Cisco CCNA (200-301)

Configuring Static Routing for IPv6

Description: A router can learn routes in a couple of different ways. You will learn how to configure them administratively. Also, you will learn why to choose static routing and when not to as well.

Q: Are there different contexts for using static routing, if so, what are they?

- network routing

    - Only if routes are not likely to change or only one path out.

- default routing

    - this provides a route in the routing table for all other routes not in the routing table
    - Rids the table of `Gateway of last resort not set`

- host routing

    - Sets a route that points directly to a host rather than a network.

- floating static routing

    - Sets a static route to only appear in the table if the dynamic route disappears.
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Q: Can you show us how to configure them?

- network routing (NYWAN1)

    - e.g., `ipv6 route 2001:16:16:16::2/64 2001:C0:A8:10::2`

- default routing (NYEDGE1)

    - e.g., `ipv6 route ::/0 2001:AC:E:0::2`

- host routing (NYWAN1)

    - e.g., `ipv6 route 2001:16:16:16::2/128 2001:C0:A8:10::2`

- floating static routing (NYWAN1)

    - e.g., `ipv6 route 2001:16:16:16::2/64 2001:C0:A8:10::2 <administrative distance higher than protoocl's AD>`

Endnotes, External, and etc.,

3.3 Configure and verify IPv6 static routing

- 3.3.a Default route
- 3.3.b Network route
- 3.3.c Host route
- 3.3.d Floating static

Exam Objectives 200-301