



Implementing Static Routes for IPv6

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This module describes how to configure static routes for IPv6. Routing defines the paths over which packets travel in the network. Manually configured static routes may be used instead of dynamic routing protocols for smaller networks or for sections of a network that have only one path to an outside network. Lack of redundancy limits the usefulness of static routes, and in larger networks manual reconfiguration of routes can become a large administrative overhead.

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the [“Feature Information for Implementing Static Routes for IPv6”](#) section on page 17.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco IOS and Catalyst OS software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to <http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn>. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

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Prerequisites for Implementing Static Routes for IPv6

- This document assumes that you are familiar with IPv4. Refer to the publications referenced in the “[Related Documents](#)” section for IPv4 configuration and command reference information.
- Before configuring the router with a static IPv6 route you must enable the forwarding of IPv6 packets using the **ipv6 unicast-routing** global configuration command, enable IPv6 on at least one interface, and configure an IPv6 address on that interface. For details on basic IPv6 connectivity tasks, refer to the *Implementing Ipv6 Addressing and Basic Connectivity* module.

Information About Implementing Static Routes for IPv6

To configure static routes for IPv6, you need to understand the following concepts:

- [Static Routes, page 2](#)
- [Directly Attached Static Routes, page 2](#)
- [Recursive Static Routes, page 3](#)
- [Fully Specified Static Routes, page 4](#)
- [Floating Static Routes, page 4](#)

Static Routes

Networking devices forward packets using route information that is either manually configured or dynamically learned using a routing protocol. Static routes are manually configured and define an explicit path between two networking devices. Unlike a dynamic routing protocol, static routes are not automatically updated and must be manually reconfigured if the network topology changes. The benefits of using static routes include security and resource efficiency. Static routes use less bandwidth than dynamic routing protocols and no CPU cycles are used to calculate and communicate routes. The main disadvantage to using static routes is the lack of automatic reconfiguration if the network topology changes.

Static routes can be redistributed into dynamic routing protocols but routes generated by dynamic routing protocols cannot be redistributed into the static routing table. No algorithm exists to prevent the configuration of routing loops that use static routes.

Static routes are useful for smaller networks with only one path to an outside network and to provide security for a larger network for certain types of traffic or links to other networks that need more control. In general, most networks use dynamic routing protocols to communicate between networking devices but may have one or two static routes configured for special cases.

Directly Attached Static Routes

In directly attached static routes, only the output interface is specified. The destination is assumed to be directly attached to this interface, so the packet destination is used as the next-hop address. This example shows such a definition:

```
ipv6 route 2001:0DB8::/32 ethernet1/0
```

The example specifies that all destinations with address prefix 2001:0DB8::/32 are directly reachable through interface Ethernet1/0.

Directly attached static routes are candidates for insertion in the IPv6 routing table only if they refer to a valid IPv6 interface; that is, an interface that is both up and has IPv6 enabled on it.

Recursive Static Routes

In a recursive static route, only the next hop is specified. The output interface is derived from the next hop. This example shows such a definition:

```
ipv6 route 2001:0DB8::/32 2001:0DB8:3000:1
```

This example specifies that all destinations with address prefix 2001:0DB8::/32 are reachable via the host with address 2001:0DB8:3000:1.

A recursive static route is valid (that is, it is a candidate for insertion in the IPv6 routing table) only when the specified next hop resolves, either directly or indirectly, to a valid IPv6 output interface, provided the route does not self-recurse, and the recursion depth does not exceed the maximum IPv6 forwarding recursion depth.

A route self-recurses if it is itself used to resolve its own next hop. For example, suppose we have the following routes in the IPv6 routing table:

```
IPv6 Routing Table - 9 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP
       U - Per-user Static route
       I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea
       O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2
R   2001:0DB8::/32 [130/0]
    via ::, Serial2/0
B   2001:0DB8:3000:0/16 [200/45]
    via 2001:0DB8::0104
```

The following examples defines a recursive IPv6 static route:

```
ipv6 route
2001:0DB8::/32 2001:0DB8:3000:1
```

This static route will not be inserted into the IPv6 routing table because it is self-recursive. The next hop of the static route, 2001:0DB8:3000:1, resolves via the BGP route 2001:0DB8:3000:0/16, which is itself a recursive route (that is, it only specifies a next hop). The next hop of the BGP route, 2001:0DB8::0104, resolves via the static route. Therefore, the static route would be used to resolve its own next hop.

It is not normally useful to manually configure a self-recursive static route, although it is not prohibited. However, a recursive static route that has been inserted in the IPv6 routing table may become self-recursive as a result of some transient change in the network learned through a dynamic routing protocol. If this occurs, the fact that the static route has become self-recursive will be detected and it will be removed from the IPv6 routing table, although not from the configuration. A subsequent network change may cause the static route to no longer be self-recursive, in which case it will be reinserted in the IPv6 routing table.

IPv6 recursive static routes are checked at one-minute intervals. So, a recursive static route may take up to a minute to be inserted into the routing table once its next hop becomes valid. Likewise, it may take a minute or so for the route to disappear from the table if its next hop becomes invalid.

Fully Specified Static Routes

In a fully specified static route, both the output interface and the next hop are specified. This form of static route is used when the output interface is a multi-access one and it is necessary to explicitly identify the next hop. The next hop must be directly attached to the specified output interface. The following example shows a definition of a fully specified static route:

```
ipv6 route 2001:DB8:/32 ethernet1/0 2001:0DB8:3000:1
```

A fully specified route is valid (that is, a candidate for insertion into the IPv6 routing table) when the specified IPv6 interface is IPv6-enabled and up.

Floating Static Routes

Floating static routes are static routes that are used to back up dynamic routes learned through configured routing protocols. A floating static route is configured with a higher administrative distance than the dynamic routing protocol it is backing up. As a result, the dynamic route learned through the routing protocol is always used in preference to the floating static route. If the dynamic route learned through the routing protocol is lost, the floating static route will be used in its place. The following example defines a floating static route:

```
ipv6 route 2001:DB8:/32 ethernet1/0 2001:0DB8:3000:1 210
```

Any of the three types of IPv6 static routes can be used as a floating static route. A floating static route must be configured with an administrative distance that is greater than the administrative distance of the dynamic routing protocol, because routes with smaller administrative distances are preferred.

**Note**

By default, static routes have smaller administrative distances than dynamic routes, so static routes will be used in preference to dynamic routes.

How to Implement Static Routes for IPv6

The following sections explain how to configure static IPv6 routes:

- [Configuring a Static IPv6 Route, page 4](#)
- [Configuring a Floating Static IPv6 Route: Example, page 6](#)
- [Verifying Static IPv6 Route Configuration and Operation, page 7](#)

Configuring a Static IPv6 Route

This task explains how to configure a static default IPv6 route, a static IPv6 route through a point-to-point interface, and a static IPv6 route to a multiaccess interface.

Static Routes in IPv6

Use the **ipv6 route** command to configure IPv6 static routes.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ipv6 route** *ipv6-prefix/prefix-length* { *ipv6-address* | *interface-type interface-number* [*ipv6-address*]} [*administrative-distance*] [*administrative-multicast-distance* | **unicast** | **multicast**] [**tag tag**]

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	ipv6 route <i>ipv6-prefix/prefix-length</i> { <i>ipv6-address</i> <i>interface-type interface-number</i> [<i>ipv6-address</i>]} [<i>administrative-distance</i>] [<i>administrative-multicast-distance</i> unicast multicast] [tag tag] Example: Router(config)# ipv6 route ::/0 serial 2/0	Configures a static IPv6 route. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A static default IPv6 route is being configured on a serial interface. • See the syntax examples that immediately follow this table for specific uses of the ipv6 route command for configuring static routes.

Examples

In addition to the syntax example included in the “[DETAILED STEPS](#)” section on page 5, the following syntax examples illustrate use of the **ipv6 route** for configuring the various types of static routes.

Directly Attached Static Route Through Point-to-Point Interface Example Syntax

The following example shows how to configure a directly attached static route through a point-to-point interface.

```
Router(config)# ipv6 route 2001:0DB8::/32 serial 0
```

Directly Attached Static Route on Broadcast Interface Example Syntax

The following example shows how to configure a directly attached static route on a broadcast interface.

```
Router(config)# ipv6 route 2001:0DB8::1/32 ethernet1/0
```

Fully Specified Static Route on Broadcast Interface Example Syntax

The following example shows how to configure a fully specified static route on a broadcast interface.

```
Router(config)# ipv6 route 2001:0DB8::1/32 ethernet1/0 fe80::1
```

Recursive Static Route

In the following example, a static route is being configured to a specified next-hop address, from which the output interface is automatically derived.

```
Router(config)# ipv6 route 2001:0DB8::/32 2001:0DB8:2002:1
```

Configuring a Floating Static IPv6 Route: Example

This task explains how to configure a floating static IPv6 route.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ipv6 route** *ipv6-prefix/prefix-length* {*ipv6-address* | *interface-type interface-number* [*ipv6-address*]} [*administrative-distance*] [*administrative-multicast-distance* | **unicast** | **multicast**] [**tag** *tag*]

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<p>enable</p> <p>Example: Router> enable</p>	<p>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	<p>configure terminal</p> <p>Example: Router# configure terminal</p>	<p>Enters global configuration mode.</p>
Step 3	<p>ipv6 route <i>ipv6-prefix/prefix-length</i> {<i>ipv6-address</i> <i>interface-type interface-number</i> [<i>ipv6-address</i>]} [<i>administrative-distance</i>] [<i>administrative-multicast-distance</i> unicast multicast] [tag tag]</p> <p>Example: Router(config)# ipv6 route 2001:0DB8::/32 serial 2/0 201</p>	<p>Configures a static IPv6 route.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this example, a floating static IPv6 route is being configured. An administrative distance of 200 is configured. • Default administrative distances are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Connected interface—0 – Static route—1 – Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) summary route—5 – External Border Gateway Protocol (eBGP)—20 – Internal Enhanced IGRP—90 – IGRP—100 – Open Shortest Path First—110 – Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS)—115 – Routing Information Protocol (RIP)—120 – Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP)—140 – EIGRP external route—170 – Internal BGP—200 – Unknown—255

Verifying Static IPv6 Route Configuration and Operation

This task explains how to display information to verify the configuration and operation of static IPv6 routes.

Use the **show ipv6 static** command to display a set of static routes and the installed status of each, that is, whether an entry for each route appears in the IPv6 routing table.

Use the **show ipv6 route** command to confirm that installed routes are in the IPv6 routing table and that each route definition reflects the expected cost and metric. If a static route that you have configured does not appear in the IPv6 routing table, it is possible that there is a lower administrative distance from another source in the table, such as from a routing protocol. Such a change to the routing table would occur only if you have specified a non-default administrative distance on the static route.

If a lower administrative distance exists, the static route is “floating” and will be inserted into the routing table only when the route learned through the routing protocol disappears. If there is not a lower administrative distance in the routing table, then the static route should be used.

Use the **show ipv6 static** command with the **detail** keyword to determine what is causing any discrepancy. For example, if the static route is a direct static route, the interface might be down or IPv6 might not be enabled on the interface.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **show ipv6 static** [*ipv6-address* | *ipv6-prefix/prefix-length*][**interface** *interface-type* *interface-number*] [**recursive**] [**detail**]
or
show ipv6 route [*ipv6-address* | *ipv6-prefix/prefix-length* | *protocol* | *interface-type* *interface-number*]
3. **debug ipv6 routing**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<p>enable</p> <p>Example: Router> enable</p>	<p>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	<p>show ipv6 static [<i>ipv6-address</i> <i>ipv6-prefix/prefix-length</i>][interface <i>interface-type interface-number</i>] [recursive] [detail]</p> <p>or</p> <p>show ipv6 route [<i>ipv6-address</i> <i>ipv6-prefix/prefix-length</i> <i>protocol</i> <i>interface-type interface-number</i>]</p> <p>Example: Router# show ipv6 static</p> <p>or</p> <p>Example: Router# show ipv6 route static</p>	<p>Displays the current contents of the IPv6 routing table.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These examples show two different ways of displaying IPv6 static routes.
Step 3	<p>debug ipv6 routing</p> <p>Example: Router# debug ipv6 routing</p>	<p>Displays debugging messages for IPv6 routing table updates and route cache updates.</p>

Examples

This section provides the following output examples:

- [Sample Output from the show ipv6 static Command when No Options Are Specified in the Command Syntax, page 9](#)
- [Sample Output from the show ipv6 static Command with the IPv6 Address and Prefix Command, page 10](#)
- [Sample Output from the show ipv6 static interface Command, page 10](#)
- [Sample Output from the show ipv6 static recursive Command, page 10](#)
- [Sample Output from the show ipv6 static detail Command, page 10](#)
- [Sample Output from the show ipv6 route Command, page 11](#)
- [Sample Output from the debug ipv6 routing Command, page 11](#)

Sample Output from the show ipv6 static Command when No Options Are Specified in the Command Syntax

When no options are specified in the command, those routes installed in the IPv6 routing table are marked with an asterisk, as shown in the following example:

```
Router# show ipv6 static

IPv6 Static routes
```

```
Code: * - installed in RIB
* 2001:0DB8:3000:0/16, interface Ethernet1/0, distance 1
* 2001:0DB8:4000:0/16, via nexthop 2001:0DB8:1:1, distance 1
  2001:0DB8:5000:0/16, interface Ethernet3/0, distance 1
* 2001:0DB8:5555:0/16, via nexthop 2001:0DB8:4000:1, distance 1
  2001:0DB8:5555:0/16, via nexthop 2001:0DB8:9999:1, distance 1
* 2001:0DB8:5555:0/16, interface Ethernet2/0, distance 1
* 2001:0DB8:6000:0/16, via nexthop 2001:0DB8:2007:1, interface Ethernet1/0, distance 1
```

Sample Output from the show ipv6 static Command with the IPv6 Address and Prefix Command

When the *ipv6-address* or *ipv6-prefix/prefix-length* argument is specified, only information about static routes for that address or network is displayed. The following is sample output from the **show ipv6 static** command when entered with the IPv6 prefix 2001:0DB8:200::/35:

```
Router# show ipv6 static 2001:0DB8:5555:0/16

IPv6 Static routes
Code: * - installed in RIB
* 2001:0DB8:5555:0/16, via nexthop 2001:0DB8:4000:1, distance 1
  2001:0DB8:5555:0/16, via nexthop 2001:9999:1, distance 2
* 2001:0DB8:5555:0/16, interface Ethernet2/0, distance 1
```

Sample Output from the show ipv6 static interface Command

When an interface is supplied, only those static routes with the specified interface as outgoing interface are displayed. The **interface** keyword may be used with or without the IPv6 address and prefix specified in the **show ipv6 static** command.

```
Router# show ipv6 static interface ethernet3/0

IPv6 Static routes
Code: * - installed in RIB
```

Sample Output from the show ipv6 static recursive Command

When the **recursive** keyword is specified in the **show ipv6 static** command, only recursive static routes are displayed. The **recursive** keyword is mutually exclusive with the **interface** keyword, but it may be used *with* or *without* the IPv6 prefix included in the command syntax.

```
Router# show ipv6 static recursive

IPv6 Static routes
Code: * - installed in RIB
* 2001:0DB8:4000:0/16, via nexthop 2001:0DB8:1:1, distance 1
* 2001:0DB8:5555:0/16, via nexthop 2001:0DB8:4000:1, distance 2
  2001:0DB8:5555:0/16, via nexthop 2001:0DB8:9999:1, distance 3
```

Sample Output from the show ipv6 static detail Command

When the **detail** keyword is specified, the following additional information is also displayed:

- For *valid* recursive routes, the output path set, and maximum resolution depth
- For *invalid* recursive routes, the reason why the route is not valid.
- For *invalid* direct or fully-specified routes, the reason why the route is not valid.

```
Router# show ipv6 static detail

IPv6 Static routes
Code: * - installed in RIB
* 2001:0DB8:3000:0/16, interface Ethernet1/0, distance 1
* 2001:0DB8:4000:0/16, via nexthop 2001:0DB8:2001:1, distance 1
  Resolves to 1 paths (max depth 1)
  via Ethernet1/0
```

```

2001:0DB8:5000:0/16, interface Ethernet3/0, distance 1
  Interface is down
* 2001:0DB8:5555:0/16, via nexthop 2001:0DB8:4000:1, distance 1
  Resolves to 1 paths (max depth 2)
  via Ethernet1/0
2001:0DB8:5555:0/16, via nexthop 2001:0DB8:9999:1, distance 1
  Route does not fully resolve
* 2001:0DB8:5555:0/16, interface Ethernet2/0, distance 1
* 2001:0DB8:6000:0/16, via nexthop 2001:0DB8:2007:1, interface Ethernet1/0, distance 1

```

Sample Output from the show ipv6 route Command

In the following example, the **show ipv6 route** command is used to verify the configuration of a static route through a point-to-point interface:

```

Router# show ipv6 route

IPv6 Routing Table - 9 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP
       U - Per-user Static route
       I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea
       O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2
S   2001:0DB8::/32 [1/0]
    via ::, Serial2/0

```

In the following example, the **show ipv6 route** command is used to verify the configuration of a static route on a multiaccess interface. An IPv6 link-local address—FE80::1—is the next-hop router.

```

Router# show ipv6 route

IPv6 Routing Table - 11 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP
       U - Per-user Static route
       I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea
       O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2
S   2001:0DB8::/32 [1/0]
    via FE80::1, Ethernet0/0

```

To display all static routes in the IPv6 routing table, use the **show ipv6 route static** command is used with **static** as the value of the protocol argument:

```

Router# show ipv6 route static

IPv6 Routing Table - 330 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP
       U - Per-user Static route
       I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea
S   2001:0DB8::/32 [1/0]
    via ::, Tunnel0
S   3FFE:C00:8011::/48 [1/0]
    via ::, Null0
S   ::/0 [254/0]
    via 2001:0DB8:2002:806B, Null

```

Sample Output from the debug ipv6 routing Command

In the following example, the **debug ipv6 routing** command is used to verify the installation of a floating static route into the IPv6 routing table when an IPv6 RIP route is deleted. The floating static IPv6 route was previously configured with an administrative distance value of 130. The backup route was added as a floating static route because RIP routes have a default administrative distance of 120, and the RIP route should be the preferred route. When the RIP route is deleted, the floating static route is installed in the IPv6 routing table.

```
Router# debug ipv6 routing

*Oct 10 18:28:00.847: IPv6RT0: rip two, Delete 2001:0DB8::/32 from table
*Oct 10 18:28:00.847: IPv6RT0: static, Backup call for 2001:0DB8::/32
*Oct 10 18:28:00.847: IPv6RT0: static, Add 2001:0DB8::/32 to table
*Oct 10 18:28:00.847: IPv6RT0: static, Adding next-hop :: over Serial2/0 for
2001:0DB8::/32, [130/0]
```

Configuration Examples for Implementing Static Routes for IPv6

Static routes may be used for a variety of purposes. Common usages include the following:

- Manual summarization
- Traffic discard
- Fixed default route
- Backup route

In many cases, alternative mechanisms exist within Cisco IOS software to achieve the same objective. Whether to use static routes or one of the alternative mechanisms depends on local circumstances.

This section provides the following configuration examples:

- [Configuring Manual Summarization: Example, page 12](#)
- [Configuring Traffic Discard: Example, page 13](#)
- [Configuring a Fixed Default Route: Example, page 13](#)
- [Configuring a Floating Static IPv6 Route: Example, page 6](#)

Configuring Manual Summarization: Example

The following example shows a static route being used to summarize local interface prefixes advertised into RIP. The static route also serves as a discard route, discarding any packets received by the router to a 2001:0DB8:1::/48 destination not covered by a more specific interface prefix.

```
Router> enable
Router# configure terminal

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

Router(config)# interface ethernet0/0
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:0DB8:2:1234/64
Router(config-if)# exit
Router(config)#
Router(config)# interface ethernet1/0
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:0DB8:3:1234/64
Router(config-if)# exit
Router(config)#

Router(config)# interface ethernet2/0
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:0DB8:4:1234/64
Router(config-if)# exit
Router(config)#

Router(config)# interface ethernet3/0
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:0DB8::1234/64
Router(config-if)# ipv6 rip one enable
```

```

Router(config-if)# exit
Router(config)#

Router(config)# ipv6 router rip one
Router(config-rtr)# redistribute static
Router(config-rtr)# exit
Router(config)#

Router(config)# ipv6 route 2001:0DB8:1:1/48 null0
Router(config)# end
Router#

00:01:30: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Router# show ipv6 route static

IPv6 Routing Table - 3 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP
U - Per-user Static route
I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary
O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2
ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2
S   2001:0DB8:1::/48 [1/0]
    via ::, Null0

```

Configuring Traffic Discard: Example

Configuring a static route to point at interface null0 may be used for discarding traffic to a particular prefix. For example, if it is required to discard all traffic to prefix 2001:0DB8:42:1/64, the following static route would be defined:

```

Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

Router(config)# ipv6 route 2001:0DB8:42:1::/64 null0
Router(config)# end
Router#
00:05:44: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

```

Configuring a Fixed Default Route: Example

A default static route is often used in simple router topologies. In the following example, a router is connected to its local site via Ethernet0/0 and to the main corporate network via Serial2/0 and Serial3/0. All nonlocal traffic will be routed over the two serial interfaces.

```

Router(config)# interface ethernet0/0
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:0DB8:17:1234/64
Router(config-if)# exit

Router(config)# interface Serial2/0
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:0DB8:1:1234/64
Router(config-if)# exit

Router(config)# interface Serial3/0
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:0DB8:2:124/64
Router(config-if)# exit

Router(config)# ipv6 route ::/0 Serial2/0

```

```

Router(config)# ipv6 route ::/0 Serial3/0
Router(config)# end
Router#

00:06:30: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Router# show ipv6 route static

IPv6 Routing Table - 7 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP
       U - Per-user Static route
       I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary
       O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2
       ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2
S    ::/0 [1/0]
     via ::, Serial2/0
     via ::, Serial3/0

```

Configuring a Floating Static Route: Example

A floating static route often is used to provide a backup path in the event of connectivity failure. In the following example, the router has connectivity to the network core via Serial2/0 and learns the route 2001:0DB8:1:1/32 via IS-IS. If the Serial2/0 interface fails, or if route 2001:0DB8:1:1/32 is no longer learned via IS-IS (indicating loss of connectivity elsewhere in the network), traffic is routed via the backup ISDN interface.

```

Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.

Router(config)# interface ethernet0/0
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:0DB8:17:1234/64
Router(config-if)# exit

Router(config)# interface Serial2/0
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:0DB8:1:1234/64
Router(config-if)# ipv6 router isis
Router(config-if)# exit

Router(config)# router isis
Router(config-router)# net 42.0000.0000.0000.0001.00
Router(config-router)# exit

Router(config)# interface BRI1/0
Router(config-if)# encapsulation ppp
Router(config-if)# ipv6 enable
Router(config-if)# isdn switch-type basic-net3
Router(config-if)# ppp authentication chap optional
Router(config-if)# ppp multilink
Router(config-if)# exit

Router(config)# dialer-list 1 protocol ipv6 permit
Router(config)# ipv6 route 2001:0DB8:1::/32 BRI1/0 200
Router(config)# end
Router#

00:03:07: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
2001:0DB8:5000:)/16, interface Ethernet3/0, distance 1

```

Where to Go Next

If you want to implement routing protocols, refer to the *Implementing RIP for IPv6*, *Implementing IS-IS for IPv6*, *Implementing OSPF for IPv6*, or *Implementing Multiprotocol BGP for IPv6* module.

Additional References

The following sections provide references related to the Implementing Static Routes for IPv6 feature.

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
IP static route configuration	“Protocol-Independent Routing,” Cisco IOS IP Routing Protocols Configuration Guide
IP static route commands: complete command syntax, command mode, defaults, usage guidelines, and examples	Cisco IOS IP Routing Protocols Command Reference
IPv6 supported feature list	“Start Here: Cisco IOS Software Release Specifics for IPv6 Features,” Cisco IOS IPv6 Configuration Guide
IPv6 commands: complete command syntax, command mode, defaults, usage guidelines, and examples	Cisco IOS IPv6 Command Reference

Standards

Standards	Title
No new or modified standards are supported by this feature, and support for existing standards has not been modified by this feature.	—

MIBs

MIBs	MIBs Link
No new or modified MIBs are supported, and support for existing MIBs has not been modified.	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs

RFCs

RFCs	Title
No new or modified RFCs are supported by this feature, and support for existing RFCs has not been modified by this feature.	—

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
<p>The Cisco Support website provides extensive online resources, including documentation and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies.</p> <p>To receive security and technical information about your products, you can subscribe to various services, such as the Product Alert Tool (accessed from Field Notices), the Cisco Technical Services Newsletter, and Really Simple Syndication (RSS) Feeds.</p> <p>Access to most tools on the Cisco Support website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.</p>	http://www.cisco.com/techsupport

Feature Information for Implementing Static Routes for IPv6

Table 13 lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information. Only features that were introduced or modified in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2)T or a later release appear in the table.

For information about a feature in this technology that is not documented here, see the [Start Here: Cisco IOS Software Release Specifies for IPv6 Features](#) roadmap.

Not all commands may be available in your Cisco IOS software release. For release information about a specific command, see the command reference documentation.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which Cisco IOS and Catalyst OS software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to <http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn>. An account on Cisco.com is not required.



Note

Table 13 lists only the Cisco IOS software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given Cisco IOS software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that Cisco IOS software release train also support that feature.

Table 13 Feature Information for Implementing Static Routes for IPv6

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
IPv6 routing: static routing	12.0(22)S 12.2(14)S 12.2(28)SB 12.2(25)SG 12.2(33)SRA 12.2(17a)SX1 12.2(2)T 12.3 12.3(2)T 12.4 12.4(2)T	Static routes are manually configured and define an explicit path between two networking devices. This entire document provides information about this feature.

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