

Redistributing Connected Networks into OSPF

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Introduction

This document describes the behavior of redistributing connected routes into Open Shortest Path First (OSPF). There are two behaviors dependent on which version of Cisco IOS[®] software you are running.

Prerequisites

Requirements

Readers of this document should have knowledge of these topics:

- General IP routing
- OSPF routing protocol concepts and terms

Components Used

The information in this document is based on these software and hardware versions:

- Cisco 2503 routers
- Cisco IOS Software Release 12.2(24a) running on all the routers

The information presented in this document was created from devices in a specific lab environment. All of the devices used in this document started with a cleared (default) configuration. If you are working in a live network, ensure that you understand the potential impact of any command before using it.

Conventions

For more information on document conventions, see the Cisco Technical Tips Conventions.

Behavior Before Cisco IOS Software Release 12.1(3)

Before Cisco IOS Software Release 12.1.3, when redistributing connected routes into OSPF, connected networks included in the network statements under router OSPF advertised in Type-1, Type-2, or Type-3 link-state advertisements (LSAs) were also announced in Type-5 LSAs. Memory is required to store those Type-5 LSAs. If the router originates a type-5 LSA for every connected network, even one over which OSPF

runs natively, then a large number of redundant Type-5 LSAs is created. The storage also requires a CPU to process the LSAs during full or partial Shortest Path First (SPF) runs and to flood them when some instability occurs.

The advertisement of the connected networks through Type-5 LSAs may also cause problems in certain situations, when routes learned through a different protocol are redistributed into OSPF. Refer to Common Routing Problem with OSPF Forwarding Address for more information.

The following example shows the creation of the Type-1, Type-2, Type-3, and Type-5 LSAs. Use the **show ip interface brief** command to see all the directly connected networks.

```
R1#
show ip interface brief

Interface          IP-Address      OK? Method Status Protocol
Ethernet0/0        172.16.1.1     YES manual up        up
Loopback0          1.1.1.1        YES manual up        up
Loopback1          2.2.2.2        YES manual up        up
```

Configuration:

```
router ospf 1
 redistribute connected subnets
 network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
```

OSPF database contents:

```
R1#
show ip ospf database

OSPF Router with ID (8.8.8.8) (Process ID 1)

Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID          ADV Router      Age           Seq#           Checksum Link count
2.2.2.2          2.2.2.2        39           0x80000001    0xE08A    3

Type-5 AS External Link States

Link ID          ADV Router      Age           Seq#           Checksum Tag
1.1.1.0          2.2.2.2        40           0x80000001    0x1E50    0
2.2.2.0          2.2.2.2        40           0x80000001    0x9BDD    0
172.16.1.0       2.2.2.2        40           0x80000001    0x665C    0
```

You can see in the above output that there are Type-5 LSAs generated for each of the networks connected to the router. In addition to the Type-5 LSAs, the three networks are also advertised using the router LSA (Type-1) created, as shown below. You can use the **show ip ospf database router** command to display information only about the router LSAs.

```
R1#
show ip ospf database router 2.2.2.2

OSPF Router with ID (2.2.2.2) (Process ID 1)

Router Link States (Area 0)
```

```
LS age: 514
Options: (No TOS-capability, DC)
LS Type: Router Links
Link State ID: 2.2.2.2
Advertising Router: 2.2.2.2
LS Seq Number: 80000002
Checksum: 0xAE7C
Length: 60
AS Boundary Router
Number of Links: 3
```

```
Link connected to: a Stub Network
(Link ID) Network/subnet number: 2.2.2.2
(Link Data) Network Mask: 255.255.255.255
Number of TOS metrics: 0
TOS 0 Metrics: 1
```

```
Link connected to: a Stub Network
(Link ID) Network/subnet number: 1.1.1.1
(Link Data) Network Mask: 255.255.255.255
Number of TOS metrics: 0
TOS 0 Metrics: 1
```

```
Link connected to: a Stub Network
(Link ID) Network/subnet number: 172.16.0.0
(Link Data) Network Mask: 255.255.0.0
Number of TOS metrics: 0
TOS 0 Metrics: 10
```

```
R1#
```

Behavior Starting with Cisco IOS Software Release 12.1(3)

In Cisco IOS Software Release 12.1(3) and later, the Type-5 LSAs are no longer created for connected networks included in the network statements under router OSPF. Using the same router as above, now running Cisco IOS version 12.2(2), you can see that only router LSAs are created:

```
R1# show ip ospf database
```

```
OSPF Router with ID (2.2.2.2) (Process ID 1)
```

```
Router Link States (Area 0)
```

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Link count
2.2.2.2	2.2.2.2	751	0x80000002	0xAE7C	3

```
R1#
```

Summary

This document demonstrates the different behavior of redistributing connected routes into OSPF. The change in behavior began in Cisco IOS version 12.1(3). Refer to Bug ID CSCdp72526 (registered customers only) in the Bug Toolkit for more information.

NetPro Discussion Forums – Featured Conversations

Networking Professionals Connection is a forum for networking professionals to share questions, suggestions, and information about networking solutions, products, and technologies. The featured links are some of the most recent conversations available in this technology.

Related Information

- [Common Routing Problem with OSPF Forwarding Address](#)
- [The Effects of the Forwarding Address on Type 5 LSA Path Selection](#)
- [OSPF Support Page](#)
- [Technical Support – Cisco Systems](#)

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