



# Implementing EIGRP for IPv6

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Customers can configure Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) to route IPv6 prefixes. EIGRP IPv4 runs over an IPv4 transport, communicates only with IPv4 peers, and advertises only IPv4 routes, and EIGRP for IPv6 follows the same model. EIGRP for IPv4 and EIGRP for IPv6 are configured and managed separately. However, the configuration of EIGRP for IPv4 and IPv6 is similar and provides operational familiarity and continuity.

This document provides information about configuring and implementing EIGRP for IPv6.

## Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the [“Feature Information for Implementing EIGRP for IPv6” section on page 22](#).

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.

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**Americas Headquarters:**

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

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- [Feature Information for Implementing EIGRP for IPv6, page 22](#)

## Prerequisites for Implementing EIGRP for IPv6

- This document assumes that you are familiar with EIGRP IPv4.
- This document assumes that users have a basic knowledge of IPv6 addressing.

## Restrictions for Implementing EIGRP for IPv6

This section lists ways in which EIGRP for IPv6 differs from EIGRP IPv4 and lists EIGRP for IPv6 restrictions:

- EIGRP for IPv6 is directly configured on the interfaces over which it runs. This feature allows EIGRP for IPv6 to be configured without the use of a global IPv6 address. There is no network statement in EIGRP for IPv6.  
  
In per-interface configuration at system startup, if EIGRP has been configured on an interface, then the EIGRP protocol may start running before any EIGRP router mode commands have been executed.
- An EIGRP for IPv6 protocol instance requires a router ID before it can start running.
- EIGRP for IPv6 has a shutdown feature. The routing process should be in “no shut” mode in order to start running.
- When a user uses a passive-interface configuration, EIGRP for IPv6 need not be configured on the interface that is made passive.
- EIGRP for IPv6 provides route filtering using the **distribute-list prefix-list** command. Use of the **route-map** command is not supported for route filtering with a distribute list.

## Information About Implementing EIGRP for IPv6

To configure EIGRP for IPv6 in Cisco IOS software, you should understand the following concepts:

- [Cisco EIGRP for IPv6 Implementation, page 2](#)

## Cisco EIGRP for IPv6 Implementation

EIGRP is an enhanced version of the IGRP developed by Cisco. EIGRP uses the same distance vector algorithm and distance information as IGRP. However, the convergence properties and the operating efficiency of EIGRP have improved substantially over IGRP.

The convergence technology is based on research conducted at SRI International and employs an algorithm called the diffusing update algorithm (DUAL). This algorithm guarantees loop-free operation at every instant throughout a route computation and allows all devices involved in a topology change to synchronize at the same time. Routers that are not affected by topology changes are not involved in recomputations. The convergence time with DUAL rivals that of any other existing routing protocol.

EIGRP provides the following features:

- Increased network width—With Routing Information Protocol (RIP), the largest possible width of your network is 15 hops. When EIGRP is enabled, the largest possible width is 224 hops. Because the EIGRP metric is large enough to support thousands of hops, the only barrier to expanding the network is the transport layer hop counter. Cisco works around this limitation by incrementing the transport control field only when an IPv4 or an IPv6 packet has traversed 15 routers and the next hop to the destination was learned by way of EIGRP. When a RIP route is being used as the next hop to the destination, the transport control field is incremented as usual.
- Fast convergence—The DUAL algorithm allows routing information to converge as quickly as any other routing protocol.
- Partial updates—EIGRP sends incremental updates when the state of a destination changes, instead of sending the entire contents of the routing table. This feature minimizes the bandwidth required for EIGRP packets.
- Neighbor discovery mechanism—This is a simple hello mechanism used to learn about neighboring routers. It is protocol-independent.
- Arbitrary route summarization.
- Scaling—EIGRP scales to large networks.
- Route filtering—EIGRP for IPv6 provides route filtering using the **distribute-list prefix-list** command. Use of the **route-map** command is not supported for route filtering with a distribute list.

EIGRP has the following four basic components:

- Neighbor discovery—Neighbor discovery is the process that routers use to dynamically learn of other routers on their directly attached networks. Routers must also discover when their neighbors become unreachable or inoperative. EIGRP neighbor discovery is achieved with low overhead by periodically sending small hello packets. EIGRP neighbors can also discover a neighbor that has recovered after an outage because the recovered neighbor will send out a hello packet. As long as hello packets are received, the Cisco IOS software can determine that a neighbor is alive and functioning. Once this status is determined, the neighboring routers can exchange routing information.

**Note**

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In Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRD, the **no shut** command must be explicitly configured when enabling the EIGRP IPv6 router process. If the **no shut** command is not configured, IPv6 EIGRP neighbors will be lost.

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- Reliable transport protocol—The reliable transport protocol is responsible for guaranteed, ordered delivery of EIGRP packets to all neighbors. It supports intermixed transmission of multicast and unicast packets. Some EIGRP packets must be sent reliably and others need not be. For efficiency, reliability is provided only when necessary. For example, on a multiaccess network that has multicast capabilities (such as GigabitEthernet) it is not necessary to send hello packets reliably to all neighbors individually. Therefore, EIGRP sends a single multicast hello with an indication in the packet informing the receivers that the packet need not be acknowledged. Other types of packets (such as updates) require acknowledgment, which is indicated in the packet. The reliable transport has a provision to send multicast packets quickly when unacknowledged packets are pending. This provision helps to ensure that convergence time remains low in the presence of varying speed links.
- DUAL finite state machine—The DUAL finite state machine embodies the decision process for all route computations. It tracks all routes advertised by all neighbors. DUAL uses several metrics including distance and cost information to select efficient, loop-free paths. When multiple routes to a neighbor exist, DUAL determines which route has the lowest metric (named the feasible distance), and enters this route into the routing table. Other possible routes to this neighbor with larger metrics are received, and DUAL determines the reported distance to this network. The reported distance is

defined as the total metric advertised by an upstream neighbor for a path to a destination. DUAL compares the reported distance with the feasible distance, and if the reported distance is less than the feasible distance, DUAL considers the route to be a feasible successor and enters the route into the topology table. The feasible successor route that is reported with the lowest metric becomes the successor route to the current route if the current route fails. To avoid routing loops, DUAL ensures that the reported distance is always less than the feasible distance for a neighbor router to reach the destination network; otherwise, the route to the neighbor may loop back through the local router.

- Protocol-dependent modules—When there are no feasible successors to a route that has failed, but there are neighbors advertising the route, a recomputation must occur. This is the process where DUAL determines a new successor. The amount of time required to recompute the route affects the convergence time. Recomputation is processor-intensive; it is advantageous to avoid unneeded recomputation. When a topology change occurs, DUAL will test for feasible successors. If there are feasible successors, DUAL will use them in order to avoid unnecessary recomputation.

The protocol-dependent modules are responsible for network layer protocol-specific tasks. An example is the EIGRP module, which is responsible for sending and receiving EIGRP packets that are encapsulated in IPv4 or IPv6. It is also responsible for parsing EIGRP packets and informing DUAL of the new information received. EIGRP asks DUAL to make routing decisions, but the results are stored in the IPv4 or IPv6 routing table. Also, EIGRP is responsible for redistributing routes learned by other IPv4 or IPv6 routing protocols.

## How to Implement EIGRP for IPv6

The tasks required to implement EIGRP for IPv6 are described in the following sections:

- [Enabling EIGRP for IPv6 on an Interface, page 4](#)
- [Configuring the Percentage of Link Bandwidth Used by EIGRP, page 6](#)
- [Configuring Summary Addresses, page 7](#)
- [Configuring EIGRP Route Authentication, page 8](#)
- [Overriding the Next Hop in EIGRP, page 9](#)
- [Adjusting the Interval Between Hello Packets in EIGRP for IPv6, page 10](#)
- [Adjusting the Hold Time in EIGRP for IPv6, page 11](#)
- [Disabling Split Horizon in EIGRP for IPv6, page 12](#)
- [Configuring EIGRP Stub Routing for Greater Network Stability, page 13](#)
- [Customizing an EIGRP for IPv6 Routing Process, page 15](#)
- [Monitoring and Maintaining EIGRP, page 18](#)

## Enabling EIGRP for IPv6 on an Interface

Perform the following task to enable EIGRP for IPv6 on a specified interface. EIGRP for IPv6 is directly configured on the interfaces over which it runs, which allows EIGRP for IPv6 to be configured without the use of a global IPv6 address.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**

2. **configure terminal**
3. **ipv6 unicast-routing**
4. **interface** *type number*
5. **ipv6 enable**
6. **ipv6 eigrp** *as-number*
7. **ipv6 router eigrp** *as-number*
8. **eigrp router-id** *ip-address*
9. **exit**
10. **show ipv6 eigrp** [*as-number*] **interfaces** [*type number*] [*as-number*]

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<b>enable</b>  <b>Example:</b> 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>  <b>Example:</b> Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	<b>ipv6 unicast-routing</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing	Enables the forwarding of IPv6 unicast datagrams.
Step 4	<b>interface</b> <i>type number</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config)# interface FastEthernet 0/0	Specifies the interface on which EIGRP is to be configured.
Step 5	<b>ipv6 enable</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-if)# ipv6 enable	Enables IPv6 processing on an interface that has not been configured with an explicit IPv6 address.
Step 6	<b>ipv6 eigrp</b> <i>as-number</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-if)# ipv6 eigrp 1	Enables EIGRP for IPv6 on a specified interface.
Step 7	<b>ipv6 router eigrp</b> <i>as-number</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-if)# ipv6 router eigrp 1	Enters router configuration mode and creates an EIGRP IPv6 routing process.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 8	<code>eigrp router-id ip-address</code>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-router)# eigrp router-id 10.1.1.1	Enables the use of a fixed router ID.  Use this command only if an IPv4 address is not defined on the router eligible for router ID.
Step 9	<code>exit</code>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-router) exit	Enter three times to return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 10	<code>show ipv6 eigrp [as-number] interfaces [type number]</code>  <b>Example:</b> Router# show ipv6 eigrp interfaces	Displays information about interfaces configured for EIGRP for IPv6.

## Configuring the Percentage of Link Bandwidth Used by EIGRP

By default, EIGRP packets consume a maximum of 50 percent of the link bandwidth, as configured with the **bandwidth interface** command. You might want to change that value if a different level of link utilization is required or if the configured bandwidth does not match the actual link bandwidth (it may have been configured to influence route metric calculations).

Perform the following task to configure the percentage of bandwidth that may be used by EIGRP on an interface.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface** *type number*
4. **ipv6 bandwidth-percent eigrp** *as-number percent*

### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<code>enable</code>  <b>Example:</b> Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter your password if prompted.</li> </ul>
Step 2	<code>configure terminal</code>  <b>Example:</b> Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	<b>interface</b> <i>type number</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config)# interface FastEthernet 0/0	Specifies the interface on which EIGRP is configured.
Step 4	<b>ipv6 bandwidth-percent eigrp</b> <i>as-number percent</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-if)# ipv6 bandwidth-percent eigrp 1 75	

## Configuring Summary Addresses

Perform this task to configure a summary address for a specified interface. If any more specific routes are in the routing table, EIGRP for IPv6 will advertise the summary address out the interface with a metric equal to the minimum of all more specific routes.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface** *type number*
4. **ipv6 summary-address eigrp** *as-number ipv6-address [admin-distance]*

### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<b>enable</b>  <b>Example:</b> 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>  <b>Example:</b> Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	<b>interface</b> <i>type number</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config)# interface FastEthernet 0/0	Specifies the interface on which EIGRP is configured.
Step 4	<b>ipv6 summary-address eigrp</b> <i>as-number ipv6-address [admin-distance]</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-if)# ipv6 summary-address eigrp 1 2001:0DB8:0:1::/64	Configures a summary aggregate address for a specified interface.

## Configuring EIGRP Route Authentication

EIGRP route authentication provides message digest algorithm 5 (MD5) authentication of routing updates from the EIGRP routing protocol. The MD5 keyed digest in each EIGRP packet prevents the introduction of unauthorized or false routing messages from unapproved sources.

Each key has its own key identifier, which is stored locally. The combination of the key identifier and the interface associated with the message uniquely identifies the authentication algorithm and MD5 authentication key in use.

You can configure multiple keys with lifetimes. Only one authentication packet is sent, regardless of how many valid keys exist. The software examines the key numbers in order from lowest to highest, and uses the first valid key it encounters. Note that the router needs to know the time.

Perform the following task to configure authentication of EIGRP routes:

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface** *type number*
4. **ipv6 authentication mode eigrp** *as-number md5*
5. **ipv6 authentication key-chain eigrp** *as-number key-chain*
6. **exit**
7. **key chain** *name-of-chain*
8. **key** *key-id*
9. **key-string** *text*
10. **accept-lifetime** *start-time* {**infinite** | *end-time* | **duration** *seconds*}
11. **send-lifetime** *start-time* {**infinite** | *end-time* | **duration** *seconds*}

### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<b>enable</b>  <b>Example:</b> 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>  <b>Example:</b> Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	<b>interface</b> <i>type number</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config)# interface FastEthernet 0/0	Specifies the interface on which EIGRP is configured.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	<b>ipv6 authentication mode eigrp</b> <i>as-number</i> <b>md5</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-if)# ipv6 authentication mode eigrp 1 md5	Specifies the type of authentication used in EIGRP for IPv6 packets.
Step 5	<b>ipv6 authentication key-chain eigrp</b> <i>as-number</i> <i>key-chain</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-if)# ipv6 authentication key-chain eigrp 1 chain1	Enables authentication of EIGRP for IPv6 packets.
Step 6	<b>exit</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-if)# exit	Exits to global configuration mode.
Step 7	<b>key chain</b> <i>name-of-chain</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config)# key chain chain1	Identifies a group of authentication keys. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use the name specified in Step 5.</li> </ul>
Step 8	<b>key</b> <i>key-id</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-keychain)# key 1	Identifies an authentication key on a key chain.
Step 9	<b>key-string</b> <i>text</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-keychain-key)# key-string chain 1	Specifies the authentication string for a key.
Step 10	<b>accept-lifetime</b> <i>start-time</i> { <b>infinite</b>   <i>end-time</i>   <b>duration</b> <i>seconds</i> }  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-keychain-key)# accept-lifetime 14:30:00 Jan 10 2006 duration 7200	Sets the time period during which the authentication key on a key chain is received as valid.
Step 11	<b>send-lifetime</b> <i>start-time</i> { <b>infinite</b>   <i>end-time</i>   <b>duration</b> <i>seconds</i> }  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-keychain-key)# send-lifetime 15:00:00 Jan 10 2006 duration 3600	Sets the time period during which an authentication key on a key chain is valid to be sent.

## Overriding the Next Hop in EIGRP

EIGRP will, by default, set the IPv6 next-hop value to be itself for routes that it is advertising, even when advertising those routes back out the same interface where it learned them. To change this default, use the following task to instruct EIGRP to use the received next-hop value when advertising these routes.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface** *type number*
4. **no ipv6 next-hop-self eigrp** *as-number*

**DETAILED STEPS**

	<b>Command or Action</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>enable</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter your password if prompted.</li> </ul>
<b>Step 2</b>	<b>configure terminal</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
<b>Step 3</b>	<b>interface</b> <i>type number</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config)# interface FastEthernet 0/0	Specifies the interface on which EIGRP is configured.
<b>Step 4</b>	<b>no ipv6 next-hop-self eigrp</b> <i>as-number</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-if)# no ipv6 next-hop-self eigrp 1	Changes the default IPv6 next-hop value and instructs EIGRP to use the received next-hop value.

**Adjusting the Interval Between Hello Packets in EIGRP for IPv6**

Routing devices periodically send hello packets to each other to dynamically learn of other routers on their directly attached networks. This information is used to discover neighbors and to learn when neighbors become unreachable or inoperative.

Perform the following task to adjust the interval between hello packets in EIGRP for IPv6.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface** *type number*
4. **ipv6 hello-interval eigrp** *as-number seconds*

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<b>enable</b>  <b>Example:</b> 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>  <b>Example:</b> Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	<b>interface</b> <i>type number</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config)# interface FastEthernet 0/0	Specifies the interface on which EIGRP is configured.
Step 4	<b>ipv6 hello-interval eigrp</b> <i>as-number seconds</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config)# ipv6 hello-interval eigrp 1 10	Configures the hello interval for the EIGRP for IPv6 routing process designated by an autonomous system number.

## Adjusting the Hold Time in EIGRP for IPv6

On very congested and large networks, the default hold time might not be sufficient time for all routers to receive hello packets from their neighbors. In this case, you may want to increase the hold time.

You can configure the hold time on a specified interface for a particular EIGRP routing process designated by the autonomous system number. The hold time is advertised in hello packets and indicates to neighbors the length of time they should consider the sender valid. The default hold time is three times the hello interval, or 15 seconds. For slow-speed nonbroadcast multi-access (NBMA) networks, the default hold time is 180 seconds. The hold time should be changed if the hello-interval value is changed.

Perform the following task to adjust the hold time in EIGRP for IPv6.

## SUMMARY STEPS

- enable**
- configure terminal**
- interface** *type number*
- ipv6 hold-time eigrp** *as-number seconds*

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<b>enable</b>  <b>Example:</b> 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>  <b>Example:</b> Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	<b>interface</b> <i>type number</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config)# interface FastEthernet 0/0	Specifies the interface on which EIGRP is configured.
Step 4	<b>ipv6 hold-time eigrp</b> <i>as-number seconds</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config)# ipv6 hold-time eigrp 1 40	Configures the hold time for a particular EIGRP for IPv6 routing process designated by the autonomous system number.

## Disabling Split Horizon in EIGRP for IPv6

Split horizon controls the sending of EIGRP update and query packets. When split horizon is enabled on an interface, update and query packets are not sent for destinations for which this interface is the next hop. Controlling update and query packets in this manner reduces the possibility of routing loops.

By default, split horizon is enabled on all interfaces.

Split horizon blocks route information from being advertised by a router out of any interface from which that information originated. This behavior usually optimizes communications among multiple routing devices, particularly when links are broken. However, with nonbroadcast networks (such as multipoint GRE), situations can arise for which this behavior is not ideal. For these situations, including networks in which you have EIGRP configured, you may want to disable split horizon.

Perform the following task to disable split horizon in EIGRP for IPv6.

## SUMMARY STEPS

- enable**
- configure terminal**
- interface** *type number*
- no ipv6 split-horizon eigrp** *as-number*

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<b>enable</b>  <b>Example:</b> 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>  <b>Example:</b> Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	<b>interface</b> <i>type number</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config)# interface FastEthernet 0/0	Specifies the interface on which EIGRP is configured.
Step 4	<b>no ipv6 split-horizon eigrp</b> <i>as-number</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-if)# no ipv6 split-horizon eigrp 101	Disables EIGRP for IPv6 split horizon on the specified interface.

## Configuring EIGRP Stub Routing for Greater Network Stability

The EIGRP stub routing feature can help to provide greater network stability. In the event of network instability, this feature prevents EIGRP queries from being sent over limited bandwidth links to nontransit routers. Instead, distribution routers to which the stub router is connected answer the query on behalf of the stub router. This feature greatly reduces the chance of further network instability due to congested or problematic WAN links. The EIGRP stub routing feature also simplifies the configuration and maintenance of hub-and-spoke networks. When stub routing is enabled in dual-homed remote configurations, it is no longer necessary to configure filtering on remote routers to prevent those remote routers from appearing as transit paths to the hub routers.



### Caution

EIGRP stub routing should be used only on stub routers. A stub router is defined as a router connected to the network core or distribution layer through which core transit traffic should not flow. A stub router should not have any EIGRP neighbors other than distribution routers.

To configure EIGRP stub routing, perform the following tasks:

- [Configuring a Router for EIGRP Stub Routing, page 13](#)
- [Verifying EIGRP Stub Routing, page 14](#)

## Configuring a Router for EIGRP Stub Routing

Perform the following task to configure a remote or spoke router for EIGRP stub routing:

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ipv6 router eigrp *as-number***
4. **eigrp stub [receive-only | leak-map | connected | static | summary | redistributed]**

**DETAILED STEPS**

	<b>Command or Action</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>enable</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter your password if prompted.</li> </ul>
<b>Step 2</b>	<b>configure terminal</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
<b>Step 3</b>	<b>ipv6 router eigrp <i>as-number</i></b>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config)# ipv6 router eigrp 1	Specifies the EIGRP for IPv6 routing process to be configured.
<b>Step 4</b>	<b>eigrp stub [receive-only   leak-map   connected   static   summary   redistributed]</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-router)# eigrp stub	Configures a router as a stub using EIGRP.

**Verifying EIGRP Stub Routing**

Perform the following task to verify that a remote router has been configured as a stub router with EIGRP.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. **enable**
2. **show ipv6 eigrp neighbors detail [*interface-type* | *as-number* | **static**]**

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<p><b>enable</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b> Router&gt; enable</p>	<p>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enter your password if prompted.</li> </ul>
Step 2	<p><b>show ipv6 eigrp neighbors detail</b> [<i>interface-type</i>   <i>as-number</i>   <b>static</b>]</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Router# show ipv6 eigrp neighbors detail</p>	<p>Displays the neighbors discovered by EIGRP for IPv6.</p> <p>This command is performed on the distribution layer router to view the status of the remote .</p>

## Customizing an EIGRP for IPv6 Routing Process

After you have enabled EIGRP for IPv6 on a specific interface, you can configure an EIGRP for IPv6 routing process. The following optional tasks provide information on how to configure an EIGRP for IPv6 routing process to suit your needs:

- [Logging EIGRP Neighbor Adjacency Changes, page 15](#)
- [Configuring Intervals Between Neighbor Warnings, page 16](#)
- [Adjusting the EIGRP for IPv6 Metric Weights, page 17](#)

### Logging EIGRP Neighbor Adjacency Changes

You can enable the logging of neighbor adjacency changes to monitor the stability of the routing system and to help you detect problems. By default, adjacency changes are logged. Use the following task to enable this logging if needed.

#### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ipv6 router eigrp** *as-number*
4. **eigrp log-neighbor-changes**

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<b>enable</b>  <b>Example:</b> 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>  <b>Example:</b> Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	<b>ipv6 router eigrp as-number</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config)# ipv6 router eigrp 1	Specifies the EIGRP for IPv6 routing process to be configured.
Step 4	<b>eigrp log-neighbor-changes</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-router)# eigrp log-neighbor-changes	Enables the logging of changes in EIGRP for IPv6 neighbor adjacencies.

## Configuring Intervals Between Neighbor Warnings

When neighbor warning messages occur, they are logged by default. Use the following task to configure the interval between neighbor warning messages.

## SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ipv6 router eigrp as-number**
4. **eigrp log-neighbor-warnings [seconds]**

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<b>enable</b>  <b>Example:</b> 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>  <b>Example:</b> Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	<code>ipv6 router eigrp as-number</code>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config)# ipv6 router eigrp 1	Specifies the EIGRP for IPv6 routing process to be configured.
Step 4	<code>eigrp log-neighbor-warnings [seconds]</code>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-router)# eigrp log-neighbor-warnings 300	Configures the logging intervals of EIGRP neighbor warning messages.

## Adjusting the EIGRP for IPv6 Metric Weights

EIGRP for IPv6 uses the minimum bandwidth on the path to a destination network and the total delay to compute routing metrics. You can use the **metric weights** command to adjust the default behavior of EIGRP for IPv6 routing and metric computations. EIGRP for IPv6 metric defaults have been carefully selected to provide optimal performance in most networks.



### Note

Adjusting EIGRP metric weights can dramatically affect network performance. Because of the complexity of this task, we recommend that you do not change the default values without guidance from an experienced network designer.

By default, the EIGRP composite metric is a 32-bit quantity that is a sum of the segment delays and the lowest segment bandwidth (scaled and inverted) for a given route. For a network of homogeneous media, this metric reduces to a hop count. For a network of mixed media (e.g., GigabitEthernet, FastEthernet, Ethernet), the route with the lowest metric reflects the most desirable path to a destination.

Perform the following task to adjust the EIGRP for IPv6 metric weights.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ipv6 router eigrp as-number**
4. **metric weights tos k1 k2 k3 k4 k5**

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<code>enable</code>  <b>Example:</b> Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enter your password if prompted.</li> </ul>
Step 2	<code>configure terminal</code>  <b>Example:</b> Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	<code>ipv6 router eigrp as-number</code>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config)# ipv6 router eigrp 1	Specifies the EIGRP for IPv6 routing process to be configured.
Step 4	<code>metric weights tos k1 k2 k3 k4 k5</code>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-router)# metric weights 0 2 0 2 0 0	Tunes EIGRP metric calculations.

## Monitoring and Maintaining EIGRP

The following task helps you to monitor and maintain EIGRP for IPv6:

- [Deleting Entries from EIGRP for IPv6 Routing Tables, page 18](#)

### Deleting Entries from EIGRP for IPv6 Routing Tables

Perform the following task to delete entries from EIGRP for IPv6 routing tables.

#### SUMMARY STEPS

- `enable`
- `clear ipv6 eigrp [as-number] [neighbor [ipv6-address | interface-type interface-number]]`

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<b>enable</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter your password if prompted.</li> </ul>
Step 2	<b>clear ipv6 eigrp</b> [ <i>as-number</i> ] [ <b>neighbor</b> [ <i>ipv6-address</i>   <i>interface-type</i> <i>interface-number</i> ]]  <b>Example:</b> Router# clear ipv6 eigrp neighbor 3FEE:12E1:2AC1:EA32	Deletes entries from EIGRP for IPv6 routing tables.  The routes that are cleared are the routes that were learned by the specified router.

## Configuration Examples for Implementing EIGRP for IPv6

This section contains the following configuration example:

- [Configuring EIGRP to Establish Adjacencies on an Interface, page 19](#)

### Configuring EIGRP to Establish Adjacencies on an Interface

EIGRP for IPv6 is configured directly on the interfaces over which it runs. This example shows the minimal configuration required for EIGRP for IPv6 to send hello packets in order to establish adjacencies on Ethernet 0:

```

ipv6 unicast-routing
interface gigabitethernet0/0
    ipv6 enable
    ipv6 eigrp 1
    no shut
!
ipv6 router eigrp 1
    eigrp router-id 10.1.1.1
  
```

## Where to Go Next

If you want to implement additional IPv6 interior gateway routing protocols, refer to the *Implementing RIP for IPv6* or *Implementing IS-IS for IPv6* module. To implement exterior gateway routing protocol Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), refer to the *Implementing Multiprotocol BGP for IPv6* module.

## Additional References

The following sections provide references related to the Implementing EIGRP for IPv6 feature.

## Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
EIGRP for IPv6 commands	<i>Cisco IOS IPv6 Command Reference</i>
IPv6 supported feature list	<i>Start Here: Cisco IOS Software Release Specifics for IPv6 Features</i>
Implementing IS-IS for IPv6	<i>Implementing IS-IS for IPv6</i>
Implementing Multiprotocol BGP for IPv6	<i>Implementing Multiprotocol BGP for IPv6</i>
Implementing RIP for IPv6	<i>Implementing RIP for IPv6</i>
EIGRP for IPv4	“Configuring EIGRP,” <i>Cisco IOS IP Routing Protocols Configuration Guide</i>
EIGRP for IPv4 commands	“EIGRP Commands,” <i>Cisco IOS IP Routing Protocols Command Reference</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, and support for existing MIBs has not been modified.	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a>

## RFCs

RFC	Title
No new or modified RFCs are supported by this feature, and support for existing RFCs has not been modified by this feature.	—

## 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>	<p><a href="http://www.cisco.com/techsupport">http://www.cisco.com/techsupport</a></p>

# Feature Information for Implementing EIGRP for IPv6

Table 1 lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information. Only features that were introduced or modified in Cisco IOS Release 12.4(6)T or a later release appear in the table.

For information on a feature in this technology that is not documented here, see the [Start Here: Cisco IOS Software Release Specifies for IPv6 Features](#) roadmap.

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 Implementing EIGRP for IPv6

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
IPv6 Routing—EIGRP Support	12.4(6)T 12.2(33)SRB 12.2(33)SXI	<p>Customers can configure EIGRP to route IPv6 prefixes. There is no linkage between EIGRP for IPv4 and EIGRP for IPv6; they are configured and managed separately. However, the configuration of EIGRP for IPv4 and IPv6 is similar and provides operational familiarity and continuity.</p> <p>The following sections provide information about this feature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Cisco EIGRP for IPv6 Implementation” section on page 2</li> <li>• “Enabling EIGRP for IPv6 on an Interface” section on page 4</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

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