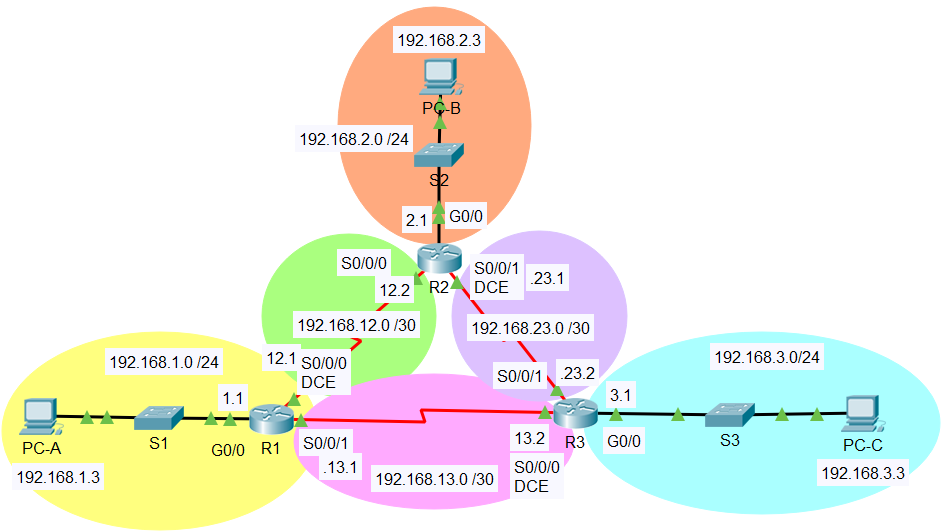
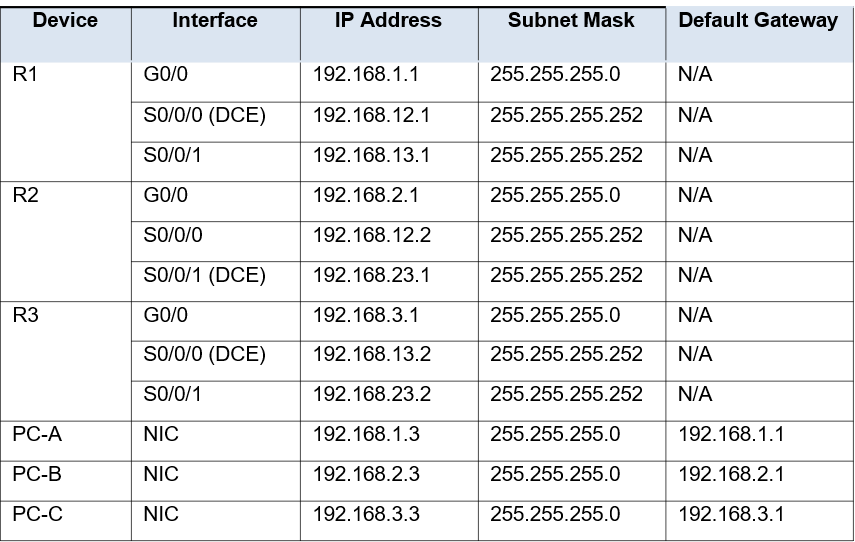
**Configuring Basic Single-Area OSPFv2**





**Addressing Table**

**Objectives**

* Part 1: Build the Network and Configure Basic Device Settings
* Part 2: Configure and Verify OSPF Routing
* Part 3: Change Router ID Assignments
* Part 4: Configure OSPF Passive Interfaces
* Part 5: Change OSPF Metrics

**Background / Scenario**

Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) is a link-state routing protocol for IP networks. OSPFv2 is defined for IPv4 networks, and OSPFv3 is defined for IPv6 networks. OSPF detects changes in the topology, such as link failures, and converges on a new loop-free routing structure very quickly. It computes each route using Dijkstra’s algorithm, a shortest path first algorithm.

In this lab, you will configure the network topology with OSPFv2 routing, change the router ID assignments, configure passive interfaces, adjust OSPF metrics, and use a number of CLI commands to display and verify OSPF routing information.

**Part 1: Build the Network and Configure Basic Device Settings**

**1: Cable the network as shown in the topology.**

**2: Configure basic settings for each router.**

1. Configure device name as shown in the topology.
2. Configure a message of the day (MOTD) banner to warn users that unauthorized access is prohibited.
3. Configure the IP address listed in the Addressing Table for all interfaces.
4. Set the clock rate for all DCE serial interfaces at **128000**.

**3: Configure PC hosts.**

**4: Test connectivity.**

The routers should be able to ping one another, and each PC should be able to ping its default gateway. The PCs are unable to ping other PCs until OSPF routing is configured. Verify and troubleshoot if necessary.

**Part 2: Configure and Verify OSPF Routing**

In Part 2, you will configure OSPFv2 routing on all routers in the network and then verify that routing tables are updated correctly.

**1: Configure OSPF on R1.**

1. Use the **router ospf** command in global configuration mode to enable OSPF on R1.
2. R1(config)# **router ospf 1**

**Note**: The OSPF process id is kept locally and has no meaning to other routers on the network.

1. Configure the **network** statements for the networks on R1. Use an area ID of 0.

**2: Configure OSPF on R2 and R3.**

**3: Verify OSPF neighbors and routing information.**

Issue the **show ip ospf neighbor** command to verify that each router lists the other routers in the network as neighbors.

R1# **show ip ospf neighbor**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Neighbor ID | 1. Pri | 1. State | 1. Dead Time | 1. Address | 1. Interface |
| 1. 192.168.23.2 | 1. 0 | 1. FULL/ | 1. - 00:00:33 | 1. 192.168.13.2 | 1. Serial0/0/1 |
| 1. 192.168.23.1 | 1. 0 | 1. FULL/ | 1. - 00:00:30 | 1. 192.168.12.2 | 1. Serial0/0/0 |

Issue the **show ip route** command to verify that all networks display in the routing table on all routers.

R1# **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, E - EGP

i - IS-IS, 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

Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0 L 192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

O 192.168.2.0/24 [110/65] via 192.168.12.2, 00:32:33, Serial0/0/0 O 192.168.3.0/24 [110/65] via 192.168.13.2, 00:31:48, Serial0/0/1

192.168.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks C 192.168.12.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

L 192.168.12.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0 192.168.13.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

C 192.168.13.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1 L 192.168.13.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

192.168.23.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets

O 192.168.23.0/30 [110/128] via 192.168.12.2, 00:31:38, Serial0/0/0

[110/128] via 192.168.13.2, 00:31:38, Serial0/0/1

**4: Verify OSPF protocol settings.**

The **show ip protocols** command is a quick way to verify vital OSPF configuration information. This information includes the OSPF process ID, the router ID, networks the router is advertising, the neighbors the router is receiving updates from, and the default administrative distance, which is 110 for OSPF.

R1# **show ip protocols**

\*\*\* IP Routing is NSF aware \*\*\*

Routing Protocol is "ospf 1"

Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set Router ID 192.168.13.1

Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa Maximum path: 4

Routing for Networks: 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

192.168.12.0 0.0.0.3 area 0

192.168.13.0 0.0.0.3 area 0

Routing Information Sources:

Gateway Distance Last Update 192.168.23.2 110 00:19:16

192.168.23.1 110 00:20:03

Distance: (default is 110)

### 5: Verify OSPF process information.

Use the **show ip ospf** command to examine the OSPF process ID and router ID. This command displays the OSPF area information, as well as the last time the SPF algorithm was calculated.

R1# **show ip ospf**

Routing Process "ospf 1" with ID 192.168.13.1

Start time: 00:20:23.260, Time elapsed: 00:25:08.296 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

Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa Number of areas transit capable is 0

External flood list length 0 IETF NSF helper support enabled Cisco NSF helper support enabled

Reference bandwidth unit is 100 mbps Area BACKBONE(0)

Number of interfaces in this area is 3 Area has no authentication

SPF algorithm last executed 00:22:53.756 ago SPF algorithm executed 7 times

Area ranges are

Number of LSA 3. Checksum Sum 0x019A61

Number of opaque link LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000 Number of DCbitless LSA 0

Number of indication LSA 0 Number of DoNotAge LSA 0

Flood list length 0

### 6: Verify end-to-end connectivity.

Each PC should be able to ping the other PCs in the topology. Verify and troubleshoot if necessary.

**Note**: It may be necessary to disable the PC firewall to ping between PCs.

**Part 3: Change Router ID Assignments**

The OSPF router ID is used to uniquely identify the router in the OSPF routing domain. Cisco routers derive the router ID in one of three ways and with the following precedence:

* 1. IP address configured with the OSPF **router-id** command, if present
  2. Highest IP address of any of the router’s loopback addresses, if present
  3. Highest active IP address on any of the router’s physical interfaces

Because no router IDs or loopback interfaces have been configured on the three routers, the router ID for each router is determined by the highest IP address of any active interface.

In Part 3, you will change the OSPF router ID assignment using loopback addresses. You will also use the

**router-id** command to change the router ID.

### 1: Change router IDs using loopback addresses.

1. Assign an IP address to loopback 0 on R1.

R1(config)# **interface lo0**

R1(config-if)# **ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255**

R1(config-if)# **end**

1. Assign IP addresses to Loopback 0 on R2 and R3. Use IP address 2.2.2.2/32 for R2 and 3.3.3.3/32 for R3.
2. Save the running configuration to the startup configuration on all three routers.
3. You must reload the routers in order to reset the router ID to the loopback address. Issue the **reload**

command on all three routers. Press Enter to confirm the reload.

**Instructor Note**: The **clear ip ospf process** command does not reset the router IDs with the loopback address. Reloading the router will reset the router ID to the loopback address.

1. After the router completes the reload process, issue the **show ip protocols** command to view the new router ID.

R1# **show ip protocols**

\*\*\* IP Routing is NSF aware \*\*\*

Routing Protocol is "ospf 1"

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: 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

192.168.12.0 0.0.0.3 area 0

192.168.13.0 0.0.0.3 area 0

Routing Information Sources:

Gateway Distance Last Update 3.3.3.3 110 00:01:00

2.2.2.2 110 00:01:14

Distance: (default is 110)

1. Issue the **show ip ospf neighbor** command to display the router ID changes for the neighboring routers.

R1# **show ip ospf neighbor**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Neighbor | ID | Pri | State | Dead Time | Address | Interface |
| 3.3.3.3 |  | 0 | FULL/ | - 00:00:35 | 192.168.13.2 | Serial0/0/1 |
| 2.2.2.2 |  | 0 | FULL/ | - 00:00:32 | 192.168.12.2 | Serial0/0/0 |
| R1# |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**2: Change the router ID on R1 using the router-id command.**

The preferred method for setting the router ID is with the **router-id** command.

1. Issue the **router-id 11.11.11.11** command on R1 to reassign the router ID. Notice the informational message that appears when issuing the **router-id** command.

R1(config)# **router ospf 1**

R1(config-router)# **router-id 11.11.11.11**

Reload or use "clear ip ospf process" command, for this to take effect

R1(config)# **end**

1. You will receive an informational message telling you that you must either reload the router or use the **clear ip ospf process** command for the change to take effect. Issue the **clear ip ospf process** command on all three routers. Type **yes** to reply to the reset verification message, and press ENTER.
2. Set the router ID for R2 to **22.22.22.22** and the router ID for R3 to **33.33.33.33**. Then use **clear ip ospf process** command to reset ospf routing process.
3. Issue the **show ip protocols** command to verify that the router ID changed on R1.

#### R1# show ip protocols

\*\*\* IP Routing is NSF aware \*\*\*

Routing Protocol is "ospf 1"

Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set Router ID 11.11.11.11

Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa Maximum path: 4

Routing for Networks: 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

192.168.12.0 0.0.0.3 area 0

192.168.13.0 0.0.0.3 area 0

Passive Interface(s): GigabitEthernet0/1

Routing Information Sources:

Gateway Distance Last Update 33.33.33.33 110 00:00:19

22.22.22.22 110 00:00:31

3.3.3.3 110 00:00:41

2.2.2.2 110 00:00:41

Distance: (default is 110)

1. Issue the **show ip ospf neighbor** command on R1 to verify that new router ID for R2 and R3 is listed.

#### R1# show ip ospf neighbor

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Neighbor ID | Pri | State | Dead Time | Address | Interface |
| 33.33.33.33 | 0 | FULL/ | - 00:00:36 | 192.168.13.2 | Serial0/0/1 |
| 22.22.22.22 | 0 | FULL/ | - 00:00:32 | 192.168.12.2 | Serial0/0/0 |

**Part 4: Configure OSPF Passive Interfaces**

The **passive-interface** command prevents routing updates from being sent through the specified router interface. This is commonly done to reduce traffic on the LANs as they do not need to receive dynamic routing protocol communication. In Part 4, you will use the **passive-interface** command to configure a single interface as passive. You will also configure OSPF so that all interfaces on the router are passive by default, and then enable OSPF routing advertisements on selected interfaces.

**Step 1: Configure a passive interface.**

1. Issue the **show ip ospf interface g0/0** command on R1. Notice the timer indicating when the next Hello packet is expected. Hello packets are sent every 10 seconds and are used between OSPF routers to verify that their neighbors are up.

R1# **show ip ospf interface g0/0**

GigabitEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up

Internet Address 192.168.1.1/24, Area 0, Attached via Network Statement Process ID 1, Router ID 11.11.11.11, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1 Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name

0 1 no no Base Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1

Designated Router (ID) 11.11.11.11, Interface address 192.168.1.1

No backup designated router on this network

Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5 oob-resync timeout 40

Hello due in 00:00:02

Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS) Cisco NSF helper support enabled IETF NSF helper support enabled Index 1/1, flood queue length 0 Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)

Last flood scan length is 0, maximum is 0

Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec Neighbor Count is 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0 Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

1. Issue the **passive-interface** command to change the G0/0 interface on R1 to passive.

R1(config)# **router ospf 1**

R1(config-router)# **passive-interface g0/0**

1. Re-issue the **show ip ospf interface g0/0** command to verify that G0/0 is now passive.

#### R1# show ip ospf interface g0/0

GigabitEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up

Internet Address 192.168.1.1/24, Area 0, Attached via Network Statement Process ID 1, Router ID 11.11.11.11, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1 Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name

0 1 no no Base Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1

Designated Router (ID) 11.11.11.11, Interface address 192.168.1.1 No backup designated router on this network

Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5

oob-resync timeout 40

No Hellos (Passive interface) Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS) Cisco NSF helper support enabled IETF NSF helper support enabled Index 1/1, flood queue length 0 Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)

Last flood scan length is 0, maximum is 0

Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec Neighbor Count is 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0 Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

1. Issue the **show ip route** command on R2 and R3 to verify that a route to the 192.168.1.0/24 network is still available.

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 not set

2.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C 2.2.2.2 is directly connected, Loopback0

O 192.168.1.0/24 [110/65] via 192.168.12.1, 00:58:32, Serial0/0/0

192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

C 192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0 L 192.168.2.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

O 192.168.3.0/24 [110/65] via 192.168.23.2, 00:58:19, Serial0/0/1

192.168.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks C 192.168.12.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

L 192.168.12.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0 192.168.13.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets

O 192.168.13.0 [110/128] via 192.168.23.2, 00:58:19, Serial0/0/1

[110/128] via 192.168.12.1, 00:58:32, Serial0/0/0

192.168.23.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| C | 192.168.23.0/30 | is directly connected, Serial0/0/1 |
| L | 192.168.23.1/32 | is directly connected, Serial0/0/1 |

### Step 2: Set passive interface as the default on a router.

1. Issue the **show ip ospf neighbor** command on R1 to verify that R2 is listed as an OSPF neighbor.

#### R1# show ip ospf neighbor

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Neighbor ID | Pri | State | Dead Time | Address | Interface |
| 33.33.33.33 | 0 | FULL/ | - 00:00:31 | 192.168.13.2 | Serial0/0/1 |
| 22.22.22.22 | 0 | FULL/ | - 00:00:32 | 192.168.12.2 | Serial0/0/0 |

1. Issue the **passive-interface default** command on R2 to set the default for all OSPF interfaces as passive.

R2(config)# **router ospf 1**

R2(config-router)# **passive-interface default**

R2(config-router)#

\*Apr 3 00:03:00.979: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 11.11.11.11 on Serial0/0/0 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached

\*Apr 3 00:03:00.979: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 33.33.33.33 on Serial0/0/1 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached

1. Re-issue the **show ip ospf neighbor** command on R1. After the dead timer expires, R2 will no longer be listed as an OSPF neighbor.

R1# **show ip ospf neighbor**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Neighbor ID | Pri | State | Dead Time | Address | Interface |
| 33.33.33.33 | 0 | FULL/ - | 00:00:34 | 192.168.13.2 | Serial0/0/1 |

1. Issue the **show ip ospf interface S0/0/0** command on R2 to view the OSPF status of interface S0/0/0.

#### R2# show ip ospf interface s0/0/0

Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up

Internet Address 192.168.12.2/30, Area 0, Attached via Network Statement Process ID 1, Router ID 22.22.22.22, Network Type POINT\_TO\_POINT, Cost: 64 Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name

0 64 no no Base Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT\_TO\_POINT

Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5

oob-resync timeout 40

No Hellos (Passive interface) Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS) Cisco NSF helper support enabled IETF NSF helper support enabled Index 2/2, flood queue length 0 Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)

Last flood scan length is 0, maximum is 0

Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec Neighbor Count is 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0 Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

1. If all interfaces on R2 are passive, then no routing information is being advertised. In this case, R1 and R3 should no longer have a route to the 192.168.2.0/24 network. You can verify this by using the **show ip route** command.
2. On R2, issue the **no passive-interface** command so the router will send and receive OSPF routing updates. After entering this command, you will see an informational message that a neighbor adjacency has been established with R1.

R2(config)# **router ospf 1**

R2(config-router)# **no passive-interface s0/0/0**

R2(config-router)#

\*Apr 3 00:18:03.463: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 11.11.11.11 on Serial0/0/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done

1. Re-issue the **show ip route** and **show ip ospf neighbor** commands on R1 and R3, and look for a route to the 192.168.2.0/24 network.

R1:

O 192.168.2.0/24 [110/65] via 192.168.12.2, 00:00:24, Serial0/0/0

R3:

O 192.168.2.0/24 [110/129] via 192.168.13.1, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0

What interface is R3 using to route to the 192.168.2.0/24 network? S0/0/0 What is the accumulated cost metric for the 192.168.2.0/24 network on R3? \_ 129 Does R2 show up as an OSPF neighbor on R1? Yes

Does R2 show up as an OSPF neighbor on R3? No What does this information tell you?

Answers will vary, but all traffic to the 192.168.2.0/24 network from R3 will be routed through R1. The S0/0/1 interface on R2 is still configured as a passive interface, so OSPF routing information is not being advertised across this interface. The 129 accumulated cost results from the fact that traffic from R3 to the 192.168.2.0/24 network must pass through two T1 (1.544 Mb/s) serial links (at a cost of 64 each) plus the R2 Gigabit 0/0 LAN link (at a cost of 1).

1. Change interface S0/0/1 on R2 to allow it to advertise OSPF routes. Record the commands used below.

R2(config)# **router ospf 1**

R2(config-router)# **no passive-interface s0/0/1**

1. Re-issue the **show ip route** command on R3.

O 192.168.2.0/24 [110/65] via 192.168.23.1, 00:00:00, Serial0/0/1

What interface is R3 using to route to the 192.168.2.0/24 network? S0/0/1

What is the accumulated cost metric for the 192.168.2.0/24 network on R3 now and how is this calculated?

65 (One T1 (1.544 Mb/s) serial link (at a cost of 64) plus the R2 Gigabit 0/0 LAN link (at a cost of 1)). Is R2 listed as an OSPF neighbor to R3? Yes

**Part 5: Change OSPF Metrics**

In Part 5, you will change OSPF metrics using the **auto-cost reference-bandwidth** command, the

**bandwidth** command, and the **ip ospf cost** command.

**Note**: All DCE interfaces should have been configured with a clocking rate of 128000 in Part 1.

**Step 1: Change the reference bandwidth on the routers.**

The default reference-bandwidth for OSPF is 100Mb/s (Fast Ethernet speed). However, most modern infrastructure devices have links that are faster than 100Mb/s. Because the OSPF cost metric must be an integer, all links with transmission speeds of 100Mb/s or higher have a cost of 1. This results in Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, and 10G Ethernet interfaces all having the same cost. Therefore, the reference-bandwidth must be changed to a higher value to accommodate networks with links faster that 100Mb/s.

1. Issue the **show interface** command on R1 to view the default bandwidth setting for the G0/0 interface.

R1# **show interface g0/0**

GigabitEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up

Hardware is CN Gigabit Ethernet, address is c471.fe45.7520 (bia c471.fe45.7520) MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 100 usec,

reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255 Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set

Keepalive set (10 sec)

Full Duplex, 100Mbps, media type is RJ45

output flow-control is unsupported, input flow-control is unsupported ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00

Last input never, output 00:17:31, output hang never Last clearing of "show interface" counters never

Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0 Queueing strategy: fifo

Output queue: 0/40 (size/max)

5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec

5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec

0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer Received 0 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)

0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles

0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored

0 watchdog, 0 multicast, 0 pause input

279 packets output, 89865 bytes, 0 underruns

0 output errors, 0 collisions, 1 interface resets

0 unknown protocol drops

0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred

1 lost carrier, 0 no carrier, 0 pause output

0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out

**Note**: The bandwidth setting on G0/0 may differ from what is shown above if the PC host interface can only support Fast Ethernet speed. If the PC host interface is not capable of supporting gigabit speed, then the bandwidth will most likely be displayed as 100000 Kbit/sec.

1. Issue the **show ip route ospf** command on R1 to determine the route to the 192.168.3.0/24 network.

R1# **show ip route ospf**

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 not set

O 192.168.2.0/24 [110/65] via 192.168.12.2, 00:01:08, Serial0/0/0 O 192.168.3.0/24 [110/65] via 192.168.13.2, 00:00:57, Serial0/0/1

192.168.23.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets

O 192.168.23.0 [110/128] via 192.168.13.2, 00:00:57, Serial0/0/1

[110/128] via 192.168.12.2, 00:01:08, Serial0/0/0

**Note**: The accumulated cost to the 192.168.3.0/24 network from R1 is 65.

1. Issue the **show ip ospf interface** command on R3 to determine the routing cost for G0/0.

#### R3# show ip ospf interface g0/0

GigabitEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up

Internet Address 192.168.3.1/24, Area 0, Attached via Network Statement Process ID 1, Router ID 3.3.3.3, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1 Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name

0 1 no no Base Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1

Designated Router (ID) 192.168.23.2, Interface address 192.168.3.1 No backup designated router on this network

Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5

oob-resync timeout 40 Hello due in 00:00:05

Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS) Cisco NSF helper support enabled IETF NSF helper support enabled Index 1/1, flood queue length 0 Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)

Last flood scan length is 0, maximum is 0

Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec Neighbor Count is 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0 Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

1. Issue the **show ip ospf interface s0/0/1** command on R1 to view the routing cost for S0/0/1.

#### R1# show ip ospf interface s0/0/1

Serial0/0/1 is up, line protocol is up

Internet Address 192.168.13.1/30, Area 0, Attached via Network Statement Process ID 1, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type POINT\_TO\_POINT, Cost: 64 Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name

0 64 no no Base Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT\_TO\_POINT

Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5

oob-resync timeout 40 Hello due in 00:00:04

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 192.168.23.2 Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

The sum of the costs of these two interfaces is the accumulated cost for the route to the 192.168.3.0/24 network on R3 (1 + 64 = 65), as can be seen in the output from the **show ip route** command.

1. Issue the **auto-cost reference-bandwidth 10000** command on R1 to change the default reference bandwidth setting. With this setting, 10Gb/s interfaces will have a cost of 1, 1 Gb/s interfaces will have a cost of 10, and 100Mb/s interfaces will have a cost of 100.

R1(config)# **router ospf 1**

R1(config-router)# **auto-cost reference-bandwidth 10000**

% OSPF: Reference bandwidth is changed.

Please ensure reference bandwidth is consistent across all routers.

1. Issue the **auto-cost reference-bandwidth 10000** command on routers R2 and R3.
2. Re-issue the **show ip ospf interface** command to view the new cost of G0/0 on R3, and S0/0/1 on R1.

#### R3# show ip ospf interface g0/0

GigabitEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up

Internet Address 192.168.3.1/24, Area 0, Attached via Network Statement Process ID 1, Router ID 3.3.3.3, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 10

Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name

0 10 no no Base Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1

Designated Router (ID) 192.168.23.2, Interface address 192.168.3.1 No backup designated router on this network

Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5

oob-resync timeout 40 Hello due in 00:00:02

Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS) Cisco NSF helper support enabled IETF NSF helper support enabled Index 1/1, flood queue length 0 Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)

Last flood scan length is 0, maximum is 0

Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec Neighbor Count is 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0 Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

**Note**: If the device connected to the G0/0 interface does not support Gigabit Ethernet speed, the cost will be different than the output display. For example, the cost will be 100 for Fast Ethernet speed (100Mb/s).

R1# **show ip ospf interface s0/0/1**

Serial0/0/1 is up, line protocol is up

Internet Address 192.168.13.1/30, Area 0, Attached via Network Statement Process ID 1, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type POINT\_TO\_POINT, Cost: 6476 Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name

0 6476 no no Base Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT\_TO\_POINT

Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5

oob-resync timeout 40 Hello due in 00:00:05

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 192.168.23.2 Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

1. Re-issue the **show ip route ospf** command to view the new accumulated cost for the 192.168.3.0/24 route (10 + 6476 = 6486).

**Note**: If the device connected to the G0/0 interface does not support Gigabit Ethernet speed, the total cost will be different than the output display. For example, the accumulated cost will be 6576 if G0/0 is operating at Fast Ethernet speed (100Mb/s).

R1# **show ip route ospf**

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 not set

O 192.168.2.0/24 [110/6486] via 192.168.12.2, 00:05:40, Serial0/0/0 O 192.168.3.0/24 [110/6486] via 192.168.13.2, 00:01:08, Serial0/0/1

192.168.23.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets

O 192.168.23.0 [110/12952] via 192.168.13.2, 00:05:17, Serial0/0/1

[110/12952] via 192.168.12.2, 00:05:17, Serial0/0/

**Note**: Changing the default reference-bandwidth on the routers from 100 to 10,000 in effect changed the accumulated costs of all routes by a factor of 100, but the cost of each interface link and route is now more accurately reflected.

1. To reset the reference-bandwidth back to its default value, issue the **auto-cost reference-bandwidth 100** command on all three routers.

R1(config)# **router ospf 1**

R1(config-router)# **auto-cost reference-bandwidth 100**

% OSPF: Reference bandwidth is changed.

Please ensure reference bandwidth is consistent across all routers.

Why would you want to change the OSPF default reference-bandwidth?

Answers may vary, but today’s equipment supports link speeds that are faster than 100 Mb/s. To obtain a more accurate cost calculation for these faster links, a higher default reference-bandwidth setting is needed.

**Step 2: Change the bandwidth for an interface.**

On most serial links, the bandwidth metric will default to 1544 Kbits (that of a T1). If this is not the actual speed of the serial link, the bandwidth setting will need to be changed to match the actual speed to allow the route cost to be calculated correctly in OSPF. Use the **bandwidth** command to adjust the bandwidth setting on an interface.

**Note**: A common misconception is to assume that the **bandwidth** command will change the physical bandwidth, or speed, of the link. The command modifies the bandwidth metric used by OSPF to calculate routing costs, and does not modify the actual bandwidth (speed) of the link.

1. Issue the **show interface s0/0/0** command on R1 to view the current bandwidth setting on S0/0/0. Even though the clock rate, link speed on this interface was set to 128Kb/s, the bandwidth is still showing 1544Kb/s.

R1# **show interface s0/0/0**

Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up Hardware is WIC MBRD Serial Internet address is 192.168.12.1/30

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)

<Output omitted>

1. Issue the **show ip route ospf** command on R1 to view the accumulated cost for the route to network 192.168.23.0/24 using S0/0/0. Note that there are two equal-cost (128) routes to the 192.168.23.0/24 network, one via S0/0/0 and one via S0/0/1.

R1# **show ip route ospf**

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 not set

O 192.168.2.0/24 [110/65] via 192.168.12.2, 00:00:26, Serial0/0/0 O 192.168.3.0/24 [110/65] via 192.168.13.2, 00:00:26, Serial0/0/1

192.168.23.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets

O 192.168.23.0 [110/128] via 192.168.13.2, 00:00:26, Serial0/0/1

[110/128] via 192.168.12.2, 00:00:26, Serial0/0/0

1. Issue the **bandwidth 128** command to set the bandwidth on S0/0/0 to 128Kb/s.

R1(config)# **interface s0/0/0**

R1(config-if)# **bandwidth 128**

1. Re-issue the **show ip route ospf** command. The routing table no longer displays the route to the 192.168.23.0/24 network over the S0/0/0 interface. This is because the best route, the one with the lowest cost, is now via S0/0/1.

R1# **show ip route ospf**

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 not set

O 192.168.2.0/24 [110/129] via 192.168.12.2, 00:01:47, Serial0/0/0 O 192.168.3.0/24 [110/65] via 192.168.13.2, 00:04:51, Serial0/0/1

192.168.23.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets

O 192.168.23.0 [110/128] via 192.168.13.2, 00:04:51, Serial0/0/1

1. Issue the **show ip ospf interface brief** command. The cost for S0/0/0 has changed from 64 to 781 which is an accurate cost representation of the link speed.

R1# **show ip ospf interface brief**

Interface PID Area IP Address/Mask Cost State Nbrs F/C

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Se0/0/1 | 1 | 0 | 192.168.13.1/30 | 64 | P2P | 1/1 |
| Se0/0/0 | 1 | 0 | 192.168.12.1/30 | 781 | P2P | 1/1 |
| Gi0/0 | 1 | 0 | 192.168.1.1/24 | 1 | DR | 0/0 |

1. Change the bandwidth for interface S0/0/1 to the same setting as S0/0/0 on R1.

R1(config)# **interface s0/0/1**

R1(config-if)# **bandwidth 128**

1. Re-issue the **show ip route ospf** command to view the accumulated cost of both routes to the 192.168.23.0/24 network. Note that there are again two equal-cost (845) routes to the 192.168.23.0/24 network, one via S0/0/0 and one via S0/0/1.

R1# **show ip route ospf**

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 not set

O 192.168.2.0/24 [110/782] via 192.168.12.2, 00:00:09, Serial0/0/0 O 192.168.3.0/24 [110/782] via 192.168.13.2, 00:00:09, Serial0/0/1

192.168.23.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets

O 192.168.23.0 [110/845] via 192.168.13.2, 00:00:09, Serial0/0/1

[110/845] via 192.168.12.2, 00:00:09, Serial0/0/0

Explain how the costs to the 192.168.3.0/24 and 192.168.23.0/30 networks from R1 were calculated.

The cost to 192.168.3.0/24: R1 S0/0/1 + R3 G0/0 (781+1=782). The cost to 192.168.23.0/30: R1 S0/0/1 and R3 S0/0/1 (781+64=845).

1. Issue the **show ip route ospf** command on R3. The accumulated cost of the 192.168.1.0/24 is still showing as 65. Unlike the **clock rate** command, the **bandwidth** command needs to be applied on each side of a serial link.

R3# **show ip route ospf**

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 not set

O 192.168.1.0/24 [110/65] via 192.168.13.1, 00:30:58, Serial0/0/0 O 192.168.2.0/24 [110/65] via 192.168.23.1, 00:30:58, Serial0/0/1

192.168.12.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets

O 192.168.12.0 [110/128] via 192.168.23.1, 00:30:58, Serial0/0/1

[110/128] via 192.168.13.1, 00:30:58, Serial0/0/0

1. Issue the **bandwidth 128** command on all remaining serial interfaces in the topology. What is the new accumulated cost to the 192.168.23.0/24 network on R1? Why?

1,562. Each serial link now has a cost of 781, and the route to the 192.168.23.0/24 network travels over two serial links. 781 + 781 = 1,562.

**Step 3: Change the route cost.**

OSPF uses the bandwidth setting to calculate the cost for a link by default. However, you can override this calculation by manually setting the cost of a link using the **ip ospf cost** command. Like the **bandwidth** command, the **ip ospf cost** command only affects the side of the link where it was applied.

1. Issue the **show ip route ospf** on R1.

#### R1# show ip route ospf

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 not set

O 192.168.2.0/24 [110/782] via 192.168.12.2, 00:00:26, Serial0/0/0 O 192.168.3.0/24 [110/782] via 192.168.13.2, 00:02:50, Serial0/0/1

192.168.23.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets

O 192.168.23.0 [110/1562] via 192.168.13.2, 00:02:40, Serial0/0/1

[110/1562] via 192.168.12.2, 00:02:40, Serial0/0/0

1. Apply the **ip ospf cost 1565** command to the S0/0/1 interface on R1. A cost of 1565 is higher than the accumulated cost of the route through R2 which is 1562.

R1(config)# **interface s0/0/1**

R1(config-if)# **ip ospf cost 1565**

1. Re-issue the **show ip route ospf** command on R1 to display the effect this change has made on the routing table. All OSPF routes for R1 are now being routed through R2.

R1# **show ip route ospf**

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 not set

O 192.168.2.0/24 [110/782] via 192.168.12.2, 00:02:06, Serial0/0/0 O 192.168.3.0/24 [110/1563] via 192.168.12.2, 00:05:31, Serial0/0/0

192.168.23.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets

O 192.168.23.0 [110/1562] via 192.168.12.2, 01:14:02, Serial0/0/0

**Note**: Manipulating link costs using the **ip ospf cost** command is the easiest and preferred method for changing OSPF route costs. In addition to changing the cost based on bandwidth, a network administrator may have other reasons for changing the cost of a route, such as preference for a particular service provider or the actual monetary cost of a link or route.

Explain why the route to the 192.168.3.0/24 network on R1 is now going through R2?

OSPF will choose the route with the least accumulated cost. The route with the lowest accumulated cost is: R1-S0/0/0 + R2-S0/0/1 + R3-G0/0, or 781 + 781 + 1 = 1,563. This metric is smaller than the accumulated cost of R1-S0/0/1 + R3-G0/0, or 1565 + 1 = 1,566.

**Reflection**

1. Why is it important to control the router ID assignment when using the OSPF protocol?

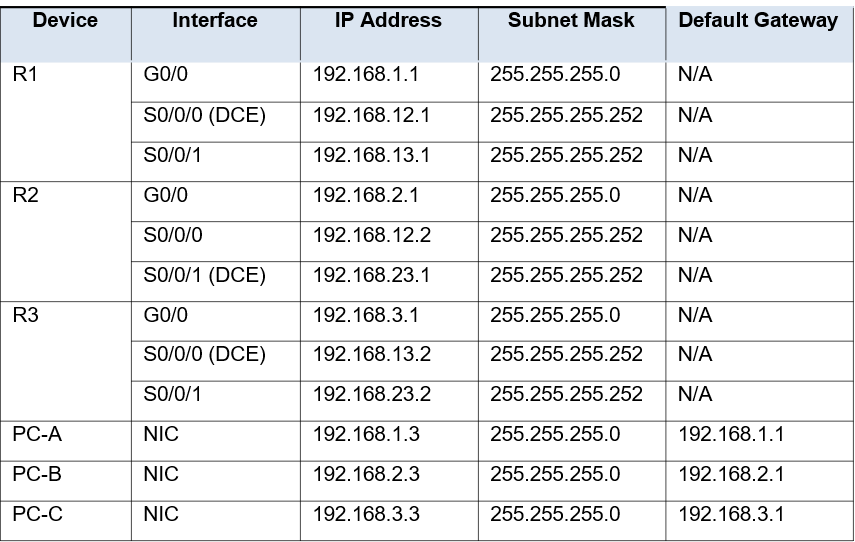
Router ID assignments control the Designated Router (DR) and Backup Designated Router (BDR) election process on a multi-access network. If the router ID is associated with an active interface, it can change if the interface goes down. For this reason it should be set using the IP address of a loopback interface (which cannot go down) or set using the **router-id** command.

1. Why is the DR/BDR election process not a concern in this lab?

The DR/BDR election process is only an issue on a multi-access network such as Ethernet or Frame Relay. The serial links used in this lab are point-to-point links, so no DR/BDR election is performed.

1. Why would you want to set an OSPF interface to passive?

Answers will vary, but configuring a LAN interface as passive eliminates unnecessary OSPF routing information on that interface, freeing up bandwidth. The router will still advertise the network to its neighbors.



**Addressing Table**