to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

set interface [**null 0**]

no set interface [**null 0**]

Syntax Description

null 0	(Optional) Specifies the null interface. The valid value is 0.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Route-map
network-admin

Command History

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

Usage Guidelines

The **set interface** command is used only for policy-based routing (PBR) and is ignored if it is present in a route map that is used for route redistribution or filtering. To remove the static routing for tunnels, use the **no set interface** command.

When you enter the **Null 0** keywords, packets drop.

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to configure an interface to be used for routing:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# route-map routemap 123
switch(config-route-map)# set interface
```

Command	Description
route-map	Defines the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another.

set ip next-hop

To configure a route map that sets the next-hop IPv4 address, use the **set ip next-hop** command. To delete an entry, use the **no** form of this command.

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

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

Syntax Description

ip address	IP address of the next hop to which packets are output. The next-hop does not need to be adjacent router. You can configure one or more IP addresses.

Command Default

This command is disabled by default.

Command Modes

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 **ip policy route-map** command and the **match** and **set** commands to define the conditions for policy routing packets. The **ip 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 ip 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 three routers are on the same LAN (with IP addresses 10.1.1.1, 10.1.1.2, and 10.1.1.3). Each is in a different autonomous system:

```
switch(config)# router bgp 64498
switch(config-router)# neighbor 10.1.1.3 remote-as 64496
switch(config-router)# neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 64497
```

Command	Description
ip policy route-map	Identifies a route map to use for policy routing on an interface.
match ip address	Distributes any routes that have a destination network number address that is permitted by a standard, and performs policy routing on packets.

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* [*... ipv6-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.