

IPv4/OSPF Commands

This chapter describes the commands used to configure and monitor the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing protocol.

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address-family (OSPF)

To enter address family configuration mode for Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), use the **address-family** command in the appropriate mode. To disable address family configuration mode, use the **no** form of this command.

address-family ipv4 [**unicast**]
no address-family ipv4 [**unicast**]

Syntax Description

ipv4	Specifies IP Version 4 (IPv4) address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.

Command Default

An address family is not specified.

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF Configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

OSPF version 2 automatically provides routing services for IPv4 unicast topologies, so this command is redundant.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the OSPF router process with IPv4 unicast address prefixes:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# address-family ipv4 unicast
```

adjacency stagger

To configure staggering of OSPF adjacency during reload, process restart, and process clear, use the **adjacency stagger** command in router configuration mode. To turn off adjacency staggering, either use the **disable** keyword or use the **no** form of this command.

adjacency stagger {**disable** | *initial-num-nbr* *max-num-nbr*}
no adjacency stagger

Syntax Description

disable	Disables adjacency staggering.
initial-num-nbr	The initial number of simultaneous neighbors allowed to form adjacency to FULL in any area to bring up to FULL after a router reload, OSPF process restart, or OSPF process clear. Range is 1-65535. Default is 2.
max-num-nbr	The subsequent number of simultaneous neighbors allowed to form adjacency, per OSPF instance, after the initial set of OSPF neighbors have become FULL. Range is 1-65535. Default is 64.

Command Default

OSPF adjacency staggering is enabled.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Staggering of the OSPF adjacency during reload, process restart (without NSR or graceful-restart), and process clear reduces the overall adjacency convergence time.

Initially, allow 2 (configurable) neighbors to form adjacency to FULL per area. After the first adjacency reaches FULL, up to 64 (configurable) neighbors can form adjacency simultaneously for the OSPF instance (all areas). However, areas without any FULL adjacency is restricted by the initial area limit.



Note Adjacency stagger and OSPF nonstop forwarding (NSF) are mutually exclusive. Adjacency stagger will not be activated if **nsf** is configured under router ospf configuration.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure adjacency stagger for a 2 neighbors initially and for a maximum of 3 neighbors:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# adjacency stagger 2 3
```

area (OSPF)

To configure an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) area, use the **area** command in the appropriate mode. To terminate an OSPF area, use the **no** form of this command.

area *area-id*
no area *area-id*

Syntax Description

area-id	Identifier of an OSPF area. The *area-id* argument can be specified as either a decimal value or an IP address (dotted decimal) format. Range is 0 to 4294967295.

Command Default

No OSPF area is defined.

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **area** command to explicitly configure an area. Commands configured under the area configuration mode (such as the **interface** [OSPF] and **authentication** commands), are automatically bound to that area.

To modify or remove the area, the *area-id* argument format must be the same as the format used when creating the area. Otherwise, even if the actual 32-bit value matches, the area is not matched. For example, if you create an area with an *area-id* of 10 it would not match an *area-id* of 0.0.0.10.

Note To remove the specified area from the router configuration, use the **no area** *area-id* command. The **no area** *area-id* command removes the area and all area options, such as **authentication** , **default-cost** , **nssa** , **range** , **stub** , **virtual-link** , and **interface.**

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure area 0 and Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/6/0/2.10. Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/6/0/2.10 is bound to area 0 automatically.

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
```

authentication (OSPF)

To enable plain text, Message Digest 5 (MD5) authentication, or null authentication for an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) interface, use the **authentication** command in the appropriate mode. To remove such authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

authentication [**message-digest** [**keychain** *keychain*] | **null**]
no authentication

Syntax Description

message-digest	(Optional) Specifies that MD5 is used.
keychain *keychain*	(Optional) Specifies a keychain name.
null	(Optional) Specifies that no authentication is used. Useful for overriding password or MD5 authentication if configured for an area.

Command Default

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the authentication parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the authentication parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then the interface does not use authentication.

If no keyword is specified, plain text authentication is used.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Area configuration

Router configuration

Virtual-link configuration

VRF configuration

Multi-area interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **authentication** command to specify an authentication type for the interface, which overrides the authentication specified for the area to which this interface belongs. If this command is not included in the configuration file, the authentication configured in the area to which the interface belongs is assumed (as specified by the area **authentication** command).

The authentication type and password must be the same for all OSPF interfaces that are to communicate with each other through OSPF. If you specified plain text authentication, use the **authentication-key** command to specify the plain text password.

If you enable MD5 authentication with the **message-digest** keyword, you must configure a key with the **message-digest-key** interface command.

To manage the rollover of keys and enhance MD5 authentication for OSPF, you can configure a container of keys called a keychain with each key comprising the following attributes: generate/accept time, key identification, and authentication algorithm. The keychain management feature is always enabled.



Note Changes to the system clock will impact the validity of the keys in the existing configuration.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set authentication for areas 0 and 1 of OSPF routing process 201. Authentication keys are also provided.

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 201
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# router-id 10.1.1.1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# authentication
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# authentication-key mykey
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# exit
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# authentication
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/6.11
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# authentication-key mykey1
```

The following example shows how to configure use of an authentication keychain:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 201
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# router-id 10.1.1.1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# authentication message-digest keychain mykeychain
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
authentication-key (OSPF), on page 11	Assigns a password to be used by neighboring routers that are using the simple password authentication of OSPF.
message-digest-key, on page 69	Specifies a key used with OSPF MD5 authentication.

authentication-key (OSPF)

To assign a password to be used by neighboring routers that are using the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) simple password authentication, use the **authentication-key** command in the appropriate mode. To remove a previously assigned OSPF password, use the **no** form of this command.

authentication-key [**clear** | **encrypted**] *password*
no authentication-key

Syntax Description

clear	(Optional) Specifies that the key be clear text.
encrypted	(Optional) Specifies that the key be encrypted using a two-way algorithm.
password	Any contiguous string up to 8 characters in length that can be entered from the keyboard. For example, *mypswd2*.

Command Default

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the OSPF password parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the OSPF password parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then no password is specified.

Clear is the default if the **clear** or **encrypted** keyword is not specified.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Area configuration

Router configuration

Virtual-link configuration

VRF configuration

Multi-area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The password created by this command is inserted directly into the OSPF header when the software originates routing protocol packets. A separate password can be assigned to each network on an individual interface basis. All neighboring routers on the same network must have the same password to be able to exchange OSPF information.

The **authentication-key** command must be used with the **authentication** command. If the **authentication** command is not configured, the password provided by the **authentication-key** command is ignored and no authentication is adopted by the OSPF interface.



Note The **authentication-key** command cannot be used with the **authentication** command when the **message-digest** or **null** keyword is configured.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an authentication password as the string yourpass:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 201
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# authentication-key yourpass
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
authentication (OSPF), on page 9	Specifies authentication type.

auto-cost (OSPF)

To control how the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol calculates default metrics for the interface, use the **auto-cost** command in the appropriate mode. To revert to the default reference bandwidth, use the **no** form of this command.

auto-cost {**reference-bandwidth** *mbps* | **disable**}
no auto-cost {**reference-bandwidth** | **disable**}

Syntax Description

reference-bandwidth *mbps*	Specifies a rate in Mbps (bandwidth). Range is 1 to 4294967.
disable	Assigns a cost based on interface type.

Command Default

mbps : 100 Mbps

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

By default OSPF calculates the OSPF metric for an interface according to the bandwidth of the interface.

The OSPF metric is calculated as the *mbps* value divided by bandwidth, with *mbps* equal to 108 by default.

If you have multiple links with high bandwidth (such as OC-192), you might want to use a larger number to differentiate the cost on those links. That is, the metric calculated using the default *mbps* value is the same for all high-bandwidth links.

Recommended usage of cost configuration for OSPF interfaces with high bandwidth is to be consistent: Either explicitly configure (by using the **cost** command) or choose the default (by using the **auto-cost** command).

The value set by the **cost** command overrides the cost resulting from the **auto-cost** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the reference value for the auto cost calculation to 1000 Mbps:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cost (OSPF), on page 24	Explicitly specifies the cost of the interface (network) for OSPF path calculation.

capability opaque disable

To prevent Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE) topology information flooded to the network through opaque LSAs, use the **capability opaque disable** command in the appropriate mode. To restore MPLS TE topology information flooded through opaque LSAs to the network, use the **no** form of the command.

capability opaque disable
no capability opaque disable

Command Default

Opaque LSAs are allowed.

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **capability opaque disable** command prevents flooded MPLS TE information (Types 1 and 4) through opaque LSAs of all scope (Types 9, 10, and 11).

Control opaque LSA support capability must be enabled for OSPF to support MPLS TE.

The MPLS TE topology information is flooded to the area through opaque LSAs by default.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to prevent OSPF from supporting opaque services:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# capability opaque disable
```

clear ospf process

To reset an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) router process without stopping and restarting it, use the **clear ospf process** command in exec mode.

clear ospf [*process-name* [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}]] **process**

Syntax Description

process-name	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the **router ospf** command. If this argument is included, only the specified routing process is affected. Otherwise, all OSPF processes are reset.
vrf	(Optional) An OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
vrf-name	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF instance to be reset.
all	(Optional) Resets all OSPF VRF instances.

Command Default

No default behavior or value

Command Modes

exec mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When the OSPF router process is reset, OSPF releases all resources allocated, cleans up the internal database, and shuts down and restarts all interfaces that belong to the process.

Note The **clear ospf process** command may change the router ID unless the OSPF router ID is explicitly configured through the router-id (OSPF), on page 118 command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to reset all OSPF processes:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# clear ospf process
```

The following example shows how to reset the OSPF 1 process:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# clear ospf 1 process
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospf, on page 120	Configures an OSPF routing process.
router-id (OSPF), on page 118	Configures a router ID for the OSPF process.

clear ospf redistribution

To clear all routes redistributed from other protocols out of the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing table, use the **clear ospf redistribution** command in exec mode.

clear ospf [*process-name* [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}]] **redistribution**

Syntax Description

process-name	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the **router ospf** command. If this argument is included, only the specified routing process is affected. Otherwise, all OSPF routes are cleared.
vrf	(Optional) OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
vrf-name	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF instance to be reset.
all	(Optional) Resets all OSPF VRF instances.

Command Default

No default behavior or value

Command Modes

exec

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **clear ospf redistribution** command to cause the routing table to be read again. OSPF regenerates and sends Type 5 and Type 7 link-state advertisements (LSAs) to its neighbors. If an unexpected route has appeared in the OSPF redistribution, using this command corrects the issue.



Note Use of this command can cause a significant number of LSAs to flood the network. We recommend that you use this command with caution.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to clear all redistributed routes across all processes from other protocols:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# clear ospf redistribution
```

clear ospf routes

To clear all Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routes from the OSPF routing table, use the **clear ospf routes** command in exec mode.

clear ospf [*process-name* [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}]] **routes**

Syntax Description

process-name	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the **router ospf** command. If this argument is included, only the specified routing process is affected. Otherwise, all OSPF routes are cleared.
vrf	(Optional) OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
vrf-name	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF instance to be reset.
all	(Optional) Resets all OSPF VRF instances.

Command Default

No default behavior or value

Command Modes

exec

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to clear all OSPF routes from the OSPF routing table and recompute valid routes. When the OSPF routing table is cleared, OSPF routes in the global routing table are also recalculated.

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# clear ospf routes
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospf, on page 120	Configures an OSPF routing process.

clear ospf statistics

To clear the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) statistics of neighbor state transitions, use the **clear ospf statistics** command in exec mode.

clear ospf [*process-name* [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}]] **statistics** [**neighbor** [*type interface-path-id*] [*ip-address*]]

Syntax Description

process-name	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the **router ospf** command. If this argument is included, only the specified routing process is affected. Otherwise, all OSPF statistics of neighbor state transitions are cleared.
vrf	(Optional) OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
vrf-name	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF instance to be reset.
all	(Optional) Resets all OSPF VRF instances.
neighbor	(Optional) Clears the state transition counters of the specified neighbor only.
type	(Optional) Interface type.
interface-path-id	(Optional) Physical interface or virtual interface. Use the **show interfaces** command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.
ip-address	(Optional) IP address of a specified neighbor for whom you want to clear the state transition counter.

Command Default

No default behavior or value

Command Modes

exec mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **clear ospf statistics** command to reset OSPF counters. Reset is useful to detect changes in counter values.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to reset the OSPF transition state counters for all neighbors on Packet-over-SONET/SDH (POS) interface 0/2/0/0:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# clear ospf statistics neighbor POS 0/2/0/0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospf, on page 120	Configures an OSPF routing process.

clear ospf statistics interface

To clear the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) statistics per interface, use the **clear ospf statistics interface** command in exec mode.

clear ospf statistics interface *type interface-path-id*

Syntax Description

type	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
interface-path-id	Physical interface or virtual interface. **Note** Use the **show interfaces** command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Command Default

No default behavior or value.

Command Modes

exec mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **clear ospf statistics interface** command to reset OSPF counters. Reset is useful to detect changes in counter values.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to reset OSPF statistics for interface POS 0/21/0/0:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# clear ospf statistics interface POS 0/21/0/0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear ospf statistics, on page 21	Clears the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) statistics of neighbor state transitions.

cost (OSPF)

To explicitly specify the interface (network) for Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) path calculation, use the **cost** command in the appropriate mode. To remove the cost, use the **no** form of this command.

cost *cost*
no cost

Syntax Description

cost	Unsigned integer value expressed as the link-state metric. Range is 1 to 65535.

Command Default

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the cost parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the cost parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then the cost is calculated by the **auto-cost** command.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Area configuration

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Multi-area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The link-state metric is advertised as the link cost in the router link advertisement. The Cisco IOS XR software does not support type of service (ToS), so you can assign only one cost for each interface.

In general, the path cost is calculated using the following formula:

108 / bandwidth (the default auto cost is set to 100 Mbps)

This calculation is the default reference bandwidth used by the auto-costing calculation which establishes the interface auto-cost The **auto-cost** command can set this reference bandwidth to some other value. The **cost** command is used to override the auto-costing calculated default value for interfaces.

Using this formula, the default path cost is 1 for any interface that has a link bandwidth of 100 Mbps or higher. If this value does not suit the network, configure the reference bandwidth for auto calculating costs based on the link bandwidth.

The value set by the **cost** command overrides the cost resulting from the **auto-cost (OSPF)** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the cost value to 65 for Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/6/0/2.10:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# cost 65
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
auto-cost (OSPF), on page 13	Controls how the OSPF protocol calculates default metrics for the interface.

cost-fallback (OSPF)

To apply higher cost than the normal interface cost when the cumulative bandwidth of a bundle interface goes below the threshold specified and to revert to the original cost if the cumulative bandwidth goes above the configured threshold, use the **cost-fallback** command. To remove the cost-fallback, use the **no** form of this command.

cost-fallback cost threshold bandwidth
no cost-fallback

Syntax Description

cost **threshold**	Unsigned integer value expressed as the link-state metric. Range is 1 to 65535, but typically, cost-fallback value is supposed to be set to a value higher than the normal cost.
bandwidth	Unsigned integer value expressed in Mbits per second. Range is 1 to 4294967.

Command Default

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, the currently effective interface cost takes effect even when the cumulative bandwidth goes down below the maximum bandwidth. Unlike the interface cost command, this cost-fallback command is available only under interface configuration mode; it is not available in area or process level. Unlike other interface specific parameters, no inheritance will take place from area or process level if this command is not specified at interface level.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The fallback cost must be set to a higher value than the normal interface cost. The motivation of setting the fallback cost is to cost out an interface or disfavor an interface without shutting it down when its cumulative bandwidth goes below the user specified threshold, so that the traffic can take an alternative path. The normal interface cost will take over when the cumulative bandwidth reaches or exceeds user-specified threshold.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the cost-fallback value:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#router ospf 100
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)#router-id 2.2.2.2
```

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)#area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)#interface bundle-a pos1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)#cost-fallback 1000 threshold 300
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
auto-cost (OSPF), on page 13	Controls how the OSPF protocol calculates default metrics for the interface.
cost (OSPF), on page 24	Specifies the cost of the interface (network) for OSPF path calculation.

database-filter all out (OSPF)

To filter outgoing link-state advertisements (LSAs) to an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) interface, use the **database-filter all out** command in the appropriate mode. To restore the forwarding of LSAs to the interface, use the **disable** form of the command.

database-filter all out [**disable** | **enable**]

Syntax Description

disable	(Optional) Disables filtering.
enable	(Optional) Enables filtering.

Command Default

The database filter is disabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Area configuration

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Multi-area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **database-file all out** command to perform the same function that the neighbor database-filter all out, on page 82 command performs on a neighbor basis.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to prevent flooding of OSPF LSAs to broadcast, nonbroadcast, and point-to-point networks reachable through Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/6/0/2.10:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# database-filter all out
```

dead-interval (OSPF)

To set the interval after which a neighbor is declared dead when no hello packets are observed, use the **dead-interval** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default time, use the **no** form of this command.

dead-interval *seconds*
no dead-interval

Syntax Description

seconds	Integer that specifies the interval (in seconds). Range is 1 to 65535. The value must be the same for all nodes on the network.

Command Default

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the dead interval parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the dead interval parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then the dead interval is four times the interval set by the **hello-interval** (OSPF) command.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Area configuration

Router configuration

Virtual-link configuration

VRF configuration

Multi-area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The dead interval value must be the same for all routers and access servers on a specific network.

If the hello interval is configured, the dead interval value must be larger than the hello interval value. The dead interval value is usually configured four times larger than the hello interval value.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the OSPF dead interval to 40 seconds:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# dead-interval 40
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
hello-interval (OSPF), on page 53	Specifies the interval between hello packets that the Cisco IOS XR software sends on the interface.

default-cost (OSPF)

To specify a cost for the default summary route sent into a stub area or not-so-stubby area (NSSA), use the **default-cost** command in area configuration mode. To remove the assigned default route cost, use the **no** form of this command.

default-cost *cost*
no default-cost *cost*

Syntax Description

cost	Cost for the default summary route used for a stub or NSSA area. The acceptable value is a 24-bit number.

Command Default

cost : 1

Command Modes

Area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **default-cost** command only on an Area Border Router (ABR) attached to a stub or an NSSA area.

In all routers and access servers attached to the stub area, the area should be configured as a stub area using the **stub** command in the area submode. Use the **default-cost** command only on an ABR attached to the stub area. The **default-cost** command provides the metric for the summary default route generated by the ABR into the stub area.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to assign a default cost of 20 to a stub area. The Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/6/0/2.10 is also configured in the stub area:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 201
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 10.15.0.0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# stub
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# default-cost 20
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
stub (OSPF), on page 185	Defines an area as a stub area.

default-information originate (OSPF)

To generate a default external route into an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing domain, use the **default-information originate** command in the appropriate mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

default-information originate [**always**] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** *type-value*] [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]
no default-information originate

Syntax Description

always	(Optional) Always advertises the default route regardless of whether the routing table has a default route.
metric *metric-value*	(Optional) Specifies the metric used for generating the default route. The default metric value is 1. Range is 1 to 16777214.
metric-type *type-value*	(Optional) Specifies the external link type associated with the default route advertised into the OSPF routing domain. It can be one of the following values: **1**—Type 1 external route **2**—Type 2 external route
tag *tag-value*	(Optional) 32-bit dotted-decimal value attached to each external route. This is not used by the OSPF protocol itself. It may be used to communicate information between autonomous system boundary routers (ASBRs). If a tag is not specified, then the configured OSPF process number is used.
route-policy *policy-name*	(Optional) Specifies that a routing policy be used and the routing policy name.

Command Default

When you do not use this command in router configuration mode, no default external route is generated into an OSPF routing domain.

metric-value : 1

type-value : 2

tag-value: configured OSPF process number

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Whenever you use the **redistribute** or **default-information originate** command to redistribute routes into an OSPF routing domain, the software automatically becomes an Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR). However, an ASBR does not, by default, generate a default route into the OSPF routing domain. The software still must have a default route for itself before it generates one, except when you have specified the **always** keyword.

The **default-information originate** route-policy attach point conditionally injects the default route 0.0.0.0/0 into the OSPF link-state database, and is done by evaluating the attached policy. If any routes specified in the policy exist in the global RIB, then the default route is inserted into the link-state database. If there is no match condition specified in the policy, the policy passes and the default route is generated into the link-state database.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to specify a metric of 100 for the default route redistributed into the OSPF routing domain and an external metric type of Type 1:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname#configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#router ospf 109
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)#redistribute igrp 108 metric 100
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)#default-information originate metric 100 metric-type 1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
redistribute (OSPF), on page 111	Redistributes routes from one routing domain into a specified OSPF process.

default-metric (OSPF)

To set default metric values for routes redistributed from another protocol into the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol, use the **default-metric** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default state, use the **no** form of this command.

default-metric *value*
no default-metric *value*

Syntax Description

value	Default metric value appropriate for the specified routing protocol. Range is 1 to 16777214.

Command Default

Built-in, automatic metric translations, as appropriate for each routing protocol.

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **default-metric** command with the **redistribute** command to cause the current routing protocol to use the same metric value for all redistributed routes. A default metric helps solve the problem of redistributing routes with incompatible metrics. Whenever metrics do not convert, use a default metric to provide a reasonable substitute and enable the redistribution to proceed.

The default-metric value configured in OSPF configuration does not apply to connected routes that are redistributed to OSPF using the **redistribute connected** command. To set a non-default metric for connected routes, configure OSPF with the **redistribute connected metric** *metric-value* command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to advertise Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol-derived routes into OSPF and assign a metric of 10:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# default-metric 10
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# redistribute isis IS-IS_isp
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
redistribute (OSPF), on page 111	Redistributes routes from one routing domain into a specified OSPF process.

disable-dn-bit-check

To specify that down bits should be ignored, use the **disable-dn-bit-check** command in VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) configuration mode. To specify that down bits should be considered, use the **no** form of this command.

disable-dn-bit-check
no disable-dn-bit-check

Command Default

Down bits are considered.

Command Modes

VRF configuration mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to specify that down bits be ignored:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# vrf v1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-vrf)# disable-dn-bit-check
```

distance (OSPF)

To define an administrative distance, use the **distance** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To remove the **distance** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition in which the software removes a distance definition, use the **no** form of this command.

distance *weight* [*ip-address wildcard-mask* [*access-list-name*]]
no distance *weight ip-address wildcard-mask* [*access-list-name*]

Syntax Description

weight	Administrative distance. Range is 10 to 255. Used alone, the *weight* argument specifies a default administrative distance that the software uses when no other specification exists for a routing information source. Routes with a distance of 255 are not installed in the routing table.
ip-address	(Optional) IP address in four-part, dotted-decimal notation.
wildcard-mask	(Optional) Wildcard mask in four-part, dotted decimal format. A bit set to 1 in the *mask* argument instructs the software to ignore the corresponding bit in the address value.
access-list-name	(Optional) Name of an IP access list to be applied to incoming routing updates.

Command Default

If this command is not specified, then the administrative distance is the default.

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

An administrative distance is an integer from 10 to 255. In general, the higher the value, the lower the trust rating. An administrative distance of 255 means that the routing information source cannot be trusted at all and should be ignored. Weight values are subjective; no quantitative method exists for choosing weight values.

If an access list is used with this command, it is applied when a network is being inserted into the routing table. This behavior allows you to filter networks based on the IP prefix supplying the routing information. For example, you could filter possibly incorrect routing information from networking devices not under your administrative control.

The order in which you enter **distance** commands can affect the assigned administrative distances in unexpected ways (see the “Examples” section for further clarification).

This table lists default administrative distances.

Table 1: Default Administrative Distances

Route Source	Default Distance
Connected interface	0
Static route out on interface	0
State route to next-hop	1
EIGRP Summary Route	5
External BGP	20
Internal EIGRP	90
OSPF	110
IS-IS	115
RIP version 1 and 2	120
External EIGRP	170
Internal BGP	200
Unknown	255

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

In the following example, the **router ospf** command sets up OSPF routing instance1. The first **distance** command sets the default administrative distance to 255, which instructs the software to ignore all routing updates from networking devices for which an explicit distance has not been set. The second **distance** command sets the administrative distance for all networking devices on the Class C network 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 to 90.

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# distance 255
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# distance 90 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
distance bgp	Allows the use of external, internal, and local administrative distances that could be a better route to a BGP node.
distance ospf	Allows the use of external, internal, and local administrative distances that could be a better route to an OSPF node.
router ospf, on page 120	Configures the OSPF routing process.

distance ospf

To define Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) route administrative distances based on route type, use the **distance ospf** command in router configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

distance ospf {**intra-area** | **inter-area** | **external**} *distance*
no distance ospf

Syntax Description

intra-area | **inter-area** | **external**	Sets the type of area. It can be one of the following values: **intra-area** —All routes within an area. **inter-area** —All routes from one area to another area. **external** —All routes from other routing domains, learned by redistribution. Any combination of the above areas is allowed.
distance	Route administrative distance.

Command Default

distance : 110

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You must specify one of the keywords.

Use the **distance ospf** command to perform the same function as the **distance** command used with an access list. However, the **distance ospf** command sets a distance for an entire group of routes, rather than a specific route that passes an access list.

A common reason to use the **distance ospf** command is when you have multiple OSPF processes with mutual redistribution, and you want to prefer internal routes from one over external routes from the other.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to change the external distance to 200, making the route less reliable:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# redistribute ospf 2
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# distance ospf external 200
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# exit
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 2
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# redistribute ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# distance ospf external 200
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
disable-dn-bit-check, on page 37	Defines an administrative distance.

distribute-list

To filter networks received or transmitted in Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) updates, use the **distribute-list** command in the appropriate mode. To change or cancel the filter, use the **no** form of this command.

distribute-list {*access-list-name* {**in** | **out** [**bgp** *number* | **connected** | **ospf** *instance* | **static**]} | **route-policy** *route-policy-name* **in**}
no distribute-list {*access-list-name* {**in** | **out**} | **route-policy** *route-policy-name* **in**}

Syntax Description

access-list-name	Standard IP access list name. The list defines which networks are to be received and which are to be suppressed in routing updates.
in	Applies the access list or route-policy to incoming routing updates.
out	Applies the access list to outgoing routing updates. The **out** keyword is available only in router configuration mode.
bgp	(Optional) Applies the access list to BGP routes.
connected	(Optional) Applies the access list to connected routes.
ospf	(Optional) Applies the access list to OSPF routes (not the current OSPF process).
static	(Optional) Applies the access list to statically configured routes.
route-policy *route-policy-name*	Specifies the route-policy to filter OSPF prefixes.

Command Default

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the distribute list parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the distribute list parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then the distribute list is disabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Area configuration

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Multi-area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **distribute-list** command to limit which OSPF routes are installed on this router. The **distribute-list** command does not affect the OSPF protocol itself.

The **distribute-list in** is configurable at instance (process), area, and interface levels. Regular OSPF configuration inheritance applies. Configuration is inherited from instance > area > interface levels.

Use the **route-policy** *route-policy-name* keyword and argument to allow use of route policies to filter OSPF prefixes.



Note Either an access-list, or a route-policy can be used in a single command, not both. Configuring the command with access-list removes the route-policy configuration, and vice versa.

The "if tag..." statements can be used in **distribute-list in** *route-policy*. The matching on route route tag supports operators "eq/ge/is/le". Operator "in" is not supported.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to prevent OSPF routes from the 172.17.10.0 network from being installed if they are learned in area 0:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# ipv4 access-list 3
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ipv4-acl)# deny 172.17.10.0 0.0.0.255
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ipv4-acl)# permit any any
!
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# distribute-list 3 in
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
```

domain-id (OSPF)

To specify the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) domain ID, use the **domain-id** command in VRF configuration mode. To remove an OSPF VRF domain ID, use the **no** form of this command.

domain-id [**secondary**] **type** [**0005** | **0105** | **0205** | **8005**] **value** *value*
no domain-id [**secondary**] **type** [**0005** | **0105** | **0205** | **8005**] **value** *value*

Syntax Description

secondary	(Optional) OSPF secondary domain ID.
type	Primary OSPF domain ID in hex format.
value *value*	OSPF domain ID value in hex format (six octets).

Command Default

No domain ID is specified.

Command Modes

VRF configuration mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

An OSPF domain id must be explicitly configured. The OSPF domain ID helps OSPF determine how to translate a prefix received through Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) from the remote provider edge (PE). If the domain IDs match, OSPF generates a Type 3 link state advertisement (LSA). If the domain IDs do not match, OSPF generates a Type 5 LSA.

There is only one primary domain ID. There can be multiple secondary domain IDs.



Note When an IOS XR router and an IOS router are configured as peers, the two Domain IDs must match. Manually configure the IOS XR Domain ID value to match the IOS default Domain ID value. This ensures that the routes have route code "OIA" because they are learned as inter-area routes. If the Domain IDs do not match, the routes have route code, "O-E2" because they are learned as external routes. Use the **show ip ospf** command to get the OSPF Domain ID from the IOS router. Then, set the IOS XR Domain ID to the same value using the **domain-id** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to specify a domain ID:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf o1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# vrf v1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-vrf)# domain-id type 0105 value AABBCCDDEEFF
```

fast-reroute (OSPFv2)

To enable IP fast reroute loop-free alternate (LFA) computation, use the **fast-reroute** command in the appropriate OSPF configuration mode. To disable the IP fast reroute loop-free alternate computation, use the **no** form of this command.

To disable loop-free alternate computation that is enabled on a higher level, use the **fast-reroute** command with **disable** keyword.

fast-reroute {**per-link** | **per-prefix**} [**disable**]
no fast-reroute

Syntax Description

per-link	Enables per-link loop-free alternate computation.
per-prefix	Enables per-prefix loop-free alternate computation.
disable	(Optional) Disables loop-free alternate computation that was enabled on a higher level.

Command Default

IP fast-reroute LFA computation is disabled.

Command Modes

Area configuration

Interface configuration

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Only one mode of computation can be configured on an interface - per-link or per-prefix. Different modes of computations can be enabled on different interfaces; one set of interface using per-link and other set using per-prefix computation. Based on the outgoing interface of the primary path, per-link or per-prefix backup path will be computed.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
ospf	read, write

This example shows how to enable per-link computation of loop-free alternates under interface 0/6/0/2.10:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# fast-reroute per-link
```

This example shows how to enable per-prefix computation of loop-free alternates under area 0:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname#configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)#area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)#fast-reroute per-prefix
```

This example shows how to disable computation of loop-free alternates that was configured under area 0:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname#configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)#area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)#fast-reroute per-prefix
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)#interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)#fast-reroute disable
```

fast-reroute per-link exclude interface

To excludes specified interface to be used as a backup during (IPFRR) loop-free alternate (LFA) computation, use the **fast-reroute per-link exclude interface** command, in the appropriate OSPF configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

fast-reroute per-link exclude interface *type interface-path-id*
no fast-reroute per-link exclude interface *type interface-path-id*

Syntax Description

type	Interface type.
interface-path-id	Physical interface or virtual interface. **Note** Use the **show interfaces** command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.

Command Default

No interfaces are excluded.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Area configuration

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to exclude an interface from IP fast reroute loop-free alternate (LFA) computation:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# fast-reroute per-link exclude interface
TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
fast-reroute (OSPFv2), on page 47	Enables IP fast reroute loop-free alternate (LFA) computation.

fast-reroute per-prefix exclude interface (OSPFv2)

To exclude interface to be used as a backup path from fast-reroute loop-free alternate per-prefix computation, use the **fast-reroute per-prefix exclude interface** command in the appropriate OSPF configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

fast-reroute per-prefix exclude interface *type interface-path-id*
no fast-reroute per-prefix exclude interface *type interface-path-id*

Syntax Description

type	Interface type.
interface-path-id	Physical interface or virtual interface. **Note** Use the show interfaces command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.

Command Default

No interfaces are excluded.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Area configuration

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Backup paths via the excluded interfaces will not be computed.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
ospf	read, write

This example shows how to exclude interface POS0/6/0/1 from being used as a backup path:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname#configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#router ospf 100
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)#fast-reroute per-prefix exclude interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
```

fast-reroute per-prefix lfa-candidate (OSPFv2)

To add interfaces to the LFA candidate list, use the **fast-reroute per-prefix lfa-candidate** command in interface configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

fast-reroute per-prefix lfa-candidate [*interface-name*]
no fast-reroute per-prefix lfa-candidate [*interface-name*]

Syntax Description

interface-name	Specifies name of the interface to add to the LFA candidate list.

Command Default

No interfaces are added to the candidate list.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Area configuration

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
ospf	read, write

This example shows how to add an interface to LFA candidates:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname#configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#router ospf 100
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)#fast-reroute per-prefix lfa-candidate interface
TenGigE0/1/1/0.31
```

hello-interval (OSPF)

To specify the interval between consecutive hello packets that are sent on the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) interface, use the **hello-interval** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default time, use the **no** form of this command.

hello-interval *seconds*
no hello-interval

Syntax Description

seconds	Interval (in seconds). The value must be the same for all nodes on a specific network. Range is 1 to 65535.

Command Default

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the hello interval parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the hello interval parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then the hello interval is 10 seconds (broadcast) or 30 seconds (non-broadcast).

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Area configuration

Router configuration

Virtual-link configuration

VRF configuration

Multi-area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The hello interval value is advertised in the hello packets. The shorter the hello interval, the faster topological changes are detected, but more routing traffic occurs. This value must be the same for all routers and access servers on a specific network.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the interval between hello packets to 15 seconds:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# hello-interval 15
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dead-interval (OSPF), on page 29	Sets the time period for which hello packets are suspended before neighbors declare the router down.

interface (OSPF)

To define the interfaces on which the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol runs, use the **interface** command in area configuration mode. To disable OSPF routing for interfaces, use the **interface** form of this command.

interface *type interface-path-id*
no interface *type interface-path-id*

Syntax Description

type	Interface type.
interface-path-id	Physical interface or virtual interface. **Note** se the **show interfaces** command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.

Command Default

When you do not specify this command in configuration mode, OSPF routing for interfaces is not enabled.

Command Modes

Area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **interface** command to associate a specific interface with an area. The interface remains associated with the area even when the IP address of the interface changes.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how the OSPF routing process 109 defines four OSPF areas (0, 2, 3, and 10.9.50.0), and associates an interface with each area:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/14/0/3.50
!
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 2
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE1/0/0/3.50
```

```
!
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 3
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
!
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 10.9.50.0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/6.11
```

log adjacency changes (OSPF)

To configure the router to send a syslog message when the state of an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) neighbor changes, use the **log adjacency changes** command in router configuration mode. To turn off this function, use the **disable** keyword. To log all state changes, use the **detail** keyword.

log adjacency changes {**detail** | **disable**}

Syntax Description

detail	Provides all (DOWN, INIT, 2WAY, EXSTART, EXCHANGE, LOADING, FULL) adjacency state changes.
disable	Disables sending adjacency change messages.

Command Default

The router sends a syslog message when the state of an OSPF neighbor changes.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **log adjacency changes** command to display high-level changes to the state of the peer relationship. Configure this command if you want to know about OSPF neighbor changes.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the software to send a syslog message for any OSPF neighbor state changes:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# log adjacency changes detail
```

loopback stub-network

To enable advertising loopback as stub networks, use the **loopback stub-network** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable advertising loopback as stubnetworks, use the **no** form of this command.

loopback stub-network [**enable** | **disable**]
no loopback stub-network

Syntax Description

enable	(Optional) Enables advertising loopbacks as stub networks.
disable	(Optional) Disables advertising loopbacks as stub networks.

Command Default

By default, OSPF advertises loopbacks as stub hosts.

Command Modes

OSPF interface configuration

OSPF router configuration

OSPF area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

In the interface submode, the command can be enabled only on loopback interfaces.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable advertising loopback as a stub network, under OSPF interface configuration:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#router ospf 100
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)#loopback stub-network enable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ospf interface, on page 143	Displays Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) interface information.

max-lsa

To limit the number of nonself-generated link-state advertisements (LSAs) that an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing process can keep in the OSPF link-state database (LSDB), use the **max-lsa** command in router configuration mode. To remove the limit of non self-generated LSAs that an OSPF routing process can keep in the OSPF LSDB, use the **no** form of this command.

max-lsa *max* [*threshold*] [**warning-only**] [**ignore-time** *value*] [**ignore-count** *value*] [**reset-time** *value*]
no max-lsa *max* [*threshold*] [**warning-only**] [**ignore-time** *value*] [**ignore-count** *value*] [**reset-time** *value*]

Syntax Description

max	Maximum number of nonself-generated LSAs the OSPF process can keep in the OSPF LSBD.
threshold	(Optional) The percentage of the maximum LSA number, as specified by the maximum-number argument, at which a warning message is logged. The default is 75 percent.
warning-only	(Optional) Specifies that only a warning message is sent when the maximum limit for LSAs is exceeded. Disabled by default.
ignore-time *value*	(Optional) Specifies the time, in minutes, to ignore all neighbors after the maximum limit of LSAs has been exceeded. The default is 5 minutes.
ignore-count *value*	(Optional) Specifies the number of times the OSPF process can consecutively be placed into the ignore state. The default is 5 times.
reset-time *value*	(Optional) Specifies the time, in minutes, after which the ignore count is reset to zero. The default is 2 times **ignore-time** .

Command Default

Disabled

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

This command allows you to protect the OSPF routing process from the large number of received LSAs that can result from a misconfiguration on another router in the OSPF domain (for example, the redistribution of a large number of IP prefixes to OSPF).

When this feature is enabled, the router keeps count of the number of all received (nonself-generated) LSAs. When the configured *threshold* value is reached, an error message is logged. When the configured *max* number of received LSAs is exceeded, the router stops accepting new LSAs.

If the count of received LSAs is higher than the configured *max* number after one minute, the OSPF process disables all adjacencies in the given context and clears the OSPF database. This state is called the ignore state. In this state, all OSPF packets received on all interfaces belonging to the OSPF instance are ignored and no OSPF packets are generated on its interfaces. The OSPF process remains in the ignore state for the duration of the configured **ignore-time** . When the **ignore-time** expires, the OSPF process returns to normal operation and starts building adjacencies on all its interfaces.

To prevent the OSPF instance from endlessly oscillating between its normal state and the ignore state, as a result of the LSA count immediately exceeding the *max* number again after it returns from the ignore state, the OSPF instance keeps a count of how many times it has been in the ignore state. This counter is called the **ignore-count** . If the **ignore-count** exceeds its configured value, the OSPF instance remains in the ignore state permanently.

To return the OSPF instance to its normal state, you must issue the **clear ip ospf** command. The **ignore-count** is reset to zero if the LSA count does not exceed the *max* number again during the time configured by the **reset-time** keyword.

If you use the **warning-only** keyword, the OSPF instance never enters the ignore state. When LSA count exceeds the *max* number, the OSPF process logs an error message and the OSPF instance continues in its normal state operation.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the OSPF instance to accept 12000 nonself-generated LSAs in the global routing table, and 1000 nonself-generated LSAs in VRF V1.

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# max-lsa 12000
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# vrf V1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# max-lsa 1000
```

The following example shows how to display the current status of the OSPF instance:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf 0

  Routing Process "ospf 0" with ID 10.0.0.2
  NSR (Non-stop routing) is Disabled
  Supports only single TOS(TOS0) routes
  Supports opaque LSA
  It is an area border router
  Maximum number of non self-generated LSA allowed 12000
     Current number of non self-generated LSA 1
     Threshold for warning message 75%
     Ignore-time 5 minutes, reset-time 10 minutes
     Ignore-count allowed 5, current ignore-count 0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ospf, on page 122	Displays general information about Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing processes.

max-metric

To configure the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol to signal other networking devices not to prefer the local router as an intermediate hop in their shortest path first (SPF) calculations, use the **max-metric** command in router configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

max-metric router-lsa [**external-lsa** *overriding metric*] [**include-stub**] [**on-proc-migration**] [**on-proc-restart**] [**on-startup**] [**on-switchover**] [**wait-for-bgp**] [**summary-lsa**]
no max-metric router-lsa

Syntax Description

router-lsa	Always originates router link-state advertisements (LSAs) with the maximum metric.
external-lsa *overriding metric*	(Optional) Overrides the external-lsa metric with the max-metric value.The *overriding metric* argument specifies the number of in-summary-LSAs. The range is 1 to 16777215>. The default is 16711680.
include-stub	(Optional) Advertises stub links in router-LSA with the max-metric value (0xFFFF).
on-proc-migration *time*	(Optional) Sets the maximum metric temporarily after a process migration to originate router-LSAs with the max-metric value. The *time* range is 5 to 86400 seconds.
on-proc-restart *time*	(Optional) Sets the maximum metric temporarily after a process restart to originate router-LSAs with the max-metric value. The *time* range is 5 to 86400 seconds.
on-startup *time*	(Optional) Sets the maximum metric temporarily after a reboot to originate router-LSAs with the max-metric value. The *time* range is 5 to 86400 seconds.
on-switchover *time*	(Optional) Sets the maximum metric temporarily after a switchover to originate router-LSAs with the max-metric value. The *time* range is 5 to 86400 seconds. **Note** OSPF will not populate maximum metric on the router's generated LSAs, when the OSPF routing process is configured to support Nonstop Routing (NSR) or Nonstop Forwarding/Graceful restart (NSF/GR).
wait-for-bgp	(Optional) Causes OSPF to originate router LSAs with the maximum metric and allows Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) to decide when to start originating router LSAs with a normal metric instead of the maximum metric.
summary-lsa	(Optional) specifies the number of in summary-LSAs. The range is 1 to 16777215. The default is 16711680.

Command Default

Router LSAs are originated with normal link metrics.

overriding-metric :16711680

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **max-metric** command to cause the software to originate router LSAs with router link metrics set to LSInfinity (0XFFFF). This feature can be useful in Internet backbone routers that run both OSPF and BGP because OSPF converges more quickly than BGP and may begin attracting traffic before BGP has converged, resulting in dropped traffic.

If this command is configured, the router advertises its locally generated router LSAs with a metric of 0XFFFF. This action allows the router to converge but not attract transit traffic if there are better, alternative paths around this router. After the specified *announce-time* value or notification from BGP has expired, the router advertises the local router LSAs with the normal metric (interface cost).

If this command is configured with the **on-startup** keyword, then the maximum metric is temporarily set only after reboot is initiated. If this command is configured without the **on-startup** keyword, then the maximum metric is permanently used until the configuration is removed.

If the **include-stub** keyword is enabled, the stub-links in the router LSA will be sent with the max-metric. If the **summary-lsa** keyword is enabled, all self-generated summary LSAs will have a metric set to 0xFF0000, unless the metric value is specified with the max-metric value parameter. If the **external-lsa** keyword is enabled, all self-generated external LSAs will have a metric set to 0xFF0000, unless the metric value is specified with the max-metric value parameter.

This command might be useful when you want to connect a router to an OSPF network, but do not want real traffic flowing through it if there are better, alternative paths. If there are no alternative paths, this router still accepts transit traffic as before.

Some cases where this command might be useful are as follows:

- During a router reload, you prefer that OSPF wait for BGP to converge before accepting transit traffic. If there are no alternative paths, the router still accepts transit traffic.
- A router is in critical condition (for example, it has a very high CPU load or does not have enough memory to store all LSAs or build the routing table).
- When you want to gracefully introduce or remove a router to or from the network.
- When you have a test router in a lab, connected to a production network.



Note For older OSPF implementations (RFC 1247), router links in received router LSAs with a metric and cost of LSInfinity are not used during SPF calculations. Hence, no transit traffic is set to the routers originating such router LSAs.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure OSPF to originate router LSAs with the maximum metric until BGP indicates that it has converged:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# max-metric router-lsa on-startup wait-for-bgp
```

maximum interfaces (OSPF)

To limit the number of interfaces that can be configured for an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) process, use the **maximum interfaces** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default limit, use the **no** form of this command.

maximum interfaces *number-interfaces*
no maximum interfaces

Syntax Description

number-interfaces	Number of interfaces. Range is 1 to 1024.Range is 1 to 4294967295.

Command Default

If the command is not specified, the default is 255.

If the command is not specified, the default is 1024.

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **maximum interface** command to increase or decrease the limit on the number of interfaces configured for an OSPF process.

You cannot configure a limit lower than the number of interfaces currently configured for the OSPF process. To lower the limit, remove interfaces from the OSPF configuration until the number of configured interfaces is at or below the desired limit. You may then apply the new, lower limit.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

This example shows how to configure a maximum interface limit of 700 on a router:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# maximum interfaces 700
```

This example shows how to configure a maximum interface limit of 1500 on a router:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# maximum interfaces 1500
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ospf interface, on page 143	Displays OSPF interface information.

maximum redistributed-prefixes (OSPF)

To limit the aggregate number of prefixes that can be redistributed into an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) process, use the **maximum redistributed-prefix** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default limit, use the **no** form of this command.

maximum redistributed-prefixes *maximum* [*threshold-value*] [**warning-only**]
no maximum redistributed-prefixes

Syntax Description

maximum	Number of routes. Range is 1 to 4294967295.
threshold-value	(Optional) Threshold value (as a percentage) at which to generate a warning message. Range is 1 to 100.
warning-only	(Optional) Gives only a warning when the limit is exceeded.

Command Default

If the command is not specified, the default is 10000.

The threshold value defaults to 75 percent.

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **maximum redistributed-prefixes** command to increase or decrease the maximum number of prefixes (also referred to as routes) redistributed for an OSPF process.

If the *maximum* value is less than the existing number of routes, existing routes remain configured, but no new routes are redistributed.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a maximum number of routes that can be redistributed for an OSPF routing process:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 109
```

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# maximum redistributed-prefixes 15000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ospf routes, on page 166	Displays the OSPF topology table.

message-digest-key

To specify a key used with Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) Message Digest 5 (MD5) authentication, use the **message-digest-key** command in the appropriate mode. To remove an old MD5 key, use the **no** form of this command.

message-digest-key *key-id* **md5** {*key* | **clear** *key* | **encrypted** *key*}
no message-digest-key *key-id*

Syntax Description

key-id	Key number. Range is 1 to 255.
md5	Enables OSPF MD5 authentication.
key	Alphanumeric string of up to 16 characters.
clear	Specifies that the key be clear text.
encrypted	Specifies that the key be encrypted using a two-way algorithm.

Command Default

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the message digest key parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the message digest key parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then OSPF MD5 authentication is disabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Area configuration

Router configuration

Virtual-link configuration

VRF configuration

Multi-area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Usually, one key individual interface is used to generate authentication information when packets are sent and to authenticate incoming packets. The same key identifier on the neighbor router must have the same *key* value.

For authentication to be enabled, you must configure the **message-digest-key** command together with the **authentication** command and its **message-digest** keyword. Both the **message-digest-key** and **authentication** commands can be inherited from a higher configuration level.

The process of changing keys is as follows. Suppose the current configuration is:

```
interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
 message-digest-key 100 md5 OLD
```

You change the configuration to the following:

```
interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
 message-digest-key 101 md5 NEW
```

The system assumes its neighbors do not have the new key yet, so it begins a rollover process. It sends multiple copies of the same packet, each authenticated by different keys. In this example, the system sends out two copies of the same packet—the first one authenticated by key 100 and the second one authenticated by key 101.

Rollover allows neighboring routers to continue communication while the network administrator is updating them with the new key. Rollover stops after the local system finds that all its neighbors know the new key. The system detects that a neighbor has the new key when it receives packets from the neighbor authenticated by the new key.

After all neighbors have been updated with the new key, the old key should be removed. In this example, you would enter the following:

```
interface ethernet 1
 no ospf message-digest-key 100
```

Then, only key 101 is used for authentication on interface 1.

We recommend that you not keep more than one key individual interface. Every time you add a new key, you should remove the old key to prevent the local system from continuing to communicate with a hostile system that knows the old key. Removing the old key also reduces overhead during rollover.



Note The MD5 key is always stored in encrypted format on the router. The **clear** and **encrypted** keywords inform the router whether the value that is entered is encrypted or unencrypted.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set a new key 19 with the password *8ry4222* :

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0

RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/3/0/5.20
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# message-digest-key 19 md5 8ry4222
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
area (OSPF), on page 7	Configures an OSPF area.
authentication (OSPF), on page 9	Enables plain text, MD5 authentication, or null authentication for an OSPF interface.
default-cost (OSPF), on page 31	Enables authentication for an OSPF area.

mpls traffic-eng (OSPF)

To configure an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) area for Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE), use the **mpls traffic-eng** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove the MPLS TE from an area, use the **no** form of this command.

mpls traffic-eng
no mpls traffic-eng

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default

MPLS TE is not configured for OSPF.

Command Modes

Area configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You must configure the **mpls traffic-eng** command for OSPF to support MPLS traffic engineering. OSPF provides the flooding mechanism that is used to flood TE link information.

Note This command is supported only in the default VRF mode.

We recommend that you configure the **mpls traffic-eng router-id** command instead of using the **router-id** command in config mode.

OSPF support for MPLS TE is a component of the overall MPLS TE feature. Other MPLS TE software components must also be configured for this feature to be fully supported.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to associate loopback interface 0 with area 0, and area 0 is declared to be an MPLS area:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
```

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# router-id 10.10.10.10
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# mpls traffic-eng router-id loopback 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# mpls traffic-eng
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface loopback 0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
capability opaque disable, on page 15	Controls the OSPF opaque LSA support capability.
router-id (OSPF), on page 118	Configures a router ID for the OSPF process.

mpls traffic-eng router-id (OSPF)

To specify that the traffic engineering router identifier for the node is the IP address associated with a given Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) interface, use the **mpls traffic-eng router-id** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

mpls traffic-eng router-id {*router-id* | *type* *interface-path-id*}
no mpls traffic-eng router-id {*router-id* | *type* *interface-path-id*}

Syntax Description

router-id	The 32-bit router ID value specified in four-part, dotted-decimal notation (must be in the valid IP address range of 0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255).
type	Interface type.
interface-path-id	Physical interface or virtual interface. Use the **show interfaces** command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.

Command Default

If this command is specified in router configuration mode, then the traffic engineering router identifier for the node is the IP address associated with a given interface.

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

This identifier of the router acts as a stable IP address for the traffic engineering configuration. This IP address is flooded to all nodes. For all traffic engineering tunnels originating at other nodes and ending at this node, you must set the tunnel destination to the traffic engineering router identifier of the destination node, because that is the address that the traffic engineering topology database at the tunnel head uses for its path calculation.

Note We recommend that loopback interfaces be used for Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE), because they are more stable than physical interfaces.

Note This command is supported only in the default VRF mode.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to specify the traffic engineering router identifier as the IP address associated with loopback interface 0:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# mpls traffic-eng router-id loopback 0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
mpls traffic-eng (OSPF), on page 72	Configures an OSPF area for MPLS TE.

mtu-ignore (OSPF)

To prevent Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) from checking whether neighbors are using the same maximum transmission unit (MTU) on a common interface when exchanging database descriptor (DBD) packets, use the **mtu-ignore** command in the appropriate mode. To reset to default, use the **no** form of this command.

mtu-ignore [**disable** | **enable**]
no mtu-ignore

Syntax Description

disable	(Optional) Enables checking for whether OSPF neighbors are using the MTU on a common interface.
enable	(Optional) Disables checking for whether OSPF neighbors are using the MTU on a common interface.

Command Default

The default is **mtu-ignore** with no keywords, which disables MTU checking.

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode,

then the interface adopts the MTU ignore parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode,

then the interface adopts the MTU ignore parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level,

then OSPF checks the MTU received from neighbors when exchanging DBD packets.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Area configuration

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Multi-area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

OSPF checks whether OSPF neighbors are using the same MTU on a common interface. This check is performed when neighbors exchange DBD packets. If the receiving MTU in the DBD packet is higher than the MTU configured on the incoming interface, OSPF adjacency is not established.

The keywords, **disable** and **enable** , do not need to be used. If no keywords are used, the **mtu-ignore** command disables MTU checking. You can then use the **no mtu-ignore** command to activate MTU checking.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to disable MTU mismatch detection on receiving DBD packets:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/3/0/5.20
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# mtu-ignore
```

multi-area-interface

To enable multiple adjacencies for different Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) areas and enter multi-area interface configuration mode, use the **multi-area-interface** command in the area configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

multi-area-interface *type interface-path-id*
no multi-area-interface *type interface-path-id*

Syntax Description

type	Interface type.
interface-path-id	Physical interface or virtual interface. **Note** Use the **show interfaces** command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.

Command Default

An OSPF network is enabled for one area only.

Command Modes

Area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **multi-area-interface** command to enable area border routers (ABRs) to establish multiple adjacencies for different OSPF areas.

Each multiple area adjacency is announced as a point-to-point unnumbered link in the configured area. This point-to-point link provides a topological path for that area. The first or primary adjacency using the link advertises the link consistent with draft-ietf-ospf-multi-area-adj-06.txt.

You can configure multi-area adjacency on any interface where only two OSF speakers are attached. In the case of native broadcast networks, the interface must be configured as an OPSF point-to-point type using the **network point-to-point** command to enable the interface for a multi-area adjacency.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable multiple area adjacency for OSPF 109:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/3/0/5.20
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# area 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# multi-area-interface TenGigE0/3/0/5.20
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-mif)# ?

    authentication       Enable authentication
    authentication-key   Authentication password (key)
    commit               Commit the configuration changes to running
    cost                 Interface cost
    database-filter      Filter OSPF LSA during synchronization and flooding
    dead-interval        Interval after which a neighbor is declared dead
    describe             Describe a command without taking real actions
    distribute-list      Filter networks in routing updates
    do                   Run an exec command
    exit                 Exit from this submode
    hello-interval       Time between HELLO packets
    message-digest-key   Message digest authentication password (key)
    mtu-ignore           Enable/Disable ignoring of MTU in DBD packets
    no                   Negate a command or set its defaults
    packet-size          Customize size of OSPF packets upto MTU
    pwd                  Commands used to reach current submode
    retransmit-interval  Time between retransmitting lost link state advertisements
    root                 Exit to the global configuration mode
    show                 Show contents of configuration
    transmit-delay       Estimated time needed to send link-state update packet
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-mif)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ospf interface, on page 143	Displays OSPF interface information.

neighbor (OSPF)

To configure Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routers interconnecting to nonbroadcast networks, use the **neighbor** command in interface configuration mode. To remove a configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

neighbor *ip-address* [**cost** *number*] [**priority** *number*] [**poll-interval** *seconds*]
no neighbor *ip-address* [**cost** *number*] [**priority** *number*] [**poll-interval** *seconds*]

Syntax Description

ip-address	Interface IP address of the neighbor.
cost *number*	(Optional) Assigns a cost to the neighbor, in the form of an integer from 1 to 65535. Neighbors with no specific cost configured assume the cost of the interface, based on the **cost** command. On point-to-multipoint interfaces, **cost** *number* is the only keyword and argument combination that works. The **cost** keyword does not apply to nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) networks.
priority *number*	(Optional) Specifies an 8-bit number indicating the router priority value of the nonbroadcast neighbor associated with the IP address specified. The **priority** keyword does not apply to point-to-multipoint interfaces.
poll-interval *seconds*	(Optional) Specifies an unsigned integer value (in seconds) reflecting the poll interval. RFC 1247 recommends that this value be much larger than the hello interval. The **poll-interval** keyword does not apply to point-to-multipoint interfaces.

Command Default

No configuration is specified.

priority *number* : 0

poll-interval *seconds* : 120 seconds (2 minutes)

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You must include one neighbor entry in the software configuration for each known nonbroadcast network neighbor. The neighbor address must be on the primary address of the interface.

If a neighboring router has become inactive (hello packets have not been received for the router dead interval period), it may still be necessary to send hello packets to the dead neighbor. These hello packets are sent at a reduced rate called the *poll interval*.

When the router starts up, it sends only hello packets to those routers with nonzero priority; that is, routers that are eligible to become designated routers (DRs) and backup designated routers (BDRs). After the DR and BDR are selected, the DR and BDR start sending hello packets to all neighbors to form adjacencies.

To filter all outgoing OSPF link-state advertisement (LSA) packets for the neighbor, use the **neighbor database-filter all out** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to declare a router at address 172.16.3.4 on a nonbroadcast network, with a priority of 1 and a poll interval of 180 seconds:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# neighbor 172.16.3.4 priority 1 poll-interval 180
```

The following example illustrates a network with nonbroadcast:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# interface TenGigE0/3/0/5.20
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-if)# ip address 172.16.3.10 255.255.255.0

RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/3/0/5.20
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# network nonbroadcast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# neighbor 172.16.3.4 priority 1 poll-interval 180
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# neighbor 172.16.3.5 cost 10 priority 1 poll-interval
180
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# neighbor 172.16.3.6 cost 15 priority 1 poll-interval
180
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# neighbor 172.16.3.7 priority 1 poll-interval 180
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
neighbor database-filter all out, on page 82	Filters all outgoing LSAs to an OSPF neighbor.
network (OSPF), on page 83	Configures the OSPF network type to a type other than the default for a given medium.
priority (OSPF), on page 98	Sets the router priority, which helps determine the designated router for this network.

neighbor database-filter all out

To filter all outgoing link-state advertisements (LSAs) to an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) neighbor, use the **neighbor database-filter all out** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the forwarding of LSAs to the neighbor, use the **no** form of this command.

neighbor *ip-address* **database-filter all out**
no neighbor *ip-address* **database-filter all out**

Syntax Description

ip-address	IP address of the neighbor to which outgoing LSAs are blocked.

Command Default

Instead of all outgoing LSAs being filtered to the neighbor, they are flooded to the neighbor.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **neighbor database-filter all out** command to filter all outgoing OSPF LSA packets during synchronization and flooding for point-to-multipoint neighbors on nonbroadcast networks. More neighbor options are available with the **neighbor** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to prevent flooding of OSPF LSAs from point-to-multipoint networks to the neighbor at IP address 10.2.3.4:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/3/0/5.20
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# neighbor 10.2.3.4 database-filter all out
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
neighbor (OSPF), on page 80	Configures OSPF routers interconnecting to nonbroadcast networks.

network (OSPF)

To configure the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) network type to a type other than the default for a given medium, use the **network** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

network {**broadcast** | **non-broadcast** | {**point-to-multipoint** [**non-broadcast**] | **point-to-point**}}
no network

Syntax Description

broadcast	Sets the network type to broadcast.
non-broadcast	Sets the network type to nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA).
point-to-multipoint	Sets the network type to point-to-multipoint.
non-broadcast	(Optional) Sets the point-to-multipoint network to be nonbroadcast. If you use this keyword, the **neighbor** command is required.
point-to-point	Sets the network type to point-to-point.

Command Default

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the network parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the network parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then the OSPF network type is the default of the given medium.

POS interfaces default to point-to-point and

TenGigEthernet and HundredGigEthernet interfaces are default to broadcast.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Area configuration

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **network** command to configure broadcast networks as NBMA networks when, for example, routers in your network do not support multicast addressing.

Configuring NBMA networks as either broadcast or nonbroadcast assumes that there are virtual circuits from every router to every router or fully meshed network. However, there are other configurations where this assumption is not true; for example, a partially meshed network. In these cases, you can configure the OSPF network type as a point-to-multipoint network. Routing between two routers that are not directly connected go through the router that has virtual circuits to both routers. You need not configure neighbors when using this command.

If this command is issued on an interface that does not allow it, this command is ignored.

OSPF has two features related to point-to-multipoint networks. One feature applies to broadcast networks; the other feature applies to nonbroadcast networks:

- On point-to-multipoint, broadcast networks, you can use the **neighbor** command, and you must specify a cost to that neighbor.
- On point-to-multipoint, nonbroadcast networks, you must use the **neighbor** command to identify neighbors. Assigning a cost to a neighbor is optional.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the OSPF network as a nonbroadcast network:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# network non-broadcast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# neighbor 172.16.3.4 priority 1 poll-interval 180
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
neighbor (OSPF), on page 80	Configures OSPF routers interconnecting to nonbroadcast networks.

nsf (OSPF)

To configure nonstop forwarding (NSF) for the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol, use the **nsf** command in the appropriate mode. To remove this command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf {**cisco** [**enforce global**] | **ietf** [**helper disable**]}
no nsf {**cisco** [**enforce global**] | **ietf** [**helper disable**]}

Syntax Description

cisco	Enables Cisco Nonstop Forwarding.
enforce global	(Optional) Cancels NSF restart when non-NSF network device neighbors are detected.
ietf	Enables Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) graceful restart.
helper disable	(Optional) Disables router helper support.

Command Default

NSF is disabled.

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The NSF feature allows for the forwarding of data packets to continue along known routes while routing protocol information (such as OSPF) is being restored following a switchover.

Use the **nsf** command if the router is expected to perform NSF during restart. To experience the full benefits of this feature, configure all neighboring routers with NSF.

When this command is used without the optional **cisco enforce global** keywords and non-NSF neighbors are detected, the NSF restart mechanism cancels on the interfaces of those neighbors and functions properly on others.

When this command is used with the optional **cisco enforce global** keywords and non-NSF neighbors are detected, NSF restart is canceled for the entire OSPF process.

IETF graceful restart provides an NSF mechanism to allow data traffic to flow seamlessly with no packet drops during the transient period when OSPF attempts to recover after a process restart or RP failover, within the guidelines of RFC 3623.

By default, neighbors in helper mode listen to both the NSF Cisco- and NSF IETF-type LSAs. The **nsf** command enables one type of mechanism that would undergo an RP failover or, anticipating an OSPF process

restart. If the **cisco** or **ietf** keyword is not entered, NSF is not enabled, irrespective of neighbors in listening mode for both NSF Cisco and NSF IETF.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to cancel NSF restart for the entire OSPF process if non-NSF neighbors are detected on any network interface during restart:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# nsf cisco enforce global
```

nsf flush-delay-time (OSPF)

To configure the maximum time allowed for nonstop forwarding (NSF) external route queries for the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol, use the **nsf flush-delay-time** command in the appropriate mode. To remove this command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf flush-delay-time *seconds*
no nsf flush-delay-time *seconds*

Syntax Description

seconds	Length of time (in seconds) allowed for NSF external route queries. Range is 1 to 3600 seconds.

Command Default

seconds : 300

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the maximum time for NSF to learn external routes for OSPF at 60 seconds:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# nsf flush-delay-time 60
```

nsf interval (OSPF)

To configure the minimum time between consecutive nonstop forwarding (NSF) restart attempts for the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol, use the **nsf interval** command in the appropriate mode. To remove this command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf interval *seconds*
no nsf interval *seconds*

Syntax Description

seconds	Length of time (in seconds) between consecutive restart attempts. Range is 90 to 3600 seconds.

Command Default

seconds : 90

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When you use the **nsf interval** command, the OSPF process must be up for at least 90 seconds before OSPF attempts to perform an NSF restart.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the minimum time between consecutive NSF restart attempts at 120 seconds:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostnamer(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# nsf interval 120
```

nsf lifetime (OSPF)

To configure the maximum time that routes are held in the Routing Information Base (RIB) following an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) process restart, use the **nsf lifetime** command in the appropriate mode. To remove this command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf lifetime *seconds*
no nsf lifetime *seconds*

Syntax Description

seconds	The length of time (in seconds) that routes are held in the RIB. Range is 90 to 3600 seconds.

Command Default

seconds : 95

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When you use this command, the OSPF process must reconverge within the maximum length of time configured. If the convergence exceeds this length of time, routes are purged from RIB and nonstop forwarding (NSF) restart may fail.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the maximum lifetime for OSPF NSF at 120 seconds:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# nsf lifetime 120
```

nsr (OSPF)

To configure nonstop routing (NSR) for the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol, use the **nsr** command in OSPF router configuration mode. To remove this command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

nsr
no nsr

Command Default

NSR is not defined.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The NSR feature allows an OSPF process on the active RP to synchronize all necessary data and states with the OSPF process on the standby RP. When the switchover happens, the OSPF process on the newly active RP has all the necessary data and states to continue running and does not require any help from its neighbors.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure NSR:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# nsr
```

nssa (OSPF)

To configure an area as a not-so-stubby area (NSSA), use the **nssa** command in area configuration mode. To remove the NSSA distinction from the area, use the **no** form of this command.

nssa [**no-redistribution**] [**default-information-originate** [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** *type-value*]] [**no-summary**]
no nssa

Syntax Description

no-redistribution	(Optional) Imports routes only into the normal areas, but not into the NSSA area, by the **redistribute** command when the router is an NSSA Area Border Router (ABR).
default-information-originate	(Optional) Generates a Type 7 default into the NSSA area. This keyword takes effect only on an NSSA ABR or NSSA Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR).
metric *metric-value*	(Optional) Specifies the metric used for generating the default route. If you omit a value and do not specify a value using the **defaultmetric** command, the default metric value is 10. Range is 1 to 16777214.
metric-type *type-value*	(Optional) Specifies the external link type associated with the default route advertised into the OSPF routing domain. It can be one of the following values: **1**—Type 1 external route **2**—Type 2 external route
no-summary	(Optional) Prevents an ABR from sending summary link advertisements into the NSSA.

Command Default

No NSSA area is defined.

Command Modes

Area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

An NSSA does not flood Type 5 external LSAs from the core into the area, but can import autonomous system external routes in a limited fashion within the area.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure area 1 as an NSSA area:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# nssa
```

ospf name-lookup

To configure the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol to look up Domain Name System (DNS) names, use the **ospf name-lookup** command in XR config mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

ospf name-lookup
no ospf name-lookup

Command Default

Routers are displayed by router ID or neighbor ID.

Command Modes

XR config

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **ospf name-lookup** command to easily identify a router when executing all OSPF **show** command displays. The router is displayed by name rather than by its router ID or neighbor ID.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure OSPF to identify a router by name:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# ospf name-lookup
```

packet-size (OSPF)

To configure the size of Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) packets up to the size specified by the maximum transmission unit (MTU), use the **packet-size** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To disable this function and reestablish the default packet size, use the **no** form of this command.

packet-size *bytes*
no packet-size

Syntax Description

bytes	Size, in bytes. Range is 576 to 10000 bytes.

Command Default

If the command is not specified, the default packet size is either the interface IP MTU size (if that is lower than 9000 bytes) or 9000 bytes.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Area configuration

Interface configuration

VRF configuration

Multi-area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **packet-size** command to customize the size of OSPF packets. The OSPF protocol compares the packet size and the MTU size and uses the lower packet size value.

If the command is not configured, the default packet size is equal to the interface IP MTU size (if that is lower than 9000 bytes) or 9000 bytes. For example, if the interface IP MTU size is 1500 bytes, OSPF uses packet size of 1500 bytes on the interface because the byte size is lower than 9000 bytes. If the interface IP MTU size is 9500 bytes, OSPF uses packet size of 9000 bytes on the interface because the byte size exceeds 9000 bytes. The interface IP MTU size depends on the interface and the platform. In most cases, the default interface IP MTU value will be lower than 9000 bytes.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the packet size on an interface:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/3/0/5.20
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# packet-size 3500
```

passive (OSPF)

To suppress the sending of Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol operation on an interface, use the **passive** command in the appropriate mode. To remove the passive configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

passive [**disable** | **enable**]
no passive

Syntax Description

disable	(Optional) Sends OSPF updates.
enable	(Optional) Disables sending OSPF updates.

Command Default

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the passive parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the passive parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then the passive parameter is disabled and OSPF updates are sent on the interface.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Area configuration

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

OSPF routing information is neither sent nor received through the specified interface. The interface appears as a stub network in the OSPF router (Type 1) link-state advertisement (LSA).

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows that Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/6/0/2.10 reduces OSPF updates because passive mode is enabled; however, Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/6/0/6.11 receives normal OSPF traffic flow:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# passive
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# exit
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/6.11
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# end
```

priority (OSPF)

To set the router priority for an interface, which helps determine the designated router for an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) link, use the **priority** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

priority *value*
no priority *value*

Syntax Description

value	8-bit unsigned integer indicating the router priority value. Range is 0 to 255.

Command Default

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the priority parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the priority parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then the default priority is 1.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Area configuration

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When two routers attached to a network both attempt to become the designated router, the one with the higher router priority takes precedence. If there is a tie, the router with the higher router ID takes precedence. A router with a router priority set to zero is ineligible to become the designated router or backup designated router. Router priority is configured only for interfaces to multiaccess networks (in other words, not point-to-point networks).

This priority value is used when you configure the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol for nonbroadcast networks using the **neighbor** command for OSPF.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows that priority is set through the **priority** and **neighbor** commands for Routers A and B and that the neighbor priority value must reflect that of the neighbor router:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-if)# ipv4 address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-if)# exit
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# network non-broadcast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# priority 4
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# neighbor 10.0.0.1 priority 6
```

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# interface TenGigE0/3/0/2.10
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-if)# ipv4 address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-if)# exit
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/3/0/2.10
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# network non-broadcast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# priority 6
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# neighbor 10.0.0.2 priority 4
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
neighbor (OSPF), on page 80	Configures OSPF routers interconnecting to nonbroadcast networks.
network (OSPF), on page 83	Configures the OSPF network type to a type other than the default for a given medium.

protocol shutdown

To disable an instance of the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol so that it cannot form an adjacency on any interface, use the **protocol shutdown** command in the router configuration mode. To reenable the OSPF protocol, use the **no** form of this command.

protocol shutdown
no protocol shutdown

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **protocol shutdown** command to disable the OSPF protocol for a specific routing instance without removing any existing OSPF configuration parameters.

The OSPF protocol continues to run on the router and you can use the current OSPF configuration, but OSPF does not form any adjacencies on any interface.

This command is similar to performing the **no router ospf** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to disable the OSPF 1 instance:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospfv2 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# protocol shutdown
```

queue dispatch incoming

To limit the number of incoming packets (LSAUpdates, LSAcks, DBDs, LSRequests, and Hellos that trigger a change state) processed, use the **queue dispatch incoming** command in router configuration mode. To return to the system default value, use the **no** form of this command.

queue dispatch incoming *count*
no queue dispatch incoming

Syntax Description

count	Maximum number of continuous events processed. Range is 30 to 3000.

Command Default

The default incoming count is 300 packets (when the count is not configured).

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how limit the number of incoming packets processed to 500:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# queue dispatch incoming 500
```

Use the show ospf message-queue, on page 151 command to see the queue dispatch values, peak lengths, and limits.

Related Commands

Command	Description
queue dispatch rate-limited-lsa, on page 103	Sets the maximum number of rate-limited link-state advertisements (LSAs) processed per run.
queue dispatch spf-lsa-limit, on page 105	Limits the number of summary or external Type 3 to Type 7 link-state advertisements (LSAs) processed per shortest path first (SPF) run.

Command	Description
queue limit, on page 107	Sets the high watermark for incoming priority events.
show ospf message-queue, on page 151	Displays the information about the queue dispatch values, peak lengths, and limits.

queue dispatch rate-limited-lsa

To set the maximum number of rate-limited link-state advertisement (LSA) (re-)originations processed per run, use the **queue dispatch rate-limited-lsa** command in router configuration mode. To return to the system default value, use the **no** form of this command.

queue dispatch rate-limited-lsa *count*
no queue dispatch rate-limited-lsa

Syntax Description

count	Maximum number of rate-limited LSAs processed per run. Range is 30 to 3000.

Command Default

The default number of rate-limited LSAs processed per run is 300 (when this count is not configured).

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the maximum number of rate-limited LSA (re-)originations processed per run to 300:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# queue dispatch rate-limited-lsa 300
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
queue dispatch incoming, on page 101	Limits the number of continuous incoming events processed.
queue dispatch spf-lsa-limit, on page 105	Limits the number of summary or external Type 3 to Type 7 link-state advertisements (LSAs) processed per shortest path first (SPF) run.
queue limit, on page 107	Sets the high watermark for incoming priority events.

Command	Description
show ospf message-queue, on page 151	Displays the information about the queue dispatch values, peak lengths, and limits.

queue dispatch spf-lsa-limit

To change the maximum number of Type 3-4 and Type 5-7 link-state advertisements (LSAs) processed per shortest path first (SPF) iteration within a single SPF run, use the **queue dispatch spf-lsa-limit** command in router configuration mode. To return to the system default value, use the **no** form of this command.

queue dispatch spf-lsa-limit *count*
no queue dispatch spf-lsa-limit

Syntax Description

count	Maximum number of continuous Type 3-4 and Type 5-7 LSAs processed per SPF in each scheduled iteration within a single SPF run. Range is 30 to 3000.

Command Default

The default number of Type 3-4 and Type 5-7 processed per run is 150 LSAs (when this command is not configured).

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to limit the number of continuous Type 3-4 and Type 5-7 LSAs processed by SPF per scheduling run, to 100:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# queue dispatch spf-lsa-limit 100
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
queue dispatch incoming, on page 101	Limits the number of continuous incoming events processed.
queue dispatch rate-limited-lsa, on page 103	Sets the maximum number of rate-limited link-state advertisements (LSAs) processed per run
queue limit, on page 107	Sets the high watermark for incoming priority events.

Command	Description
show ospf message-queue, on page 151	Displays the information about the queue dispatch values, peak lengths, and limits.

queue limit

To set the high watermark for incoming events by priority, use the **queue limit** in router configuration mode. To return to the system default values, use the **no** form of this command.

queue limit {**high** | **medium** | **low**} *count*
no queue limit {**high** | **medium** | **low**}

Syntax Description

high	High watermark for incoming high-priority events (state-changing Hellos).
medium	High watermark for incoming medium-priority events (LSA ACK).
low	High watermark for incoming low-priority events (DBD/LSUpd/LSReq).
count	Maximum number of events per queue. Events are dropped when the priority queue size exceeds this value. Range is 1000 to 30000.

Command Default

High watermark: 9500 (when the corresponding configuration is not present).

Medium watermark: 9000 (when the corresponding configuration is not present).

Low watermark: 8000 (when the corresponding configuration is not present).

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Always keep the limits in the following order of priority:

Limit for High > Limit for Medium > Limit for Low

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following examples show how to set the maximum number of events per queue:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# queue limit high 11000
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# queue limit medium 10000
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# queue limit low 9000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
queue dispatch incoming, on page 101	Limits the number of continuous incoming events processed.
queue dispatch rate-limited-lsa, on page 103	Sets the maximum number of rate-limited link-state advertisements (LSAs) processed per run.
queue dispatch spf-lsa-limit, on page 105	Limits the number of summary or external Type 3 to Type 7 link-state advertisements (LSAs) processed per shortest path first (SPF) run.
show ospf message-queue, on page 151	Displays the information about the queue dispatch values, peak lengths, and limits.

range (OSPF)

To consolidate and summarize routes at an area boundary, use the **range** command in area configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

range *ip-address mask* [**advertise** | **not-advertise**]
no range *ip-address mask* [**advertise** | **not-advertise**]

Syntax Description

ip-address	IP address in four-part, dotted-decimal notation.
mask	IP address mask.
advertise	(Optional) Sets the address range status to advertise and generates a Type 3 summary link-state advertisement (LSA).
not-advertise	(Optional) Sets the address range status to DoNotAdvertise. The Type 3 summary LSA is suppressed and the component networks remain hidden from other networks.

Command Default

When this command is not specified for Area Border Routers (ABRs), routes at an area boundary are not consolidated or summarized.

Advertise is the default.

Command Modes

Area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **range** command only with Area Border Router (ABRs). Use the command to consolidate or summarize routes for an area. The result is that a single summary route is advertised to other areas by the ABR. Routing information is condensed at area boundaries. External to the area, a single route is advertised for each address range. This process is called *route summarization* .

Multiple range configurations specifying the **range** command can be configured. Thus, the OSPF protocol can summarize addresses for many different sets of address ranges.

The summarized route uses the maximum cost of the routes assumed in the range.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows area 36.0.0.0 consisting of interfaces whose IP addresses have "10.31.x.x" as the first two octets. The **range** command summarizes interfaces. Instead of advertising eight networks individually, the single route 10.31.0.0 255.255.0.0 is advertised:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 201
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# interface TenGigE0/3/0/2
!
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 36.0.0.0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# range 10.31.0.0 255.255.0.0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/1/0/0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# interface TenGigE0/1/0/0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# interface TenGigE0/1/0/1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# interface TenGigE0/1/0/2
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# interface TenGigE0/1/0/3
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# interface TenGigE0/2/0/0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# interface TenGigE0/2/0/1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# interface TenGigE0/2/0/2
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# interface TenGigE0/2/0/3
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# end
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
summary-prefix (OSPF), on page 187	Creates aggregate addresses for routes being redistributed from another routing protocol into the OSPF protocol.

redistribute (OSPF)

To redistribute routes from one routing domain into Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), use the **redistribute** command in the appropriate mode. To remove the **redistribute** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition in which the software does not redistribute routes, use the **no** form of this command.

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
redistribute bgp *process-id* [**preserve-med**] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**1** | **2**}] [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]
no redistribute bgp *process-id* [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**1** | **2**}] [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

Local Interface Routes
redistribute connected [**instance** *instance-name*] [**instance IPCP**][**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**1** | **2**}] [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]
no redistribute connected [**instance** *instance-name*] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**1** | **2**}] [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

Directed-attached gateway redundancy (DAGR)
redistribute dagr [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**1** | **2**}] [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]
no redistribute dagr [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**1** | **2**}] [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP)
redistribute eigrp *process-id* [**match** {**external** [**1** | **2**] | **internal**}] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**1** | **2**}] [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]
no redistribute eigrp *process-id* [**match** {**external** [**1** | **2**] | **internal**}] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**1** | **2**}] [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS)
redistribute isis *process-id* [**level-1** | **level-2** | **level-1-2**] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**1** | **2**}] [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]
no redistribute isis *process-id* [**level-1** | **level-2** | **level-1-2**] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**1** | **2**}] [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)
redistribute ospf *process-id* [**match** {**external** [**1** | **2**] | **internal** | **nssa-external** [**1** | **2**]}] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**1** | **2**}] [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]
no redistribute ospf *process-id* [**match** {**external** [**1** | **2**] | **internal** | **nssa-external** [**1** | **2**]}] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**1** | **2**}] [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

Routing Information Protocol (RIP)
redistribute rip [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**1** | **2**}] [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]
no redistribute rip [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**1** | **2**}] [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

IP Static Routes

redistribute static [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**1** | **2**}] [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

no redistribute static [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**1** | **2**}] [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

Syntax Description

bgp	Distributes routes from the BGP protocol.
process-id	For the **bgp** keyword, an autonomous system number has the following ranges: • Range for 2-byte Autonomous system numbers (ASNs) is 1 to 65535. • Range for 4-byte Autonomous system numbers (ASNs) in asplain format is 1 to 4294967295. • Range for 4-byte Autonomous system numbers (ASNs) is asdot format is 1.0 to 65535.65535. For the **isis** keyword, an IS-IS instance name from which routes are to be redistributed. The value takes the form of a string. A decimal number can be entered, but it is stored internally as a string. For the **ospf** keyword, an OSPF instance name from which routes are to be redistributed. The value takes the form of a string. A decimal number can be entered, but it is stored internally as a string.
preserve-med	(Optional) Preserves the Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) of BGP routes.
metric *metric-value*	(Optional) Specifies the metric used for the redistributed route. Range is 1 to 16777214. Use a value consistent with the source protocol.
metric-type { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Specifies the external link type associated with the route advertised into the OSPF routing domain. It can be one of two values: • **1** —Type 1 external route • **2** —Type 2 external route
tag *tag-value*	(Optional) Specifies the value attached to each external route. This value is not used by the OSPF protocol itself, but is carried in the external LSAs. Range is 0 to 4294967295.
route-policy *policy-name*	(Optional) Specifies the identifier of a configured policy. A policy is used to filter the importation of routes from this source routing protocol to OSPF.
connected	Distributes routes that are established automatically by virtue of having enabled IP on an interface.
instance	Connected instance.
instance-name	Name of the connected instance.
instance IPCP	Distributes routes from IPCP protocols.
eigrp	Distributes routes from the EIGRP protocol.
isis	Distributes routes from the IS-IS protocol.

level-1	(Optional) Redistributes Level 1 routes into other IP routing protocols independently.
l **evel-1-2**	(Optional) Distributes both Level 1 and Level 2 routes into other IP routing protocols.
level-2	(Optional) Distributes Level 2 routes into other IP routing protocols independently.
ospf	Distributes routes from the OSPF protocol.
match { **internal** | **external [1** | **2**] | **nssa-external** [**1** | **2]** }	(Optional) Specifies the criteria by which OSPF routes are redistributed into other routing domains. It can be one or more of the following: • **internal** —Routes that are internal to a specific autonomous system (intra- and inter-area OSPF routes). • **external** [**1 | 2**]—Routes that are external to the autonomous system, but are imported into OSPF as Type 1 or Type 2 external routes. • **nssa-external** [**1 | 2**]—Routes that are external to the autonomous system, but are imported into OSPF as Type 1 or Type 2 not-so-stubby area (NSSA) external routes. For the **external** and **nssa-external** options, if a type is not specified, then both Type 1 and Type 2 are assumed. If no match is specified, the default is no filtering.
rip	Distributes routes from the RIP protocol.
static	Distributes IP static routes.
dagr	Distributes routes from the directed-attached gateway redundancy (DAGR).

Command Default

Route redistribution is disabled.

metric *metric-value:* Default is 20 for routes from all protocols except BGP routes, for which the default is 1.

metric-type : Type 2 external route.

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Note When redistributing routes (into OSPF) using both command keywords for setting or matching of attributes and a route policy, the routes are run through the route policy first, followed by the keyword matching and setting.

Redistributed routing information should always be filtered by the **policy** *policy-name* keyword and argument. This filtering ensures that only those routes intended by the administrator are redistributed into OSPF.

Whenever you use the **redistribute** or default-information originate (OSPF), on page 33 command to redistribute routes into an OSPF routing domain, the router automatically becomes an ASBR. However, an ASBR does not, by default, generate a default route into the OSPF routing domain.

When routes are redistributed between OSPF processes, no OSPF metrics are preserved.

When routes are redistributed into OSPF and no metric is specified with the **metric** keyword, OSPF uses 20 as the default metric for routes from all protocols except BGP routes, which get a metric of 1.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to cause BGP routes to be redistributed into an OSPF domain:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 110
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# redistribute bgp 100
```

The following example shows how to redistribute the specified IS-IS process routes into an OSPF domain. The IS-IS routes are redistributed with a metric of 100.

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# redistribute isis 108 metric 100
```

In the following example, network 10.0.0.0 appears as an external link-state advertisement (LSA) in OSPF 1:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-if)# ip address 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
!
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# interface TenGigE0/3/0/5.20
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# ip address 10.99.0.0 255.0.0.0
!
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# redistribute ospf 2
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/3/0/5.20
!
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 2
```

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
default-information originate (OSPF), on page 33	Generates a default external route into an OSPF routing domain.

retransmit-interval (OSPF)

To specify the time between link-state advertisement (LSA) retransmissions for adjacencies belonging to the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) interface, use the **retransmit-interval** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

retransmit-interval *seconds*
no retransmit-interval

Syntax Description

seconds	Time (in seconds) between retransmissions. It must be greater than the expected round-trip delay between any two routers on the attached network. Range is 1 to 65535 seconds.

Command Default

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the retransmit interval parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the retransmit interval parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then the default retransmit interval is 5 seconds.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Area configuration

Router configuration

Virtual-link configuration

VRF configuration

Multi-area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When a router sends an LSA to its neighbor, it keeps the LSA until it receives the acknowledgment message. If the router receives no acknowledgment, it resends the LSA.

The setting of this parameter should be conservative, or needless retransmission results. The value should be larger for serial lines and virtual links.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the retransmit interval value to 8 seconds in interface configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 201
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/3/0/5.20
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# retransmit-interval 8
```

router-id (OSPF)

To configure a router ID for the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) process, use the **router-id** command in the appropriate mode. To cause the software to use the default method of determining the router ID, use the **no** form of this command after clearing or restarting the OSPF process.

router-id router-id
no router-id router-id

Syntax Description

router-id	32-bit router ID value specified in four-part, dotted-decimal notation.

Command Default

If this command is not configured, the router ID is the highest IP version 4 (IPv4) address for an interface on the router, with any loopback interface taking precedence.

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

It is good practice to use the **router-id** command to explicitly specify a unique 32-bit numeric value for the router ID. This action ensures that OSPF can function regardless of the interface address configuration. Clear the OSPF process using the **clear ospf process** command or restart the OSPF process for the **no router-id** command to take effect.

OSPF attempts to obtain a router ID in the following ways (in order of preference):

1. By default, when the OSPF process initializes, it checks if there is a router-id in the checkpointing database.
2. The 32-bit numeric value specified by the OSPF **router-id** command in router configuration mode. (This value can be any 32-bit value. It is not restricted to the IPv4 addresses assigned to interfaces on this router, and need not be a routable IPv4 address.)
3. The ITAL selected router-id.
4. The primary IPv4 address of an interface over which this OSPF process is running. The first interface address in the OSPF interface is selected.



Note Unlike OSPF version 3, OSPF version 2 is guaranteed to have at least one interface with an IPv4 address configured.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to assign the IP address of 172.20.10.10 to the OSPF process 109:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# router-id 172.20.10.10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear ospf process, on page 16	Resets an OSPF router process without stopping and restarting it.
ipv4 address	Sets a primary IPv4 address for an interface.

router ospf

To configure an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing process, use the **router ospf** command in XR config mode. To terminate an OSPF routing process, use the **no** form of this command.

router ospf *process-name*
no router ospf *process-name*

Syntax Description

process-name	Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is any alphanumeric string no longer than 40 characters without spaces.

Command Default

No OSPF routing process is defined.

Command Modes

XR config

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You can specify multiple OSPF routing processes in each router. Up to 10 processes can be configured. The recommendation is not to exceed 4 OSPF processes.

All OSPF configuration commands must be configured under an OSPF routing process. For example, two of these commands are the **default-metric** command and the **router-id** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write
rib	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to instantiate an OSPF routing process called 109:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 109
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
area (OSPF), on page 7	Configures an OSPF area.
default-metric (OSPF), on page 35	Sets default metric values for routes redistributed from another protocol into the OSPF protocol.
interface (OSPF), on page 55	Defines the interfaces on which the OSPF protocol runs.
router-id (OSPF), on page 118	Configures a router ID for the OSPF process.

show ospf

To display general information about Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing processes, use the **show ospf** command in exec mode.

show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [**summary**]

Syntax Description

process-name	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the **router ospf** command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
vrf *vrf-name* **all**	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. The *vrf-name* argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings "default" and "all" are reserved values of the *vrf-name* argument.
summary	(Optional) Displays OSPF summary information.

Command Default

IPv4 and unicast address prefixes

Command Modes

exec

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show ospf** command to provide basic information about the OSPF processes running on the router. Additional options provide in-depth information.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname#show ospf

Routing Process "ospf 1" with ID 1.1.1.1
 Supports only single TOS(TOS0) routes
 Supports opaque LSA
 It is an area border router
 Initial SPF schedule delay 5000 msecs
 Minimum hold time between two consecutive SPFs 10000 msecs
 Maximum wait time between two consecutive SPFs 10000 msecs
 Initial LSA throttle delay 500 msecs
```

```
Minimum hold time for LSA throttle 5000 msecs
Maximum wait time for LSA throttle 5000 msecs
Minimum LSA interval 5000 msecs. Minimum LSA arrival 1 secs
Maximum number of configured interfaces 255
Number of external LSA 0. Checksum Sum 00000000
Number of opaque AS LSA 0. Checksum Sum 00000000
Number of DCbitless external and opaque AS LSA 0
Number of DoNotAge external and opaque AS LSA 0
Number of areas in this router is 2. 2 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
External flood list length 0
Non-Stop Forwarding enabled
   Area BACKBONE(0) (Inactive)
       Number of interfaces in this area is 2
       SPF algorithm executed 8 times
       Number of LSA 2. Checksum Sum 0x01ba83
       Number of opaque link LSA 0. Checksum Sum 00000000
       Number of DCbitless LSA 0
       Number of indication LSA 0
       Number of DoNotAge LSA 0
       Flood list length 0
   Area 1
       Number of interfaces in this area is 1
       SPF algorithm executed 9 times
       Number of LSA 2. Checksum Sum 0x0153ea
       Number of opaque link LSA 0. Checksum Sum 00000000
       Number of DCbitless LSA 0
       Number of indication LSA 0
       Number of DoNotAge LSA 0
       Flood list length 0
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 2: show ospf Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Routing Process “ospf 201” with ID 172.22.110.200	OSPF process name.
Supports only	Number of types of service supported (Type 0 only).
It is	Types are internal, area border, or autonomous system boundary.
Redistributing External Routes from	Lists of redistributed routes, by protocol.
SPF schedule delay	Delay time of SPF calculations.
Minimum LSA interval	Minimum interval between LSAs.
Minimum LSA arrival	Minimum elapsed time between accepting an update for the same link-state advertisement (LSA).
external LSA	Total number of Type 5 LSAs in the LSDB.
opaque LSA	Total number of Type 10 LSAs in the LSDB.
DCbitless...AS LSA	Total number of Demand Circuit Type 5 and Type 11 LSAs.

Field	Description
DoNotAge...AS LSA	Total number of Type 5 and Type 11 LSAs with the DoNotAge bit set.
Number of areas	Number of areas in router, area addresses, and so on.
Area BACKBONE	Backbone is area 0.

This sample output from the **show ospf vrf** *vrf_name* command displays the VRF Lite status:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname#show ospf vrf vrf1

 VRF vrf1 in Routing Process "ospf 100" with ID 1.1.1.1
 NSR (Non-stop routing) is Disabled
 Supports only single TOS(TOS0) routes
 Supports opaque LSA
 It is an area border router
 VRF Lite is enabled
 Router is not originating router-LSAs with maximum metric
 Initial SPF schedule delay 50 msecs
 Minimum hold time between two consecutive SPFs 200 msecs
 Maximum wait time between two consecutive SPFs 5000 msecs
 Initial LSA throttle delay 50 msecs
 Minimum hold time for LSA throttle 200 msecs
 Maximum wait time for LSA throttle 5000 msecs
 Minimum LSA interval 200 msecs. Minimum LSA arrival 100 msecs
 LSA refresh interval 1800 seconds
 Flood pacing interval 33 msecs. Retransmission pacing interval 66 msecs
 Adjacency stagger enabled; initial (per area): 2, maximum: 64
    Number of neighbors forming: 0, 2 full
 Maximum number of configured interfaces 1024
 Number of external LSA 0. Checksum Sum 00000000
 Number of opaque AS LSA 0. Checksum Sum 00000000
 Number of DCbitless external and opaque AS LSA 0
 Number of DoNotAge external and opaque AS LSA 0
 Number of areas in this router is 2. 2 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
 External flood list length 0
 SNMP trap is disabled
    Area BACKBONE(0)
        Number of interfaces in this area is 1
        SPF algorithm executed 4 times
        Number of LSA 16.  Checksum Sum 0x071c6a
        Number of opaque link LSA 0.  Checksum Sum 00000000
        Number of DCbitless LSA 0
        Number of indication LSA 0
        Number of DoNotAge LSA 0
        Flood list length 0
        Number of LFA enabled interfaces 0, LFA revision 0
        Number of Per Prefix LFA enabled interfaces 0
        Number of neighbors forming in staggered mode 0, 1 full
    Area 1
        Number of interfaces in this area is 4
        SPF algorithm executed 5 times
        Number of LSA 14.  Checksum Sum 0x066d93
        Number of opaque link LSA 0.  Checksum Sum 00000000
        Number of DCbitless LSA 0
        Number of indication LSA 0
        Number of DoNotAge LSA 0
        Flood list length 0
        Number of LFA enabled interfaces 0, LFA revision 0
        Number of Per Prefix LFA enabled interfaces 0
```

```
Number of neighbors forming in staggered mode 0, 1 full
```

show ospf border-routers

To display the internal Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing table entries to an Area Border Router (ABR) and Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR), use the **show ospf border-routers** command in EXEC mode.

show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] **border-routers** [*router-id*]

Syntax Description

process-name	(Optional) OSPF process name. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is included.
vrf *vrf-name* **all**	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. The *vrf-name* argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings "default" and "all" are reserved vrf-names.
router-id	(Optional) Router ID associated with the border router. The value of the *router-id* argument can be any 32-bit router ID value specified in four-part, dotted-decimal notation. No default exists.

Command Default

IPv4 and unicast address prefixes

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show ospf border-routers** command to list all OSPF border routers visible to the specified processes and to ascertain the OSPF topology of the router.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf border-routers** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf border-routers

OSPF 1 Internal Routing Table

Codes: i - Intra-area route, I - Inter-area route

i 172.31.97.53 [1] via 172.16.1.53, TenGigE0/6/0/2.10, ABR/ASBR , Area 0, SPF 3
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 3: show ospf border-routers Field Descriptions

Field	Description
i	Type of this route; i indicates an intra-area route, I an interarea route.
172.31.97.53	Router ID of destination.
[1]	Cost of using this route.
172.16.1.53	Next-Next hop toward the destination.
TenGigE0/6/0/2.10	Packets destined for 172.16.1.53 are sent over Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/6/0/2.10.
ABR/ASBR	Router type of the destination; it is either an Area Border Router (ABR) or Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR) or both.
Area 0	Area ID of the area from which this route is learned.
SPF 3	Internal number of the shortest path first (SPF) calculation that installs this route.

show ospf database

To display lists of information related to the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) database for a specific router, use the **show ospf database** command in EXEC mode.

show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database**
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**adv-router** *ip-address*]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**asbr-summary**] [*link-state-id*]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**asbr-summary**] [*link-state-id*] [**internal**] [**adv-router** [*ip-address*]]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**asbr-summary**] [*link-state-id*] [**internal**] [**self-originate**]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**database-summary**]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**external**] [*link-state-id*]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**external**] [*link-state-id*] [**internal**] [**adv-router** [*ip-address*]]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**external**] [*link-state-id*] [**internal**] [**self-originate**]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**network**] [*link-state-id*]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**network**] [*link-state-id*] [**internal**] [**adv-router** [*ip-address*]]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**network**] [*link-state-id*] [**internal**] [**self-originate**]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**nssa-external**] [*link-state-id*]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**nssa-external**] [*link-state-id*] [**internal**] [**adv-router** [*ip-address*]]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**nssa-external**] [*link-state-id*] [**internal**] [**self-originate**]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**opaque-area**] [*link-state-id*]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**opaque-area**] [*link-state-id*] [**internal**] [**adv-router**] [*ip-address*]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**opaque-area**] [*link-state-id*] [**internal**] [**self-originate**]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**opaque-as**] [*link-state-id*]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**opaque-as**] [*link-state-id*] [**internal**] [**adv-router** [*ip-address*]]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**opaque-as**] [*link-state-id*] [**internal**] [**self-originate**]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**opaque-link**] [*link-state-id*]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**opaque-link**] [*link-state-id*] [**internal**] [**adv-router** [*ip-address*]]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**opaque-link**] [*link-state-id*] [**internal**] [**self-originate**]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**router**] [*link-state-id*]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**router**] [**internal**] [**adv-router** [*ip-address*]]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**router**] [**internal**] [**self-originate**] [*link-state-id*]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**self-originate**]

show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**summary**] [*link-state-id*]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**summary**] [*link-state-id*] [**internal**] [**adv-router** [*ip-address*]]
show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **database** [**summary**] [*link-state-id*] [**internal**] [**self-originate**] [*link-state-id*]

Syntax Description

process-name	(Optional) OSPF process name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is any alphanumeric string no longer than 40 characters. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is included.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
vrf-name	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF. The *vrf-name* argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings "default" and "all" are reserved VRF names.
all	(Optional) Specifies all OSPF VRF instances.
area-id	(Optional) Area number used to define the particular area.
adv-router *ip-address*	(Optional) Displays all LSAs of the specified router.
asbr-summary	(Optional) Displays information only about the Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR) summary LSAs.
link-state-id	(Optional) Portion of the Internet environment that is being described by the advertisement. The value entered depends on the link-state type of the advertisement. It must be entered in the form of an IP address. When the link-state advertisement (LSA) is describing a network, the *link-state-id* can take one of two forms: • The network IP address (as in Type 3 summary link advertisements and in autonomous system external link advertisements). • A derived address obtained from the link-state ID. **Note** Masking the link-state ID of a network link advertisement with the subnet mask of the network yields the IP address of the network. When the LSA is describing a router, the link-state ID is always the OSPF router ID of the described router. When an autonomous system external advertisement (LS Type = 5) is describing a default route, its link-state ID is set to Default Destination (0.0.0.0).
internal	(Optional) Displays internal LSA information.
self-originate	(Optional) Displays only self-originated LSAs (from the local router).
database-summary	(Optional) Displays how many of each type of LSA for each area there are in the database and the total.
external	(Optional) Displays information only about the external LSAs.
network	(Optional) Displays information only about the network LSAs.

nssa-external	(Optional) Displays information only about the not-so-stubby area (NSSA) external LSAs.
opaque-area	(Optional) Displays information about the opaque Type 10 LSAs. Type 10 denotes an area-local scope. Refer to RFC 2370 for more information on the opaque LSA options.
opaque-as	(Optional) Displays information about the opaque Type 11 LSAs. Type 11 denotes that the LSA is flooded throughout the autonomous system.
opaque-link	(Optional) Displays information about the opaque Type 9 LSAs. Type 9 denotes a link-local scope.
router	(Optional) Displays information only about the router LSAs.
summary	(Optional) Displays information only about the summary LSAs.

Command Default

IPv4 and unicast address prefixes

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The various forms of the **show ospf database** command deliver information about different OSPF link-state advertisements. This command can be used to examine the link-state database (LSD) and its contents. Each router participating in an area having identical database entries pertaining to that area (with the exception of LSAs that are being flooded). Numerous options (such as **network** and **router**) are used to display portions of the database.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf database** command when no arguments or keywords are used:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf database

OSPF Router with ID (172.20.1.11) (Process ID 1)

                Router Link States (Area 0)

 Link ID         ADV Router      Age         Seq#       Checksum Link count
 172.20.1.8       172.20.1.8       1381      0x8000010D    0xEF60   2
```

```
172.20.1.11      172.20.1.11      1460      0x800002FE    0xEB3D   4
172.20.1.12      172.20.1.12      2027      0x80000090    0x875D   3
172.20.1.27      172.20.1.27      1323      0x800001D6    0x12CC   3

                Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID         ADV Router      Age         Seq#       Checksum
172.22.1.27      172.20.1.27      1323      0x8000005B    0xA8EE
172.22.1.11      172.20.1.11      1461      0x8000005B    0x7AC

                Type-10 Opaque Link Area Link States (Area 0)

Link ID         ADV Router      Age         Seq#       Checksum Opaque ID
10.0.0.0         172.20.1.11      1461      0x800002C8    0x8483     0
10.0.0.0         172.20.1.12      2027      0x80000080    0xF858     0
10.0.0.0         172.20.1.27      1323      0x800001BC    0x919B     0
10.0.0.1         172.20.1.11      1461      0x8000005E    0x5B43     1
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 4: show ospf database Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Link ID	Router ID number.
ADV Router	ID of the advertising router.
Age	Link-state age.
Seq#	Link-state sequence number (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA.
Link count	Number of interfaces detected for the router.
Opaque ID	Opaque LSA ID number.

The following is sample output from the **show ospf database** command with the **asbr-summary** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf database asbr-summary

OSPF Router with ID (192.168.0.1) (Process ID 300)

Summary ASB Link States (Area 0.0.0.0)

  LS age: 1463
  Options: (No TOS-capability)
  LS Type: Summary Links (AS Boundary Router)
  Link State ID: 172.17.245.1 (AS Boundary Router address)
  Advertising Router: 172.17.241.5
  LS Seq Number: 80000072
  Checksum: 0x3548
  Length: 28
  Network Mask: /0
 TOS: 0  Metric: 1
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 5: show ospf database asbr-summary Field Descriptions

Field	Description
OSPF Router with ID	Router ID number.
Process ID	OSPF process name.
LS age	Link-state age.
Options	Type of service options (Type 0 only).
LS Type	Link-state type.
Link State ID	Link-state ID (ASBR).
Advertising Router	ID of the advertising router.
LS Seq Number	Link-state sequence (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Link-state checksum (Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA).
Length	Length (in bytes) of the LSAs.
Network Mask	Network mask implemented.
TOS	Type of service.
Metric	Link-state metric.

The following is sample output from the **show ospf database** command with the **external** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf database external

OSPF Router with ID (192.168.0.1) (Process ID 300)

                  Type-5 AS External Link States

  LS age: 280
  Options: (No TOS-capability)
  LS Type: AS External Link
  Link State ID: 172.17.0.0 (External Network Number)
  Advertising Router: 172.17.70.6
  LS Seq Number: 80000AFD
  Checksum: 0xC3A
  Length: 36
  Network Mask: 255.255.0.0
        Metric Type: 2 (Larger than any link state path)
        TOS: 0
        Metric: 1
        Forward Address: 0.0.0.0
        External Route Tag: 0
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 6: show ospf database external Field Descriptions

Field	Description
OSPF Router with Router ID	Router ID number.
Process ID	OSPF process name.
LS age	Link-state age.
Options	Type of service options (Type 0 only).
LS Type	Link-state type.
Link State ID	Link-state ID (external network number).
Advertising Router	ID of the advertising router.
LS Seq Number	Link-state sequence number (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Link-state checksum (Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA).
Length	Length (in bytes) of the LSA.
Network Mask	Network mask implemented.
Metric Type	External type.
TOS	Type of service.
Metric	Link-state metric.
Forward Address	Forwarding address. Data traffic for the advertised destination is forwarded to this address. If the forwarding address is set to 0.0.0.0, data traffic is forwarded instead to the originator of the advertisement.
External Route Tag	External route tag, a 32-bit field attached to each external route. This tag is not used by the OSPF protocol itself.

The following is sample output from the **show ospf database** command with the **network** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf database network

 OSPF Router with ID (192.168.0.1) (Process ID 300)

Net Link States (Area 0.0.0.0)

  LS age: 1367
  Options: (No TOS-capability)
  LS Type: Network Links
  Link State ID: 172.23.1.3 (address of Designated Router)
  Advertising Router: 192.168.0.1
```

```
LS Seq Number: 800000E7
Checksum: 0x1229
Length: 52
Network Mask: /24
      Attached Router: 192.168.0.1
      Attached Router: 172.23.241.5
      Attached Router: 172.23.1.1
      Attached Router: 172.23.54.5
      Attached Router: 172.23.1.5
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 7: show ospf database network Field Descriptions

Field	Description
OSPF Router with ID	Router ID number.
Process ID	OSPF process name.
LS age	Link-state age.
Options	Type of service options (Type 0 only).
LS Type	Link-state type.
Link State ID	Link-state ID of the designated router.
Advertising Router	ID of the advertising router.
LS Seq Number	Link-state sequence number (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Link-state checksum (Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA).
Length	Length (in bytes) of the LSA.
Network Mask	Network mask implemented.
Attached Router	List of routers attached to the network, by IP address.

The following is sample output, carrying Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE) specification information, from the **show ospf database** command with the **opaque-area** keyword and a *link-state-id* of adv-router:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf database opaque-area adv-router 172.20.1.12

  OSPF Router with ID (172.20.1.11) (Process ID 1)

                Type-10 Opaque Link Area Link States (Area 0)

   LS age: 224
   Options: (No TOS-capability, DC)
   LS Type: Opaque Area Link
   Link State ID: 1.0.0.0
   Opaque Type: 1
   Opaque ID: 0
   Advertising Router: 172.20.1.12
```

```
    LS Seq Number: 80000081
    Checksum: 0xF659
    Length: 132
    Fragment number : 0

      MPLS TE router ID : 172.20.1.12

      Link connected to Point-to-Point network
        Link ID : 172.20.1.11
        Interface Address : 172.21.1.12
        Neighbor Address : 172.21.1.11
        Admin Metric : 10
        Maximum bandwidth : 193000
        Maximum reservable bandwidth : 125000
        Number of Priority : 8
        Priority 0 : 125000      Priority 1 : 125000
        Priority 2 : 125000      Priority 3 : 125000
        Priority 4 : 125000      Priority 5 : 125000
        Priority 6 : 125000      Priority 7 : 100000
        Affinity Bit : 0x0

      Number of Links : 1
```

The following is the sample output from the **show ospf database opaque-area** command displaying the extended link LSA information.

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf database opaque-area 4.0.0.0
LS age: 361
  Options: (No TOS-capability, DC)
  LS Type: Opaque Area Link
  Link State ID: 8.0.0.40
  Opaque Type: 8
  Opaque ID: 40
  Advertising Router: 100.0.0.3
  LS Seq Number: 8000012e
Checksum: 0xeab4
  Length: 92

    Extended Link TLV: Length: 68
      Link-type : 2
      Link ID   : 100.0.9.4
      Link Data : 100.0.9.3

     LAN Adj sub-TLV: Length: 16
       Flags      : 0x0
       MTID       : 0
       Weight     : 0
       Neighbor ID: 100.0.0.1

       SID/Label sub-TLV: Length: 3
          SID       : 24001

     LAN Adj sub-TLV: Length: 16
       Flags      : 0x0
       MTID       : 0
       Weight     : 0
       Neighbor ID: 100.0.0.2

       SID/Label sub-TLV: Length: 3
          SID       : 24000
```

```
  Adj sub-TLV: Length: 12
     Flags     : 0x0
     MTID      : 0
     Weight    : 0

    SID/Label sub-TLV: Length: 3
       SID       : 24002
```

The following is sample output from the **show ospf database** command that displays a Type 10, Router Information LSA:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf database opaque-area 4.0.0.0

            OSPF Router with ID (3.3.3.3) (Process ID orange)

                Type-10 Opaque Link Area Link States (Area 0)

  LS age: 105
  Options: (No TOS-capability, DC)
  LS Type: Opaque Area Link
  Link State ID: 4.0.0.0
  Opaque Type: 4
  Opaque ID: 0
  Advertising Router: 3.3.3.3
  LS Seq Number: 80000052
  Checksum: 0x34e2
  Length: 52
  Fragment number: 0

    Router Information TLV: Length: 4
    Capabilities:
      Graceful Restart Helper Capable
      Traffic Engineering enabled area
      All capability bits: 0x50000000

    PCE Discovery TLV: Length: 20
      IPv4 Address: 3.3.3.3
      PCE Scope: 0x20000000
      Compute Capabilities:
      Inter-area default (Rd-bit)
      Compute Preferences:
      Intra-area: 0  Inter-area:  0
      Inter-AS:   0  Inter-layer: 0
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 8: show ospf database opaque-area Field Descriptions

Field	Description
OSPF Router with ID	Router ID number.
Process ID	OSPF process name.
LS age	Link-state age.
Options	Type of service options (Type 0 only).
LS Type	Link-state type.

Field	Description
Link State ID	Link-state ID.
Opaque Type	Opaque link-state type.
Opaque ID	Opaque ID number.
Advertising Router	ID of the advertising router.
LS Seq Number	Link-state sequence (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Link-state checksum (Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA).
Length	Length (in bytes) of the LSA.
Fragment number	Arbitrary value used to maintain multiple traffic engineering LSAs.
Link ID	Link ID number.
Interface Address	ID address of the interface.
Neighbor Address	IP address of the neighbor.
Admin Metric	Administrative metric value used by MPLS TE.
Maximum bandwidth	Specifies maximum bandwidth (in kbps).
Maximum reservable bandwidth	Specifies maximum reservable bandwidth (in kbps).
Number of Priority	Priority number.
Affinity Bit	Used by MPLS TE.
Router Information TLV	Router capabilities are advertised in this TLV.
Capabilities	Some router capabilities include stub router, traffic engineering, graceful restart, and graceful restart helper.
PCE Discovery TLV	PCE address and capability information is advertised in this TLV.
IPv4 Address	Configured PCE IPv4 address.
PCE Scope	Computation capabilities of the PCE.
Compute Capabilities	Compute capabilities and preferences of the PCE.
Inter-area default (RD-bit)	PCE compute capabilities such as intra-area, inter-area, inter-area default, inter-AS, inter-AS default and inter-layer.
Compute Preferences	Order or preference of path computation that includes intra-area, inter-area, inter-AS, and inter-layer preferences.

The following is sample output from the **show ospf database** command with the **router** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf database router

OSPF Router with ID (192.168.0.1) (Process ID 300)

Router Link States (Area 0.0.0.0)

  LS age: 1176
  Options: (No TOS-capability)
  LS Type: Router Links
  Link State ID: 172.23.21.6
  Advertising Router: 172.23.21.6
  LS Seq Number: 80002CF6
  Checksum: 0x73B7
  Length: 120
  AS Boundary Router
  Number of Links: 8

 Link connected to: another Router (point-to-point)
(Link ID) Neighboring Router ID: 172.23.21.5
(Link Data) Router Interface address: 172.23.21.6
 Number of TOS metrics: 0
  TOS 0 Metrics: 2
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 9: show ospf database router Field Descriptions

Field	Description
OSPF Router with ID	Router ID number.
Process ID	OSPF process name.
LS age	Link-state age.
Options	Type of service options (Type 0 only).
LS Type	Link-state type.
Link State ID	Link-state ID.
Advertising Router	ID of the advertising router.
LS Seq Number	Link-state sequence (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Link-state checksum (Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA).
Length	Length (in bytes) of the LSA.
AS Boundary Router	Definition of router type.
Number of Links	Number of active links.
Link ID	Link type.
Link Data	Router interface address.

Field	Description
TOS	Type of service metric (Type 0 only).

The following is sample output from **show ospf database** command with the **summary** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf database summary

       OSPF Router with ID (192.168.0.1) (Process ID 300)

 Summary Net Link States (Area 0.0.0.0)

  LS age: 1401
  Options: (No TOS-capability)
  LS Type: Summary Links (Network)
  Link State ID: 172.23.240.0 (Summary Network Number)
  Advertising Router: 172.23.241.5
  LS Seq Number: 80000072
  Checksum: 0x84FF
  Length: 28
  Network Mask: /24
     TOS: 0  Metric: 1
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 10: show ospf database summary Field Descriptions

Field	Description
OSPF Router with ID	Router ID number.
Process ID	OSPF process name.
LS age	Link-state age.
Options	Type of service options (Type 0 only).
LS Type	Link-state type.
Link State ID	Link-state ID (summary network number).
Advertising Router	ID of the advertising router.
LS Seq Number	Link-state sequence (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Link-state checksum (Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA).
Length	Length (in bytes) of the LSA.
Network Mask	Network mask implemented.
TOS	Type of service.
Metric	Link-state metric.

The following is sample output from **show ospf database** command with the **database-summary** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf database database-summary

          OSPF Router with ID (172.19.65.21) (Process ID 1)

Area 0 database summary
  LSA Type      Count    Delete   Maxage
  Router        2        0        0
  Network       1        0        0
  Summary Net   2        0        0
  Summary ASBR  0        0        0
  Type-7 Ext    0        0        0
  Opaque Link   0        0        0
  Opaque Area   0        0        0
  Subtotal      5        0        0

Process 1 database summary
  LSA Type      Count    Delete   Maxage
  Router        2        0        0
  Network       1        0        0
  Summary Net   2        0        0
  Summary ASBR  0        0        0
  Type-7 Ext    0        0        0
  Opaque Link   0        0        0
  Opaque Area   0        0        0
  Type-5 Ext    2        0        0
  Opaque AS     0        0        0
  Total         7        0        0
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 11: show ospf database database-summary Field Descriptions

Field	Description
LSA Type	Link-state type.
Count	Number of advertisements in that area for each link-state type.
Delete	Number of LSAs that are marked “Deleted” in that area.
Maxage	Number of LSAs that are marked “Maxaged” in that area.

show ospf flood-list

To display a list of Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) link-state advertisements (LSAs) waiting to be flooded over an interface, use the **show ospf flood-list** command in XR EXEC mode.

show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **flood-list** [*type interface-path-id*]

Syntax Description

process-name	(Optional) OSPF process name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is any alphanumeric string no longer than 40 characters. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is included.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
vrf-name	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF. The *vrf-name* argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings "default" and "all" are reserved VRF names.
all	(Optional) Specifies all OSPF VRF instances.
area-id	(Optional) Area number used to define the particular area.
type	Interface type.
interface-path-id	Physical interface or virtual interface. **Note** Use the **show interfaces** command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.

Command Default

All interfaces

Command Modes

XR EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show ospf flood-list** command to display LSAs in flood queue and queue length.

Flood list information is transient and normally the flood lists are empty.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf flood-list** command for interface TenGigE0/3/0/5.20:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf flood-list TenGigE0/3/0/5.20

 Interface TenGigE0/3/0/5.20, Queue length 20
 Link state retransmission due in 12 msec
 Displaying 6 entries from flood list:

 Type  LS ID           ADV RTR         Seq NO      Age    Checksum
    5  10.2.195.0       200.0.0.163     0x80000009  0      0xFB61
    5  10.1.192.0       200.0.0.163     0x80000009  0      0x2938
    5  10.2.194.0       200.0.0.163     0x80000009  0      0x757
    5  10.1.193.0       200.0.0.163     0x80000009  0      0x1E42
    5  10.2.193.0       200.0.0.163     0x80000009  0      0x124D
    5  10.1.194.0       200.0.0.163     0x80000009  0      0x134C
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 12: show ospf flood-list Field Descriptions

Field	Description
TenGigE0/3/0/5.20	Interface for which information is displayed.
Queue length	Number of LSAs waiting to be flooded.
Link state retransmission due in	Length of time (in milliseconds) before next link-state transmission.
Type	Type of LSA.
LS ID	Link-state ID of the LSA.
ADV RTR	IP address of the advertising router.
Seq NO	Sequence number of the LSA.
Age	Age of the LSA (in seconds).
Checksum	Checksum of the LSA.

show ospf interface

To display Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) interface information, use the **show ospf interface** command in XR EXEC mode.

show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **interface** [**brief**] [*type interface-path-id*]

Syntax Description

process-name	(Optional) OSPF process name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is any alphanumeric string no longer than 40 characters. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is included.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
vrf-name	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF. The *vrf-name* argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings "default" and "all" are reserved VRF names.
all	(Optional) Specifies all OSPF VRF instances.
area-id	(Optional) Area number used to define the particular area.
brief	(Optional) Displays brief interface information.
type	Interface type.
interface-path-id	Physical interface or virtual interface. Use the **show interfaces** command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.

Command Default

All interfaces

Command Modes

XR EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf interface** command which includes the topology independent loop free alternates (TI LFA) related information:

```
 RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf interface

  TenGigE0/3/0/5.20 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 1.2.2.1/24, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 0.0.0.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State BDR, Priority 1, MTU 1500, MaxPktSz 1500
  Designated Router (ID) 0.0.0.2, Interface address 1.2.2.2
  Backup Designated router (ID) 0.0.0.1, Interface address 1.2.2.
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
  Hello due in 00:00:02:857
  Index 2/2, flood queue length 0
  Next 0(0)/0(0)
  Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
  Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
  LS Ack List: current length 0, high water mark 6
  Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
  Adjacent with neighbor 0.0.0.2  (Designated Router)
  Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
  Multi-area interface Count is 0
Fast-reroute type Per-prefix
    Topology Independent LFA enabled
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 13: show ospf interface Field Descriptions

Field	Description
TenGigE0/3/0/5.20	Status of the physical link.
line protocol	Operational status of the protocol.
Internet Address	Interface IP address, subnet mask, and area address.
Process ID	OSPF process ID, router ID, network type, and link-state cost.
Transmit Delay	Transmit delay, interface state, and router priority.
Timer intervals configured	Configuration of timer intervals.
Hello	Number of seconds until next hello packet is sent over this interface.
Index	Area and autonomous system flood indexes.
Next 0 (0) /0 (0)	Next area and autonomous system flood information, data pointer, and index.
Last flood scan length	Length of last flood scan.
Last flood scan time	Time (in milliseconds) of last flood scan.
Neighbor Count	Count of network neighbors and list of adjacent neighbors.
Suppress hello	Count of neighbors suppressing hello messages.
Multi-area interface	Multiple area interface information for the primary interface, such as count and area/neighbor locations.

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 14: show ospf interface Field Descriptions

Field	Description
POS	Status of the physical link.
line protocol	Operational status of the protocol.
Internet Address	Interface IP address, subnet mask, and area address.
Process ID	OSPF process ID, router ID, network type, and link-state cost.
LDP Sync Enabled, Sync Status	LDP Sync configuration state and operational status. Displayed only when the OSPF process is configured for MPLS LDP Sync.
Transmit Delay	Transmit delay, interface state, and router priority.
Timer intervals configured	Configuration of timer intervals.
Hello	Number of seconds until next hello packet is sent over this interface.
Index 1/1	Area and autonomous system flood indexes.
Next 0x0(0)	Next area and autonomous system flood information, data pointer, and index.
Last flood scan length	Length of last flood scan.
Last flood scan time	Time (in milliseconds) of last flood scan.
Neighbor Count	Count of network neighbors and list of adjacent neighbors.
Suppress hello	Count of neighbors suppressing hello messages.
Multi-area interface	Multiple area interface information for the primary interface, such as count and area/neighbor location.

show ospf mpls traffic-eng

To display information about the links and fragments available on the local router for traffic engineering, use the **show ospf mpls traffic-eng** command in XR EXEC mode.

show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] [*type interface-path-id*] **mpls traffic-eng** {**link** | **fragment**}

Syntax Description

process-name	(Optional) OSPF process name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is any alphanumeric string no longer than 40 characters. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is included.
vrf *vrf-name* **all**	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. The *vrf-name* argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings "default" and "all" are reserved VRF names.
area-id	(Optional) Area number used to define the particular area.
type	Interface type.
interface-path-id	Physical interface or virtual interface. **Note** Use the **show interfaces** command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.
link	Provides detailed information about the links over which traffic engineering is supported on the local router.
fragment	Provides detailed information about the traffic engineering fragments on the local router.

Command Default

All links or fragments

Command Modes

XR EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf mpls traffic-eng** command when the **link** keyword is specified:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf mpls traffic-eng link

            OSPF Router with ID (10.10.10.10) (Process ID 1)

  Area 0 has 2 MPLS TE links. Area instance is 67441.

  Links in hash bucket 3.
    Link is associated with fragment 1. Link instance is 67441
      Link connected to Point-to-Point network
      Link ID : 10.10.10.8
      Interface Address : 10.10.10.2
      Neighbor Address : 10.10.10.3
      Admin Metric : 0
      Maximum bandwidth : 19440000
      Maximum global pool reservable bandwidth : 25000000
      Maximum sub pool reservable bandwidth    : 3125000
      Number of Priority : 8
      Global pool unreserved BW
      Priority 0 :   25000000  Priority 1 :   25000000
      Priority 2 :   25000000  Priority 3 :   25000000
      Priority 4 :   25000000  Priority 5 :   25000000
      Priority 6 :   25000000  Priority 7 :   25000000
      Sub pool unreserved BW
      Priority 0 :    3125000  Priority 1 :    3125000
      Priority 2 :    3125000  Priority 3 :    3125000
      Priority 4 :    3125000  Priority 5 :    3125000
      Priority 6 :    3125000  Priority 7 :    3125000
      Affinity Bit : 0


  Links in hash bucket 8.
    Link is associated with fragment 0. Link instance is 67441
      Link connected to Point-to-Point network
      Link ID : 10.1.1.1
      Interface Address : 10.10.25.4
      Neighbor Address : 10.10.25.5
      Admin Metric : 0
      Maximum bandwidth : 19440000
      Maximum global pool reservable bandwidth : 25000000
      Maximum sub pool reservable bandwidth    : 3125000
      Number of Priority : 8
      Global pool unreserved BW
      Priority 0 :   25000000  Priority 1 :   25000000
      Priority 2 :   25000000  Priority 3 :   25000000
      Priority 4 :   25000000  Priority 5 :   25000000
      Priority 6 :   25000000  Priority 7 :   25000000
      Sub pool unreserved BW
      Priority 0 :    3125000  Priority 1 :    3125000
      Priority 2 :    3125000  Priority 3 :    3125000
      Priority 4 :    3125000  Priority 5 :    3125000
      Priority 6 :    3125000  Priority 7 :    3125000
      Affinity Bit : 0
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 15: show ospf mpls traffic-eng link Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Link ID	Link type.
Interface address	IP address of the interface.
Neighbor address	IP address of the neighbor.
Admin Metric	Administrative distance metric value used by Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE).
Maximum bandwidth	Bandwidth capacity of the link (in kbps).
Maximum global pool reservable bandwidth	Maximum amount of bandwidth that is available for reservation in the global pool.
Maximum sub pool reservable bandwidth	Maximum amount of bandwidth that is available for reservation in the subpool.
Number of Priority	Priority number.
Global pool unreserved BW	Amount of unreserved bandwidth that is available in the global pool.
Sub pool unreserved BW	Amount of unreserved bandwidth that is available in the subpool.
Affinity Bit	Used by MPLS TE. Attribute values required for links carrying this tunnel. A 32-bit dotted-decimal number. Valid values are from 0x0 to 0xFFFFFFFF, representing 32 attributes (bits), where the value of an attribute is 0 or 1.

The following is sample output from the **show ospf mpls traffic-eng** command when the **fragment** keyword is specified:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf mpls traffic-eng fragment

            OSPF Router with ID (10.10.10.10) (Process ID 1)

  Area 0 has 2 MPLS TE fragment. Area instance is 67441.
  MPLS router address is 10.10.10.10
  Next fragment ID is 2

  Fragment 0 has 1 link. Fragment instance is 67441.
  Fragment has 1 link the same as last update.
  Fragment advertise MPLS router address
    Link is associated with fragment 0. Link instance is 67441
      Link connected to Point-to-Point network
      Link ID : 10.1.1.1
      Interface Address : 10.10.25.4
      Neighbor Address : 10.10.25.5
      Admin Metric : 0
      Maximum bandwidth : 19440000
      Maximum global pool reservable bandwidth : 25000000
      Maximum sub pool reservable bandwidth    : 3125000
      Number of Priority : 8
```

```
    Global pool unreserved BW
    Priority 0 :   25000000  Priority 1 :   25000000
    Priority 2 :   25000000  Priority 3 :   25000000
    Priority 4 :   25000000  Priority 5 :   25000000
    Priority 6 :   25000000  Priority 7 :   25000000
    Sub pool unreserved BW
    Priority 0 :    3125000  Priority 1 :    3125000
    Priority 2 :    3125000  Priority 3 :    3125000
    Priority 4 :    3125000  Priority 5 :    3125000
    Priority 6 :    3125000  Priority 7 :    3125000
    Affinity Bit : 0


Fragment 1 has 1 link. Fragment instance is 67441.
Fragment has 0 link the same as last update.
  Link is associated with fragment 1. Link instance is 67441
    Link connected to Point-to-Point network
    Link ID : 10.10.10.8
    Interface Address : 10.10.10.2
    Neighbor Address : 10.10.10.3
    Admin Metric : 0
    Maximum bandwidth : 19440000
    Maximum global pool reservable bandwidth : 25000000
    Maximum sub pool reservable bandwidth    : 3125000
    Number of Priority : 8
    Global pool unreserved BW
    Priority 0 :   25000000  Priority 1 :   25000000
    Priority 2 :   25000000  Priority 3 :   25000000
    Priority 4 :   25000000  Priority 5 :   25000000
    Priority 6 :   25000000  Priority 7 :   25000000
    Sub pool unreserved BW
    Priority 0 :    3125000  Priority 1 :    3125000
    Priority 2 :    3125000  Priority 3 :    3125000
    Priority 4 :    3125000  Priority 5 :    3125000
    Priority 6 :    3125000  Priority 7 :    3125000
    Affinity Bit : 0
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 16: show ospf mpls traffic-eng fragment Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Area instance	Number of times traffic engineering information or any link changed.
Link instance	Number of times any link changed.
Link ID	Link type.
Interface address	IP address of the interface.
Neighbor address	IP address of the neighbor.
Admin Metric	Administrative distance metric value used by MPLS TE.
Maximum bandwidth	Bandwidth capacity of the link (in kbps).

Field	Description
Maximum global pool reservable bandwidth	Maximum amount of bandwidth that is available for reservation in the global pool.
Maximum sub pool reservable bandwidth	Maximum amount of bandwidth that is available for reservation in the subpool.
Number of Priority	Priority number.
Global pool unreserved BW	Amount of unreserved bandwidth that is available in the global pool.
Sub pool unreserved BW	Amount of unreserved bandwidth that is available in the subpool.
Affinity Bit	Used by MPLS TE. Attribute values required for links carrying this tunnel. A 32-bit dotted-decimal number. Valid values are from 0x0 to 0xFFFFFFFF, representing 32 attributes (bits), where the value of an attribute is 0 or 1.

show ospf message-queue

To display the information about the queue dispatch values, peak lengths, and limits, use the **show ospf message-queue** command in XR EXEC mode.

show ospf message-queue

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

XR EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf message-queue** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf 1 message-queue

OSPF 1
  Hello Input Queue:
    Current queue length: 0
    Event scheduled: 0
    Total queuing failures: 0
    Maximum length : 102
    Pkts pending processing: 0
    Limit: 5000

  Router Message Queue
    Current instance queue length: 0
    Current redistribution queue length: 0
    Current ex spf queue length: 0
    Current sum spf queue length: 0
    Current intra spf queue length: 0
    Event scheduled: 0
    Maximum length : 101
    Total low queuing failures: 0
    Total medium queuing failures: 0
    Total high queuing failures: 0
    Total instance events: 919
    Processing quantum : 300
```

```
    Low queuing limit: 8000
    Medium queuing limit: 9000
    High queuing limit: 9500
    Rate-limited LSA processing quantum: 150
    Current rate-limited LSA queue length: 0
    Rate-limited LSA queue peak len: 517

    Rate-limited LSAs processed: 4464
    Flush LSA processing quantum: 150
    Current flush LSA queue length: 0
    Flush LSA queue peak len: 274
    Rate-limited flush LSAs processed: 420

    SPF-LSA-limit processing quantum: 150
    Managed timers processing quantum: 50
    Instance message count: 0
    Instance pulse send count: 919
    Instance pulse received count: 919
    Global pulse count: 0
    Instance Pulse errors: 0

  TE Message Queue
    Current queue length: 0
    Total queuing failures: 0
    Maximum length : 0

Number of Dlink errors: 0
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 17: show ospf message-queue Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Hello Input Queue	This section provides statistics on the number of events and incoming packets processed in the Hello (incoming packet) thread of the OSPF process.
Router Message Queue	This section provides statistics on the events and messages processed in the Router (primary) thread of the OSPF process.
TE Message Queue	This section provides statistics on traffic-engineering events and messages received by OSPF from TE (the te_control process). These events are processed in the Router thread of the OSPF process.
Number of Dlink errors	The number of enqueuing or dequeuing errors seen across all the linked-lists in the OSPF process.

Related Commands

Command	Description
queue dispatch incoming, on page 101	Limits the number of continuous incoming events processed.
queue dispatch rate-limited-lsa, on page 103	Sets the maximum number of rate-limited link-state advertisements (LSAs) processed per run.

Command	Description
queue dispatch spf-lsa-limit, on page 105	Limits the number of summary or external Type 3 to Type 7 link-state advertisements (LSAs) processed per shortest path first (SPF) run.
queue limit, on page 107	Sets the high watermark for incoming priority events.

show ospf neighbor

To display Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) neighbor information on an individual interface basis, use the **show ospf neighbor** command in XR EXEC mode.

show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **neighbor** [[*type interface-path-id*] [*neighbor-id*] [**detail**] | **area-sorted**]

Syntax Description

process-name	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the **router ospf** command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
vrf *vrf-name* **all**	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. The *vrf-name* argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings "default" and "all" are reserved VRF names.
area-id	(Optional) Area ID. If you do not specify an area, all areas are displayed.
type	Interface type.
interface-path-id	Physical interface or virtual interface. **Note** Use the **show interfaces** command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.
neighbor-id	(Optional) Neighbor ID.
detail	(Optional) Displays all neighbors given in detail (lists all neighbors).
area-sorted	(Optional) Specifies that all neighbors are grouped by area.

Command Default

All neighbors

Command Modes

XR EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf neighbor** command showing two lines of summary information for each neighbor:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf neighbor

Neighbors for OSPF

Neighbor ID     Pri  State          Dead Time  Address           Interface
192.168.199.137 1    FULL/DR        0:00:31    172.31.80.37      TenGigE0/3/0/5.20
    Neighbor is up for 18:45:22
192.168.48.1     1    FULL/DROTHER  0:00:33    192.168.48.1       TenGigE0/3/0/9.21
    Neighbor is up for 18:45:30
192.168.48.200   1    FULL/DROTHER  0:00:33    192.168.48.200     TenGigE0/3/0/9.21
    Neighbor is up for 18:45:25
192.168.199.137 5    FULL/DR        0:00:33    192.168.48.189     TenGigE0/3/0/9.21
    Neighbor is up for 18:45:27
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 18: show ospf neighbor Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Neighbor ID	Neighbor router ID.
Pri	Designated router priority.
State	OSPF state.
Dead time	Time (in hh:mm:ss) that must elapse before OSPF declares the neighbor dead.
Address	Address of next hop.
Interface	Interface name of next hop.
Neighbor is up	Amount of time (in hh:mm:ss) that the OSPF neighbor has been up.

The following is sample output showing summary information about the neighbor that matches the neighbor ID:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf neighbor 192.168.199.137

 Neighbor 192.168.199.137, interface address 172.31.80.37
    In the area 0.0.0.0 via interface TenGigE0/3/0/5.20
    Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes
    DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
    Options is 0x2
    Dead timer due in 0:00:32
    Neighbor is up for 18:45:30
    Number of DBD retrans during last exhange 0
    Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
    First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
    Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
    Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum 0 msec
 Neighbor 192.168.199.137, interface address 192.168.48.189
```

```
    In the area 0.0.0.0 via interface TenGigE0/3/0/9.21
    Neighbor priority is 5, State is FULL, 6 state changes
    Options is 0x2
    Dead timer due in 0:00:32
    Neighbor is up for 18:45:30
    Number of DBD retrans during last exhange 0
    Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
    First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
    Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
    Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum 0 msec

Total neighbor count: 2
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 19: show ospf neighbor 192.168.199.137 Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Neighbor	Neighbor router ID.
interface address	IP address of the interface.
In the area	Area and interface through which the OSPF neighbor is known.
Neighbor priority	Router priority of neighbor and neighbor state.
State	OSPF state.
state changes	Number of state changes for this neighbor.
DR is	Neighbor ID of the designated router.
BDR is	Neighbor ID of the backup designated router.
Options	Hello packet options field contents(E-bit only; possible values are 0 and 2; 2 indicates area is not a stub; 0 indicates area is a stub.
Dead timer	Time (in hh:mm:ss) to elapse before OSPF declares the neighbor dead.
Neighbor is up	Amount of time (in hh:mm:ss) that the OSPF neighbor has been up.
Number of DBD retrans	Number of re-sent database description packets.
Index	Index and the remaining lines of this command give detailed information about flooding information received from the neighbor.

If you specify the interface along with the neighbor ID, the software displays the neighbors that match the neighbor ID on the interface, as in the following sample display:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf neighbor TenGigE0/3/0/5.20 192.168.199.137

 Neighbor 192.168.199.137, interface address 172.31.80.37
    In the area 0.0.0.0 via interface TenGigE0/3/0/5.20
    Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes
    DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
    Options is 0x2
```

```
    Dead timer due in 0:00:32
    Neighbor is up for 18:45:30
    Number of DBD retrans during last exhange 0
    Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
    First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
    Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
    Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum 0 msec

Total neighbor count: 1
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 20: show ospf neighbor TenGigE0/3/0/5.20 192.168.199.137 Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Neighbor	Neighbor router ID.
interface address	IP address of the interface.
In the area	Area and interface through which the OSPF neighbor is known.
Neighbor priority	Router priority of the neighbor.
State	OSPF state.
state changes	Number of state changes for this neighbor.
DR is	Neighbor ID of the designated router.
BDR is	Neighbor ID of the backup designated router.
Options	Hello packet options field contents (E-bit only; possible values are 0 and 2; 2 indicates area is not a stub; 0 indicates area is a stub)
Dead timer	Time (in hh:mm:ss) to elapse before OSPF declares the neighbor dead.
Neighbor is up	Amount of time (in hh:mm:ss) that the OSPF neighbor has been up.
Number of DBD retrans	Number of re-sent database description packets.
Index	Index and the remaining lines of this command give detailed information about flooding information received from the neighbor.

You can also specify the interface without the neighbor ID to show all neighbors on the specified interface, as in the following sample display:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf neighbor TenGigE0/3/0/9.21

Neighbors for OSPF ospf1

   ID          Pri   State        Dead Time     Address         Interface
192.168.48.1     1    FULL/DROTHER  0:00:33    192.168.48.1       TenGigE0/3/0/9.21
    Neighbor is up for 18:50:52
192.168.48.200   1    FULL/DROTHER  0:00:32    192.168.48.200     TenGigE0/3/0/9.21
    Neighbor is up for 18:50:52
192.168.199.137 5    FULL/DR       0:00:32    192.168.48.189     TenGigE0/3/0/9.21
```

```
    Neighbor is up for 18:50:52

Total neighbor count: 3
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 21: show ospf neighbor TenGigE0/3/0/9.21 Field Descriptions

Field	Description
ID	Neighbor router ID.
Pri	Route priority of the neighbor.
State	OSPF state.
Dead Time	Time (in hh:mm:ss) to elapse before OSPF declares the neighbor dead.
Address	Address of next hop.
Interface	Interface name of next hop.
Neighbor is up	Time (in hh:mm:ss) that the OSPF neighbor has been up.
Options	Hello packet options field contents (E-bit only; possible values are 0 and 2; 2 indicates area is not a stub; 0 indicates area is a stub)
Dead timer	Time (in hh:mm:ss) to elapse before OSPF declares the neighbor dead.
Neighbor is up	Amount of time (in hh:mm:ss) that the OSPF neighbor has been up.
Number of DBD retrans	Number of re-sent database description packets.
Index	Index and the remaining lines of this command give detailed information about flooding information received from the neighbor.

The following samples are from output from the **show ospf neighbor detail** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf neighbor detail

 Neighbor 192.168.199.137, interface address 172.31.80.37
    In the area 0.0.0.0 via interface TenGigE0/3/0/5.20
    Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes
    DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
    Options is 0x2
    Dead timer due in 0:00:32
    Neighbor is up for 18:45:30
    Number of DBD retrans during last exhange 0
    Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
    First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
    Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
    Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum 0 msec

Total neighbor count: 1


 Neighbor 10.1.1.1, interface address 192.168.13.1
```

```
    In the area 0 via interface TenGigE0/3/0/9.21
    Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 10 state changes
    DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
    Options is 0x52
    LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
    Dead timer due in 00:00:36
    Neighbor is up for 1w2d
    Number of DBD retrans during last exchange 0
    Index 3/3, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 5
    First 0(0)/0(0) Next 0(0)/0(0)
    Last retransmission scan length is 1, maximum is 1
    Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec

Neighbor 10.4.4.4, interface address 192.168.34.4
    In the area 0 via interface TenGigE0/3/0/5.20
    Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 48 state changes
    DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
    Options is 0x12
    LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
    Dead timer due in 00:00:30
    Neighbor is up for 00:40:03
    Number of DBD retrans during last exchange 0
    Index 2/2, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 6
    First 0(0)/0(0) Next 0(0)/0(0)
    Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 1
    Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 22: show ospf neighbor detail Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Neighbor	Neighbor router ID.
interface address	IP address of the interface.
In the area	Area and interface through which the OSPF neighbor is known.
Neighbor priority	Router priority of neighbor and neighbor state.
State	OSPF state.
state changes	Number of state changes for this neighbor.
DR is	Neighbor ID of the designated router.
BDR is	Neighbor ID of the backup designated router.
Options	Hello packet options field contents. (E-bit only; possible values are 0 and 2; 2 indicates that the area is not a stub; 0 indicates that the area is a stub).)
LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)	Neighbor is NFS Cisco capable.
Dead timer	Time (in hh:mm:ss) to elapse before OSPF declares the neighbor dead.
Neighbor is up	Amount of time (in hh:mm:ss) that the OSPF neighbor has been up.

Field	Description
Number of DBD retrans	Number of re-sent database description packets.
Index	Index and the remaining lines of this command give detailed information about flooding information received from the neighbor.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospf, on page 120	Configures an OSPF routing process.

show ospf request-list

To display the first ten link-state requests pending that the local router is making to the specified Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) neighbor and interface, use the **show ospf request-list** command in XR EXEC mode.

show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **request-list** [*type interface-path-id*] [*neighbor-id*]

Syntax Description

process-name	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the **router ospf** command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
vrf-name	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF. The *vrf-name* argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings “default” and “all” are reserved VRF names.
all	(Optional) Specifies all OSPF VRF instances.
area-id	(Optional) Area ID. If you do not specify an area, all areas are displayed.
type	Interface type.
i *nterface-path-id*	Physical interface or virtual interface. Use the **show interfaces** command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.
neighbor-id	(Optional) IP address of the OSPF neighbor.

Command Default

All neighbors

Command Modes

XR EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You might use this command when the databases of two neighboring routers are out of synchronization or if the adjacency does not form between them. Adjacency means that the routers synchronize their databases when they discover each other.

You can look at the list to determine if one router is trying to request a particular database update. Entries that are suspended in the list usually indicate that updates are not being delivered. One possible reason for this behavior is a maximum transmission unit (MTU) mismatch between the routers.

You might also look at this list to make sure it is not corrupted. The list should refer to database entries that actually exist.

Request list information is transient and normally the lists are empty.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf request-list** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf request-list 10.0.124.4 TenGigE0/3/0/9.21

Request Lists for OSPF pagent

 Neighbor 10.0.124.4, interface TenGigE0/3/0/9.21 address 10.3.1.2

 Type   LS ID            ADV RTR        Seq NO        Age   Checksum
    1   192.168.58.17     192.168.58.17   0x80000012     12   0x0036f3
    2   192.168.58.68     192.168.58.17   0x80000012     12   0x00083f
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 23: show ospf request-list 10.0.124.4 TenGigE0/3/0/9.21 Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Neighbor	Specific neighbor receiving the request list from the local router.
Interface	Specific interface over which the request list is being sent.
Address	Address of the interface over which the request list is being sent.
Type	Type of link-state advertisement (LSA).
LS ID	Link-state ID of the LSA.
ADV RTR	IP address of the advertising router.
Seq NO	Sequence number of the LSA.
Age	Age of the LSA (in seconds).
Checksum	Checksum of the LSA.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospf, on page 120	Configures an OSPF routing process.

Command	Description
show ospf retransmission-list, on page 164	Displays the first ten link-state entries in the retransmission list that the local router sends to the specified neighbor over the specified interface.

show ospf retransmission-list

To display the first ten link-state entries in the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) retransmission list that the local router sends to the specified neighbor over the specified interface, use the **show ospf retransmission-list** command in XR EXEC mode.

show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **retransmission-list** [*type interface-path-id*] [*neighbor-id*]

Syntax Description

process-name	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the **router ospf** command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
vrf *vrf-name* **all**	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. The *vrf-name* argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings "default" and "all" are reserved VRF names.
area-id	(Optional) Area ID. If you do not specify an area, all areas are displayed.
type	Interface type.
interface-path-id	Physical interface or virtual interface. **Note** Use the **show interfaces** command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.
neighbor-id	(Optional) IP address of the OSPF neighbor.

Command Default

All neighbors

Command Modes

XR EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You might use this command when the databases of two neighboring routers are out of synchronization or if the adjacency is not forming between them. Adjacency means that the routers synchronize their databases when they discover each other.

You can look at the list to determine if one router is trying to request a particular database update. Entries that appear to be suspended in the list usually indicate that updates are not being delivered. One possible reason for this behavior is a maximum transmission unit (MTU) mismatch between the routers.

You might also look at this list to make sure it is not corrupted. The list should refer to database entries that actually exist.

Retransmission list information is transient, and normally the lists are empty.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf retransmission-list** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf retransmission-list 10.0.124.4 TenGigE0/3/0/9.21

 Neighbor 10.0.124.4, interface TenGigE0/3/0/9.21 address 10.3.1.2
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 24: show ospf retransmission-list 10.0.124.4 TenGigE0/3/0/9.21 Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Neighbor	Specified neighbor receiving the retransmission list from the local router.
Interface	Specified interface over which the retransmission list is being sent.
Address	Address of the interface.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospf, on page 120	Configures an OSPF routing process.
show ospf request-list, on page 161	Displays the first ten link-state requests pending that the local router is making to the specified neighbor and interface.

show ospf routes

To display the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) topology table, use the **show ospf routes** command in XR EXEC mode.

show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] **routes** [**connected** | **external** | **local**] [*prefix mask*] [*prefix/length*] **[multicast-intact] [backup-path]**

Syntax Description

process-name	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the **router ospf** command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
vrf *vrf-name* **all**	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. The *vrf-name* argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings "default" and "all" are reserved VRF names.
connected	(Optional) Displays connected routes.
external	(Optional) Displays routes redistributed from other protocols.
local	(Optional) Displays the local routes redistributed from the Routing Information Base (RIB).
prefix	(Optional) IP prefix, which limits output to a specific route. If the *prefix* argument is specified, either the *length* or *mask* argument is required.
mask	(Optional) IP address mask.
/ *length*	(Optional) Prefix length, which can be indicated as a slash (/) and number. For example, /8 indicates that the first eight bits in the IP prefix are network bits. If *length* is used, the slash is required.
multicast-intact **backup-path**	(Optional) Displays multicast intact paths. (Optional) Displays fast-reroute backup path information.
backup-path	(Optional) Displays fast-reroute backup path information.

Command Default

All route types

Command Modes

XR EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show ospf routes** command to display the OSPF private routing table (which contains only routes calculated by OSPF). If there is something wrong with a route in the RIB, then it is useful to check the OSPF copy of the route to determine if it matches the RIB contents. If it does not match, there is a synchronization

problem between OSPF and the RIB. If the routes match and the route is incorrect, OSPF has made an error in its routing calculation.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

show ospf routes command output with TI-LFA information

This is sample output from the **show ospf routes** command with **backup-path** keyword that displays backup-path information, including TI-LFA:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostnamesh ospf 1 routes 2.2.2.2/32 backup-path
Fri Apr  4 02:08:04.210 PDT

Topology Table for ospf 1 with ID 1.1.1.1

Codes: O - Intra area, O IA - Inter area
     O E1 - External type 1, O E2 - External type 2
     O N1 - NSSA external type 1, O N2 - NSSA external type 2

O    2.2.2.2/32, metric 3
     10.1.0.2, from 2.2.2.2, via TenGigE0/3/0/9.21, path-id 1
         Backup path: TI-LFA, P node: 4.4.4.4, Labels: 16004, 123
            10.0.3.2, from 2.2.2.2, via TenGigE0/3/0/5.20, protected bitmap 0x1
            Attribues: Metric: 104, SRLG Disjoint
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 25: show ospf route Field Descriptions

Field	Description
O	OSPF route.
E	External Type 1 or 2 route.
N	NSSA Type 1 or 2
2.2.2.2/32	Network and subnet mask to which the local router has a route.
metric	Cost to reach network 10.3.1.0.
10.1.0.2	Next-hop router on the path to network 10.3.1.0.
from 2.2.2.2	Router ID 172.16.10.1 is the router that advertised this route.
via TenGigE0/3/0/9.21	Packets destined for the given prefix (10.3.1.0/24) are sent over TenGigE0/3/0/9.21.
Backup path	Indicates the topology independent loop-free alternate backup path. Here, the backup path uses the P node 4.4.4.4.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf routes** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf routes

Topology Table for ospf 1 with ID 10.3.4.2

Codes:O - Intra area, O IA - Inter area
       O E1 - External type 1, O E2 - External type 2
       O N1 - NSSA external type 1, O N2 - NSSA external type 2

O E2 10.3.1.0/24, metric 1
       10.3.4.1, from 172.16.10.1, via TenGigE0/1/0/3.50
O    10.3.4.0/24, metric 1562
       10.3.4.2, directly connected, via TenGigE0/1/0/3.50
O E2 10.1.0.0/16, metric 1
       10.3.4.1, from 172.16.10.1, via TenGigE0/1/0/3.50
O IA 10.10.10.0/24, metric 1572
       10.3.4.1, from 172.16.10.1, via TenGigE0/1/0/3.50
O E2 130.10.10.0/24, metric 20
       10.3.4.1, from 172.16.10.1, via TenGigE0/1/0/3.50
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 26: show ospf route Field Descriptions

Field	Description
O	OSPF route.
E	External Type 1 or 2 route.
N	NSSA Type 1 or 2
10.3.1.0/24	Network and subnet mask to which the local router has a route.
metric	Cost to reach network 10.3.1.0.
10.3.4.1	Next-hop router on the path to network 10.3.1.0.
from 172.16.10.1	Router ID 172.16.10.1 is the router that advertised this route.
via TenGigE0/1/0/3.50	Packets destined for the given prefix (10.3.1.0/24) are sent over Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/1/0/3.50.

The following is sample output from the **show ospf routes** command with a process name of 100:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf 100 routes

Topology Table for ospf 100 with ID 172.23.54.14

Codes:O - Intra area, O IA - Inter area
       O E1 - External type 1, O E2 - External type 2
       O N1 - NSSA external type 1, O N2 - NSSA external type 2

O    10.1.5.0/24, metric 1562
       10.1.5.14, directly connected, via TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
O IA 21.0.0.0/24, metric 1572
       10.1.5.12, from 172.23.54.12, via TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
O    10.0.0.0/24, metric 10
```

```
        10.0.0.12, directly connected, via TenGigE0/3/0/2.10
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 27: show ospf 100 route Field Descriptions

Field	Description
O	OSPF route.
IA	Interarea route.
10.1.5.0/24	Network and subnet mask to which the local router has a route.
metric 1562	Cost to reach network 10.1.5.0.
10.1.5.14	Next-hop router on the path to network 10.1.5.0.
from 172.23.54.12	Router ID 172.23.54.12 is the router that advertised this route.
via TenGigE0/6/0/2.10	Packets destined for the given prefix (10.3.1.0/24) are sent over Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/6/0/2.10.

The following is sample output from the **show ospf routes** command with a prefix of 10.0.0.0 and a length of 24:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf routes 10.0.0.0/24

Topology Table for ospf 100 with ID 172.23.54.14

Codes:O - Intra area, O IA - Inter area
       O E1 - External type 1, O E2 - External type 2
       O N1 - NSSA external type 1, O N2 - NSSA external type 2

O IA 10.0.0.0/24, metric 1572
       10.1.5.12, from 172.23.54.12, via TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 28: show ospf route 10.0.0.0/24 Field Descriptions

Field	Description
O	Route is an OSPF route.
IA	Route to network 10.0.0.0 is an interarea route.
10.0.0.0/24	Network and subnet mask to which the local router has a route.
metric 1572	Cost to reach network 10.0.0.0.
10.1.5.12	IP address of next-hop router on the path to network 10.0.0.0.
from 172.23.54.12	Router ID 172.23.54.12 is the router that advertised this route.

Field	Description
via TenGigE0/6/0/2.10	Packets destined for the given prefix (10.0.0.0/24) are sent over Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/6/0/2.10.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospf, on page 120	Configures an OSPF routing process.

show ospf statistics interface

To display the per interface statistics for OSPFv2, use the **show ospf statistics interface** command in XR EXEC mode.

show ospf [*process name* [*area id*]] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area id*] **statistics interface** [*interface name* | **summary-only**]

Syntax Description

process-name	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the **router ospf** command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
area id	(Optional) Area number used to define the particular area.
vrf *vrf-name* **all**	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. The *vrf-name* argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings “default” and “all” are reserved VRF names.
summary-only	(Optional) Displays only the summary statistics for the given instance or area (if specified).

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

XR EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf statistics interface** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf 0 1.1.1.1 statistics interface

        Interface POS0/3/0/0 Process ID 0 Area 1.1.1.1
 Multi-Adjacency Interface

  OSPF packet and LSA statistics
          RX(hello) RX(router)        TX     LSA RX     LSA TX
 Hello           32          -         33          -          -
```

```
DB Des           3          3          2          2          4
LS Req           0          0          1          0          0
LS Upd           5          5          3         18         10
LS Ack           1          1          3         10         18
TOTAL           41          9         42         30         32

 OSPF Header Errors

Version                  0        LLS                      0
Type                     0        Auth RX                  0
Length                   0        Auth TX                  0
Checksum                 0

 OSPF LSA Errors

Type                     0        Checksum                 0
Length                   0        Data                     0

 OSPF Errors

Bad Source               0        Area Mismatch            0
No Virtual Link          0        Self Originated          0
Nbr ignored              0        Graceful Shutdown        0
Unknown nbr              0        Passive intf             0
No DR/BDR                0        Disabled intf            0
Enqueue                  0        Unspecified RX           0
Socket                   0        Unspecified TX           0
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 29: show ospf statistics interface Field Descriptions

Field	Description
OSPF packet and LSA statistics	Packets and LSAs received and transmitted on a given interface.
OSPF Header Errors	OSPF packets discarded due to the error in the OSPF header.
OSPF LSA Errors	OSPF LSAs discarded due to the error in the OSPF LSA header.
OSPF Errors	Packets discarded or errors encountered during handling OSPF packets on the given interface.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear ospf statistics interface, on page 23	Clears the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) statistics per interface.

show ospf summary-prefix

To display Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) aggregated summary address information, use the **show ospf summary-prefix** command in XR EXEC mode.

show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] **summary-prefix**

Syntax Description

process-name	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the **router ospf** command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
vrf *vrf-name* **all**	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. The *vrf-name* argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings "default" and "all" are reserved VRF names.

Command Default

All summary prefixes

Command Modes

XR EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show ospf summary-prefix** command if you configured summarization of external routes with the **summary-prefix** command and you want to display configured summary addresses.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf summary-prefix** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf summary-prefix

OSPF Process 1, summary-prefix

10.1.0.0/255.255.0.0 Metric 20, Type 2, Tag 0
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 30: show ospf summary-prefix Field Descriptions

Field	Description
10.1.0.0/255.255.0.0	Summary address designated for a range of addresses. The IP subnet mask used for the summary route.
Metric	Metric used to advertise the summary routes.
Type	External link-state advertisements (LSA) metric type.
Tag	Tag value that can be used as a “match” value for controlling redistribution through route maps.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospf, on page 120	Configures an OSPF routing process.
summary-prefix (OSPF), on page 187	Creates aggregate addresses for routes being redistributed from another routing protocol into the OSPF protocol.

show ospf virtual-links

To display parameters and the current state of Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) virtual links, use the **show ospf virtual-links** command in XR EXEC mode.

show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] **virtual-links**

Syntax Description

process-name	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the **router ospf** command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
vrf *vrf-name* **all**	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. The *vrf-name* argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings "default" and "all" are reserved VRF names.

Command Default

All virtual links

Command Modes

XR EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show ospf virtual-links** command to display useful information for debugging OSPF routing operations.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf virtual-links** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf virtual-links

Virtual Link to router 172.31.101.2 is up
Transit area 0.0.0.1, via interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10, Cost of using 10
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 0:00:08
Adjacency State FULL
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 31: show ospf virtual-links Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Virtual Link to router 172.31.101.2 is up	OSPF neighbor and whether the link to that neighbor is up or down.
Transit area 0.0.0.1	Transit area through which the virtual link is formed.
via interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10	Interface through which the virtual link is formed.
Cost of usingusing 10	Cost of reaching the OSPF neighbor through the virtual link.
Transmit Delay is 1 sec	Transmit delay (in seconds) on the virtual link.
State POINT_TO_POINT	State of the OSPF neighbor.
Timer intervals	Various timer intervals (in seconds) configured for the link.
Hello due in 0:00:08	When the next hello message is expected from the neighbor (in hh:mm:ss).
Adjacency State FULL	Adjacency state between the neighbors.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospf, on page 120	Configures an OSPF routing process.

show protocols (OSPF)

To display information about the OSPFv2 processes running on the router, use the **show protocols** command in XR EXEC mode.

show protocols [**afi-all** | **ipv4** | **ipv6**] [**all***protocol*]

Syntax Description

afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies an IPv4 address family.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies an IPv6 address family.
all	(Optional) Specifies all protocols for a given address family.
protocol	(Optional) Specifies a routing protocol. For the IPv4 address family, the options are: • **bgp** • **eigrp** • **isis** • **ospf** • **rip** For the IPv6 address family, the options are: • **bgp** • **eigrp** • **isis**

Command Default

No default behavior or value

Command Modes

XR EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read
rib	read

Examples

The following is an OSPF configuration and the resulting **show protocols ospf** display:

```
  RP/0/RP0:hostname#show running router ospf

 router ospf 100
 nsr
 router-id 1.1.1.1
 nsf ietf
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 area 0
  interface Loopback1
   !
  interface TenGigE0/8/0/10
  !
  interface TenGigE0/13/0/0/10
  !
  interface TenGigE0/13/0/0/20
  !
  interface TenGigE0/15/0/7
  !
 !
!

  RP/0/RP0:hostname# show protocols ospf
  Routing Protocol OSPF 100
  Router Id: 1.1.1.1
  Distance: 110
  Non-Stop Forwarding: Enabled
  Redistribution:None
  Area 0
    Loopback1
    TenGigE0/2/0/1/6.100
    TenGigE0/13/0/0/10
    TenGigE0/13/0/0/20
    TenGigE0/15/0/7
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 32: show protocols ospf Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Router Id	ID of the router for this configuration.
Distance	Administrative distance of OSPF routes relative to routes from other protocols.
Non-Stop Forwarding	Status of nonstop forwarding.
Redistribution	Lists the protocols that are being redistributed.
Area	Information about the current area including list of interfaces and the status of Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE).

snmp context (OSPF)

To specify an SNMP context for an OSPF instance, use the **snmp context** command in router configuration mode or in VRF configuration mode. To remove the SNMP context, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp context *context_name*
no snmp context *context_name*

Syntax Description

context_name	Specifies name of the SNMP context for OSPF instance.

Command Default

SNMP context is not specified.

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The snmp-server commands need to be configured to perform SNMP request for the OSPF instance.

Note To map an SNMP context with a protocol instance, topology or VRF entity, use the **snmp-server context mapping** command. However, the **feature** option of this command does not work with OSPF protocol.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
ospf	read, write

This example shows how to configure an SNMP context *foo* for OSPF instance *100*:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname#configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#router ospf 100
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)#snmp context foo
```

This example shows how to configure **snmp-server** commands to be used with the **snmp context** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#snmp-server host 10.0.0.2 traps version 2c public udp-port 1620
```

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#snmp-server community public RW
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#snmp-server contact foo
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#snmp-server community-map public context foo
```

This is a sample SNMP context configuration for OSPF instance *100*:

```
snmp-server host 10.0.0.2 traps version 2c public udp-port 1620
snmp-server community public RW
snmp-server contact foo

snmp-server community-map public context foo


router ospf 100
 router-id 2.2.2.2
 bfd fast-detect
 nsf cisco
snmp context foo
 area 0
  interface Loopback1
  !
 !
 area 1
  interface TenGigE0/2/0/1
   demand-circuit enable
  !
  interface TenGigE0/3/0/0
  !
  interface TenGigE0/3/0/1
  !
 !
!
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
snmp trap (OSPF)	Enables SNMP trap for an OSPF instance
snmp-server host	Specifies the recipient of an SNMP notification operation.
snmp-server community	Configures the community access string to permit access to the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP).
snmp-server contact	Sets the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) system contact.
snmp-server community-map	Associates a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) community with an SNMP context.

snmp trap (OSPF)

To enable SNMP trap for an OSPF instance, use the **snmp trap** command in VRF configuration mode. To disable SNMP trap for the OSPF instance, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp trap
no snmp trap

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default

Disabled.

Command Modes

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
ospf	read, write

This example shows how to enable SNMP trap for OSPF instance *100* under VRF *vrf-1*:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname#configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#router ospf 100
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)#vrf vrf-1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-vrf)#snmp trap
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
snmp context (OSPF), on page 179	Specifies SNMP context for an OSPF instance.

snmp trap rate-limit (OSPF)

To control the number of traps that OSPF sends by configuring window size and the maximum number of traps during that window, use the **snmp trap rate-limit** command in router configuration mode. To disable configuring the window size and maximum number of traps during the window, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp trap rate-limit *window-size max-num-traps*
no snmp trap rate-limit *window-size max-num-traps*

Syntax Description

window-size	Specifies the trap rate limit sliding window size.
max-num-traps	Specifies the maximum number of traps sent in window time.

Command Default

none

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
ospf	read,write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the trap rate limit sliding window size to 30 and the maximum number of traps sent to 100:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#router ospf 100
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)#snmp trap rate-limit 30 100
```

spf prefix-priority (OSPFv2)

To prioritize OSPFv2 prefix installation into the global Routing Information Base (RIB) during Shortest Path First (SPF) run, use the **spf prefix-priority** command in router configuration mode. To return to the system default value, use the **no** form of this command.

spf prefix-priority route-policy *policy-name*
no spf prefix-priority route-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

route-policy *policy-name*	Specifies the route policy to apply to OSPFv2 prefix prioritization.

Note
If SPF prefix prioritization is configured, /32 prefixes are no longer preferred by default. To retain the /32 prefixes in higher-priority queues, define the route-policy accordingly.

Command Default

SPF prefix prioritization is disabled.

Command Modes

OSPF router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

SPF prefix prioritization is disabled, by default. In disabled mode, the /32 prefixes are installed into the global RIB before other prefixes.

If SPF prefix prioritization is enabled, routes are matched against the route-policy criteria and are assigned to the appropriate priority queue based on the spf-priority set. Unmatched prefixes, including the /32 prefixes, are placed in the low-priority queue.

If all /32 prefixes are desired in the high-priority queue or medium-priority queue, configure the following single route map:

```
prefix-set ospf-medium-prefixes
   0.0.0.0/0 ge 32
end-set
```

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure OSPFv2 SPF prefix prioritization:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# prefix-set ospf-critical-prefixes
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-pfx)# 66.0.0.0/16
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-pfx)# end-set
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# route-policy ospf-spf-priority
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-rpl)# if destination in ospf-critical-prefixes then set
spf-priority critical
endif
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-rpl)# end-policy
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# router-id 66.0.0.1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# spf prefix-priority route-policy ospf-spf-priority
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
prefix-set	Enters prefix set configuration mode and defines a prefix set.
route-policy (RPL)	Defines a route policy and enters route-policy configuration mode.

stub (OSPF)

To define an area as a stub area, use the **stub** command in area configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

stub [**no-summary**]
no stub

Syntax Description

no-summary	(Optional) Prevents an Area Border Router (ABR) from sending summary link advertisements into the stub area.

Command Default

No stub area is defined.

Command Modes

Area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You must configure the **stub** command on all routers in the stub area.

Use the **default-cost** command on the ABR of a stub area to specify the cost of the default route advertised into the stub area by the ABR.

To further reduce the number of link-state advertisements (LSAs) sent into a stub area, you can configure the **no-summary** keyword on the ABR to prevent it from sending summary LSAs (LSA Type 3) into the stub area.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to assign a default cost of 20 to stub network 10.0.0.0:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 201
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 10.0.0.0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# stub
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# default-cost 20
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
authentication (OSPF), on page 9	Enables authentication for an OSPF area.
default-cost (OSPF), on page 31	Specifies a cost for the default summary route sent into a stub area.

summary-prefix (OSPF)

To create aggregate addresses for routes being redistributed from another routing protocol into the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol, use the **summary-prefix** command in the appropriate mode. To stop summarizing redistributed routes, use the **no** form of the command.

summary-prefix *address mask* [**not-advertise** | **tag** *tag*]
no summary-prefix *address mask*

Syntax Description

address	Summary address designated for a range of addresses.
mask	IP subnet mask used for the summary route.
not-advertise	(Optional) Suppresses summary routes that match the address and mask pair from being advertised.
tag *tag*	(Optional) Tag value that can be used as a "match" value for controlling redistribution through route policies.

Command Default

When this command is not used, specific addresses are created for each route from another route source being distributed into the OSPF protocol.

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **summary-prefix** command to cause an OSPF Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR) to advertise one external route as an aggregate for all redistributed routes that are covered by the address. This command summarizes only routes from other routing protocols that are being redistributed into OSPF.

You can use this command multiple times to summarize multiple groups of addresses. The metric used to advertise the summary is the lowest metric of all the more specific routes. This command helps reduce the size of the routing table.

If you want to summarize routes between OSPF areas, use the **range** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

In the following example, summary address 10.1.0.0 includes address 10.1.1.0, 10.1.2.0, 10.1.3.0, and so on. Only the address 10.1.0.0 is advertised in an external link-state advertisement.

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 201
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# summary-prefix 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
range (OSPF), on page 109	Consolidates and summarizes routes at an area boundary.

timers lsa group-pacing

To change the interval at which Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) link-state advertisements (LSAs) are collected into a group and refreshed, checksummed, or aged, use the **timers lsa group-pacing** command in the appropriate mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

timers lsa group-pacing *seconds*
no timers lsa group-pacing

Syntax Description

seconds	Interval (in seconds) at which LSAs are grouped and refreshed, checksummed, or aged. Range is 10 seconds to 1800 seconds.

Command Default

seconds : 240 seconds

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

OSPF LSA group pacing is enabled by default. For typical customers, the default group pacing interval for refreshing, checksumming, and aging is appropriate and you need not configure this feature.

The duration of the LSA group pacing is inversely proportional to the number of LSAs the router is handling. For example, if you have approximately 10,000 LSAs, decreasing the pacing interval would benefit you. If you have a very small database (40 to 100 LSAs), increasing the pacing interval to 10 to 20 minutes might benefit you slightly.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to change the OSPF pacing between LSA groups to 60 seconds:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
 RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
 RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# timers lsa group-pacing 60
```

timers lsa min-arrival

To limit the frequency that new instances of any particular Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) link-state advertisements (LSAs) can be accepted during flooding, use the **timers lsa min-arrival** command in the appropriate mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

timers lsa min-arrival *milliseconds*

no timers lsa min-arrival

Syntax Description

milliseconds	Minimum interval (in milliseconds) between accepting same LSA. Range is 0 to 600000 milliseconds.

Command Default

milliseconds : 100 milliseconds

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to change the minimum interval between accepting the same LSA to 2 seconds:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# timers lsa min-arrival 2
```

timers lsa refresh

To configure the time interval at which Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) self-originated link-state advertisements (LSAs) are refreshed, use the **timers lsa refresh** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

timers lsa refresh *seconds*
no timers lsa refresh

Syntax Description

seconds	How often self-originated LSAs should be refreshed, in seconds. Range is 1800 to 2700 seconds.

Command Default

seconds : 1800 seconds.

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

timers lsa refresh command allows self-originated LSAs to be refreshed at non-standard times, anywhere from 1800 to 2700 seconds. Higher refresh interval value may gradually lead to lower CPU utilization by OSPF process.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an LSA refresh interval of 1800 seconds:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 100
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# timers lsa refresh 1800
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
timers lsa group-pacing, on page 189	Change the interval at which Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) link-state advertisements (LSAs) are collected into a group and refreshed, checksummed, or aged.

Command	Description
timers lsa min-arrival, on page 190	Limits the frequency that new instances of any particular Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) link-state advertisements (LSAs) can be accepted during flooding.

timers throttle lsa all (OSPF)

To modify the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) link-state advertisement (LSA) throttling, use the **timers throttle lsa all** command in the appropriate mode. To revert LSA throttling to default settings, use the **no** form of this command

timers throttle lsa all *start-interval hold-interval max-interval*
no timers throttle lsa all

Syntax Description

start-interval	Delay to generate first occurance of LSA in milliseconds. Range is 0 to 600000 milliseconds.
hold-interval	Minimum delay between originating the same LSA in milliseconds. Range is 1 to 600000 milliseconds.
max-interval	Maximum delay between originating the same LSA in milliseconds. Range is 1 to 600000 milliseconds.

Command Default

start-interval : 50 milliseconds

hold-interval : 200 milliseconds

max-interval : 5000 milliseconds

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The *lsa-start* time is the delay before flooding the first instance of an LSA. The *lsa-hold* interval is the minimum time to elapse before flooding an updated instance of an LSA. The *lsa-max-wait* time is the maximum time that can elapse before flooding an updated instance of an LSA.

For quick convergence, use smaller times for the *lsa-start* time and *lsa-hold* interval. However, in relatively large networks, this may result in a large number of LSAs being flooded in a relatively short time. A balance with the *lsa-start* time and *lsa-hold* interval can be iteratively arrived at for the size of your network. The *lsa-max-wait* time can be used to ensure that OSPF reconverges within a reasonable amount of time.



Note LSA throttling is always enabled. You can change the timer values with the **timers throttle lsa all** command or specify the **no** keyword to revert back to the default settings.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to change the start, hold, and maximum wait interval values to 500, 1000, and 90,000 milliseconds, respectively:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# timers throttle lsa all 500 1000 90000
```

The following example is output from the show ospf command that displays the modified LSA throttle settings:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show ospf

Routing Process "ospf 1" with ID 1.1.1.1
 Supports only single TOS(TOS0) routes
 Supports opaque LSA
 It is an area border router
 Initial SPF schedule delay 5000 msecs
 Minimum hold time between two consecutive SPFs 10000 msecs
 Maximum wait time between two consecutive SPFs 10000 msecs
 Initial LSA throttle delay 500 msecs
 Minimum hold time for LSA throttle 1000 msecs
 Maximum wait time for LSA throttle 90000 msecs
 Minimum LSA interval 1000 msecs. Minimum LSA arrival 1 secs
 Maximum number of configured interfaces 255
 Number of external LSA 0. Checksum Sum 00000000
 Number of opaque AS LSA 0. Checksum Sum 00000000
 Number of DCbitless external and opaque AS LSA 0
 Number of DoNotAge external and opaque AS LSA 0
 Number of areas in this router is 2. 2 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
 External flood list length 0
 Non-Stop Forwarding enabled
    Area BACKBONE(0) (Inactive)
        Number of interfaces in this area is 2
        SPF algorithm executed 8 times
        Number of LSA 2. Checksum Sum 0x01ba83
        Number of opaque link LSA 0. Checksum Sum 00000000
        Number of DCbitless LSA 0
        Number of indication LSA 0
        Number of DoNotAge LSA 0
        Flood list length 0
    Area 1
        Number of interfaces in this area is 1
        SPF algorithm executed 9 times
        Number of LSA 2. Checksum Sum 0x0153ea
        Number of opaque link LSA 0. Checksum Sum 00000000
        Number of DCbitless LSA 0
        Number of indication LSA 0
        Number of DoNotAge LSA 0
        Flood list length 0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ospf, on page 122	Displays generic information about OSPF routing processes.

timers throttle spf (OSPF)

To modify the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) shortest path first (SPF) throttling, use the **timers throttle spf** command in the appropriate mode. To revert SPF throttling to default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

timers throttle spf *spf-start spf-hold spf-max-wait*
no timers throttle spf

Syntax Description

spf-start	Initial SPF schedule delay (in milliseconds). Range is 1 to 600000 milliseconds.
spf-hold	Minimum hold time (in milliseconds) between two consecutive SPF calculations. Range is 1 to 600000 milliseconds.
spf-max-wait	Maximum wait time (in milliseconds) between two consecutive SPF calculations. Range is 1 to 600000 milliseconds.

Command Default

spf-start:50 milliseconds

spf-hold: 200 milliseconds

spf-max-wait: 5000 milliseconds

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The *spf-start* time is the delay before running SPF for the first time. The *spf-hold* interval is the minimum time to elapse between subsequent SPF runs. The *spf-max-wait* time is the maximum time that can elapse before running SPF again.

Tip Setting a low *spf-start* time and *spf-hold* time causes routing to switch to the alternate path more quickly if there is a failure; however, it consumes more CPU processing time.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to change the start, hold, and maximum wait interval values to 5, 1000, and 90000 milliseconds, respectively:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# timers throttle spf 5 1000 90000
```

transmit-delay (OSPF)

To set the estimated time required to send a link-state update packet on the interface, use the **transmit-delay** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

transmit-delay *seconds*
no transmit-delay *seconds*

Syntax Description

seconds	Time (in seconds) required to send a link-state update. Range is 1 to 65535 seconds.

Command Default

seconds: 1 second

Command Modes

Router configuration

Area configuration

Interface configuration

Virtual-link configuration

VRF configuration

Multi-area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Link-state advertisements (LSAs) in the update packet must have their ages incremented by the amount specified in the *seconds* argument before transmission. The value assigned should take into account the transmission and propagation delays for the interface.

If the delay is not added before transmission over a link,the time in which the LSA propagates over the link is not considered. This setting has significance only on very low-speed networks not supported in the Cisco IOS XR software or on networks such as satellite circuits that incur a very long (greater than one second) delay time.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a transmit delay for interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-if)# transmit-delay 3
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ospf, on page 122	Displays general information about OSPF routing processes.

ucmp (OSPFv2)

To enable unequal cost multipath (UCMP) calculation for Open Shortest Path First version 2 (OSPFv2) , use the **ucmp** command in an appropriate OSPF configuration mode. To disable UCMP for OSPFv2, use the **no** form of this command.

ucmp [**prefix-list** *prefix-list-name*] [**variance** *value*]
no ucmp

Syntax Description

prefix-list	(Optional) Specifies prefix-list name to filter UCMP paths based on prefixes.
prefix-list-name	Name of the prefix-list to be specified to filter UCMP paths.
variance	(Optional) Specifies variance parameter to filter UCMP paths based on cost.
variance-value	Variance value. The variance value is expressed in terms of percentage of the Primary path metric. Range is from 101 to 10000. Default variance value is 200.

Command Default

UCMP is disabled.

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Enabling the **ucmp** command makes the router calculate UCMP nexthops for all prefixes in the routing table.

The UCMP path calculation can be controlled such that UCMP nexthops are calculated only for a certain set of prefixes. Use the **ucmp** command with the **prefix-set** option to enable this functionality.

If there are multiple UCMP nexthops with various metrics, then the selection of the number of UCMP nexthops is controlled by the **variance** option in the UCMP command. The variance value is expressed in terms of percentage of the primary path metric. For example, if the variance value is 150 and the primary path metric is 100, then select all the UCMP nexthops with metrics from 101 to 150.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
ospf	read, write

This example shows how to enable calculation of UCMP nexthops for all the prefixes in the routing table:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname#configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)#ucmp
```

This example shows how to enable calculation of UCMP nexthops for a set of prefixes in the prefix-list *list1*:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname#configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)#ucmp prefix-list list1
```

This example shows how to enable calcualtion of UCMP mexthops with variance value *120*:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname#configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)#ucmp variance 120
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ucmp delay-interval (OSPFv2), on page 202	Specifies delay between primary SPF completion and start of UCMP computation.
ucmp exclude interface (OSPFv2), on page 204	Excludes an interface from unequal cost multipath (UCMP) computation.
bandwidth	Configures the bandwidth of an interface.

ucmp delay-interval (OSPFv2)

To specify delay between primary SPF completion and start of UCMP computation, use the **ucmp delay-interval** command in an appropriate OSPF configuration mode. To disable this functionality, use the **no** form of this command.

ucmp delay-interval *delay-interval*
no ucmp delay-interval

Syntax Description

delay-interval	Delay interval value in milliseconds. Range is from 100 to 65535 . The default value for the interval is 100.

Command Default

UCMP delay interval is set to 100 milliseconds.

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
ospf	read, write

This example shows how to set the delay between primary SPF completion and the start of UCMP computation, to 800 milliseconds:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname#configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)#ucmp delay-interval 800
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ucmp (OSPFv2), on page 200	Enables unequal cost multipath (UCMP) calculation for OSPFv2.
ucmp exclude interface (OSPFv2), on page 204	Excludes an interface from unequal cost multipath (UCMP) computation.

Command	Description
bandwidth	Configures the bandwidth of an interface.

ucmp exclude interface (OSPFv2)

To exclude an interface from unequal cost multipath (UCMP) computation, use the **ucmp exclude interface** command in an appropriate OSPF configuration mode. To disable this functionality, use the **no** form of this command.

ucmp exclude interface *type interface-path-id*
no ucmp exclude interface *type interface-path-id*

Syntax Description

type	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
interface-path-id	Physical interface or virtual interface. **Note** Use the show interfaces command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Command Default

none

Command Modes

Router configuration

VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **ucmp exclude interfac**e command to exclude an interface from being selected as a UCMP backup path.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
ospf	read, write

This example shows how to exclude interface POS 0/3/0/1 from UCMP computation:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname#configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)#ucmp exclude interface GiganitEthernet 0/3/0/1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ucmp (OSPFv2), on page 200	Enables unequal cost multipath (UCMP) calculation for OSPFv2.
ucmp delay-interval (OSPFv2), on page 202	Specifies delay between primary SPF completion and start of UCMP computation.
bandwidth	Configures the bandwidth of an interface.

virtual-link (OSPF)

To define an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) virtual link, use the **virtual-link** command in area configuration mode. To remove a virtual link, use the **no** form of this command.

virtual-link *router-id*
no virtual-link *router-id*

Syntax Description

router-id	Router ID associated with the virtual link neighbor. The router ID appears in the **show ospf** command display. The router ID can be any 32-bit router ID value specified in four-part, dotted-decimal notation.

Command Default

No virtual links are defined.

Command Modes

Area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

All areas in an OSPF autonomous system must be physically connected to the backbone area (area 0). In some cases in which this physical connection is not possible, you can use a virtual link to connect to the backbone through a nonbackbone area. You can also use virtual links to connect two parts of a partitioned backbone through a nonbackbone area. The area through which you configure the virtual link, known as a transit area, must have full routing information. The transit area cannot be a stub or not-so-stubby area.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to establish a virtual link with default values for all optional parameters:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 201
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 10.0.0.0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# virtual-link 10.3.4.5
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-vl)#
```

The following example shows how to establish a virtual link with clear text authentication called mykey:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 201
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# area 10.0.0.0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar)# virtual-link 10.3.4.5
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-ar-vl)# authentication-key 0 mykey
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
authentication (OSPF), on page 9	Enables authentication for an OSPF area.
show ospf virtual-links, on page 175	Displays parameters and the current state of OSPF virtual links

vrf (OSPF)

To configure an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance, use the **vrf** command in router configuration mode. To terminate an OSPF VRF, use the **no** form of this command.

vrf *vrf-name*
no vrf *vrf-name*

Syntax Description

vrf-name	Identifier of an OSPF VRF. The *vrf-name* argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings “default” and “all” are reserved VRF names.

Command Default

No OSPF VRF is defined.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task ID's. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **vrf** command to explicitly configure a VRF. Commands configured under the VRF configuration mode (such as the **interface** [OSPF] and **authentication** commands) are automatically bound to that VRF.

To modify or remove the VRF, the *vrf-id* argument format must be the same as the format used when creating the area.



Note To remove the specified VRF from the router configuration, use the **no vrf** *vrf-id* command. The **no vrf** *vrf-id* command removes the VRF and all VRF options, such as **authentication** , **default-cost** , **nssa** , **range** , **stub** , **virtual-link** , and **interface.**

To avoid possibly having the router ID change under a VRF, explicitly configure the router ID using the **router-id** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure VRF vrf1 and Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/6/0/2.10. Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/6/0/2.10 is bound to VRF vrf1 automatically.

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf)# vrf vrf1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-vrf)# area area1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ospf-vrf-ar)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/2.10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
router-id (OSPF), on page 118	Configures a router ID for an OSPF process.