

# Static and Default Routes

This chapter describes how to configure static and default routes on the ASA.


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# About Static and Default Routes

To route traffic to a non-connected host or network, you must define a route to the host or network, either using static or dynamic routing. Generally, you must configure at least one static route: a default route for all traffic that is not routed by other means to a default network gateway, typically the next hop router.

## Default Route

The simplest option is to configure a default static route to send all traffic to an upstream router, relying on the router to route the traffic for you. A default route identifies the gateway IP address to which the ASA sends all IP packets for which it does not have a learned or static route. A default static route is simply a static route with 0.0.0.0/0 (IPv4) or ::/0 (IPv6) as the destination IP address.

You should always define a default route.

Because the ASA device uses separate routing tables for data traffic and for management traffic, you can optionally configure a default route for data traffic and another default route for management traffic. Note that from-the-device traffic uses either the management-only or data routing table by default depending on the type, but will fall back to the other routing table if a route is not found. Default routes will always match traffic, and will prevent a fall back to the other routing table. In this case, you must specify the interface you want to use for egress traffic if that interface is not in the default routing table.

## Static Routes

You might want to use static routes in the following cases:

- Your networks use an unsupported router discovery protocol.

- Your network is small and you can easily manage static routes.
- You do not want the traffic or CPU overhead associated with routing protocols.
- In some cases, a default route is not enough. The default gateway might not be able to reach the destination network, so you must also configure more specific static routes. For example, if the default gateway is outside, then the default route cannot direct traffic to any inside networks that are not directly connected to the ASA.
- You are using a feature that does not support dynamic routing protocols.

# Route to null0 Interface to Drop Unwanted Traffic

Access rules let you filter packets based on the information contained in their headers. A static route to the null0 interface is a complementary solution to access rules. You can use a null0 route to forward unwanted or undesirable traffic so the traffic is dropped.

Static null0 routes have a favorable performance profile. You can also use static null0 routes to prevent routing loops. BGP can leverage the static null0 route for Remotely Triggered Black Hole routing.

# Route Priorities

- Routes that identify a specific destination take precedence over the default route.
- When multiple routes exist to the same destination (either static or dynamic), then the administrative distance for the route determines priority. Static routes are set to 1, so they typically are the highest priority routes.
- When you have multiple static routes to the same destination with the same administrative distance, see Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) Routing.
- For traffic emerging from a tunnel with the Tunneled option, this route overrides any other configured or learned default routes.

# Transparent Firewall Mode and Bridge Group Routes

For traffic that originates on the ASA and is destined through a bridge group member interface for a non-directly connected network, you need to configure either a default route or static routes so the ASA knows out of which bridge group member interface to send traffic. Traffic that originates on the ASA might include communications to a syslog server or SNMP server. If you have servers that cannot all be reached through a single default route, then you must configure static routes. For transparent mode, you cannot specify the BVI as the gateway interface; only member interfaces can be used. For bridge groups in routed mode, you must specify the BVI in a static route; you cannot specify a member interface. See MAC address and route lookups for more information.

# Static Route Tracking

One of the problems with static routes is that there is no inherent mechanism for determining if the route is up or down. They remain in the routing table even if the next hop gateway becomes unavailable. Static routes are only removed from the routing table if the associated interface on the ASA goes down.

The static route tracking feature provides a method for tracking the availability of a static route and installing a backup route if the primary route should fail. For example, you can define a default route to an ISP gateway and a backup default route to a secondary ISP in case the primary ISP becomes unavailable.

The ASA implements static route tracking by associating a static route with a monitoring target host on the destination network that the ASA monitors using ICMP echo requests. If an echo reply is not received within a specified time period, the host is considered down, and the associated route is removed from the routing table. An untracked backup route with a higher metric is used in place of the removed route.

When selecting a monitoring target, you need to make sure that it can respond to ICMP echo requests. The target can be any network object that you choose, but you should consider using the following:

- The ISP gateway (for dual ISP support) address
- The next hop gateway address (if you are concerned about the availability of the gateway)
- A server on the target network, such as a syslog server, that the ASA needs to communicate with
- A persistent network object on the destination network



**Note** A PC that may be shut down at night is not a good choice.

You can configure static route tracking for statically defined routes or default routes obtained through DHCP or PPPoE. You can only enable PPPoE clients on multiple interfaces with route tracking configured.

# Guidelines for Static and Default Routes

### Firewall Mode and Bridge Groups

- In transparent mode, static routes must use the bridge group member interface as the gateway; you cannot specify the BVI.
- In routed mode, you must specify the BVI as the gateway; you cannot specify the member interface.
- Static route tracking is not supported for bridge group member interfaces or on the BVI.

### Supported Network Address

- Static route tracking is not supported for IPv6.
- The ASA does not support Class E routing, so a Class E network is not routable in static routes.

### Clustering and Multiple Context Mode

- In clustering, static route tracking is only supported on the control node.
- Static route tracking is not supported in multiple context mode.

### ASP and RIB Route Entries

All routes and its distance installed on the device are captured in the ASP routing table. This is common for all static and dynamic routing protocols. Only the best distance route is captured in the RIB table.

# Configure Default and Static Routes

At a minimum, you should configure a default route. You may need to configure static routes as well. In this section we will configure a default route, configure a static route and track a static route.

## Configure a Default Route

A default route is simply a static route with 0.0.0.0/0 as the destination IP address. You should always have a default route, either configured manually with this procedure, or derived from a DHCP server or other routing protocol.

### Before you begin

See the following guidelines for the Tunneled option:

- Do not enable unicast RPF (**ip verify reverse-path** command) on the egress interface of a tunneled route, because this setting causes the session to fail.
- Do not enable TCP intercept on the egress interface of the tunneled route, because this setting causes the session to fail.
- Do not use the VoIP inspection engines (CTIQBE, H.323, GTP, MGCP, RTSP, SIP, SKINNY), the DNS inspection engine, or the DCE RPC inspection engine with tunneled routes, because these inspection engines ignore the tunneled route.
- You cannot define more than one default route with the tunneled option.
- ECMP for tunneled traffic is not supported.
- Tunneled routes are not supported for bridge groups, which do not support VPN termination for through traffic.

### Procedure

Add a default route:

IPv4:

**route** *if_name* **0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0** *gateway_ip* [**distance**] [**tunneled**]

IPv6:

**ipv6 route** *if_name* **::/0** *gateway_ip* [**distance**] [**tunneled**]

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# route outside 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.2.4
ciscoasa(config)# route inside 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.1.2.3 tunneled
```

```
ciscoasa(config)# ipv6 route inside ::/0 3FFE:1100:0:CC00::1
```

The *if_name* is the interface through which you want to send the specific traffic. For transparent mode, specify a bridge group member interface name. For routed mode with bridge groups, specify the BVI name.

The *distance* argument is the administrative distance for the route, between 1 and 254. The default is **1** if you do not specify a value. Administrative distance is a parameter used to compare routes among different routing protocols. The default administrative distance for static routes is 1, giving it precedence over routes discovered by dynamic routing protocols but not directly connected routes. The default administrative distance for routes discovered by OSPF is 110. If a static route has the same administrative distance as a dynamic route, the static routes take precedence. Connected routes always take precedence over static or dynamically discovered routes.

**Note**
For through-the-box traffic, if you have two default routes configured on different interfaces that have different metrics, the connection to the ASA that is made from the higher metric interface fails, but connections to the ASA from the lower metric interface succeed as expected. For from-the-box traffic, if you have two default routes configured on different interfaces that have different metrics, both interfaces might be used for from-the-box traffic depending on which interface was used for the incoming connection.

You can define a separate default route for VPN traffic if you want your VPN traffic to use a different default route than your non VPN traffic using the **tunneled** keyword. For example, traffic incoming from VPN connections can be easily directed towards internal networks, while traffic from internal networks can be directed towards the outside. When you create a default route with the tunneled option, all traffic from a tunnel terminating on the ASA that cannot be routed using learned or static routes, is sent to this route. This option is not supported for bridge groups.

**Tip**
You can enter **0 0** instead of **0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0** for the destination network address and mask, as shown in the following example: **route outside 0 0 192.168.2.4**

# Configure a Static Route

A static route defines where to send traffic for specific destination networks.

### Procedure

Add a static route:

IPv4:

**route** *if_name dest_ip mask gateway_ip* [**distance**]

IPv6:

**ipv6 route** *if_name dest_ipv6_prefix/prefix_length gateway_ip* [**distance**]

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# route outside 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1
ciscoasa(config)# ipv6 route outside 2001:DB8:1::0/32 2001:DB8:0:CC00::1
```

The *if_name* is the interface through which you want to send the specific traffic. To drop unwanted traffic, enter the **null0** interface. For transparent mode, specify a bridge group member interface name. For routed mode with bridge groups, specify the BVI name.

The *dest_ip* and *mask* or *dest_ipv6_prefix*/*prefix_length* arguments indicate the IP address for the destination network and the *gateway_ip* argument is the address of the next-hop router. The addresses you specify for the static route are the addresses that are in the packet before entering the ASA and performing NAT.

The *distance* argument is the administrative distance for the route. The default is **1** if you do not specify a value. Administrative distance is a parameter used to compare routes among different routing protocols. The default administrative distance for static routes is 1, giving it precedence over routes discovered by dynamic routing protocols but not directly connected routes. The default administrative distance for routes discovered by OSPF is 110. If a static route has the same administrative distance as a dynamic route, the static route takes precedence. Connected routes always take precedence over static or dynamically discovered routes.

### Example

The following example shows static routes for 3 networks that go to the same gateway, and another network that goes to a separate gateway:

```
route outside 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1
route outside 10.10.20.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1
route outside 10.10.30.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1
route inside 10.10.40.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.1
```

# Configure Static Route Tracking

To configure static route tracking, complete the following steps.

### Procedure

**Step 1** Configure static route for the interface (outside 1) used to reach the network:

```
ciscoasa(config)# route outside1 172.29.139.134 255.255.255.255 10.0.0.1
```

**Step 2** Define the monitoring process:

**sla monitor** sla_id

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# sla monitor 5
ciscoasa(config-sla-monitor)#
```

**Step 3** Specify the monitoring protocol, the target host on the tracked network, and the interface through which you reach the network:

**type echo protocol ipicmpecho** target_ip **interface** if_name

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config-sla-monitor)# type echo protocol ipicmpecho 172.29.139.134 interface outside1
ciscoasa(config-sla-monitor-echo)#
```

The *target_ip* argument is the IP address of the network object whose availability the tracking process monitors. While this object is available, the tracking process route is installed in the routing table. When this object becomes unavailable, the tracking process removes the route and the backup route is used in its place.

**Step 4** (Optional) Configure monitoring options. See the command reference for the following commands: **frequency, num-packets, request-data-size, threshold, timeout,** and **tos**.

**Step 5** Schedule the monitoring process:

**sla monitor schedule** sla_id [**life** {**forever** | seconds}] [**start-time** {hh:mm [:ss] [month day | day month] | **pending** | **now** | **after** hh:mm:ss}] [**ageout** seconds] [**recurring**]

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# sla monitor schedule 5 life forever start-time now
```

Typically, you will use the **sla monitor schedule** *sla_id* **life forever start-time now** command for the monitoring schedule, and allow the monitoring configuration to determine how often the testing occurs.

However, you can schedule this monitoring process to begin in the future and to only occur at specified times.

**Step 6** Associate a tracked static route with the SLA monitoring process:

**track** track_id **rtr** sla_id **reachability**

**Example:**

```
ciscoasa(config)# track 6 rtr 5 reachability
```

The *track_id* argument is a tracking number you assign with this command. The *sla_id* argument is the ID number of the SLA process.

**Step 7** Track one of the following route types:

- Static route:

  **route** if_name dest_ip mask gateway_ip [distance] **track** track_id

  Example:

  ```
  ciscoasa(config)# route outside 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1 track 6
  ```

  You cannot use the **tunneled** option.

- Default route obtained through DHCP:

  ```
  interface interface_id
    dhcp client route track track_id
    ip address dhcp setroute
  ```

- Default route obtained through PPPoE:

```
interface interface_id
  pppoe client route track track_id
  ip address pppoe setroute
```

**Step 8** Create an untracked backup route.

The backup route is a static route to the same destination as the tracked route, but through a different interface or gateway. You must assign this route a higher administrative distance (metric) than your tracked route.

# Monitoring a Static or Default Route

- **show route**

  Displays the routing table.

# Examples for Static or Default Routes

The following example shows how to create a static route that sends all traffic destined for 10.1.1.0/24 to the router 10.1.2.45, which is connected to the inside interface, defines three equal cost static routes that direct traffic to three different gateways on the dmz interface, and adds a default route for tunneled traffic and one for regular traffic.

```
route inside 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.45
route dmz 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.1
route dmz 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.2
route dmz 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.3
route outside 0 0 209.165.201.1
route inside 0 0 10.1.2.45 tunneled
```

# History for Static and Default Routes

***Table 1: Feature History for Static and Default Routes***

| Feature Name | Platform Releases | Feature Information |
|---|---|---|
| Static Route Tracking | 7.2(1) | The static route tracking feature provides a method for tracking the availability of a static route and installing a backup route if the primary route should fail.<br><br>We introduced the following commands: **clear configure sla, frequency, num-packets, request-data-size, show sla monitor, show running-config sla, sla monitor, sla monitor schedule, threshold, timeout, tos, track rtr** |

| Feature Name | Platform Releases | Feature Information |
|---|---|---|
| Static null0 route to drop traffic | 9.2(1) | Sending traffic to a null0 interface results in dropping the packets destined to the specified network. This feature is useful in configuring Remotely Triggered Black Hole (RTBH) for BGP.<br>We modified the following command: **route**. |