Configuring Layer 3 Interfaces

This chapter contains the following sections:

Information About Layer 3 Interfaces

Layer 3 interfaces forward packets to another device using static or dynamic routing protocols. You can use Layer 3 interfaces for IP routing and inter-VLAN routing of Layer 2 traffic.

Routed Interfaces

You can configure a port as a Layer 2 interface or a Layer 3 interface. A routed interface is a physical port that can route IP traffic to another device. A routed interface is a Layer 3 interface only and does not support Layer 2 protocols, such as the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP).

All Ethernet ports are Layer 2 (switchports) by default. You can change this default behavior using the **no switchport** command from interface configuration mode. To change multiple ports at one time, you can specify a range of interfaces and then apply the **no switchport** command.

You can assign an IP address to the port, enable routing, and assign routing protocol characteristics to this routed interface.

You can assign a static MAC address to a Layer 3 interface. The default MAC address for a Layer 3 interface is the MAC address of the virtual device context (VDC) that is associated with it. You can change the default MAC address of the Layer 3 interface by using the **mac-address** command from the interface configuration mode. A static MAC address can be configured on SVI, Layer 3 interfaces, port channels, Layer 3 subinterfaces, and tunnel interfaces. You can also configure static MAC addresses on a range of ports and port channels. However, all ports must be in Layer 3. Even if one port in the range of ports is in Layer 2, the command is rejected and an error message appears. For information on configuring MAC addresses, see the Layer 2 Switching Configuration Guide for your device.

You can also create a Layer 3 port channel from routed interfaces.

Routed interfaces and subinterfaces support exponentially decayed rate counters. Cisco NX-OS tracks the following statistics with these averaging counters:

- Input packets/sec
- Output packets/sec
- Input bytes/sec
- Output bytes/sec

Subinterfaces

You can create virtual subinterfaces on a parent interface configured as a Layer 3 interface. A parent interface can be a physical port or a port channel.

Subinterfaces divide the parent interface into two or more virtual interfaces on which you can assign unique Layer 3 parameters such as IP addresses and dynamic routing protocols. The IP address for each subinterface should be in a different subnet from any other subinterface on the parent interface.

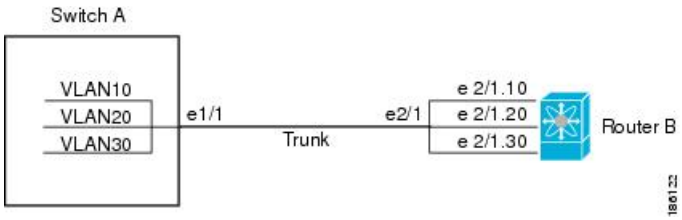
You create a subinterface with a name that consists of the parent interface name (for example, Ethernet 2/1) followed by a period and then by a number that is unique for that subinterface. For example, you could create a subinterface for Ethernet interface 2/1 named Ethernet 2/1.1 where .1 indicates the subinterface.

Cisco NX-OS enables subinterfaces when the parent interface is enabled. You can shut down a subinterface independent of shutting down the parent interface. If you shut down the parent interface, Cisco NX-OS shuts down all associated subinterfaces as well.

One use of subinterfaces is to provide unique Layer 3 interfaces to each VLAN that is supported by the parent interface. In this scenario, the parent interface connects to a Layer 2 trunking port on another device. You configure a subinterface and associate the subinterface to a VLAN ID using 802.1Q trunking.

The following figure shows a trunking port from a switch that connects to router B on interface E 2/1. This interface contains three subinterfaces that are associated with each of the three VLANs that are carried by the trunking port.

Figure 1: Subinterfaces for VLANs



VLAN Interfaces

A VLAN interface or a switch virtual interface (SVI) is a virtual routed interface that connects a VLAN on the device to the Layer 3 router engine on the same device. Only one VLAN interface can be associated with a VLAN, but you need to configure a VLAN interface for a VLAN only when you want to route between VLANs or to provide IP host connectivity to the device through a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance that is not the management VRF. When you enable VLAN interface creation, Cisco NX-OS creates a VLAN interface for the default VLAN (VLAN 1) to permit remote switch administration.

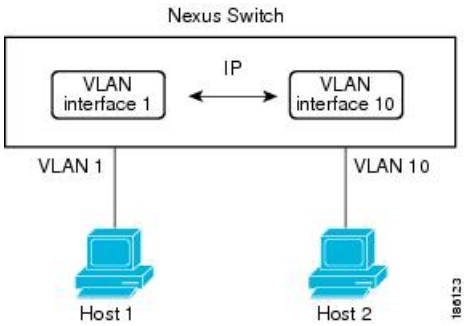
You must enable the VLAN network interface feature before you can configure it. The system automatically takes a checkpoint prior to disabling the feature, and you can roll back to this checkpoint. For information about rollbacks and checkpoints, see the System Management Configuration Guide for your device.

Note You cannot delete the VLAN interface for VLAN 1.

You can route across VLAN interfaces to provide Layer 3 inter-VLAN routing by configuring a VLAN interface for each VLAN that you want to route traffic to and assigning an IP address on the VLAN interface. For more information on IP addresses and IP routing, see the Unicast Routing Configuration Guide for your device.

The following figure shows two hosts connected to two VLANs on a device. You can configure VLAN interfaces for each VLAN that allows Host 1 to communicate with Host 2 using IP routing between the VLANs. VLAN 1 communicates at Layer 3 over VLAN interface 1and VLAN 10 communicates at Layer 3 over VLAN interface 10.

Figure 2: Connecting Two VLANs with VLAN Interfaces



Changing VRF Membership for an Interface

When you enter the **vrf member** command under an interface, you receive an alert regarding the deletion of interface configurations and to notify the clients/listeners (such as CLI-Server) to delete configurations with respect to the interface.

Entering the **system vrf-member-change retain-l3-config** command enables the retention of the Layer 3 configuration when the VRF member changes on the interface. It does this by sending notification to the clients/listeners to store (buffer) the existing configurations, delete the configurations from the old vrf context, and reapply the stored configurations under the new VRF context.

Note When the **system vrf-member-change retain-l3-config** command is enabled, the Layer 3 configuration is not deleted and remains stored (buffered). When this command is not enabled (default mode), the Layer 3 configuration is not retained when the VRF member changes.

You can disable the retention of the Layer 3 configuration with the **no system vrf-member-change retain-l3-config** command. In this mode, the Layer 3 configuration is not retained when the VRF member changes.

Notes About Changing VRF Membership for an Interface

- Momentary traffic loss may occur when changing the VRF name.
- Only the configurations under the interface level are processed when the **system vrf-member-change retain-l3-config** command is enabled. You must manually process any configurations at the router level to accommodate routing protocols after a VRF change.
- The **system vrf-member-change retain-l3-config** command supports interface level configurations with:
  - Layer 3 configurations maintained by the CLI Server, such as **ip address** and **ipv6 address** (secondary) and all OSPF/ISIS/EIGRP CLIs available under the interface configuration.
  - HSRP
  - DHCP Relay Agent CLIs, such as **ip dhcp relay address** [**use-vrf**] and **ipv6 dhcp relay address** [**use-vrf**].
- For DHCP:
  - As a best practice, the client and server interface VRF should be changed one at a time. Otherwise, the DHCP packets cannot be exchanged on the relay agent.
  - When the client and server are in different VRFs, use the **ip dhcp relay address** [**use-vrf**] command to exchange the DHCP packets in the relay agent over the different VRFs.

Loopback Interfaces

A loopback interface is a virtual interface with a single endpoint that is always up. Any packet that is transmitted over a loopback interface is immediately received by this interface. Loopback interfaces emulate a physical interface.

You can use loopback interfaces for performance analysis, testing, and local communications. Loopback interfaces can act as a termination address for routing protocol sessions. This loopback configuration allows routing protocol sessions to stay up even if some of the outbound interfaces are down.

IP Unnumbered

The IP unnumbered feature enables the processing of IP packets on a point to point (p2p) interface without explicitly configuring a unique IP address on it. This approach borrows an IP address from another interface and conserves address space on point to point links.

A loopback interface is ideal as a numbered interface in that it is always functionally up. However, because loopback interfaces are local to a switch/router, the reachability of unnumbered interfaces first needs to be established through static routes or by using an interior gateway protocol, such as OSPF or ISIS.

IP unnumbered feature is supported on port channel interfaces and sub-interfaces. The borrowed interface can only be a loopback interface and is known as the numbered interface.

Tunnel Interfaces

Cisco NX-OS supports tunnel interfaces as IP tunnels. IP tunnels can encapsulate a same- layer or higher layer protocol and transport the result over IP through a tunnel that is created between two routers.

Note IP-in-IP tunnel encapsulation and decapsulation is not supported on Cisco Nexus N3K-C36180YC-R platform switches.

Guidelines and Limitations for Layer 3 Interfaces

Layer 3 interfaces have the following configuration guidelines and limitations:

- Starting with Release 7.0(3)I2(1), the VLAN/SVI is not removed from the Layer 3 interface table, after the configuration is removed. The VLAN itself should be removed from the Layer 3 interface table.
- If you change a Layer 3 interface to a Layer 2 interface, Cisco NX-OS shuts down the interface, reenables the interface, and removes all configuration specific to Layer 3.
- If you change a Layer 2 interface to a Layer 3 interface, Cisco NX-OS shuts down the interface, reenables the interface, and deletes all configuration specific to Layer 2.

Default Settings for Layer 3 Interfaces

The default setting for the Layer 3 Admin state is Shut.

SVI Autostate Disable

The SVI Autostate Disable feature enables the Switch Virtual Interface (SVI) to be in the “up” state even if no interface is in the “up” state in the corresponding VLAN.

An SVI is also a virtual routed interface that connects a VLAN on the device to the Layer 3 router engine on the same device. The ports in a VLAN determine the operational state of the corresponding SVI. An SVI interface on a VLAN comes “up” when at least one port in the corresponding VLAN is in the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) forwarding state. Similarly, the SVI interface goes “down” when the last STP forwarding port goes down or to any other state. This characteristic of SVI is called 'Autostate'.

You can create SVIs to define Layer 2 or Layer 3 boundaries on VLANs, or use the SVI interface to manage devices. In the second scenario, the SVI Autostate Disable feature ensures that the SVI interface is in the “up” state even if no interface is in the “up” state in the corresponding VLAN.

Configuring Layer 3 Interfaces

Configuring a Routed Interface

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# **configure terminal**	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# **interface ethernet** *slot/port*	Enters interface configuration mode.
Step 3	switch(conifg-if)# **no switchport**	Configures the interface as a Layer 3 interface and deletes any configuration specific to Layer 2 on this interface. **Note** To convert a Layer 3 interface back into a Layer 2 interface, use the **switchport** command.
Step 4	switch(config-if)# [**ip**|**ipv6**]*ip-address/length*	Configures an IP address for this interface.
Step 5	(Optional) switch(config-if)# **medium** {**broadcast** | **p2p**}	Configures the interface medium as either point to point or broadcast.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		Note The default setting is broadcast, and this setting does not appear in any of the **show** commands. However, if you do change the setting to **p2p**, you will see this setting when you enter the **show running-config** command.
Step 6	(Optional) switch(config-if)# **show interfaces**	Displays the Layer 3 interface statistics.
Step 7	(Optional) switch(config-if)# **copy running-config startup-config**	Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Example

This example shows how to configure an IPv4-routed Layer 3 interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# no switchport
switch(config-if)# ip address 192.0.2.1/8
switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config
```

Configuring a Subinterface

Before you begin

- Configure the parent interface as a routed interface.
- Create the port-channel interface if you want to create a subinterface on that port channel.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	(Optional) switch(config-if)# **copy running-config startup-config**	Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration.
Step 2	switch(config)# **interface ethernet** *slot/port.number*	Enters interface configuration mode. The range for the *slot* is from 1 to 255. The range for the *port* is from 1 to 128.
Step 3	switch(config-if)# [**ip** | **ipv6**] **address** *ip-address/length*	Configures an IP address for this interface.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	switch(config-if)# **encapsulation dot1Q** *vlan-id*	Configures IEEE 802.1Q VLAN encapsulation on the subinterface. The range for the *vlan-id* is from 2 to 4093.
Step 5	(Optional) switch(config-if)# **show interfaces**	Displays the Layer 3 interface statistics.
Step 6	(Optional) switch(config-if)# **copy running-config startup-config**	Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Example

This example shows how to create a subinterface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# ip address 192.0.2.1/8
switch(config-if)# encapsulation dot1Q 33
switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config
```

Configuring the Bandwidth on an Interface

You can configure the bandwidth for a routed interface, port channel, or subinterface.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# **configure terminal**	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# **interface ethernet** *slot/port*	Enters interface configuration mode. The range for the *slot* is from 1 to 255. The range for the *port* is from 1 to 128.
Step 3	switch(conifg-if)# **bandwidth** [*value* | **inherit** [*value*]]	Configures the bandwidth parameter for a routed interface, port channel, or subinterface, as follows: • *value*—Size of the bandwidth in kilobytes. The range is from 1 to 10000000. • **inherit**—Indicates that all subinterfaces of this interface inherit either the bandwidth value (if a value is specified) or the bandwidth of the parent interface (if a value is not specified).
Step 4	(Optional) switch(config-if)# **copy running-config startup-config**	Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Example

This example shows how to configure Ethernet interface 2/1 with a bandwidth value of 80000:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# bandwidth 80000
switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config
```

Configuring a VLAN Interface

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# **configure terminal**	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# **feature interface-vlan**	Enables VLAN interface mode.
Step 3	switch(config)# **interface vlan** *number*	Creates a VLAN interface. The *number* range is from 1 to 4094.
Step 4	switch(config-if)# [**ip** | **ipv6**] **address** *ip-address/length*	Configures an IP address for this interface.
Step 5	switch(config-if)# **no shutdown**	Brings the interface up administratively.
Step 6	(Optional) switch(config-if)# **show interface vlan** *number*	Displays the VLAN interface statistics. The *number* range is from 1 to 4094.
Step 7	(Optional) switch(config-if)# **copy running-config startup-config**	Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Example

This example shows how to create a VLAN interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# feature interface-vlan
switch(config)# interface vlan 10
switch(config-if)# ip address 192.0.2.1/8
switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config
```

Enabling Layer 3 Retention During VRF Membership Change

The following steps enable the retention of the Layer 3 configuration when changing the VRF membership on the interface.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose

Step 1	**configure terminal**
	Example:
	`switch# configure terminal`
	`switch(config)#`
		Enters configuration mode.

Step 2	**system vrf-member-change retain-l3-config**
	Example:
	`switch(config)# system vrf-member-change retain-l3-config`
	`Warning: Will retain L3 configuration when vrf member change on interface.`
		Enables Layer 3 configuration retention during VRF membership change.
		Note To disable the retention of the Layer 3 configuration, use the **no system vrf-member-change retain-l3-config** command.

Configuring a Loopback Interface

Before you begin

Ensure that the IP address of the loopback interface is unique across all routers on the network.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# **configure terminal**	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# **interface loopback** *instance*	Creates a loopback interface. The *instance* range is from 0 to 1023.
Step 3	switch(config-if)# [**ip** | **ipv6**] **address** *ip-address/length*	Configures an IP address for this interface.
Step 4	(Optional) switch(config-if)# **show interface loopback** *instance*	Displays the loopback interface statistics. The *instance* range is from 0 to 1023.
Step 5	(Optional) switch(config-if)# **copy running-config startup-config**	Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Example

This example shows how to create a loopback interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface loopback 0
switch(config-if)# ip address 192.0.2.100/8
switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config
```

Configuring IP Unnumbered on an Ethernet Interface

You can configure the IP unnumbered feature on an ethernet interface.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose

Step 1	**configure terminal**
	Example:
	`switch# configure terminal`
	`switch(config)#`
		Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2	**interface ethernet** *slot/port* **port-channel**
	Example:
	`switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1`
	`switch(config-if)#`
	`switch(config)# interface port-channel 1/1`
	`switch(config-if)#`
		Enters interface configuration mode. Supports Ethernet and Port-channel

Step 3	**medium p2p** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# medium p2p`	Configures the interface medium as point to point.
Step 4	**ip unnumbered** *type number* **Example:** `switch(config-if)# ip unnumbered loopback 100`	Enables IP processing on an interface without assigning an explicit IP address to the interface. *type* and *number* specify another interface on which the router has an assigned IP address. The interface specified cannot be another unnumbered interface. **Note** *type* is limited to **loopback**. (7.0(3)I3(1) and later)

Assigning an Interface to a VRF

Before you begin

Assign the IP address for a tunnel interface after you have configured the interface for a VRF.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# **configure terminal**	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# **interface** *interface-typenumber*	Enters interface configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	switch(conifg-if)#**vrf member** *vrf-name*	Adds this interface to a VRF.
Step 4	switch(config-if)# FID cleanup[**ip** | **ipv6**]*ip-address/length*	Configures an IP address for this interface. You must do this step after you assign this interface to a VRF.
Step 5	(Optional) switch(config-if)# **show vrf** [*vrf-name*] **interface** *interface-type number*	Displays VRF information.
Step 6	(Optional) switch(config-if)# **show interfaces**	Displays the Layer 3 interface statistics.
Step 7	(Optional) switch(config-if)# **copy running-config startup-config**	Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Example

This example shows how to add a Layer 3 interface to the VRF:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface loopback 0
switch(config-if)# vrf member RemoteOfficeVRF
switch(config-if)# ip address 209.0.2.1/16
switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config
```

Configuring an Interface MAC Address

You can configure a static MAC address on SVI, Layer 3 interfaces, port channels, Layer 3 subinterfaces, and tunnel interfaces. You can also configure static MAC addresses on a range of ports and port channels. However, all ports must be in Layer 3. Even if one port in the range of ports is in Layer 2, the command is rejected and an error message appears.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# **configure terminal**	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# **interface ethernet** *slot/port*	Enters interface configuration mode.
Step 3	switch(config-if)# [**no**] **mac-address** *static router MAC address*	Configures the interface MAC address. The **no** form removes the configuration. You can enter the MAC address in any one of the four supported formats: • E.E.E • EE-EE-EE-EE-EE-EE • EE:EE:EE:EE:EE:EE • EEEE.EEEE.EEEE

	Command or Action	Purpose
		Do not enter any of the following invalid MAC addresses: • Null MAC address—0000.0000.0000 • Broadcast MAC address—FFFF.FFFF.FFFF • Multicast MAC address—0100.DAAA.ADDD
Step 4	switch(config-if)# **show interface ethernet** *slot/port*	(Optional) Displays all information for the interface.

Example

This example shows how to configure an interface MAC address:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 3/3
switch(config-if)# mac-address aaaa.bbbb.dddd
switch(config-if)# show interface ethernet 3/3
switch(config-if)#
```

Configuring a MAC-Embedded IPv6 Address

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# **configure terminal**	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# **interface** *type slot/port*	Enters the interface configuration mode for the specified interface.
Step 3	switch(config-if)# **no switchport**	Configures the interface as a Layer 3 interface and deletes any configuration specific to Layer 2 on this interface. **Note** To convert a Layer 3 interface back into a Layer 2 interface, use the **switchport** command.
Step 4	switch(config-if)# **mac-address ipv6-extract**	Extracts the MAC address embedded in the IPv6 address configured on the interface. **Note** The MEv6 configuration is currently not supported with the EUI-64 format of IPv6 address.
Step 5	switch(config-if)# **ipv6 address** *ip-address/length*	Configures an IPv6 address for this interface.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	switch(config-if)# **ipv6 nd mac-extract** [**exclude nud-phase**]	Extracts the next-hop MAC address embedded in a next-hop IPv6 address. The **exclude nud-phase** option blocks packets during the ND phase only. When the **exclude nud-phase** option is not specified, packets are blocked during both ND and Neighbor Unreachability Detection (NUD) phases.
Step 7	(Optional) switch(config)# **show ipv6 icmp interface** *type slot/port*	Displays IPv6 Internet Control Message Protocol version 6 (ICMPv6) interface information.

Example

This example shows how to configure a MAC-embedded IPv6 address with ND mac-extract enabled:

```
switch# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/3
switch(config-if)# no switchport
switch(config-if)# mac-address ipv6-extract
switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2002:1::10/64
switch(config-if)# ipv6 nd mac-extract
switch(config-if)# show ipv6 icmp interface ethernet 1/3
ICMPv6 Interfaces for VRF "default"
Ethernet1/3, Interface status: protocol-up/link-up/admin-up
  IPv6 address: 2002:1::10
  IPv6 subnet:  2002:1::/64
  IPv6 interface DAD state:  VALID
  ND mac-extract : Enabled
  ICMPv6 active timers:
      Last Neighbor-Solicitation sent: 00:01:39
      Last Neighbor-Advertisement sent: 00:01:40
      Last Router-Advertisement sent: 00:01:41
      Next Router-Advertisement sent in: 00:03:34
  Router-Advertisement parameters:
      Periodic interval: 200 to 600 seconds
      Send "Managed Address Configuration" flag: false
      Send "Other Stateful Configuration" flag: false
      Send "Current Hop Limit" field: 64
      Send "MTU" option value: 1500
      Send "Router Lifetime" field: 1800 secs
      Send "Reachable Time" field: 0 ms
      Send "Retrans Timer" field: 0 ms
      Suppress RA: Disabled
      Suppress MTU in RA: Disabled
  Neighbor-Solicitation parameters:
      NS retransmit interval: 1000 ms
  ICMPv6 error message parameters:
      Send redirects: true
      Send unreachables: false
  ICMPv6-nd Statisitcs (sent/received):
      RAs: 3/0, RSs: 0/0, NAs: 2/0, NSs: 7/0, RDs: 0/0
      Interface statistics last reset: never
switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to configure a MAC-embedded IPv6 address with ND mac-extract (excluding NUD phase) enabled:

```
switch# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/5
switch(config-if)# no switchport
switch(config-if)# mac-address ipv6-extract
switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2002:2::10/64
switch(config-if)# ipv6 nd mac-extract exclude nud-phase
switch(config-if)# show ipv6 icmp interface ethernet 1/5
ICMPv6 Interfaces for VRF "default"
Ethernet1/5, Interface status: protocol-up/link-up/admin-up
  IPv6 address: 2002:2::10
  IPv6 subnet:  2002:2::/64
  IPv6 interface DAD state:  VALID
  ND mac-extract : Enabled (Excluding NUD Phase)
  ICMPv6 active timers:
      Last Neighbor-Solicitation sent: 00:06:45
      Last Neighbor-Advertisement sent: 00:06:46
      Last Router-Advertisement sent: 00:02:18
      Next Router-Advertisement sent in: 00:02:24
  Router-Advertisement parameters:
      Periodic interval: 200 to 600 seconds
      Send "Managed Address Configuration" flag: false
      Send "Other Stateful Configuration" flag: false
      Send "Current Hop Limit" field: 64
      Send "MTU" option value: 1500
      Send "Router Lifetime" field: 1800 secs
      Send "Reachable Time" field: 0 ms
      Send "Retrans Timer" field: 0 ms
      Suppress RA: Disabled
      Suppress MTU in RA: Disabled
  Neighbor-Solicitation parameters:
      NS retransmit interval: 1000 ms
  ICMPv6 error message parameters:
      Send redirects: true
      Send unreachables: false
  ICMPv6-nd Statisitcs (sent/received):
      RAs: 6/0, RSs: 0/0, NAs: 2/0, NSs: 7/0, RDs: 0/0
      Interface statistics last reset: never
switch(config-if)#
```

Configuring SVI Autostate Disable

You can configure a SVI to remain active even if no interfaces are up in the corresponding VLAN. This enhancement is called Autostate Disable.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# **configure terminal**	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	switch(config)# **[no] system default interface-vlan autostate**	Reenables the system default autostate behavior on Switching Virtual Interface (SVI) in a VLAN. Use the no form of the command to disable the autostate behavior on SVI.
Step 3	switch(config)# **feature interface-vlan**	Enables the creation of VLAN interfaces SVI.
Step 4	switch(config)# **interface vlan** *vlan id*	Disables the VLAN interface and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 5	(config-if)# [**no**] **autostate**	Disables the default autostate behavior of SVIs on the VLAN interface.
Step 6	(config-if)# **end**	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 7	**show running-config interface vlan** *vlan id*	(Optional) Displays the running configuration for a specific port channel.

Example

This example shows how to configure the SVI Autostate Disable feature:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# system default interface-vlan autostate
switch(config)# feature interface-vlan
switch(config)# interface vlan 2
switch(config-if)# no autostate
switch(config-if)# end
```

Configuring a DHCP Client on an Interface

You can configure the IP address of a DHCP client on an SVI, a management interface, or a physical Ethernet interface.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# **configure terminal**	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# **interface ethernet** *type slot/port* | **mgmt** *mgmt-interface-number* | **vlan** *vlan id*	Creates a physical Ethernet interface, a management interface, or a VLAN interface. The range of *vlan id* is from 1 to 4094.
Step 3	switch(config-if)# [**no**] **ip** | **ipv6 address dhcp**	Requests the DHCP server for an IPv4 or IPv6 address. The **no** form of this command removes any address that was acquired.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	(Optional) switch(config)# **copy running-config startup-config**	Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Example

This example shows how to configure the IP address of a DHCP client on an SVI:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface vlan 15
switch(config-if)# ip address dhcp
```

This example shows how to configure an IPv6 address of a DHCP client on a management interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface mgmt 0
switch(config-if)# ipv6 address dhcp
```

Verifying the Layer 3 Interfaces Configuration

Use one of the following commands to verify the configuration:

Command	Purpose
show interface ethernet *slot/port*	Displays the Layer 3 interface configuration, status, and counters (including the 5-minute exponentially decayed moving average of inbound and outbound packet and byte rates).
show interface ethernet *slot/port* **brief**	Displays the Layer 3 interface operational status.
show interface ethernet *slot/port* **capabilities**	Displays the Layer 3 interface capabilities, including port type, speed, and duplex.
show interface ethernet *slot/port* **description**	Displays the Layer 3 interface description.
show interface ethernet *slot/port* **status**	Displays the Layer 3 interface administrative status, port mode, speed, and duplex.
show interface ethernet *slot/port.number*	Displays the subinterface configuration, status, and counters (including the f-minute exponentially decayed moving average of inbound and outbound packet and byte rates).
show interface port-channel *channel-id.number*	Displays the port-channel subinterface configuration, status, and counters (including the 5-minute exponentially decayed moving average of inbound and outbound packet and byte rates).

Command	Purpose
show interface loopback *number*	Displays the loopback interface configuration, status, and counters.
show interface loopback *number* **brief**	Displays the loopback interface operational status.
show interface loopback *number* **description**	Displays the loopback interface description.
show interface loopback *number* **status**	Displays the loopback interface administrative status and protocol status.
show interface vlan *number*	Displays the VLAN interface configuration, status, and counters.
show interface vlan *number* **brief**	Displays the VLAN interface operational status.
show interface vlan *number* **description**	Displays the VLAN interface description.
show interface vlan *number* **status**	Displays the VLAN interface administrative status and protocol status.

Monitoring Layer 3 Interfaces

Use one of the following commands to display statistics about the feature:

Command	Purpose
load-interval *seconds* | **counter** {**1** | **2** | **3**} *seconds*	Sets three different sampling intervals to bit-rate and packet-rate statistics. The range is from 5 seconds to 300 seconds.
show interface ethernet *slot*/*port* **counters**	Displays the Layer 3 interface statistics (unicast, multicast, and broadcast).
show interface ethernet *slot*/*port* **counters brief** *load-interval-id*	Displays the Layer 3 interface input and output counters. The load interval ID specifies a single load interval ID to display the input and output rates. The load interval ID ranges between 1 and 3.
show interface ethernet *slot*/*port* **counters detailed** [**all**]	Displays the Layer 3 interface statistics. You can optionally include all 32-bit and 64-bit packet and byte counters (including errors).
show interface ethernet *slot*/*port* **counters error**	Displays the Layer 3 interface input and output errors.
show interface ethernet *slot*/*port* **counters snmp**	Displays the Layer 3 interface counters reported by SNMP MIBs. You cannot clear these counters.

Command	Purpose
show interface ethernet *slot*/*port*.*number* **counters**	Displays the subinterface statistics (unicast, multicast, and broadcast).
show interface port-channel *channel-id*.*number* **counters**	Displays the port-channel subinterface statistics (unicast, multicast, and broadcast).
show interface loopback *number* **counters**	Displays the loopback interface input and output counters (unicast, multicast, and broadcast).
show interface loopback *number* **counters detailed** [**all**]	Displays the loopback interface statistics. You can optionally include all 32-bit and 64-bit packet and byte counters (including errors).
show interface loopback *number* **counters errors**	Displays the loopback interface input and output errors.
show interface vlan *number* **counters**	Displays the VLAN interface input and output counters (unicast, multicast, and broadcast).
show interface vlan *number* **counters detailed** [*all*]	Displays the VLAN interface statistics. You can optionally include all Layer 3 packet and byte counters (unicast and multicast).
show interface vlan *counters* **snmp**	Displays the VLAN interface counters reported by SNMP MIBs. You cannot clear these counters.

Configuration Examples for Layer 3 Interfaces

This example shows how to configure Ethernet subinterfaces:

```
switch# configuration terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1.10
switch(config-if)# description Layer 3 for VLAN 10
switch(config-if)# encapsulation dot1q 10
switch(config-if)# ip address 192.0.2.1/8
switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config
```

This example shows how to configure a VLAN interface:

```
switch# configuration terminal
switch(config)# interface vlan 100
switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config
```

This example shows how to configure Switching Virtual Interface (SVI) Autostate Disable:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# system default interface-vlan autostate
switch(config)# feature interface-vlan
switch(config)# interface vlan 2
switch(config-if)# no autostate
switch(config-if)# end
```

```
switch# show running-config interface vlan 2
```

This example shows how to configure a loopback interface:

```
switch# configuration terminal
switch(config)# interface loopback 3
switch(config-if)# no switchport
switch(config-if)# ip address 192.0.2.2/32
switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config
```

This example shows how to configure the three sample load intervals for an Ethernet port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/3
switch(config-if)# load-interval counter 1 5
switch(config-if)# load-interval counter 2 135
switch(config-if)# load-interval counter 3 225
switch(config-if)#
```

Related Documents for Layer 3 Interfaces

Related Topics	Document Title
Command syntax	*Cisco Nexus 3600 NX-OS Command Reference*
IP	"Configuring IP" chapter in the *Cisco Nexus 3600 NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide*
VLAN	"Configuring VLANs" chapter in the *Cisco Nexus 3600 NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Configuration Guide*