

# **Link state a Single area OSPF**

Prednáška 2

# Link State

- Základné prvky, ktoré používajú Link-state protokoly
  - **Link-state advertisements (LSAs) pakety**
    - Šírené záplavovo od pôvodcu všetkým smerovačom v sieti
    - Obsahujú informácie
      - Do akých sietí je smerovač pripojený, parametre liniek apod.
  - **Databáza susedov (Neighbour database)**
    - Obsahuje zoznam všetkých susedov, s ktorými je smerovač v susedskom vzťahu
  - **Topologická databáza (Topology database)**
    - Obsahuje celú topológiu siete
    - Smerovač má komplexnú znalosť siete
  - **SPF algoritmus (Dijkstrov alg.)**
    - **SPF** = Shortest Path Tree
    - Použitý na výpočet výsledného SPF stromu z topol. datab
      - Od smerovača do všetkých sietí v topológií
  - **Smerovacia tabuľka (Routing Table)**
    - Ukladá sa do nej výsledok výpočtu SPF algoritmu
    - Pre každú cestu (presná znalosť siete)

# Link State - činnosť

## ■ Link state smerovače

- Budujú a udržujú si susedské vzťahy so susedmi
  - Neighbour database
  - Pravidelné posielanie Hello paketov
    - Ak do uplynutia časovača nepríde Hello, smerovač je považovaný za nedostupný
- Rozposielajú záplavovo LSA pakety všetkým smerovačom v sieti s informáciami o sebe a svojich sieťach
  - Pri inicializácií
  - Pri detekcií zmien v sieti (**Triggered updates**)
- Na základe šírenia LSA všetky smerovače budujú (or update) svoje topologické databázy
- Na vybudovanú Topo DB aplikujú SPF algoritmus
  - Na výpočet najkratšej cesty
- Výsledok výpočtu SPF alg. = **Best routes**
  - **Zapísané do Smerovacej tabuľky**

# Link State

## ■ Výhody

- Rýchla konvergencia
  - Zmeny v topo sú hneď rozširované
- Odolný proti smerovacím slučkám
  - SPF strom je vždy bez slučkový
- Smerovače majú znalosť celej topológie
- LSA pakety sú číslované
- Veľkosť topo databázy sa dá ovplyvniť
  - Dizajnom siete

## ■ Nevýhody

- Vysoké nároky na pamäť a procesor
- Komplexnejšia konfigurácia
  - Vyžaduje znalosť siete
- „Vysoké“ počiatočné zaťaženia siete
  - Záplavové šírenie LSA paketov všetkými smerovačmi

# Distance vector vs Link-state

## ■ Distance vector

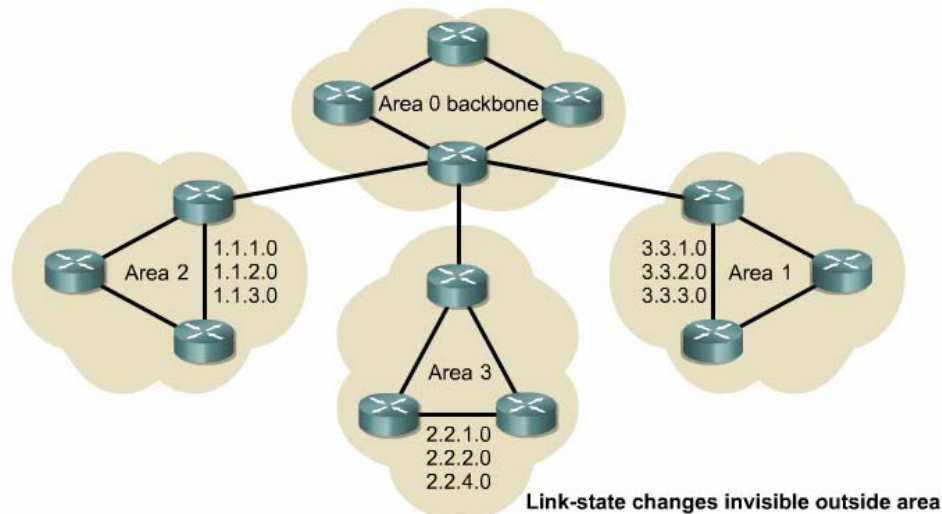
- Obmedzené poznanie topológie siete
- Používa časté, periodické zasielanie smerovacích tabuliek medzi susedmi
- Pomalá konvergencia
- Náchylný na vznik slučiek
- Jednoduchá konfigurácia
- Nízke nároky na hardvér smerovača
- Pomerne vysoká spotreba prenosových kapacít siete

## ■ Link state

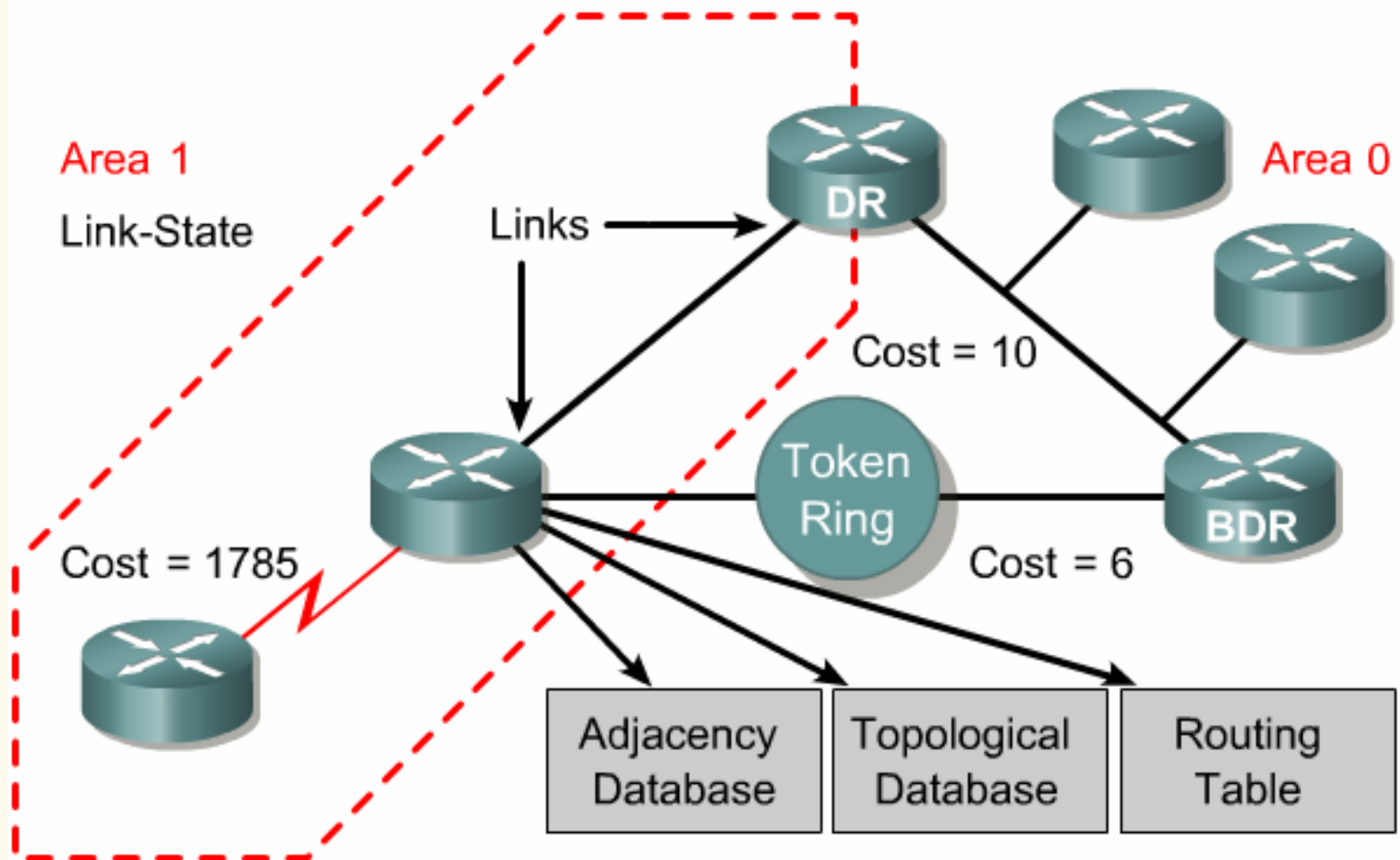
- Všeobecná znalosť celej topológie siete
- Používa udalosťami spúšťané šírenie updates
- Updates šírené záplavovo
- Rýchla konvergencia
- SPF strom je bez slučkový
- Náročnejší na konfiguráciu
- Vysoké nároky na hardvér smerovača
- Menšia spotreba prenosových kapacít siete

# OSPF

- **Open Shortest Path Tree** protokol
- Otvorený IETF štandard - RFC 2328
- Podporuje
  - Rýchlu konvergenciu, riadený udalosťami
  - Variable Length Subnet Mask (VLSM)
  - Bezpečnosť autentifikáciou smerovačov
  - Loop free path selection
  - Škálovateľný, hierarchický link state protokol
    - Preferovaný v nasadení pred RIPv1 aj v2
    - Používa pojem „Area“
      - Časť OSPF smerovanej siete
    - Area 0 = Backbone Area
- Vhodný aj do veľkých sietí
- Metrika
  - Cost
    - Odráža rýchlosť linky
      - 56kbps 17
      - 85 48
      - E1 (2,048Mbps) 48
      - 100Mbps 1



# OSPF terminológia



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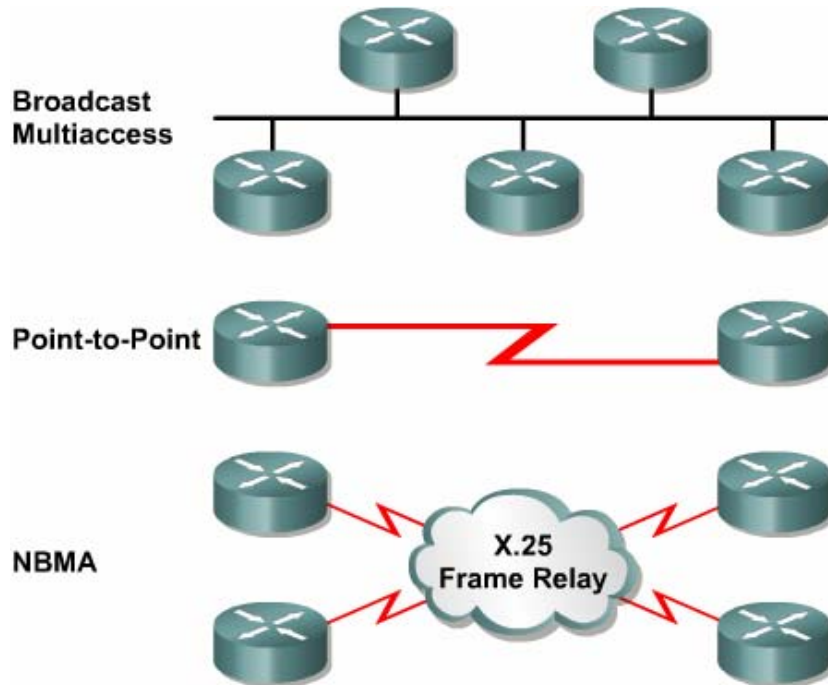
- Trošku odlišná od všeobecnej link-state
- **Link:**
  - fyzický alebo elektrický prepája zariadenia
- **Link-state (LS):** stav linky
  - obsahuje údaj o rozhraní routra a jeho vzťah k susedovi
- **Cost:** metrika linky
  - Defaultne odráža rýchlosť linky
  - Je možné konfigurovať
- **Area:**
  - sada smerovačov čo majú zhodný identifikátor arei
    - Route v tej istej arei majú rovnaké LS infos.
    - Route vo vnútri area = Interné
    - Route na rozhraní = area border routers = ABR = hraničné
- **Link state advertisement (LSA):**
  - Záplavovo šírený paket zasielaný smerovačom, kt. obsahuje info o susedoch a cenách liniek.
  - Údaj v LSA sa zapisuje do topo DB



# OSPF databázy

- **SPF algorithm:**
  - Dijkstrov alg., ktorý prepočtom nad link-state topo DB nájde najkratšie cesty SPT (Shortest Path Tree)
- **Adjacencies DB:**
  - DB susedov
  - Udržovaná Hello protokolom
- **Topology DB (link state DB):**
  - ukazuje net topo
  - obsahuje info o všetkých routroch v area
  - budovaná z LSA
- **Routing table (Routing DB):**
  - obsahuje cesty prepočítané SPF algoritmom nad topo DB

# OSPF – typy sietí



Network Type	Characteristics	DR Election?
Broadcast multiaccess	Ethernet, Token Ring, or FDDI	Yes
Nonbroadcast multiaccess	Frame Relay, X.25, SMDS	Yes
Point-to-point	PPP, HDLC	No
Point-to-multipoint	Configured by an administrator	No

# OSPF Hello Protocol

- napomáha formovať susedské vzťahy zasielaním HELLO paketov => protokol riadiaci komunikáciu sa volá HELLO protokol
- spúšťaný hneď po spustení OSPF procesu;
- umožňuje rýchlo zistiť dostupnosť susedov, posielať v pravidelných intervaloch
- hello pakety sú zasielané na L3 multicastovú adresu **224.0.0.5**. („all OSPF routers”)
  - BMA 10 sekúnd def.
  - P-t-P a NBMA 30 sekúnd
- Na multi-access sieťach (BMA) Hello protokol použitý na voľbu designated router (DR) a zálohového backup designated routera (BDR).
- na parametroch v Hello sa musia susedia dohodnúť ináč nemôžu byť susedia

Version	Type	Packet Length
Router ID		
Area ID		
Checksum		Authentication Type
Authentication Data		

Network Mask		
Hello Interval	Options	Router Priority
Dead Interval		
Designated Router		
Backup Designated Router		
Neighbor Router ID		
Neighbor Router ID		
(additional Neighbor Router ID fields can be added to the end of the header, if necessary)		

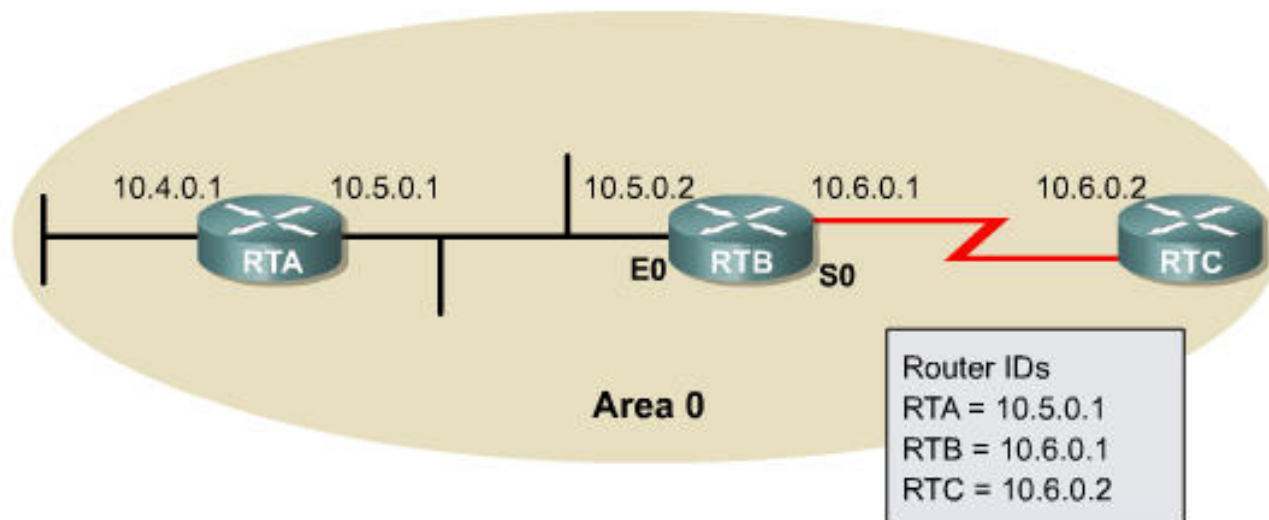
Hello packet carries information about hello and dead interval times router identifications. Routers must agree about this information to form adjacencies.

# OSPF – činnosti

- Step 1: Establish router adjacencies
  - Step 2: Elect a DR and a BDR
  - Step 3: Discover routes
  - Step 4: Select appropriate routes
  - Step 5: Maintain routing information
- Down
  - Init
  - 2Way
  - Exstart
  - Exchange
  - Loading
  - Full

# Step 1: Establish router adjacencies

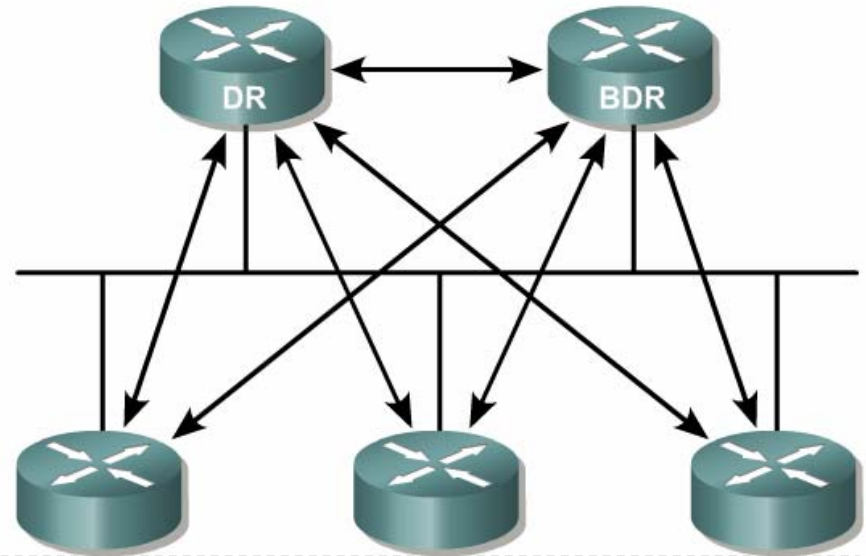
- Vzťahy vytvárané pomocou HELLO protokolu
- (Hello odoslané, Hello prijaté)
- Ako router ID sa použije najvyššia adresa na routri alebo adresa loopbacku



An OSPF router tries to form an adjacency with at least one neighbor for each IP network to which it is connected.

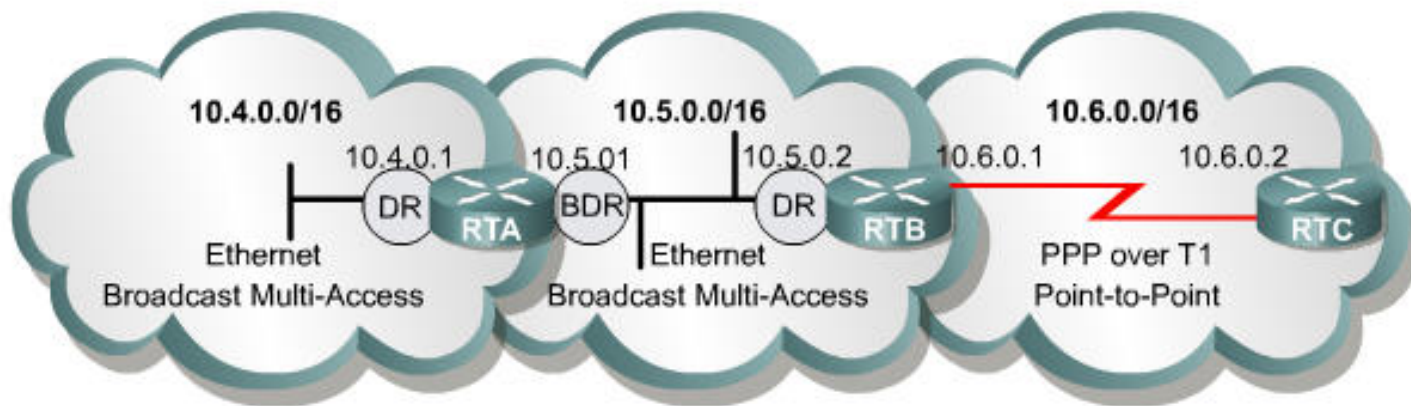
# BMA sieť - problém

- Veľa OSPF routrov na BMA sieti – ako vyformovať vzťahy?
- Ak každý s každým sused (adjacency vzťahy) = príliš veľký overhead
  - 10 routerov potrebných 45 adjacencies
    - 45 krát poslaný HELLO, LSA a podobne.
  - Pre  $n$  routerov =  $n*(n-1)/2$
- Riešenie:
  - Voľba jedného centrálného routra (DR)
  - a záložného (BDR) (ochrana)
- Ostatní adjacencies len s DR a BDR (nie každý s každým)



- Všetky route posielajú LSA na 224.0.0.6 (All DR and BDR)
- DR posiela LSA všetkým OSPF routrom (224.0.0.5)

## Step 2: Elect a DR and a BDR

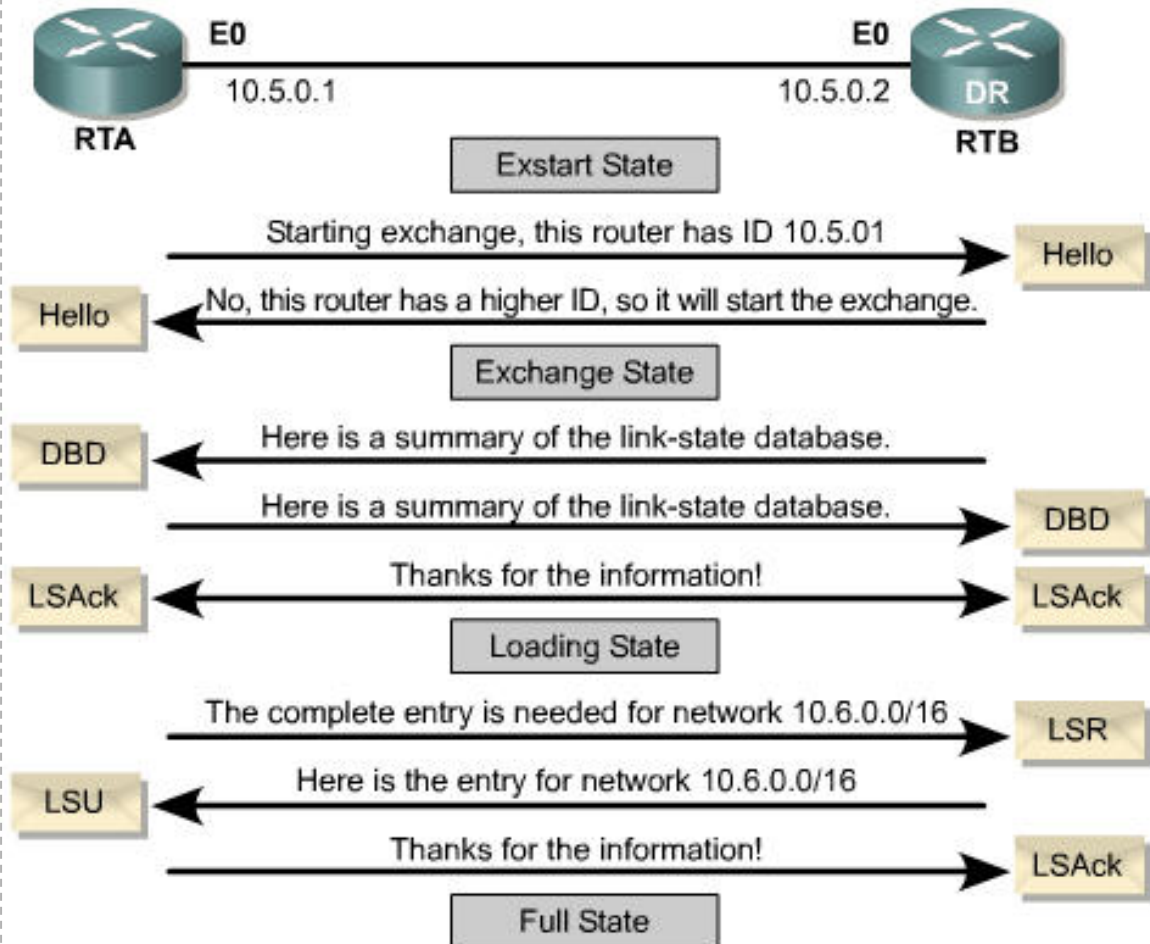


OSPF routers perform DR and BDR elections only on multiaccess IP networks.

- Voľba DR a BDR len na multiaccess sieti (nie na p-t-p)
- Vyhráva router s najvyššou prioritou alebo
- Vyhráva router s najvyšším router\_ID (IP adresa)

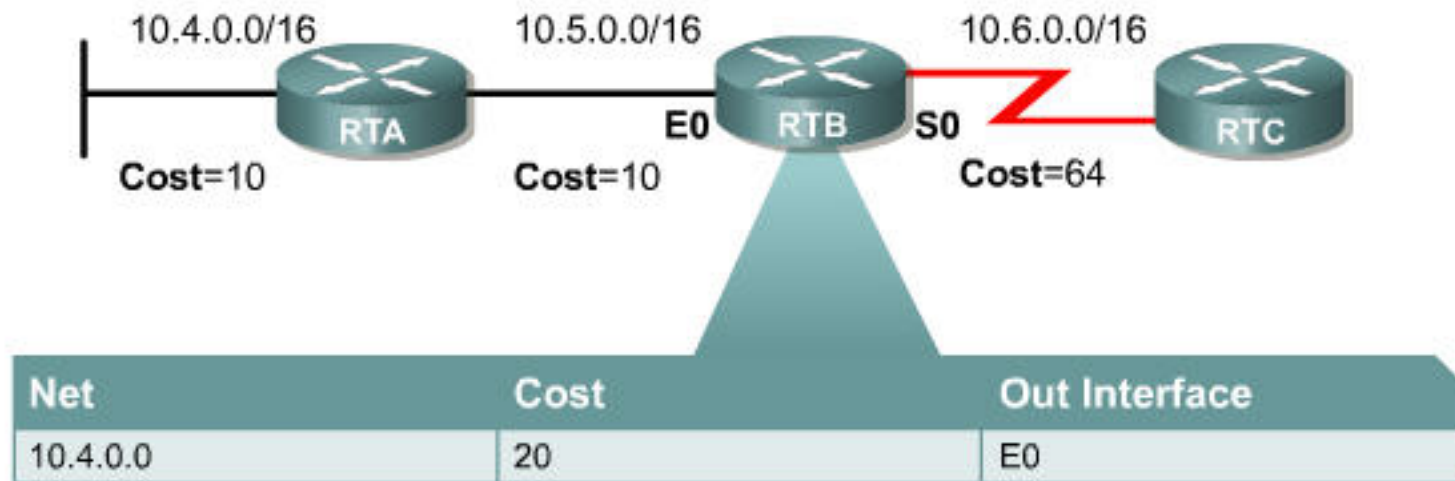
# Step 3: Discover routes

- Výmenou LSA budujem topo DB





# Step 4: Select appropriate routes



- Po dobudovaní topo DB (Full state)
- router použije SPF na výpočet loop free logickej topológie do každej siete v topo DB
- Najkratšia cesta, cesta s najnižšou cenou, vybratá do smerovacej tabuľky

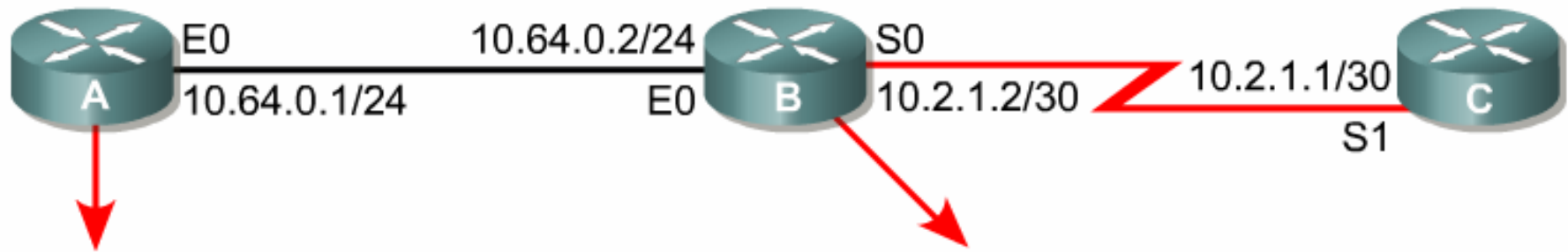
# Step 5: Maintain routing information

- Zmeny v routing table:
  - Ak sú zmeny v LS, vytvorí sa LSA -> Flood ostatným OSPF na info -> update topo DB -> SPF alg. prepočet SPF stromu -> best routes do routing tabuľky

# OSPF Configuration and Verification

- Configuring OSPF on routers within a single area
- Optional configuration commands
- Show commands
- Clear and debug commands

# Basic OSPF Configuration



```
<Output Omitted>
interface Ethernet0
ip address 10.64.0.1 255.255.255.0
!
<Output Omitted>
```

```
router ospf 1
network 10.64.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

```
<Output Omitted>
interface Ethernet0
ip address 10.64.0.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface Serial0
ip address 10.2.1.2 255.255.255.252
<Output Omitted>
```

```
router ospf 1
network 10.2.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
network 10.64.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

# Basic OSPF Configuration

Network Area Command	Description
<b>address</b>	This can be the network address, subnet, or address of the interface. It tells routers which links to listen to advertisements on and which links and networks to advertise.
<b>wildcard-mask</b>	This is an inverse mask that is used to determine how an address is read. The mask has wildcard bits where 0 is a match and 1 is not important. For example, 0.0.255.255 indicates a match in the first two bytes. The equivalent subnet mask would be a 16-bit mask of 255.255.0.0. The wildcard mask 0.0.0.0 is used to specify an interface address.
<b>area-id</b>	This value specifies the area to be associated with an address. It can be a number or can be similar to an IP address. For a backbone area, the ID must equal 0.

# Configuring OSPF Loopback Address and Router Priority

```
! Create the loopback 0 interface
Sydney3(config)#interface loopback 0
Sydney3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.31.33
255.255.255.255
Sydney3(config-if)#exit
! Remove loopback 0 interface
Sydney3(config)#no interface loopback 0
Sydney3(config)#
01:47:27: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed
state to administratively down
```

A loopback interface is a software-only interface. To remove a loopback interface, enter the **no** form of the command.

# Setting OSPF Priority

```
Sydney1(config)#interface fastethernet 0/0
Sydney1(config-if)#ip ospf priority 50
Sydney1(config-if)#end
Sydney1#
00:21:57: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console
by console
```

The hello packet sent on the Fast Ethernet interface will have the Router Priority field set to 50.

**The priorities can be set to any value from 0 to 255. A value of 0 prevents that router from being elected. A router with the highest OSPF priority will win the election for DR.**

# Modifying OSPF Cost Metric

Medium	Cost
56 kbps serial link	1785
T1 (1.544 Mbps serial link)	64
E1 (2.048 Mbps serial link)	48
4 Mbps Token Ring	25
Ethernet	10
16 Mbps Token Ring	6
100 Mbps Fast Ethernet, FDDI	1

```
Sydney2(config-if)#ip ospf cost ?  
    <1-65535>  Cost  
Sydney2(config-if)#ip ospf cost 1
```



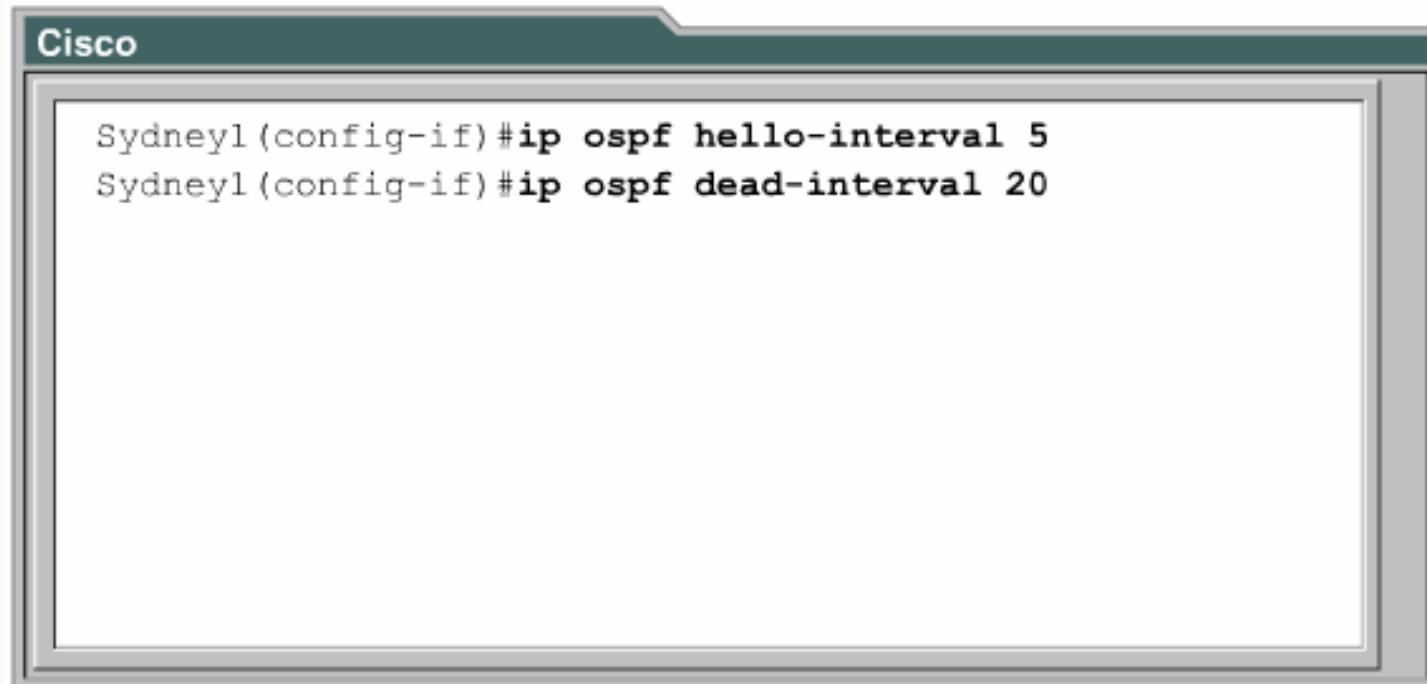
# Configuring OSPF Authentication

Cisco

```
Sydney1(config-if)#ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 7
asecret
Sydney1(config-if)#exit
Sydney1(config)#router ospf 1
Sydney1(config-router)#area 0 authentication message-
digest
Sydney1(config-router)#end
Sydney1#
```

Interface and Router configuration is required.

# Configuring OSPF Timers

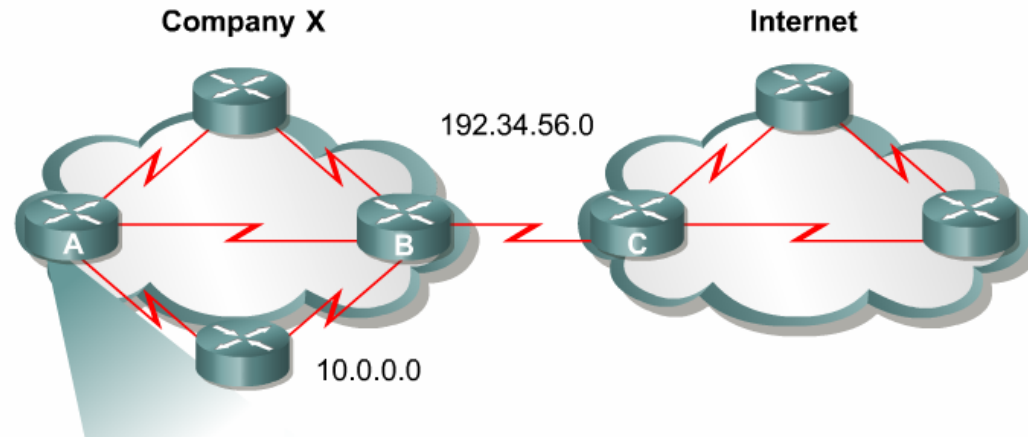
A screenshot of a Cisco CLI terminal window. The window has a dark green title bar with the word "Cisco" in white. The main area is white with black text. The text shows a configuration session on a device named "Sydney1" in interface configuration mode. Two commands are entered: "ip ospf hello-interval 5" and "ip ospf dead-interval 20".

```
Cisco
Sydney1(config-if)#ip ospf hello-interval 5
Sydney1(config-if)#ip ospf dead-interval 20
```

OSPF timers are configured on the interface.

Timery musia byť zhodné per link ináč route nebudú susedia!!!!

# OSPF - Propagating a Default Route



## Routing Table

There is no entry for the destination network.  
Try Router B default route.

Use if the next hop is not explicitly listed in the routing table.

```
Router(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 S1
```

Or

```
Router(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.34.56.1
```

```
Router(config-router)#default-information originate
```

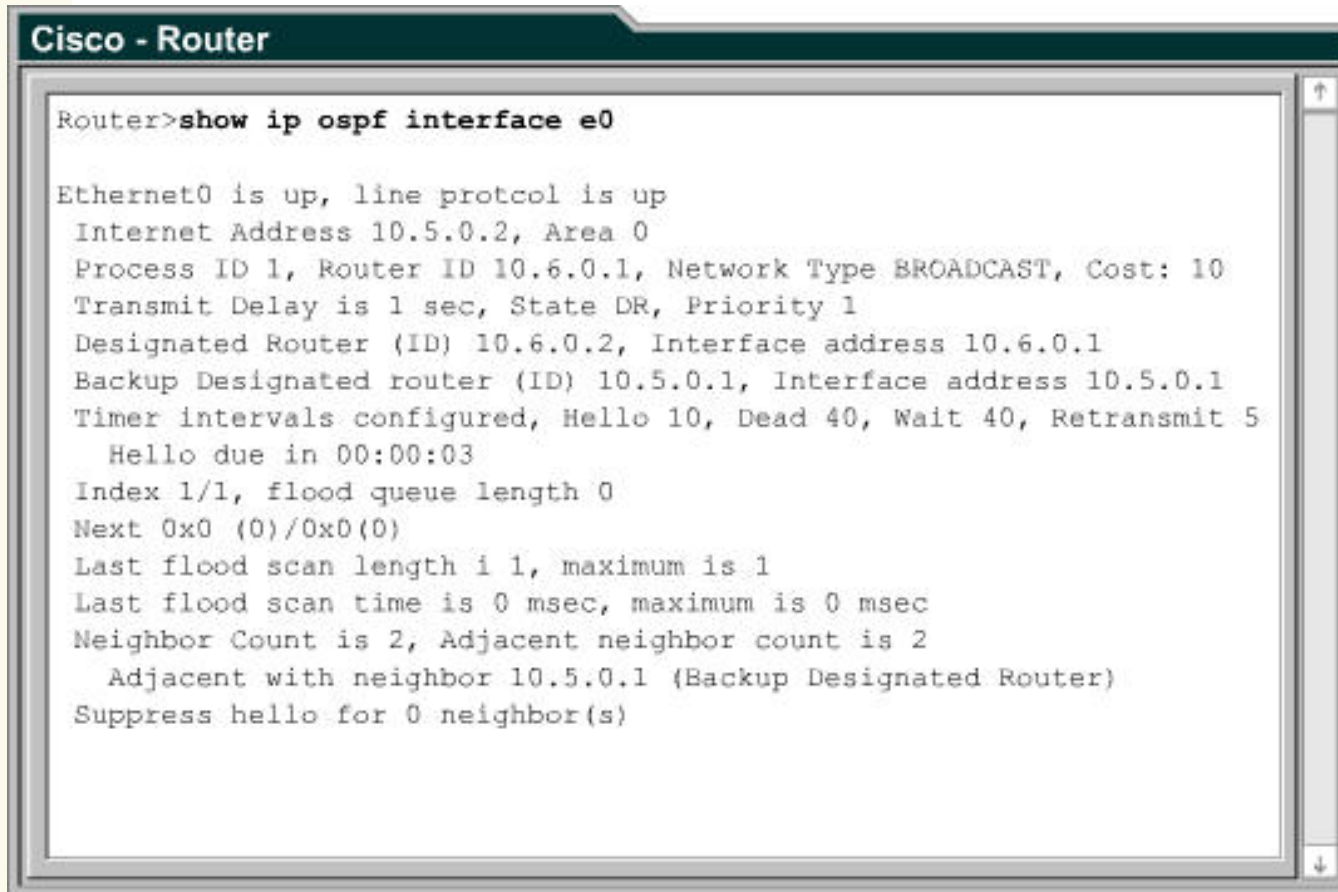
# Common OSPF Configuration Issues

No Neighbor	OSPF Routes Not Shown
Do interfaces have same OSPF timers?	Do interfaces have correct IP address and subnet mask?
Do connected interfaces have same network type?	Do network statements have correct wildcard masks?
Are authentication keys and passwords the same on interfaces?	Do network statements put links into correct area?
Do the router neighbors have duplicate IP addresses?	
Is the router interface up?	

# Verifying OSPF Configuration

Command	Description
<code>show ip protocol</code>	Displays parameters about timers, filters, metrics, networks, and other information for the entire router.
<code>show ip route</code>	Displays the routes known to the router and how they were learned. This is one of the best ways to determine connectivity between the local router and the rest of the internetwork.
<code>show ip ospf interface</code>	Verifies that interfaces have been configured in the intended areas. If no loopback address is specified, the interface with the highest address is taken as the router ID. It also gives the timer intervals including the hello interval and shows the neighbor adjacencies.
<code>show ip ospf</code>	Displays the number of times the shortest path first (SPF) algorithm has been executed. It also shows the link-state update interval, assuming no topological changes have occurred.
<code>show ip ospf neighbor detail</code>	Displays details list of neighbors, their priorities, and their state. As an example: init, exstart, or full.
<code>show ip ospf database</code>	Displays the contents of the topological database maintained by the router. The command also shows the router ID and the OSPF process ID. A number of database types can be shown with this command using keywords. Refer to <a href="http://www.cisco.com">www.cisco.com</a> for details about the keywords.

# Optional configuration commands



```
Cisco - Router

Router>show ip ospf interface e0

Ethernet0 is up, line protocol is up
 Internet Address 10.5.0.2, Area 0
 Process ID 1, Router ID 10.6.0.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 10
 Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
 Designated Router (ID) 10.6.0.2, Interface address 10.6.0.1
 Backup Designated router (ID) 10.5.0.1, Interface address 10.5.0.1
 Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
   Hello due in 00:00:03
 Index 1/1, 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 2, Adjacent neighbor count is 2
   Adjacent with neighbor 10.5.0.1 (Backup Designated Router)
 Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
```

# The debug and clear Commands for OSPF Verification

Command	Description
<code>clear ip route *</code>	Clear all routes in routing table
<code>clear ip route a.b.c.d</code>	Clear route to a.b.c.d in routing table
<code>debug ip ospf events</code>	Report all OSPF events
<code>debug ip ospf adj</code>	Report OSPF adjacency events