



# Area Command in Interface Mode for OSPFv2

---

**First Published: August 09, 2004**

**Last Updated: May 5, 2008**

This document describes how to enable Open Shortest Path First version 2 (OSPFv2) on a per-interface basis to simplify the configuration of unnumbered interfaces. The **ip ospf area** command allows you to enable OSPFv2 explicitly on an interface. The **ip ospf area** command is an alternative to enabling OSPFv2 through the address of the interface that matches the address range specified by the **network area** command.

## Finding Feature Information in This Module

Your Cisco IOS software release may not support all of the features documented in this module. To reach links to specific feature documentation in this module and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, use the “[Feature Information for Area Command in Interface Mode for OSPFv2](#)” section on page 8.

## Finding Support Information for Platforms and Cisco IOS and Catalyst OS Software Images

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco IOS and Catalyst OS software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to <http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn>. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

## Contents

- [Prerequisites for Area Command in Interface Mode for OSPFv2, page 2](#)
- [Restrictions for Area Command in Interface Mode for OSPFv2, page 2](#)
- [Information About Area Command in Interface Mode for OSPFv2, page 2](#)
- [How to Enable the Area Command in Interface Mode for OSPFv2, page 3](#)
- [Configuration Examples for Area Command in Interface Mode for OSPFv2 Feature, page 5](#)
- [Additional References, page 5](#)
- [Command Reference, page 7](#)
- [Feature Information for Area Command in Interface Mode for OSPFv2, page 8](#)



---

**Americas Headquarters:**

**Cisco Systems, Inc., 170 West Tasman Drive, San Jose, CA 95134-1706 USA**

## Prerequisites for Area Command in Interface Mode for OSPFv2

OSPFv2 must be running on your network.

## Restrictions for Area Command in Interface Mode for OSPFv2

The `ip ospf area` command is supported only for OSPFv2.

## Information About Area Command in Interface Mode for OSPFv2

This section contains the following information:

- [Benefits of Area Command in Interface Mode for OSPFv2 Feature, page 2](#)
- [Configuration Guidelines for the Area Command in Interface Mode for OSPFv2 Feature, page 2](#)

## Benefits of Area Command in Interface Mode for OSPFv2 Feature

OSPF is enabled on an interface when the network address for the interface matches the range of addresses that is specified by the `network area` command that is entered in router configuration mode. You can enable OSPFv2 explicitly on an interface with the `ip ospf area` command that is entered in interface configuration mode. This capability simplifies the configuration of unnumbered interfaces with different areas.

Because the `ip ospf area` command is configured explicitly for an interface, it will supersede the effects of the `network area` command that is entered at the network level to affect the interfaces whose addresses fall within the address range specified for the `network area` command.

If you later disable the `ip ospf area` command, the interface still will run OSPFv2 as long as its network address matches the range of addresses that is specified by the `network area` command.

## Configuration Guidelines for the Area Command in Interface Mode for OSPFv2 Feature

When you use the `ip ospf area` command in interface configuration mode to enable OSPFv2 on an interface, we recommend that you be familiar with the following guidelines.

### Interface Is Already OSPFv2-Enabled by network area Command with Same Area and Process

If you enter the `ip ospf area` command on an interface that is enabled in OSPFv2 by the `network area` command, the process ID or area ID of the interface does not change, and the interface status will not be changed. However, the interface will be flagged as being configured from interface configuration mode and the configuration data will be saved in the interface description block (IDB).

### Interface Is Already Configured by network area Command with Different Area or Process

If you enter the **ip ospf area** command on an interface that is enabled in OSPFv2 by the **network area** command, but change the configuration by changing the process ID and area ID of the interface, after the new configuration information is stored in the IDB, the interface will be removed and reattached. Therefore, the interface will be removed from the original area and process and be added to the new ones. The state of the interface will also be reset.

### Interface Is Not Configured by network area Command

If the interface is not enabled in OSPFv2 by the **network area** command, the area and OSPF router instance will be created if needed. When the router is reloaded, the OSPF process will not begin running until system initialization is complete. To remove an OSPF router instance, enter the **no router ospf** command. Removing the **ip ospf area** command in interface mode will not result in removing an OSPF router instance.

### Removing an interface enable Command

When the **interface enable** command is removed, the interface will be detached from the area. The area will be removed if it has no other attached interfaces. If the interface address is covered by the **network area** command, the interface will be enabled once again in the area for the network that it is in.

### New Processes

If an OSPF process does not already exist, and a router ID cannot be chosen when either the **router ospf** command or the **interface** command is configured, a Proximity Database (PDB) and a process will be created, but the process will be inactive. The process will become active when a router ID is chosen, either when it is explicitly configured using the **router-id** command or when an IP address becomes available. Note that the **router ospf** command will now be accepted even if a router ID cannot be chosen, putting the command-line interface (CLI) into the OSPF configuration context. Therefore, the **router-id** command is to be entered before an IP address is available. If the process is not active and the **show ip ospf** command is entered, the message “%OSPF: Router process X is not running, please provide a router-id” will be displayed.

### Link-State Advertisements and Shortest Path First

If a state change occurs as a result of the **interface enable** command, new router link-state advertisements (LSAs) will be generated (also for the old area, if the interface is changing areas) and shortest path first (SPF) will be scheduled to run in both the old and new areas.

## How to Enable the Area Command in Interface Mode for OSPFv2

This section contains the following procedure:

- [Enabling OSPFv2 on an Interface, page 3](#) (required)

### Enabling OSPFv2 on an Interface

Perform this task to enable OSPFv2 on an interface.

#### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**

3. **interface** *type number*
4. **ip ospf process-id area area-id [secondaries none]**
5. **end**
6. **show ip ospf interface** [*interface-type interface-number*]

## DETAILED STEPS

|        | Command or Action  | Purpose   |
|--------|--|---|
| Step 1 | <b>enable</b><br><br><b>Example:</b><br>Router> enable   | Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter your password if prompted.</li> </ul>  |
| Step 2 | <b>configure terminal</b><br><br><b>Example:</b><br>Router# configure terminal   | Enters global configuration mode.   |
| Step 3 | <b>interface</b> <i>type number</i><br><br><b>Example:</b><br>Router(config)# interface FastEthernet 0/2   | Configures an interface type and enters interface configuration mode.   |
| Step 4 | <b>ip ospf process-id area area-id [secondaries none]</b><br><br><b>Example:</b><br>Router(config-if)# ip ospf 1 area 0 secondaries none           | Enables OSPFv2 on an interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To prevent secondary IP addresses on the interface from being advertised, you must enter the optional <b>secondaries</b> keyword followed by the <b>none</b> keyword.</li> </ul> |
| Step 5 | <b>end</b><br><br><b>Example:</b><br>Router(config-if)# end  | Exits interface configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.   |
| Step 6 | <b>show ip ospf interface</b> [ <i>interface-type interface-number</i> ]<br><br><b>Example:</b><br>Router# show ip ospf interface FastEthernet 0/2 | Displays OSPF-related interface information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once you have enabled OSPFv2 on the interface, you can enter the <b>show ip ospf interface</b> command to verify the configuration.</li> </ul>                      |

# Configuration Examples for Area Command in Interface Mode for OSPFv2 Feature

This section provides the following configuration example:

- [Enabling OSPFv2 on an Interface: Example, page 5](#)

## Enabling OSPFv2 on an Interface: Example

In the following example, OSPFv2 is configured explicitly on Ethernet interface 0/0/0:

```
Router(config)# interface Ethernet 0/0/0
Router(config-if)# bandwidth 10000
Router(config-if)# ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)# ip ospf hello-interval 1
Router(config-if)# ip ospf 1 area 0
```

When the **show ip ospf interface** command is entered, the following output shows that Ethernet interface 0/0/0 was configured in interface configuration mode to run OSPFv2. The secondary IP addresses on the interface will also be advertised:

```
Router# show ip ospf interface Ethernet 0/0/0

Ethernet0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 172.16.1.1/24, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 172.16.11.11, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 10
  Enabled by interface config, including secondary ip addresses
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
  Designated Router (ID) 172.16.11.11, Interface address 172.16.1.1
  Backup Designated router (ID) 172.16.22.11, Interface address 172.16.1.2
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 1, Dead 4, Wait 4, Retransmit 5
    oob-resync timeout 40
    Hello due in 00:00:00
  Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
  Index 2/2, 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 172.26.22.11 (Backup Designated Router)
  Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
```

## Additional References

The following sections provide references related to the Area Command in Interface Mode for OSPFv2 feature.

## Related Documents

| Related Topic            | Document Title  |
|--------------------------|---|
| OSPF commands            | “OSPF Commands” chapter in the <i>Cisco IOS IP Routing Protocols Command Reference</i> .      |
| OSPF configuration tasks | “Configuring OSPF” chapter in the <i>Cisco IOS IP Routing Protocols Configuration Guide</i> . |

## Standards

| Standard  | Title |
|---|-------|
| No new or modified standards are supported by this feature, and support for existing standards has not been modified by this feature. | —     |

## MIBs

| MIB   | MIBs Link  |
|---|--|
| No new or modified MIBs are supported by this feature, and support for existing MIBs has not been modified by this feature. | To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL:<br><a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a> |

## RFCs

| RFC      | Title                 |
|----------|-----------------------|
| RFC 2328 | <i>OSPF Version 2</i> |

## Technical Assistance

| Description   | Link  |
|---|---|
| <p>The Cisco Support website provides extensive online resources, including documentation and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies.</p> <p>To receive security and technical information about your products, you can subscribe to various services, such as the Product Alert Tool (accessed from Field Notices), the Cisco Technical Services Newsletter, and Really Simple Syndication (RSS) Feeds.</p> <p>Access to most tools on the Cisco Support website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.</p> | <a href="http://www.cisco.com/techsupport">http://www.cisco.com/techsupport</a> |

# Command Reference

The following commands are introduced or modified in the feature or features documented in this module. For information about these commands, see the *Cisco IOS IP Routing Protocols Command Reference* at [http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/iproute/command/reference/irp\\_book.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/iproute/command/reference/irp_book.html). For information about all Cisco IOS commands, go to the Command Lookup Tool at <http://tools.cisco.com/Support/CLILookup> or to the *Cisco IOS Master Commands List*.

- **ip ospf area**

# Feature Information for Area Command in Interface Mode for OSPFv2

Table 1 lists the release history for this feature.

Not all commands may be available in your Cisco IOS software release. For release information about a specific command, see the command reference documentation.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which Cisco IOS and Catalyst OS software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to <http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn>. An account on Cisco.com is not required.



## Note

Table 1 lists only the Cisco IOS software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given Cisco IOS software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that Cisco IOS software release train also support that feature.

**Table 1** Feature Information for Area Command in Interface Mode for OSPFv2

| Feature Name                              | Releases  | Feature Information   |
|---|---|---|
| Area Command in Interface Mode for OSPFv2 | 12.0(29)S<br>12.3(11)T<br>12.2(28)SB<br>12.2(33)SRB | This document describes how to enable Open Shortest Path First version 2 (OSPFv2) on a per-interface basis to simplify the configuration of unnumbered interfaces. The <b>ip ospf area</b> command allows you to enable OSPFv2 explicitly on an interface. The <b>ip ospf area</b> command is an alternative to enabling OSPFv2 through the address of the interface that matches the address range specified by the <b>network area</b> command. |

CCDE, CCSI, CCENT, Cisco Eos, Cisco HealthPresence, the Cisco logo, Cisco Lumin, Cisco Nexus, Cisco Nurse Connect, Cisco Stackpower, Cisco StadiumVision, Cisco TelePresence, Cisco WebEx, DCE, and Welcome to the Human Network are trademarks; Changing the Way We Work, Live, Play, and Learn and Cisco Store are service marks; and Access Registrar, Aironet, AsyncOS, Bringing the Meeting To You, Catalyst, CCDA, CCDP, CCIE, CCIP, CCNA, CCNP, CCSP, CCVP, Cisco, the Cisco Certified Internetwork Expert logo, Cisco IOS, Cisco Press, Cisco Systems, Cisco Systems Capital, the Cisco Systems logo, Cisco Unity, Collaboration Without Limitation, EtherFast, EtherSwitch, Event Center, Fast Step, Follow Me Browsing, FormShare, GigaDrive, HomeLink, Internet Quotient, IOS, iPhone, iQuick Study, IronPort, the IronPort logo, LightStream, Linksys, MediaTone, MeetingPlace, MeetingPlace Chime Sound, MGX, Networkers, Networking Academy, Network Registrar, PCNow, PIX, PowerPanels, ProConnect, ScriptShare, SenderBase, SMARTnet, Spectrum Expert, StackWise, The Fastest Way to Increase Your Internet Quotient, TransPath, WebEx, and the WebEx logo are registered trademarks of Cisco Systems, Inc. and/or its affiliates in the United States and certain other countries.

All other trademarks mentioned in this document or website are the property of their respective owners. The use of the word partner does not imply a partnership relationship between Cisco and any other company. (0903R)

Any Internet Protocol (IP) addresses used in this document are not intended to be actual addresses. Any examples, command display output, and figures included in the document are shown for illustrative purposes only. Any use of actual IP addresses in illustrative content is unintentional and coincidental.

© 2004–2008 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.