

IS-IS Command Reference

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address-family (IS-IS)

To enter address family configuration mode for configuring Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing that use standard IP Version 4 (IPv4)address prefixes, use the **address-family** command in router configuration or interface configuration mode. To disable support for an address family, use the **no** form of this command.

address-family {**ipv4**} {**unicast**}
no address-family {**ipv4**} {**unicast**}

Syntax Description

ipv4	Specifies IPv4 address prefixes.
unicast	Specifies unicast address prefixes.

Command Default

An address family is not specified. The default subaddress family (SAFI) is unicast.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **address family** command to place the router or interface in address family configuration mode. In router address family configuration mode, you can configure routing that uses standard IPv4 address prefixes. An address family must be specified in interface configuration mode. In interface address family configuration mode, you can alter interface parameters for IPv4.

You must specify an address family in order to configure parameters that pertain to a single address family.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

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

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE interface 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if-af)#
```

adjacency-check disable

To suppress Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) IP Version 4 (IPv4) protocol-support consistency checks that are performed prior to forming adjacencies on hello packets, use the **adjacency-check disable** command in address family configuration mode. To remove this function, use the **no** form of this command.

adjacency-check disable
no adjacency-check disable

Command Default

Adjacency check is enabled

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

IS-IS performs consistency checks on hello packets and forms an adjacency only with a neighboring router that supports the same set of protocols. A router running IS-IS for both IPv4 does not form an adjacency with a router running IS-IS for IPv4 only.

Use the **adjacency-check disable** command to allow an IPv4 IS-IS router to form an adjacency with a router running IPv4 IS-IS.

In addition, the **adjacency-check disable** command suppresses the IPv4 subnet consistency check and allows IS-IS to form an adjacency with other routers regardless of whether they have an IPv4 subnet in common.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The command in the following example disables the adjacency checks:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# adjacency-check disable
```

advertise passive-only

To configure IS-IS to advertise only prefixes that belong to passive interfaces, use the **advertise-passive-only** command in ISIS address family configuration mode. To disable advertisement only prefixes that belong to passive interfaces, use the **no** form of this command.

advertise passive-only
no advertise passive-only

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

IPv4 unicast address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
isis	read, write

This example shows how to configure IS-IS to advertise only prefixes that belong to passive interfaces.

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname#configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)#address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)#advertise passive-only
```

attached-bit receive ignore

To ignore the attached bit in a received Level 1 link-state packet (LSP), use the **attached-bit receive ignore** command in address family configuration mode. To remove the **attached-bit receive ignore** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

attached-bit receive ignore
no attached-bit receive ignore

Command Default

The attached bit is set in the LSP.

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure to ignore the attached bit in a received LSP:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# attached-bit receive ignore
```

attached-bit send

To configure an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) instance with an attached bit in the Level 1 link-state packet (LSP), use the **attached-bit send** command in address family configuration mode. To remove the **attached-bit send** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

attached-bit send {**always-set** | **never-set**}
no attached-bit send {**always-set** | **never-set**}

Syntax Description

always-set	Specifies to always set the attached bit in the LSP.
never-set	Specifies to never set the attached bit in the LSP.

Command Default

The attached bit is not forced to be set or unset in the LSP.

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **attached-bit send** command to set an IS-IS instance with an attached bit in the Level 1 LSP that allows another IS-IS instance to redistribute Level 2 topology. The attached bit is used when the Level 2 connectivity from another IS-IS instance is advertised by the Level 1 attached bit.

The attached bit is configured for a specific address family only if the **single-topology** command is not configured.



Note If connectivity for the Level 2 instance is lost, the attached bit in the Level 1 instance LSP continues sending traffic to the Level 2 instance and causes the traffic to be dropped.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) instance with an attached bit:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# attached-bit send always-set
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
retransmit-interval (IS-IS), on page 73	Redistribute routes from one routing protocol into Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS).

circuit-type

To configure the type of adjacency used for the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol, use the **circuit-type** command in interface configuration mode. To reset the circuit type to Level l and Level 2, use the **no** form of this command.

circuit-type {**level-1** | **level-1-2** | **level-2-only**}
no circuit-type

Syntax Description

level-1	Establishes only Level 1 adjacencies over an interface.
level-1-2	Establishes both Level 1 and Level 2 adjacencies, if possible.
level-2-only	Establishes only Level 2 adjacencies over an interface.

Command Default

Default adjacency types are Level 1 and Level 2 adjacencies.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Adjacencies may not be established even if allowed by the **circuit-type** command. The proper way to establish adjacencies is to configure a router as a Level 1, Level 1 and Level 2, or Level 2-only system command. Only on networking devices that are between areas (Level 1 and Level 2 networking devices) should you configure some interfaces to be Level 2-only to prevent wasting bandwidth by sending out unused Level 1 hello packets. Remember that on point-to-point interfaces, the Level 1 and Level 2 hello packets are in the same packet.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a Level 1 adjacency with its neighbor on TenGigE interface 0/2/0/0 and Level 2 adjacencies with all Level 2-capable routers on TenGigE interface 0/5/0/2:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# is-type level-1-2
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE interface 0/2/0/0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# circuit-type level-1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# exit
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE interface 0/5/0/2
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# circuit-type level-2-only
```

In this example, only Level 2 adjacencies are established because the **is-type** command is configured:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# is-type level-2-only
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE interface 0/2/0/0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# circuit-type level-1-2
```

clear isis process

To clear the link-state packet (LSP) database and adjacency database sessions for an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) instance or all IS-IS instances, use the **clear isis process** command.

clear isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **process**

Syntax Description

instance *instance-id*	(Optional) Specifies IS-IS sessions for the specified IS-IS instance only. • The *instance-id* argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the **router isis** command.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **clear isis process** command without any keyword to clear all the IS-IS instances. Add the **instance** *instance-id* keyword and argument to clear the specified IS-IS instance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows the IS-IS LSP database and adjacency sessions being cleared for instance 1:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# clear isis instance 1 process
```

clear isis route

To clear the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) routes in a topology, use the **clear isis route** command.

clear isis [**instance** *instance-id*] {**afi-all** | **ipv4**} {**unicast** | **safi-all**} [**topology** *topo-name*] **route**

Syntax Description

instance *instance-id*	(Optional) Specifies IS-IS sessions for the specified IS-IS instance only. • The *instance-id* argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the **router isis** command.
afi-all	Specifies IP Version 4 (IPv4) address prefixes.
ipv4	Specifies IPv4 address prefixes.
unicast	Specifies unicast address prefixes.
safi-all	Specifies all secondary address prefixes.
topology *topo-name*	(Optional) Specifies topology table information and name of the topology table.

Command Default

No default behavior or value

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **clear isis route** command to clear the routes from the specified topology or all routes in all topologies if no topology is specified.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	execute
rib	read, write
basic-services	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to clear the routes with IPv4 unicast address prefixes:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# clear isis ipv4 unicast route
```

clear isis statistics

To clear the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) statistics, use the **clear isis statistics** command.

clear isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **statistics** [*type interface-path-id*]

Syntax Description

instance *instance-id*	(Optional) Clears IS-IS sessions for the specified IS-IS instance only. • The *instance-id* argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the **router isis** command.
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 values

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **clear isis statistics** command to clear the information displayed by the **show isis statistics** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	execute
rib	read, write
basic-services	read, write

Examples

The following example shows the IS-IS statistics for a specified interface being cleared:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# clear isis instance 23 statistics
```

csnp-interval

To configure the interval at which periodic complete sequence number PDU (CSNP) packets are sent on broadcast interfaces, use the **csnp-interval** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

csnp-interval *seconds* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]
no csnp-interval *seconds* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

Syntax Description

seconds	Interval (in seconds) of time between transmission of CSNPs on multiaccess networks. This interval applies only for the designated router. Range is 0 to 65535 seconds.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Specifies the interval of time between transmission of CSNPs for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Command Default

seconds : 10 seconds

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **csnp-interval** command applies only to the designated router (DR) for a specified interface. Only DRs send CSNP packets to maintain database synchronization. The CSNP interval can be configured independently for Level 1 and Level 2.

Use of the **csnp-interval** command on point-to-point subinterfaces makes sense only in combination with the IS-IS mesh-group feature.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	execute
rib	read, write
basic-services	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the CSNP interval for Level 1 to 30 seconds:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE interface 0/0/2/0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# csnp-interval 30 level 1
```

default-information originate (IS-IS)

To generate a default route into an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing domain, use the **default-information originate** command in address family configuration mode. To remove the **default-information originate** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

default-information originate [**external** | **route-policy** *route-policy-name*]
no default-information originate [**external** | **route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

Syntax Description

route-policy	(Optional) Defines the conditions for the default route.
route-policy-name	(Optional) Name for the route policy.

Command Default

A default route is not generated into an IS-IS routing domain.

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If a router configured with the **default-information originate** command has a route to 0.0.0.0 in the routing table, IS-IS originates an advertisement for 0.0.0.0 in its link-state packets (LSPs).

Without a route policy, the default is advertised only in Level 2 LSPs. For Level 1 routing, there is another process to find the default route, which is to look for the closest Level 1 and Level 2 router. The closest Level 1 and Level 2 router can be found by looking at the attached-bit (ATT) in Level 1 LSPs.

A route policy can be used for two purposes:

- To make the router generate the default route in its Level 1 LSPs.
- To advertise 0.0.0.0/0 conditionally.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to generate a default external route into an IS-IS domain:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# default-information originate
```

disable (IS-IS)

To disable the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) topology on a specified interface, use the **disable** command in interface address family configuration mode. To remove this function, use the **no** form of this command.

disable
no disable

Command Default

IS-IS protocol is enabled.

Command Modes

Interface address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to disable the IS-IS protocol for IPv4 unicast on TenGigE interface 0/1/0/1:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE interface 0/1/0/1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if-af)# disable
```

distance (IS-IS)

To define the administrative distance assigned to routes discovered by the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol, use the **distance** command in address family 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* [*prefix maskprefix/length* | [*prefix-list-name*]]
no distance [*weight*] [*prefix maskprefix/length* | [*prefix-list-name*]]

Syntax Description

weight	Administrative distance to be assigned to IS-IS routes. Range is 1 to 255.
prefix	(Optional) The *prefix* argument specifies the IP address in four-part, dotted-decimal notation.
mask	(Optional) IP address mask.
/length	(Optional) The length of the IP prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address compose the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash must precede the decimal value. Range is 0 to 32 for IPv4 addresses.
prefix-list-name	(Optional) List of routes to which administrative distance applies.

Command Default

weight : 115

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An administrative distance is an integer from 1 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.

Use the **distance** command to configure the administrative distances applied to IS-IS routes when they are inserted into the Routing Information Base (RIB), and influence the likelihood of these routes being preferred over routes to the same destination addresses discovered by other protocols.

The *address/prefix-length* argument defines to which source router the distance applies. In other words, each IS-IS route is advertised by another router, and that router advertises an address that identifies it. This source address is displayed in the output of the **show isis route detail** command.

The **distance** command applies to the routes advertised by routers whose address matches the specified prefix. The *prefix-list-name* argument can then be used to refine this further so that the **distance** command affects only specific routes.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

In the following example, a distance of 10 is assigned to all routes to 2.0.0.0/8 and 3.0.0.0/8 (or more specific prefixes) that are advertised by routers whose ID is contained in 1.0.0.0/8. A distance of 80 is assigned to all other routes.

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# ipv4 prefix-list target_routes
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ipv4_pfx)# permit 2.0.0.0/8
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ipv4_pfx)# permit 3.0.0.0/8
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ipv4_pfx)# deny 0.0.0.0/0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ipv4_pfx)# exit
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# distance 10 1.0.0.0/8 target_routes
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# distance 80
```

hello-interval (IS-IS)

To specify the length of time between consecutive hello packets sent by the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol software, use the **hello-interval** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

hello-interval *seconds* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]
no hello-interval [*seconds*] [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

Syntax Description

seconds	Integer value (in seconds) for the length of time between consecutive hello packets. By default, a value three times the hello interval *seconds* is advertised as the *hold time* in the hello packets sent. (That multiplier of three can be changed by using the **hello-multiplier** command.) With smaller hello intervals, topological changes are detected more quickly, but there is more routing traffic. Range is 1 to 65535 seconds.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Specifies the hello interval for Level 1 and Level 2 independently. For broadcast interfaces only.

Command Default

seconds : 10 seconds

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure TenGigE interface 0/6/0/0 to advertise hello packets every 5 seconds for Level 1 topology routes. This situation causes more traffic than configuring a longer interval, but topological changes are detected more quickly.

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE 0/6/0/0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# hello-interval 5 level 1
```

hello-multiplier

To specify the number of Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) hello packets a neighbor must miss before the router should declare the adjacency as down, use the **hello-multiplier** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

hello-multiplier *multiplier* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]
no hello-multiplier [*multiplier*] [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

Syntax Description

multiplier	Advertised hold time in IS-IS hello packets is set to the hello multiplier times the hello interval. Range is 3 to 1000. Neighbors declare an adjacency to this down router after not having received any IS-IS hello packets during the advertised hold time. The hold time (and thus the hello multiplier and the hello interval) can be set on an individual interface basis, and can be different between different networking devices in one area. Using a smaller hello multiplier gives faster convergence, but can result in more routing instability. Increase the hello multiplier to a larger value to help network stability when needed. Never configure a hello multiplier to a value lower than the default value of 3.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Specifies the hello multiplier independently for Level 1 or Level 2 adjacencies.

Command Default

multiplier : 3

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The “holding time” carried in an IS-IS hello packet determines how long a neighbor waits for another hello packet before declaring the neighbor to be down. This time determines how quickly a failed link or neighbor is detected so that routes can be recalculated.

Use the **hello-multiplier** command in circumstances where hello packets are lost frequently and IS-IS adjacencies are failing unnecessarily. You can raise the hello multiplier and lower the hello interval correspondingly to make the hello protocol more reliable without increasing the time required to detect a link failure.

On point-to-point links, there is only one hello for both Level 1 and Level 2. Separate Level 1 and Level 2 hello packets are also sent over nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) networks in multipoint mode, such as X.25, Frame Relay, and ATM.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how the network administrator wants to increase network stability by making sure an adjacency goes down only when many (ten) hello packets are missed. The total time to detect link failure is 60 seconds. This strategy ensures that the network remains stable, even when the link is fully congested.

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE 0/2/0/1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# hello-interval 6
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# hello-multiplier 10
```

hello-padding

To configure padding on Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) hello protocol data units (IIH PDUs) for all IS-IS interfaces on the router, use the **hello-padding** command in interface configuration mode. To suppress padding, use the **no** form of this command.

hello-padding {**disable** | **sometimes**} [**level** {**1** | **2**}]
no hello-padding {**disable** | **sometimes**} [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

Syntax Description

disable	Suppresses hello padding.
sometimes	Enables hello padding during adjacency formation only.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Specifies hello padding for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Command Default

Hello padding is enabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You might want to suppress hello padding to conserve network resources. The lower the circuit speed, the higher the percentage of padding overhead. Before suppressing the hello padding, you should know your physical and data link layer configurations and have control over them, and also know your router configuration at the network layer.

For point-to-point links, IS-IS sends only a single hello for Level 1 and Level 2, making the **level** keyword meaningless on point-to-point links. To modify hello parameters for a point-to-point interface, omit the **level** keyword.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to suppress IS-IS hello padding over local area network (LAN) circuits for interface TenGig Ethernet 0/2/0/1:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE 0/2/0/1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# hello-padding disable
```

hello-password

To configure the authentication password for an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) interface, use the **hello-password** command in interface configuration mode. To disable authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

hello-password [**hmac-md5** | **text**] [**clear** | **encrypted**] *password* [**level** {**1** | **2**}] [**send-only**]
no hello-password [**hmac-md5** | **text**] [**clear** | **encrypted**] *password* [**level** {**1** | **2**}] [**send-only**]

Syntax Description

hmac-md5	(Optional) Specifies that the password use HMAC-MD5 authentication.
text	(Optional) Specifies that the password use clear text password authentication.
clear	(Optional) Specifies that the password be unencrypted.
encrypted	(Optional) Specifies that the password be encrypted using a two-way algorithm.
password	Authentication password you assign for an interface.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Specifies whether the password is for a Level 1 or a Level 2 protocol data unit (PDU).
send-only	(Optional) Specifies that the password applies only to protocol data units (PDUs) that are being sent and does not apply to PDUs that are being received.

Command Default

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

password: encrypted text

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When a **text** password is configured, it is exchanged as clear text. Therefore, the **hello-password** command provides limited security.

When an **hmac-md5** password is configured, the password is never sent over the network and is instead used to calculate a cryptographic checksum to ensure the integrity of the exchanged data.

For point-to-point links, IS-IS sends only a single hello for Level 1 and Level 2, making the **level** keyword meaningless on point-to-point links. To modify hello parameters for a point-to-point interface, omit the **level** keyword.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a password with HMAC-MD5 authentication for hello packets running on TenGigE 0/2/0/3 interface:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE 0/2/0/3
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# hello-password hmac-md5 clear mypassword
```

hello-password accept

To configure an additional authentication password for an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) interface, use the **hello-password accept** command in interface configuration mode. To disable authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

hello-password accept {**clear** | **encrypted**} *password* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]
no hello-password accept {**clear** | **encrypted**} *password* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

Syntax Description

clear	Specifies that the password be unencrypted.
encrypted	Specifies that the password be encrypted using a two-way algorithm.
password	Authentication password you assign.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Specifies the password for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Command Default

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **hello-password accept** command to add an additional password for an IS-IS interface. An authentication password must be configured using the **hello-password** command before an accept password can be configured for the corresponding level.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a password:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE 0/2/0/3
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# hello-password accept encrypted 111D1C1603
```

hello-password keychain

To configure the authentication password keychain for an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) interface, use the **hello-password keychain** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the authentication password keychain, use the **no** form of this command.

hello-password keychain *keychain-name* [**level** {**1** | **2**}] [**send-only**]
no hello-password keychain *keychain-name* [**level** {**1** | **2**}] [**send-only**]

Syntax Description

keychain	Keyword that specifies the keychain to be configured. An authentication password keychain is a sequence of keys that are collectively managed and used for authenticating a peer-to-peer group.
keychain-name	Specifies the name of the keychain.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Specifies whether the keychain is for a Level 1 or a Level 2 protocol data unit (PDU).
send-only	(Optional) Specifies that the keychain applies only to protocol data units (PDUs) that are being sent and does not apply to PDUs that are being received.

Command Default

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

password: encrypted text

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Specify a keychain to enable keychain authentication between two IS-IS peers. Use the **keychain** *keychain-name* keyword and argument to implement hitless key rollover for authentication.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a password keychain for level 1, send only authentication on a TenGigE interface:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# hello-password keychain mykeychain level 1 send-only
```

hostname dynamic disable

To disable Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing protocol dynamic hostname mapping, use the **hostname dynamic** command in router configuration mode. To remove the specified command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

hostname dynamic disable
no hostname dynamic disable

Syntax Description

disable	Disables dynamic host naming.

Command Default

Router names are dynamically mapped to system IDs.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

In an IS-IS routing domain, each router is represented by a 6-byte hexadecimal system ID. When network administrators maintain and troubleshoot networking devices, they must know the router name and corresponding system ID.

Link-state packets (LSPs) include the dynamic hostname in the type, length, and value (TLV) which carries the mapping information across the entire domain. Every router in the network, upon receiving the TLV from an LSP, tries to install it in a mapping table. The router then uses the mapping table when it wants to convert a system ID to a router name.

To display the entries in the mapping tables, use the **show isis hostname** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to disable dynamic mapping of hostnames to system IDs:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# hostname dynamic disable
```

ignore-lsp-errors

To override the default setting of a router to ignore Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) link-state packets (LSPs) that are received with internal checksum errors, use the **ignore-lsp-errors disable** command in router configuration mode. To enable ignoring IS-IS LSP errors, use the **no** form of this command.

ignore-lsp-errors disable
no ignore-lsp-errors disable

Syntax Description

disable	Disables the functionality of the command.

Command Default

The system purges corrupt LSPs that cause the initiator to regenerate LSPs.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The IS-IS protocol definition requires that a received LSP with an incorrect data-link checksum be purged by the receiver, which causes the initiator of the packet to regenerate it. However, if a network has a link that causes data corruption and at the same time is delivering LSPs with correct data-link checksums, a continuous cycle of purging and regenerating large numbers of packets can occur. Because this situation could render the network nonfunctional, use this command to ignore these LSPs rather than purge the packets.

The receiving network devices use link-state packets to maintain their routing tables.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to instruct the router to ignore LSPs that have internal checksum errors:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# ignore-lsp-errors disable
```

interface (IS-IS)

To configure the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol on an interface, use the **interface** command in router configuration mode. To disable IS-IS routing for interfaces, use the **no** form of this command.

interface *type interface-path-id*
no 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.

Command Default

No interfaces are specified.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An address family must be established on the IS-IS interface before the interface is enabled for IS-IS protocol operation.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable an IS-IS multitopology configuration for IPv4 on TenGigE interface 0/3/0/0:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# net 49.0000.0000.0001.00
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE 0/3/0/0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if-af)# metric-style wide level 1
!
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# interface TenGigE 0/3/0/0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-if)# ipv4 address 2001::1/64
```

ispf

To configure the incremental shortest path first (iSPF) algorithm to calculate network topology, use the **ispf** command in address family configuration mode. To disable this algorithm function, use the **no** form of this command.

ispf [**level** {**1** | **2**}]
no ispf [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

Syntax Description

level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Configures the iSPF algorithm for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Command Default

The iSPF algorithm is not configured.

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The iSPF algorithm may be used to reduce the processor load when IS-IS needs to recalculate its topology after minor changes.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure iSPF for the IPv4 unicast topology at Level 1:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# ispf level 1
```

is-type

To configure the routing level for an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) area, use the **is-type** command in router configuration mode. To set the routing level to the default level, use the **no** form of this command.

is-type {**level-1** | **level-1-2** | **level-2-only**}
no is-type [**level-1** | **level-1-2** | **level-2-only**]

Syntax Description

level-1	Specifies that the router perform only Level 1 (intra-area) routing. This router learns only about destinations inside its area. Level 2 (interarea) routing is performed by the closest Level 1-2 router.
level-1-2	Specifies that the router perform both Level 1 and Level 2 routing.
level-2-only	Specifies that the routing process acts as a Level 2 (interarea) router only. This router is part of the backbone, and does not communicate with Level 1-only routers in its own area.

Command Default

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When the router is configured with Level 1 routing only, this router learns about destinations only inside its area. Level 2 (interarea) routing is performed by the closest Level 1-2 router.

When the router is configured with Level 2 routing only, this router is part of the backbone, and does not communicate with Level 1 routers in its own area.

The router has one link-state packet database (LSDB) for destinations inside the area (Level 1 routing) and runs a shortest path first (SPF) calculation to discover the area topology. It also has another LSDB with link-state packets (LSPs) of all other backbone (Level 2) routers, and runs another SPF calculation to discover the topology of the backbone and the existence of all other areas.

We highly recommend that you configure the type of an IS-IS routing process to establish the proper level of adjacencies. If there is only one area in the network, there is no need to run both Level 1 and Level 2 routing algorithms.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to specify that the router is part of the backbone and that it does not communicate with Level 1-only routers:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# is-type level-2-only
```

log adjacency changes (IS-IS)

To cause an IS-IS instance to generate a log message when an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) adjacency changes state (up or down), use the **log adjacency changes** command in router configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

log adjacency changes
no log adjacency changes

Command Default

No IS-IS instance log messages are generated.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **log adjacency changes** command to monitor IS-IS adjacency state changes; it may be very useful when you are monitoring large networks. Messages are logged using the system error message facility. Messages can be in either of two forms:

```
%ISIS-4-ADJCHANGE: Adjacency to 0001.0000.0008 (Gi 0/2/1/0) (L2) Up, new adjacency
%ISIS-4-ADJCHANGE: Adjacency to router-gsr8 (Gi 0/2/1/0) (L1) Down, Holdtime expired
```

Using the **no** form of the command removes the specified command from the configuration file and restores the system to its default condition with respect to the command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the router to log adjacency changes:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# log adjacency changes
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
logging	Logs messages to a syslog server host.

log pdu drops

To log Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol data units (PDUs) that are dropped, use the **log pdu drops** command in router configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

log pdu drops
no log pdu drops

Command Default

PDU logging is disabled.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **log pdu drops** command to monitor a network when IS-IS PDUs are suspected of being dropped. The reason for the PDU being dropped and current PDU drop statistics are recorded.

The following are examples of PDU logging output:

```
 %ISIS-4-ERR_IIH_INPUT_Q_OVERFLOW: IIH input queue overflow: 86 total drops; 19 IIH drops,
44 LSP drops, 23 SNP drops
 %ISIS-4-ERR_LSP_INPUT_Q_OVERFLOW: LSP input queue overflow: 17 total drops; 9 IIH drops,
3 LSP drops, 5 SNP drops
```

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable PDU logging:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# log pdu drops
```

lsp-interval

To configure the amount of time between consecutive link-state packets (LSPs) sent on an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) interface, use the **lsp-interval** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

lsp-interval *milliseconds* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]
no lsp-interval [*milliseconds*] [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

Syntax Description

milliseconds	Time delay (in milliseconds) between successive LSPs. Range is 1 to 4294967295.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Configures the LSP time delay for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Command Default

milliseconds : 33 milliseconds

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to cause the system to send LSPs every 100 milliseconds (10 packets per second) on Level 1 and Level 2:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE 0/2/0/1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# lsp-interval 100
```

lsp-password

To configure the link-state packet (LSP) authentication password, use the **lsp-password** command in router configuration mode. To remove the **lsp-password** command from the configuration file and disable link-state packet authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

lsp-password [[**hmac-md5** | **text**] [**clear** | **encrypted**] *password* | **keychain** *keychain-name*] [**level** {**1** | **2**}] [**send-only**] [**snp send-only**]
no lsp-password [[**hmac-md5** | **text**] [**clear** | **encrypted**] *password* | **keychain** *keychain-name*] [**level** {**1** | **2**}] [**send-only**] [**snp send-only**]

Syntax Description

hmac-md5	Specifies that the password uses HMAC-MD5 authentication.
text	Specifies that the password uses clear text password authentication.
clear	Specifies that the password be unencrypted.
encrypted	Specifies that the password be encrypted using a two-way algorithm.
password	Authentication password you assign.
keychain	(Optional) Specifies a keychain.
keychain-name	Name of the keychain.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Specifies the password for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.
send-only	(Optional) Adds passwords to LSP and sequence number protocol (SNP) data units when they are sent. Does not check for authentication in received LSPs or sequence number PDUs (SNPs).
snp send-only	(Optional) Adds passwords to SNP data units when they are sent. Does not check for authentication in received SNPs. This option is available when the **text** keyword is specified.

Command Default

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When a **text** password is configured, it is exchanged as clear text. Therefore, the **lsp-password** command provides limited security.

When an **HMAC-MD5** password is configured, the password is never sent over the network and is instead used to calculate a cryptographic checksum to ensure the integrity of the exchanged data.

The recommended password configuration is that both incoming and outgoing SNPs be authenticated.



Note To disable SNP password checking, the **snp send-only** keywords must be specified in the **lsp-password** command.

To configure an additional password, use the **lsp-password accept** command.

Specify a key chain to enable key chain authentication between two IS-IS peers. Use the **keychain** *keychain-name* keyword and argument to implement hitless key rollover for authentication.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure separate Level 1 and Level 2 LSP and SNP passwords, one with HMAC-MD5 authentication and encryption and one with clear text password authentication and no encryption:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# lsp-password hmac-md5 clear password1 level 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# lsp-password text clear password2 level 2
```

lsp-password accept

To configure an additional link-state packet (LSP) authentication password, use the **lsp-password accept** command in router configuration mode. To remove the **lsp-password accept** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

lsp-password accept {**clear** | **encrypted**} *password* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]
no lsp-password accept [{**clear** | **encrypted**} *password* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]]

Syntax Description

clear	Specifies that the password be unencrypted.
encrypted	Specifies that the password be encrypted using a two-way algorithm.
password	Authentication password you assign.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Specifies the password for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Command Default

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **lsp-password accept** command adds an additional password for use when the system validates incoming LSPs and sequence number PDUs (SNPs). An LSP password must be configured using the **lsp-password** command before an accept password can be configured for the corresponding level.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a Level 1 LSP and SNP password:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# lsp-password accept encrypted password1 level 1
```

lsp-refresh-interval

To set the time between regeneration of link-state packets (LSPs) that contain different sequence numbers, use the **lsp-refresh-interval** command in router configuration mode. To restore the default refresh interval, use the **no** form of this command.

lsp-refresh-interval *seconds* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]
no lsp-refresh-interval [*seconds* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]]

Syntax Description

seconds	Refresh interval (in seconds). Range is 1 to 65535 seconds.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Specifies routing Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Command Default

seconds : 900 seconds (15 minutes)

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The refresh interval determines the rate at which the software periodically sends the route topology information that it originates. This behavior is done to keep the information from becoming too old. By default, the refresh interval is 900 seconds (15 minutes).

LSPs must be refreshed periodically before their lifetimes expire. The refresh interval must be less than the LSP lifetime specified with this router command. Reducing the refresh interval reduces the amount of time that undetected link-state database corruption can persist at the cost of increased link utilization. (This event is extremely unlikely, however, because there are other safeguards against corruption.) Increasing the interval reduces the link utilization caused by the flooding of refreshed packets (although this utilization is very small).

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to change the LSP refresh interval to 10,800 seconds (3 hours):

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# lsp-refresh-interval 10800
```

maximum-paths (IS-IS)

To configure the maximum number of parallel routes that an IP routing protocol will install the routing table, use the **maximum-paths** command in address family configuration mode. To remove the **maximum-paths** command from the configuration file and restore the system default behavior, use the **no** form of this command. By default up to 8 parallel ECMP paths are used by IS-IS routing protocol.

maximum-paths *maximum*
no maximum-paths

Syntax Description

maximum	Maximum number of parallel routes that IS-IS can install in a routing table.

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to allow a maximum of 16 paths to a destination:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# maximum-paths 16
```

maximum-redistributed-prefixes (IS-IS)

To specify an upper limit on the number of redistributed prefixes (subject to summarization) that the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol advertises, use the **maximum-redistributed-prefixes** command in address family mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

maximum-redistributed-prefixes *maximum* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]
no maximum-redistributed-prefixes [*maximum* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]]

Syntax Description

maximum	Maximum number of redistributed prefixes advertised. Range is 1 to 28000.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Specifies maximum prefixes for Level 1 or Level 2.

Command Default

maximum: 10000

level : 1-2

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **maximum-redistributed-prefixes** command to prevent a misconfiguration from resulting in redistribution of excess prefixes. If IS-IS encounters more than the maximum number of prefixes, it sets a bi-state alarm. If the number of to-be-redistributed prefixes drops back to the maximum or lower—either through reconfiguration or a change in the redistribution source—IS-IS clears the alarm.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to specify the number of redistributed prefixes at 5000 for Level 2:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# maximum-redistributed-prefixes 5000 level 2
```

max-lsp-lifetime

To set the maximum time that link-state packets (LSPs) persist without being refreshed, use the **max-lsp-lifetime** command in router configuration mode. To restore the default time, use the **no** form of this command.

max-lsp-lifetime *seconds* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]
no max-lsp-lifetime [*seconds* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]]

Syntax Description

seconds	Lifetime (in seconds) of the LSP. Range from 1 to 65535 seconds.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Specifies routing Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Command Default

seconds : 1200 seconds (20 minutes)

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You might need to adjust the maximum LSP lifetime if you change the LSP refresh interval with the **lsp-refresh-interval** command. The maximum LSP lifetime must be greater than the LSP refresh interval.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the maximum time that the LSP persists to 11,000 seconds (more than 3 hours):

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# max-lsp-lifetime 11000
```

max-link-metric

max-link-metric [**level 1 | 2**]
no max-link-metric [**level 1 | 2**]

Syntax Description

max-link-metric	Specifies maximum metrics for NLRIs during router overload. If specified with a level number, the maximum link metric is applied only across links for the specified level. If specified without a level number, the maximum link metric is applied across all levels.

Command Default

Maximum metric is disabled.

Command Modes

IS-IS configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When a router is configured with the IS-IS overload bit, it participates in the routing process when the overload bit is set, but does not forward traffic (except for traffic to directly connected interfaces). By configuring the **max-metric-link** statement, the overloaded router is used as a transit node of last resort.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable maximum metric on a router:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis ring
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# max-link-metric
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# exit
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#
```

mesh-group (IS-IS)

To optimize link-state packet (LSP) flooding in highly meshed networks, use the **mesh-group** command in interface configuration mode. To remove a subinterface from a mesh group, use the **no** form of this command.

mesh-group {*number* | **blocked**}
no mesh-group

Syntax Description

number	Number identifying the mesh group of which this interface is a member. Range is 1 to 4294967295.
blocked	Specifies that no LSP flooding takes place on this interface.

Command Default

There is no mesh group configuration (normal LSP flooding).

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

LSPs first received on subinterfaces that are not part of a mesh group are flooded to all other subinterfaces in the usual way.

LSPs first received on subinterfaces that are part of a mesh group are flooded to all interfaces except those in the same mesh group. If the **blocked** keyword is configured on a subinterface, then a newly received LSP is not flooded out over that interface.

To minimize the possibility of incomplete flooding, you should allow unrestricted flooding over at least a minimal set of links in the mesh. Selecting the smallest set of logical links that covers all physical paths results in very low flooding, but less robustness. Ideally you should select only enough links to ensure that LSP flooding is not detrimental to scaling performance, but enough links to ensure that under most failure scenarios, no router is logically disconnected from the rest of the network. In other words, blocking flooding on all links permits the best scaling performance, but there is no flooding. Permitting flooding on all links results in very poor scaling performance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

In the following example, six interfaces are configured in three mesh groups. LSPs received are handled as follows:

- LSPs first received by TenGigE interface 0/1/0/0 are flooded to all interfaces except TenGigE0/1/0/1 (which is part of the same mesh group) and TenGigE0/3/0/0 (which is blocked).
- LSPs first received by TenGigE0/2/0/1 are flooded to all interfaces except TenGigE0/2/0/0 (which is part of the same mesh group) and TenGigE0/3/0/0 (which is blocked).

- LSPs first received by TenGigE0/3/0/0 are not ignored, but flooded as usual to all interfaces.
- LSPs received first through TenGigE0/3/0/1 are flooded to all interfaces, except TenGigE0/3/0/0 (which is blocked).

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE0/1/0/0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# mesh-group 10
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# exit
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE0/1/0/1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# mesh-group 10
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# exit
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE0/2/0/0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# mesh-group 11
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# exit
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE0/2/0/1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# mesh-group 11
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# exit
RP/0/RP0:hostnameconfig-isis)# interface TenGigE0/3/0/1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# mesh-group 12
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# exit
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE0/3/0/0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# mesh-group blocked
```

metric (IS-IS)

To configure the metric for an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) interface, use the **metric** command in address family or interface address family configuration mode. To restore the default metric value, use the **no** form of this command.

metric {*default-metric* | **maximum**} [**level** {**1** | **2**}]
no metric [{*default-metric* | **maximum**} [**level** {**1** | **2**}]]

Syntax Description

default-metric	Metric assigned to the link and used to calculate the cost from each other router using the links in the network to other destinations. Range is 1 to 63 for narrow metric and 1 to 16777214 for wide metric. **Note** Setting the default metric under address family results in setting the same metric for all interfaces that is associated with the address family. Setting a metric value under an interface overrides the default metric
maximum	Specifies maximum wide metric. All routers exclude this link from their shortest path first (SPF).
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Specifies the SPF calculation for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Command Default

default-metric : Default is 10.

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Interface address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Specifying the **level** keyword resets the metric only for the specified level. We highly recommend that you configure metrics on all interfaces.

Set the default metric under address family to set the same metric for all interfaces that is associated with the address family. Set a metric value under an interface to override the default metric.

We highly recommend that you configure metrics on all interfaces.

Metrics of more than 63 cannot be used with narrow metric style.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure Packet-over-SONET/SDH 0/1/0/1 interface with a default link-state metric cost of 15 for Level 1:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE 0/1/0/1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if-af)# metric 15 level 1
```

The following example shows how to configure a metric cost of 15 for all interfaces under address family IPv4 unicast for level 2:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# metric 15 level 2
```

metric-style narrow

To configure the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) software to generate and accept old-style type, length, and value (TLV) objects, use the **metric-style narrow** command in address family configuration mode. To remove the **metric-style narrow** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

metric-style narrow [**transition**] [**level** {**1** | **2**}]
no metric-style narrow [**transition**] [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

Syntax Description

transition	(Optional) Instructs the router to generate and accept both old-style and new-style TLV objects. It generates only old-style TLV objects.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Specifies routing Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Command Default

Old-style TLVs are generated.

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

IS-IS traffic engineering extensions include new-style TLV objects with wider metric fields than old-style TLV objects. By default, the router generates old-style TLV objects only. To perform Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE), a router must generate new-style TLV objects.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the router to generate and accept only old-style TLV objects on router Level 1:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# metric-style narrow level 1
```

metric-style transition

To configure the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) software to generate and accept both old-style and new-style type, length, and value (TLV) objects, use the **metric-style transition** command in address family configuration mode. To remove the **metric-style transition** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

metric-style transition [**level** {**1** | **2**}]
no metric-style transition [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

Syntax Description

transition	Instructs the router to generate and accept both old-style and new-style TLV objects.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Specifies routing Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Command Default

Old-style TLVs are generated, if this command is not configured.

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

IS-IS traffic engineering extensions include new-style TLV objects which have wider metric fields than old-style TLV objects. By default, the router generates old-style TLV objects only. To perform Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE), a router needs to generate new-style TLV objects.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the router to generate and accept both old-style and new-style TLV objects on Level 2:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# metric-style transition level 2
```

metric-style wide

To configure the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) software to generate and accept only new-style type, length, and value (TLV) objects, use the **metric-style wide** command in address family configuration mode. To remove the **metric-style wide** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

metric-style wide [**transition**] [**level** {**1** | **2**}]
no metric-style wide [**transition**] [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

Syntax Description

transition	(Optional) Instructs the router to generate and accept both old-style and new-style TLV objects. It generates only new-style TLV objects.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Specifies routing Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Command Default

Old-style TLV lengths are generated, if this command is not configured.

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

IS-IS traffic engineering extensions include new-style TLV objects with wider metric fields than old-style TLV objects. If you enter the **metric-style wide** command, a router generates and accepts only new-style TLV objects. Therefore, the router uses less memory and fewer other resources rather than generating both old-style and new-style TLV objects.

To perform MPLS traffic engineering, a router needs to generate new-style TLV objects.

Note This discussion of metric styles and transition strategies is oriented toward traffic engineering deployment. Other commands and models might be appropriate if the new-style TLV objects are desired for other reasons. For example, a network may require wider metrics, but might not use traffic engineering.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a router to generate and accept only new-style TLV objects on Level 1:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# metric-style wide level 1
```

microloop avoidance

Avoids micro-loops by delaying the convergence of all or protected prefixes.

To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

microloop avoidance [**protected** | **rib-update-delay***delay*]
no microloop avoidance

Syntax Description

(none)	Delays convergence of all prefixes.
protected	(Optional) Delays convergence of protected prefixes..
rib-update-delay *delay*	(Optional) Delays convergence of all prefixes and updates RIB after the configured delay. The range is 1 to 60000 milliseconds.

Command Default

Micro-loop avoidance is disabled by default.

Command Modes

Router isis configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When the network converges after a link failure restoration, micro-loops can form due to inconsistencies in the forwarding tables of different routers. By delaying the convergence of prefixes, you can avoid the formation of micro-loops.

You can delay the convergence of all or protected prefixes by using the **microloop avoidance** command. When configured, the command applies to all prefixes by default. To enable it for only protected prefixes, use the **protected** option.

You can delay updates to the RIB, by using the **rib-update-delay** option.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure micro-loop avoidance with IS-IS:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis 50
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)#microloop avoidance rib-update-delay 400
```

min-lsp-arrivaltime

To control the rate of incoming LSPs (link-state packets) LSPs, use the **min-lsp-arrivaltime** command in router configuration mode. To remove this function use the **no** form of this command.

min-lsp-arrivaltime [**initial-wait initial**] [**secondary-wait secondary**] [**maximum-wait maximum**] [**level** {**1** | **2**}]
no min-lsp-arrivaltime [**initial-wait initial**] [**secondary-wait secondary**] [**maximum-wait maximum**] [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

Syntax Description

initial-wait initial	Initial LSP calculation delay (in milliseconds). Range is 0 to 120000.
secondary-wait *secondary*	Hold time between the first and second LSP calculations (in milliseconds). Range is 0 to 120000.
maximum-wait *maximum*	Maximum interval (in milliseconds) between two consecutive LSP calculations. Range is 0 to 120000.
level { **1	2** }	(Optional) Enables the LSP interval configuration for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Command Default

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Router configuration mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command can be used to protect a router against the possible instability of its neighbor's LSPs.

The command parameters are similair to **lsp-gen-interval**command and neighbors lsp-gen-interval values can be used to set the **min-lsp-arrivaltime**

Note The initial-wait of minimum-lsp-arrival has no use in computing maximum counts and maximum window sizes of the LSP arrival time parameter.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure min-lsp-arrival time commands:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp min-lsp-arrivaltime
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis 1 min-  lsp-arrivaltime initial-wait
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#router isis 1 min-lsp-arrivaltime maximum-wait
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#router isis 1 min-lsp-arrivaltime secondary-wait
```

mpls traffic-eng (IS-IS)

To configure a router running the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol to flood Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE) link information into the indicated IS-IS level, use the **mpls traffic-eng** command in IPv4 address family configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

mpls traffic-eng {**level-1** | **level-1-2** | **level-2-only**}
no mpls traffic-eng [**level-1** | **level-1-2** | **level-2-only**]

Syntax Description

level-1	Specifies routing level 1.
level-1-2	Specifies routing levels 1 and 2.
level-2-only	Specifies routing level 2.

Command Default

Flooding is disabled.

Command Modes

IPv4 address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **mpls traffic-eng** command, which is part of the routing protocol tree, to flood link resource information (such as available bandwidth) for appropriately configured links in the link-state packet (LSP) of the router.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to turn on MPLS traffic engineering for IS-IS level 1:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# mpls  traffic-eng level-1
```

mpls traffic-eng multicast-intact (IS-IS)

To enable multicast-intact for Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) routes with Protocol-Independent Multicast (PIM) and Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) traffic engineering, use the **mpls traffic-eng multicast-intact** command in IPv4 address family configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

mpls traffic-eng multicast-intact
no mpls traffic-eng [**multicast-intact**]

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default

Multicast-intact is disabled.

Command Modes

IPv4 address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If Multiprotocol Label Switching Traffic Engineering (MPLS-TE) is configured through the IS-IS routing domain and multicast protocols (like Protocol Independent Multicast [PIM]) are also enabled, then use the **mpls traffic-end multicast-intact** command to install nontraffic engineering next hops in the Routing Information Base (RIB) for use by multicast. The installation of IP-only next hops is in addition to the installation of the standard set of paths for a prefix, which might be through traffic engineered tunnels.

The **mpls traffic-eng multicast-intact** command allows PIM to use the native hop-by-hop neighbors even though the unicast routing is using MPLS TE tunnels.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable the multicast-intact feature:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# mpls  traffic-engmulticast-intact
```

mpls traffic-eng path-selection ignore overload

To ensure that label switched paths (LSPs) are not disabled when routers have the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) overload bit set, use the **mpls traffic-eng path-selection ignore overload** command. To disable this override, use the **no** form of this command.

mpls traffic-eng path-selection ignore overload
no mpls traffic-eng path-selection ignore overload

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When the IS-IS overload bit avoidance feature is activated, which means that they are still available for use label switched paths (LSPs), all nodes with the overload bit set, including the following nodes, are ignored:

- head nodes
- mid nodes
- tail nodes

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
mpls-te	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to activate IS-IS overload bit avoidance:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# mpls traffic-eng path-selection ignore overload
```

The following example shows how to deactivate IS-IS overload bit avoidance:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# configure
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# no mpls traffic-eng path-selection ignore overload
```

mpls traffic-eng router-id (IS-IS)

To specify the Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE) router identifier for the node, use the **mpls traffic-eng router-id** command in IPv4 address family configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

mpls traffic-eng router-id {*ip-address* | *type interface-path-id*}
no mpls traffic-eng [**router-id**]

Syntax Description

ip-address	IP address in four-part, dotted-decimal notation.
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

Global router identifier is used.

Command Modes

IPv4 address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The 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 ID of the destination node, because that is the address used by the traffic engineering topology database at the tunnel head for its path calculation.



Note We recommend that loopback interfaces be used for MPLS TE, because they are more stable than physical interfaces.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	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(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
```

nsf (IS-IS)

To enable nonstop forwarding (NSF) on the next restart, use the **nsf** command in router configuration mode. To restore the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf {**cisco** | **ietf**}
no nsf {**cisco** | **ietf**}

Syntax Description

cisco	Specifies Cisco-proprietary NSF restart.
ietf	Specifies Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) NSF restart.

Command Default

NSF is disabled.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

NSF allows an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) instance to restart using checkpointed adjacency and link-state packet (LSP) information, and to perform restart with no impact on its neighbor routers. In other words, there is no impact on other routers in the network due to the destruction and recreation of adjacencies and the system LSP.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable Cisco proprietary NSF:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# nsf cisco
```

nsf interface-expires

To configure the number of resends of an acknowledged nonstop forwarding (NSF)-restart acknowledgment, use the **nsf interface-expires** command in router configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf interface-expires *number*
no nsf interface-expires

Syntax Description

number	Number of resends. Range is 1 to 3.

Command Default

number : 3 resends

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When a hello packet sent with the NSF restart flag set is not acknowledged, it is re-sent. Use the **nsf interface-expires** command to control the number of times the NSF hello is re-sent. When this limit is reached on an interface, any neighbor previously known on that interface is assumed to be down and the initial shortest path first (SPF) calculation is permitted, provided that all other necessary conditions are met.

The total time period available for adjacency reestablishment (interface-timer * interface-expires) should be greater than the expected total NSF restart time.

The **nsf interface-expires** command applies only to Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)-style NSF. It has no effect if Cisco-proprietary NSF is configured.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to allow only one retry attempt on each interface if an IETF NSF restart signal is not acknowledged:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# nsf ietf
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# nsf interface-expires 1
```

nsf interface-timer

To configure the time interval after which an unacknowledged Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) nonstop forwarding (NSF) restart attempt is repeated, use the **nsf interface-timer** command in router configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf interface-timer *seconds*
no nsf interface-timer

Syntax Description

seconds	NSF restart time interval (in seconds). Range is 3 to 20 seconds.

Command Default

seconds : 10 seconds

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When the IETF NSF restart process begins, hello packets send an NSF restart flag that must be acknowledged by the neighbors of the router. Use the **nsf interface-timer** command to control the restart time interval after the hello packet is re-sent. The restart time interval need not match the hello interval.

The **nsf interface-timer** command applies only to IETF-style NSF. It has no effect if Cisco proprietary NSF is configured.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to ensure that a hello packet with the NSF restart flag set is sent again every 5 seconds until the flag is acknowledged:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# nsf ietf
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# nsf interface-timer 5
```

nsf lifetime (IS-IS)

To configure the maximum route lifetime following a nonstop forwarding (NSF) restart, use the **nsf lifetime** command in router configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf lifetime *seconds*
no nsf lifetime

Syntax Description

seconds	Maximum route lifetime (in seconds) following an NSF restart. Range is 5 to 300 seconds.

Command Default

seconds : 60 seconds (1 minute)

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **nsf lifetime** command to set the maximum available time for the reacquisition of checkpointed adjacencies and link-state packets (LSPs) during a Cisco proprietary NSF restart. LSPs and adjacencies not recovered during this time period are abandoned, thus causing changes to the network topology.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the router to allow only 20 seconds for the entire NSF process:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# nsf cisco
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# nsf lifetime 20
```

passive (IS-IS)

To suppress Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) packets from being transmitted to the interface and received packets from being processed on the interface, use the **passive** command in interface configuration mode. To restore IS-IS packets coming to an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

passive
no passive

Command Default

Interface is active.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the router to suppress IS-IS packets on TenGigE interface 0/1/0/1:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE 0/1/0/1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# passive
```

point-to-point

To configure a network of only two networking devices that use broadcast media and the integrated Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing protocol to function as a point-to-point link instead of a broadcast link, use the **point-to-point** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the point-to-point usage, use the **no** form of this command.

point-to-point
no point-to-point

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default

Interface is treated as broadcast if connected to broadcast media.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **point-to-point** command only on broadcast media in a network with two networking devices. The command causes the system to issue packets point-to-point rather than as broadcasts. Configure the command on both networking devices in the network.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a 10-Gb Ethernet interface to act as a point-to-point interface:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE 0/6/0/0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# point-to-point
```

priority (IS-IS)

To configure the priority of designated routers, use the **priority** command in interface configuration mode. To reset the default priority, use the **no** form of this command.

priority *value* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]
no priority [*value*] [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

Syntax Description

value	Priority of a router. Range is 0 to 127.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Specifies routing Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Command Default

value : 64

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Priorities can be configured for Level 1 and Level 2 independently. Specifying Level 1 or Level 2 resets priority only for Level 1 or Level 2 routing, respectively. Specifying no level allows you to configure all levels.

The priority is used to determine which router on a LAN is the designated router or Designated Intermediate System (DIS). The priorities are advertised in the hello packets. The router with the highest priority becomes the DIS.

In the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol, there is no backup designated router. Setting the priority to 0 lowers the chance of this system becoming the DIS, but does not prevent it. If a router with a higher priority comes online, it takes over the role from the current DIS. For equal priorities, the higher MAC address breaks the tie.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to give Level 1 routing priority by setting the priority level to 80. This router is now more likely to become the DIS.

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# priority 80 level 1
```

propagate level

To propagate routes from one Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) level into another level, use the **propagate level** command in address family configuration mode. To disable propagation, use the **no** form of this command.

propagate level {**1** | **2**} **into level** {**1** | **2**} **route-policy** *route-policy-name*
no propagate level {**1** | **2**} **into level** {**1** | **2**}

Syntax Description

level { **1** | **2** }	Propagates from routing Level 1 or Level 2 routes.
into	Propagates from Level 1 or Level 2 routes into Level 1 or Level 2 routes.
route-policy *route-policy-name*	Specifies a configured route policy.

Command Default

Route leaking (Level 2 to Level 1) is disabled.

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

In general, route propagation from Level 1 to Level 2 is automatic. You might want to use this command to better control which Level 1 routes can be propagated into Level 2.

Propagating Level 2 routes into Level 1 is called *route leaking*. Route leaking is disabled by default. That is, Level 2 routes are not automatically included in Level 1 link-state packets (LSPs). If you want to leak Level 2 routes into Level 1, you must enable that behavior by using this command.

Propagation from Level 1 into Level 1 and from Level 2 into Level 2 is not allowed.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to redistribute Level 2 routes to Level 1:

```
  RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# ipv4 access-list 101 permit ip 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 10.1.0.1
0.255.255.255
  RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
  RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# net 49.1234.2222.2222.2222.00
  RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
  RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# propagate level 2 into level 1 route-policy policy_a
```

redistribute (IS-IS)

To redistribute routes from one routing protocol into Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS), use the **redistribute** command in address family configuration 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* [**level-1** | **level-2** | **level-1-2**] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**internal** | **external**}] [**route-policy** *route-policy-name*]
no redistribute

Connected Routes
redistribute connected [**level-1** | **level-2** | **level-1-2**] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**internal** | **external**}] [**route-policy** *route-policy-name*]
no redistribute

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

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

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

Syntax Description

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 identifier from which routes are to be redistributed. For the **ospf** keyword, an OSPF process 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.
level-1	(Optional) Specifies that redistributed routes are advertised in the Level-1 LSP of the router.

level-1-2	(Optional) Specifies that redistributed routes are advertised in the Level-1-2 LSP of the router.
level-2	(Optional) Specifies that redistributed routes are advertised in the Level-2 LSP of the router.
metric *metric-value*	(Optional) Specifies the metric used for the redistributed route. Range is 0 to 16777215. The *metric-value* must be consistent with the IS-IS metric style of the area and topology into which the routes are being redistributed.
route-policy *route-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 IS-IS.
match { **internal** | **external** [**1** | **2**] | **nsaa-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 interarea 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.

Command Default

Level 2 is configured if no level is specified.

metric-type: internal

match : If no match keyword is specified, all OSPF routes are redistributed.

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

In this example, IS-IS instance isp_A readvertises all of the routes of IS-IS instance isp_B in Level 2 LSP. Note that the **level-2** keyword affects which levels instance isp_A advertises the routes in and has no impact on which routes from instance isp_B are advertised. (Any Level 1 routes from IS-IS instance isp_B are included in the redistribution.

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp_A
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# net 49.1234.2222.2222.2222.00
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# redistribute isis isp_B level-2
!
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp_B
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# is-type level 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# net 49.4567.2222.2222.2222.00
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
```

retransmit-interval (IS-IS)

To configure the amount of time between retransmission of each Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) link-state packet (LSP) on a point-to-point link, use the **retransmit-interval** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

retransmit-interval *seconds* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]
no retransmit-interval [*seconds* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]]

Syntax Description

seconds	Time (in seconds) between consecutive retransmissions of each LSP. It is an integer that should be greater than the expected round-trip delay between any two networking devices on the attached network. Range is 0 to 65535 seconds.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Specifies routing Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Command Default

seconds : 5 seconds

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **retransmit-interval** command has no effect on LAN (multipoint) interfaces. On point-to-point links, the value can be increased to enhance network stability.

Because retransmissions occur only when LSPs are dropped, setting this command to a higher value has little effect on reconvergence. The more neighbors networking devices have, and the more paths over which LSPs can be flooded, the higher this value can be made.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure TenGigE interface 0/2/0/1 for retransmission of IS-IS LSPs every 60 seconds for a large serial line:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE 0/2/0/1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# retransmit-interval 60
```

retransmit-throttle-interval

To configure minimum interval between retransmissions of different Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) link-state packets (LSPs) on a point-to-point interface, use the **retransmit-throttle-interval** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

retransmit-throttle-interval *milliseconds* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]
no retransmit-throttle-interval [*milliseconds* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]]

Syntax Description

milliseconds	Minimum delay (in milliseconds) between LSP retransmissions on the interface. Range is 0 to 65535.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Specifies routing Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Command Default

Default is 0.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **retransmit-throttle-interval** command to define the minimum period of time that must elapse between retransmitting any two consecutive LSPs on an interface. The **retransmit-throttle-interval** command may be useful in very large networks with many LSPs and many interfaces as a way of controlling LSP retransmission traffic. This command controls the rate at which LSPs can be re-sent on the interface.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure TenGigE interface 0/2/0/1 to limit the rate of LSP retransmissions to one every 300 milliseconds:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE 0/2/0/1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# retransmit-throttle-interval 300
```

router isis

To enable the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing protocol and to specify an IS-IS instance, use the **router isis** command. To disable IS-IS routing, use the **no** form of this command.

router isis *instance-id*
no router isis *instance-id*

Syntax Description

instance-id	Name of the routing process. Maximum number of characters is 40.

Command Default

An IS-IS routing protocol is not enabled.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **router isis** command to create an IS-IS routing process. An appropriate network entity title (NET) must be configured to specify the address of the area (Level 1) and system ID of the router. Routing must be enabled on one or more interfaces before adjacencies may be established and dynamic routing is possible.

Multiple IS-IS processes can be configured. Up to eight processes are configurable. A maximum of five IS-IS instances on a system are supported.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure IS-IS for IP routing:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# net 49.0001.0000.0001.00
```

set-overload-bit

To configure the router to signal other routers not to use it as an intermediate hop in their shortest path first (SPF) calculations, use the **set-overload-bit** command in router configuration mode. To remove the designation, use the **no** form of this command.

set-overload-bit [**on-startup** {*delay* | **wait-for-bgp**}] [**level** {**1** | **2**}] [**advertise** {**external** | **interlevel**}]
no set-overload-bit [**on-startup** {*delay* | **wait-for-bgp**}] [**level** {**1** | **2**}] [**advertise** {**external** | **interlevel**}]

Syntax Description

on-startup	(Optional) Sets the overload bit only temporarily after reboot.
delay	(Optional) Time (in seconds) to advertise when the router is overloaded after reboot. Range is 5 to 86400 seconds (86400 seconds = 1 day).
wait-for-bgp	(Optional) Sets the overload bit on startup until the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) signals converge or time out.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Specifies the overload bit for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.
advertise { **external** | **interlevel**	(Optional) Sets the overload bit set if the router advertises the following types of IP prefixes: • **external**—If overload-bit set advertises IP prefixes learned from other protocols • **interlevel**— If overload-bit set advertise IP prefixes learned from another ISI S level

Command Default

The overload bit is not set.

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **set-overload-bit** command to force the router to set the overload bit in its nonpseudonode link-state packets (LSPs). Normally the setting of the overload bit is allowed only when a router experiences problems. For example, when a router is experiencing a memory shortage, the reason might be that the link-state database is not complete, resulting in an incomplete or inaccurate routing table. If the overload bit is set in the LSPs of the unreliable router, other routers can ignore the router in their SPF calculations until it has recovered from its problems. The result is that no paths through the unreliable router are seen by other routers in the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) area. However, IP prefixes directly connected to this router are still reachable.

The **set-overload-bit** command can be useful when you want to connect a router to an IS-IS network, but do not want real traffic flowing through it under any circumstances.

Routers with overload bit set are:

- A test router in the lab, connected to a production network.
- A router configured as an LSP flooding server, for example, on a nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) network, in combination with the mesh group feature.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the overload bit:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# set-overload-bit
```

set-attached-bit

To configure an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) instance with an attached bit in the Level 1 link-state packet (LSP), use the **set-attached-bit** command in address family configuration mode. To remove the **set-attached-bit** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

set-attached-bit
no set-attached-bit

Command Default

Attached bit is not set in the LSP.

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **set-attached bit** command to set an IS-IS instance with an attached bit in the Level 1 LSP that allows another IS-IS instance to redistribute Level 2 topology. The attached bit is used when the Level 2 connectivity from another IS-IS instance is advertised by the Level 1 attached bit.

Cisco IOS XR software does not support multiple Level 1 areas in a single IS-IS routing instance. But the equivalent functionality is achieved by redistribution of routes between two IS-IS instances.

The attached bit is configured for a specific address family only if the **single-topology** command is not configured.

Note If connectivity for the Level 2 instance is lost, the attached bit in the Level 1 instance LSP continues sending traffic to the Level 2 instance and causes the traffic to be dropped.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the attached bit for a Level 1 instance that allows the Level 2 instance to redistribute routes from the Level 1 instance:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis 1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# net 49.0001.0001.0001.0001.00
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# redistribute isis 2 level 2
!
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# interface TenGigE 0/3/0/0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
```

```
!
!
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis 2
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# is-type level-1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# net 49.0002.0001.0001.0002.00
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# set-attached-bit
!
RP/0/RP0:hostnamefig-isis-af)# interface TenGigE 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
```

show isis

The **show isis** command displays general information about an IS-IS instance and protocol operation. If the instance ID is not specified, the command shows information about all IS-IS instances.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*]

Syntax Description

instance *instance-id*	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS adjacencies for the specified IS-IS instance only. **Note** The instance-id argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the **router isis** command.

Command Default

No instance ID specified displays IS-IS adjacencies for all the IS-IS instances.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For each instance, the first line of output lists the IS-IS instance ID with the following lines identifying the IS-IS system ID, supported levels (level 1, level 2, or level-1-2), configured area addresses, active area addresses, status (enabled or not) and type (Cisco or IETF) of nonstop forwarding (NSF), and the mode in which the last IS-IS process startup occurred.

Next, the status of each configured address family (or just IPv4 unicast if none are configured) is summarized. For each level (level 1 or level 2), the metric style (narrow or wide) generated and accepted is listed along with the status of incremental shortest path first (iSPF) computation (enabled or not). Then redistributed protocols are listed, followed by the administrative distance applied to the redistributed routes.

Finally, the running state (active, passive, or disabled) and configuration state (active or disabled) of each IS-IS interface is listed.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

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

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis
Wed Aug 20 23:54:55.043 PST DST

IS-IS Router: lab
  System Id: 0000.0000.0002
  IS Levels: level-2-only
  Manual area address(es):
    49.1122
  Routing for area address(es):
    49.1122
```

```
Non-stop forwarding: Disabled
Most recent startup mode: Cold Restart
Topologies supported by IS-IS:
  IPv4 Unicast
    Level-2
      Metric style (generate/accept): Narrow/Narrow
      Metric: 10
      ISPF status: Disabled
    No protocols redistributed
    Distance: 115
Interfaces supported by IS-IS:
  Loopback0 is running passively (passive in configuration)
  POS0/1/0/2 is running actively (active in configuration)
  POS0/1/0/3 is running actively (active in configuration
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 1: show isis Field Descriptions

Field	Description
IS-IS Router	IS-IS instance ID.
System Id	IS-IS system ID.
IS Levels	Supported levels for the instance.
Manual area address(es)	Domain and area.
Routing for area address(es):	Configured area addresses and active area addresses.
Non-stop forwarding	Status (enabled or not) and type (Cisco or IETF) of nonstop forwarding (NSF).
Most recent startup mode	The mode in which the last IS-IS process startup occurred.
Topologies supported by IS-IS	The summary of the status of each configured address family (or just IPv4 unicast if none are configured).
Redistributed protocols	List of redistributed protocols, followed by the administrative distance applied to the redistributed routes.
Metric style (generate/accept)	The status of each configured address family (or just IPv4 unicast if none are configured) is summarized. For each level (level 1 or level 2), the metric style (narrow or wide) generated and accepted is listed along with the status of incremental shortest path first (iSPF) computation (enabled or not).
Interfaces supported by IS-IS	The running state (active, passive, or disabled) and configuration state (active or disabled) of each IS-IS interface.

show isis adjacency

To display Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) adjacencies, use the **show isis adjacency** command.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **adjacency** [**level** {**1**|**2**}] [*type interface-path-id*] [**detail**] [**systemid** *system-id*]

Syntax Description

instance *instance-id*	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS adjacencies for the specified IS-IS instance only. • The *instance-id* argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the **router isis** command.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS adjacencies for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.
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.
detail	(Optional) Displays neighbor IP addresses and active topologies.
systemid *system-id*	(Optional) Displays the information for the specified router only.

Command Default

No instance ID specified displays IS-IS adjacencies for all the IS-IS instances.

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis adjacency** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis adjacency

IS-IS p Level-1 adjacencies:
System Id      Interface        SNPA           State Hold     Changed  NSF      BFD
12a4           PO0/1/0/1        *PtoP*         Up    23       00:00:06 Capable  Init
```

```
12a4           TenGigE0/6/0/2   0004.2893.f2f6 Up    56       00:04:01 Capable  Up

Total adjacency count: 2

IS-IS p Level-2 adjacencies:
System Id      Interface        SNPA           State Hold     Changed  NSF      BFD
12a4           PO0/1/0/1        *PtoP*         Up    23       00:00:06 Capable  None
12a4           TenGigE0/6/0/2   0004.2893.f2f6 Up    26       00:00:13 Capable  Init

Total adjacency count: 2
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 2: show isis adjacency Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Level-1	Level 1 adjacencies.
Level-2	Level 2 adjacencies.
System ID	Dynamic hostname of the system. The hostname is specified using the **hostname** command. If the dynamic hostname is not known or the **hostname dynamic disable** command has been executed, the 6-octet system ID is used.
Interface	Interface used to reach the neighbor.
SNPA	Data-link address (also known as the Subnetwork Point of Attachment [SNPA]) of the neighbor.
State	Adjacency state of the neighboring interface. Valid states are Down, Init, and Up.
Holdtime	Hold time of the neighbor.
Changed	Time the neighbor has been up (in hours:minutes:seconds).
NSF	Specifies whether the neighbor can adhere to the IETF-NSF restart mechanism.
BFD	Specifies the Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) status for the interface. Valid status are: • None—BFD is not configured. • Init—BFD session is not up. One reason is that other side is not yet enabled. • Up—BFD session has been established. • Down—BFD session holdtime expired.

show isis adjacency-log

To display the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) adjacency log, use the **show isis adjacency-log** command.

show isis adjacency-log [**level** {**1** | **2**}] [**last** *number* | **first** *number*]

Syntax Description

level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS adjacency log for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.
last *number*	(Optional) Specifies that the output is restricted to the last *number* of entries. Range is 1 to 100.
first *number*	(Optional) Specifies that the output is restricted to the first *number* of entries. Range is 1 to 100.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis adjacency-log** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis adjacency-log

   IS-IS 10 Level 1 Adjacency log
When           System          Interface          State   Details
4d00h          12a1            PO0/5/0/0          d -> i
4d00h          12a1            PO0/5/0/0          i -> u  New adjacency
                                                          IPv4 Unicast Up
4d00h          12a1            TenGigE0/6/0/0     d -> u  New adjacency
4d00h          12a1            TenGigE0/6/0/0     u -> d  Interface state
down
3d17h          12a1            TenGigE0/6/0/0     d -> u  New adjacency
3d17h          12a1            TenGigE0/6/0/0     u -> d  Interface state
down
01:44:07       12a1            TenGigE0/6/0/0     d -> u  New adjacency

   IS-IS 10 Level 2 Adjacency log
When           System          Interface          State   Details
4d00h          12a1            PO0/5/0/0          d -> i
4d00h          12a1            PO0/5/0/0          i -> u  New adjacency
                                                          IPv4 Unicast Up
4d00h          12a1            TenGigE0/6/0/0     d -> u  New adjacency
4d00h          12a1            TenGigE0/6/0/0     u -> d  Interface state
down
```

```
3d17h          12a1            TenGigE0/6/0/0     d -> u  New adjacency
3d17h          12a1            TenGigE0/6/0/0     u -> d  Interface state
down
01:44:07       12a1            TenGigE0/6/0/0     d -> u  New adjacency
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 3: show isis adjacency-log Field Descriptions

Field	Description
When	Elapsed time (in hh:mm:ss) since the event was logged.
System	System ID of the adjacent router.
Interface	Specific interface involved in the adjacency change.
State	State transition for the logged event.
Details	Description of the adjacency change.

show isis checkpoint adjacency

To display the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) checkpoint adjacency database, use the **show isis checkpoint adjacency** command.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **checkpoint adjacency**

Syntax Description

instance	*instance-id*	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS checkpoint adjacencies for the specified IS-IS instance only. • The *instance-id* argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the **router isis** command.

Command Default

No instance ID specified displays IS-IS checkpoint adjacencies for all the IS-IS instances.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show isis checkpoint adjacency** command to display the checkpointed adjacencies. With this information you can restore the adjacency database during a Cisco proprietary nonstop forwarding (NSF) restart. This command, with the **show isis adjacency** command, can be used to verify the consistency of the two databases.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis checkpoint adjacency** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show
          isis
          checkpoint
          adjacency

 Interface        Level  System ID        State  Circuit ID          Chkpt ID
 TenGigE3/0/0/1     1    router-gsr8       Up     0001.0000.0008.04   80011fec
 TenGigE0/4/0/1     1    router-gsr9       Up     0001.0000.0006.01   80011fd8
 TenGigE/0/0/1      2    router-gsr8       Up     0001.0000.0008.04   80011fc4
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 4: show isis checkpoint adjacency Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Interface	Interface used to reach the neighbor.
Level	Lists either routers with Level 1 or Level 2 adjacency configured.
System ID	Dynamic hostname of the system. The hostname is specified using the **hostname** command. If the dynamic hostname is not known or **hostname dynamic disable** command has been executed, the 6-octet system ID is used.
State	State of the neighboring interface.
Circuit ID	Unique ID issued to a circuit at its creation.
Chkpt ID	Unique ID issued to the checkpoint at its creation.

show isis checkpoint interface

To display the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) checkpoint interfaces, use the **show isis checkpoint interface** command.

show isis checkpoint interface

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis checkpoint interface** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis checkpoint interface

IS-IS 10 checkpoint interface
Interface         Index  CircNum  DIS Areas    Chkpt ID
PO0/5/0/0         0      0        NONE         80002fe8
TenGigE0/6/0/0    1      3        L1L2         80002fd0
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 5: show isis checkpoint interface Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Interface	Interface used to reach the neighbor.
Index	Interface index assigned to an interface upon its creation.
CircNum	Unique ID issued to a circuit internally.
DIS Areas	Designated Intermediate System area.
Chkpt ID	Unique ID issued to the checkpoint at its creation.

show isis checkpoint lsp

To display the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) checkpoint link-state packet (LSP) protocol data unit (PDU) identifier database, use the **show isis checkpoint lsp** command.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **checkpoint lsp**

Syntax Description

instance *instance-id*	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS checkpoint LSPs for the specified instance only. • The *instance-id* argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the **router isis** command.

Command Default

No instance ID specified displays IS-IS checkpoint LSPs for all the IS-IS instances.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The checkpointed LSPs displayed by this command are used to restore the LSP database during a Cisco-proprietary nonstop forwarding (NSF) restart. The **show isis checkpoint lsp** command, with the **show isis database** command, may be used to verify the consistency of the two databases.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis checkpoint lsp** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis checkpoint lsp

Level  LSPID              Chkpt ID
1      router-gsr6.00-00  80011f9c
1      router-gsr6.01-00  80011f88
1      router-gsr8.00-00  80011f74
1      router-gsr9.00-00  80011f60
2      router-gsr6.00-00  80011f4c
2      router-gsr6.01-00  80011f38
2      router-gsr8.00-00  80011f24
2      router-gsr9.00-00  80011f10
Total LSP count: 8 (L1: 4, L2 4, local L1: 2, local L2 2)
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 6: show isis checkpoint lsp Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Level	Routers with Level 1 or Level 2 adjacency configured.
LSPID	LSP identifier. The first six octets form the system ID of the router that originated the LSP. The next octet is the pseudonode ID. When this byte is zero, the LSP describes links from the system. When it is nonzero, the LSP is a so-called nonpseudonode LSP. This is similar to a router link-state advertisement (LSA) in the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol. The LSP describes the state of the originating router. For each LAN, the designated router for that LAN creates and floods a pseudonode LSP, describing all systems attached to that LAN. The last octet is the LSP number. If there is more data than can fit in a single LSP, the LSP is divided into multiple LSP fragments. Each fragment has a different LSP number. An asterisk (*) indicates that the LSP was originated by the system on which this command is issued.
Chkpt ID	Unique ID issued to the checkpoint at its creation.

show isis database

To display the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) link-state packet (LSP) database, use the **show isis database** command.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **database** [**level** {**1** | **2**}] [**update**] [**summary**] [**detail**] [**verbose**] [***lsp-id**]

Syntax Description

instance *instance-id*	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS LSP database for the specified instance only. • The *instance-id* argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the **router isis** command.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS LSP database for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.
update	(Optional) Displays contents of LSP database managed by update thread.
summary	(Optional) Displays the LSP ID number, sequence number, checksum, hold time, and bit information.
detail	(Optional) Displays the contents of each LSP.
verbose	(Optional) Displays the contents of each LSP.
* | *lsp-id*	(Optional) LSP protocol data units (PDUs) identifier. Displays the contents of a single LSP by its ID number or may contain an * as a wildcard character.

Command Default

No instance ID specified displays the IS-IS LSP database for all the IS-IS instances.

Both Level 1 and Level 2 is configured if no level is specified.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Each of the options for the **show isis database** command can be entered in an arbitrary string within the same command entry. For example, the following are both valid command specifications and provide the same output: **show isis database detail level 2** and **show isis database level 2 detail** .

The **summary** keyword used with this command allows you to filter through a large IS-IS database and quickly identify problematic areas.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

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

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

  IS-IS 10 Database Summary for all LSPs
                                Active              Purged               All
                           L1    L2   Total    L1    L2   Total    L1    L2   Total
                          ----- ----- -----  ----- ----- -----  ----- ----- -----
  Fragment 0 Counts
              Router LSPs:     1     1     2      0     0     0      1     1     2
        Pseudo-node LSPs:     0     0     0      0     0     0      0     0     0
                 All LSPs:     1     1     2      0     0     0      1     1     2
  Per Topology
      IPv4 Unicast
        ATT bit set LSPs:     0     0     0      0     0     0      0     0     0
        OVL bit set LSPs:     0     0     0      0     0     0      0     0     0

  All Fragment Counts
              Router LSPs:     1     1     2      0     0     0      1     1     2
        Pseudo-node LSPs:     0     0     0      0     0     0      0     0     0
                 All LSPs:     1     1     2      0     0     0      1     1     2
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 7: show isis database summary Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Router LSPs	Active, purged, and total LSPs associated with routers.
Pseudo-node LSPs:	Active, purged, and total LSPs associated with pseudonodes.
All LSPs:	Total active and purged LSPs.
ATT bit set LSPs	Attach bit (ATT). Indicates that the router is also a Level 2 router, and it can reach other areas. Level 1-only routers and Level 1-2 routers that have lost connection to other Level 2 routers use the Attach bit to find the closest Level 2 router. They point to a default route to the closest Level 2 router.
OVL bit set LSPs	Overload bit. Indicates if the IS is congested. If the Overload bit is set, other routers do not use this system as a transit router when calculating routers. Only packets for destinations directly connected to the overloaded router are sent to this router.

show isis database-log

To display the entries in the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) database log, use the **show isis database-log** command.

show isis database-log [**level** {**1** | **2**}] [**last** *number* | **first** *number*]

Syntax Description

level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Displays the database log for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.
last *number*	(Optional) Specifies that the output be restricted to the last *number* of entries. Range is 1 to 1000.
first *number*	(Optional) Specifies that the output be restricted to the first *number* of entries. Range is 1 to 1000.

Command Default

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis database-log** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis database-log

   IS-IS 10 Level 1 Link State Database Log
                                  New LSP                  Old LSP
WHEN     LSPID                 Op  Seq Num    Holdtime OL  Seq Num    Holdtime OL
01:17:19 12b1.03-00            REP 0x00000003 1200      0  0x00000002 340       0
001:06:20 12b1.00-00           REP 0x000001d8 1200      0  0x000001d7 375       0
01:06:00 12b1.03-00            REP 0x00000004 1200      0  0x00000003 520       0
01:05:46 12a1.00-00            REP 0x000001fc 1200      0  0x000001fb 425       0
00:55:01 12b1.00-00            REP 0x000001d9 1200      0  0x000001d8 520       0
00:53:39 12b1.03-00            REP 0x00000005 1200      0  0x00000004 459       0
00:53:19 12a1.00-00            REP 0x000001fd 1200      0  0x000001fc 453       0
00:42:12 12b1.00-00            REP 0x000001da 1200      0  0x000001d9 431       0
00:39:56 12b1.03-00            REP 0x00000006 1200      0  0x00000005 376       0
00:38:54 12a1.00-00            REP 0x000001fe 1200      0  0x000001fd 334       0
00:29:10 12b1.00-00            REP 0x000001db 1200      0  0x000001da 418       0
00:27:22 12b1.03-00            REP 0x00000007 1200      0  0x00000006 446       0
00:25:10 12a1.00-00            REP 0x000001ff 1200      0  0x000001fe 375       0
00:17:04 12b1.00-00            REP 0x000001dc 1200      0  0x000001db 473
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 8: show isis database-log Field Descriptions

Field	Description
WHEN	Elapsed time (in hh:mm:ss) since the event was logged.
LSPID	LSP identifier. The first six octets form the system ID of the router that originated the LSP. The next octet is the pseudonode ID. When this byte is 0, the LSP describes links from the system. When it is nonzero, the LSP is a so-called nonpseudonode LSP. This is similar to a router link-state advertisement (LSA) in the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol. The LSP describes the state of the originating router. For each LAN, the designated router for that LAN creates and floods a pseudonode LSP, describing all systems attached to that LAN. The last octet is the LSP number. If there is more data than can fit in a single LSP, the LSP is divided into multiple LSP fragments. Each fragment has a different LSP number. An asterisk (*) indicates that the LSP was originated by the system on which this command is issued.
New LSP	New router or pseudonode appearing in the topology.
Old LSP	Old router or pseudonode leaving the topology.
Op	Operation on the database: inserted (INS) or replaced (REP).
Seq Num	Sequence number for the LSP that allows other systems to determine if they have received the latest information from the source.
Holdtime	Time the LSP remains valid (in seconds). An LSP hold time of 0 indicates that this LSP was purged and is being removed from the link-state database (LSDB) of all routers. The value indicates how long the purged LSP stays in the LSDB before being completely removed.
OL	Overload bit. Determines if the IS is congested. If the Overload bit is set, other routers do not use this system as a transit router when calculating routers. Only packets for destinations directly connected to the overloaded router are sent to this router.

show isis fast-reroute

To display per-prefix LFA information, use the **show isis fast-reroute** command.

show isis fast-reroute
A.B.C.D/length | **detail** | **summary**

Syntax Description

A.B.C.D/length	Network to show per-prefix LFA information.
detail	Use to display tiebreaker information about the backup.
summary	Use to display the number of prefixes having protection per priority.

Command Default

None

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

The following is sample output from **show isis fast-reroute** command that displays per-prefix LFA information:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis fast-reroute 10.1.6.0/24

L1 10.1.6.0/24 [20/115]
     via 10.3.7.47, POS0/3/0/1, router2
       FRR backup via 10.1.7.145, TenGigE0/1/0/3, router3
```

The following is sample output from **show isis fast-reroute detail** command that displays tie-breaker information about the backup:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis fast-reroute 10.1.6.0/24 detail

L1 10.1.6.0/24 [20/115] low priority
     via 10.3.7.47, POS0/3/0/1, router2
       FRR backup via 10.1.7.145, TenGigE0/1/0/3, router3
       P: No, TM: 30, LC: Yes, NP: No, D: No
     src router2.00-00, 192.168.0.47
   L2 adv [20] native, propagated
```

The following is sample output from **show isis fast-reroute summary** command that displays the number of prefixes having protection per priority:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname#show isis fast-reroute summary
IS-IS frr IPv4 Unicast FRR summary
```

```
                                  Critical   High       Medium     Low        Total
                                  Priority   Priority   Priority   Priority
Prefixes reachable in L1
  All paths protected     0           0          2          8          10
  Some paths protected 0              0          1          3          4
  Unprotected               0             0            1          3
 4
  Protection coverage    0.00%     0.00%     75.00%     78.57%     77.78%
Prefixes reachable in L2
  All paths protected     0           0          0          0          0
  Some paths protected 0              0          1          0          1
  Unprotected               0             0            0          0
 0
  Protection coverage    0.00%     0.00%     100.00%    0.00%      100.00%
```

show isis hostname

To display the entries in the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) router name-to-system ID mapping table, use the **show isis hostname** command.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **hostname**

Syntax Description

instance *instance-id*	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS router name-to-system ID mapping table for the specified IS-IS instance only. The *instance-id* argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the **router isis** command.

Command Default

No instance ID specified displays the IS-IS router name-to-system ID mapping table for all the IS-IS instances.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **show isis hostname** command does not display entries if the dynamic hostnames are disabled.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis hostname** command with the **instance** and *instance-id* values specified:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis instance isp hostname

ISIS isp hostnames
    Level  System ID      Dynamic Hostname
     1     0001.0000.0005 router
     2   * 0001.0000.0011 router-11
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 9: show isis instance isp hostname Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Level	IS-IS level of the router.
System ID	Dynamic hostname of the system. The hostname is specified using the **hostname** command. If the dynamic hostname is not known or **hostname dynamic disable** command has been executed, the 6-octet system ID is used.

Field	Description
Dynamic Hostname	Hostname of the router.
*	Local router.

show isis interface

To display information about the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) interfaces, use the **show isis interface** command.

show isis interface [*type interface-path-id* | **level** {**1** | **2**}] [**brief**]

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.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Displays IS-IS interface information for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.
brief	(Optional) Displays brief interface output.

Command Default

Displays all IS-IS interfaces.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis interface** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname#show isis interface
          TenGigE interface 0/3/0/2
 TenGigE 0/3/0/2                 Enabled
  Adjacency Formation:       Enabled
  Prefix Advertisement:      Enabled
  BFD:                       Disabled
  BFD Min Interval:          150
  BFD Multiplier:            3

  Circuit Type:              level-2-only
  Media Type:                P2P
  Circuit Number:            0
  Extended Circuit Number:   67111168
  Next P2P IIH in:           4 s
  LSP Rexmit Queue Size:     0
```

```
Level-2
  Adjacency Count:        1
  LSP Pacing Interval:    33 ms
  PSNP Entry Queue Size:  0

CLNS I/O
  Protocol State:         Up
  MTU:                    4469

IPv4 Unicast Topology:    Enabled
  Adjacency Formation:    Running
  Prefix Advertisement:   Running
  Metric (L1/L2):         10/100
  MPLS LDP Sync (L1/L2):  Disabled/Disabled


IPv4 Address Family:      Enabled
  Protocol State:         Up
  Forwarding Address(es): 10.3.10.143
  Global Prefix(es):      10.3.10.0/24


LSP transmit timer expires in 0 ms
LSP transmission is idle
Can send up to 9 back-to-back LSPs in the next 0 ms
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 10: show isis interface Field Descriptions

Field	Description
TenGigE0/6/0/0	Status of the interface, either enabled or disabled.
Adjacency formation	Status of adjacency formation, either enabled or disabled.
Prefix Advertisement	Status of advertising connected prefixes, either enabled or disabled.
BFD	Status of Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD), either enabled or disabled.
BFD Min Interval	BFD minimum interval.
BFD Multiplier	BFD multiplier.
Circuit Type	Levels the interface is running on (circuit-type configuration) which may be a subset of levels on the router.
Media Type	Media type on which IS-IS is running.
Circuit Number	Unique ID assigned to a circuit internally (8-bit integer).
Extended Circuit Number	Valid only for point-to-point interfaces (32-bit integer).
LSP Rexmit Queue Size	Number of LSPs pending retransmission on the interface.
Adjacency Count	Number of adjacencies formed with a neighboring router that supports the same set of protocols.

Field	Description
PSNP Entry Queue Size	Number of SNP entries pending inclusion in the next PSNP.
LAN ID	ID of the LAN.
Priority (Local/DIS)	Priority of this interface or priority of the Designated Intermediate System.
Next LAN IIH in	Time (in seconds) in which the next LAN hello message is sent.
LSP Pacing Interval	Interval at which the link-state packet (LSP) transmission rate (and by implication the reception rate of other systems) is to be reduced.
Protocol State	Running state of the protocol (up or down).
MTU	Link maximum transmission unit (MTU).
SNPA	Data-link address (also known as the Subnetwork Point of Attachment [SNPA]) of the neighbor.
IPv4 Unicast Topology	Status of the topology, either enabled or disabled.
Adjacency Formation	Status of adjacency formation. The status options are Running or a reason for not being ready to form adjacencies.
Prefix Advertisement	Status of advertising prefixes, either enabled or disabled.
Metric (L1/L2)	IS-IS metric for the cost of the adjacency between the originating router and the advertised neighbor, or the metric of the cost to get from the advertising router to the advertised destination (which can be an IP address, an end system (ES), or a connectionless network service (CLNS) prefix).
MPLS LDP Sync (L1/L2)	Status of LDP IS-IS synchronization, either enabled or disabled. When enabled, the state of synchronization (Sync Status) is additionally displayed as either achieved or not achieved.
IPv4 Address Family	Status of the address family, either enabled or disabled.
Protocol State	State of the protocol.
Forwarding Address(es)	Addresses on this interface used by the neighbor for next-hop forwarding.
Global Prefix(es)	Prefixes for this interface included in the LSP.
LSP transmit timer expires in	LSP transmission expiration timer interval (in milliseconds).
LSP transmission is	State of LSP transmission. Valid states are • idle • in progress • requested • requested and in progress

The following is sample output from the **show isis interface** command with the **brief** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis interface brief

    Interface      All     Adjs    Adj Topos  Adv Topos  CLNS   MTU    Prio
                   OK    L1   L2    Run/Cfg    Run/Cfg                L1   L2
-----------------  ---  ---------  ---------  ---------  ----  ----  --------
PO0/5/0/0          Yes    1    1       1/1        1/1     Up    4469    -    -
TenGigE0/6/0/0     Yes    1*   1*      1/1        1/1     Up    1497   64   64
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 11: show isis interface brief Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Interface	Name of the interface.
All OK	Everything is working as expected for this interface.
Adjs L1 L2	Number of L1 and L2 adjacencies over this interface.
Adj Topos Run/Cfg	Number of topologies that participate in forming adjacencies. Number of topologies that were configured to participate in forming adjacencies.
Adv Topos Run/Cfg	Number of topologies that participate in advertising prefixes. Number of topologies that were configured to participate in advertising prefixes.
CLNS	Status of the Connectionless Network Service. Status options are Up or Down.
MTU	Maximum transfer unit size for the interface.
Prio L1 L2	Interface L1 priority. Interface L2 priority.

show isis lsp-log

To display link-state packet (LSP) log information, use the **show isis lsp-log** command.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **lsp-log** [**level** {**1** | **2**}] [**last** *number* | **first** *number*]

Syntax Description

instance *instance-id*	(Optional) Displays the LSP log information for the specified IS-IS instance only. • The *instance-id* argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the **router isis** command.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Displays the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) link-state database for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.
last *number*	(Optional) Specifies that the output be restricted to the last *number* of entries. Range is 1 to 20.
first *number*	(Optional) Specifies that the output be restricted to the first *number* of entries. Range is 1 to 20.

Command Default

No instance ID specified displays the LSP log information for all the IS-IS instances.

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis lsp-log** command with the **instance** and *instance-id* values specified:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis instance isp lsp-log

ISIS isp Level 1 LSP log
  When       Count      Interface       Triggers
00:02:36         1
00:02:31         1                      LSPREGEN
00:02:26         1      PO4/1           DELADJ
00:02:24         1      PO4/1           NEWADJ
00:02:23         1      TenGigE5/0      DIS
00:01:27         1      Lo0             IPDOWN
00:01:12         1      Lo0             IPUP


ISIS isp Level 2 LSP log
  When       Count      Interface       Triggers
```

```
00:02:36         1
00:02:30         1                        LSPREGEN
00:02:26         1       PO4/1            DELADJ
00:02:24         1       PO4/1            NEWADJ
00:02:23         1       TenGigE5/0       DIS
00:02:21         1                        AREASET
00:01:27         1       Lo0              IPDOWN
00:01:12         1       Lo0              IPUP
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 12: show isis instance isp lsp-log Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Level	IS-IS level of the router.
When	How long ago (in hh:mm:ss) an LSP rebuild occurred. The last 20 occurrences are logged.
Count	Number of events that triggered this LSP run. When there is a topology change, often multiple LSPs are received in a short period. A router waits 5 seconds before running a full LSP, so it can include all new information. This count denotes the number of events (such as receiving new LSPs) that occurred while the router was waiting its 5 seconds before running full LSP.
Interface	Interface that corresponds to the triggered reasons for the LSP rebuild.
Triggers	A list of all reasons that triggered an LSP rebuild. The triggers are • AREASET—area set changed • ATTACHFLAG—bit attached • CLEAR— **clear** command • CONFIG—configuration change • DELADJ—adjacency deleted • DIS—DIS changed • IFDOWN—interface down • IPADDRCHG—IP address change • IPDEFORIG—IP def-orig • IPDOWN—connected IP down • IFDOWN—interface down • IPEXT—external IP • IPIA—nterarea IP • IPUP—connected IP up • LSPDBOL—LSPDBOL bit • LSPREGEN—LSP regeneration • NEWADJ— new adjacency

show isis mesh-group

To display Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) mesh group information, use the **show isis mesh-group** command.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **mesh-group**

Syntax Description

instance *instance-id*	(Optional) Displays the mesh group information for the specified IS-IS instance only. • The *instance-id* argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the **router isis** command.

Command Default

No instance ID specified displays the IS-IS mesh group information for all the IS-IS instances.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis mesh-group** command with the **instance** and *instance-id* values specified:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis instance isp mesh-group

 ISIS isp Mesh Groups

 Mesh group 6:
 TenGigE 0/4/0/1
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 13: show isis instance isp mesh-group Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Mesh group	Mesh group number to which this interface is a member. A mesh group optimizes link-state packet (LSP) flooding in nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) networks with highly meshed, point-to-point topologies. LSPs that are first received on interfaces that are part of a mesh group are flooded to all interfaces except those in the same mesh group.
TenGigE0/4/0/1	Interface belonging to mesh group 6.

show isis mpls traffic-eng adjacency-log

To display a log of Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE) adjacency changes for an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) instance, use the **show isis mpls traffic-eng adjacency-log** command.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **mpls traffic-eng adjacency-log** [**last** *number* | **first** *number*]

Syntax Description

instance *instance-id*	(Optional) Displays the MPLS TE adjacency changes for the specified IS-IS instance only. • The *instance-id* argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the **router isis** command.
last *number*	(Optional) Specifies that the output is restricted to last *number* of entries. Range is 1 to 20.
first *number*	(Optional) Specifies that the output is restricted to first *number* of entries. Range is 1 to 20.

Command Default

No instance ID specified displays MPLS TE adjacency changes for all the IS-IS instances.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show isis mpls traffic-eng adjacency-log** command to display the status of MPLS TE adjacencies.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis mpls traffic-eng adjacency-log** command with the **instance** and *instance-id* values specified:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis instance isp mpls traffic-eng adjacency-log

IS-IS isp Level-2 MPLS Traffic Engineering adjacency log
When      Neighbor ID        IP Address       Interface Status
00:03:36  router-6           172.17.1.6         PO0/3/0/1 Up
00:03:36  router-6           172.17.1.6         PO0/3/0/1 Down
00:02:38  router-6           172.17.1.6         PO0/3/0/1 Up
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 14: show isis instance isp mpls traffic-eng adjacency-log Field Descriptions

Field	Description
When	Time (in hh:mm:ss) since the entry was recorded in the log.
Neighbor ID	Identification value of the neighbor.
IP Address	Neighbor IP Version 4 (IPv4) address.
Interface	Interface from which a neighbor is learned.
Status	Up (active) or Down (disconnected).

show isis mpls traffic-eng advertisements

To display the latest flooded record from Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE) for an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) instance, use the **show isis mpls traffic-eng advertisements** command.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **mpls traffic-eng advertisements**

Syntax Description

instance *instance-id*	(Optional) Displays the latest flooded record from MPLS TE for the specified IS-IS instance only. • The *instance-id* argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the **router isis** command.

Command Default

No instance ID specified displays the latest flooded record from MPLS TE for all the IS-IS instances.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show isis mpls traffic-eng advertisements** command to verify that MPLS TE is flooding its record and that the bandwidths are correct.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis mpls traffic-eng advertisements** command with the **instance** and *instance-id* values specified:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis instance isp mpls traffic-eng advertisements

 ISIS isp Level-2 MPLS Traffic Engineering advertisements
       System ID: router-9
       Router ID: 172.18.0.9
       Link Count: 1
         Link[0]
           Neighbor System ID: router-gsr6 (P2P link)
           Interface IP address: 172.18.0.9
           Neighbor IP Address: 172.18.0.6
           Admin. Weight: 0
           Physical BW: 155520000 bits/sec
           Reservable BW global: 10000000 bits/sec
           Reservable BW sub: 0 bits/sec
           Global pool BW unreserved:
             [0]: 10000000 bits/sec, [1]: 10000000 bits/sec
             [2]: 10000000 bits/sec, [3]: 10000000 bits/sec
             [4]: 10000000 bits/sec, [5]: 10000000 bits/sec
             [6]: 10000000 bits/sec, [7]: 10000000 bits/sec
```

```
Sub pool BW unreserved:
  [0]: 0 bits/sec, [1]: 0 bits/sec
  [2]: 0 bits/sec, [3]: 0 bits/sec
  [4]: 0 bits/sec, [5]: 0 bits/sec
  [6]: 0 bits/sec, [7]: 0 bits/sec
Affinity Bits: 0x00000000
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 15: show isis instance isp mpls traffic-eng advertisements Field Descriptions

Field	Description
System ID	Dynamic hostname of the system. The hostname is specified using the **hostname** command. If the dynamic hostname is not known or if the **hostname dynamic disable** command has been executed, the 6-octet system ID is used.
Router ID	MPLS TE router ID.
Link Count	Number of links that MPLS TE advertised.
Neighbor System ID	System ID of a neighbor number in an area. The six bytes directly preceding the n-selector are the system ID. The system ID length is a fixed size and cannot be changed. The system ID must be unique throughout each area (Level 1) and throughout the backbone (Level 2). In an IS-IS routing domain, each router is represented by a 6-byte hexadecimal system ID. When network administrators maintain and troubleshoot networking devices, they must know the router name and corresponding system ID.
Interface IP address	IP address of the interface.
Neighbor IP Address	IP address of the neighbor.
Admin. Weight	Administrative weight associated with this link.
Physical BW	Link bandwidth capacity (in bits per second).
Reservable BW	Reservable bandwidth on this link.
Global pool BW unreserved	Unreserved bandwidth that is available in the global pool.
Sub pool BW unreserved	Amount of unreserved bandwidth that is available in the subpool.
Affinity Bits	Link attribute flags being flooded. Bits are MPLS-TE specific.

show isis mpls traffic-eng tunnel

To display Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE) tunnel information for an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) instance, use the **show isis mpls traffic-eng tunnel** command.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **mpls traffic-eng tunnel**

Syntax Description

instance	*instance-id*	(Optional) Displays the MPLS TE tunnel information for the specified IS-IS instance only. • The *instance-id* argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the **router isis** command.

Command Default

No instance ID specified displays the MPLS TE tunnel information for all the IS-IS instances.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show isis** command to find the current status of MPLS TE tunnels.

Tunnels are used in IS-IS next-hop calculations.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis mpls traffic-eng tunnel** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis mpls traffic-eng tunnel

ISIS isp Level-2 MPLS Traffic Engineering tunnels
    System Id           Tunnel Name   Bandwidth    Nexthop       Metric   Mode
    router-6            tu0           100000       172.18.1.6      0        Relative
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 16: show isis mpls traffic-eng tunnel Field Descriptions

Field	Description
System ID	Dynamic hostname of the system. The hostname is specified using the **hostname** command. If the dynamic hostname is not known or **hostname dynamic disable** command has been executed, the 6-octet system ID is used.
Tunnel Name	Name of the MPLS TE tunnel interface.

Field	Description
Bandwidth	MPLS TE-specified tunnel bandwidth of the tunnel.
Nexthop	MPLS TE destination IP address of the tunnel.
Metric	MPLS TE metric of the tunnel.
Mode	MPLS TE metric mode of the tunnel. It can be relative or absolute.

show isis neighbors

To display information about Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) neighbors, use the **show isis neighbors** command.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **neighbors** [*type interface-path-id* | **summary**] [**detail**] [**systemid** *system-id*]

Syntax Description

instance *instance-id*	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS neighbor information for the specified IS-IS instance only. • The *instance-id* argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the **router isis** command.
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.
summary	(Optional) Displays neighbor status count for each level.
detail	(Optional) Displays additional details.
systemid *system-id*	(Optional) Displays the information for the specified neighbor only.

Command Default

No instance ID specified displays neighbor information for all the IS-IS instances.

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis neighbors** command with the **instance** and *instance-id* values specified:

```
Total neighbor count: 3
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis instance isp neighbors detail
```

```
IS-IS isp neighbors:
System Id      Interface        SNPA           State Holdtime Type IETF-NSF
e222e          TenGigE0/1/0/0   *PtoP*         Up    23       L1   Capable
  Area Address(es): 00
  IPv4 Address(es): 10.1.0.45*
  Topologies: 'IPv4 Unicast'
  Uptime: 01:09:44
  IPFRR: LFA Neighbor: elise
         LFA IPv4 address: 10.100.1.2
         LFA Router address: 192.168.0.45
TenGigE0/1/0/0.
e333e          TenGigE0/1/0/0.1 0012.da6b.68a8 Up    8        L1   Capable
  Area Address(es): 00
  IPv4 Address(es): 10.100.1.2*
  Topologies: 'IPv4 Unicast'
  Uptime: 01:09:46
  IPFRR: LFA Neighbor: elise
         LFA IPv4 address: 10.1.0.45
         LFA Router address: 192.168.0.45
         LFA Interface: TenGigE0/1/0/0
m44i           TenGigE0/1/0/1   0012.da62.e0a8 Up    7        L1   Capable
  Area Address(es): 00 11
  IPv4 Address(es): 10.1.2.47*
  Topologies: 'IPv4 Unicast'
  Uptime: 01:09:33

Total neighbor count: 3
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 17: show isis instance isp neighbors Field Descriptions

Field	Description
System ID	Dynamic hostname of the system. The hostname is specified using the **hostname** command. If the dynamic hostname is not known or **hostname dynamic disable** command has been executed, the 6-octet system ID is used.
Interface	Interface through which the neighbor is reachable.
SNPA	Data-link address (also known as the Subnetwork Point of Attachment [SNPA]) of the neighbor.
State	Adjacency state of the neighboring interface. Valid states are: Down, Init, and Up.
Holdtime	Hold time of the neighbor.
Type	Type of adjacency.
IETF-NSF	Specifies whether the neighbor can adhere to the IETF-NSF restart mechanism. Valid states are Capable and Unable.
Area Address(es)	Number of area addresses on this router.
IPv4 Address(es)	IPv4 addresses configured on this router.
Topologies	Address and subaddress families for which IS-IS is configured.

Field	Description
Uptime	Time (in hh:mm:ss) that the neighbor has been up.
IPFRR: LFA Neighbor	IP fast reroute (IPFRR) loop-free alternate (LFA) neighbor.
LFA IPv4 address:	Address of the LFA.
LFA Interface:	LFA interface.

The following is sample output from the **show isis neighbors** command with the **summary** keyword specified:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis instance isp neighbors summary

ISIS isp neighbor summary:
    State          L1       L2     L1L2
    Up              0        0        2
    Init            0        0        0
    Failed          0        0        0
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 18: show isis neighbors summary Field Descriptions

Field	Description
State	State of the neighbor is up, initialized, or failed.
L1	Number of Level 1 neighbors.
L2	Number of Level 2 neighbors.
LlL2	Number of Level 1 and 2 neighbors.

show isis protocol

To display summary information about an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) instance, use the **show isis protocol** command.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **protocol**

Syntax Description

instance *instance-id*	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS adjacencies for the specified IS-IS instance only. • The *instance-id* argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the **router isis** command.

Command Default

No instance ID specified displays IS-IS adjacencies for all the IS-IS instances.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis protocol** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis protocol

IS-IS Router: isp
      System Id: 0001.0000.0011
      IS Levels: level-1-2
      Manual area address(es):
        49

      Routing for area address(es):
        49
      Non-stop forwarding: Cisco Proprietary NSF Restart enabled
      Process startup mode: Cold Restart
      Topologies supported by IS-IS:
        IPv4 Unicast
          Level-1 iSPF status: Dormant (awaiting initial convergence)
          Level-2 iSPF status: Dormant (awaiting initial convergence)
          No protocols redistributed
          Distance: 115
      Interfaces supported by IS-IS:
        Loopback0 is running passively (passive in configuration)
        TenGigE 0/4/0/1 is running actively (active in configuration)
        TenGigE 0/5/0/1 is running actively (active in configuration)
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 19: show isis protocol Field Descriptions

Field	Description
System ID:	Dynamic hostname of the system. The hostname is specified using the **hostname** command. If the dynamic hostname is not known or **hostname dynamic disable** command has been executed, the 6-octet system ID is used.
IS Levels:	IS-IS level of the router.
Manual area address(es)	Area addresses that are manually configured.
Routing for areaaddress(es)	Area addresses for which this router provides the routing.
Non-stop forwarding:	Status and name of nonstop forwarding (NSF).
Process startup mode:	Mode in which the last process startup occurred. Valid modes are: • Cisco Proprietary NSF Restart • IETF NSF Restart • Cold Restart
iSPF status:	State of incremental shortest path first (iSPF) configuration for this IS-IS instance. Four states exist: Disabled if iSPF has not been configured but is awaiting a full SPF to compile the topology for use by the iSPF algorithm. Dormant if iSPF has been configured but is awaiting initial convergence before initializing. Awake if iSPF has been configured but is awaiting a full SPF to compile the topology for use by the iSPF algorithm. Active if IS-IS is ready to consider using the iSPF algorithm whenever a new route calculation needs to be run.
No protocols redistributed:	No redistributed protocol information exists to be displayed.
Distance:	Administrative distance for this protocol.

show isis route

To display IP reachability information for an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) instance, use the **show isis route** command.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] [**ipv4** | **afi-all**] [**unicast** | [**topology** {**all***topo-name*}] | **safi-all**] **route** [*ip-address mask* | *ip-address*/*length* [**longer-prefixes**]] [**summary**] [**backup**] [**detail**]

Syntax Description

instance *instance-id*	(Optional) Displays the IP reachability information for the specified IS-IS instance only. • The *instance-id* argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the **router isis** command.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
topology	(Optional) Specifies IS-IS paths to intermediate systems.
all	(Optional) Specifies all topologies.
topology *topo-name*	(Optional) Specifies topology table information and name of the topology table.
safi-all	(Optional) Specifies all secondary address prefixes.
ip-address	(Optional) Network IP address about which routing information should be displayed.
mask	(Optional) Network mask specified in either of two ways: • Network mask can be a four-part, dotted decimal address. For example, 255.0.0.0 indicates that each bit equal to 1 means the corresponding address bit is a network address. • Network mask can be indicated as a slash (/) and number. For example, /8 indicates that the first 8 bits of the mask are ones, and the corresponding bits of the address are the network address.
/ *length*	(Optional) Length of the IP prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address compose the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash must precede the decimal value. Range is 0 to 32.
longer-prefixes	(Optional) Displays route and more-specific routes.
summary	(Optional) Displays topology summary information.
systemid	(Optional) Displays multicast information by system ID.
backup	(Optional) Displays backup information for this entry.
detail	(Optional) Displays link-state packet (LSP) details.

Command Default No instance ID specified displays the IP reachability information for all the IS-IS instances.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples The following is sample output from the **show isis route** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis route

IS-IS isp IPv4 Unicast routes
Codes: L1 - level 1, L2 - level 2, ia - interarea (leaked into level 1)
df - level 1 default (closest attached router), su - summary null
C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, B - BGP, O - OSPF
i - IS-IS (redistributed from another instance)

Maximum parallel path count: 8

L2 10.76.240.6/32 [4/115]
via 10.76.245.252, SRP0/1/0/2, isp2
via 10.76.246.252, SRP0/1/0/0, isp2
C 10.76.240.7/32
is directly connected, Loopback0
L2 10.76.240.9/32 [256/115]
via 10.76.249.2, TenGigE 0/3/0/0, isp3
L2 10.76.240.10/32 [296/115]
via 10.76.249.2, TenGigE 0/3/0/0, isp3
C 10.76.245.0/24
is directly connected, SRP0/1/0/2
C 10.76.246.0/24
is directly connected, SRP0/1/0/0
C 10.76.249.0/26
is directly connected, TenGigE 0/3/0/0
L2 10.101.10.0/24 [296/115]
via 10.76.249.2, TenGigE 0/3/0/0, isp3
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 20: show isis route ipv4 unicast Field Descriptions

Field	Description
C172.18.0.0/24	Connected route for TenGigabit Ethernet interface 0/5/0/0.
C 172.19.1.0/24	Connected route for TenGigabit Ethernet interface 0/4/0/1.
L1 172.35.0.0/24 [10]	Level 1 route to network 172.35.0.0/24.
C 172.18.0/24	Connected route for loopback interface 0.

show isis spf-log

To display how often and why the router has run a full shortest path first (SPF) calculation, use the **show isis spf-log** command.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] [[**ipv4** | **afi-all**] [**unicast** | [**topology** {**all***topo-name*}] | **safi-all**]] **spf-log** [**level** {**1** | **2**}] [**ispf** | **fspf** | **prc** | **nhc**] [**detail** | **verbose** | **plfrr** | **ppfrr**] [**last** *number* | **first** *number*]

Syntax Description

instance *instance-id*	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS SPF log for the specified IS-IS instance only.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
topology all | *topo-name*	(Optional) Specifies topology table information for all topologies or for the specified topology table (*top-name*).
safi-all	(Optional) Specifies all secondary address prefixes.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS SPF log for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.
ispf	(Optional) Specifies incremental SPF entries only.
fspf	(Optional) Specifies full SPF entries only.
prc	(Optional) Specifies partial route calculations only.
nhc	(Optional) Specifies next-hop route calculations only.
detail	(Optional) Specifies detailed output. Includes a breakdown of the time taken to perform the calculation and changes resulting from the calculation.
verbose	(Optional) Specifies verbose output.
last *number*	(Optional) Specifies that the output is restricted to the last *number* of entries. Range is 1 to 210.
first *number*	(Optional) Specifies that the output is restricted to the first *number* of entries. Range is 1 to 210.

Command Default

No instance ID specified displays IS-IS adjacencies for all the IS-IS instances.

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Displays all types of route calculation (not just fspf, ispf and prc).

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis spf-log** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis spf-log

      IS-IS 1 Level 1 IPv4 Unicast Route Calculation Log
                  Time  Total Trig
 Timestamp   Type (ms)  Nodes Count First Trigger LSP Triggers
 ----------- ---- ----  ----- ----- ----- ------- --- --------
 --- Thurs Aug 19 2004 ---
 12:00:50.787  FSPF  1    1     3   ensoft-grs7.00-00 LSPHEADER TLVCODE
 12:00:52.846  FSPF  1    1     1   ensoft-grs7.00-00 LSPHEADER
 12:00:56.049  FSPF  1    1     1   ensoft-grs7.00-00 TLVCODE
 12:01:02.620  FSPF  1    1     2   ensoft-grs7.00-00 NEWADJ LINKTLV

      IS-IS 1 Level 1 IPv4 Unicast Route Calculation Log
                  Time  Total Trig
 Timestamp   Type (ms)  Nodes Count First Trigger LSP Triggers
 ----------- ---- ----  ----- ----- ----- ------- --- --------
 --- Mon Aug 19 2004 ---
 12:00:50.790  FSPF  0    1     4   ensoft-grs7.00-00 LSPHEADER TLVCODE
 12:00:54.043  FSPF  1    1     2   ensoft-grs7.00-00 NEWADJ LSPHEADER
 12:00:55.922  FSPF  1    2     1   ensoft-grs7.00-00 NEWLSPO
 12:00:56.724  FSPF  1    13    1   ensoft-grs7.00-00 NEWLSPO
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 21: show isis spf-log ipv4 unicast Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Level	IS-IS level of the router.
Timestamp	Time when the SPF calculation started.
Duration	Number of milliseconds taken to complete this SPF run. Elapsed time is wall clock time, not CPU time.
Nodes	Number of routers and pseudonodes (LANs) that make up the topology calculated in this SPF run.
Trig Count	Number of events that triggered this SPF run. When there is a topology change, often multiple link-state packets (LSPs) are received in a short time. Depending on the configuration of the **spf-interval** command, a router may wait for a fixed period of time before running a router calculation. This count denotes the number of triggering events that occurred while the router was waiting to run the calculation. For a full description of the triggering events, see *List of Triggers*.

Field	Description
First Trigger LSP	LSP ID stored by the router whenever a full SPF calculation is triggered by the arrival of a new LSP. The LSP ID can suggest the source of routing instability in an area. If multiple LSPs are causing an SPF run, only the LSP ID of the first received LSP is remembered.
Triggers	List of all reasons that triggered a full SPF calculation. For a list of possible triggers, see *List of Triggers*.

This table lists triggers of a full SPF calculation.

Table 22: List of Triggers

Trigger	Description
PERIODIC	Runs a full SPF calculation very 15 minutes.
NEWLEVEL	Configured new level (using is-type) on this router.
RTCLEARED	Cleared IS-IS topology on the router.
MAXPATHCHANGE	Changed IP maximum parallel path.
NEWMETRIC	Changed link metric.
ATTACHFLAG	Changed Level 2 Attach bit.
ADMINDIST	Configured another administrative distance for the IS-IS instance on this router.
NEWADJ	Created a new adjacency to another router.
DELADJ	Deleted adjacency.
BACKUP	Installed backup route.
SEEDISPF	Seed incremental SPF.
NEXTHOP	Changed IP next-hop address.
NEWLSP0	New LSP 0 appeared in the topology.
LSPEXPIRED	Some LSP in the link-state database (LSDB) has expired.
LSPHEADER	Changed important LSP header fields.
TLVCODE	Type, length, and value (TLV) objects code mismatch, indicating that different TLV objects are included in the newest version of an LSP.
LINKTV	Changed Link TLV content.
PREFIXTLV	Changed Prefix TLV content.
AREAADDRTLV	Changed Area address TLV content.
IP ADDRTLV	Changed IP address TLV content.

Trigger	Description
TUNNEL	Changed RRR tunnel.

The following is sample output from the **show isis spf-log** command with the **first** keyword specified:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis spf-log first 2

    IISIS isp Level 1 IPv4 Unicast Route Calculation Log
                 Time  Total Trig
Timestamp   Type (ms)  Nodes Count First Trigger LSP   Triggers
  Mon Aug 16 2004
19:25:35.140  FSPF  1    1     1             12a5.00-00 NEWLSP0
19:25:35.646  FSPF  1    1     1                         NEWADJ


   IISIS isp Level 2  IPv4 Unicast Route Calculation Log
                 Time  Total Trig
Timestamp   Type (ms)  Nodes Count First Trigger LSP   Triggers
  Mon Aug 16 2004
19:25:35.139  FSPF  1    1     1             12a5.00-00 NEWLSP0
19:25:35.347  FSPF  1    1     2             12a5.00-00 NEWSADJ TLVCODE
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 23: show isis spf-log first Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Level	IS-IS level of the router.
Timestamp	Time at which the SPF calculation started.
Type	Type of route calculation. The possible types are incremental SPF (iSPF), full SPF (FSPF), or partial route calculation (PRC).
Time (ms)	Number of milliseconds taken to complete this SPF run. Elapsed time is wall clock time, not CPU time.
Nodes	Number of routers and pseudonodes (LANs) that make up the topology calculated in this SPF run.
Trig Count	Number of events that triggered this SPF run. When there is a topology change, often multiple link-state packets (LSPs) are received in a short time. Depending on the configuration of the **spf-interval** command, a router may wait for a fixed period of time before running a router calculation. This count denotes the number of triggering events that occurred while the router was waiting to run the calculation. For a full description of the triggering events, see *List of Triggers*.
First Trigger LSP	LSP ID stored by the router whenever a full SPF calculation is triggered by the arrival of a new LSP. The LSP ID can suggest the source of routing instability in an area. If multiple LSPs are causing an SPF run, only the LSP ID of the first received LSP is remembered.

Field	Description
Triggers	List of all reasons that triggered a full SPF calculation. For a list of possible triggers, see *List of Triggers*.

The following is sample output from the **show isis spf-log** command with the **detail** keyword specified:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname#show isis spf-log detail

    IISIS isp Level 1 IPv4 Unicast Route Calculation Log
                 Time  Total Trig
Timestamp   Type (ms)  Nodes Count First Trigger LSP   Triggers
  Mon Aug 16 2004
19:25:35.140  FSPF  1    1     1             12a5.00-00 NEWLSP0
  Delay:              51ms (since first trigger)
  SPT Calculation
    CPU Time:         0ms
    Real Time:        0ms
  Prefix Updates
    CPU Time:         1ms
    Real Time:        1ms
  New LSP Arrivals:    0
  Next Wait Interval: 200ms
                            Results
                       Reach Unreach Total
   Nodes:                  1       0     1
   Prefixes (Items)
     Critical Priority:    0       0     0
     High Priority:        0       0     0
     Medium Priority       0       0     0
     Low Priority          0       0     0

     All Priorities        0       0     0
   Prefixes (Routes)
     Critical Priority:    0       -     0
     High Priority:        0       -     0
     Medium Priority       0        -    0
     Low Priority:         0        -    0

     All Priorities        0        -    0
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 24: show isis spf-log detail Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Level	IS-IS level of the router.
Timestamp	Time at which the SPF calculation started.
Type	Type of route calculation. The possible types are incremental SPF (iSPF), full SPF (FSPF), or partial route calculation (PRC).
Time (ms)	Number of milliseconds taken to complete this SPF run. Elapsed time is wall clock time, not CPU time.

Field	Description
Nodes	Number of routers and pseudonodes (LANs) that make up the topology calculated in this SPF run.
Trig Count	Number of events that triggered this SPF run. When there is a topology change, often multiple link-state packets (LSPs) are received in a short time. Depending on the configuration of the **spf-interval** command, a router may wait for a fixed period of time before running a router calculation. This count denotes the number of triggering events that occurred while the router was waiting to run the calculation. For a full description of the triggering events, see *List of Triggers*.
First Trigger LSP	LSP ID stored by the router whenever a full SPF calculation is triggered by the arrival of a new LSP. The LSP ID can suggest the source of routing instability in an area. If multiple LSPs are causing an SPF run, only the LSP ID of the first received LSP is remembered.
Triggers	List of all reasons that triggered a full SPF calculation. For a list of possible triggers, see *List of Triggers*.
Delay	Two different delays exist: **1.** The delay between the time when the route calculation was first triggered and the time when it was run. **2.** The delay between the end of the last route calculation and the start of this one. This is used to verify that the SPF-interval timers are working correctly, and is only reported for calculations after the first delay.
CPU Time	Two different CPU times exist: **1.** CPU time (in milliseconds) taken to calculate the shortest path tree (SPT). **2.** CPU time (in milliseconds) taken to perform the prefix updates.
Real Time	Two different real times exist: **1.** Real time (in milliseconds) taken to calculate the shortest path tree (SPT). **2.** Real time (in milliseconds) taken to perform the prefix updates.
New LSP Arrivals	Number of LSP arrivals since the start of this route calculation.
Next Wait Interval	Enforced delay until the next route calculation can be run, based on the **spf-interval** command configuration.
Reach	Number of reachable nodes or prefixes.
Unreach	Number of unreachable nodes or prefixes.
Total	Total number of nodes or prefixes at various priorities.

show isis statistics

To display Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) traffic counters, use the **show isis statistics** command.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **statistics** [*type interface-path-id*]

Syntax Description

instance *instance-id*	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS traffic statistics for the specified IS-IS instance only. • The *instance-id* argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the **router isis** command.
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 instance ID specified displays IS-IS traffic statistics for all the IS-IS instances.

IS-IS traffic statistics are displayed for all interfaces.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **show isis statistics** command displays IS-IS traffic counters for the specified interface or all traffic counters if no interface is specified.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis statistics** command that shows all traffic counters:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname#show isis statistics
IS-IS isp statistics:
    Fast PSNP cache (hits/tries): 164115/301454
    Fast CSNP cache (hits/tries): 41828/43302
    Fast CSNP cache updates: 2750
    LSP checksum errors received: 0
    LSP Dropped: 1441
    SNP Dropped: 1958
    UPD Max Queue size: 2431
```

```
Average transmit times and rate:
  Hello:          0 s,     987947 ns,          4/s
  CSNP:           0 s,    1452987 ns,          0/s
  PSNP:           0 s,    1331690 ns,          0/s
  LSP:            0 s,    1530018 ns,          1/s
Average process times and rate:
  Hello:          0 s,     874584 ns,         41/s
  CSNP:           0 s,     917925 ns,         29/s
  PSNP:           0 s,    1405458 ns,          0/s
  LSP:            0 s,    4352850 ns,          0/s
Level-1:
  LSPs sourced (new/refresh): 3376/2754
  IPv4 Unicast
    SPF calculations           : 527
    ISPF calculations          : 0
    Next Hop Calculations      : 13
    Partial Route Calculations : 1
Level-2:
  LSPs sourced (new/refresh): 4255/3332
  IPv4 Unicast
    SPF calculations           : 432
    ISPF calculations          : 0
    Next Hop Calculations      : 8
    Partial Route Calculations : 0
Interface TenGigE0/1/0/1.1:
Level-1 Hellos (sent/rcvd): 22398/25633
Level-1 DR Elections      : 66
Level-1 LSPs (sent/rcvd)  : 246/7077
Level-1 CSNPs (sent/rcvd) : 0/33269
Level-1 PSNPs (sent/rcvd) : 22/0
Level-1 LSP Flooding Duplicates  : 25129
Level-2 Hellos (sent/rcvd): 22393/67043
Level-2 DR Elections      : 55
Level-2 LSPs (sent/rcvd)  : 265/437
Level-2 CSNPs (sent/rcvd) : 0/86750
Level-2 PSNPs (sent/rcvd) : 0/0
Level-2 LSP Flooding Duplicates  : 78690
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 25: show isis statistics Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Fast PSNP cache (hits/tries)	Number of successful lookups (hits) along with the number of lookup attempts (tries). To save time or processing power when receiving multiple copies of the same LSP, IS-IS attempts to look up incoming LSPs to see if they have been received recently.
Fast CSNP cache (hits/tries)	Number of successful lookups (hits) along with the number of lookup attempts (tries). To reduce CSNP construction time, IS-IS maintains a cache of CSNPs and attempts to look up CSNP in this cache before transmission on the interface.
Fast CSNP cache updates	Number of times the CSNP cache has been updated since the last clearing of statistics. The cache is updated on LSP addition or removal from the database.
LSP checksum errors received	Number of internal checksum errors received in LSPs.

Field	Description
IIH (LSP/SNP) dropped	Number of hello, LSP, and SNP messages dropped.
IIH (UPD) Max Queue size	Maximum number of queued packets.
Average transmit times and rate	Average time taken to transmit the pdu type across all interfaces and the corresponding rate at which the pdu type is being transmitted.
Average process times and rate	Average time taken to process an incoming pdu type across all interfaces and the corresponding rate at which the pdu type is being received.
LSPs sourced (new/refresh)	Number of LSPs this IS-IS instance has created or refreshed. To find more details on these LSPs, use the **show isis lsp-log** command.
SPF calculations	Number of shortest path first (SPF) calculations. SPF calculations are performed only when the topology changes. They are not performed when external routes change. The interval at which SPF calculations are performed is configured using the **spf-interval** command.
iSPF calculations	Number of incremental shortest path first (iSPF) calculations. iSPF calculations are performed only when ISPF has been configured in the isis address family configuration submode.
Partial Route Calculations	Number of partial route calculations (PRCs). PRCs are processor intensive. Therefore, it may be useful to limit their number, especially how often a PRC is done, especially on slower networking devices. Increasing the PRC interval reduces the processor load on the router, but might slow the rate of convergence. The interval at which PRC calculations are performed is configured using the **spf-interval** command.
Level-(1/2) (LSPs/CSNPs/PSNPs/Hellos) (sent/rcvd)	Number of LSPs, Complete Sequence Number Packets (CSNPs), Partial Sequence Number Packets (PSNPs), and hello packets sent or received on this interface.
PTP Hellos (sent/rcvd)	Point-to-point (PTP) hellos sent and received.
LSP Retransmissions	Total number of retransmissions on each IS-IS LSP on a point-to-point interface. The LSP retransmission interval can be configured using the **retransmit-throttle-interval** command.
Level-(1.2) DRElections	Total number of Designated Intermediate System elections that have taken place. These counts are maintained on an individual level basis.
LSP Flooding Duplicates	Number of duplicate LSPs filtered from flooding to the neighbor. In case of parallel interfaces to the same neighbor, IS-IS optimizes the flooding by avoiding sending the same LSP copy on other interfaces.

show isis topology

To display a list of connected Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) routers in all areas, use the **show isis topology** command.

show isis [**instance instance-id**] [[**ipv4** | **afi-all**] [**unicast** | [**topology** {**all** | **topo-name**}] | **safi-all**]] | **summary** | **level** {**1** | **2**} [**systemid system-id**] [**detail**]

Syntax Description

instance *instance-id*	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS topology for the specified IS-IS instance only. • The *instance-id* argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the **router isis** command.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
topology *topo-name*	(Optional) Specifies topology table information and name of the topology table.
safi-all	(Optional) Specifies all secondary address prefixes.
summary	(Optional) Displays a brief list of the IS-IS topology.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS link-state topology for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.
systemid *system-id*	(Optional) Displays the information for the specified router only.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information on the IS-IS topology.

Command Default

No instance ID specified displays a list of connected routers in all areas for all the IS-IS instances.

Both Level 1 and Level 2 is configured if no level is specified.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show isis topology** command to verify the presence and connectivity among all routers in all areas.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis topology** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis topology

IS-IS isp paths to (Level-1) routers
    System Id       Metric  Next-hop Interface       SNPA
    ensoft-5        10      ensoft-5        PO0/4/0/1       *PtoP*
    ensoft-5        10      ensoft-5        TenGigE0/5/0/0  0003.6cff.0680
    ensoft-11       --

    IS-IS isp paths to (Level-2) routers
    System Id       Metric  Next-hop Interface       SNPA
    ensoft-5        10      ensoft-5        PO0/4/0/1       *PtoP*
    ensoft-5        10      ensoft-5        TenGigE0/5/0/0  0003.6cff.0680
    ensoft-11       --
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 26: show isis topology ipv4 unicast Field Descriptions

Field	Description
System ID	Dynamic hostname of the system. The hostname is specified using the **hostname** command. If the dynamic hostname is not known or **hostname dynamic disable** command has been executed, the 6-octet system ID is used.
Metric	Metric assigned to the link and used to calculate the cost from each router using the links in the network to other destinations. Range is 1 to 16777214. Default is 1 to 63 for narrow metric and 1 to 16777214 for wide metric. 0 is set internally if no metric has been specified by the user.
Next-hop	Address of the next-hop.
Interface	Interface used to reach the neighbor.
SNPA	Data-link address (also known as the Subnetwork Point of Attachment [SNPA]) of the neighbor.

The following is sample output from the **show isis topology** command with the **summary** keyword specified:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis topology summary

IS-IS 10 IS Topology Summary IPv4 Unicast
                          L1                          L2
                Reach  UnReach  Total      Reach  UnReach  Total
               ------- ------- -------    ------- ------- -------
Router nodes:        1       1       2          1       1       2
Pseudo nodes:        0       0       0          0       0       0

 Total nodes:        1       1       2          1       1       2
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 27: show isis topology summary Field Descriptions

Field	Description
L1/L2	IS-IS level of the router.
Reach	Number of router nodes or pseudonodes that are reachable.
UnReach	Number of router nodes or pseudonodes that are unreachable.
Total	Total number of reachable and unreachable nodes.

show isis protocol

To display summary information about an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) instance, use the **show isis protocol** command.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **protocol**

Syntax Description

instance *instance-id*	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS adjacencies for the specified IS-IS instance only. • The *instance-id* argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the **router isis** command.

Command Default

No instance ID specified displays IS-IS adjacencies for all the IS-IS instances.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis protocol** command:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname# show isis protocol

IS-IS Router: isp
      System Id: 0001.0000.0011
      IS Levels: level-1-2
      Manual area address(es):
        49

      Routing for area address(es):
        49
      Non-stop forwarding: Cisco Proprietary NSF Restart enabled
      Process startup mode: Cold Restart
      Topologies supported by IS-IS:
        IPv4 Unicast
          Level-1 iSPF status: Dormant (awaiting initial convergence)
          Level-2 iSPF status: Dormant (awaiting initial convergence)
          No protocols redistributed
          Distance: 115
      Interfaces supported by IS-IS:
        Loopback0 is running passively (passive in configuration)
        TenGigE 0/4/0/1 is running actively (active in configuration)
        TenGigE 0/5/0/1 is running actively (active in configuration)
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 28: show isis protocol Field Descriptions

Field	Description
System ID:	Dynamic hostname of the system. The hostname is specified using the **hostname** command. If the dynamic hostname is not known or **hostname dynamic disable** command has been executed, the 6-octet system ID is used.
IS Levels:	IS-IS level of the router.
Manual area address(es)	Area addresses that are manually configured.
Routing for areaaddress(es)	Area addresses for which this router provides the routing.
Non-stop forwarding:	Status and name of nonstop forwarding (NSF).
Process startup mode:	Mode in which the last process startup occurred. Valid modes are: • Cisco Proprietary NSF Restart • IETF NSF Restart • Cold Restart
iSPF status:	State of incremental shortest path first (iSPF) configuration for this IS-IS instance. Four states exist: Disabled if iSPF has not been configured but is awaiting a full SPF to compile the topology for use by the iSPF algorithm. Dormant if iSPF has been configured but is awaiting initial convergence before initializing. Awake if iSPF has been configured but is awaiting a full SPF to compile the topology for use by the iSPF algorithm. Active if IS-IS is ready to consider using the iSPF algorithm whenever a new route calculation needs to be run.
No protocols redistributed:	No redistributed protocol information exists to be displayed.
Distance:	Administrative distance for this protocol.

shutdown (IS-IS)

To disable the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol on a particular interface, use the **shutdown** command in interface configuration mode. To re-enable the IS-IS protocol, use the **no** form of this command.

shutdown
no shutdown

Command Default

IS-IS protocol is enabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example disables the IS-IS protocol on Ten-Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/1/0/1:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE0/1/0/1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# shutdown
```

single-topology

To configure the link topology for IP Version 4 (IPv4), use the **single-topology** command in address family configuration mode. To remove the **single-topology** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

single-topology
no single-topology

Command Default

Performs in multitopology mode in which independent topology for IPv4 is running in a single area or domain.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

All interfaces must be configured with the identical set of network protocols, and all routers in the IS-IS area (for Level 1 routing) or the domain (for Level 2 routing) must support the identical set of network layer protocols on all interfaces.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable single-topology mode for IPv4:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# net 49.0000.0000.0001.00
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# single-topology
```

snmp-server traps isis

snmp-server traps isis {**all** | *traps set*}
no snmp-server traps isis {**all** | *traps set*}

Syntax Description

all	Specifies all IS-IS SNMP server traps.
traps set	Specify any set of trap names.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# snmp-server traps isis

  adjacency-change                 isisAdjacencyChange
  all                              Enable all IS-IS traps
  area-mismatch                    isisAreaMismatch
  attempt-to-exceed-max-sequence   isisAttemptToExceedMaxSequence
  authentication-failure           isisAuthenticationFailure
  authentication-type-failure      isisAuthenticationTypeFailure
  corrupted-lsp-detected           isisCorruptedLSPDetected
  database-overload                isisDatabaseOverload
  id-len-mismatch                  isisIDLenMismatch
  lsp-error-detected               isisLSPErrorDetected
  lsp-too-large-to-propagate       isisLSPTooLargeToPropagate
  manual-address-drops             isisManualAddressDrops
  max-area-addresses-mismatch      isisMaxAreaAddressesMismatch
  orig-lsp-buff-size-mismatch      isisOrigLSPBuffSizeMismatch
  own-lsp-purge                    isisOwnLSPPurge
  protocols-supported-mismatch     isisProtocolsSupportedMismatch
  rejected-adjacency               isisRejectedAdjacency
  sequence-number-skip             isisSequenceNumberSkip
  version-skew                     isisVersionSkew

RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#snmp-server traps isis all
```

spf-interval

To customize IS-IS throttling of shortest path first (SPF) calculations, use the **spf-interval** command in address family configuration mode. To restore default values, use the **no** form of this command.

spf-interval [**initial-wait** *initial* | **secondary-wait** *secondary* | **maximum-wait** *maximum*] **. . .** [**level** {**1** | **2**}]
no spf-interval [[**initial-wait** *initial* | **secondary-wait** *secondary* | **maximum-wait** *maximum*] **. . .**] [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

Syntax Description

initial-wait *initial*	Initial SPF calculation delay (in milliseconds) after a topology change. Range is 0 to 120000.
secondary-wait *secondary*	Hold time between the first and second SPF calculations (in milliseconds). Range is 0 to 120000.
maximum-wait *maximum*	Maximum interval (in milliseconds) between two consecutive SPF calculations. Range is 0 to 120000.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Enables the SPF interval configuration for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Command Default

initial-wait *initial* : 50 milliseconds

secondary-wait *secondary* : 200 milliseconds

maximum-wait *maximum* : 5000 milliseconds

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

SPF calculations are performed only when the topology changes. They are not performed when external routes change.

Use the **spf-interval** command to control how often the software can perform the SPF calculation. The SPF calculation is processor intensive. Therefore, it may be useful to limit how often this calculation is done, especially when the area is large and the topology changes often. Increasing the SPF interval reduces the processor load of the router, but potentially slows the rate of convergence.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the initial SPF calculation delay to 10 milliseconds and the maximum interval between two consecutive SPF calculations to 5000 milliseconds:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# spf-interval initial-wait 10 maximum-wait 5000
```

spf prefix-priority (IS-IS)

To assign a priority to an ISIS prefix for customizing the RIB update sequence, use the**spf prefix-priority** command in address family configuration mode. To restore default values, use the **no** form of this command.

spf prefix-priority [**level** {**1** | **2**}] {**critical** | **high** | **medium**} {*access-list-name* | **tag** *tag*}
no spf prefix-priority [**level** {**1** | **2**}] {**critical** | **high** | **medium**} [*access-list-name* | **tag** *tag*]

Syntax Description

level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Enables the assignment of a priority to Level 1 or Level 2 independently.
critical	Assigns a critical priority.
high	Assigns a high priority.
medium	Assigns a medium priority.
access-list-name	Name of an access list.
tag *tag*	Specifies a tag to indicate priority. The *tag* argument range is 1 to 4294967295.

Command Default

By default, IPv4 prefixes with a length of 32 are given medium priority. The remaining prefixes are given low priority.

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **spf prefix-priority** command to change the sequence of prefix updates to the RIB after an SPF is run. ISIS installs prefixes in the RIB according to the following priority order:

Critical > High > Medium > Low

The **spf prefix-priority** command supports prefix lists for the first three priorities. The unmatched prefixes are updated with low priority.

If a **spf prefix-priority** is specified, the default behavior of prioritizing length 32 prefixes for IPv4 , as **medium** is disabled.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the prefix priorities:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# ipv4 prefix-list isis-critical-acl
```

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ipv4_pfx)# 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 eq 32
!
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# ipv4 prefix-list isis-med-acl
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ipv4_pfx)# 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 eq 29
!
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# ipv4 prefix-list isis-high-acl
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-ipv4_pfx)# 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 eq 30
!
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis ring
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# spf prefix-priority critical isis-critical-acl
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# spf prefix-priority high isis-high-acl
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# spf prefix-priority medium isis-med-acl
```

summary-prefix (IS-IS)

To create aggregate addresses for the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol, use the **summary-prefix** command in address family configuration mode. To restore the default behavior, use the **no** form of this command.

Syntax Description

address	Summary address designated for a range of IPv4 addresses. The *address* argument must be in four-part, dotted-decimal notation.
/ *prefix-length*	Length of the IPv4 prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address compose the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash must precede the decimal value.
level { **1** | **2** }	(Optional) Redistributes routes into Level 1 or Level 2 and summarizes them with the configured address and mask value.
tag *tag*	Sets a tag value. The value range is 1- 4294967295.

Command Default

All redistributed routes are advertised individually.

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Multiple groups of addresses can be summarized for a given level. Routes learned from other routing protocols can also be summarized. The metric used to advertise the summary is the smallest metric of all the more-specific routes. Use the **summary-prefix** command to help reduce the size of the routing table.

This command also reduces the size of the link-state packets (LSPs) and thus the link-state database. It also helps ensure stability, because a summary advertisement depends on many more specific routes. If one more-specific route flaps, in most cases, this flap does not cause a flap of the summary advertisement.

The drawback of summary addresses is that other routes might have less information to calculate the most optimal routing table for all individual destinations.



Note When IS-IS advertises a summary prefix, it automatically inserts the summary prefix into the IP routing table but labels it as a “discard” route entry. Any packet that matches the entry is discarded to prevent routing loops. When IS-IS stops advertising the summary prefix, the routing table entry is removed.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# redistribute ospf 2 level-2
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# summary-prefix 10.10.10.10 level-2
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# summary-prefix 10.10.10.10
```

suppressed

To allow an IS-IS interface to participate in forming adjacencies without advertising connected prefixes in the system link-state packets (LSPs), use the **suppressed** command in interface configuration mode. To enable advertising connected prefixes, use the **no** form of this command.

suppressed
no suppressed

Command Default

Interface is active.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **suppressed** command to reduce the number of routes that IS-IS has to maintain, improving convergence times after an isolated failure. Improvement is noticeable if the command is used widely throughout the network. Other routers in the domain do not install routes to the affected connected prefixes.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to disable the advertisement of connected prefixes on TenGigE interface 0/1/0/1:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE 0/1/0/1
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# suppressed
```

tag (IS-IS)

To associate and advertise a tag with the prefix of an IS-IS interface, use the **tag** command in interface address family configuration mode. To restore the default behavior, use the **no** form of this command.

tag *tag*
no tag [*tag*]

Syntax Description

tag	Interface tag. Range is 1 to 4294967295.

Command Default

Default is that no tag is associated and advertised.

Command Modes

Interface address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to associate and advertise an interface tag:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# interface TenGigE 0/3/0/0
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-if-af)# tag 234
```

topology-id

To differentiate one topology in the domain from another while configuring a multicast routing table, use the **topology-id** command in Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) address family configuration submode. To disable the topology use the **no** form of the command.

topology-id *isis-multicast-topology-id-number*
no topology-id *isis-multicast-topology-id-number*

Syntax Description

isis-multicast-topology-id-number	ID number for a specific IS-IS multicast topology. Range is 6 to 4095.

Command Default

No topology is associated with a routing table by default.

Command Modes

IS-IS address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to differentiate a topology from another in the multicast routing table in IS-IS routing:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)# router  isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 multicast topology   green
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis-af)# topology-id 2666
```

trace (IS-IS)

To set the the IS-IS buffer size, use the **trace** command in router configuration mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

trace [**detailed** | **severe** | **standard**] *max-trace-entries*
no trace [**detailed** | **severe** | **standard**]

Syntax Description

detailed	Specifies the buffer size for detailed traces. Range is
severe	Specifies the buffer size for severe traces. Range is
standard	Specifies the buffer size for standard traces. Range is
max-trace-entries	Sets the maximum number of trace entries. Range is 1-20000

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Router IS-IS configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.42	This command was introduced.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the isis buffer size for severe traces to 1200:

```
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config)#router isis isp
RP/0/RP0:hostname(config-isis)#trace sever 1200
```