



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.
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Command Default	None
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Command Modes	Route-map network-admin
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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	<i>ip address</i>	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.
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Command Default	This command is disabled by default.
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Command Modes	network-admin vdc-admin
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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 <i>ip-address</i> argument.
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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:
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```
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	<i>ipv6 address</i>	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.
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Command Default	This command is disabled by default.
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Command Modes	Route-map configuration (config-route-map)
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Supported Users/Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
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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 <i>ip-address</i> argument.
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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:
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```
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.