CHAPTER 6: OSPF
OPEN SHORTEST PATH FIRST

Routing & Switching

CHAPTER 6

6.1 Characteristics of OSPF

6.2 Configuring Single-area OSPFv2

6.3 Configure Single-area OSPFv3

CHAPTER 6: TUJUAN

After completing this chapter, you will be able to:

- Explain the process by which link-state routers learn about other networks.
- Describe the types of packets used by Cisco IOS routers to establish and maintain an OSPF network.
- Explain how Cisco IOS routers achieve convergence in an OSPF network.
- Configure an OSPF router ID.
- Configure single-area OSPFv2 in a small, routed IPv4 network.
- Explain how OSPF uses cost to determine best path.
- Verify single-area OSPFv2 in a small, routed network.
- Compare the characteristics and operations of OSPFv2 to OSPFv3.
- Configure single-area OSPFv3 in a small, routed network.
- Verify single-area OSPFv3 in a small, routed network.

OPEN SHORTEST PATH FIRST

PERKEMBANGAN OSPF

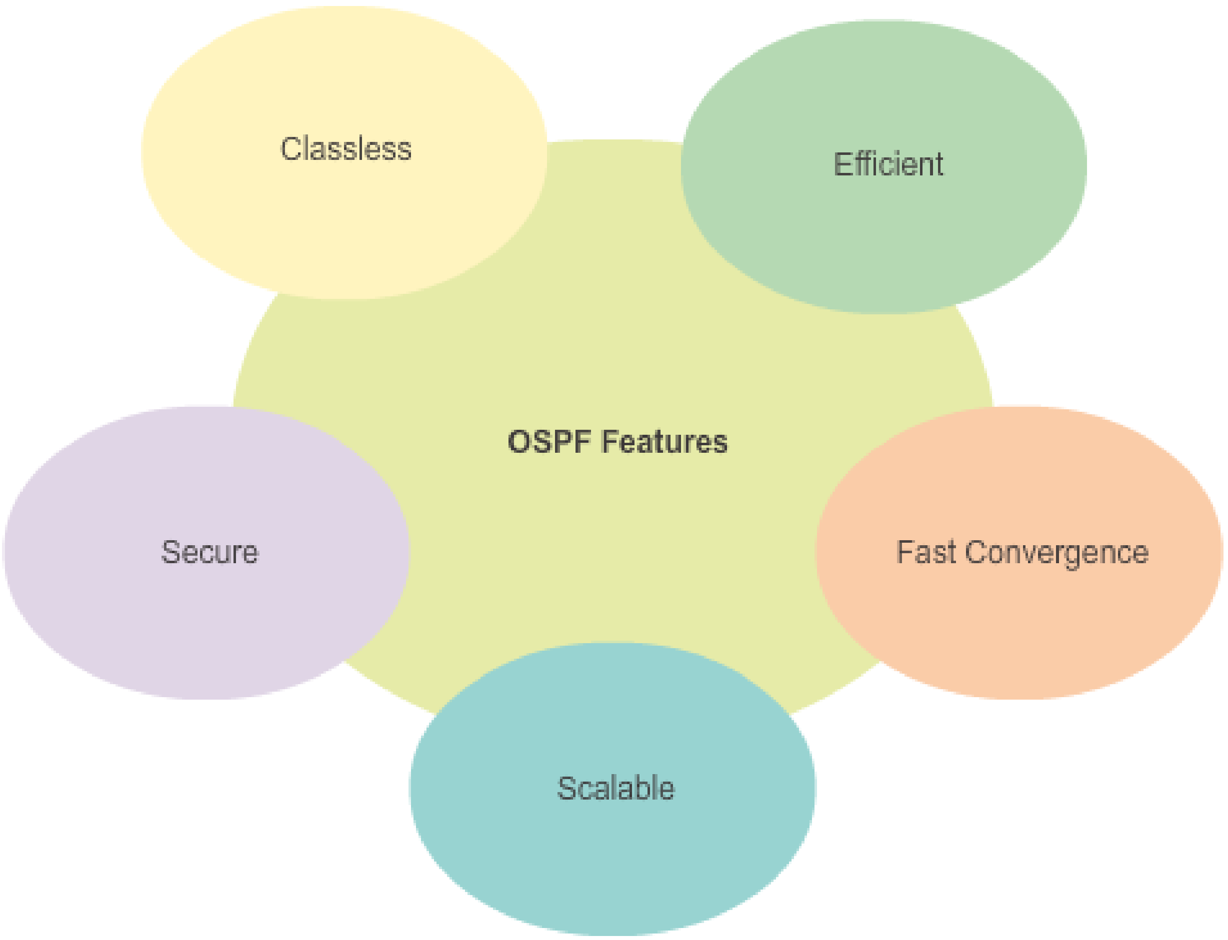
Interior Gateway Protocols

	Interior Gateway Protocols				Exterior Gateway Protocols
	Distance Vector		Link-State		Path Vector
IPv4	RIPv2	EIGRP	OSPFv2	IS-IS	BGP-4
IPv6	RIPng	EIGRP for IPv6	OSPFv3	IS-IS for IPv6	BGP-MP

1988

1989
updated in
2008

FEATURES DARI OSPF



OVERVIEW OSPF

- Merupakan routing protocol open standar yang diimplementasikan oleh berbagai macam vendor, termasuk cisco
- Link state algoritma → Dijkstra
- Hop count unlimited
- Metrik : bandwidth
- Mendukung VLSM dan CIDR
- Terdapat konsep area untuk memudahkan manajemen dan control traffic
- Menyediakan desain hierarki dengan multiple area

OVERVIEW OSPF

- Dari scalabilitas lebih baik dari RIP dan IGRP
- Mendukung autentikasi
- Konvergensi cepat

OSFP MEMILIKI TIGA TABEL

- Neighbor table
  - Dikenal juga sebagai adjacency database
  - Memiliki informasi directly connected router
  - Command : show ip ospf neighbor
- Database table
  - Disebut juga sebagai LSDB (Link state database)
  - Menampilkan semua kemungkinan informasi route menuju network dalam satu area
  - Command : show ip ospf database
- Routing table
  - Menampilkan best route menuju network tujuan
  - Command : show ip route

KEUNTUNGAN OSFP

- Open standar
- Tidak ada batasan jumlah hop
- Loop free
- Konvergensi lebih cepat

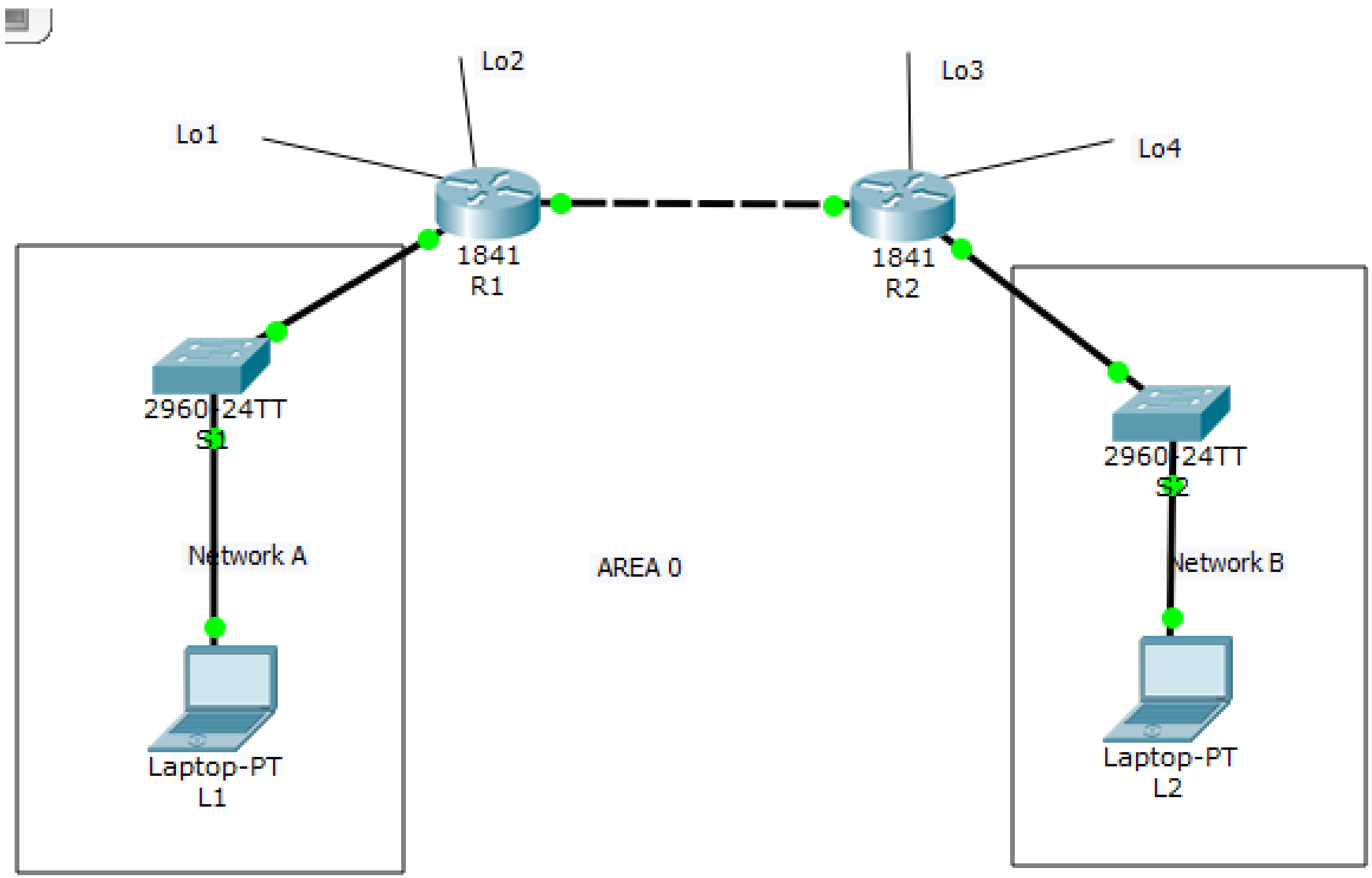
KERUGIAN OSFP

- Mengkonsumsi lebih banyak resource CPU
- Kompleks dalam hal desain dan implementasi
- Hanya mendukung protocol ip

PERINTAH

- Router (config) # router ospf <process id>
- Router (config-router) # network <network id> <wildcard-mask> area <area-id>
- Router (config-router) # network <network id> <wildcard-mask> area <area-id>

KONFIGURASI



TABEL ADDRESSING

Perangkat	Interface	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway
R1	Fa0/0	192.168.1.254	255.255.255.0	N/A
	Fa0/1	12.12.12.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	Lo1	172.16.1.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	Lo2	172.16.2.2	255.255.255.0	N/A
R2	Fa0/0	192.168.2.254	255.255.255.0	N/A
	Fa0/1	12.12.12.2	255.255.255.0	N/A
	Lo3	172.16.3.3	255.255.255.0	N/A
	Lo4	172.16.4.4	255.255.255.0	N/A
S1	N/A	VLAN 1	N/A	N/A
S2	N/A	VLAN 1	N/A	N/A
Laptop 1	NIC	192.168.1.1	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.254
Laptop 2	NIC	192.168.2.1	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.254

Telkom University

School of Industrial and System Engineering

KOMPONEN OSPF

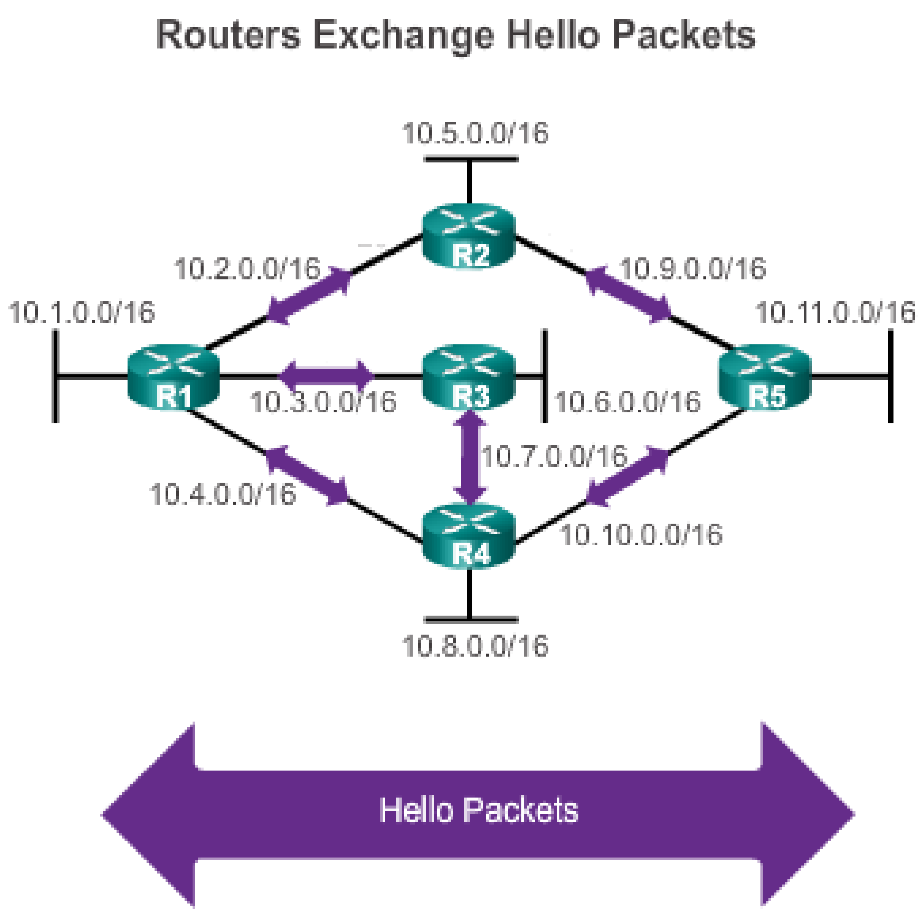
OSPF Data Structures

Database	Table	Description
Adjacency Database	Neighbor Table	• List of all neighbor routers to which a router has established bidirectional communication. • This table is unique for each router. • Can be viewed using the **show ip ospf neighbor** command.
Link-state Database (LSDB)	Topology Table	• Lists information about all other routers in the network. • The database shows the network topology. • All routers within an area have identical LSDB. • Can be viewed using the **show ip ospf database** command.
Forwarding Database	Routing Table	• List of routes generated when an algorithm is run on the link-state database. • Each router's routing table is unique and contains information on how and where to send packets to other routers. • Can be viewed using the **show ip route** command.

COMPONENTS OF OSPF (CONT.)

OSPF Routers Exchange Packets - These packets are used to discover neighboring routers and also to exchange routing information to maintain accurate information about the network.

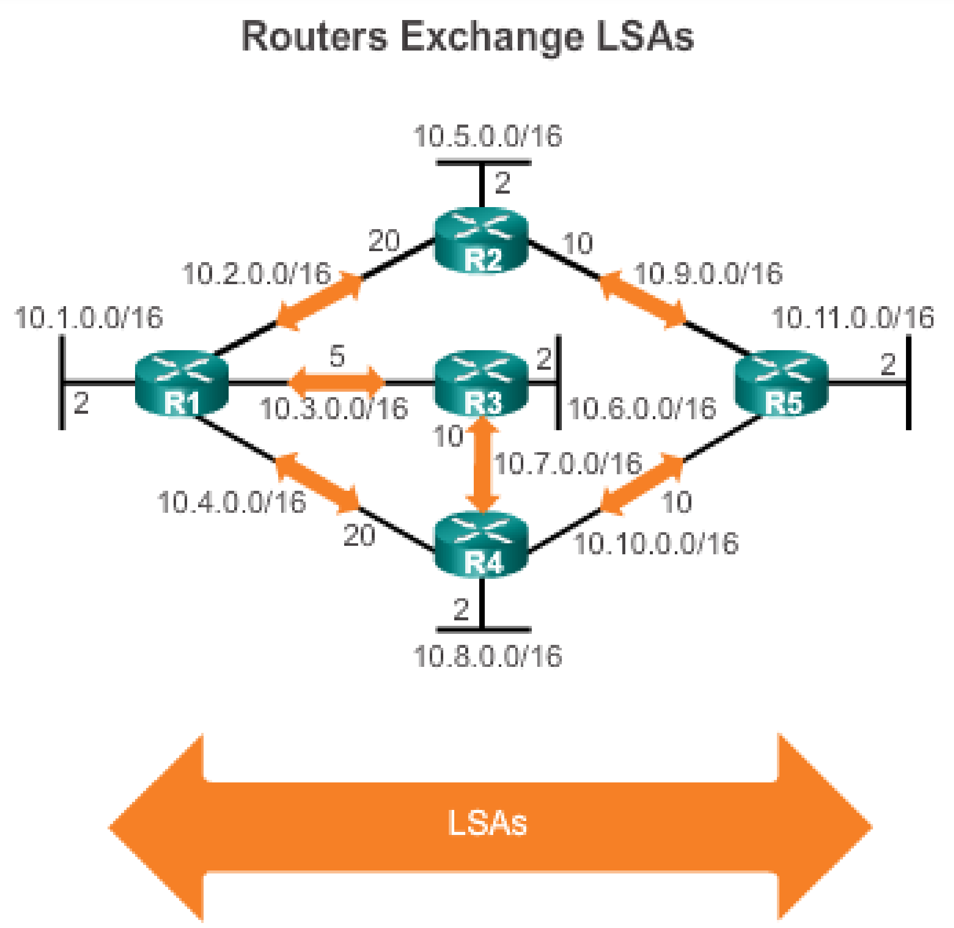
LINK-STATE OPERATION



If a neighbor is present, the OSPF-enabled router attempts to establish a neighbor adjacency with that neighbor

OPEN SHORTEST PATH FIRST

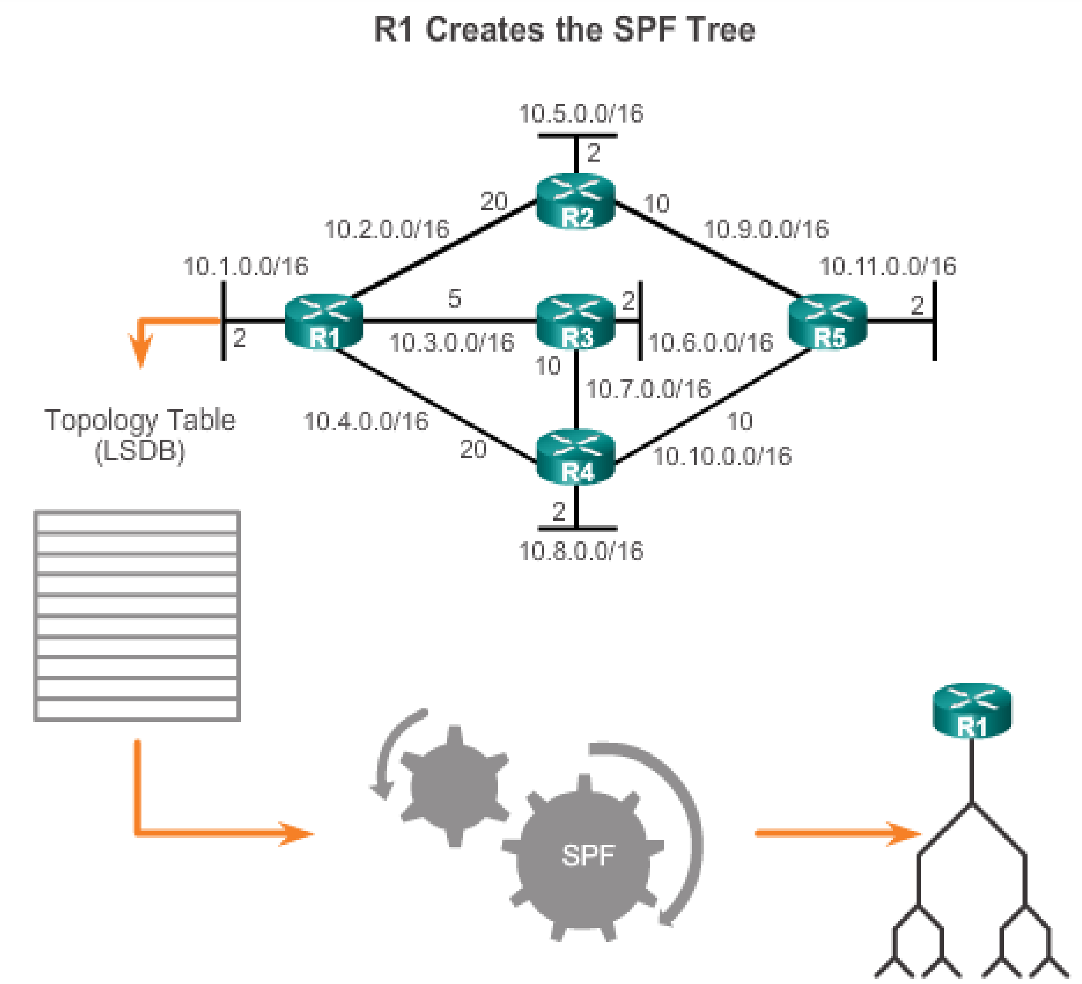
LINK-STATE OPERATION (CONT.)



- LSAs contain the state and cost of each directly connected link.
- Routers flood their LSAs to adjacent neighbors.
- Adjacent neighbors receiving the LSA immediately flood the LSA to other directly connected neighbors, until all routers in the area have all LSAs.

OPEN SHORTEST PATH FIRST

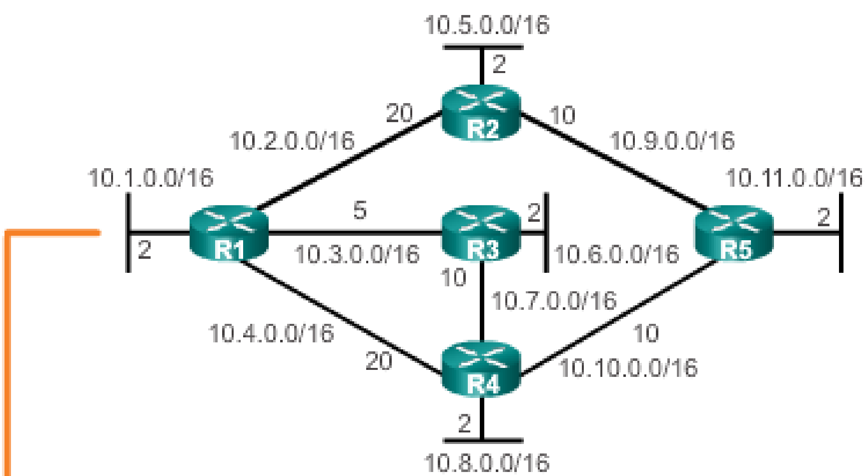
LINK-STATE OPERATION



- Build the topology table based on the received LSAs.
- This database eventually holds all the information about the topology of the network.
- Execute the SPF Algorithm.

LINK-STATE OPERATION (CONT.)

Content of the R1 SPF Tree

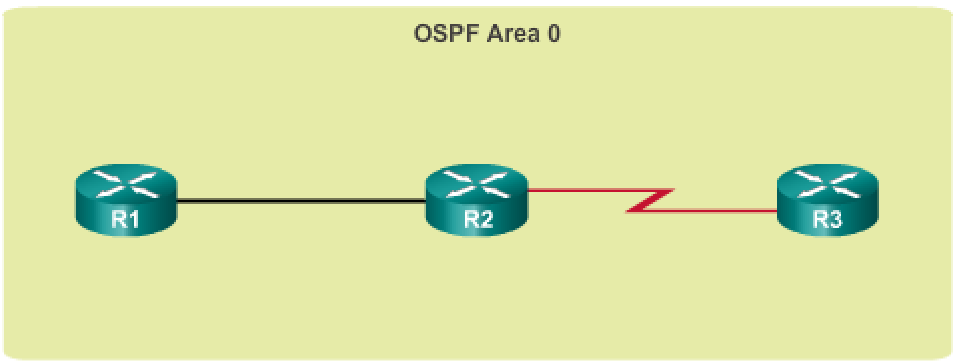


Destination	Shortest Path	Cost
10.5.0.0/16	R1 → R2	22
10.6.0.0/16	R1 → R3	7
10.7.0.0/16	R1 → R3	15
10.8.0.0/16	R1 → R3 → R4	17
10.9.0.0/16	R1 → R2	30
10.10.0.0/16	R1 → R3 → R4	25
10.11.0.0/16	R1 → R3 → R4 → R5	27

From the SPF tree, the best paths are inserted into the routing table.

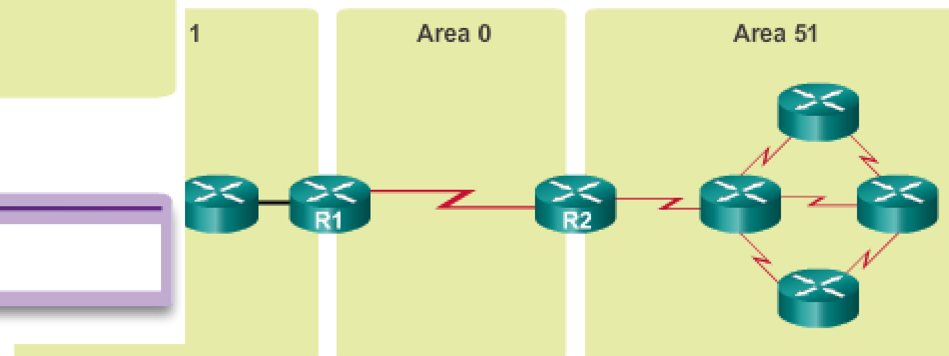
SINGLE-AREA AND MULTIAREA OSPF

Single-Area OSPF



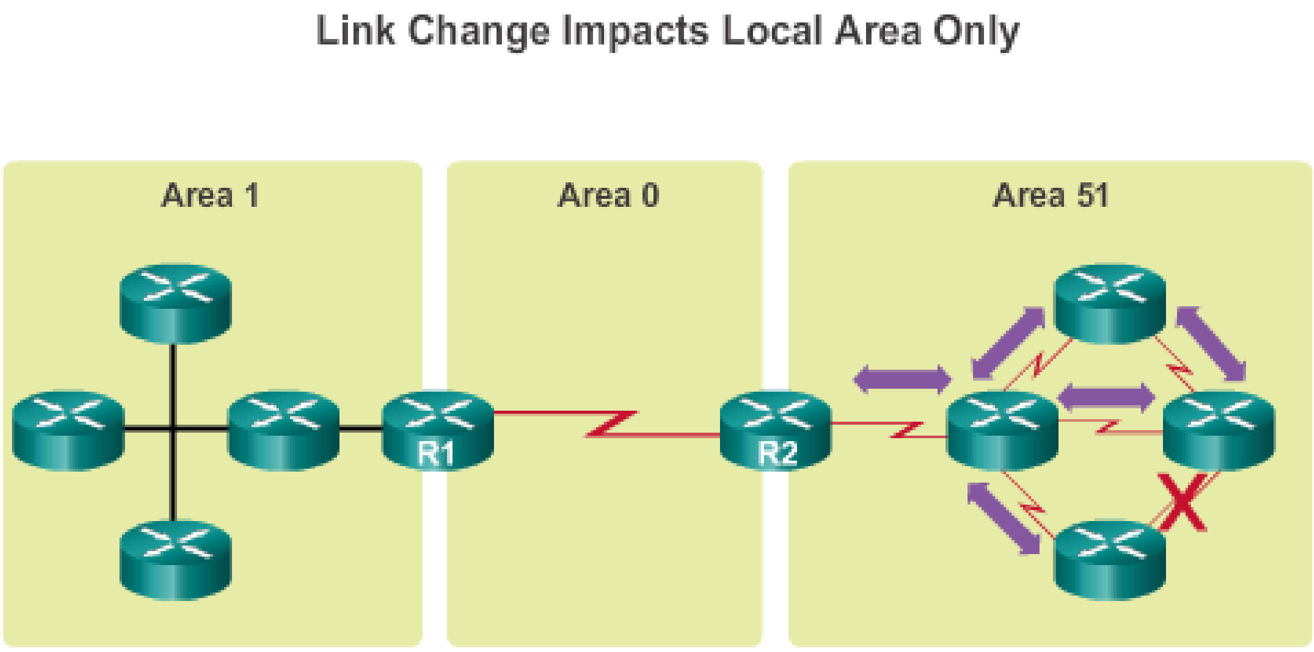
- Area 0 is also called the backbone area.
- Single-area OSPF is useful in smaller networks with few routers.

Multiarea OSPF



- Implemented using a two-layer area hierarchy as all areas must connect to the backbone area (area 0).
- Interconnecting routers are called Area Border Routers (ABR).
- Useful in larger network deployments to reduce processing and memory overhead.

SINGLE-AREA AND MULTIAREA OSPF (CONT.)



- Link failure affects the local area only (area 51).
- The ABR (R2) isolates the fault to area 51 only.
- Routers in areas 0 and 1 do not need the run the SPF algorithm.

ENCAPSULATING OSPF MESSAGES

OSPF IPv4 Header Fields

Data Link Frame Header	IP Packet Header	OSPF Packet Header	OSPF Packet Type-Specific Database

Data Link Frame (Ethernet Fields shown here)
MAC Destination Address = Multicast: 01-00-5E-00-00-05 or 01-00-5E-00-00-06
MAC Source Address = Address of sending interface

IP Packet
IP Source Address = Address of sending interface
IP Destination Address = Multicast: 224.0.0.5 or 224.0.0.6
Protocol field = 89 for OSPF

OSPF Packet Header
Type code for OSPF Packet type
Router ID and Area Id

OSPF Packet types
0x01 Hello
0x02 Database Description (DD)
0X03 Link State Request
0X04 Link State Update
0X05 Link State Acknowledgment

TYPES OF OSPF PACKETS

OSPF Packet Descriptions

Type	Packet Name	Description
1	Hello	Discovers neighbors and builds adjacencies between them
2	Database Description (DBD)	Checks for database synchronization between routers
3	Link-State Request (LSR)	Requests specific link-state records from router to router
4	Link-State Update (LSU)	Sends specifically requested link-state records
5	Link-State Acknowledgment (LSAck)	Acknowledges the other packet types

OSPF MESSAGES
HELLO PACKET

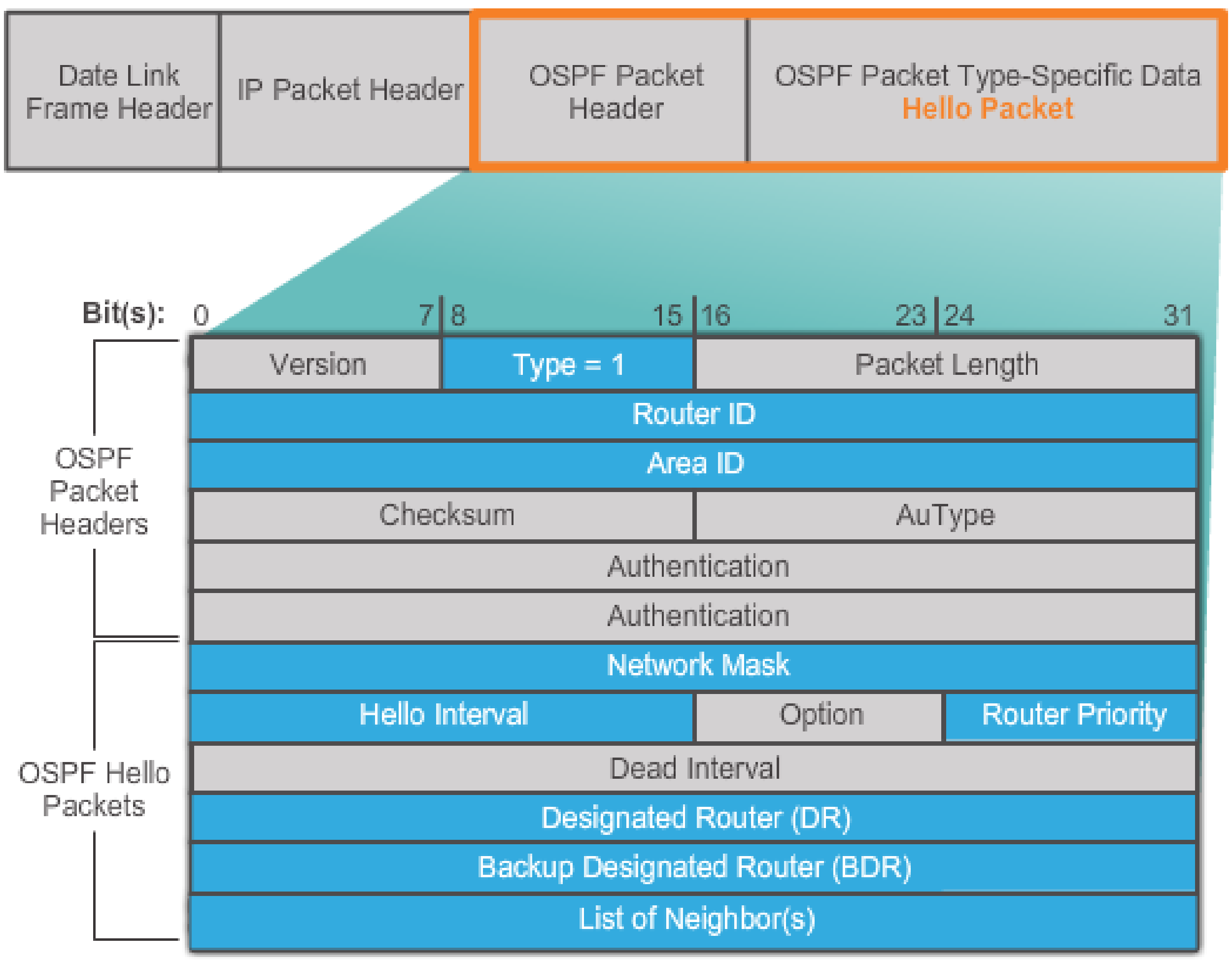
OSPF Type 1 packet = Hello packet:

- Discover OSPF neighbors and establish neighbor adjacencies.
- Advertise parameters on which two routers must agree to become neighbors.
- Elect the Designated Router (DR) and Backup Designated Router (BDR) on multiaccess networks like Ethernet and Frame Relay.

OSPF MESSAGES

HELLO PACKET (CONT.)

OSPF Hello Packet Content



HELLO PACKET INTERVALS

OSPF Hello packets are transmitted:

- To 224.0.0.5 in IPv4 and FF02::5 in IPv6 (all OSPF routers)
- Every 10 seconds (default on multiaccess and point-to-point networks)
- Every 30 seconds (default on non-broadcast multiaccess [NBMA] networks)
- Dead interval is the period that the router waits to receive a Hello packet before declaring the neighbor down
- Router floods the LSDB with information about down neighbors out all OSPF enabled interfaces
- Cisco’s default is 4 times the Hello interval

OSPF MESSAGES

LINK-STATE UPDATES

LSUs Contain LSAs

Type	Packet Name	Description
1	Hello	Discovers neighbors and builds adjacencies between them
2	DBD	Checks for database synchronization between router
3	LSR	Requests specific link-state records from router to router
4	LSU	Sends specifically requested link-state records
5	LSAck	Acknowledges the other packet types

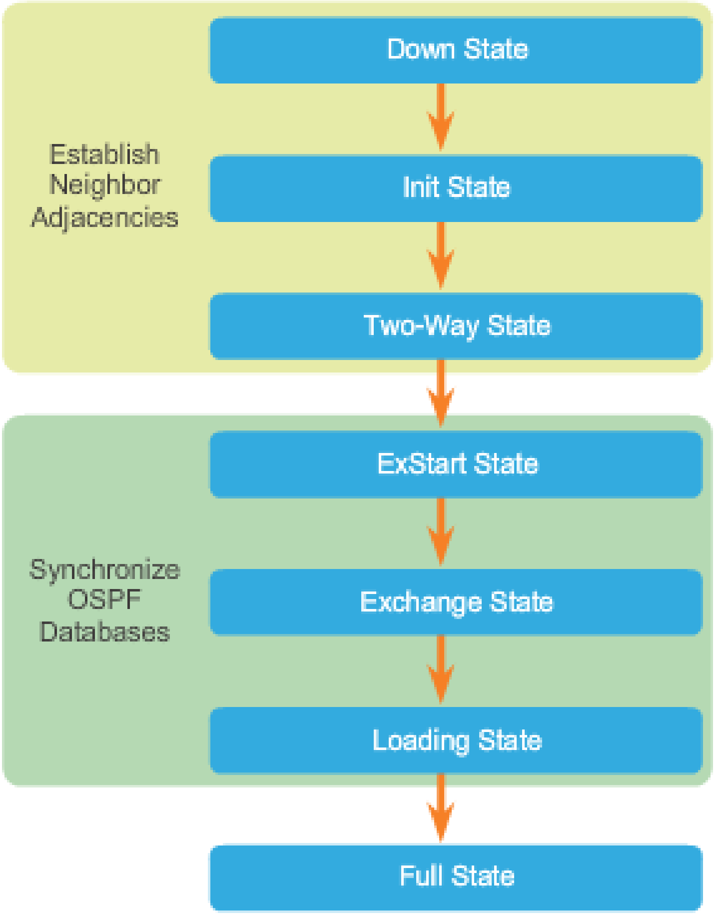
LSA Type	Description
1	Router LSAs
2	Network LSAs
3 or 4	Summary LSAs
5	Autonomous System External LSAs
6	Multicast OSPF LSAs
7	Defined for Not-So-Stubby Areas
8	External Attributes LSA for Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
9,10,11	Opaque LSAs

- An LSU contains one or more LSAs.
- LSAs contain route information for destination networks.

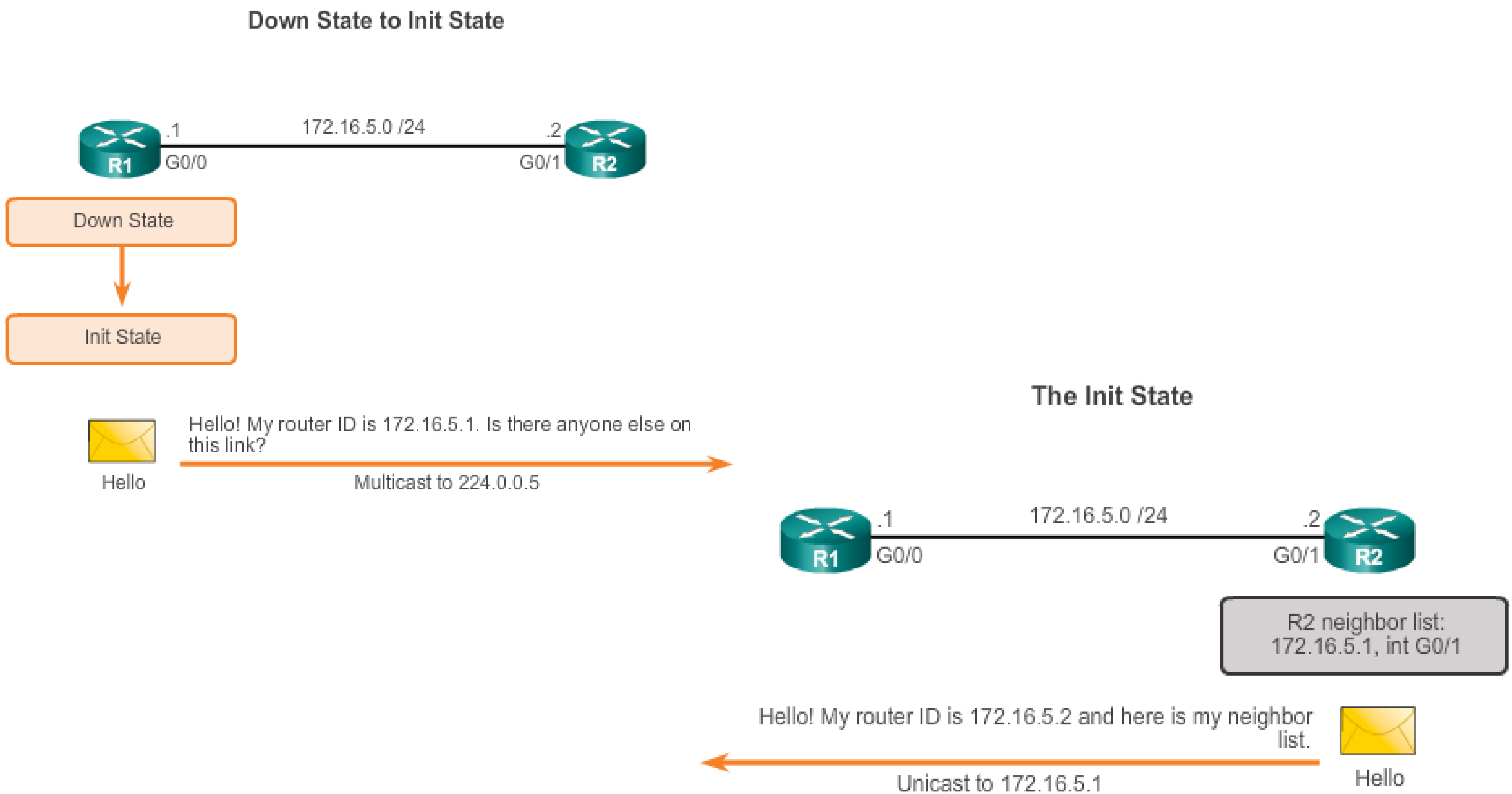
OSPF OPERATIONAL STATES

When an OSPF router is initially connected to a network, it attempts to:

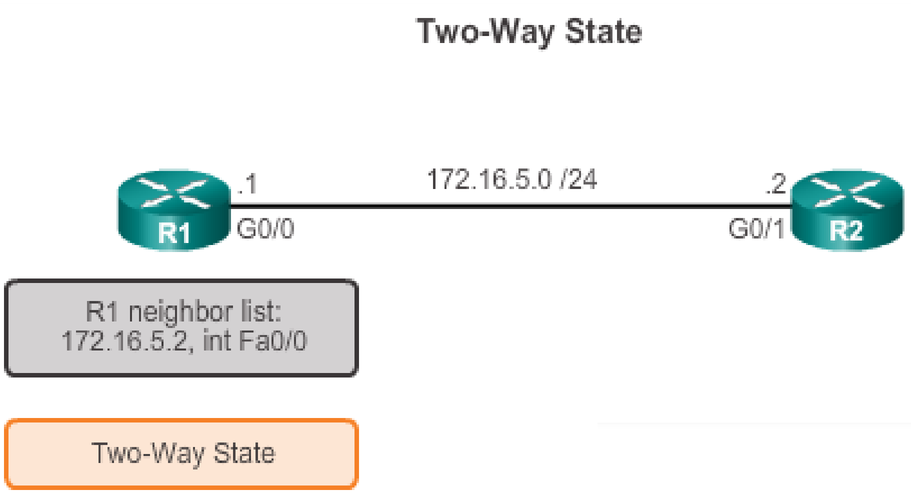
- Create adjacencies with neighbors
- Exchange routing information
- Calculate the best routes
- Reach convergence
- OSPF progresses through several states while attempting to reach convergence.

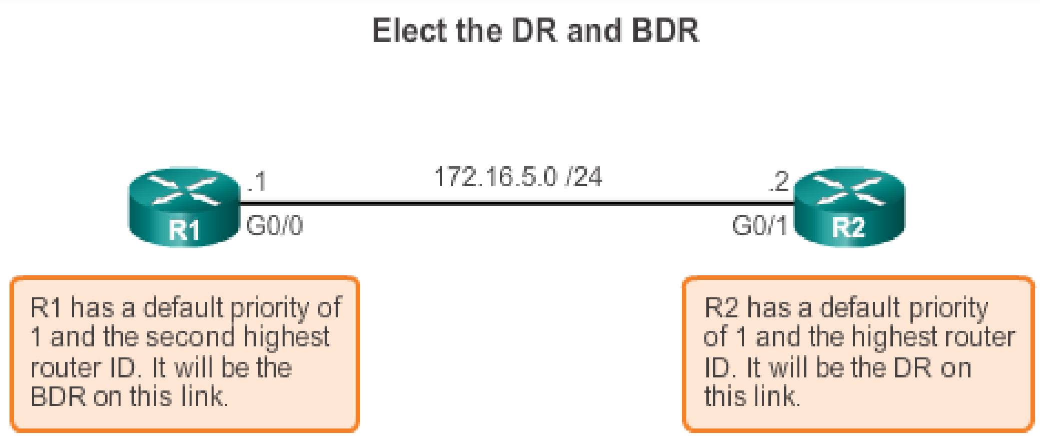


OSPF OPERATION
ESTABLISH NEIGHBOR ADJACENCIES



ESTABLISH NEIGHBOR ADJACENCIES (CONT.)

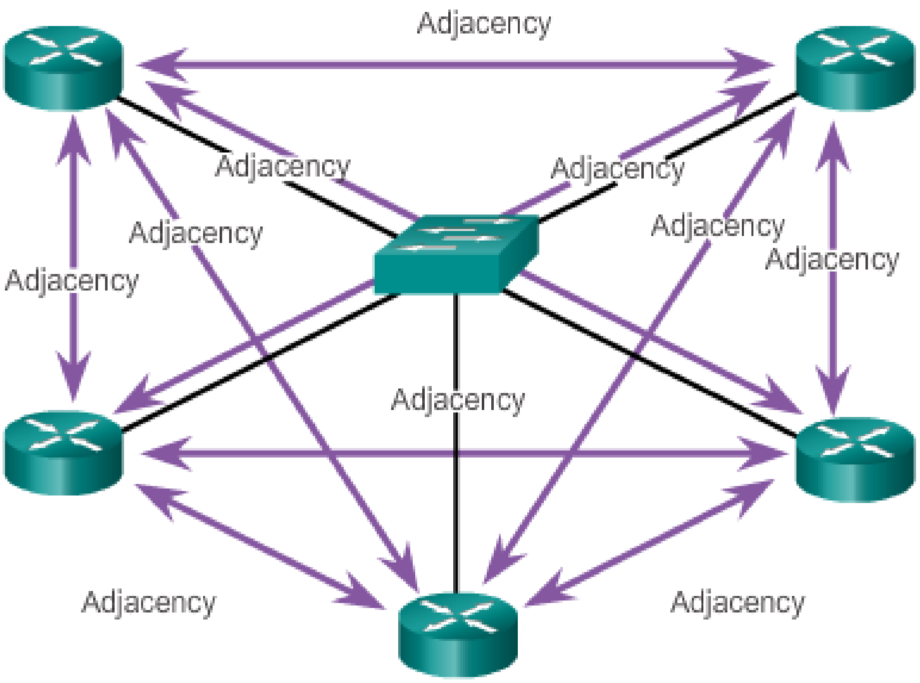




DR and BDR election only occurs on multi-access networks such as Ethernet LANs.

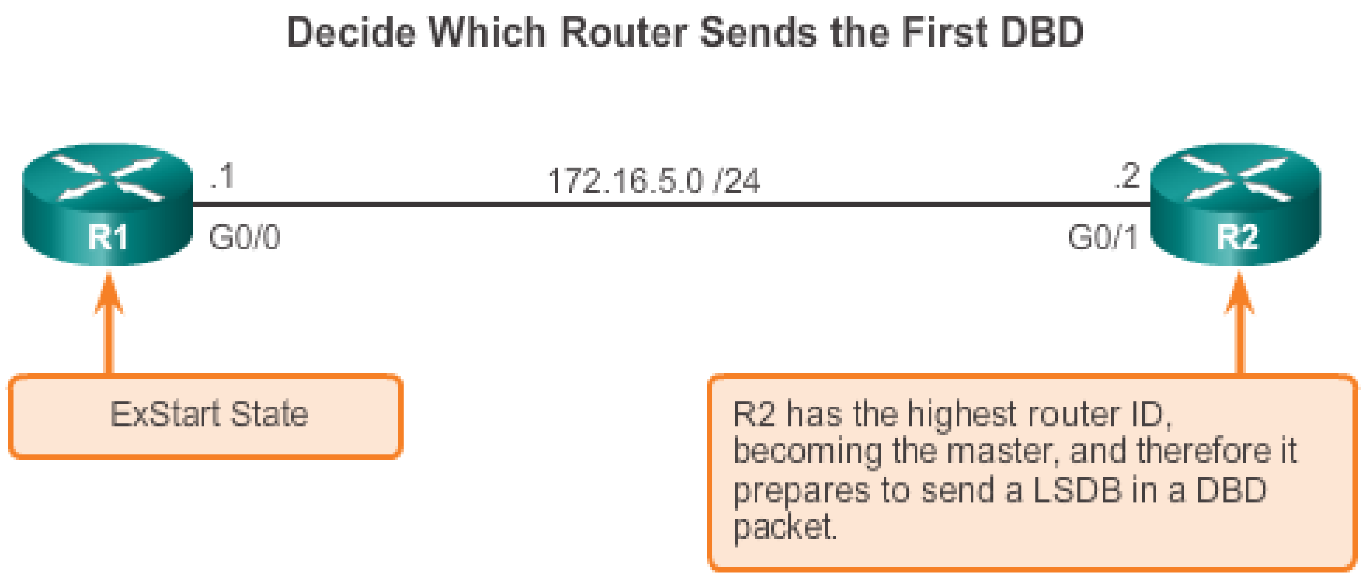
OSPF DR AND BDR

Creating Adjacencies With Every Neighbor

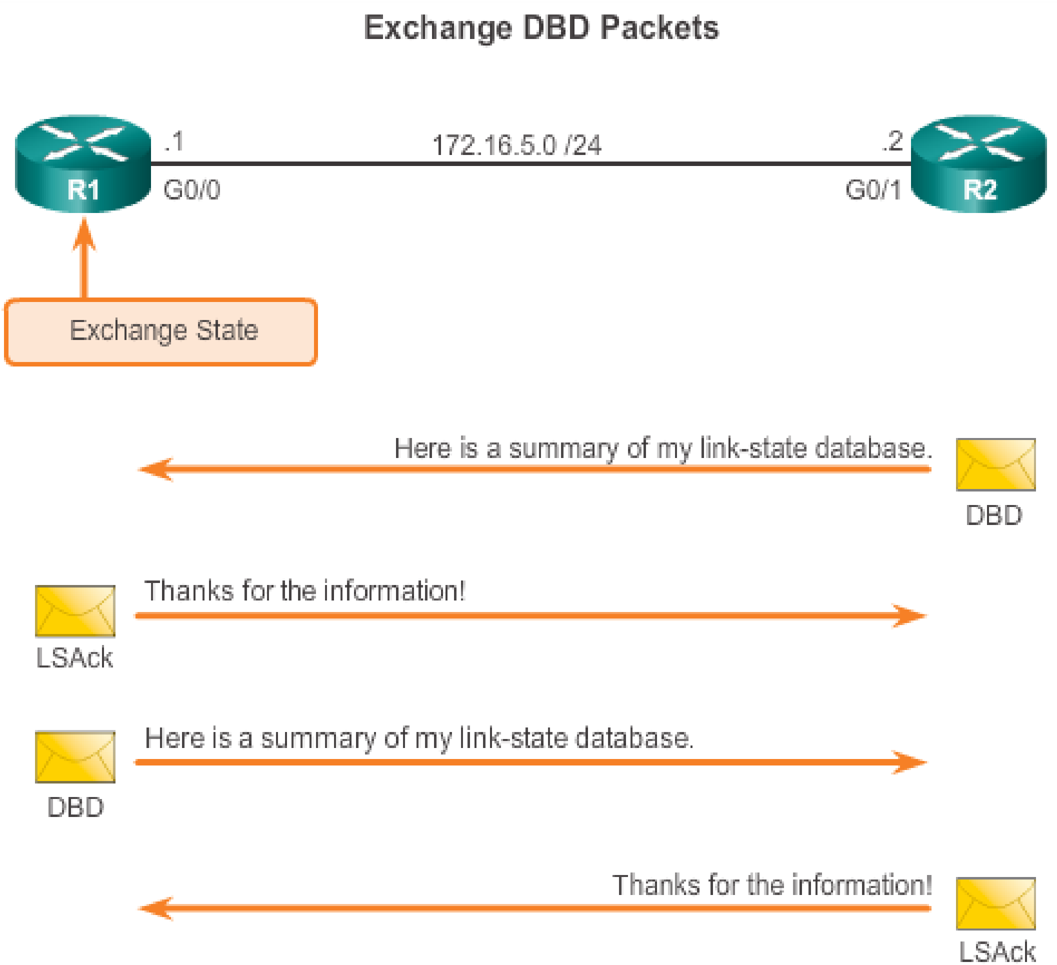


Number of Adjacencies=n(n-1)/2
n=number of routers
Example:5 routers (5-1)/2=10 adjacencies

SYNCHRONIZING OSPF DATABASE



SYNCHRONIZING OSPF DATABASE (CONT.)



Telkom University

School of Industrial and System Engineering

OSPF ROUTER ID

OSPF NETWORK TOPOLOGY

Entering Router OSPF Configuration Mode on R1

```
R1(config)# router ospf 10
R1(config-router)# ?
Router configuration commands:
  auto-cost                 Calculate OSPF interface cost
                            according to bandwidth
  network                   Enable routing on an IP network
  no                        Negate a command or set its defaults
  passive-interface         Suppress routing updates on an
                            interface
  priority                  OSPF topology priority
  router-id                 router-id for this OSPF process
```

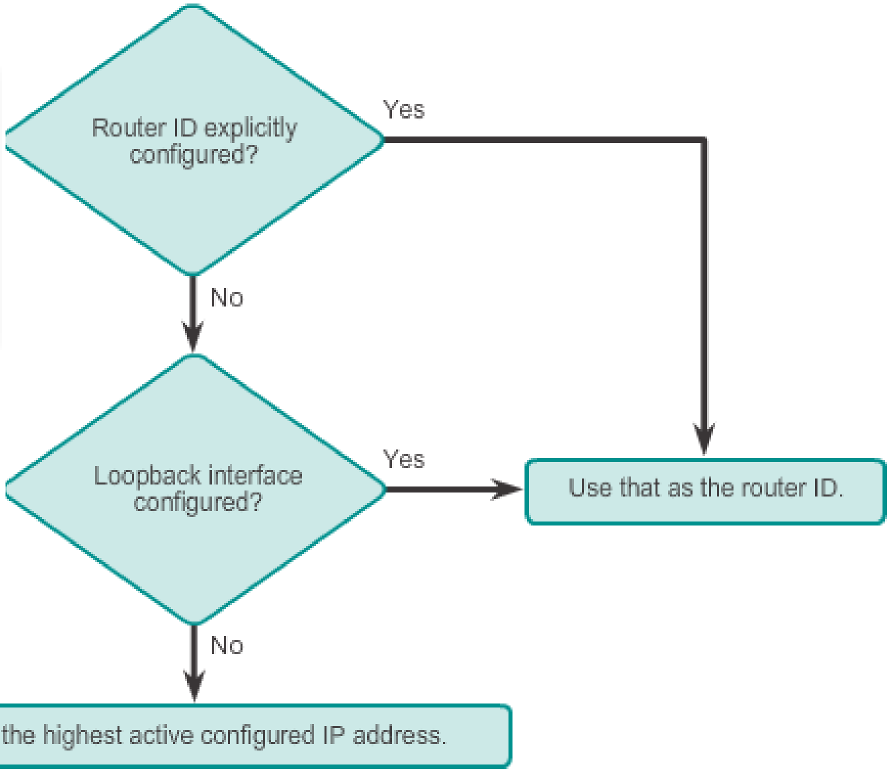
Note: Output has been altered to display only the commands that will be used in this chapter.

OSPF ROUTER ID

```
R1(config)# router ospf 10
R1(config-router)# router-id 1.1.1.1
% OSPF: Reload or use "clear ip ospf process" command, for
this to take effect
R1(config-router)# end
R1#
*Mar 25 19:46:09.711: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from
console by console
```

```
R1(config)# interface loopback 0
R1(config-if)# ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
R1(config-if)# end
R1#
```

Router ID Order of Precedence



Clearing the OSPF Process

```
R1# clear ip ospf process
Reset ALL OSPF processes? [no]: y
R1#
*Mar 25 19:46:22.423: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr
3.3.3.3 on Serial0/0/1 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down:
Interface down or detached
*Mar 25 19:46:22.423: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr
2.2.2.2 on Serial0/0/0 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down:
Interface down or detached
```

THE NETWORK COMMAND

Assigning Interfaces to an OSPF Area

```
R1(config)# router ospf 10
R1(config-router)# network 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R1(config-router)# network 172.16.3.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
R1(config-router)# network 192.168.10.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
R1(config-router)#
R1#
```

Assigning Interfaces to an OSPF Area with a Quad Zero

```
R1(config)# router ospf 10
R1(config-router)# network 172.16.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
R1(config-router)# network 172.16.3.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
R1(config-router)# network 192.168.10.5 0.0.0.0 area 0
R1(config-router)#
R1#
```

CONFIGURE SINGLE-AREA OSPFV2

PASSIVE INTERFACE

- By default, OSPF messages are forwarded out all OSPF-enabled interfaces. However, these messages really only need to be sent out interfaces connecting to other OSPF-enabled routers.
- Sending out unneeded messages on a LAN affects the network in three ways:
  - Inefficient Use of Bandwidth
  - Inefficient Use of Resources
  - Increased Security Risk
- The Passive Interface feature helps limiting the scope of routing updates advertisements.

CONFIGURING PASSIVE INTERFACES

Configuring a Passive Interface on R1

```
R1(config)# router ospf 10
R1(config-router)# passive-interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R1(config-router)# end
R1#
```

Use the **passive-interface** router configuration mode command to prevent the transmission of routing messages through a router interface, but still allow that network to be advertised to other routers.

OSPF METRIC = COST

Cost = *reference bandwidth* / *interface bandwidth*
(default reference bandwidth is 10^8)
Cost = 100,000,000 bps / *interface bandwidth in bps*

Default Cisco OSPF Cost Values

Interface Type	Reference Bandwidth in bps		Default Bandwidth in bps	Cost
Gigabit Ethernet 10 Gbps	100,000,000	÷	10,000,000,000	1
Gigabit Ethernet 1 Gbps	100,000,000	÷	1,000,000,000	1
Fast Ethernet 100 Mbps	100,000,000	÷	100,000,000	1
Ethernet 10 Mbps	100,000,000	÷	10,000,000	10
Serial 1.544 Mbps	100,000,000	÷	1,544,000	64
Serial 128 kbps	100,000,000	÷	128,000	781
Serial 64 kbps	100,000,000	÷	64,000	1562

Same Cos
due to
reference
bandwidtl

OSPF ACCUMULATES COSTS

Cost of an OSPF route is the accumulated value from one router to the destination network.

```
R1# show ip route | include 172.16.2.0
O        172.16.2.0/24 [110/65] via 172.16.3.2, 03:39:07,
         Serial0/0/0
R1#
R1# show ip route 172.16.2.0
Routing entry for 172.16.2.0/24
  Known via "ospf 10", distance 110, metric 65, type intra
  area
  Last update from 172.16.3.2 on Serial0/0/0, 03:39:15 ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
  * 172.16.3.2, from 2.2.2.2, 03:39:15 ago, via Serial0/0/0
      Route metric is 65, traffic share count is 1
R1#
```

ADJUSTING THE REFERENCE BANDWIDTH

- Use the **command - auto-cost reference-bandwidth**
- Must be configured on every router in the OSPF domain
- Notice that the value is expressed in Mb/s:
  - **Gigabit Ethernet** - **auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000**
  - **10 Gigabit Ethernet** - **auto-cost reference-bandwidth 10000**

Verifying the S0/0/0 Link Cost

```
R1# show ip ospf interface serial 0/0/0
Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
 Internet Address 172.16.3.1/30,Area 0,Attached via Network Statement
 Process ID 10,Router ID 1.1.1.1,Network Type POINT_TO_POINT,Cost:647
 Topology-MTID    Cost    Disabled    Shutdown      Topol
        0          647       no          no           
 Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT
 Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40,
   oob-resync timeout 40
   Hello due in 00:00:01
 Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
 Cisco NSF helper support enabled
 IETF NSF helper support enabled
 Index 3/3, flood queue length 0
 Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
 Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
 Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
 Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
   Adjacent with neighbor 2.2.2.2
 Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
R1#
```

Verifying the Metric to the R2 LAN

```
R1# show ip route | include 172.16.2.0
O       172.16.2.0/24 [110/648] via 172.16.3.2, 00:06:03, Serial0/0/0
R1#
R1# show ip route 172.16.2.0
Routing entry for 172.16.2.0/24
  Known via "ospf 10", distance 110, metric 648, type intra area
  Last update from 172.16.3.2 on Serial0/0/0, 00:06:17 ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
  * 172.16.3.2, from 2.2.2.2, 00:06:17 ago, via Serial0/0/0
      Route metric is 648, traffic share count is 1
R1#
R1#
```

DEFAULT INTERFACE BANDWIDTHS

On Cisco routers, the default bandwidth on most serial interfaces is set to 1.544 Mb/s.

Verifying the Default Bandwidth Settings of R1 Serial 0/0/0

```
R1# show interfaces serial 0/0/0
Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is WIC MBRD Serial
  Description: Link to R2
  Internet address is 172.16.3.1/30
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1544 Kbit/sec, DLY 20000 usec,
     reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation HDLC, loopback not set
  Keepalive set (10 sec)
  Last input 00:00:05, output 00:00:03, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total
```

ADJUSTING THE INTERFACE BANDWIDTHS

Adjusting the R1 Serial 0/0/1 Interface

```
R1(config)# int s0/0/1
R1(config-if)# bandwidth 64
R1(config-if)# end
R1#
*Mar 27 10:10:07.735: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by c
R1#
R1# show interfaces serial 0/0/1 | include BW
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 64 Kbit/sec, DLY 20000 usec,
R1#
R1# show ip ospf interface serial 0/0/1 | include Cost:
  Process ID 10, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type
  POINT_TO_POINT, Cost: 15625
R1#
```

MANUALLY SETTING THE OSPF COST

Both the **bandwidth** interface command and the **ip ospf cost** interface command achieve the same result, which is to provide an accurate value for use by OSPF in determining the best route.

```
R1(config)# int s0/0/1
R1(config-if)# no bandwidth 64
R1(config-if)# ip ospf cost 15625
R1(config-if)# end
R1#
R1# show interface serial 0/0/1 | include BW
    MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1544 Kbit/sec, DLY 20000 usec,
R1#
R1# show ip ospf interface serial 0/0/1 | include Cost:
    Process ID 10, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type POINT_TO_POINT,
    Cost: 15625
R1#
```

VERIFY OSPF NEIGHBORS

Verify that the router has formed an adjacency with its neighboring routers.

```
R1# show ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID   Pri   State    Dead Time Address        Interface
3.3.3.3       0     FULL/-   00:00:37  192.168.10.6   Serial0/0/1
2.2.2.2       0     FULL/-   00:00:30  172.16.3.2     Serial0/0/0
R1#
```

VERIFY OSPF PROTOCOL SETTINGS

Verifying R1's OSPF Neighbors

```
R1# show ip protocols
*** IP Routing is NSF aware ***

Routing Protocol is "ospf 10"
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not
  set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not
  set
  Router ID 1.1.1.1
  Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0
  nssa
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
    172.16.3.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
    192.168.10.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway          Distance      Last Update
    2.2.2.2               110      00:17:18
    3.3.3.3               110      00:14:49
  Distance: (default is 110)

R1#
```

VERIFY OSPF PROCESS INFORMATION

Verifying R1's OSPF Process

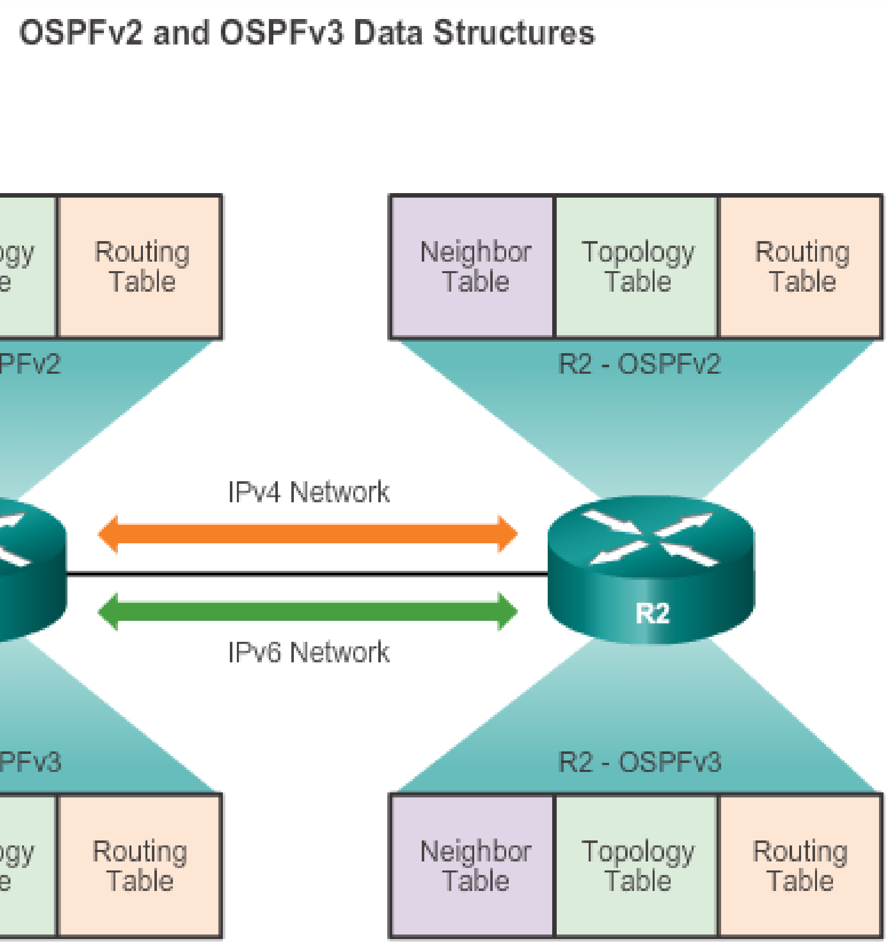
```
R1# show ip ospf
Routing Process "ospf 10" with ID 1.1.1.1
Start time: 01:37:15.156, Time elapsed: 01:32:57.776
Supports only single TOS(TOS0) routes
Supports opaque LSA
Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
Supports area transit capability
Supports NSSA (compatible with RFC 3101)
Event-log enabled, Maximum number of events: 1000, Mode:
cyclic
Router is not originating router-LSAs with maximum metric
Initial SPF schedule delay 5000 msecs
Minimum hold time between two consecutive SPFs 10000 msecs
Maximum wait time between two consecutive SPFs 10000 msecs
Incremental-SPF disabled
Minimum LSA interval 5 secs
Minimum LSA arrival 1000 msecs
LSA group pacing timer 240 secs
Interface flood pacing timer 33 msecs
Retransmission pacing timer 66 msecs
Number of external LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
Number of opaque AS LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
Number of DCbitless external and opaque AS LSA 0
Number of DoNotAge external and opaque AS LSA 0
```

VERIFY OSPF INTERFACE SETTINGS

Verifying R1's OSPF Interfaces

```
R1# show ip ospf interface brief
Interface    PID   Area    IP Address/Mask    Cost  State    Nbrs F/C
Se0/0/1      10    0       192.168.10.5/30    15625 P2P      1/1
Se0/0/0      10    0       172.16.3.1/30      647   P2P      1/1
Gi0/0        10    0       172.16.1.1/24      1     DR       0/0
R1#
```

OSPFV3


OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 Data Structures
Neighbor Table
Topology Table
Routing Table
R1 - OSPFv2
Neighbor Table
Topology Table
Routing Table
R2 - OSPFv2
IPv4 Network
R1
R2
IPv6 Network
R1 - OSPFv3
R2 - OSPFv3
Neighbor Table
Topology Table
Routing Table
Neighbor Table
Topology Table
Routing Table

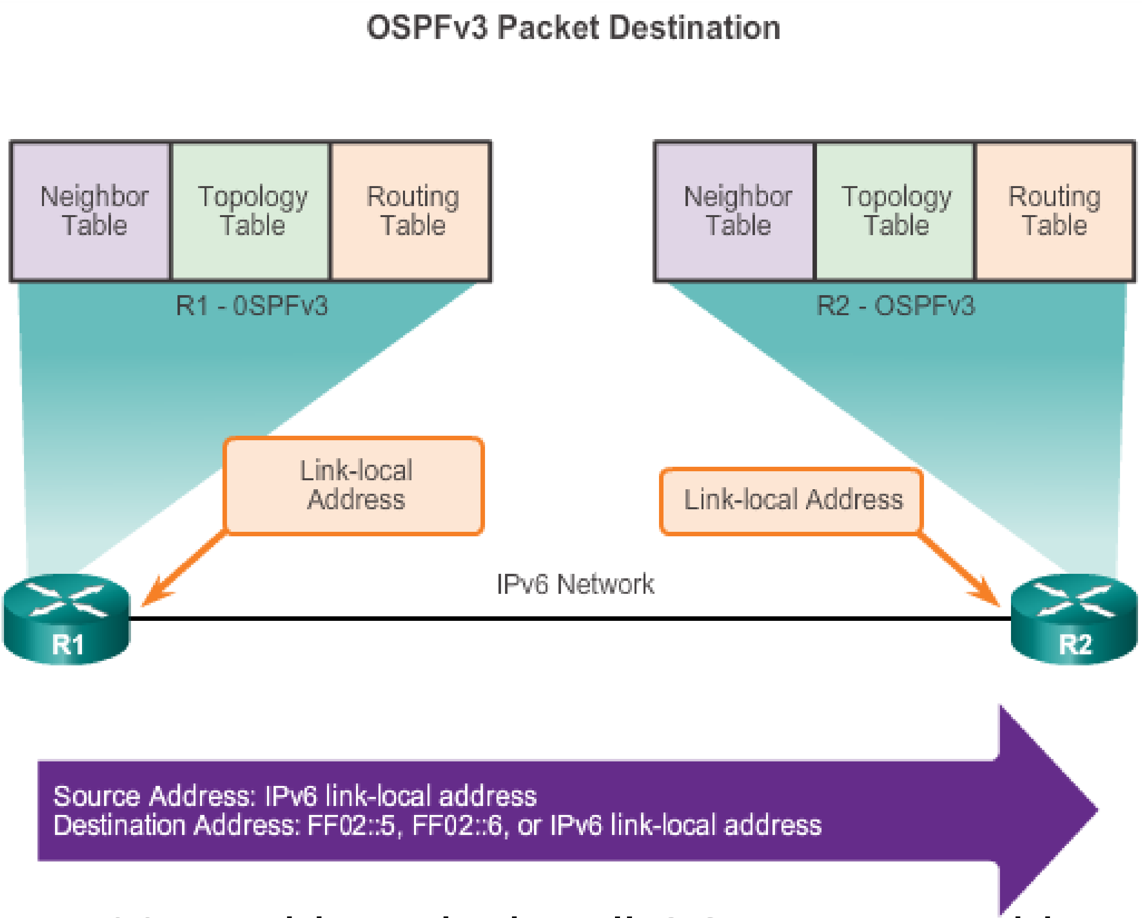
SIMILARITIES BETWEEN OSPFV2 TO OSPFV3

OSPFv2 and OSPFv3	
Link-State	Yes
Routing Algorithm	SPF
Metric	Cost
Areas	Supports the same two-level hierarchy
Packet Types	Same Hello, DBD, LSR, LSU and LSAck packets
Neighbor Discovery	Transitions through the same states using Hello packets
DR and BDR	Function and election process is the same
Router ID	32-bit router ID: determined by the same process in both protocols

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OSPFV2 TO OSPFV3

	OSPFv2	OSPFv3
Advertises	IPv4 networks	IPv6 prefixes
Source Address	IPv4 source address	IPv6 link-local address
Destination Address	Choice of: • Neighbor IPv4 unicast address • 224.0.0.5 all-OSPF-routers multicast address • 224.0.0.6 DR/BDR multicast address	Choice of: • Neighbor IPv6 link-local address • FF02::5 all-OSPFv3-routers multicast address • FF02::6 DR/BDR multicast address
Advertise Networks	Configured using the **`network`** router configuration command	Configured using the **`ipv6 ospf process-id area-id`** interface configuration command
IP Unicast Routing	IPv4 unicast routing is enabled by default.	IPv6 unicast forwarding is not enabled by default. The **`ipv6 unicast-routing`** global configuration command must be configured.
Authentication	Plain text and MD5	IPv6 authentication

LINK-LOCAL ADDRESSES



FF02::5 address is the all OSPF router address
FF02::6 is the DR/BDR multicast address

OSPFV3 NETWORK TOPOLOGY

Configuring Global-Unicast Addresses on R1

```
R1(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing
R1(config)#
R1(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)# description R1 LAN
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:CAFE:1::1/64
R1(config-if)# no shut
R1(config-if)#
R1(config-if)# interface Serial0/0/0
R1(config-if)# description Link to R2
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:CAFE:A001::1/64
R1(config-if)# clock rate 128000
R1(config-if)# no shut
R1(config-if)#
R1(config-if)# interface Serial0/0/1
R1(config-if)# description Link to R3
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:CAFE:A003::1/64
R1(config-if)# no shut
R1(config-if)# end
R1#
```

CONFIGURING OSPFV3

OSPFV3 NETWORK TOPOLOGY (CONT.)

Steps to Configure OSPFv3

Step 1: Enable IPv6 unicast routing: **`ipv6 unicast-routing`**.

Step 2: (Optional) Configure link-local addresses.

Step 3: Configure a 32-bit router ID in OSPFv3 router configuration mode using the **`router-id`** `rid` command.

Step 4: Configure optional routing specifics such as adjusting the reference bandwidth.

Step 5: (Optional) Configure OSPFv3 interface specific settings. For example, adjust the interface bandwidth.

Step 6: Enable IPv6 routing by using the **`ipv6 ospf area`** command.

```
R1# show ipv6 interface brief
Em0/0                      [administratively down/down]
    unassigned
GigabitEthernet0/0         [up/up]
    FE80::32F7:DFF:FEA3:DA0
    2001:DB8:CAFE:1::1
GigabitEthernet0/1         [administratively down/down]
    unassigned
Serial0/0/0                [up/up]
    FE80::32F7:DFF:FEA3:DA0
    2001:DB8:CAFE:A001::1
Serial0/0/1                [up/up]
    FE80::32F7:DFF:FEA3:DA0
    2001:DB8:CAFE:A003::1
R1#
```

- Link-local addresses are automatically created when an IPv6 global unicast address is assigned to the interface (required).
- Global unicast addresses are not required.
- Cisco routers create the link-local address using FE80::/10 prefix and the EUI-64 process unless the router is configured manually,
- EUI-64 involves using the 48-bit Ethernet MAC address, inserting FFFE in the middle and flipping the seventh bit. For serial interfaces, Cisco uses the MAC address of an Ethernet interface.
- Notice in the figure that all three interfaces are using the same link-local address.

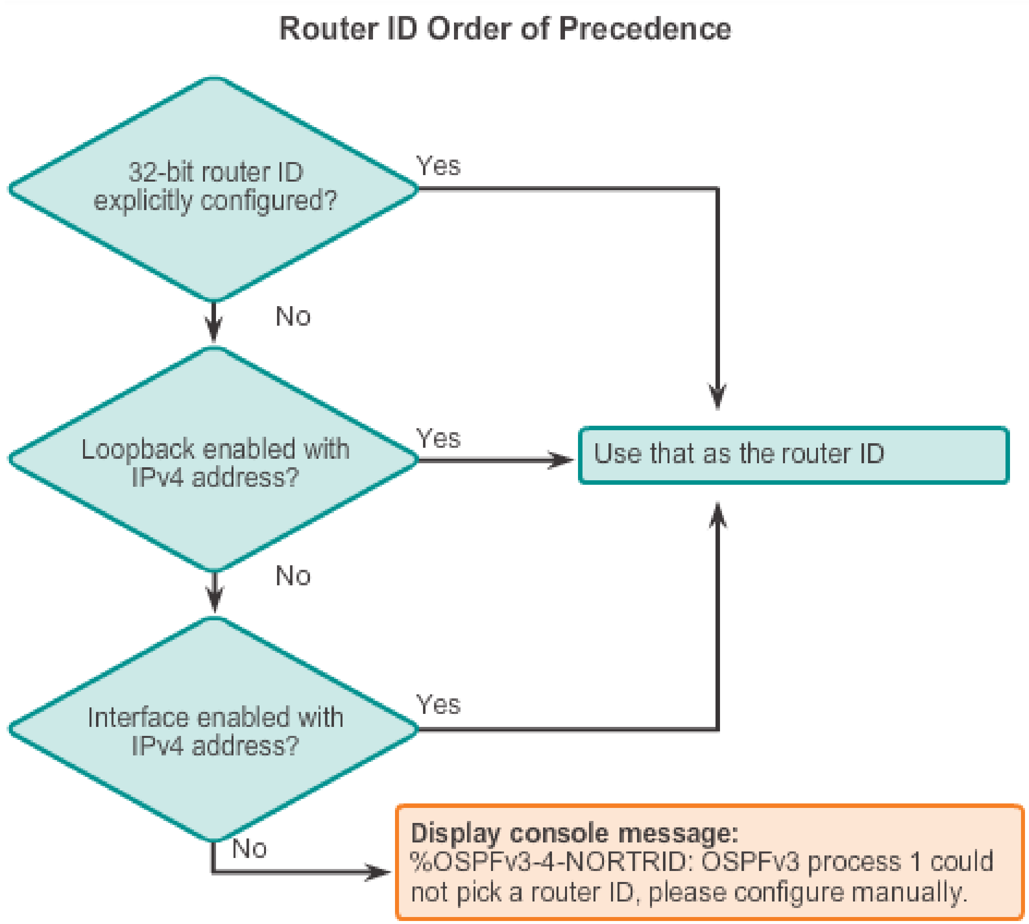
ASSIGNING LINK-LOCAL ADDRESSES

Manually configuring the link-local address provides the ability to create an address that is recognizable and easier to remember.

```
R1(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::1 link-local
R1(config-if)# exit
R1(config)# interface Serial0/0/0
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::1 link-local
R1(config-if)# exit
R1(config)# interface Serial0/0/1
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::1 link-local
R1(config-if)#
```

```
R1# show ipv6 interface brief
Em0/0                  [administratively down/down]
    unassigned
GigabitEthernet0/0     [up/up]
    FE80::1
    2001:DB8:CAFE:1::1
GigabitEthernet0/1     [administratively down/down]
    unassigned
Serial0/0/0            [up/up]
    FE80::1
    2001:DB8:CAFE:A001::1
Serial0/0/1            [up/up]
    FE80::1
    2001:DB8:CAFE:A003::1
R1#
```

CONFIGURING THE OSPFV3 ROUTER ID



CONFIGURING THE OSPFV3 ROUTER ID (CONT.)

Assigning a Router ID to R1

```
R1(config)# ipv6 router ospf 10
R1(config-rtr)#
*Mar 29 11:21:53.739: %OSPFv3-4-NORTRID: Process OSPFv3-1-
IPv6 could not pick a router-id, please configure manually
R1(config-rtr)#
R1(config-rtr)# router-id 1.1.1.1
R1(config-rtr)#
R1(config-rtr)# auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000
% OSPFv3-1-IPv6: Reference bandwidth is changed. Please
ensure reference bandwidth is consistent across all routers.
R1(config-rtr)#
R1(config-rtr)# end
R1#
R1# show ipv6 protocols
IPv6 Routing Protocol is "connected"
IPv6 Routing Protocol is "ND"
IPv6 Routing Protocol is "ospf 10"
  Router ID 1.1.1.1
  Number of areas: 0 normal, 0 stub, 0 nssa
  Redistribution:
    None
R1#
```

MODIFYING AN OSPFV3 ROUTER ID

```
R1(config)# ipv6 router ospf 10
R1(config-rtr)# router-id 1.1.1.1
R1(config-rtr)# end
R1#
```

```
R1# clear ipv6 ospf process
Reset selected OSPFv3 processes? [no]: y
R1#
R1# show ipv6 protocols
IPv6 Routing Protocol is "connected"
IPv6 Routing Protocol is "ND"
IPv6 Routing Protocol is "ospf 10"
  Router ID 1.1.1.1
  Number of areas: 0 normal, 0 stub, 0 nssa
  Redistribution:
    None
R1#
```

ENABLING OSPFV3 ON INTERFACES

Instead of using the **network** router configuration mode command to specify matching interface addresses, OSPFv3 is configured directly on the interface.

```
R1(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
R1(config-if)#
R1(config-if)# interface Serial0/0/0
R1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
R1(config-if)#
R1(config-if)# interface Serial0/0/1
R1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
R1(config-if)#
R1(config-if)# end
R1#
R1# show ipv6 ospf interfaces brief
Interface    PID    Area       Intf ID    Cost    State   Nbrs F/C
Se0/0/1      10      0           7        15625   P2P     0/0
Se0/0/0      10      0           6        647     P2P     0/0
Gi0/0        10      0           3          1     WAIT    0/0
R1#
```

VERIFY OSPFV3

VERIFY OSPFV3 NEIGHBORS/PROTOCOL SETTINGS

```
R1# show ipv6 ospf neighbor

OSPFv3 Router with ID (1.1.1.1) (Process ID 10)

Neighbor ID   Pri   State      Dead Time   Interface ID Interface
3.3.3.3         0   FULL/  -   00:00:39    6            Serial0/0/1
2.2.2.2         0   FULL/  -   00:00:36    6            Serial0/0/0
R1#
```

```
R1# show ipv6 protocols
IPv6 Routing Protocol is "connected"
IPv6 Routing Protocol is "ND"
IPv6 Routing Protocol is "ospf 10"
  Router ID 1.1.1.1
  Number of areas: 1 normal, 0 stub, 0 nssa
  Interfaces (Area 0):
    Serial0/0/1
    Serial0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet0/0
  Redistribution:
    None
R1#
```

VERIFY OSPFV3 INTERFACES

```
R1# show ipv6 ospf interface brief
Interface     PID   Area          Intf ID    Cost  State Nbrs F/C
Se0/0/1       10    0             7          15625 P2P   1/1
Se0/0/0       10    0             6          647   P2P   1/1
Gi0/0         10    0             3          1     DR    0/0
R1#
```

VERIFY IPV6 ROUTING TABLE

```
R1# show ipv6 route ospf
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 10 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user
Static route
       B - BGP, R - RIP, H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1
       I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS
summary, D - EIGRP
       EX - EIGRP external, ND - ND Default, NDp - ND
Prefix, DCE - Destination
       NDr - Redirect, O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter,
OE1 - OSPF ext 1
       OE2 - OSPF ext 2, ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF
NSSA ext 2
O   2001:DB8:CAFE:2::/64 [110/657]
     via FE80::2, Serial0/0/0
O   2001:DB8:CAFE:3::/64 [110/1304]
     via FE80::2, Serial0/0/0
O   2001:DB8:CAFE:A002::/64 [110/1294]
     via FE80::2, Serial0/0/0
R1#
```

CHAPTER 8: SUMMARY

OSPF:

- For IPv4 is OSPFv2
- For IPv6 is OSPFv3
- Classless, link-state routing protocol with a default administrative distance of 110, and is denoted in the routing table with a route source code of **O**
- OSPFv2 is enabled with the **router ospf** *process-id* global configuration mode command. The *process-id* value is locally significant, which means that it does not need to match other OSPF routers to establish adjacencies with those neighbors.
- **Network** command uses the *wildcard-mask* value which is the inverse of the subnet mask, and the *area-id* value

CHAPTER 8: SUMMARY (CONT.)

OSPF:

- By default, OSPF Hello packets are sent every 10 seconds on multiaccess and point-to-point segments and every 30 seconds on NBMA segments (Frame Relay, X.25, ATM), and are used by OSPF to establish neighbor adjacencies. The Dead interval is four times the Hello interval, by default.
- For routers to become adjacent, their Hello interval, Dead interval, network types, and subnet masks must match. Use the **show ip ospf neighbors**command to verify OSPF adjacencies.
- In a multiaccess network, OSPF elects a DR to act as collection and distribution point for LSAs sent and received. A BDR is elected to assume the role of the DR should the DR fail. All other routers are known as DROTHERs. All routers send their LSAs to the DR, which then floods the LSA to all other routers in the multiaccess network.

CHAPTER 8: SUMMARY (CONT.)

OSPF:

- In multiaccess networks, the router with the highest router ID is the DR, and the router with the second highest router ID is the BDR. This can be superseded by the **ip ospf** *priority* command on that interface. The router with the highest priority value is the DR, and next-highest the BDR.
- The **show ip protocols** command is used to verify important OSPF configuration information, including the OSPF process ID, the router ID, and the networks the router is advertising.
- OSPFv3 is enabled on an interface and not under router configuration mode. OSPFv3 needs link-local addresses to be configured. IPv6 Unicast routing must be enabled for OSPFv3. A 32-bit router-ID is required before an interface can be enabled for OSPFv3.

CHAPTER 8: SUMMARY (CONT.)

OSPF:

- The **show ip protocols** command is used to verify important OSPFv2 configuration information, including the OSPF process ID, the router ID, and the networks the router is advertising.
- OSPFv3
  - Enabled on an interface and not under router configuration mode
  - Needs link-local addresses to be configured. IPv6
  - Unicast routing must be enabled for OSPFv3
  - 32-bit router-ID is required before an interface can be enabled for OSPFv3
  - **show ipv6 protocols** command is a quick way to verify configuration information (OSPF process ID, the router ID, and the interfaces enabled for OSPFv3)

TERIMA KASIH

Thank you very much for your kind attention