

```
R1(config)#router ospf ?
<1-65535> Process ID

R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#network 10.0.12.0 0.0.0.3
% Incomplete command.

R1(config-router)#network 10.0.12.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 10.0.13.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.15 area 0
R1(config-router)#
```

The OSPF Process ID is locally significant. ROUTERS with different Process IDs can

become OSPF Neighbors

The OSPF “network” command requires you to specify the AREA (in this case, it’s “area 0”)

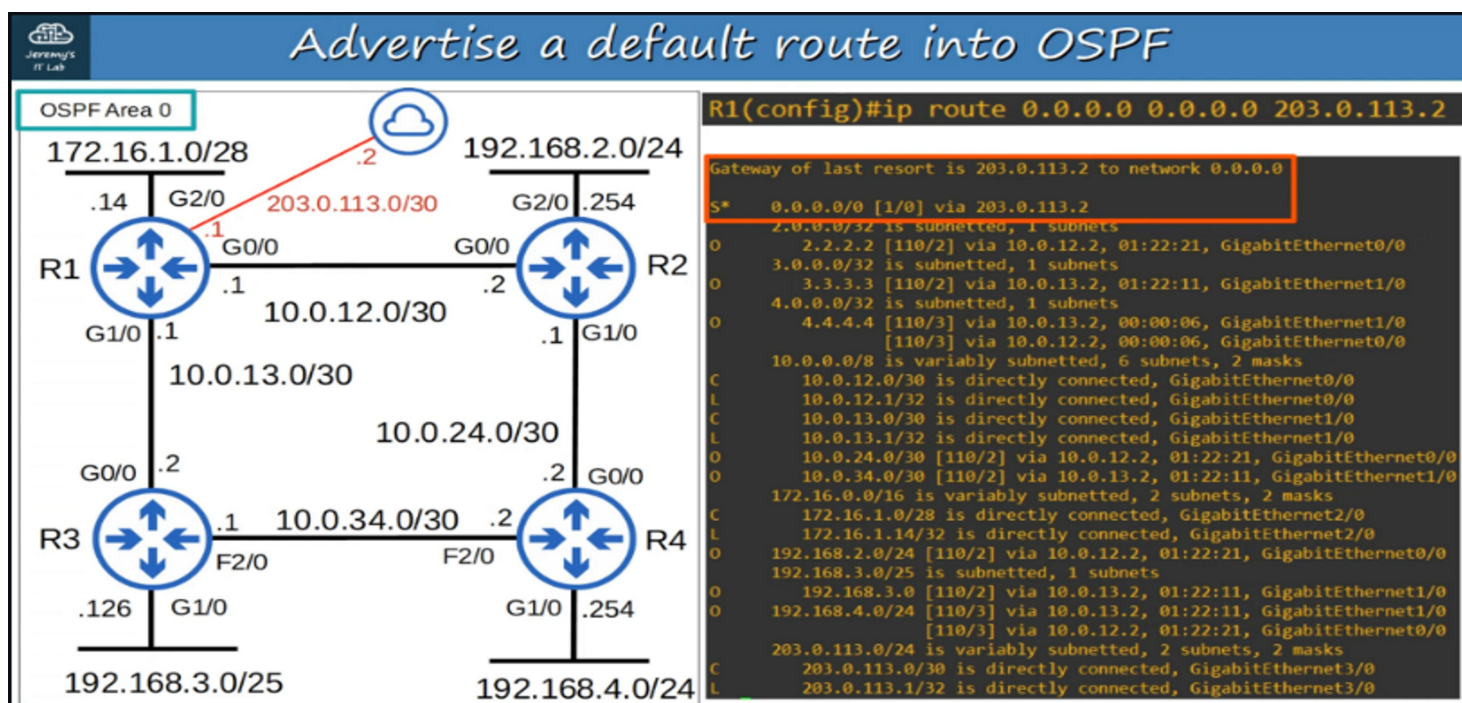
For the CCNA, you only need to configure single-area OSPF (AREA 0)

The “network” command tells OSPF to:

Look for ANY INTERFACES with an IP ADDRESS contained in the RANGE specified in the “network” command

Activate OSPF on the INTERFACE in the specified AREA

The ROUTER will then try to become OSPF neighbors with other OSPF-Activated neighbor ROUTERS



**R1(config-router)#default-information originate**

**R2#show ip route**

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP  
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area  
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2  
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2  
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2  
ia - IS-IS inter area, \* - candidate default, U - per-user static route  
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP  
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is 10.0.12.1 to network 0.0.0.0

**O\*E2 0.0.0.0/0 [110/1] via 10.0.12.1, 00:01:38, GigabitEthernet0/0**

