



Defining Route Maps

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Information About Route Maps

Route maps are used when redistributing routes into an OSPF, RIP, or EIGRP routing process. They are also used when generating a default route into an OSPF routing process. A route map defines which of the routes from the specified routing protocol are allowed to be redistributed into the target routing process.

Route maps have many features in common with widely known ACLs. These are some of the traits common to both:

- They are an ordered sequence of individual statements, each has a permit or deny result. Evaluation of ACL or route maps consists of a list scan, in a predetermined order, and an evaluation of the criteria of each statement that matches. A list scan is aborted once the first statement match is found and an action associated with the statement match is performed.
- They are generic mechanisms—Criteria matches and match interpretation are dictated by the way that they are applied. The same route map applied to different tasks might be interpreted differently.

These are some of the differences between route maps and ACLs:

- Route maps frequently use ACLs as matching criteria.
- The main result from the evaluation of an access list is a yes or no answer—An ACL either permits or denies input data. Applied to redistribution, an ACL determines if a particular route can (route matches ACLs permit statement) or can not (matches deny statement) be redistributed. Typical route maps not only permit (some) redistributed routes but also modify information associated with the route, when it is redistributed into another protocol.
- Route maps are more flexible than ACLs and can verify routes based on criteria which ACLs can not verify. For example, a route map can verify if the type of route is internal.

- Each ACL ends with an implicit deny statement, by design convention; there is no similar convention for route maps. If the end of a route map is reached during matching attempts, the result depends on the specific application of the route map. Fortunately, route maps that are applied to redistribution behave the same way as ACLs: if the route does not match any clause in a route map then the route redistribution is denied, as if the route map contained deny statement at the end.

The dynamic protocol **redistribute** command allows you to apply a route map. In ASDM, this capability for redistribution can be found when you add or edit a new route map (see the “[Defining a Route Map](#)” section on page 1-4). Route maps are preferred if you intend to either modify route information during redistribution or if you need more powerful matching capability than an ACL can provide. If you simply need to selectively permit some routes based on their prefix or mask, we recommend that you use a route map to map to an ACL (or equivalent prefix list) directly in the **redistribute** command. If you use a route map to selectively permit some routes based on their prefix or mask, you typically use more configuration commands to achieve the same goal.

**Note**

You must use a standard ACL as the match criterion for your route map. Using an extended ACL will not work, and your routes will never be redistributed. We recommend that you number clauses in intervals of 10, to reserve numbering space in case you need to insert clauses in the future.

This section includes the following topics:

- [Permit and Deny Clauses, page 1-2](#)
- [Match and Set Clause Values, page 1-2](#)

Permit and Deny Clauses

Route maps can have permit and deny clauses. In the **route-map ospf-to-igrp** command, there is one deny clause (with sequence number 10) and two permit clauses. The deny clause rejects route matches from redistribution. Therefore, the following rules apply:

- If you use an ACL in a route map using a permit clause, routes that are permitted by the ACL are redistributed.
- If you use an ACL in a route map deny clause, routes that are permitted by the ACL are not redistributed.
- If you use an ACL in a route map permit or deny clause, and the ACL denies a route, then the route map clause match is not found and the next route-map clause is evaluated.

Match and Set Clause Values

Each route map clause has two types of values:

- A match value selects routes to which this clause should be applied.
- A set value modifies information that will be redistributed into the target protocol.

For each route that is being redistributed, the router first evaluates the match criteria of a clause in the route map. If the match criteria succeed, then the route is redistributed or rejected as dictated by the permit or deny clause, and some of its attributes might be modified by the values set from the Set Value tab in ASDM or from the **set** commands. If the match criteria fail, then this clause is not applicable to the route, and the software proceeds to evaluate the route against the next clause in the route map.

Scanning of the route map continues until a clause is found whose **match** command(s), or Match Clause as set from the Match Clause tab in ASDM, match the route or until the end of the route map is reached.

A match or set value in each clause can be missed or repeated several times, if one of these conditions exists:

- If several **match** commands or Match Clause values in ASDM are present in a clause, all must succeed for a given route in order for that route to match the clause (in other words, the logical AND algorithm is applied for multiple match commands).
- If a **match** command or Match Clause value in ASDM refers to several objects in one command, either of them should match (the logical OR algorithm is applied). For example, in the **match ip address 101 121** command, a route is permitted if access list 101 or access list 121 permits it.
- If a **match** command or Match Clause value in ASDM is not present, all routes match the clause. In the previous example, all routes that reach clause 30 match; therefore, the end of the route map is never reached.
- If a **set** command, or Set Value in ASDM, is not present in a route map permit clause, then the route is redistributed without modification of its current attributes.

**Note**

Do not configure a **set** command in a route map deny clause because the deny clause prohibits route redistribution—there is no information to modify.

A route map clause without a **match** or **set** command, or Match or Set Value as set on the Match or Set Value tab in ASDM, performs an action. An empty permit clause allows a redistribution of the remaining routes without modification. An empty deny clause does not allow a redistribution of other routes (this is the default action if a route map is completely scanned, but no explicit match is found).

Licensing Requirements for Route Maps

The following table shows the licensing requirements for route maps:

Model	License Requirement
All models	Base License.

Guidelines and Limitations

This section includes the guidelines and limitations for this feature.

Context Mode Guidelines

Supported in single context mode and multiple context mode.

Firewall Mode Guidelines

Supported only in routed firewall mode. Transparent firewall mode is not supported.

IPv6 Guidelines

Does not support IPv6.

Additional Guidelines

Route maps do not support access lists that include a user, user group, or fully qualified domain name objects.

Defining a Route Map

You must define a route map when specifying which of the routes from the specified routing protocol are allowed to be redistributed into the target routing process.

Adding or Editing a Route Map

In ASDM, you can define a route map by adding, editing, or deleting a route map name, sequence number, or redistribution.

To add or edit a route map, perform the following steps:

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- Step 1** In ASDM, choose **Configuration > Device Setup > Routing > Route Maps**.
- Step 2** Click **Add**.
- The Add Route Map or Edit Route Map dialog box appears.
- Step 3** Enter the route map name and sequence number. The route map name is the name that you assign to a particular route. The sequence number is the order in which you add or delete the route map entries into the ASA.



Note If you are editing an existing route map, the fields for Route Map name and sequence number are already filled in.

- Step 4** To reject route matches from redistribution, click **Deny**. If you use an ACL in a route map Deny clause, routes that are permitted by the ACL are not redistributed. To allow route matches for redistribution, click **Permit**. If you use an ACL in a route map Permit clause, routes that are permitted by the ACL are redistributed.

In addition, if you use an ACL in a route map Permit or Deny clause, and the ACL denies a route, then the route map clause match is not found and the next route map clause is evaluated.

- Step 5** Click the **Match Clause** tab to choose routes to which this clause should be applied, and set the following parameters:
- Check the **Match first hop interface of route** check box to enable or disable matching the first hop interface of a route or to match any routes with the specified next hop interface. If you specify more than one interface, then the route can match either interface.
 - Enter the interface name in the Interface field, or click the ellipses to display the Browse Interface dialog box.
 - Choose the interface type (**inside** or **outside**), click **Selected Interface**, then click **OK**.
 - Check the **Match IP Address** check box to enable or disable the Match address of a route or match packet.
 - Check the **Match Next Hop** check box to enable or disable the Match next hop address of a route.

- Check the **Match Route Source** check box to enable or disable the Match advertising source address of the route.
 - Choose Access List to Prefix List from the drop-down list to match the IP address.
 - According to the previous selection, click the ellipses to display the Browse Access List or Browse Prefix List dialog box.
 - Choose the ACL or prefix list that you want.
 - Check the **Match metric of route** check box to enable or disable matching the metric of a route.
 - In the Metric Value field, type the metric values. You can enter multiple values, separated by commas. This setting allows you to match any routes that have a specified metric. The metric value can range from 0 to 4294967295.
 - Check the **Match Route Type** check box to enable or disable matching of the route type. Valid route types are External1, External2, Internal, Local, NSSA-External1, and NSSA-External2. When enabled, you can choose more than one route type from the list.
- Step 6** Click the **Set Clause** tab to modify the following information, which will be redistributed to the target protocol:
- Check the **Set Metric Clause** check box to enable or disable the metric value for the destination routing protocol, and type the value in the Value field.
 - Check the **Set Metric Type** check box to enable or disable the type of metric for the destination routing protocol, and choose the metric type from the drop-down list.
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Customizing a Route Map

This section describes how to customize the route map and includes the following topics:

- [Defining a Route to Match a Specific Destination Address, page 1-5](#)
- [Configuring Prefix Lists, page 1-6](#)
- [Configuring Prefix Rules, page 1-7](#)
- [Configuring the Metric Values for a Route Action, page 1-7](#)

Defining a Route to Match a Specific Destination Address

To define a route to match a specified destination address, perform the following steps:

Step 1 In ASDM, choose **Configuration > Device Setup > Routing > Route Maps**.

Step 2 Click **Add**.

The Add Route Map dialog box appears. From this dialog box you can assign or choose the route map name, the sequence number and its redistribution access (that is, permit or deny). Route map entries are read in order. You can identify the order using the sequence number, or the ASA uses the order in which you add the entries.

Step 3 Click the **Match Clause** tab to choose routes to which this clause should be applied, and set the following parameters:

- Check the **Match first hop interface of route** check box to enable or disable matching the first hop interface of a route or to match any routes with the specified next hop interface. If you specify more than one interface, then the route can match either interface.
 - Enter the interface name in the Interface field, or click the ellipses to display the Browse Interface dialog box.
 - Choose the interface type (**inside** or **outside**), click **Selected Interface**, then click **OK**.
 - Check the **Match IP Address** check box to enable or disable the Match address of a route or match packet.
 - Check the **Match Next Hop** check box to enable or disable the Match next hop address of a route.
 - Check the **Match Route Source** check box to enable or disable the Match advertising source address of the route.
 - Choose Access List to Prefix List from the drop-down list to match the IP address.
 - According to the previous selection, click the ellipses to display the Browse Access List or Browse Prefix List dialog box.
 - Choose the ACL or prefix list that you want.
 - Check the **Match metric of route** check box to enable or disable matching the metric of a route.
 - In the Metric Value field, type the metric values. You can enter multiple values, separated by commas. This setting allows you to match any routes that have a specified metric. The metric value can range from 0 to 4294967295.
 - Check the **Match Route Type** check box to enable or disable matching of the route type. Valid route types are External1, External2, Internal, Local, NSSA-External1, and NSSA-External2. When enabled, you can choose more than one route type from the list.
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Configuring Prefix Lists

ABR type 3 LSA filtering extends the capability of an ABR that is running OSPF to filter type 3 LSAs between different OSPF areas. Once a prefix list is configured, only the specified prefixes are sent from one OSPF area to another OSPF area. All other prefixes are restricted to their OSPF area. You can apply this type of area filtering to traffic going into or coming out of an OSPF area, or to both the incoming and outgoing traffic for that area.

When multiple entries of a prefix list match a given prefix, the entry with the lowest sequence number is used. For efficiency, you may want to put the most common matches or denials near the top of the list by manually assigning them a lower sequence number. By default, sequence numbers are automatically generated in increments of 5, beginning with 5.

To add prefix lists, perform the following steps:

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- Step 1** In ASDM, choose **Configuration > Device Setup > Routing > Prefix Rules**.
 - Step 2** From the Add drop-down list, choose **Add Prefix List**.
The Add Prefix List dialog box appears.
 - Step 3** Enter the prefix name and description, then click **OK**.
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Configuring Prefix Rules



Note You must configure a prefix list before you may configure a prefix rule.

To configure prefix rules, perform the following steps:

Step 1 In ASDM, choose **Configuration > Device Setup > Routing > Prefix Rules**.

Step 2 Click **Add**.

The Add Prefix Rule dialog box appears. From this dialog box, you can add a sequence number, specify a prefix for the network, its redistribution access (that is, permit or deny), the minimum and maximum prefix length.

Step 3 Enter an optional sequence number or accept the default value.

Step 4 Specify the prefix number in the format of IP address/mask length.

Step 5 Click the **Permit** or **Deny** radio button to indicate the redistribution access.

Step 6 Enter the optional minimum and maximum prefix lengths.

Step 7 Click **OK** when you are done.

The new or revised prefix rule appears in the list.

Step 8 Check the **Enable Prefix list sequence numbering** check box if you want to use automatically generated sequence numbers.

Step 9 Click **Apply** to save your changes.

Configuring the Metric Values for a Route Action

To configure the metric value for a route action, perform the following steps:

Step 1 In ASDM, choose **Configuration > Device Setup > Routing > Route Maps**.

Step 2 Click **Add**.

The Add Route Map or Edit Route Map dialog box appears. From this dialog box, you can assign or select the route map name, the sequence number and its redistribution access (that is, permit or deny). Route map entries are read in order. You can identify the order using the sequence number, or the ASA uses the order in which you add route map entries.

Step 3 Click the **Set Clause** tab to modify the following information, which will be redistributed to the target protocol:

- Check the **Set Metric Clause** check box to enable or disable the metric value for the destination routing protocol, and enter the value in the Value field.
 - Check the **Set Metric Type** check box to enable or disable the type of metric for the destination routing protocol, and choose the metric type from the drop-down list.
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Configuration Example for Route Maps

The following example shows how to redistribute routes with a hop count equal to 1 into OSPF.

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- Step 1** In ASDM, choose **Configuration > Device Setup > Routing > Route Maps**.
 - Step 2** Click **Add**.
 - Step 3** Enter **1-to-2** in the Route Map Name field.
 - Step 4** Enter the routing sequence number in the Sequence Number field.
 - Step 5** Click the **Permit** radio button.
By default this tab is on top.
 - Step 6** Click the **Match Clause** tab.
 - Step 7** Check the **Match Metric of Route** check box and type **1** for the metric value.
 - Step 8** Click the **Set Clause** tab.
 - Step 9** Check the **Set Metric Value** check box, and type **5** for the metric value.
 - Step 10** Check the **Set Metric-Type** check box, and choose **Type-1**.
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Feature History for Route Maps

Table 1-1 lists each feature change and the platform release in which it was implemented. ASDM is backwards-compatible with multiple platform releases, so the specific ASDM release in which support was added is not listed.

Table 1-1 Feature History for Route Maps

Feature Name	Platform Releases	Feature Information
Route maps	7.0(1)	We introduced this feature. We introduced the following screen: Configuration > Device Setup > Routing > Route Maps.
Enhanced support for static and dynamic route maps	8.0(2)	Enhanced support for dynamic and static route maps was added.
Dynamic Routing in Multiple Context Mode	9.0(1)	Route maps are supported in multiple context mode.