Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) is a link-state routing protocol that operates within a single autonomous system. OSPF version 2 is defined by RFC 2328.

This chapter contains the following sections.

- Section 29.1: OSPFv2 Introduction
- Section 29.2: OSPFv2 Conceptual Overview
- Section 29.3: Configuring OSPFv2
- Section 29.4: OSPFv2 Examples
- Section 29.5: OSPFv2 Commands

29.1 OSPFv2 Introduction

29.1.1 Supported Features

Arista switches support the following OSPFv2 functions:

- A single OSPFv2 instance
- Intra- and inter-area routing
- Type 1 and 2 external routing
- Broadcast and P2P interfaces
- Stub areas
- Not so stubby areas (NSSA) (RFC 3101)
- MD5 Authentication
- Redistribution of static, IP, and BGP routes into OSPFv2 with route map filtering
- Opaque LSAs (RFC 2370)
- Graceful restart (RFC 3623)

29.1.2 Features Not Supported

The following OSPFv2 functions are not supported in the current version:

- NBMA, demand circuit, and P2MP interfaces
- OSPFv2 MIB support
29.2 OSPFv2 Conceptual Overview

29.2.1 Storing Link States

OSPFv2 is a dynamic, link-state routing protocol, where links represent interfaces or routable paths. Dynamic routing protocols calculate the most efficient path between locations based on bandwidth and device status.

A link state advertisement (LSA) is an OSPFv2 packet that communicates a router's topology to other routers. The link state database (LSDB) stores an area’s topology database and is composed of LSAs received from other routers. Routers update the LSDB by storing LSAs from other routers.

29.2.2 Topology

An autonomous system (AS) is the IP domain within which a dynamic protocol controls the routing of traffic. In OSPFv2, an AS is composed of areas, which define the LSDB computation boundaries. All routers in an area store identical LSDBs. Routers in different areas exchange updates without storing the entire database, reducing information maintenance on large, dynamic networks.

An AS shares internal routing information from its areas and external routing information from other processes to inform routers outside the AS about routes the network can access. Routers that advertise routes on other ASs commit to carry data to the IP space on the route.

OSPFv2 defines these routers:
- Internal router (IR) – a router whose interfaces are contained in a single area. All IRs in an area maintain identical LSDBs.
- Area border router (ABR) – a router that has interfaces in multiple areas. ABRs maintain one LSDB for each connected area.
- Autonomous system boundary router (ASBR) – a gateway router connecting the OSPFv2 domain to external routes, including static routes and routes from other autonomous systems.

Figure 29-1 displays the OSPFv2 router types.

Figure 29-1: OSPFv2 Router Types
OSPFv2 areas are assigned a number between 0 and 4,294,967,295 \( (2^{32} - 1) \). Area numbers are often expressed in dotted decimal notation, similar to IP addresses.

Each AS has a backbone area, designated as area 0, that connects to all other areas. The backbone receives routing information from all areas, then distributes it to the other areas as required.

OSPFv2 area types include:

- **Normal area** – accepts intra-area, inter-area, and external routes. The backbone is a normal area.
- **Stub area** – does not receive router advertisements external to the AS. Stub area routing is based on a default route.
- **Not-so-stubby-area (NSSA)** – may import external routes from an ASBR, does not receive external routes from the backbone, and does not propagate external routes to other areas.

### 29.2.3 Link Updates

Routers periodically send hello packets to advertise status and establish neighbors. A router’s hello packet includes IP addresses of other routers from which it received a hello packet within the time specified by the router dead interval. Routers become neighbors when they detect each other in their hello packets if they:

- share a common network segment.
- are in the same area.
- have the same hello interval, dead interval, and authentication parameters.

Neighbors form adjacencies to exchange LSDB information. A neighbor group uses hello packets to elect a Designated Router (DR) and Backup Designated Router (BDR). The DR and BDR become adjacent to all other neighbors, including each other. Only adjacent neighbors share database information.

Figure 29-2 illustrates OSPFv2 neighbors.

**Figure 29-2: OSPFv2 Neighbors**

If Routers A, B, and C have the same Hello interval, Dead interval, and authentication parameters, then:

- **Area 1** – Router A and Router B are neighbors.
- **Area 0** – Router A, Router B, and Router C are neighbors.
- **Area 2** – Router C has no neighbors.
The DR is the central contact for database exchanges. Switches send database information to their DR, which relays the information to the other neighbors. All routers in an area maintain identical LSDBs. Switches also send database information to their BDR, which stores this data without distributing it. If the DR fails, the BDR distributes LSDB information to its neighbors.

OSPFv2 routers distribute LSAs by sending them on all of their active interfaces. The router will generate an LSA for a network defined and active on a passive interface but will not transmit this LSA on the passive interface as no adjacencies are formed.

When a router’s LSDB is changed by an LSA, it sends the changes to the DR and BDR for distribution to the other neighbors. Routing information is updated only when the topology changes.

Routers use Dijkstra’s algorithm to calculate the shortest path to all known destinations, based on cumulative route cost. The cost of an interface indicates the transmission overhead and is usually inversely proportional to its bandwidth.
29.3 Configuring OSPFv2

These sections describe basic OSPFv2 configuration steps:

- Section 29.3.1: Configuring the OSPFv2 Instance
- Section 29.3.2: Configuring OSPFv2 Areas
- Section 29.3.3: Configuring Interfaces for OSPFv2
- Section 29.3.4: Enabling OSPFv2
- Section 29.3.5: Displaying OSPFv2 Status

29.3.1 Configuring the OSPFv2 Instance

29.3.1.1 Entering OSPFv2 Configuration Mode

The `router ospf` command places the switch in router-ospf configuration mode and creates an OSPFv2 instance if one was not previously created. The switch only supports one OSPFv2 instance and all OSPFv2 configuration commands apply to this instance.

When an OSPFv2 instance is already configured, the command must specify its process ID. Any attempt to define additional instances will fail and generate errors.

The process ID is local to the router and is used to identify the running OSPFv2 process. Neighbor OSPFv2 routers can have different process ID's.

**Example**

- This command places the switch in router-ospf configuration mode and, if not previously created, creates an OSPFv2 instance with a process ID of 100.

  ```
  switch(config)##router ospf 100
  switch(config-router-ospf)##
  ```

29.3.1.2 Defining the Router ID

The router ID is a 32-bit number assigned to a router running OSPFv2. This number uniquely labels the router within an Autonomous System. Status commands identify the switch through the router ID.

The switch sets the router ID to the first available alternative in the following list:

1. The `router-id` command.
2. The loopback IP address, if a loopback interface is active on the switch.
3. The highest IP address on the router.

**Important!** When configuring VXLAN on an MLAG, always manually configure the OSPFv2 router ID to prevent the switch from using the common VTEP IP address as the router ID.

The `router-id (OSPFv2)` command configures the router ID for an OSPFv2 instance.

**Example**

- This command assigns 10.1.1.1 as the OSPFv2 router ID.

  ```
  switch(config-router-ospf)#router-id 10.1.1.1
  switch(config-router-ospf)##
  ```

29.3.1.3 Global OSPFv2 Parameters

These router-ospf configuration mode commands define OSPFv2 behavior.
LSA Overload

The **max-lsa (OSPFv2)** command specifies the maximum number of LSAs allowed in an LSDB database and configures the switch behavior when the limit is approached or exceeded. An LSA overload condition triggers these actions:

- **Warning:** The switch logs OSPF MAXLSAWARNING if the LSDB contains a specified percentage of the LSA maximum.
- **Temporary shutdown:** When the LSDB exceeds the LSA maximum, OSPFv2 is disabled and does not accept or acknowledge new LSAs. The switch re-starts OSPFv2 after a specified period.
- **Permanent shutdown:** The switch permanently disables OSPFv2 after performing a specified number of temporary shutdowns. This state usually indicates the need to resolve a network condition that consistently generates excessive LSA packets.

OSPFv2 is re-enabled with a `router ospf` command.

The LSDB size restriction is removed by setting the LSA limit to zero.

**Example**

- This command configures the OSPFv2 maximum LSA count to 20,000 and triggers these actions:
  
  - The switch logs an OSPF MAXLSAWARNING if the LSDB has 8,000 LSAs (40% of 20,000).
  - The switch temporarily disables OSPFv2 for 10 minutes if the LSDB contains 20,000 LSAs.
  - The switch permanently disables OSPFv2 after four temporary OSPFv2 shutdowns.
  - The shutdown counter resets if the LSDB contains less than 20,000 LSAs for 20 minutes.

  ```
  switch(config-router-ospf)#max-lsa 20000 40 ignore-time 10 ignore-count 4 reset-time 20
  switch(config-router-ospf)##
  ```

Logging Adjacency Changes

The **log-adjacency-changes (OSPFv2)** command configures the switch to log OSPFv2 link-state changes and transitions of OSPFv2 neighbors into the up or down state.

**Examples**

- This command configures the switch to log transitions of OSPFv2 neighbors into the up or down state.

  ```
  switch(config-router-ospf)#log-adjacency-changes
  switch(config-router-ospf)##
  ```

- This command configures the switch to log all OSPFv2 link-state changes.

  ```
  switch(config-router-ospf)#log-adjacency-changes detail
  switch(config-router-ospf)##
  ```

OSPF RFC Compatibility

RFC 2328 and RFC 1583 specify different methods for calculating summary route metrics. The **compatible (OSPFv2)** command allows the selective disabling of compatibility with RFC 2328.

**Example**

- This command sets the OSPF compatibility list with RFC 1583.

  ```
  switch(config)#router ospf 6
  switch(config-router-ospf)#compatible rfc1583
  switch(config-router-ospf)##
  ```
Intra-Area Distance
The `distance ospf (OSPFv2)` command configures the administrative distance for routes contained in a single OSPFv2 area. Administrative distances compare dynamic routes configured by different protocols. The default administrative distance for intra-area routes is 110.

Example
- This command configures an administrative distance of 95 for OSPFv2 intra-area routes.
  ```
  switch(config-router-ospf)#distance ospf intra-area 95
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```

Passive Interfaces
The `passive-interface <interface> (OSPFv2)` command prevents the transmission of hello packets on the specified interface. Passive interfaces drop all adjacencies and do not form new adjacencies. Passive interfaces send LSAs but do not receive them. The router does not send or process OSPFv2 packets received on passive interfaces. The router advertises the passive interface in the router LSA.

The `no passive-interface` command re-enables OSPFv2 processing on the specified interface.

Examples
- This command configures VLAN 2 as a passive interface.
  ```
  switch(config-router-ospf)#passive-interface vlan 2
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```
- This command configures VLAN 2 as an active interface.
  ```
  switch(config-router-ospf)#no passive-interface vlan 2
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```

Redistributing Connected Routes
Redistributing connected routes causes the OSPFv2 instance to advertise all connected routes on the switch as external OSPFv2 routes. Connected routes are routes that are established when IPv4 is enabled on an interface.

Example
- The `redistribute (OSPFv2) connected` command converts connected routes to OSPFv2 external routes.
  ```
  switch(config-router-ospf)#redistribute connected
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```

Redistributing Static Routes
Redistributing static routes causes the OSPFv2 instance to advertise all static routes on the switch as external OSPFv2 routes. The switch does not support redistributing individual static routes.

Example
- The `redistribute (OSPFv2) static` command converts the static routes to OSPFv2 external routes.
  ```
  switch(config-router-ospf)#redistribute static
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```
- The `no redistribute (OSPFv2)` command stops the advertising of the static routes as OSPFv2 external routes.
  ```
  switch(config-router-ospf)#no redistribute static
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```
Filtering Routes with Distribute Lists

An OSPF distribute list uses a route map or prefix list to filter specific routes from incoming OSPF LSAs; this filtering occurs after SPF calculation. The filtered routes are not installed on the switch, but are still included in LSAs sent by the switch. An OSPF router instance can have one distribute list configured.

If a prefix list is used, destination prefixes that do not match the prefix list will not be installed. If a route map is used, routes may be filtered based on address, next hop, or metric. OSPF external routes may also be filtered by metric type or tag.

The `distribute-list in` command specifies the filter to be used and applies it to the OSPF instance.

Example

- These commands configure a prefix-list named “dist_list1” in OSPF instance 5 to filter certain routes from incoming OSPF LSAs.
  
  ```
  switch(config)#router ospf 5
  switch(config-router-ospf)#distribute-list prefix-list dist_list1 in
  ```

29.3.2 Configuring OSPFv2 Areas

OSPFv2 areas are configured through area commands. The switch must be in router-ospf configuration mode, as described in Section 29.3.1.1: Entering OSPFv2 Configuration Mode, to run area commands.

Areas are assigned a 32-bit number that is expressed in decimal or dotted-decimal notation. When an OSPFv2 instance configuration contains multiple areas, the switch only configures areas associated with its interfaces.

29.3.2.1 Configuring the Area Type

The `area (OSPFv2)` command specifies the area type. The switch supports three area types:

- Normal area: Area that accepts intra-area, inter-area, and external routes. The backbone area (area 0) is a normal area.
- Stub area: Area that does not advertise external routes. External routes are reached through a default summary route (0.0.0.0). Networks with no external routes do not require stub areas.
- NSSA (Not So Stubby Area): ASBRs advertise external LSAs directly connected to the area. External routes from other areas are not advertised and are reached through a default summary route.

The default area type is normal.

Examples

- This command configures area 45 as a stub area.
  
  ```
  switch(config-router-ospf)#area 45 stub
  ```

- This command configures area 10.92.148.17 as an NSSA.
  
  ```
  switch(config-router-ospf)#area 10.92.148.17 NSSA
  ```
29.3.2.2 Blocking All Summary Routes from Flooding the NSSA

The `area nssa no-summary (OSPFv2)` command configures the router to not import type-3 summary LSAs into the not-so-stubby area (NSSA) and injects a default summary route (0.0.0.0/0) into the NSSA to reach the inter-area prefixes.

**Example**

- This command directs the device not to import type-3 summary LSAs into the NSSA area and injects a default summary route (0.0.0.0/0) into the NSSA area.

```
switch(config)# router ospf 6
switch(config-router-ospf)# area 1.1.1.1 nssa no-summary
```

29.3.2.3 Assigning Network Segments to the Area

### Assigning Routes to an Area

The `network area (OSPFv2)` command assigns the specified network segment to an OSPFv2 area. The network can be entered in CIDR notation or by an address and wildcard mask.

The switch zeroes the host portion of the specified network address e.g. 1.2.3.4/24 converts to 1.2.3.0/24 and 1.2.3.4/16 converts to 1.2.0.0/16

**Example**

- Each of these equivalent commands assign the network segment 10.1.10.0/24 to area 0.

```
switch(config-router-ospf)# network 10.1.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
switch(config-router-ospf)#
```

```
switch(config-router-ospf)# network 10.1.10.0/24 area 0
switch(config-router-ospf)#
```

In each case, `running-config` stores the command in CIDR (prefix) notation.

### Summarizing Routes

By default, ABRs create a summary LSA for each route in an area and advertise them to adjacent routers. The `area range (OSPFv2)` command aggregates routing information, allowing the ABR to advertise multiple routes with one LSA. The `area range` command can be used to suppress route advertisements.

**Examples**

- Two `network area` commands assign subnets to an area. The `area range` command summarizes the addresses, which the ABR advertises in a single LSA.

```
switch(config-router-ospf)# network 10.1.25.80 0.0.0.240 area 5
switch(config-router-ospf)# network 10.1.25.112 0.0.0.240 area 5
switch(config-router-ospf)# area 5 range 10.1.25.64 0.0.0.192
```

- The `network area` command assigns a subnet to an area, followed by an `area range` command that suppressing the advertisement of that subnet.

```
switch(config-router-ospf)# network 10.12.31.0 0.0.0.255 area 5
switch(config-router-ospf)# area 5 range 10.12.31.0 0.0.0.255 not-advertise
```

switch(config-router-ospf)#
29.3.2.4 Configuring Area Parameters

These router-ospf configuration mode commands define OSPFv2 behavior in a specified area.

Default Summary Route Cost

The `area default-cost (OSPFv2)` command specifies the cost of the default summary route that ABRs send into a stub area or NSSA. Summary routes, also called inter-area routes, originate in areas different than their destination.

Example

- This command configures a cost of 15 for the default summary route in area 23.

```
switch(config-router-ospf)#area 23 default-cost 15
switch(config-router-ospf)#
```

Filtering Type 3 LSAs

The `area filter (OSPFv2)` command prevents an area from receiving Type 3 (Summary) LSAs from a specified subnet. Type 3 LSAs are sent by ABRs and contain information about one of its connected areas.

Example

- This command prevents the switch from entering Type 3 LSAs originating from the 10.1.1.2/24 subnet into its area 2 LSDB.

```
switch(config-router-ospf)#area 2 filter 10.1.1.2/24
switch(config-router-ospf)#
```

29.3.3 Configuring Interfaces for OSPFv2

OSPFv2 interface configuration commands specify transmission parameters for routed ports and SVIs that handle OSPFv2 packets.

29.3.3.1 Configuring Authentication

OSPFv2 authenticates packets through passwords configured on VLAN interfaces. Interfaces connecting to the same area can authenticate packets if they have the same key. By default, OSPFv2 does not authenticate packets.

OSPFv2 supports simple password and message digest authentication:

- Simple password authentication: A password is assigned to an area. Interfaces connected to the area can authenticate packets if they have the same key. By default, OSPFv2 does not authenticate packets.
- Message digest authentication: Each interface is configured with a key (password) and key-id pair. When transmitting a packet, the interface generates a string, using the MD5 algorithm, based on the OSPFv2 packet, key, and key ID, then appends that string to the packet.

Message digest authentication supports uninterrupted transmissions during key changes by allowing each interface to have two keys with different key IDs. When a new key is configured on an interface, the router transmits OSPFv2 packets for both keys. Once the router detects that all neighbors are using the new key, it stops sending the old one.

Implementing authentication on an interface is a two step process:

1. Enabling authentication.
2. Configuring a key (password).
To configure simple authentication on a VLAN interface:

**Step 1** Enable simple authentication with the `ip ospf authentication` command.

```
switch(config-if-vl12)#ip ospf authentication
```

**Step 2** Configure the password with the `ip ospf authentication-key` command.

```
switch(config-if-vl12)#ip ospf authentication-key 0 code123
```

*Running-config* stores the password as an encrypted string, using a proprietary algorithm.

To configure Message-Digest authentication on a VLAN interface:

**Step 1** Enable Message-Digest authentication with the `ip ospf authentication` command.

```
switch(config-if-vl12)#ip ospf authentication message-digest
```

**Step 2** Configure the key ID and password with the `ip ospf message-digest-key` command.

```
switch(config-if-vl12)#ip ospf message-digest-key 23 md5 0 code123
```

*Running-config* stores the password as an encrypted string, using a proprietary algorithm. The key ID (23) is between keywords `message-digest-key` and `md5`.

### 29.3.3.2 Configuring Intervals

Interval configuration commands determine OSPFv2 packet transmission characteristics for the specified VLAN interface and are entered in interface-vlan configuration mode.

**Hello Interval**

The hello interval specifies the period between consecutive hello packet transmissions from an interface. Each OSPFv2 neighbor should specify the same hello interval, which should not be longer than any neighbor’s dead interval.

The `ip ospf hello-interval` command configures the hello interval for the configuration mode interface. The default is 10 seconds.

**Example**

- This command configures a hello interval of 30 seconds for VLAN 2.

```
switch(config-if-Vl2)#ip ospf hello-interval 30
```

**Dead Interval**

The dead interval specifies the period that an interface waits for an OSPFv2 packet from a neighbor before it disables the adjacency under the assumption that the neighbor is down. The dead interval should be configured identically on all OSPFv2 neighbors and be longer than the hello interval of any neighbor.

The `ip ospf dead-interval` command configures the dead interval for the configuration mode interface. The default is 40 seconds.

**Example**

- This command configures a dead interval of 120 seconds for VLAN 4.

```
switch(config-if-Vl4)#ip ospf dead-interval 120
```
Retransmit Interval

Routers that send OSPFv2 advertisements to an adjacent router expect to receive an acknowledgment from that neighbor. Routers that do not receive an acknowledgment will retransmit the advertisement. The retransmit interval specifies the period between retransmissions.

The `ip ospf retransmit-interval` command configures the LSA retransmission interval for the configuration mode interface. The default retransmit interval is 5 seconds.

**Example**

- This command configures a retransmit interval of 15 seconds for VLAN 3.

  switch(config-if-Vl3)#ip ospf retransmit-interval 15
  switch(config-if-Vl3)#

Transmission Delay

The transmission delay is an estimate of the time that an interface requires to transmit a link-state update packet. OSPFv2 adds this delay to the age of outbound packets to more accurately reflect the age of the LSA when received by a neighbor. The default transmission delay is one second.

The `ip ospf transmit-delay` command configures the transmission delay for the configuration mode interface.

**Example**

- This command configures a transmission delay of 5 seconds for VLAN 6.

  switch(config-if-Vl6)#ip ospf transmit-delay 5
  switch(config-if-Vl6)#

29.3.3.3 Configuring Interface Parameters

Interface Cost

The OSPFv2 interface cost (or metric) reflects the overhead of sending packets across the interface. The cost is typically inversely proportional to the bandwidth of the interface. The default cost is 10.

The `ip ospf cost` command configures the OSPFv2 cost for the configuration mode interface.

**Example**

- This command configures a cost of 15 for VLAN 2.

  switch(config-if-Vl2)#ip ospf cost 15
  switch(config-if-Vl2)#

Router Priority

Router priority determines preference during designated router (DR) and backup designated router (BDR) elections. Routers with higher priority numbers have preference over other routers. Routers with a priority of zero cannot be elected as a DR or BDR.

The `ip ospf priority` command configures router priority for the configuration mode interface. The default priority is 1.

**Examples**

- This command configures a router priority of 15 for VLAN 8.

  switch(config-if-Vl8)#ip ospf priority 15
  switch(config-if-Vl8)#
• This command restores the router priority of 1 for VLAN 7.

```
switch(config-if-Vl7)#no ip ospf priority
switch(config-if-Vl7)#
```

29.3.4 Enabling OSPFv2

29.3.4.1 IPv4 Routing

OSPFv2 requires that IPv4 routing is enabled on the switch. When IP routing is not enabled, entering OSPFv2 configuration mode generates a message.

**Example**

• This message is displayed if, when entering router-ospf configuration mode, IP routing is not enabled.

```
switch(config)#router ospf 100
! IP routing not enabled
switch(config-router-ospf)#
```

• This command enables IP routing on the switch.

```
switch(config)#ip routing
switch(config)#
```

29.3.4.2 Disabling OSPFv2

The switch can disable OSPFv2 operations without disrupting the OSPFv2 configuration.

• `shutdown (OSPFv2)` disables all OSPFv2 activity.

• `ip ospf shutdown` disables OSPFv2 activity on a VLAN interface.

The `no shutdown` and `no ip ospf shutdown` commands resume OSPFv2 activity.

**Examples**

• This command disables OSPFv2 activity on the switch.

```
switch(config-router-ospf)#shutdown
switch(config-router-ospf)#
```

• This command resumes OSPFv2 activity on the switch.

```
switch(config-router-ospf)#no shutdown
switch(config-router-ospf)#
```

• This command disables OSPFv2 activity on VLAN 5.

```
switch(config-if-Vl5)#ip ospf shutdown
switch(config-if-Vl5)#
```

29.3.5 Displaying OSPFv2 Status

This section describes OSPFv2 `show` commands that display OSPFv2 status. General switch methods that provide OSPFv2 information include pinging routes, viewing route status (`show ip route` command), and viewing the configuration (`show running-config` command).

29.3.5.1 OSPFv2 Summary

The `show ip ospf` command displays general OSPFv2 configuration information and operational statistics.
Example

- This command displays general OSPFv2 information.

```
switch#show ip ospf
Routing Process "ospf 1" with ID 10.168.103.1
  Supports opaque LSA
  Maximum number of LSA allowed 12000
  Threshold for warning message 75%
  Ignore-time 5 minutes, reset-time 5 minutes
  Ignore-count allowed 5, current 0
  It is an area border router
  Hold time between two consecutive SPF's 5000 msecs
  SPF algorithm last executed 00:00:09 ago
  Minimum LSA interval 5 secs
  Minimum LSA arrival 1000 msecs
  Number of external LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
  Number of opaque AS LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
  Number of LSA 27.
  Number of areas in this router is 3. 3 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
  Area BACKBONE(0.0.0.0)
    Number of interfaces in this area is 2
    It is a normal area
    SPF algorithm executed 153 times
    Number of LSA 8. Checksum Sum 0x03e13a
    Number of opaque link LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
  Area 0.0.0.2
    Number of interfaces in this area is 1
    It is a normal area
    SPF algorithm executed 153 times
    Number of LSA 11. Checksum Sum 0x054e57
    Number of opaque link LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
  Area 0.0.0.3
    Number of interfaces in this area is 1
    It is a normal area
    SPF algorithm executed 5 times
    Number of LSA 6. Checksum Sum 0x02a401
    Number of opaque link LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
```

The output lists configuration parameters and operational statistics and status for the OSPFv2 instance, followed by a brief description of the areas located on the switch.

29.3.5.2 Viewing OSPFv2 on the Interfaces

The `show ip ospf interface` command displays OSPFv2 information for switch interfaces configured for OSPFv2. Different command options allow the display of either all interfaces or a specified interface. The command can also be configured to display complete information or a brief summary.
Example

- This command displays complete OSPFv2 information for VLAN 1.

  ```
  switch#show ip ospf interface vlan 1
  Vlan1 is up, line protocol is up (connected)
  Internet Address 10.168.0.1/24, Area 0.0.0.0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 10.168.103.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 10
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State BDR, Priority 1
  Designated Router is 10.168.104.2
  Backup Designated router is 10.168.103.1
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Retransmit 5
  Neighbor Count is 1
  MTU is 1500
  ```

  The display indicates the switch is an ABR by displaying a neighbor count, the Designated Router, and Backup Designated Router.

- This command displays a summary of interface information for the switch.

  ```
  switch#show ip ospf interface brief
  Interface    PID   Area            IP Address         Cost  State    Nbrs
  Loopback0    1     0.0.0.0         10.168.103.1/24   10    DR       0
  Vlan1        1     0.0.0.0         10.168.0.1/24     10    BDR      1
  Vlan2        1     0.0.0.2         10.168.2.1/24     10    BDR      1
  Vlan3        1     0.0.0.3         10.168.3.1/24     10    DR       0
  ```

  Configuration information includes the Process ID (PID), area, IP address, and cost. OSPFv2 operational information includes the Designated Router status and number of neighbors.

29.3.5.3 Viewing the OSPFv2 Database

The `show ip ospf database <link state list>` command displays the LSAs in the LSDB for the specified area. If no area is listed, the command displays the contents of the database for each area on the switch. The database command provides options to display subsets of the LSDB database, a summary of database contents, and the link states that comprise the database.
Examples

- This command displays LSDB contents for area 2.
  
  switch#show ip ospf 1 2 database
  
  OSPF Router with ID(10.168.103.1) (Process ID 1)

  Router Link States (Area 0.0.0.2)

  Link ID   ADV Router   Age         Seq#       Checksum     Link count
  10.168.103.1  10.168.103.1  00:29:08  0x80000031  0x001D5F     1
  10.168.104.2  10.168.104.2  00:29:09  0x80000066  0x00A49B     1

  Net Link States (Area 0.0.0.2)

  Link ID   ADV Router   Age         Seq#       Checksum
  10.168.2.1  10.168.103.1  00:29:08  0x80000001  0x00B89D

  Summary Net Link States (Area 0.0.0.2)

  Link ID   ADV Router   Age         Seq#       Checksum
  10.168.0.0  10.168.103.1  00:13:20  0x80000028  0x0008C8
  10.168.0.0  10.168.104.2  00:09:16  0x80000054  0x00A2FF
  10.168.3.0  10.168.104.2  00:24:16  0x80000004  0x00865F
  10.168.3.0  10.168.103.1  00:24:20  0x80000004  0x002FC2
  10.168.103.0 10.168.103.1  00:14:20  0x80000028  0x0096D2
  10.168.103.0 10.168.104.2  00:13:16  0x80000004  0x00364B
  10.168.104.0 10.168.104.2  00:08:16  0x80000055  0x002415
  10.168.104.0 10.168.103.1  00:13:20  0x80000028  0x00EF6E

  switch#

- This command displays an LSDB content summary for area 2.
  
  switch#show ip ospf 1 2 database database-summary
  
  OSPF Router with ID(10.168.103.1) (Process ID 1)

  Area 0.0.0.2 database summary

  LSA Type  Count
  Router     2
  Network    1
  Summary Net 8
  Summary ASBR 0
  Type-7 Ext  0
  Opaque Area 0
  Subtotal   11

  Process 1 database summary

  LSA Type  Count
  Router     2
  Network    1
  Summary Net 8
  Summary ASBR 0
  Type-7 Ext  0
  Opaque Area 0
  Type-5 Ext  0
  Opaque AS   0
  Total      11

  switch#
This command displays the router Link States contained in the area 2 LSDB.

```
switch# show ip ospf 1 2 database router
OSPF Router with ID(10.168.103.1) (Process ID 1)

Router Link States (Area 0.0.0.2)

LS age: 00:02:16
Options: (E DC)
LS Type: Router Links
Link State ID: 10.168.103.1
Advertising Router: 10.168.103.1
LS Seq Number: 80000032
Checksum: 0x1B60
Length: 36
Number of Links: 1

Link connected to: a Transit Network
(Link ID) Designated Router address: 10.168.2.1
(Link Data) Router Interface address: 10.168.2.1
Number of TOS metrics: 0
TOS 0 Metrics: 10

LS age: 00:02:12
Options: (E DC)
LS Type: Router Links
Link State ID: 10.168.104.2
Advertising Router: 10.168.104.2
LS Seq Number: 80000067
Checksum: 0xA29C
Length: 36
Number of Links: 1

Link connected to: a Transit Network
(Link ID) Designated Router address: 10.168.2.1
(Link Data) Router Interface address: 10.168.2.2
Number of TOS metrics: 0
TOS 0 Metrics: 10
```

```
switch#
```

### Viewing OSPFv2 Neighbors

The `show ip ospf neighbor` command displays information about the routers that are neighbors to the switch. Command options allow the display of summary or detailed information about the neighbors for all areas and interfaces on the switch. The command also allows the display of neighbors for individual interfaces or areas. The `adjacency-changes` option displays the interface’s adjacency changes.

#### Example

- This command displays the switch’s neighbors.

```
switch# show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID     Pri   State        Dead Time   Address         Interface
10.168.104.2      1   FULL/DR      00:00:35    10.168.0.2      Vlan1
10.168.104.2      8   FULL/BDR     00:00:31    10.168.2.2      Vlan2
```

```
switch#
```
• This command displays details about the neighbors to VLAN 2.

  switch#show ip ospf neighbor vlan 2 detail
  Neighbor 10.168.104.2, interface address 10.168.2.2
  In the area 0.0.0.2 via interface Vlan2
  Neighbor priority is 8, State is FULL, 13 state changes
  Adjacency was established 000:01:25:48 ago
  DR is 10.168.2.1 BDR is 10.168.2.2
  Options is E
  Dead timer due in 00:00:34

switch#

• This command displays the adjacency changes to VLAN 2.

  switch#show ip ospf neighbor vlan 2 adjacency-changes
  [08-04 09:58:58] 10.168.104.2, interface Vlan2 adjacency established
  [08-04 09:59:34] 10.168.104.2, interface Vlan2 adjacency dropped: interface went down
  [08-04 09:59:42] 10.168.104.2, interface Vlan2 adjacency established
  [08-04 10:01:40] 10.168.104.2, interface Vlan2 adjacency dropped: nbr did not list our router ID
  [08-04 10:01:46] 10.168.104.2, interface Vlan2 adjacency established

switch#

The **show ip ospf neighbor state** command displays the state information for OSPF neighbors on a per-interface basis.

**Examples**

• This command displays OSPF information for neighboring routers that are fully adjacent.

  switch>show ip ospf neighbor state full

 Neighbor ID  VRF Pri  State    Dead Time  Address       Interface
  Test1       default 1 FULL/BDR 00:00:35  10.17.254.105  Vlan3912
  Test2       default 1 FULL/BDR 00:00:36  10.17.254.29   Vlan3910
  Test3       default 1 FULL/DR  00:00:35  10.25.0.1      Vlan101
  Test4       default 1 FULL/DROTHER 00:00:36  10.17.254.67  Vlan3908
  Test5       default 1 FULL/DROTHER 00:00:36  10.17.254.68  Vlan3908
  Test6       default 1 FULL/BDR  00:00:32  10.17.254.66   Vlan3908
  Test7       default 1 FULL/DROTHER 00:00:34  10.17.36.4    Vlan3036
  Test8       default 1 FULL/BDR  00:00:35  10.17.36.3     Vlan3036
  Test9       default 1 FULL/DROTHER 00:00:31  10.17.254.13  Vlan3902
  Test10      default 1 FULL/BDR  00:00:37  10.17.254.11   Vlan3902
  Test11      default 1 FULL/DROTHER 00:00:33  10.17.254.163 Vlan3925
  Test12      default 1 FULL/DR  00:00:37  10.17.254.161  Vlan3925
  Test13      default 1 FULL/DROTHER 00:00:31  10.17.254.154 Vlan3923
  Test14      default 1 FULL/BDR  00:00:39  10.17.254.156  Vlan3923
  Test15      default 1 FULL/DROTHER 00:00:33  10.17.254.35  Vlan3911
  Test16      default 1 FULL/DR  00:00:34  10.17.254.33   Vlan3911
  Test17      default 1 FULL/DR  00:00:36  10.17.254.138  Ethernet12
  Test18      default 1 FULL/DR  00:00:37  10.17.254.2    Vlan3901

switch>

The **show ip ospf neighbor summary** command displays a single line of summary information for each OSPFv2 neighbor.
Example

- This command displays the summary information for the OSPFv2 neighbors.

```
switch>show ip ospf neighbor summary
OSPF Router with (Process ID 1) (VRF default)
0 neighbors are in state DOWN
0 neighbors are in state GRACEFUL RESTART
2 neighbors are in state INIT
0 neighbors are in state LOADING
0 neighbors are in state ATTEMPT
18 neighbors are in state FULL
0 neighbors are in state EXCHANGE
0 neighbors are in state 2 WAYS
0 neighbors are in state EXCH START
switch>
```

29.3.5.5 Viewing OSPFv2 Routes

The `show ip routes` command provides an OSPFv2 option.

Examples

- This command displays all of a switch’s routes.

```
switch#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, K - kernel, O - OSPF, B - BGP

Gateway of last resort:
S  0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 10.255.255.1

C  10.255.255.0/24 is directly connected, Management1
C  10.168.0.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan1
C  10.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan2
O  10.168.3.0/24 [110/20] via 10.168.0.1
O  10.168.103.0/24 [110/20] via 10.168.0.1
C  10.168.104.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
switch#
```

- This command displays the switch’s OSPFv2 routes.

```
switch#show ip route ospf
Codes: C - connected, S - static, K - kernel, O - OSPF, B - BGP

O  10.168.3.0/24 [110/20] via 10.168.0.1
O  10.168.103.0/24 [110/20] via 10.168.0.1
switch#
```

Use the `ping` command to determine the accessibility of a route.
Example

- This command pings an OSPFv2 route.

```plaintext
switch# ping 10.168.0.1
PING 10.168.0.1 (10.168.0.1) 72(100) bytes of data.
80 bytes from 10.168.0.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.148 ms
80 bytes from 10.168.0.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.132 ms
80 bytes from 10.168.0.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.136 ms
80 bytes from 10.168.0.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.137 ms
80 bytes from 10.168.0.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.136 ms
--- 10.168.0.1 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 7999ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.132/0.137/0.148/0.015 ms
switch#
```

29.3.5.6 Viewing OSPFv2 SPF Logs

The `show ip ospf spf-log` command displays when and how long the switch took to run a full SPF calculation for OSPF.

Examples

- This command displays the SPF information for OSPF.

```plaintext
switch> show ip ospf spf-log
OSPF Process 172.26.0.22
When          Duration (msec)
13:01:34       1.482
13:01:29       1.547
13:01:24       1.893
13:00:50       1.459
13:00:45       1.473
13:00:40       2.603
11:01:49       1.561
11:01:40       1.463
11:01:35       1.467
11:01:30       1.434
11:00:54       1.456
11:00:49       1.472
11:00:44       1.582
15:01:49       1.575
15:01:44       1.470
15:01:39       1.679
15:01:34       1.601
15:00:57       1.454
15:00:52       1.446
15:00:47       1.603
switch>
```
29.4 OSPFv2 Examples

This section describes the commands required to configure three OSPFv2 topologies.

29.4.1 OSPFv2 Example 1

The AS in example 1 contains two areas that are connected through two routers. The backbone area also contains an internal router that connects two subnets.

29.4.1.1 Example 1 Diagram

Figure 29-3 displays the Example 1 topology. Two ABRs connect area 0 and area 1 – Router A and Router B. Router C is an internal router that connects two subnets in area 0.

Figure 29-3: OSPFv2 Example 1

Area 1 Configuration

Area 1 contains one subnet that is accessed by Router A and Router B.

- Router A: The subnet 10.10.1.0/24 is accessed through VLAN 1.
- Router B: The subnet 10.10.1.0/24 is accessed through VLAN 1.
- Each router uses simple authentication, with password abcdefgh.
- Designated Router (DR): Router A.
- Backup Designated Router (BDR): Router B.
- Each router defines an interface cost of 10.
- Router priority is not specified for either router on area 1.

Area 0 ABR Configuration

Area 0 contains one subnet that is accessed by ABRs Router A and Router B.

- Router A: The subnet 10.10.2.0/24 is accessed through VLAN 2.
- Router B: The subnet 10.10.2.0/24 is accessed through VLAN 2.
- Designated Router (DR): Router B.
Backup Designated Router (BDR): Router A.
Each router uses simple authentication, with password ijklmnop.
Each router defines an interface cost of 20.
Each router defines a retransmit-interval of 10.
Each router defines a transmit-delay of 2.
Router priority is specified such that Router B will be elected as the Designated Router.

Area 0 IR Configuration
Area 0 contains one internal router that connects two subnets.
- Router C: The subnet 10.10.2.0/24 is accessed through VLAN 2.
- Router C: The subnet 10.10.3.0/24 is accessed through VLAN 3.
- The subnet 10.10.2.0/24 link is configured as follows:
  - Interface cost of 20.
  - Retransmit-interval of 10.
  - Transmit-delay of 2.
- The subnet 10.10.3.0/24 link is configured as follows:
  - Interface cost of 20.
  - Dead interval of 80 seconds.

29.4.1.2 Example 1 Code
This code configures the OSPFv2 instances on the three switches.

Step 1 Configure the interface addresses.

a  Router A interfaces:

switch-A(config)#interface vlan 1
switch-A(config-if-vl1)#ip address 10.10.1.1/24
switch-A(config-if-vl1)#interface vlan 2
switch-A(config-if-vl2)#ip address 10.10.2.1/24

b  Router B interfaces:

switch-B(config)#interface vlan 1
switch-B(config-if-vl1)#ip address 10.10.1.2/24
switch-B(config-if-vl1)#interface vlan 2
switch-B(config-if-vl2)#ip address 10.10.2.2/24

c  Router C interfaces:

switch-C(config)#interface vlan 2
switch-C(config-if-vl2)#ip address 10.10.2.3/24
switch-C(config-if-vl2)#interface vlan 3
switch-C(config-if-vl3)#ip address 10.10.3.3/24
Step 2 Configure the interface OSPFv2 parameters.

a Router A interfaces:

switch-A(config-if-vl2)# interface vlan 1
switch-A(config-if-vl1)# ip ospf authentication-key abcdefgh
switch-A(config-if-vl1)# ip ospf cost 10
switch-A(config-if-vl1)# ip ospf priority 6
switch-A(config-if-vl2)# interface vlan 2
switch-A(config-if-vl2)# ip ospf authentication-key ijklnmnop
switch-A(config-if-vl2)# ip ospf cost 20
switch-A(config-if-vl2)# ip ospf retransmit-interval 10
switch-A(config-if-vl2)# ip ospf transmit-delay 2
switch-A(config-if-vl2)# ip ospf priority 4

b Router B interfaces:

switch-B(config-if-vl2)# interface vlan 1
switch-B(config-if-vl1)# ip ospf authentication-key abcdefgh
switch-B(config-if-vl1)# ip ospf cost 10
switch-B(config-if-vl1)# ip ospf priority 4
switch-B(config-if-vl2)# interface vlan 2
switch-B(config-if-vl2)# ip ospf authentication-key ijklnmnop
switch-B(config-if-vl2)# ip ospf cost 20
switch-B(config-if-vl2)# ip ospf retransmit-interval 10
switch-B(config-if-vl2)# ip ospf transmit-delay 2
switch-B(config-if-vl2)# ip ospf priority 6

c Router C interfaces:

switch-C(config-if-vl3)# interface vlan 2
switch-C(config-if-vl2)# ip ospf cost 20
switch-C(config-if-vl2)# ip ospf retransmit-interval 10
switch-C(config-if-vl2)# ip ospf transmit-delay 2
switch-C(config-if-vl2)# interface vlan 3
switch-C(config-if-vl3)# ip ospf cost 20
switch-C(config-if-vl3)# ip ospf dead-interval 80

Step 3 Attach the network segments to the areas.

a Router A interfaces:

switch-A(config-if-vl2)# router ospf 1
switch-A(config-router-ospf)# router-id 169.10.0.1
switch-A(config-router-ospf)# network 10.10.1.0/24 area 1
switch-A(config-router-ospf)# network 10.10.2.0/24 area 0

b Router B interfaces:

switch-B(config-if-vl2)# router ospf 1
switch-B(config-router-ospf)# router-id 169.10.0.2
switch-B(config-router-ospf)# network 10.10.1.0/24 area 1
switch-B(config-router-ospf)# network 10.10.2.0/24 area 0

c Router C interfaces:

switch-C(config-if-vl3)# router ospf 1
switch-C(config-router-ospf)# router-id 169.10.0.3
switch-C(config-router-ospf)# network 10.10.2.0/24 area 0
switch-C(config-router-ospf)# network 10.10.3.0/24 area 0

29.4.2 OSPFv2 Example 2

The AS in example 2 contains three areas. Area 0 connects to the other areas through different routers. The backbone area contains an internal router that connects two subnets. Area 0 is normal; the other areas are stub areas.
29.4.2.1 Example 2 Diagram

Figure 29-4 displays the Example 2 topology. One ABR (Router B) connects area 0 and area 10.42.110.0; another ABR (router C) connects area 0 and area 36.56.0.0. Router A is an internal router that connects two subnets in area 0.

Figure 29-4: OSPFv2 Example 2

Area 10.42.110.0 Configuration

Area 10.42.110.0 contains one subnet that is accessed by Router B.
- Router B: The subnet 10.42.110.0 is accessed through VLAN 15.
- Router B uses simple authentication, with password abcdefgh.
- Each router defines a interface cost of 10.

Area 10.56.0.0 Configuration

Area 10.56.0.0 contains one subnet that is accessed by Router C.
- Router C: The subnet 10.56.0.0 is accessed through VLAN 21.
- Router C uses simple authentication, with password ijklnnop.
- Each router defines a interface cost of 20.

Area 0 ABR Configuration

Area 0 contains two subnets. ABR Router B connects one subnet to area 10.42.110.0. ABR Router C connects the other subnet to area 10.56.0.0.
- Router B: The subnet 10.119.254.0/24 is accessed through VLAN 16.
- Router C: The subnet 10.119.251.0/24 is accessed through VLAN 20.
• Designated Router (DR): Router B.
• Backup Designated Router (BDR): Router C.
• Each ABR uses simple authentication, with password ijklmnop
• Each router defines an interface cost of 20.
• Each router defines a retransmit-interval of 10.
• Each router defines a transmit-delay of 2.

Area 0 IR Configuration
Area 0 contains two subnets connected by an internal router.
• Router A: The subnet 10.119.254.0/24 is accessed through VLAN 16.
• Router A: The subnet 10.119.251.0/24 is accessed through VLAN 20.
• The subnet 10.42.110.0 is configured as follows:
  • Interface cost of 10.
• The subnet 10.56.0.0/24 is configured as follows:
  • Interface cost of 20.
  • Retransmit-interval of 10.
  • Transmit-delay of 2.

29.4.2.2 Example 2 Code

Step 1 Configure the interface addresses.

a Router A interfaces:
switch-A(config)#interface vlan 16
switch-A(config-if-vl16)#ip address 10.119.254.2/24
switch-A(config-if-vl16)#interface vlan 20
switch-A(config-if-vl20)#ip address 10.119.251.1/24

b Router B interfaces:
switch-B(config)#interface vlan 15
switch-B(config-if-vl15)#ip address 10.42.110.1/24
switch-B(config-if-vl15)#interface vlan 16
switch-B(config-if-vl16)#ip address 10.119.254.1/24

c Router C interfaces:
switch-C(config)#interface vlan 20
switch-C(config-if-vl20)#ip address 10.119.251.2/24
switch-C(config-if-vl20)#interface vlan 21
switch-C(config-if-vl21)#ip address 10.56.0.1/24

Step 2 Configure the interface OSPFv2 parameters.

a Router A interfaces:
switch-A(config-if-vl20)#interface vlan 16
switch-A(config-if-vl16)#ip ospf cost 10
switch-A(config-if-vl16)#interface vlan 20
switch-A(config-if-vl20)#ip ospf cost 20
switch-A(config-if-vl20)#ip ospf retransmit-interval 10
switch-A(config-if-vl20)#ip ospf transmit-delay 2
29.4.3 OSPFv2 Example 3

The AS in example 3 contains two areas that connect through one ABR.

- **Area 0**: Backbone area contains two internal routers that connect three subnets, one ASBR, and one ABR that connects to Area 1.
- **Area 1**: NSSA contains one internal router, one ASBR, and one ABR that connects to the backbone.
29.4.3.1 Example 3 Diagram

Figure 29-5 displays the Example 3 topology. One ABR connects area 0 and area 1. Router C is an ABR that connects the areas. Router A is an internal router that connects two subnets in area 1. Router D and Router E are internal routers that connect subnets in area 0. Router B and Router F are ASBRs that connect static routes outside the AS to area 1 and area 0, respectively.

Area 0 ABR Configuration

ABR Router C connects one area 0 subnet to an area 1 subnet.
- Router C: The subnet 10.10.2.0/24 is accessed through VLAN 11.
- Authentication is not configured on the interfaces.
- All interface OSPFv2 parameters are set to their default values.

Area 0 IR Configuration

Area 0 contains two internal routers, each of which connects two of the three subnets in the area.
- Router D: The subnet 10.10.2.0/24 is accessed through VLAN 11.
- Router D: The subnet 10.10.3.0/24 is accessed through VLAN 12.
- Router E: The subnet 10.10.3.0/24 is accessed through VLAN 12.
- Router E: The subnet 10.10.4.0/24 is accessed through VLAN 13.
- All interface OSPFv2 parameters are set to their default values.

Area 0 ASBR Configuration

ASBR Router F connects one area 0 subnet to an external subnet.
• Router F: The subnet 10.10.4.0/24 is accessed through VLAN 13.
• Router F: The subnet 12.15.1.0/24 is accessed through VLAN 14.
• All interface OSPFv2 parameters are set to their default values.

**Area 1 ABR Configuration**

ABR Router C connects one area 0 subnet to area 1.
• Router C: The subnet 10.10.1.0/24 is accessed through VLAN 10.
• Authentication is not configured on the interface.
• All interface OSPFv2 parameters are set to their default values.

**Area 1 IR Configuration**

Area 1 contains one internal router that connects two subnets in the area.
• Router A: The subnet 10.10.1.0/24 is accessed through VLAN 10.
• Router A: The subnet 10.10.5.0/24 is accessed through VLAN 9.
• All interface OSPFv2 parameters are set to their default values.

**Area 1 ASBR Configuration**

ASBR Router B connects one area 1 subnet to an external subnet.
• Router B: The subnet 10.10.1.0/24 is accessed through VLAN 10.
• Router B: The subnet 16.29.1.0/24 is accessed through VLAN 15.
• All interface OSPFv2 parameters are set to their default values.

### 29.4.3.2 Example 3 Code

**Step 1** Configure the interfaces.

a **Router A interfaces:**

```bash
switch-A(config)#interface vlan 10
switch-A(config-if-vl10)#ip address 10.10.1.1/24
switch-A(config-if-vl10)#interface vlan 9
switch-A(config-if-vl11)#ip address 10.10.5.1/24
```

b **Router B interfaces:**

```bash
switch-B(config)#interface vlan 10
switch-B(config-if-vl10)#ip address 10.10.1.2/24
switch-B(config-if-vl10)#interface vlan 15
switch-B(config-if-vl18)#ip address 16.29.1.1/24
```

c **Router C interfaces:**

```bash
switch-C(config)#interface vlan 10
switch-C(config-if-vl10)#ip address 10.10.1.3/24
switch-C(config-if-vl10)#interface vlan 11
switch-C(config-if-vl11)#ip address 10.10.2.2/24
```

d **Router D interfaces:**

```bash
switch-D(config)#interface vlan 11
switch-D(config-if-vl11)#ip address 10.10.2.1/24
switch-D(config)#interface vlan 12
switch-D(config-if-vl12)#ip address 10.10.3.1/24
```
e  Router E interfaces:
switch-E(config)#interface vlan 12
switch-E(config-if-vl12)#ip address 10.10.3.2/24
switch-E(config)#interface vlan 13
switch-E(config-if-vl13)#ip address 10.10.4.1/24

f  Router F interfaces:
switch-F(config)#interface vlan 13
switch-F(config-if-vl13)#ip address 10.10.4.2/24
switch-F(config)#interface vlan 14
switch-F(config-if-vl14)#ip address 12.15.1.1/24

Step 2  Attach the network segments to the areas.

a  Router A interfaces:
switch-A(config-if-vl10)#router ospf 1
switch-A(config-router-ospf)#router-id 170.21.0.1
switch-A(config-router-ospf)#area 1 NSSA
switch-A(config-router-ospf)#network 10.10.1.0/24 area 1

b  Router B interfaces:
switch-B(config-if-vl10)#router ospf 1
switch-B(config-router-ospf)#router-id 170.21.0.2
switch-B(config-router-ospf)#area 1 NSSA
switch-B(config-router-ospf)#network 10.10.1.0/24 area 1

c  Router C interfaces:
switch-C(config-if-vl11)#router ospf 1
switch-C(config-router-ospf)#router-id 170.21.0.3
switch-C(config-router-ospf)#area 1 NSSA
switch-C(config-router-ospf)#network 10.10.1.0/24 area 1
switch-C(config-router-ospf)#network 10.10.2.0/24 area 0

d  Router D interfaces:
switch-D(config-if-vl12)#router ospf 1
switch-D(config-router-ospf)#router-id 170.21.0.4
switch-D(config-router-ospf)#network 10.10.2.0/24 area 0
switch-D(config-router-ospf)#network 10.10.3.0/24 area 0

e  Router E interfaces:
switch-E(config-if-vl13)#router ospf 1
switch-E(config-router-ospf)#router-id 170.21.0.5
switch-E(config-router-ospf)#network 10.10.3.0/24 area 0
switch-E(config-router-ospf)#network 10.10.4.0/24 area 0

f  Router F interfaces:
switch-F(config-if-vl14)#router ospf 1
switch-F(config-router-ospf)#router-id 170.21.0.6
switch-F(config-router-ospf)#network 10.10.4.0/24 area 0

switch-F(config-router-ospf)#redistribute static
29.5 OSPFv2 Commands

Global Configuration Mode
- ip ospf name-lookup
- router ospf

Interface Configuration Mode
- ip ospf area
- ip ospf authentication
- ip ospf authentication-key
- ip ospf cost
- ip ospf dead-interval
- ip ospf hello-interval
- ip ospf message-digest-key
- ip ospf network point-to-point
- ip ospf priority
- ip ospf retransmit-interval
- ip ospf shutdown
- ip ospf transmit-delay

Router-OSPFv2 Configuration Mode
- adjacency exchange-start threshold (OSPFv2)
- area default-cost (OSPFv2)
- area filter (OSPFv2)
- area nssa (OSPFv2)
- area nssa default-information-originate (OSPFv2)
- area nssa no-summary (OSPFv2)
- area nssa translate type7 always (OSPFv2)
- area range (OSPFv2)
- area stub (OSPFv2)
- auto-cost reference-bandwidth (OSPFv2)
- compatible (OSPFv2)
- default-information originate (OSPFv2)
- distance ospf (OSPFv2)
- log-adjacency-changes (OSPFv2)
- max-lsa (OSPFv2)
- max-metric router-lsa (OSPFv2)
- maximum-paths (OSPFv2)
- network area (OSPFv2)
- no area (OSPFv2)
- passive-interface default (OSPFv2)
- passive-interface <interface> (OSPFv2)
- point-to-point routes (OSPFv2)
- redistribute (OSPFv2)
- router-id (OSPFv2)
- shutdown (OSPFv2)
- timers lsa arrival (OSPFv2)
- timers throttle lsa all (OSPFv2)
- timers throttle spf (OSPFv2)
Display and Clear Commands

- clear ip ospf neighbor
- show ip ospf
- show ip ospf border-routers
- show ip ospf database database-summary
- show ip ospf database <link state list>
- show ip ospf database <link-state details>
- show ip ospf interface
- show ip ospf interface brief
- show ip ospf lsa-log
- show ip ospf neighbor
- show ip ospf neighbor adjacency-changes
- show ip ospf neighbor state
- show ip ospf neighbor summary
- show ip ospf request-list
- show ip ospf retransmission-list
- show ip ospf spf-log
adjacency exchange-start threshold (OSPFv2)

The adjacency exchange-start threshold command sets the exchange-start options for an OSPF instance.

The no adjacency exchange-start threshold and default adjacency exchange-start threshold command resets the default by removing the corresponding adjacency exchange-start threshold command from running-config.

Command Mode

Router-OSPF Configuration

Command Syntax

adjacency exchange-start threshold peers
no adjacency exchange-start threshold
default adjacency exchange-start threshold

Parameters

- **peers**  Value ranges from 1 4294967295. Default value is 10.

Example

- This command sets the adjacency exchange start threshold to 20045623.

  switch(config)#router ospf 6
  switch(config-router-ospf)#adjacency exchange-start threshold 20045623
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
area default-cost (OSPFv2)

The area default-cost command specifies the cost for the default summary routes sent into a specified area. The default-cost is set to 10.

The no area default-cost and default area default-cost command resets the default-cost value of the specified area to 10 by removing the corresponding area default-cost command from running-config. The no area (OSPFv2) command removes all area commands for the specified area from running-config, including the area default-cost command.

Command Mode

Router-OSPF Configuration

Command Syntax

area area_id default-cost def_cost
no area area_id default-cost
default area area_id default-cost

Parameters

- area_id area number. <0 to 4294967295> or <0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255>
- def_cost Value ranges from 1 to 65535. Default value is 10.

Example

- This command configures a cost of 15 for default summary routes that an ABR sends into area 23.
  
  switch(config)#router ospf 6
  switch(config-router-ospf)#area 23 default-cost 15
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
area filter (OSPFv2)

The area filter command prevents an area from receiving Type 3 Summary LSAs from a specified subnet.

The no area filter and default area filter commands remove the specified area filter command from running-config. The no area command (see no area (OSPFv2)) removes all area commands for the specified area from running-config, including area filter commands.

Command Mode

Router-OSPF Configuration

Command Syntax

```
area area_id filter net_addr
no area area_id filter net_addr
default area area_id filter net_addr
```

Parameters

- **area_id** area number. <0 to 4294967295> or <0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255>
- **net_addr** network IP address. Entry formats include address-prefix (CIDR) and address-mask.

Example

- This command prevents the switch from entering Type 3 LSAs originating from the 10.1.1.0/24 subnet into its area 2 LSDB.

```
switch(config)#router ospf 6
switch(config-router-ospf)#area 2 filter 10.1.1.0/24
switch(config-router-ospf)#
```
area nssa (OSPFv2)

The `area nssa` command configures an OSPFv2 area as a not-so-stubby area (NSSA). All routers in an AS must specify the same area type for identically numbered areas.

NSSA ASBRs advertise external LSAs that are part of the area, but do not advertise external LSAs from other areas.

Areas are `normal` by default; area type configuration is required only for stub NSSA areas. Area 0 is always a normal area and cannot be configured through this command.

The `no area nssa` command configures the specified area as a normal area by removing the specified `area nssa` command from `running-config`.

Command Mode

Router-OSPF Configuration

Command Syntax

```
area area_id nssa [TYPE]
no area area_id nssa [TYPE]
default area area_id nssa [TYPE]
```

All parameters except `area_id` can be placed in any order.

Parameters

- `area_id`
  - Valid formats: integer `<1 to 4294967295>` or dotted decimal `<0.0.0.1 to 255.255.255.255>`
  - Area 0 (or `0.0.0.0`) is not configurable; it is always `normal`.
  - `running-config` stores value in dotted decimal notation.
  - `TYPE` area type. Values include:
    - `<no parameter>`
    - `nssa-only`

Example

- This command configures area 3 as a NSSA area.

```
switch(config-router-ospf)#area 3 nssa nssa-only
switch(config-router-ospf)#
```
area nssa default-information-originate (OSPFv2)

The `default area nssa default-information-originate` command sets default route origination for the NSSA, allowing the redistribute policy to advertise a default route if one is present. The resulting OSPF behavior depends on the presence of an installed static default route and on whether static routes are redistributed in OSPF (using the `redistribute (OSPFv2)` command). The `no area nssa default-information-originate` command disables advertisement of the default route for the NSSA regardless of the redistribute policy. See Table 29-1 for details.

Areas are **normal** by default; area type configuration is required only for stub and Nssa areas. Area 0 is always a normal area and cannot be configured through this command.

Default route origination is configured differently for different area types and supports three area types:

- Normal areas: advertisement of the default route is configured for all normal areas using the `default-information originate (OSPFv2)` command.
- Stub areas: the default route is automatically advertised in stub areas and cannot be configured.
- Not So Stubby Areas (NSSAs): advertisement of the default route is configured per area using the `area nssa default-information-originate (OSPFv2)` or `area nssa no-summary (OSPFv2)` command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Static Default Route Installed</th>
<th>Redistribute Static</th>
<th>Command Form</th>
<th>Advertise in ABR</th>
<th>Advertise in ASBR</th>
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<td>no</td>
<td>default or no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>no</td>
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<td>default</td>
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<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>standard</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command Mode**

Router-OSPF Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```
area area_id nssa default-information-originate [VALUE][TYPE][EXCL]
no area area_id nssa default-information-originate
default area area_id nssa default-information-originate
```

All parameters except `area_id` can be placed in any order.

**Parameters**

- `area_id`
  - Valid formats: integer `<1` to `4294967295>` or dotted decimal `<0.0.0.1` to `255.255.255.255>`
  - Area 0 (or `0.0.0.0`) is not configurable; it is always **normal**.
  - `running-config` stores value in dotted decimal notation.
**VALUE**  Values include:
-  <no parameter>  Default value of 1.
-  **metric**  <1-65535>

**TYPE**  Values include:
-  <no parameter>
-  **metric-type**  <1-2>

**EXCL**  Values include:
-  <no parameter>.
-  **nssa-only**

**Example**
-  This command configures area 3 as an NSSA and generates a type 7 default LSA within the NSSA.

```
switch(config-router-ospf)#area 3 nssa default-information-originate nssa-only
switch(config-router-ospf)#
```
area nssa no-summary (OSPFv2)

The area nssa no-summary command configures the switch to stop importing type-3 summary LSAs into the not-so-stubby area and sets the default summary route into the NSSA in order to reach the inter-area prefixes.

The no area nssa no-summary and default area nssa no-summary commands allow type-3 summary LSAs into the NSSA area.

The no area nssa and default area nssa commands configure the specified area as a normal area.

Command Mode
Router-OSPF Configuration

Command Syntax
area area_id nssa no-summary
no area area_id nssa no-summary
default area area_id nssa no-summary

Parameters
- area_id area number.
  - Valid formats: integer <1 to 4294967295> or dotted decimal <0.0.0.1 to 255.255.255.255>
  - Area 0 (or 0.0.0.0) is not configurable; it is always normal.
  - running-config stores value in dotted decimal notation.

Example
- This command directs the device not to import type-3 summary LSAs into the NSSA area.
  switch(config)# router ospf 6
  switch(config-router-ospf)# area 1.1.1.1 nssa no-summary
  switch(config-router-ospf)#

- This command directs the device to import type-3 summary LSAs into the NSSA area.
  switch(config)# router ospf 6
  switch(config-router-ospf)# no area 1.1.1.1 nssa no-summary
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
area nssa translate type7 always (OSPFv2)

The area nssa translate type7 always command configures the switch to always translate Type-7 link-state advertisement (LSAs) to Type-5 LSAs.

The no area nssa translate type7 always and no area nssa translate type7 always commands allow LSAs to be translated dynamically by removing the no area nssa translate type7 always command from running-config.

Command Mode
Router-OSPF Configuration

Command Syntax
area area_id nssa translate type7 always
no area_id nssa translate type7 always
default area_id nssa translate type7 always

Parameters
• area_id  area number.
  • Valid formats: integer <1 to 4294967295> or dotted decimal <0.0.0.1 to 255.255.255.255>
  • Area 0 (or 0.0.0.0) is not configurable; it is always normal.
  • running-config stores value in dotted decimal notation.

Example
• This command configures the switch to always translate Type-7 link-state advertisement (LSAs) to Type-5 LSAs.

switch(config-router-ospf)#area 3 nssa translate type7 always
switch(config-router-ospf)#
area range (OSPFv2)

The area range command configures OSPF area border routers (ABRs) to consolidate or summarize routes, to set the cost setting routes, and to suppress summary route advertisements.

The no area (OSPFv2) command removes all area commands for the specified area from running-config.

Command Mode
Router-OSPF Configuration

Command Syntax
```
area area_id range net_addr [ADVERTISE_SETTING] [COST_SETTING]
no area area_id range net_addr [ADVERTISE_SETTING] [COST_SETTING]
default area area_id range net_addr [ADVERTISE_SETTING] [COST_SETTING]
```

Parameters
- **area_id**  area number. <0 to 4294967295> or <0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255>
  - running-config stores value in dotted decimal notation.
- **net_addr**
- **ADVERTISE_SETTING**  Values include
  - <no parameter>
  - advertise
  - not-advertise
- **COST_SETTING**  Values include
  - <no parameter>
  - cost range cost  Value ranges from 1 to 65535.

Examples
- The network area commands assign two subnets to an area. The area range command summarizes the addresses, which the ABR advertises in a single LSA.
  ```
  switch(config)#router ospf 6
  switch(config-router-ospf)#network 10.1.25.80 0.0.0.240 area 5
  switch(config-router-ospf)#network 10.1.25.112 0.0.0.240 area 5
  switch(config-router-ospf)#area 5 range 10.1.25.64 0.0.0.192
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```
- The network area command assigns a subnet to an area, followed by an area range command that suppresses the advertisement of that subnet.
  ```
  switch(config-router-ospf)#network 10.12.31.0/24 area 5
  switch(config-router-ospf)#area 5 range 10.12.31.0/24 not-advertise
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```
area stub (OSPFv2)

The `area stub` command sets the area type of an OSPF area to `stub`. All devices in an AS must specify the same area type for identically numbered areas.

The `no area stub` command remove the specified stub area from the OSPFv2 instance by deleting all `area stub` commands from `running-config` for the specified area.

The `no area stub` command configure the specified area as a normal area.

**Command Mode**

Router-OSPF Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```
area area_id stub [summarize]
no area area_id stub [summarize]
default area area_id stub [summarize]
```

**Parameters**

- `area_id` area number.
  - Valid formats: integer `<1 to 4294967295>` or dotted decimal `<0.0.0.1 to 255.255.255.255>`
  - Area 0 (or 0.0.0.0) is not configurable; it is always `normal`.
  - `running-config` stores value in dotted decimal notation.
- `SUMMARIZE` area type. Values include:
  - `<no parameter>`
  - `no-summary`

**Examples**

- These commands configure area 45 as a stub area.
  
  ```
  switch(config)#router ospf 3
  switch(config-router-ospf)#area 45 stub
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```

- This command configures area 10.92.148.17 as a stub area.
  
  ```
  switch(config-router-ospf)#area 10.92.148.17 stub
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```
**auto-cost reference-bandwidth (OSPFv2)**

The **auto-cost reference-bandwidth** command is a factor in the formula that calculates the default OSPFv2 cost for Ethernet interfaces.

\[
\text{OSPFv2-cost} = \frac{(\text{auto-cost value} \times 1 \text{ Mbps})}{\text{interface bandwidth}}
\]

The switch uses a minimum OSPFv2-cost of one. The switch rounds down all non-integer results.

On a 10G Ethernet interface:

- if auto-cost = 100, then OSPFv2-cost = 100 Mbps / 10 Gbps = 0.01, and the default cost is set to 1.
- if auto-cost = 59000, then OSPFv2-cost = 59000 Mbps / 10 Gbps = 5.9, and the default cost is set to 5.

The **no auto-cost reference-bandwidth** and **default auto-cost reference-bandwidth** command removes the **auto-cost reference-bandwidth** command from **running-config**. When this parameter is not set, the default cost for Ethernet interfaces is the default **ip ospf cost** value of 10.

**Command Mode**

Router-OSPF Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```
auto-cost reference-bandwidth rate
no auto-cost reference-bandwidth
default auto-cost reference-bandwidth
```

**Parameters**

- **rate** Values range from 1 to 4294967. Default is 100.

**Example**

To configure a default cost of 20 on 10G Ethernet interfaces:

**Step 1** calculate the required auto-cost value:

\[
\text{auto-cost} = \frac{(\text{OSPFv2-cost} \times \text{interface bandwidth})}{1 \text{ Mbps}} = \frac{(20 \times 10000 \text{ Mbps})}{1 \text{ Mbps}} = 200000
\]

**Step 2** Configure this value as the auto-cost reference-bandwidth.

```
switch(config)#router ospf 6
switch(config-router-ospf)#auto-cost reference-bandwidth 200000
switch(config-router-ospf)#
```
clear ip ospf neighbor

The `clear ip ospf` command clears the neighbors statistics per interface.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC

Command Syntax
```
clear ip ospf [PROCESS_ID] neighbor[LOCATION] [VRF_INSTANCE]
```

Parameters
- **PROCESS_ID** OSPFv2 process ID. Values include:
  - <no parameter>
  - <1 to 65535>
- **LOCATION** IP address or interface peer group name. Values include:
  - * clears all OSPF IPv4 neighbors.
  - ipv4_addr
  - ethernet e_num
  - loopback l_num
  - port-channel p_num
  - vlan v_num
- **VRF_INSTANCE** specifies the VRF instance.
  - vrf vrf_name configures the vrf_name instance.

Examples
- This command resets all OSPF neighbor statistics.
  ```
  switch#clear ip ospf neighbor *
  switch#
  ```
- This command resets the OSPF neighbor statistics for the specified Ethernet 3 interface.
  ```
  switch#clear ip ospf neighbor ethernet 3
  switch##
  ```
compatible (OSPFv2)

The **compatible** command allows the selective disabling of compatibility with RFC 2328.

The **no compatible** and **default compatible** commands reverts OSPF to RFC 2328 compatible and removes the **compatible** statement from **running-config**.

**Command Mode**
- Router-OSPF Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```
compatible rfc1583
no compatible rfc1583
default compatible rfc1583
```

**Example**

- This command sets the OSPF compatibility list with RFC 1583.
  ```
  switch(config)#router ospf 6
  switch(config-router-ospf)#compatible rfc1583
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```

- This command disables RFC 1583 compatibility.
  ```
  switch(config)#router ospf 6
  switch(config-router-ospf)# no compatible rfc1583
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```
default-information originate (OSPFv2)

The `default-information originate` command enables default route origination for normal areas. The user may configure the metric value and metric type used in LSAs. The `always` option will cause the ASBR to create and advertise a default route whether or not one is configured.

The `no default-information originate` command prevents the advertisement of the default route. The `default default-information originate` command enables default route origination with default values (metric type 2, metric=1).

**Command Mode**

Router-OSPF Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```
default-information originate [FORCE][VALUE][TYPE][MAP]
no default-information originate
default default-information originate
```

All parameters can be placed in any order.

**Parameters**

- **FORCE** advertisement forcing option. Values include:
  - <no parameter>
  - always
- **VALUE** Values include:
  - <no parameter>
  - metric <1-65535>
- **TYPE** Values include:
  - <no parameter>
  - metric-type <1-2>
- **MAP** sets attributes in the LSA based on a route map. Values include:
  - <no parameter>
  - route-map map_name.

**Examples**

- These commands will always advertise the OSPFv2 default route regardless of whether the switch has a default route configured.
  ```
  switch(config)#router ospf 1
  switch((config-router-ospf)#default-information originate always
  switch(config-router-ospf)#show active
  router ospf 1
    default-information originate always
  ```
- These commands advertise a default route with a metric of 100 and an external metric type of 1 if a default route is configured.
  ```
  switch(config)#router ospf 1
  switch((config-router-ospf)#default-information originate metric 100 metric-type 1
  ```
distance ospf (OSPFv2)

The distance ospf intra-area command specifies the administrative distance for routes in a single OSPFv2 area. The default administrative distance for intra-area, inter-area and external routes is 110.

The no distance ospf intra-area and default distance ospf intra-area commands remove the distance ospf intra-area command from running-config, returning the OSPFv2 administrative distance settings to the default value of 110.

Command Mode
   Router-OSPF Configuration

Command Syntax
   distance ospf AREA_TYPE distance
   no distance ospf AREA_TYPE
   default distance ospf AREA_TYPE

Parameters
   • AREA_TYPE specifies routes for which administrative distance is to be set. Values include:
     • external
     • inter-area
     • intra-area
   • distance Values range from 1 to 255. Default value is 110 for all types.

Example
   • This command configures a distance of 85 for all OSPFv2 intra-area routes on the switch.
     switch(config)#router ospf 6
     switch(config-router-ospf)#distance ospf intra-area 85
     switch(config-router-ospf)#
distribute-list in

A distribute list uses a route map or prefix list to filter specific routes from incoming OSPF LSAs. Filtering occurs after SPF calculation. The filtered routes are not installed on the switch, but are still included in LSAs sent by the switch. The distribute-list in command creates a distribute list in the configuration mode OSPF instance.

If a prefix list is used, destination prefixes that do not match the prefix list will not be installed. If a route map is used, routes may be filtered based on address, next hop, or metric. OSPF external routes may also be filtered by metric type or tag.

The no distribute-list in and default distribute-list in commands remove the distribute-list in command from running-config.

Command Mode

Router-OSPF Configuration

Command Syntax

distribute-list {prefix-list|route-map} list_name in
no distribute-list {prefix-list|route-map}
default distribute-list {prefix-list|route-map}

Parameters

- prefix-list specifies a prefix-list as the filter.
- route-map specifies a route-map as the filter.
- list_name the name of the prefix-list or route-map used to filter routes from incoming LSAs.

Related Commands

area filter (OSPFv2)
redistribute (OSPFv2)

Example

- These commands configure a prefix list named “dist_list1” in OSPF instance 5 to filter certain routes from incoming OSPF LSAs.

```bash
switch(config)#router ospf 5
switch(config-router-ospf)#distribute-list prefix-list dist_list1 in
switch(config-router-ospf)#
```
ip ospf area

The `ip ospf area` command enables OSPFv2 on an interface and associates the area to the interface. The `no ip ospf area` and `default ip ospf area` commands disable OSPFv2 on the configuration mode interface and remove the configured area from the system.

**Note**
The per interface configuration has precedence over the OSPF Configuration mode. In other words, the area configured by the `ip ospf area` command has precedence over the area configured by the `network area` command.

**Command Mode**
- Interface-Ethernet Configuration
- Interface-Loopback Configuration
- Interface-Port-Channel Configuration
- Interface-VLAN Configuration

**Command Syntax**
```plaintext
ip ospf area area_id
no ip ospf [area area_id]
default ip ospf [area area_id]
```

**Parameters**
- `area_id` the area ID. The valid values are 0 to 4294967295 or a decimal range between 0.0.0.0 and 255.255.255.255.

**Example**
- These commands enable OSPFv2 on the “et2” interface and associates area identifier 1.1.1.1 to the interface.

```plaintext
switch(config)#Interface ethernet 2
switch(config-if-Et2)# ip address 1.0.0.1/24
switch(config-if-Et2)# ip ospf area 1.1.1.1
router ospf 1
```


**ip ospf authentication**

The `ip ospf authentication` command enables OSPFv2 authentication for the configuration mode interface.

The `no ip ospf authentication` and `default ip ospf authentication` commands disable OSPFv2 authentication on the configuration mode interface by removing the corresponding `ip ospf authentication` command from `running-config`.

**Command Mode**
- Interface-Ethernet Configuration
- Interface-Port-Channel Configuration
- Interface-VLAN Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```
ip ospf authentication [METHOD]
no ip ospf authentication
default ip ospf authentication
```

**Parameters**
- `METHOD` OSPFv2 authentication method. Options include:
  - <no parameter>
  - `message-digest`

**Examples**
- This command enables simple authentication on VLAN 12.
  ```
  switch(config)#interface vlan 12
  switch(config-if-vl12)#ip ospf authentication
  switch(config-if-vl12)#
  ```
- This command enables message-digest authentication on VLAN 12.
  ```
  switch(config-if-vl12)#ip ospf authentication message-digest
  switch(config-if-vl12)#
  ```
**ip ospf authentication-key**

The `ip ospf authentication-key` command configures the OSPFv2 authentication password for the configuration mode interface.

The `no ip ospf authentication-key` and `default ip ospf authentication-key` commands removes the OSPFv2 authentication password from the configuration mode interface by removing the corresponding `ip ospf authentication-key` command from `running-config`.

**Command Mode**

- Interface-Ethernet Configuration
- Interface-Port-Channel Configuration
- Interface-VLAN Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```
ip ospf authentication-key [ENCRIPT_TYPE] key_text
no ip ospf authentication-key
default ip ospf authentication-key
```

**Parameters**

- `ENCRIPT_TYPE` encryption level of the `key_text` parameter. Values include:
  - `<no parameter>` the `key_text` is in clear text.
  - `0` `key_text` is in clear text. Equivalent to `<no parameter>`.
  - `7` `key_text` is MD5 encrypted.
- `key_text` the authentication-key password.

**Example**

- This command specifies a password in clear text.

```
switch(config)#interface vlan 12
switch(config-if-Vl12)#ip ospf authentication-key 0 code123
switch(config-if-Vl12)#show active
interface Vlan12
    ip ospf authentication-key 7 baYllFzVbctx4yHq1IhmMdw==
switch(config-if-Vl12)#
```

`Running-config` stores the password as an encrypted string.
**ip ospf cost**

The **ip ospf cost** command configures the OSPFv2 cost for the configuration mode interface. The default cost depends on the interface type:

- Ethernet: determined by the **auto-cost reference-bandwidth (OSPFv2)** command.
- Port channel: 10.
- VLAN: 10.

The **no ip ospf cost** and **default ip ospf cost** commands restore the default OSPFv2 cost for the configuration mode interface by removing the corresponding **ip ospf cost** command from **running-config**.

**Command Mode**
- Interface-Ethernet Configuration
- Interface-Loopback Configuration
- Interface-Port-Channel Configuration
- Interface-VLAN Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```
ip ospf cost interface_cost
no ip ospf cost
default ip ospf cost
```

**Parameters**
- **interface_cost** Value ranges from 1 to 65535; default is 10.

**Examples**
- This command configures a cost of 15 for VLAN 2.

```
switch(config)#interface vlan 2
switch(config-if-Vl2)#ip ospf cost 15
switch(config-if-Vl2)#
```
ip ospf dead-interval

The `ip ospf dead-interval` command configures the dead interval for the configuration mode interface.

The `no ip ospf dead-interval` and `default ip ospf dead-interval` commands restore the default dead interval of 40 seconds on the configuration mode interface by removing the corresponding `ip ospf dead-interval` command from `running-config`.

Command Mode

- Interface-Ethernet Configuration
- Interface-Port-Channel Configuration
- Interface-VLAN Configuration

Command Syntax

```
ip ospf dead-interval time
no ip ospf dead-interval
default ip ospf dead-interval
```

Parameters

- `time` Value ranges from 1 to 8192; default is 40.

Example

- This command configures a dead interval of 120 seconds for VLAN 4.

```
switch(config)#interface vlan 4
switch(config-if-Vl4)#ip ospf dead-interval 120
switch(config-if-Vl4)#
```
**ip ospf hello-interval**

The `ip ospf hello-interval` command configures the OSPFv2 hello interval for the configuration mode interface.

The same hello interval should be specified for Each OSPFv2 neighbor, and should not be longer than any neighbor’s dead interval.

The `no ip ospf hello-interval` and `default ip ospf hello-interval` commands restore the default hello interval of 10 seconds on the configuration mode interface by removing the `ip ospf hello-interval` command from `running-config`.

**Command Mode**
- Interface-Ethernet Configuration
- Interface-Port-Channel Configuration
- Interface-VLAN Configuration

**Command Syntax**
```
  ip ospf hello-interval  time
  no ip ospf hello-interval
  default ip ospf hello-interval
```

**Parameters**
- `time` hello interval (seconds). Values range from 1 to 8192; default is 10.

**Example**
- This command configures a hello interval of 30 seconds for VLAN 2.
  ```
  switch(config)#interface vlan 2
  switch(config-if-Vl2)#ip ospf hello-interval 30
  switch(config-if-Vl2)#
  ```
ip ospf message-digest-key

The `ip ospf message-digest-key` command configures a message digest authentication key for the configuration mode interface.

The `no ip ospf message-digest-key` and `default ip ospf message-digest-key` commands remove the message digest authentication key for the specified key ID on the configuration mode interface by deleting the corresponding `ip ospf message-digest-key` command from `running-config`.

**Command Mode**
- Interface-Ethernet Configuration
- Interface-Port-Channel Configuration
- Interface-VLAN Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```
ip ospf message-digest-key key_id md5 ENCRYPT_TYPE key_text
no ip ospf message-digest-key key_id
default ip ospf message-digest-key key_id
```

**Parameters**

- `key_id` key ID number. Value ranges from 1 to 255.
- `ENCRYPT_TYPE` encryption level of the `key_text` parameters. Values include:
  - `<no parameter>`
  - `0` `key_text`
  - `7` `key_text`
- `key_text` message key (password).

**Example**

- This command configures `code123` as the MD5 key with a corresponding key ID of 23.
  ```
  switch(config)#interface vlan 12
  switch(config-if-vl12)#ip ospf message-digest-key 23 md5 0 code123
  switch(config-if-vl12)#
  ```

`Running-config` stores the password as an encrypted string.
ip ospf name-lookup

The `ip ospf name-lookup` command causes the switch to display DNS names in place of numeric OSPFv2 router IDs in all OSPFv2 show commands, including:

- `show ip ospf`
- `show ip ospf border-routers`
- `show ip ospf database <link state list>`
- `show ip ospf database database-summary`
- `show ip ospf database <link-state details>`
- `show ip ospf interface`
- `show ip ospf neighbor`
- `show ip ospf request-list`
- `show ip ospf retransmission-list`.

The `no ip ospf name-lookup` and `default ip ospf name-lookup` commands remove the `ip ospf name-lookup` command from `running-config`, restoring the default behavior of displaying OSPFv2 router IDs by their numeric value.

**Command Mode**

Global Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```
   ip ospf name-lookup
   no ip ospf name-lookup
   default ip ospf name-lookup
```  

**Example**

- This command programs the switch to display OSPFv2 router IDs by the corresponding DNS name in subsequent show commands.

```
switch(config)#ip ospf lookup
switch(config)#
```
ip ospf network point-to-point

The `ip ospf network point-to-point` command sets the configuration mode interface as a point-to-point link. By default, interfaces are configured as broadcast links.

The `no ip ospf network` and `default ip ospf network` commands set the configuration mode interface as a broadcast link by removing the corresponding `ip ospf network` command from `running-config`.

Command Mode
- Interface-Ethernet Configuration
- Interface-Port-Channel Configuration
- Interface-VLAN Configuration

Command Syntax
- `ip ospf network point-to-point`
- `no ip ospf network`
- `default ip ospf network`

Examples
- These commands configure Ethernet interface 10 as a point-to-point link.
  
  ```
  switch(config)#interface ethernet 10
  switch(config-if-Etl0)#ip ospf network point-to-point
  switch(config-if-Etl0)#
  ```

- This command restores Ethernet interface 10 as a broadcast link.
  
  ```
  switch(config-if-Etl0)#no ip ospf network
  switch(config-if-Etl0)#
  ```
**ip ospf priority**

The *ip ospf priority* command configures OSPFv2 router priority for the configuration mode interface.

The *no ip ospf priority* and *default ip ospf priority* commands restore the default priority (1) on the configuration mode interface by removing the corresponding *ip ospf priority* command from *running-config*.

**Command Mode**
- Interface-Ethernet Configuration
- Interface-Port-Channel Configuration
- Interface-VLAN Configuration

**Command Syntax**
```
ip ospf priority priority_level
no ip ospf priority
default ip ospf priority
```

**Parameters**
- *priority_level*  priority level. Value ranges from 0 to 255. Default value is 1.

**Examples**
- This command configures a router priority of 15 for VLAN 8.
  ```
  switch(config)#interface vlan 8
  switch(config-if-Vl8)#ip ospf priority 15
  switch(config-if-Vl8)#
  ```
- This command restores the router priority of 1 for VLAN 7.
  ```
  switch(config)#interface vlan 7
  switch(config-if-Vl7)#no ip ospf priority
  switch(config-if-Vl7)#
  ```
ip ospf retransmit-interval

The **ip ospf retransmit-interval** command configures the link state advertisement retransmission interval for the interface.

The **no ip ospf retransmit-interval** and **default ip ospf retransmit-interval** commands restore the default retransmission interval of 5 seconds on the configuration mode interface by removing the corresponding **ip ospf retransmit-interval** command from **running-config**.

**Command Mode**
- Interface-Ethernet Configuration
- Interface-Port-Channel Configuration
- Interface-VLAN Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```
ip ospf retransmit-interval period
no ip ospf retransmit-interval
default ip ospf retransmit-interval
```

**Parameters**

- **period** retransmission interval (seconds). Value ranges from 1 to 8192; default is 5.

**Example**

- This command configures a retransmission interval of 15 seconds for VLAN 3.

```
switch(config)#interface vlan 3
switch(config-if-Vl3)#ip ospf retransmit-interval 15
switch(config-if-Vl3)#
```
**ip ospf shutdown**

The `ip ospf shutdown` command disables OSPFv2 on the configuration mode interface without disrupting the OSPFv2 configuration. When OSPFv2 is enabled on the switch, it is also enabled by default on all interfaces.

The OSPFv2 instance is disabled on the entire switch with the `shutdown (OSPFv2)` command.

The `no ip ospf shutdown` and `default ip ospf shutdown` commands enable OSPFv2 on the configuration mode interface by removing the corresponding `ip ospf shutdown` command from `running-config`.

**Command Mode**
- Interface-Ethernet Configuration
- Interface-Port-Channel Configuration
- Interface-VLAN Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```
ip ospf shutdown
no ip ospf shutdown
default ip ospf shutdown
```

**Examples**

- This command shuts down OSPFv2 activity on VLAN 5.
  ```
  switch(config)#interface vlan 5
  switch(config-if-Vl5)#ip ospf shutdown
  switch(config-if-Vl5)#
  ```

- This command resumes OSPFv2 activity on VLAN 5.
  ```
  switch(config-if-Vl5)#no ip ospf shutdown
  switch(config-if-Vl5)#
  ```
**ip ospf transmit-delay**

The `ip ospf transmit-delay` command configures the transmission delay for OSPFv2 packets over the configuration mode interface.

The `no ip ospf transmit-delay` and `default ip ospf transmit-delay` commands restore the default transmission delay (one second) on the configuration mode interface by removing the corresponding `ip ospf transmit-delay` command from `running-config`.

**Command Mode**

- Interface-Ethernet Configuration
- Interface-Port-Channel Configuration
- Interface-VLAN Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```
ip ospf transmit-delay trans
no ip ospf transmit-delay
default ip ospf transmit-delay
```

**Parameters**

- `trans` LSA transmission delay (seconds). Value ranges from 1 to 8192; default is 1.

**Example**

- This command configures a transmission delay of 5 seconds for VLAN 6.

```
switch(config)#interface vlan 6
switch(config-if-Vl6)#ip ospf transmit-delay 5
switch(config-if-Vl6)#
```
log-adjacency-changes (OSPFv2)

The log-adjacency-changes command enables syslog messages to be sent when it detects OSPFv2 link state changes or when it detects that a neighbor has gone up or down. Log message sending is enabled by default.

The default log-adjacency-changes command restores the default state by removing the log-adjacency-changes statement from running-config.

The default option (sending a message only when a neighbor goes up or down) is active when running-config does not contain any form of the command. Entering the command in any form replaces the previous command state in running-config.

The no log-adjacency-changes command disables link state change syslog reporting.

The default log-adjacency-changes command restores the default state by removing the log-adjacency-changes detail or no log-adjacency-changes statement from running-config.

Command Mode
Router-OSPF Configuration

Command Syntax

```
log-adjacency-changes
log-adjacency-changes detail
no log-adjacency-changes
default log-adjacency-changes
```

Examples

- This command configures the switch to send a syslog message when a neighbor goes up or down.

  ```
  switch(config)#router ospf 6
  switch(config-router-ospf)#log-adjacency-changes
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```

  After entering the command, show active does not display a log-adjacency-changes statement.

  ```
  switch(config-router-ospf)#show active
  router ospf 1
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```

- This command configures the switch to send a syslog message when it detects any link state change.

  ```
  switch(config-router-ospf)#log-adjacency-changes detail
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```

  After entering the command, show active displays a log-adjacency-changes detail command.

  ```
  switch(config-router-ospf)#show active
  router ospf 1
  - log-adjacency-changes detail
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```
max-lsa (OSPFv2)

The `max-lsa` command specifies the number of LSAs allowed in the LSDB. Setting the limit to zero removes the LSDB restriction and disables LSA overload actions. Actions triggered by LSDB overload conditions include:

- Warning
- Temporary shutdown
- Permanent shutdown

The `no max-lsa` and `default max-lsa` commands restore all LSA overload parameters to their default settings by placing the `max-lsa 12000` statement in `running-config`.

**Command Mode**

Router-OSPF Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```bash
max-lsa lsa_num [WARNING] [IGNORE_TIME] [IGNORE_COUNT] [RESET]
no max-lsa
default max-lsa
```

**Parameters**

- `lsa_num` maximum number of LSAs. Value ranges from 0 to 100,000.
  - 0 disables overload protection
  - 1 to 100000  Default value is 12,000.
- `WARNING` warning threshold, as a percentage of the maximum number of LSAs (% of `lsa_num`).
  - <no parameter>  Default of 75%.
  - `percent` Ranges from 25 to 99.
- `IGNORE_TIME` temporary shutdown period (minutes). Options include:
  - <no parameter>  Default value of 5 minutes.
  - `ignore-time period` Value ranges from 1 to 60.
- `IGNORE_COUNT` number of temporary shutdowns required to trigger a permanent shutdown.
  - <no parameter>  Default value of 5.
  - `ignore-count episodes` Ranges from 1 to 20.
- `RESET` period of not exceeding LSA limit required to reset temporary shutdown counter to zero.
  - <no parameter>  Default value of 5 minutes
  - `reset-time r_period` Ranges from 1 to 60.

**Example**

- This command defines an LSA limit of 8,000 and other parameters.
  ```bash
  switch(config-router-ospf)#max-lsa 8000 40 ignore-time 6 ignore-count 3 reset-time 20
  ```
max-metric router-lsa (OSPFv2)

The **max-metric router-lsa** command configures OSPF to include the maximum value in LSA metric fields to keep other network devices from using the switch as a preferred intermediate SPF hop.

The **no max-metric router-lsa** and **default max-metric router-lsa** commands disable the advertisement of a maximum metric.

**Command Mode**
Router-OSPF Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```plaintext
max-metric router-lsa [EXTERNAL] [STUB] [STARTUP] [SUMMARY]
no max-metric router-lsa [EXTERNAL] [STUB] [STARTUP] [SUMMARY]
default max-metric router-lsa [EXTERNAL] [STUB] [STARTUP] [SUMMARY]
```

All parameters can be placed in any order.

**Parameters**

- **EXTERNAL** advertised metric value. Values include:
  - <no parameter> Default value of 1.
  - external-lsa
  - external-lsa <1 to 16777215> Default value is 0xFF0000.
- **STUB** advertised metric type. Values include:
  - <no parameter> Default value of 2.
  - include-stub
- **STARTUP** limit scope of LSAs. Values include:
  - <no parameter>
  - on-startup
  - on-startup wait-for-bgp
  - on-startup <5 to 86400>
    - wait-for-bgp or an on-start time value is not included in no and default commands.
- **SUMMARY** advertised metric value. Values include:
  - <no parameter>
  - summary-lsa
  - summary-lsa <1 to 16777215>

**Example**

- This command configures OSPF to include the maximum value in LSA metric fields until BGP has converged:

  ```plaintext
  switch(config-router-ospf)#max-metric router-lsa on-startup wait-for-bgp
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```
maximum-paths (OSPFv2)

The maximum-paths command controls the number of parallel routes that OSPFv2 supports. The default maximum is 16 paths.

The no maximum-paths and default maximum-paths commands restore the maximum number of parallel routes that OSPFv2 supports on the switch to the default value of 16 by placing the maximum-paths 16 statement in running-config.

Command Mode

Router-OSPF Configuration

Command Syntax

maximum-paths paths
no maximum-paths
default maximum-paths

Parameters

- **paths** maximum number of parallel routes.
  
  Value ranges from 1 to the number of interfaces available per ECMP group, which is platform dependent.
  
  - Arad: Value ranges from 1 to 128. Default value is 128.
  - FM6000: Value ranges from 1 to 32. Default value is 32.
  - PetraA: Value ranges from 1 to 16. Default value is 16.
  - Trident: Value ranges from 1 to 32. Default value is 32.
  - Trident-II: Value ranges from 1 to 128. Default value is 128.

Example

- This command configures the maximum number of OSPFv2 parallel paths to 12.

  switch(config)#router ospf 6
  switch(config-router-ospf)#maximum-paths 12
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
network area (OSPFv2)

The network area command assigns the specified IPv4 subnet to an OSPFv2 area. The no network area and default network area commands delete the specified network area assignment by removing the corresponding network area command from running-config.

Command Mode
Router-OSPF Configuration

Command Syntax

```
  network  ipv4_subnet  area  area_id
  no  network  ipv4_subnet  area  area_id
  default  network  ipv4_subnet  area  area_id
```

Parameters
- ipv4_subnet  IPv4 subnet. Entry formats include address-prefix (CIDR) or address-wildcard mask.
- running-config stores value in CIDR notation.
- area_id  area number. <0 to 4294967295> or <0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255>
- Running-config stores value in dotted decimal notation.

Example
- These equivalent commands each assign the subnet 10.1.10.0/24 to area 0.

```
switch(config-router-ospf)#network  10.1.10.0  0.0.0.255  area  0
switch(config-router-ospf)#

switch(config-router-ospf)#network  10.1.10.0/24  area  0
switch(config-router-ospf)#
```
no area (OSPFv2)

The no area <type> command removes the corresponding area <type> command from running-config:

- no/default area nssa translate type7 always commands remove the translate type7 always parameter without changing the area type.
- no/default area nssa, no/default area stub, and no/default area stub no-summary commands restore the area’s type to normal.
- no/default area default-information-originate command removes all area commands for the specified area from running-config
- no/default area command removes all area commands for the specified area from running-config.

Command Mode
Router-OSPF Configuration

Command Syntax
no area area_id [TYPE]
default area area_id [TYPE]

Parameters
- area_id area number.
  - Valid formats: integer <1 to 4294967295> or dotted decimal <0.0.0.1 to 255.255.255.255>
  - Area 0 (or 0.0.0.0) is not configurable; it is always normal.
  - Running-config stores value in dotted decimal notation.
- TYPE area type. Values include:
  - nssa
  - nssa translate type7 always
  - stub
  - stub no-summary

Examples
- These commands remove area 1 from the running configuration.
  switch(config)#router ospf 6
  switch(config-router-ospf)# no area 1
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
- These commands remove area 10.92.148.17 as an NSSA.
  switch(config-router-ospf)#no area 10.92.148.17 nssa
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
passive-interface default (OSPFv2)

The `passive-interface default` command configures all interfaces as OSPFv2 passive by default. The switch advertises the passive interface as part of the router LSA.

The `passive-interface <interface> (OSPFv2)` configures the OSPFv2 active-passive status for a specific interface:

- When `passive-interface default` is not set, all interfaces are OSPFv2 active by default and passive interfaces are denoted by `passive-interface <interface>` statements in `running-config`.
- When `passive-interface default` is set, all interfaces are OSPFv2 passive by default and active interfaces are denoted by `no passive-interface <interface>` statements in `running-config`.

The `no passive-interface` and `default passive-interface` commands configures all interfaces as OSPFv2 active by default by removing the `passive-interface default` statement from `running-config`.

**Command Mode**
Router-OSPF Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```
passive-interface default
no passive-interface default
default passive-interface default
```

**Examples**

- This command configures the default interface setting as OSPFv2 passive. This command also removes all `passive-interface <interface>` statements from `running-config`.
  ```
  switch(config)#router ospf 6
  switch(config-router-ospf)#passive-interface default
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```

- This command configures the default interface setting as OSPFv2 active. This command also removes all `no passive-interface <interface>` statements from `running-config`.
  ```
  switch(config-router-ospf)#no passive-interface default
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```
passive-interface <interface> (OSPFv2)

The `passive-interface` command disables OSPFv2 on an interface range. The switch advertises the passive interface as part of the LSA.

The default OSPFv2 interface activity is configured by the `passive-interface default` command:

- When `passive-interface default` is not set, all interfaces are OSPFv2 active by default and passive interfaces are denoted by `passive-interface <interface>` statements in `running-config`.
- When `passive-interface default` is set, all interfaces are OSPFv2 passive by default and active interfaces are denoted by `no passive-interface <interface>` statements in `running-config`.

The `no passive-interface` command enables OSPFv2 on the specified interface range. The default `passive-interface` command sets the interface to the default interface activity setting by removing the corresponding `passive-interface` or `no passive-interface` statement from `running-config`.

**Command Mode**

Router-OSPF Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```plaintext
passive-interface INTERFACE_NAME
no passive-interface INTERFACE_NAME
default passive-interface INTERFACE_NAME
```

**Parameters**

- `INTERFACE_NAME` interface to be configured. Options include:
  - `ethernet e_range`
  - `port-channel p_range`
  - `vlan v_range`
  - `vxlan vx_range`

**Examples**

- These commands configure Ethernet interfaces 2 through 5 as passive interfaces.
  ```plaintext
  switch(config)#router ospf 6
  switch(config-router-ospf)#passive-interface ethernet 2-5
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```

- This command configures VLAN interfaces 50-54, 61, 68, and 102-120 as passive interfaces.
  ```plaintext
  switch(config-router-ospf)#passive-interface vlan 50-54,61,68,102-120
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```

- This command configures VLAN 2 as an active interface.
  ```plaintext
  switch(config-router-ospf)#no passive-interface vlan 2
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```
point-to-point routes (OSPFv2)

The point-to-point routes command enables the switch to maintain a local routing information base (RIB) to store information it learns from its neighbors.

The point-to-point routes and default point-to-point routes commands program the switch to include point-to-point links in its RIB by removing the no point-to-point routes command from running-config.

**Command Mode**

Router-OSPF Configuration

**Command Syntax**

- `point-to-point routes`
- `no point-to-point routes`
- `default point-to-point routes`

**Examples**

- This command configures the switch to optimize the local RIB by not including point-to-point routes.

  ```
  switch(config)#router ospf 6
  switch(config-router-ospf)#no point-to-point routes
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```

- This command configures the switch to include point-to-point routes.

  ```
  switch(config-router-ospf)#point-to-point routes
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```
**redistribute (OSPFv2)**

The `redistribute` command enables the advertising of all specified routes on the switch into the OSPFv2 domain as external routes.

The `no redistribute` and `default redistribute` commands remove the corresponding `redistribute` command from `running-config`, disabling route redistribution for the specified route type.

**Command Mode**

Router-OSPF Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```
redistribute ROUTE_TYPE [ROUTE_MAP]
no redistribute ROUTE_TYPE
default redistribute ROUTE_TYPE
```

**Parameters**

- `ROUTE_TYPE` source from which routes are redistributed. Options include:
  - `connected` routes that are established when IPv4 is enabled on an interface.
  - `BGP` routes from a BGP domain.
  - `RIP` routes from a RIP domain.
  - `static` IP static routes.
- `ROUTE_MAP` route map that determines the routes that are redistributed. Options include:
  - `<no parameter>`
  - `route-map map_name`

**Examples**

- The `redistribute static` command starts the advertising of static routes as OSPFv2 external routes.
  
  ```
  switch(config)#router ospf 6
  switch(config-router-ospf)#redistribute static
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```

- The `no redistribute bgp` command stops the advertising of BGP routes as OSPFv2 external routes.
  
  ```
  switch(config-router-ospf)#no redistribute bgp
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```
router-id (OSPFv2)

The `router-id` command assigns a router ID for an OSPFv2 instance. This number uniquely identifies the router within an Autonomous System. Status commands use the router ID to identify the switch.

The switch sets the router ID to the first available alternative in the following list:

1. The `router-id` command.
2. The loopback IP address, if a loopback interface is configured on the switch.
3. The highest IP address present on the router.

**Important!** When configuring VXLAN on an MLAG, always manually configure the OSPFv2 router ID to prevent the switch from using the common VTEP IP address as the router ID.

The `no router-id` and `default router-id` commands remove the router ID command from `running-config`, the switch uses the loopback or highest address as the router ID.

**Command Mode**
- Router-OSPF Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```
router-id  identifier
no router-id  [identifier]
default router-id  [identifier]
```

**Parameters**

- `identifier`  Value ranges from 0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255.

**Example**

- This command assigns 10.5.4.2 as the router ID for the OSPFv2 instance.

```
switch(config)#router ospf 6
switch(config-router-ospf)#router-id 10.5.4.2
switch(config-router-ospf)#
```
**router ospf**

The `router ospf` command places the switch in router-ospf configuration mode. The switch will create a process ID for the new instance if one does not already exist. The `exit` command returns the switch to global configuration mode.

The `show ip ospf` command displays the process ID of the OSPFv2 instances configured on the switch.

The `no router ospf` and `default router ospf` commands delete the specified OSPFv2 instance.

Router-ospf configuration mode is not a group change mode; `running-config` is changed immediately upon entering commands. Exiting router-ospf configuration mode does not affect `running-config`. The `exit` command returns the switch to global configuration mode.

Refer to Router-OSPFv2 Configuration Mode (page 1796) for a list of commands available in router-ospf configuration mode.

**Command Mode**

Global Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```plaintext
router ospf process_id [VRF_INSTANCE]
no router ospf process_id [VRF_INSTANCE]
default router ospf process_id [VRF_INSTANCE]
```

**Parameters**

- `process_id` OSPFv2 process ID. Values range from 1 to 65535.
- `VRF_INSTANCE`
  - `<no parameter>` configures the default VRF instance.
  - `vrf vrf_name` configures the vrf_name instance.

**Examples**

- This command creates an OSPFv2 instance with process ID 145 in the main VRF.
  ```plaintext
  switch(config)#router ospf 145
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```
- This command deletes the specified OSPFv2 instance.
  ```plaintext
  switch(config)#no router ospf 145
  switch(config)#
  ```
show ip ospf

The `show ip ospf` command displays OSPFv2 routing information.

**Command Mode**

EXEC

**Command Syntax**

```
show ip ospf [PROCESS_ID] [VRF_INSTANCE]
```

**Parameters**

- **PROCESS_ID** OSPFv2 process ID. Values include:
  - `<no parameter>`
  - `<1 to 65535>`
- **VRF_INSTANCE** specifies the VRF instance.
  - `<no parameter>` configures the default VRF instance.
  - `vrf vrf_name` configures the vrf_name instance.
Example

- This command displays configuration parameters, operational statistics, status of the OSPFv2 instance, and a brief description of the areas on the switch.

```
switch>show ip ospf
Routing Process "ospf 1" with ID 10.168.103.1 VRF default
   Supports opaque LSA
   Maximum number of LSA allowed 12000
   Threshold for warning message 75%
   Ignore-time 5 minutes, reset-time 5 minutes
   Ignore-count allowed 5, current 0
   It is an area border router
   Hold time between two consecutive SPF's 5000 msecs
   SPF algorithm last executed 00:00:09 ago
   Minimum LSA interval 5 secs
   Minimum LSA arrival 1000 msecs
   Number of external LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
   Number of opaque AS LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
   Number of LSA 27.
   Number of areas in this router is 3. 3 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
   Area BACKBONE(0.0.0.0)
      Number of interfaces in this area is 2
      It is a normal area
      Area has no authentication
      SPF algorithm executed 153 times
      Number of LSA 8. Checksum Sum 0x03e13a
      Number of opaque link LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
   Area 0.0.0.2
      Number of interfaces in this area is 1
      It is a normal area
      Area has no authentication
      SPF algorithm executed 153 times
      Number of LSA 11. Checksum Sum 0x054e57
      Number of opaque link LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
   Area 0.0.0.3
      Number of interfaces in this area is 1
      It is a normal area
      Area has no authentication
      SPF algorithm executed 5 times
      Number of LSA 6. Checksum Sum 0x02401
      Number of opaque link LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
```
**show ip ospf border-routers**

The `show ip ospf border-routers` command displays the internal OSPFv2 routing table entries to area border routers (ABRs) and autonomous system boundary routers (ASBRs) for each of the OSPFv2 areas.

**Command Mode**

EXEC

**Command Syntax**

```
show ip ospf border-routers [VRF_INSTANCE]
```

**Parameters**

- **VRF_INSTANCE** specifies the VRF instance.
- `<no parameter>` displays information from all VRFs, or from context-active VRF if set.
- `vrf vrf_name` displays information from the specified VRF.

**Example**

- This command displays the ABRs and ASBRs

```
switch>show ip ospf border-routers
OSPF Process 10.17.0.42, VRF default

  Router ID Area    Type
  10.17.0.1 0.0.0.0  ASBR
```

switch>
show ip ospf database database-summary

The `show ip ospf database database-summary` command displays the number of link state advertisements in the OSPFv2 database.

**Command Mode**

EXEC

**Command Syntax**

```
show ip ospf [AREA] database database-summary [VRF_INSTANCE]
```

**Parameters**

- **VRF_INSTANCE** specifies the VRF instance.
  - `<no parameter>` displays information from all VRFs, or from context-active VRF if set.
  - `vrf vrf_name` displays information from the specified VRF.
- **AREA** areas for which command displays data. Specifying an individual area requires entering the process ID where the area is located. Options include:
  - `<no parameter>`
  - `process_id`
  - `process_id area_id`
  - `process_id` input range: <1 to 65535>
  - `area_id` input range: <0 to 4294967295> or <0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255>

**Example**

- This command displays the LSDB content summary for area 0.
  ```
  switch>show ip ospf 1 0 database database-summary
  LSA Type       Count
  Router         18
  Network        21
  Summary Net    59
  Summary ASBR   4
  Type-7 Ext     0
  Opaque Area    0
  Type-5 Ext     4238
  Opaque AS      0
  Total          4340
  
  switch>
  ```
show ip ospf database <link state list>

The `show ip ospf database <link state list>` command displays the OSPFv2 link state advertisements that originate on a specified switch.

**Command Mode**
EXEC

**Command Syntax**
```
show ip ospf [AREA] database [ROUTER] [VRF_INSTANCE]
```

**Parameters**
- **AREA** areas for which command displays data. Specifying an individual area requires entering the process ID where the area is located. Options include:
  - <no parameter>
  - `process_id`
  - `process_id area_id`
  - `process_id` value ranges from 1 to 65535.
  - `area_id` is entered in decimal or dotted decimal notation.
- **ROUTER** router or switch for which the command provides data. Options include:
  - <no parameter>
  - `adv-router [a.b.c.d]`
  - `self-originate`
- **VRF_INSTANCE** specifies the VRF instance.
  - <no parameter> displays information from all VRFs, or from context-active VRF if set.
  - `vrf vrf_name` displays information from the specified VRF.

**Example**
- This command displays OSPFv2 LSAs that originate at the router with a router ID of 10.26.0.31.
  `switch>show ip ospf database adv-router 10.26.0.31`

```
OSPF Router with ID(10.26.0.23) (Process ID 1) (VRF default)

10.26.0.31  10.26.0.31   918    0x80002b4a   0x1315   3
Type-5 AS External Link States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Link ID</th>
<th>ADV Router</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Seq#</th>
<th>Checksum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.24.238.238</td>
<td>10.26.0.31</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>0x800003d2</td>
<td>0x8acf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.24.238.244</td>
<td>10.26.0.31</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>0x800003d2</td>
<td>0x4e06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.24.238.224</td>
<td>10.26.0.31</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>0x800003d2</td>
<td>0x4e06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<-------OUTPUT OMITTED FROM EXAMPLE-------->

Type 11 Opaque LSDB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Link ID</th>
<th>ADV Router</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Seq#</th>
<th>Checksum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
```

switch>
show ip ospf database <link-state details>

The `show ip ospf database <link-state details>` command displays details of the specified link state advertisements.

**Command Mode**

EXEC

**Command Syntax**

```
show ip ospf [AREA] database LINKSTATE_TYPE linkstate_id [ROUTER] [VRF_INSTANCE]
```

**Parameters**

- **AREA** areas for which command displays data. Specifying an individual area requires entering the process ID where the area is located. Options include:
  - <no parameter>
  - process_id
  - process_id area_id
  - process_id input range: <1 to 65535>
  - area_id input range: <0 to 4294967295> or <0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255>

- **LINKSTATE_TYPE** link state types. Parameter options include:
  - detail Displays all link states.
  - router
  - network
  - summary
  - asbr-summary
  - external
  - nssa-external
  - opaque-link
  - opaque-area
  - opaque-as

- **linkstate_id** Network segment described by the LSA (dotted decimal notation).
  Value depends on the LSA type.

- **ROUTER** router or switch for which the command provides data. Options include:
  - <no parameter>
  - adv-router [a.b.c.d]
  - self-originate

- **VRF_INSTANCE** parameter has no effect; this command displays information about the specified process and area regardless of VRF.
  - <no parameter> displays information from all VRFs, or from context-active VRF if set.
  - vrf vrf_name displays information from the specified VRF.
Examples

- This command displays the router link states contained in the area 2 LSDB.

```
switch>show ip ospf 1 2 database router

OSPF Router with ID(10.168.103.1) (Process ID 1) (VRF default)

Router Link States (Area 0.0.0.2)

LS age: 00:02:16
Options: (E DC)
LS Type: Router Links
Link State ID: 10.168.103.1
Advertising Router: 10.168.103.1
LS Seq Number: 80000032
Checksum: 0x1B60
Length: 36
Number of Links: 1

Link connected to: a Transit Network
  (Link ID) Designated Router address: 10.168.2.1
  (Link Data) Router Interface address: 10.168.2.1
  Number of TOS metrics: 0
  TOS 0 Metrics: 10

LS age: 00:02:12
Options: (E DC)
LS Type: Router Links
Link State ID: 10.168.104.2
Advertising Router: 10.168.104.2
LS Seq Number: 80000067
Checksum: 0xA29C
Length: 36
Number of Links: 1

Link connected to: a Transit Network
  (Link ID) Designated Router address: 10.168.2.1
  (Link Data) Router Interface address: 10.168.2.2
  Number of TOS metrics: 0
  TOS 0 Metrics: 10

switch>
```
This command displays link state database (LSDB) contents for area 2.

```bash
switch> show ip ospf 1 2 database
```

OSPF Router with ID(10.168.103.1) (Process ID 1) (VRF default)

**Router Link States (Area 0.0.0.2)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Link ID</th>
<th>ADV Router</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Seq#</th>
<th>Checksum</th>
<th>Link count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.168.103.1</td>
<td>10.168.103.1</td>
<td>00:29:08</td>
<td>0x80000031</td>
<td>0x001D5F</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.168.104.2</td>
<td>10.168.104.2</td>
<td>00:29:09</td>
<td>0x80000066</td>
<td>0x00A49B</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net Link States (Area 0.0.0.2)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Link ID</th>
<th>ADV Router</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Seq#</th>
<th>Checksum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.168.2.1</td>
<td>10.168.103.1</td>
<td>00:29:08</td>
<td>0x80000001</td>
<td>0x00B89D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary Net Link States (Area 0.0.0.2)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Link ID</th>
<th>ADV Router</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Seq#</th>
<th>Checksum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.168.0.0</td>
<td>10.168.103.1</td>
<td>00:13:20</td>
<td>0x80000028</td>
<td>0x0008C8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.168.0.0</td>
<td>10.168.104.2</td>
<td>00:09:16</td>
<td>0x80000054</td>
<td>0x00A2FF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.168.3.0</td>
<td>10.168.104.2</td>
<td>00:24:16</td>
<td>0x80000004</td>
<td>0x00865F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.168.3.0</td>
<td>10.168.103.1</td>
<td>00:24:20</td>
<td>0x80000004</td>
<td>0x002FC2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.168.103.0</td>
<td>10.168.103.1</td>
<td>00:14:20</td>
<td>0x80000028</td>
<td>0x0096D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.168.103.0</td>
<td>10.168.104.2</td>
<td>00:13:16</td>
<td>0x80000004</td>
<td>0x00364B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.168.104.0</td>
<td>10.168.104.2</td>
<td>00:08:16</td>
<td>0x80000055</td>
<td>0x002415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.168.104.0</td>
<td>10.168.103.1</td>
<td>00:13:20</td>
<td>0x80000028</td>
<td>0x00EF6E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

switch>
**show ip ospf interface**

The **show ip ospf interface** command displays interface information that is related to OSPFv2.

**Command Mode**

EXEC

**Command Syntax**

```
show ip ospf [PROCESS_ID] interface [INTERFACE_NAME] [VRF_INSTANCE]
```

**Parameters**

- **PROCESS_ID** OSPFv2 process ID. Values include:
  - <no parameter>
  - <1 to 65535>
- **INTERFACE_NAME** Interface type and number. Values include
  - <no parameter>
  - ethernet e_num
  - loopback l_num
  - port-channel p_num
  - vlan v_num
- **VRF_INSTANCE** specifies the VRF instance.
  - <no parameter> displays information from all VRFs, or from context-active VRF if set.
  - vrf vrf_name displays information from the specified VRF.

**Related Command**

**show ip ospf interface brief**

**Example**

- This command displays complete OSPFv2 information for VLAN 1.

```
switch>show ip ospf interface vlan 1
Vlan1 is up, line protocol is up (connected)
  Internet Address 10.168.0.1/24, VRF default, Area 0.0.0.0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 10.168.103.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 10
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State BDR, Priority 1
  Designated Router is 10.168.104.2
  Backup Designated router is 10.168.103.1
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Retransmit 5
  Neighbor Count is 1
  MTU is 1500
switch>
```
show ip ospf interface brief

The **show ip ospf interface brief** command displays a summary of OSPFv2 information.

**Command Mode**

EXEC

**Command Syntax**

```
show ip ospf [PROCESS_ID] interface brief [VRF_INSTANCE]
```

**Parameters**

- **PROCESS_ID** OSPFv2 process ID. Values include:
  - `<no parameter>`
  - `<1 to 65535>`
- **VRF_INSTANCE** specifies the VRF instance.
  - `<no parameter>` displays information from all VRFs, or from context-active VRF if set.
  - `vrf vrf_name` displays information from the specified VRF.

**Related Commands**

- **show ip ospf interface**

**Example**

- This command displays a summary of interface information for the switch.

```
switch>show ip ospf interface brief
Interface    PID   Area            IP Address         Cost  State    Nbrs
Loopback0    1     0.0.0.0         10.168.103.1/24   10    DR       0
Vlan1        1     0.0.0.0         10.168.0.1/24     10    BDR      1
Vlan2        1     0.0.0.2         10.168.2.1/24     10    BDR      1
Vlan3        1     0.0.0.3         10.168.3.1/24     10    DR       0
switch>
```
show ip ospf lsa-log

The `show ip ospf lsa-log` command displays log entries when LSA update messages are sent or received for OSPF.

**Command Mode**
EXEC

**Command Syntax**
```
show ip ospf [PROCESS_ID] ospf-log
```

**Parameters**
- `PROCESS_ID` OSPFv2 process ID. Values include:
  - `<no parameter>`
  - `<1 to 65535>`

**Examples**
- This command displays log entries when LSA update messages are sent or received for OSPF.

```
switch>show ip ospf lsa-log
OSPF Process 3.3.3.3, LSA Throttling Log:
[04:21:09] type 1: 3.3.3.3/32 [3.3.3.3], event 1, backed off, new hold value 2000 msecs
[04:21:08] type 1: 3.3.3.3/32 [3.3.3.3], event 2, backoff restarted, new hold value 900 msecs
[04:21:00] type 1: 3.3.3.3/32 [3.3.3.3], event 1, backed off, new hold value 3000 msecs
[04:21:00] type 1: 3.3.3.3/32 [3.3.3.3], event 4, maxwait value changed, new hold value 3000 msecs
/* Here the maxwait value was changed to 3000 from earlier 32000, this is not part of the log */
[04:20:42] type 1: 3.3.3.3/32 [3.3.3.3], event 1, backed off, new hold value 32000 msecs
[04:20:10] type 1: 3.3.3.3/32 [3.3.3.3], event 1, backed off, new hold value 32000 msecs
[04:19:46] type 1: 3.3.3.3/32 [3.3.3.3], event 1, backed off, new hold value 8000 msecs
[04:19:42] type 1: 3.3.3.3/32 [3.3.3.3], event 1, backed off, new hold value 4000 msecs
[04:19:40] type 1: 3.3.3.3/32 [3.3.3.3], event 1, backed off, new hold value 2000 msecs
[04:19:38] type 1: 3.3.3.3/32 [3.3.3.3], event 2, backoff restarted, new hold value 980 msecs
[04:19:22] type 1: 4.4.4.4/32 [4.4.4.4], event 3, discarded, was early by 995 msecs
[04:19:22] type 1: 3.3.3.3/32 [3.3.3.3], event 0, backoff started, new hold value 1000 msecs
switch>
```
show ip ospf neighbor

The **show ip ospf neighbor** command displays OSPFv2 neighbor information for specified interfaces.

**Command Mode**
EXEC

**Command Syntax**

```
show ip ospf [PROCESS_ID] neighbor 
[INTERFACE_NAME] [NEIGHBOR] [DATA] [VRF_INSTANCE]
```

**Parameters**

- **PROCESS_ID** OSPFv2 process ID. Values include:
  - <no parameter>
  - 1 to 65535
- **INTERFACE_NAME** Interface type and number. Values include:
  - <no parameter>
  - ethernet e_num
  - loopback l_num
  - port-channel p_num
  - vlan v_num
- **NEIGHBOR** OSPFv2 neighbor. Options include:
  - <no parameter>
  - ipv4_addr
- **DATA** Type of information the command displays. Values include:
  - <no parameter>
  - detail
- **VRF_INSTANCE** specifies the VRF instance.
  - <no parameter> displays information from all VRFs, or from context-active VRF if set.
  - vrf vrf_name displays information from the specified VRF.

**Examples**

- This command displays the switch’s neighbors.
  ```
  switch>show ip ospf neighbor
  Neighbor ID     VRF    Pri State  Dead Time     Address       Interface
  10.168.104.2    default 1 FULL/DR 00:00:35 10.168.0.2 Vlan1
  10.168.104.2    default 8 FULL/BDR 00:00:31 10.168.2.2 Vlan2
  switch>
  ```

- This command displays details about the neighbors to VLAN 2.
  ```
  switch>show ip ospf neighbor vlan 2 detail
  Neighbor 10.168.104.2, VRF default, interface address 10.168.2.2
  In the area 0.0.0.2 via interface Vlan2
  Neighbor priority is 8, State is FULL, 13 state changes
  Adjacency was established 000:01:25:48 ago
  DR is 10.168.2.1 BDR is 10.168.2.2
  Options is E
  Dead timer due in 00:00:34
  switch>
  ```
show ip ospf neighbor adjacency-changes

The `show ip ospf neighbor adjacency-changes` command displays the OSPFv2 neighbor adjacency change log for specified interfaces.

**Command Mode**

EXEC

**Command Syntax**

```
show ip ospf neighbor [INTERFACE_NAME] [NEIGHBOR] adjacency-changes [VRF_INSTANCE]
```

**Parameters**

- `INTERFACE_NAME` Interface type and number. Values include:
  - <no parameter>
  - ethernet e_num
  - loopback l_num
  - port-channel p_num
  - vlan v_num
- `NEIGHBOR` OSPFv2 neighbor. Options include:
  - <no parameter>
  - ipv4_addr
  - host_name
- `VRF_INSTANCE` specifies the VRF instance.
  - <no parameter> displays information from all VRFs, or from context-active VRF if set.
  - `vrf vrf_name` displays information from the specified VRF.

**Examples**

- This command displays the adjacency changes to VLAN 2.

```
switch>show ip ospf neighbor vlan 2 adjacency-changes
[08-04 09:58:58] 10.168.104.2, interface Vlan2 adjacency established
[08-04 09:59:34] 10.168.104.2, interface Vlan2 adjacency dropped: interface went down
[08-04 09:59:42] 10.168.104.2, interface Vlan2 adjacency established
[08-04 10:01:40] 10.168.104.2, interface Vlan2 adjacency dropped: nbr did not list our router ID
[08-04 10:01:46] 10.168.104.2, interface Vlan2 adjacency established
```

switch>
show ip ospf neighbor state

The **show ip ospf neighbor state** command displays the state information on OSPF neighbors on a per-interface basis.

**Command Mode**

EXEC

**Command Syntax**

```
show ip ospf neighbor state STATE_NAME [VRF_INSTANCE]
```

**Parameters**

- **STATE_NAME**  
  Output filtered by the devices OSPF state. Options include valid OSPF states:
  - 2-ways
  - attempt
  - down
  - exch-start
  - exchange
  - full
  - graceful-restart
  - init
  - loading

- **VRF_INSTANCE**  
  specifies the VRF instance.
  - <no parameter>  
    displays information from all VRFs, or from context-active VRF if set.
  - vrf vrf_name  
    displays information from the specified VRF.

**Examples**

- This command displays OSPF information for neighboring routers that are fully adjacent.

```
switch>show ip ospf neighbor state full
Neighbor ID   VRF Pri State           Dead Time   Address         Interface
Test1        default 1 FULL/BDR     00:00:35    10.17.254.105  Vlan3912
Test2        default 1 FULL/BDR     00:00:36    10.17.254.29   Vlan3910
Test3        default 1 FULL/DR      00:00:35    10.25.0.1      Vlan101
Test4        default 1 FULL/DROTHER 00:00:36    10.17.254.67   Vlan3908
Test5        default 1 FULL/DROTHER 00:00:36    10.17.254.68   Vlan3908
Test6        default 1 FULL/BDR     00:00:32    10.17.254.66   Vlan3908
Test7        default 1 FULL/DROTHER 00:00:34    10.17.36.4     Vlan3036
Test8        default 1 FULL/BDR     00:00:35    10.17.36.3     Vlan3036
Test9        default 1 FULL/DROTHER 00:00:31    10.17.254.13   Vlan3902
Test10       default 1 FULL/BDR     00:00:37    10.17.254.11   Vlan3902
Test11       default 1 FULL/DROTHER 00:00:33    10.17.254.163  Vlan3925
Test12       default 1 FULL/DR      00:00:37    10.17.254.161  Vlan3925
Test13       default 1 FULL/DROTHER 00:00:31    10.17.254.154  Vlan3923
Test14       default 1 FULL/BDR     00:00:39    10.17.254.156  Vlan3923
Test15       default 1 FULL/DROTHER 00:00:33    10.17.254.35   Vlan3911
Test16       default 1 FULL/DR      00:00:34    10.17.254.33   Vlan3911
Test17       default 1 FULL/DR      00:00:36    10.17.254.138  Ethernet12
Test18       default 1 FULL/DR      00:00:37    10.17.254.2     Vlan3901
switch>
```
show ip ospf neighbor summary

The `show ip ospf neighbor summary` command displays a single line of summary information for each OSPFv2 neighbor.

**Command Mode**

EXEC

**Command Syntax**

```
show ip ospf [PROCESS_ID] neighbor summary [VRF_INSTANCE]
```

**Parameters**

- **PROCESS_ID**  OSPFv2 process ID. Values include:
  - `<no parameter>`
  - `<1 to 65535>`
- **VRF_INSTANCE**  specifies the VRF instance.
  - `<no parameter>`  displays information from all VRFs, or from context-active VRF if set.
  - `vrf vrf_name`  displays information from the specified VRF.

**Examples**

- This command displays the summary information for the OSPFv2 neighbors.

  switch> `show ip ospf neighbor summary`
  OSPF Router with (Process ID 1) (VRF default)
  0 neighbors are in state DOWN
  0 neighbors are in state GRACEFUL RESTART
  2 neighbors are in state INIT
  0 neighbors are in state LOADING
  0 neighbors are in state ATTEMPT
  18 neighbors are in state FULL
  0 neighbors are in state EXCHANGE
  0 neighbors are in state 2 WAYS
  0 neighbors are in state EXCH START
  switch>
**show ip ospf request-list**

The **show ip ospf request-list** command displays a list of all OSPFv2 link state advertisements (LSAs) requested by a router.

**Command Mode**
- EXEC

**Command Syntax**

```
show ip ospf request-list [VRF_INSTANCE]
```

**Parameters**
- **VRF_INSTANCE** specifies the VRF instance.
  - <no parameter> displays information from all VRFs, or from context-active VRF if set.
  - `vrf vrf_name` displays information from the specified VRF.

**Example**
- This command displays an LSA request list.
  ```
  switch>show ip ospf request-list
  Neighbor 10.168.104.2 vrf default interface: 10.168.0.2 address vlan1
  Type LS ID ADV RTR Seq No Age Checksum
  Neighbor 10.168.104.2 vrf default interface: 10.168.2.2 address vlan2
  Type LS ID ADV RTR Seq No Age Checksum
  switch>
  ```
**show ip ospf retransmission-list**

The **show ip ospf retransmission-list** command displays a list of all OSPFv2 link state advertisements (LSAs) waiting to be re-sent.

**Command Mode**

EXEC

**Command Syntax**

```
show ip ospf retransmission-list [VRF_INSTANCE]
```

**Parameters**

- **VRF_INSTANCE** specifies the VRF instance.
- `<no parameter>` displays information from all VRFs, or from context-active VRF if set.
- `vrf vrf_name` displays information from the specified VRF.

**Example**

- This command displays an empty retransmission list.

```
switch>show ip ospf retransmission-list
Neighbor 10.168.104.2 vrf default interface vlan1 address 10.168.0.2
LSA retransmission not currently scheduled. Queue length is 0

Type     Link ID      ADV Router   Age   Seq# Checksum
Neighbor 10.168.104.2 vrf default interface vlan2 address 10.168.2.2
LSA retransmission not currently scheduled. Queue length is 0

Type     Link ID      ADV Router   Age   Seq# Checksum
```

switch>
show ip ospf spf-log

The `show ip ospf spf-log` command displays when and how long the switch took to run a full SPF calculation for OSPF.

Command Mode

EXEC

Command Syntax

`show ip ospf [PROCESS_ID] ospf-log`

Parameters

- `PROCESS_ID` OSPFv2 process ID. Values include:
  - `<no parameter>`
  - `<1 to 65535>`

Examples

- This command displays the SPF information for OSPF.

```
switch>show ip ospf spf-log
OSPF Process 172.26.0.22
When          Duration(msec)
13:01:34      1.482
13:01:29      1.547
13:01:24      1.893
13:00:50      1.459
13:00:45      1.473
13:00:40      2.603
11:01:49      1.561
11:01:40      1.463
11:01:35      1.467
11:01:30      1.434
11:00:54      1.456
11:00:49      1.472
11:00:44      1.582
15:01:49      1.575
15:01:44      1.470
15:01:39      1.679
15:01:34      1.601
15:00:57      1.454
15:00:52      1.446
15:00:47      1.603
switch>
```
shutdown (OSPFv2)

The `shutdown` command disables OSPFv2 on the switch. OSPFv2 is disabled on individual interfaces with the `shutdown (OSPFv2)` command.

The `no shutdown` and `default shutdown` commands enable the OSPFv2 instance by removing the `shutdown` statement from the OSPF block in `running-config`.

**Command Mode**

Router-OSPF Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```
shutdown
no shutdown
default shutdown
```

**Examples**

- This command disables OSPFv2 activity on the switch.

  ```
  switch(config)#router ospf 6
  switch(config-router-ospf)#shutdown
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```

- This command resumes OSPFv2 activity on the switch.

  ```
  switch(config-router-ospf)#no shutdown
  switch(config-router-ospf)#
  ```
timers lsa arrival (OSPFv2)

The `timers lsa arrival` command sets the minimum interval for acceptance of identical link-state advertisements (LSAs) from OSPFv2 neighbors.

The `no timers lsa arrival` and `default timers lsa arrival` commands restore the minimum interval to the default of one second by removing the `timers lsa arrival` command from `running-config`.

**Command Mode**
- Router-OSPF Configuration

**Command Syntax**
```
timers lsa arrival lsa_time
no timers lsa arrival
default timers lsa arrival
```

**Parameters**
- `lsa_time` minimum time (in milliseconds) after which the switch will accept an identical LSA from OSPFv2 neighbors. Default is 1000 (1 second).

**Example**
- This command sets the minimum LSA arrival interval to ten milliseconds.
```
switch(config)#router ospf 6
switch(config-router-ospf)#timers lsa arrival 10
switch(config-router-ospf)#
```
timers throttle lsa all (OSPFv2)

The `timers throttle lsa all` command sets the rate-limiting values for OSPF link-state advertisement generation.

The `no timers throttle lsa all` and `default timers throttle lsa all` commands restore the defaults by removing the `timers throttle lsa all` command from `running-config`.

**Command Mode**
- Router-OSPF Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```
timers throttle lsa all initial_delay min_hold max_wait
no timers throttle lsa all
default timers throttle lsa all
```

**Parameters**

- `initial_delay` Value ranges from 0 to 600000 (ms). Default is 1000.
- `min_hold` Value ranges from 0 to 600000 (ms). Default is 5000.
- `max_wait` Value ranges from 0 to 600000 (ms). Default is 5000.

**Example**

- This command sets the rate-limiting values for OSPF link-state advertisement to 10 milliseconds.

```
switch(config)#router ospf 6
switch(config-router-ospf)#timers throttle lsa all 10
switch(config-router-ospf)#
```
timers throttle spf (OSPFv2)

The purpose of SPF throttling is to delay shortest path first (SPF) calculations when network topology is changing rapidly. The timers throttle spf command controls the intervals at which the switch will perform SPF calculations. The command sets three values:

- **Initial delay**: how long the switch waits to perform an SPF calculation after a topology change in a network that has been stable throughout the hold interval. Because a topology change often causes several link state updates to be sent, the initial delay is configured to allow the network to settle before the switch performs an SPF calculation. If an additional topology change occurs during the initial interval, the SPF calculation still takes place after the expiration of the initial delay period and no other change is made to the throttle timers.

- **Hold interval**: this is an additional wait timer which scales to slow SPF calculations during periods of network instability. If a network change occurs during the hold period, an SPF calculation is scheduled to occur at the expiration of the hold interval. Subsequent hold intervals are doubled if further topology changes occur during a hold interval until either the hold interval reaches its configured maximum or no topology change occurs during the interval. If the next topology change occurs after the expiration of the hold interval, the hold interval is reset to its configured value and the SPF calculation is scheduled to take place after the initial delay.

- **Maximum interval**: the maximum time the switch will wait after a topology change before performing an SPF calculation.

The no timers throttle spf and default timers throttle spf commands restore the default OSPFv2 SPF calculation intervals by removing the timers throttle spf command from running-config.

**Command Mode**

Router-OSPF Configuration

**Command Syntax**

```plaintext
timers throttle spf initial_delay hold_interval max_interval
no timers spf
default timers spf
```

**Parameters**

- **initial_delay**  Initial delay between a topology change and SPF calculation. Value ranges from 0 to 65535000 (ms). Default is 0 (ms).

- **hold_interval**  Additional wait time after SPF calculation to allow the network to settle. If a topology change occurs during the hold interval, another SPF calculation is scheduled to occur after the hold interval expires. The next hold interval is doubled if topology changes occur during the hold interval. If doubling exceeds the maximum value, the maximum value is used instead. Value ranges from 0 to 65535000 (ms). Default is 5000 (ms).

- **max_interval**  Maximum hold interval before the switch will perform an SPF calculation. Value ranges from 0 to 65535000 (ms). Default is 5000 (ms).

**Example**

- These commands set the SPF timers on the switch.

```
switch(config)#router ospf 6
switch(config-router-ospf)#timers spf 5 100 20000
switch(config-router-ospf)#
```